
THE
CABINET
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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Collins' Series of Illustrated Dictionaries.

**THE
CABINET
DICTIONARY**

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

**FOUNDED ON THE LABOURS OF
THE MOST DISTINGUISHED LEXICOGRAPHERS.**

WITH AN APPENDIX.



**ILLUSTRATED BY
SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.**

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WILLIAM COLLINS, SONS, AND COMPANY.**

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PREFACE.

THE CABINET DICTIONARY is offered to the public as a compendious and handy exposition of the English language, adapted by numerous alterations and additions to present times. The vocabulary includes, in addition to all purely English words, and those which have been sanctioned by the usage of standard Authors in Prose and Poetry, such colloquial expressions as have passed into the domain of general as distinguished from local or provincial speech; many new phrases, mainly of Continental origin, now current in the daily and periodical press; and those terms in science, philosophy, and art, which are to be met with in popular essays and lectures, or in other works not purely technical or scientific.

The usefulness of a Dictionary, and its chief value to the scholar and ordinary reader, lies in the Definitions or explanations of the words; a secondary importance attaches to the Etymology as fixing the primary, and throwing light on the secondary senses in which words are employed; and a further use, as a book of general reference, depends on the correctness of the Orthography, and the soundness of the principles and rules of Pronunciation.

It has therefore been the first object in the Cabinet Dictionary to furnish a clear, accurate, and complete description of each and all the meanings which belong to the words in the Vocabulary—the disconnecting hyphens indicating the transitions and gradations of signification; and wherever it was practicable, these have been so arranged as to exhibit either the logical concatenation from the primary and fundamental idea, or the natural and historical development of it. It is confidently hoped, that precision and succinctness have not been sacrificed in the attempt to bring out the various shades of meaning which even a single word may assume, as it is applied in a literal, metaphorical, or abstract relation.

The Etymology has been prepared from comparison of the views of different lexicographers; and advantage has been taken of the labours of Max Müller, Wedgwood, Farrar, and others in the new science of Comparative Philology. Where so little space could be spared, it was incumbent to designate only one root-form, in order to show how the word assumed its present aspect, and acquired its primary meaning. In some instances more than one root-form is adduced, chiefly to indicate the origin of its secondary and accidental meanings.

The Orthography maintained, both in the entries and throughout the work, is such as is obtained from the usage of the best writers of modern English.

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

Numerous Illustrations have been added of interesting objects in natural history, of mechanical contrivances, of scientific and artistic forms and productions, &c. While these serve their main design to convey a more vivid idea of the objects illustrated than can be afforded by mere verbal description, they will also form an attractive feature in the book as specimens of good engraving.

Fully furnished with the material requisite to answer the demands of the ordinary reader, the Cabinet Dictionary is specially fitted and intended for the use of students and the more advanced pupils in the classes of English language and literature; and it will form a valuable aid to parents, schoolmasters, and others employed in the instruction of the young.

The form and character of the typography, and the arrangement of the matter, is so clear and distinct as to render the finding out of an individual word a comparatively easy task; the unusual fulness of the definitions insures that the particular meaning required will be included among those attached to the word, and the precision and minute accuracy of the distinctions, facilitates the discovery of which out of the many is the one required. In the Etymology, the root-forms adduced are those which best serve to show the origin and affinity of the words, and throw the clearest light on their signification and usage, without cumbering the work and confusing the scholar with too great a number of cognate terms. And, finally, the book both in size and appearance, and in the quantity and quality of its contents, will favourably compare with similar works of a more expensive kind, and the price at which it is offered cannot fail to procure for it a speedy introduction and an increasing employment even in our common schools.

GLASGOW, *April*, 1871.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

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

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

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

Fâte, fâr; mē, her; mīne; nôte; tūne; mōon.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

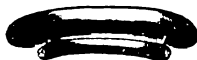
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A

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

Aaronic, (ā-rōn'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Aaron or to his **back**, (a-bak') *adv.* Backward, against the masts—said of the sails when pressed by the wind.

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



Abacus.

Abaddon, (ab-ad'dun) *a.* [H.] The destroyer, or angel of the bottomless pit; the same as Apollyon.

Aback, (a-bak') *prep.* Towards the stern; from back of; further aft.

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

Abalienate, (ab-ā'yen-āt) *v. t.* [L. *abalienare*; *ab* and *alienare*, foreign.] To transfer the title of property from one to another;—*imp. & pp.* **abalienated**; *ppr.* **abalienating**.

Abalienation, (ab-ā'yen-ā-shun) *a.* Act of abalienating.

Abandon, (a-ban'dun) *v. t.* [F. *abandonner*, from L. *ad*, and L. *bandum*, proclamation, interdiction.] To give up wholly and finally, or with a view never to resume;—*imp. & pp.* **abandoned**; *ppr.* **abandoning**.

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

Abandoner, (a-ban'dun-er) *n.* One to whom a thing is **abandoned**, (a-ban'dun-er) *n.* One who abandons.

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

Abase, (a-bā's) *v. t.* [F. *abaisser*, from L. *basis*, base.] To bring low, as to the ground; to cast down;—*imp. & pp.* **abased**; *ppr.* **abasing**. [very low.]

Abasement, (a-bā's-ment) *a.* Act of abasing, or bringing **Abash**, (a-bash') *v. t.* [F. *abaisser*.] To destroy the self-possession of, as by suddenly exciting a consciousness of guilt, inferiority, or the like; to strike with sud-

ABBREVIATURE

den shame or fear;—*imp. & pp.* **abashed**; *ppr.* **abashing**. [fear, or the like.]

Abashment, (a-bash'ment) *a.* Confusion from shame, **Abatable**, (a-bāt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being abated.

Abate, (a-bāt') *v. t.* [F. *abattre*, from L. *ab* and *batuere*, to strike.] *Literally*, to beat or batter down; hence, to bring down or reduce from a higher to a lower state, number, degree, or the like; to diminish; to lessen; *specifically*, to cause to fail, as a writ; to destroy, as a nuisance;—*v. i.* To decrease; to become less in strength or violence;—to be defeated;—*imp. & pp.* **abated**; *ppr.* **abating**.

Abatement, (a-bāt'ment) *a.* Act of abating, or state of being abated; decrease; *specifically*, a remitting, as of a tax; failure, as of a writ; removal, as of a nuisance; entry of a stranger into a freehold after the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee.

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

Abator, (a-bā'ter) *a.* One who, without right, enters into a freehold on the death of the last possessor, before the heir or devisee; one who reduces or removes a nuisance.

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

Abb, (ab) *n.* [A.-S. *ab*, *ob*.] Among weavers, yarn for the warp. Hence, *abb-wool* is wool for the *abb*.

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

Abbacy, (ab'ba-se) *n.* The condition or privileges of an **Abbe**, (ab'ba) *n.* [F.] *Originally*, an abbot; but now an ecclesiastic without charge, devoted to teaching, literature, &c.

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

Abbey, (ab'be) *n.* A residence of monks or nuns;—the dwelling of an abbot;—a church attached to a monastery, as Westminster **Abbey**.

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

Abbotship, (ab'but-ship) *n.* The state or office of an **Abbate**, (ab-brē've-āt) *v. t.* [L. *ab* and *breviare*.]

To bring within less space; to reduce by contraction or omission;—*imp. & pp.* **abbreviated**; *ppr.* **abbreviating**.

Abbreviation, (ab-brē've-ā-shun) *n.* The act of abbreviating;—the form to which a word or phrase is reduced by contraction or omission, as *Gen.* for *Genesis*;—one dash, or more, through the stem of a note, dividing it respectively into quavers, semiquavers, or demi-semiquavers. [or reduced to a smaller compass.]

Abbreviator, (ab-brē've-ā-ter) *n.* One who abbreviates

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

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

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

Abdicate, (ab'de-kat) *v. t.* [*L. abdicare*, from *ab* and *dicare*, to say.] To give up right or claim to; to withdraw from;—*v. i.* To relinquish an office, right, power, trust;—*imp. & pp.* abdicated; *ppr.* abdicating.

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

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

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

[for secreting or preserving goods.]

Abditory, (ab'de-ter-e) *n.* [*L. additorium*.] A place

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

Abdominal, (ab-dōm'in-al) *a.* Pertaining to the abdomen.

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

Abdominous, (ab-dōm'in-us)

a. Having a big belly; purpy.



Abduce, (ab-dūs) *v. t.* [*L. abducere*, from *ab* and *ducere*, to lead.] To draw away; to draw to a different part;—*imp. & pp.* abducted; *ppr.* abducting.

Abdominal.

Abduct, (ab-duk't) *v. t.* [*L. abducere*.] To take away by stealth or by unlawful force;—*imp. & pp.* abducted; *ppr.* abducting.

Abduction, (ab-duk'shun) *n.* The act of carrying away, especially of a person, by fraud, or stealth, or force.

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

Abbeam, (ab-be'm) *adv.* On the beam; at right angles with

Abearance, (a-bār'ans) *n.* Behaviour; demeanour.

Abecedarian, (a-be-se-dī're-an) *n.* One who teaches or who learns the a, b, c, or letters of the alphabet; an alphabetarian.

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

Abele or Abeltree, (a-bēl' or a'bēl-trē) *n.* The white poplar. [*mallo*]

Abelmosk, (a'bēl-mōsk) *n.* The musk-mallow, or Syrian

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

Aberance, (ab-er'ans) *n.* [*L. aberrare*, from *ab* and *errare*, to wander.] Deviation from rectitude.

Aberrant, (ab-er'ant) *a.* Straying from the right way;—exceptional; abnormal.

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

Abet, (a-bet') *v. t.* [*Old F. abeter* from the root of *bait*.] To encourage or incite by aid or countenance;—to encourage to commit a crime, or assist in a criminal act;—*imp. & pp.* abetted; *ppr.* abetting.

Abetment, (a-bet'ment) *n.* Act of abetting or encouraging; support. [*ages*], an instigator.

Abettor, (a-bet'ter) *n.* One who abets, aids, or encourages.

Abeyance, (a-bē'ans) *n.* [*F. bayer*, *Old F. baer*, *bēer*, to gape, tarry.] A state of suspension or temporary extinction with the expectation of a revival.

Abhor, (ab-hor') *v. t.* [*L. abhorrere*, from *ab* and *horre*, to bristle, shiver.] To regard with horror or detestation;—to dislike or hate extremely;—*imp. & pp.* abhorred; *ppr.* abhorring.

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

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

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

Abide, (a-bīd') *v. i.* To continue in a place;—to continue firm or stable, as to abide by a contract;—*v. t.*

To stand firm under; to endure or bear without shrinking, or patiently;—*imp. & pp.* abide; *ppr.* abiding.

Abies, (ab'-ee-s) *n.* [*L.*] Belonging to the genus of coniferous trees.

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

Abintestate, (ab-in'-te-sit) *a.* Inheriting the estate of one who died without a will. [*debility*]

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

Abject, (ab'jekt) *a.* [*L. abjectus*, from *ab* and *jacere*, to throw.] Sunk to a low condition; hence, low in estimation; despicable.

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

Abjection, (ab-jek'shun) *n.* Meanness of spirit; baseness.

Abjectness, (ab'jekt-ness) *n.* State of being abject; baseness. [*ment*]

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

Abjudication, (ab-jōo'de-kā'shun) *n.* Act of abjudicating. [*under oath*, or solemnly]

Abjuration, (ab-jōor-ā'shun) *n.* The act of renouncing

Abjure, (ab-jōor') *v. t.* [*L. abjurare*, from *ab* and *jurare*, to swear.] To renounce under oath, or with great solemnity;—*imp. & pp.* abjured; *ppr.* abjuring.

Ab lactation, (ab-lak-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. ab* and *lac*, milk.] A weaning of a child from the breast;—a method of grafting by approach or inarching.

Ab laqueate, (ab-lā-kwē-āt) *v. t.* To lay bare or expose, as the roots of a tree.

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

Ab lation, (ab-lā'shun) *n.* A bearing or carrying away.

Ab lative, (ab-lā-tiv) *a.* [*L. ablativus*, from *ablativus*, *pp.* of *auferre*, to carry away, from *ab* and *ferre*.]

Taking away or removing;—applied to the sixth case of Latin nouns.

Ab lative, (ab-lā-tiv) *n.* The sixth case of Latin nouns.

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

Ab le, (a'b'l) *a.* [*L. habilitas*.] Having ability or competency; possessing physical or mental power for the accomplishment of some object; having property, skill, or the like;—*comp.* abler; *superl.* ablest.

Ab le-bodied, (a'b'l-bod-id) *a.* Having a sound, strong body; robust; vigorous.

Ab legate, (ab-le-gāt) *v. t.* [*L.* from *ab* and *legare*, to send away.] To send abroad. [*blindness*]

Ab lepay, (ab-lip-se) *n.* [*G. alpeisia*.] Want of sight;

Ab luent, (ab-lū-ent) *n.* Something reputed to have the power of purifying the blood; a detergent.

Ab lution, (ab-lū'shun) *n.* [*L. ablutio*, from *ablutere*, to wash away.] Act of cleansing or washing;—religious purification;—water used in cleansing.

Ab ly, (a'b'lē) *adv.* In an able manner; with ability or skill. [*reject*]

Ab ne-gate, (ab-ne-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. abnegare*.] To deny and

Ab ne-gation, (ab-ne-gā'shun) *n.* Denial and renunciation. [*trary* to rule, law, or system; irregular]

Ab normal, (ab-nōr'mal) *a.* [*L. ab* and *norma* rule.] Con-

Ab normality, (ab-nōr'm-e-tē) *n.* State or quality of being abnormal or irregular.

Ab oard, (a-bōrd') *adv.* On board; in a vessel.

Ab ode, (a-bōd') *n.* State or place of residence.

Ab olish, (a-bō'lish) *v. t.* [*L. abolere*, *abolere*, from *ab* and *olere*, to grow.] To do away with utterly; to put an end to; to annul or destroy; to make void. [*ed*]

Ab olishable, (a-bō'lish-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being abolished.

Ab olishment, (a-bō'lish-ment) *n.* Act of abolishing; abolition.

Ab olishion, (ab-ō-līsh'un) *n.* Act of abolishing, or state of being abolished; a doing away with finally and for ever—applied particularly to slavery.

Ab olishionist, (ab-ō-līsh-un-ist) *n.* One who favours abolition, especially the abolition of slavery.

Abomasum, (ab-ô-mă'sum) *n.* [L.] The fourth stomach of a ruminant animal.

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

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

Abominate, (a-bom'in-ât) *v. t.* [L. *abominare*, from *ab* and *omni*, foreboding.] To turn from as ominous of evil; to hate in the highest degree:—*imp.* & *pp.* *abominated*; *ppr.* *abominating*.

Abomination, (a-bom-in-â'shun) *n.* Act of abominating; strong aversion or loathing;—an object of hatred and disgust.

Aboriginal, (ab-ô-rîj'in-al) *n.* A first or original inhabitant.

Aborigines, (ab-ô-rîj'in-êz) *n. pl.* [L. from *ab* and *origo*, origin.] The original inhabitants of a country.

Abortive, (a-bor'ishun) *n.* [L. *abortio*, from *ab* and *oriri*, to rise, to be born.] The act of miscarriage; expulsion of an immature product of conception;—anything which fails to come to maturity. [in its effect.]

Abortive, (a-bor'tiv) *a.* Immature; rudimentary; failing.

Abortively, (a-bor'tiv-le) *adv.* In an abortive or untimely manner; immaturely.

Abound, (a-bound) *v. i.* [L. *abundare*, from *ab* and *unda*, wave, stream, crowd.] To be in great plenty; to be prevalent;—to be copiously supplied; to possess in abundance:—*imp.* & *pp.* *abounded*; *ppr.* *abounding*.

About, (a-bout') *prep.* [A.-S. *abutan*, from *butan*, without.] On every side of; all over or around;—in contiguity or proximity to; in connection with; near, in place, time, quantity, or the like.

Above, (a-bav') *prep.* [A.-S. *abufan*, from *bufan*, above.] Higher in place than;—surpassing or superior to in any respect; more in number, quantity, or degree than.

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

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

Abrade, (ab-râ-ki) *v. t.* [L. *abrâdere*, from *ab* and *radere*, to scrape, shave.] To rub or wear off:—*imp.* & *pp.* *abraded*; *ppr.* *abrading*.

Abrasion, (ab-râ'shun) *n.* A rubbing or scraping off;—an abrasion worn off by attrition.

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

Abridge, (a-brîj') *v. t.* [F. *abréger*.] To bring within less space; to make shorter, especially by using fewer words;—to deprive; to cut off;—to reduce to a more simple expression:—*imp.* & *pp.* *abridged*; *ppr.* *abridging*.

Abridgment, (a-brîj'm't) *n.* A cutting off, curtailing, or shortening;—a work abridged or epitomized.

Abracadabra, (a-brôch') *adv.* Bronched; letting out liquor, or in a condition to do so;—in a state to be diffused or propagated.

Abrade, (a-brâd') *adv.* At large; without confinement within narrow limits; over a wide space;—beyond or out of a house, camp, or other inclosure;—in foreign countries;—before the public at large; extensively.

Abrogate, (ab-rô-gât) *v. t.* [L. *abrogare*, from *ab* and *rogare*.] To annul by an authoritative act; to abolish by the authority of the maker or his successor—applied to the repeal of laws, the abolition of customs, &c.:—*imp.* & *pp.* *abrogated*; *ppr.* *abrogating*.

Abrogation, (ab-rô-gâ'shun) *n.* The act of abrogating, annulling, or setting aside.

Abrupt, (ab-rûpt) *a.* [L. *abruptus*, from *ab* and *rumpere*, to break.] Broken, steep, craggy, as rocks, precipices, and the like;—without notice to prepare the mind for the event; sudden;—having sudden transitions from one subject to another; unconnected.

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

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

Abruptness, (ab-rûpt'nes) *n.* State of being abrupt;—steepness; suddenness; great haste.

Abcess, (ab'ses) *n.* [L. *abcessus*, from *abcedere*, to depart, separate.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in an accidental cavity of the body.

Abscind, (ab-sind') *v. t.* [L. *abscindere*, from *ab* and *scindere*, to rend, cut.] To cut off.

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



a A Abscissa.

Abscission, (ab-sîz'hun) *n.* [L. *abscisio*.] Act or process of cutting off;—the state of being cut off;—a figure of speech when a speaker stops abruptly, as supposing the matter sufficiently understood.

Absecede, (ab-sêk'nd) *v. i.* [L. *abscedere*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *condere*, to lay up.] To secrete one's self;—used especially of persons who withdraw to avoid a legal process:—*imp.* & *pp.* *abseceded*; *ppr.* *abseceding*.

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

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

Absentee, (ab-sen-tee') *n.* One who absents himself.

Absinth, (ab-sîn-th) *n.* [F. from L. *absinthium*.] A cordial of brandy tinged with wormwood.

Absolute, (ab-sô-lüt) *a.* [L. *absolutus*.] Freed or loosed from any limitation or condition; uncontrolled; unconditional;—completed, or regarded as complete; finished; perfect; total;—positive; clear; certain; authoritative;—self-existent; self-sufficing. In this sense God is called the *Absolute* by the Theist;—pure; unmixed.

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

Absoluteness, (ab-sô-lüt-nes) *n.* Quality of being absolute; completeness; arbitrary power.

Absolution, (ab-sô-lüt'shun) *n.* An acquittal, or sentence declaring an accused person innocent;—a remission of sin pronounced by the Roman Catholic Church in favour of one who makes due confession thereof.

Absolutism, (ab-sô-lüt-tizm) *n.* Absolute government.

Absolvable, (ab-sôl'va-ble) *a.* Capable of being absolved.

Absolve, (ab-sôlv') *v. t.* [L. *absolvere*, from *ab* and *solvere*, to loose.] To set free from, as from some obligation, debt, or responsibility, or from that which subjects a person to a burden or penalty:—*imp.* & *pp.* *absolved*; *ppr.* *absolving*.

Absorb, (ab-sorb') *v. t.* [L. *absorbere*, from *ab* and *sorbere*, to suck in.] To drink in; to suck up; to imbibe as a sponge;—to engross or engage wholly:—*imp.* & *pp.* *absorbed*; *ppr.* *absorbing*.

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

Absorption, (ab-sorp'shun) *n.* Act or process of being absorbed and made to disappear by mechanical means;—process or act of being made passively to disappear in some other substance, through molecular or other invisible means; as, the absorption of light, heat, electricity, &c. Also, in living organisms, through the vital processes of nutrition and growth;—entire engrossment or occupation of mind.

Abstain, (ab-stân') *v. i.* [L. *abstinere*, from *ab*, *abs*, and *tenere*, to hold.] To forbear, or refrain, voluntarily, and especially from an indulgence of the passions or appetites:—*imp.* & *pp.* *abstained*; *ppr.* *abstaining*.

Abstemious, (ab-stê-mi-ous) *a.* [L. *abstemius*, from *ab*,

abs. and *temetum*, strong wine.] Sparing in diet; refraining from a free use of food and strong drinks; temperate; abstinent;—sparingly used, or used with temperance. [sparingly.]

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

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

Abstergent, (ab-stē-jēnt) *a.* Serving to cleanse; detergent.

Absterion, (ab-stēr-shun) *n.* Act of wiping clean, or a cleansing by lotions or similar applications.

Abstinence, (ab-stē-nens) *n.* The act or practice of abstaining; voluntary forbearance of any action; moderation.

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

Abstract, (ab-strakt') *v. t.* [L. *abstractus*, *pp.* of *abstrahere*, from *ab*, *abs.* and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw from or separate;—to draw off, in respect to interest or attention;—to separate ideas by the operation of the mind;—to epitomize or reduce; to take secretly for one's own use from the property of another:—*imp.* & *pp.* *abstracted*; *ppr.* *abstracting*. [separate.]

Abstract, (ab-strakt') *a.* Distinct from something else;

Abstract, (ab-strakt') *n.* That which comprises in itself the essential qualities of a larger thing, or of several things; *specifically*, an inventory, summary, or epitome;—a state of separation from other things, as, to consider a subject in the *abstract*.

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

Abstractedness, (ab-strakt'ed-nee) *n.* The state of being abstracted.

Abstraction, (ab-strakt'shun) *n.* Act of abstracting or separating, or the state of being separated;—act or process of leaving out of consideration one or more properties of a complex object, so as to attend to others; analysis;—an idea or notion of a theoretical nature;—a separation from worldly objects; a reclusive life;—absence of mind; inattention to present objects;—the taking surreptitiously for one's own use part of the property of another. [abstracting.]

Abstractive, (ab-strakt'iv) *a.* Having the power of abstractness.

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

Abstruse, (ab-strōōs') *a.* [L. *abstrusus*, *pp.* of *abstrudere*, to thrust away.] Literally, thrust away; hidden; hence, difficult or hard to be understood.

Abstrusely, (ab-strōōs'le) *adv.* Not plainly; darkly.

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

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

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

Absurdness, (ab-surd'ness) *n.* Absurdity; inconsistency.

Abundance, (a-bund'ans) *n.* [L. *abundantia*.] An overflowing fulness; ample sufficiency; great plenty;—strictly applicable to quantity only, but sometimes used of number. [great quantity.]

Abundant, (a-bund'ant) *a.* Fully sufficient; being in abundance.

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

Abuse, (a-būz') *v. t.* [L. *abusus*, *pp.* of *abuti*, from *ab* and *uti*, to use.] To make an ill or improper use of; to use with bad motives, to wrong purposes, or in a wrong way;—to treat rudely, or with reproachful language; to maltreat; to revile;—to deceive or impose on:—*imp.* & *pp.* *abused*; *ppr.* *abusing*.

Abuse, (a-būz') *n.* Ill usage; improper treatment or employment; application to a wrong purpose;—a corrupt practice or custom;—rude or reproachful language addressed to a person; contumely.

Abusive, (a-būziv) *a.* Practising abuse; offering harsh words or ill treatment. [ill usage.]

Abusiveness, (a-būziv-ness) *n.* Quality of being abusive;

Abut, (a-but') *v. i.* [F. *aboutir*, from *bowt*, end, extremity.] To terminate or border; to be contiguous; to meet:—*imp.* & *pp.* *abutted*; *ppr.* *abutting*.

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

Abysmal, (a-bīz'mal) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, an abyss; bottomless.

Abyss, (a-bīz') *n.* [G. *abussos*, bottomless, from a priv. and *bussos*, depth, bottom.] A bottomless depth; a gulf; hence, any deep, immeasurable space, and *specifically*, hell, or the bottomless pit.

Acacia, (a-kā'she-a) *n.* [G. *akakia*.] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs, usually with thorns and pinnate leaves, and of an airy elegant appearance.

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

Academicals, (ak-a-dem'ik-als) *n.* The robes worn by members of the universities.

Academician, (ak-a-dem'ik-e-an) *n.* A member of an academy, or society for promoting arts and sciences.

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

Acaleph, (ak'-lēf) *n.* [G. *akalēphē*, a nettle.] A radiate animal of the class Medusae, or jelly-fishes;—so called from the stinging or nettling power they possess and exercise.

Acanthus, (a-kan'thus) *n.* [G. *akanthos*, from *akē*, point, and *anthos*, flower.] A genus of herbaceous prickly plants;—an ornament resembling the foliage or leaves of the acanthus, used in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders.

Acatalectic, (a-kat-alek'tik) *n.* [G. *akatalēktos*, not defective at the end.] A verse which has the complete number of syllables without defect or superfluity.

Acataleptic, (a-kat-alep'tik) *a.* [G. *akatalēptikos*, from a priv. and *katalambainein*, to seize, comprehend.] Incapable of being certainly comprehended or discovered.

Acaulous, (a-kaw'lus) *a.* [G. *akaulos*, from a priv. and *kaulos*, stalk.] Having no stem, but flowers resting on the ground.

Accede, (ak-sēd') *v. i.* [L. *accedere*, from *ad* and *cedere*, to move.] To agree or assent to terms proposed by another; hence, to become a party, by agreeing to the terms of a treaty or convention:—*imp.* & *pp.* *acceded*; *ppr.* *acceding*.

Accelerate, (ak-sel'er-āt) *v. t.* [L. *accelerare*, from *ad* and *celerare*, to hasten.] To cause to move faster;—to add to the natural or ordinary progression of:—*imp.* & *pp.* *accelerated*; *ppr.* *accelerating*.

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

Accelerative, (ak-sel'er-āt-iv) *a.* Accelerating; quickening motion. [accelerates.]

Accelerator, (ak-sel'er-āt-tor) *n.* One who, or that which, accelerates.

Accend, (ak-sēnd') *v. t.* [L. *accendo*, to kindle.] To kindle; to set on fire. [state of being kindled.]

Accension, (ak-sen'shun) *n.* The act of kindling; a **Accent**, (ak-sent') *n.* [L. *accentus*, from *ad* and *cantus*, song.] A superior force of voice or of articulation effort upon some particular syllable of a word, distinguishing it from the others;—a mark used in writing to regulate the pronunciation;—words, language, or expressions in general;—a mark placed at the right hand of a letter or number to distinguish magnitudes of a similar kind, but differing in value.

Accent, (ak-sent') *v. t.* To pronounce, utter, or mark with accent:—*imp.* & *pp.* *accented*; *ppr.* *accenting*.

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

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

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

Accept, (ak-sept') *v. t.* [*L. acceptare*, from *ad* and *capere*, to take.] To take or receive with a consenting mind, as an offer or present;—to receive or admit and agree to;—to receive as obligatory and promise to pay; as, to accept a bill of exchange;—*imp. & pp.* accepted; *ppr.* accepting.

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

Acceptableness, (ak-sept'-a-bl-ness) *n.* The quality of being acceptable or agreeable.

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

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

Acceptation, (ak-sept'-ā'hun) *n.* Kind reception.

Accepter, (ak-sept'-er) *n.* A person who accepts; *specifically*, who accepts a bill of exchange so as to bind himself to pay it.

Access, (ak-es', ak'-es) *n.* [*L. accessus*.] A coming to, or near approach; admittance; admission;—the means or way by which a thing may be approached;—addition.

Accessory, (ak'-es-sē-er) *a.* Additional;—uniting in a crime.

Accessory, (ak'-es-sē-er) *n.* He who is not the chief actor in the perpetration of an offence, but in some way *accesses* to or becomes concerned therein, either before or after the deed is committed.

Accessibility, (ak-es-sē-blē-tye) *n.* Quality of being approachable.

Accessible, (ak-es-sē-bl) *a.* Easy of access or approach.

Accession, (ak-es'-hun) *n.* [*L. accessio*.] Act of acceding and becoming joined;—increase by something added; that which is added;—act of arriving at a throne, an office, or dignity;—the commencement of a disease.

Accessorial, (ak-es-sē-ri-al) *a.* Pertaining to an accession.

Accessorily, (ak-es-sē-ri-ly) *adv.* In the manner of an accessory.

Accessoriness, (ak-es-sē-ri-ness) *n.* State of being accessorial.

Accessory, (ak-es-sē-er) *a.* Aiding in producing some effect, or acting in subordination to the principal agent—used in a bad sense;—additional.

Accessory, (ak-es-sē-er) *n.* One who is guilty of a felonious offence, though not present at its perpetration;—that which belongs to something else as its principal.

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

Accident, (ak'-ee-dent) *n.* [*L. ad* and *cadere*, to fall.] An event which is not expected; casualty; contingency;—*pl.* the properties and qualities of the parts of speech, as gender, number, and case.

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

Accidentally, (ak'-ee-dent'al) *adv.* Any thing happening accidentally;—a casualty;—a sharp, flat, or natural, occurring not at the commencement of a piece of music as the signature, but before a particular note.

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

Acclaim, (ak'-klam) *v. t.* [*L. acclamare*, from *ad* and *clamare*, to cry aloud.] To honour or meet with applause;—to salute.

Acclaim, (ak'-klam) *n.* A shout, expressive of assent, choice, or approbation.

Acclamation, (ak'-kla-mā'hun) *n.* A shout of applause.

Acclamatory, (ak'-klam-a-ter-e) *a.* Expressing applause.

Acclimate, (ak'-kli-māt) *v. t.* To habituate to a climate not native;—*imp. & pp.* acclimated; *ppr.* acclimating.

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

Acclimatise, (ak'-kli-mā-tiz) *v. t.* To acclimate;—*imp. & pp.* acclimated; *ppr.* acclimating.

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

Acclivity, (ak'-kli-vē-tye) *n.* [*L. acclivitas*, from *ad* and *clivus*, ascent.] A slope or inclination of the earth; rising ground; ascent.

Acclivous, (ak'-kli-vus) *a.* Rising with a slope, as a hill.

Acclade, (ak'-kō-lād) *n.* [*L. ad* and *collum*, neck.] A ceremony formerly used in conferring knighthood.

Accommodate, (ak'-kom-mō-dāt) *v. t.* [*L. accommodare*, from *ad* and *commode*, to make fit.] To render fit, suitable, or correspondent; to adapt; to conform;—to furnish with something desired, needed, or convenient;—to bring into agreement or harmony; to reconcile;—*imp. & pp.* accommodated; *ppr.* accommodating.

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

Accommodation, (ak'-kom-mō-dā'hun) *n.* The act of fitting, or the state of being fitted; adaptation;—whatever supplies a want or affords ease or convenience—chiefly in the plural;—an adjustment of differences; reconciliation;—a loan of money;—a note or a fictitious bill drawn and accepted to raise money on, not *bona fide* given in payment of a debt.

Accommodator, (ak'-kom-mō-dā'ter) *n.* One who accommodates.

Accompaniment, (ak'-kum-pā-ne-ment) *n.* That which accompanies; something that attends as a circumstance, or which is added by way of ornament to the principal thing, or for the sake of symmetry; a part performed by instruments accompanying another part or parts performed by voices.

Accompanist, (ak'-kum-pā-nist) *n.* The performer in music who takes an accompanying part.

Accompany, (ak'-kum-pā-ne) *v. t.* To go with or attend as a companion or associate; to keep company with;—*imp. & pp.* accompanied; *ppr.* accompanying.

Accomplice, (ak'-kom-plis) *n.* A co-operator or associate in general; an associate in crime; a partaker in guilt.

Accomplish, (ak'-kom-plish) *v. t.* [*F. accomplir*, from *L. ad* and *compleri*, to fill up.] To finish entirely in time; to complete;—to bring to pass; to perform;—to furnish with whatever may serve to render a person or thing complete, &c.;—*imp. & pp.* accomplished; *ppr.* accomplishing.

Accomplished, (ak'-kom-plish't) *p. a.* Complete and perfected, as the result usually of training.

Accomplishment, (ak'-kom-plish-ment) *n.* Act of accomplishing; completion;—that which constitutes excellence of mind, or elegance of manners, acquired by education.

Accord, (ak'-kord) *n.* [*From L. cor, cordis*, heart.] Agreement or concurrence of opinion, will, or action; consent;—harmony of sounds; concord; chord;—agreement;—voluntary or spontaneous motion.

Accord, (ak'-kord) *v. t.* To make to agree or correspond;—to bring to an agreement, as persons, or to adjust, or compose, as things;—to concede;—*v. i.* To be in accordance; to agree;—to agree in pitch and tone;—*imp. & pp.* accorded; *ppr.* according.

Accordance, (ak'-kord'ans) *n.* Agreement; conformity.

Accordant, (ak'-kord'ant) *a.* Corresponding; consonant; agreeing; agreeable.

According, (ak'-kord'ing) *p. a.* In accordance or harmony with; agreeable; suitable.

Accordingly, (ak'-kord'ing-ly) *adv.* In accordance with;

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



Accordion.

Accost, (ak-kost') *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *costa*, rib, side.] To address; to speak first to:—*imp. & pp. accosted*; *ppr. accosting*.

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

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

Account, (ak-kount') *n.* A reckoning, enumeration, or record of some reckoning;—a detached written or printed statement of debts and credits in pecuniary transactions;—a statement in general of reasons, causes, grounds, &c., explanatory of some event;—a statement of facts or transactions; a relation, narrative, or description;—an estimate or estimation;—importance; value; advantage; profit.

Account, (ak-kount') *v. t.* [*L. ac, ad, and computare*, to reckon.] To reckon or compute;—to estimate;—*v. i.* To render an account or relation of particulars;—to constitute a reason;—to render reasons or answer for in a reckoning or judgment;—*imp. & pp. accounted*; *ppr. accounting*.

Accountability, (ak-kount-a-bl'e-te) *n.* The state of being accountable, or liable to give account, or pay damages for injury done. [*account.*]

Accountable, (ak-kount'a-bl) *a.* Liable to be called to **Accountant**, (ak-kount'ant) *n.* One who keeps, or is skilled in, accounts. [*keeping accounts.*]

Account-book, (ak-kount'bóok) *n.* A book used for **Accountre**, (ak-kóoter') *v. t.* [*F. accouterer*, from *L. ac, ad, and consuere*, to sow together.] To furnish with dress, equipage, or equipments, especially those of a soldier:—*imp. & pp. accoutered*; *ppr. accoutering*.

Accoutrements, (ak-kóoter-ments) *n. pl.* Dress; equipage; trappings; specifically, military dress and arms.

Accredit, (ak-kred'it) *v. t.* [*L. accreditus*, *pp. of accreder*, to assent to, from *ad* and *credere*, to believe.] To give trust or confidence to; to credit;—to receive, as an envoy, in his public character;—to send with credentials, as an envoy;—*imp. & pp. accredited*; *ppr. accrediting*. [*crease.*]

Accrescence, (ak-kres'sens) *n.* Gradual growth or increase. [*accretion*, (ak-kre'shun) *n.* [*L. accretio*, *F. accretion* from *L. accrescere*, to increase, from *ad* and *crecere*, to grow.] An increase by natural growth, especially the increase of organic bodies, by the internal accretion of parts;—an increase by an accession of parts externally.

Accrue, (ak-kroó') *v. i.* [*F. accrue*, increase; *accrui*, *pp. of accrottre*.] To increase; to augment; to be added, as increase, profit, or damage;—*imp. & pp. accrued*; *ppr. accruing*. [*augmentation.*]

Accrument, (ak-kroó'ment) *n.* Addition; increase;

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

Accumbent, (ak-kum'bent) *a.* Leaning or reclining, as the ancients did at their meals.

Accumulate, (ak-kú-mú-lát) *v. t.* [*L. accumulatus*, *pp. of accumulare*, from *ad* and *cumulare*, to heap.] To heap up in a mass; to collect or bring together;—*v. i.* To grow to a great size, number, or quantity; to increase greatly;—*imp. & pp. accumulated*; *ppr. accumulating*.

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

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

Accuracy, (ak-kú-rá-se) *n.* State of being accurate; precision which results from care; exact conformity to truth, or to a rule or model; exactness; correctness.

Accurate, (ak-kú-rát) *a.* [*L. accuratus*, *pp. and adj. from accurare*, from *ad* and *curare*, to take care, from

cura, care.] In careful conformity to truth, or to a standard; free from error, or defect.

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

Accurse, (ak-kurs') *v. t.* To devote to destruction; to imprecate evil or misery upon; to curse;—*imp. & pp. accursed*; *ppr. accursing*.

Accursed, (ak-kurs-ed) *pp. or a.* Doomed to destruction or misery;—worthy of a curse; detestable; execrable. [*of which one is accursed.*]

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

Accusative, (ak-kú-zát-iv) *a.* Producing or containing accusations;—applied to the fourth case of Greek and Latin nouns.

Accusative, (ak-kú-zát-iv) *n.* The case of Greek and Latin nouns corresponding to the objective case in English.

Accusatively, (ak-kú-zát-iv-le) *adv.* In an accusative manner;—in relation to the accusative case.

Accuse, (ak-kúz') *v. t.* [*L. accusare*, from *ad* and *causa*, cause, lawsuit.] To charge with, or declare to have committed a crime, offence, or fault; in law, to charge with an offence, judicially or by a public process;—*imp. & pp. accused*; *ppr. accusing*. [*charge.*]

Accuser, (ak-kú-zér') *n.* One who accuses, or brings a

Accustom, (ak-kus'tum) *v. t.* To make familiar by use; to habituate or inure;—*imp. & pp. accustomed*; *ppr. accustoming*. [*ordinary.*]

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

Ac, (ás) *n.* [*L. as*, unity, unit, pound; *G. eis*, one.] A single point on a card or die; or the card or die so marked;—a particle; an atom.

Aceldama, (a-sel-da-ma) *n.* [*C. akhél, H. khélek*, field, and *C. & H. dam*, blood.] A field purchased with the bribe which Judas took for betraying his Master, and therefore called the *field of blood*.

Accephalan, (a-sefa-lan) *n.* An animal of the *Mollusca* species.

Accephalous, (a-sefa-us) *a.* [*G. akcephalos*, from a priv. and *kephalé*, head.] Without a head;—applied specifically to animals of the class or division *Accephala*;—plants having the style spring from the base, instead of the apex;—without a leader or chief.

Acce-point, (ás'point) *n.* That side of a die which has but one spot.

Acerb, (a-serb') *a.* [*L. acerbus*.] Sour with bitterness.

Acerbity, (a-se-rb'e-te) *n.* Sourness of taste, with bitterness and astringency;—hence, bitterness, or severity

—applied to persons or things.

Aceric, (a-se-rik') *a.* [*L. acer*, a maple-tree.] Pertaining to, or obtained from, the maple, as, *aceric acid*.

Acebscent, (a-se-sent') *a.* [*L. accescens*, *ppr. of accescere*, to turn sour.] Turning sour; readily becoming tart or acid. [*united to a base.*]

Acetate, (as-se-ták) *n.* A salt formed by acetic acid

Acetic, (a-se-tík) *a.* [*L. acetius*, from *actum*, vinegar.] Composed, as a certain acid, of four parts each of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen; relating to such an acid, as, *acetic ether*.

Acetification, (a-set-e-se-kú'shun) *n.* The act of making acetous or sour; or the operation of making vinegar.

Acetify, (a-set'e-fi) *v. t. or i.* [*L. acetum*, vinegar, and *facere*, to make.] To turn into acid or vinegar;—*imp. & pp. acetified*; *ppr. acetifying*.

Acetimeter, (as-e-tim'e-ter) *n.* [*L. acetum*, vinegar, and *metrum*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar or other acids.

Ache, (ák) *v. i.* [*A.-S. acan*, *G. achein*, *Skr. aka*, pain.] To suffer pain; to have, or be in, pain; to be distressed;—*imp. & pp. ached*; *ppr. aching*.

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

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

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

Achieve, (a-chév') *v. t.* [*F. achever*, from *L. caput*, *F. chéf*, head, end.] To carry on to a final close; to

bring out into a perfected state; to accomplish:—*imp. & pp. achieved; ppr. achieving.*

Achievement, (a-chêv'ment) *n.* Act of performing; accomplishment;—a great or heroic deed;—an escutcheon or ensign armorial. [*pose.*]

Achiever, (a-chêv'ër) *n.* One who accomplishes a purpose.

Achor, (â'kor) *n.* [L. from *G. achor*, dandruff.] A cutaneous disease on the head; scald-head.

Achromatic, (ak-rô-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *achrômatos*, from *a* priv. and *chrôma*, colour.] Free from colour; not showing colour, from the decomposition of light.

Acutular, (a-sik'û-lar) *a.* [L. *acutula*, a small needle.] Slander, like a needle; needle-shaped.

Acid, (a-sid) *a.* Sour; having the taste of vinegar.

Acid, (a-sid) *a.* [L. *acidus*, from *acere*, to be sour; F. *acide*.] A sour substance;—an electro-negative substance having the properties of combining with alkalies and alkaline oxides, and of reddening most blue vegetable colours, and usually with a strong, sharp taste.

Acidification, (a-sid-e-fe-kâ'shun) *n.* The act of acidifying.

Acidifier, (a-sid'e-fi-ër) *n.* A simple or compound principle, whose presence is necessary to produce acidity, as oxygen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, &c.

Acidity, (a-sid'e-fi) *v. t.* To make acid; *specifically*, to convert into an acid:—*imp. & pp. acidified; ppr. acidifying.*

Acidimeter, (as-e-dim'e-ter) *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of acids.

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

Acidulate, (a-sid'û-lât) *v. t.* To make slightly acid:—*imp. & pp. acidulated; ppr. acidulating.*

Acidulous, (a-sid'û-lus) *a.* [L. *acidulus*, dim. of *acidus*.] Slightly sour; sub-acid; sourish.

Aciniform, (a-sin'e-form) *a.* [L. *aciniformis*.] Having the form of a cluster of grapes or of a grapelone; full of small kernels.

Acknowledge, (ak-nol'ej) *v. t.* [Old E. *aknowledge*, from prefix *a* and *knowledg*.] To own, avow, or confess a knowledge of; to recognize as a truth;—to own or recognize in a particular character;—to own with gratitude:—*imp. & pp. acknowledged; ppr. acknowledging.*

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

Acimie, (a-kin'ik) *a.* [G. *a* priv. and *klinein*, to incline.] Without inclination—said of the magnetic equator, on which the magnetic needle is exactly horizontal, and has no dip.

Acme, (ak'mê) *n.* [G. *akmê*.] The height, top, or highest point of a thing; crisis.

Analyte, (ak'o-lit) *n.* [G. *akolouthos*.] A companion; an associate;—an attendant or companion star.

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

Ascorn, (â'korn) *n.* [A-S. *ascern*, from *ac*, oak, and *corn*, corn, grain.] The seed or fruit of the oak.

Ascyledon, (a-ko-til'ê-don) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *totyledôn*, hollow knob or button.] A plant in which the seed-lobes, or cotyledons, are not present.

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

Acoustics, (a-kous'tiks) *n. sing.* The science of sounds, teaching their nature, phenomena, and laws.

Accountant, (ak-kwint) *v. t.* [Old F. *accointer*, from L. *accoutare*, *adcoquinare*, to make known.] To make fully or intimately known; to make familiar:—*imp. & pp. acquainted; ppr. acquainting.*

Acquaintance, (ak-kwântans) *n.* A state of being acquainted, or of having more than slight or superficial knowledge; familiar knowledge;—a person or persons

well known. [In this sense the word admits a plural; *acquaintance and acquaintances* are both in use.]

Acquiesce, (ak-kwê-es) *v. i.* [L. *acquiescere*, from *ad* and *quiescere*, to be quiet; *quies*, rest.] To rest satisfied, or apparently satisfied;—to concur upon conviction:—*imp. & pp. acquiesced; ppr. acquiescing.*

Acquiescence, (ak-kwê-es'ens) *n.* A silent assent or a submission with apparent compliance.

Acquiescent, (ak-kwê-es'ent) *a.* Submitting; disposed to submit. [*quies*.]

Acquirable, (ak-kwir'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being acquired.

Acquire, (ak-kwir) *v. t.* [L. *acquirere*, from *ad* and *querere*, to seek for.] To gain, usually by one's own labour or exertions:—*imp. & pp. acquired; ppr. acquiring.* [*for that which is acquired.*]

Acquirement, (ak-kwir'ment) *n.* The act of acquiring.

Acquisition, (ak-kwê-zish'an) *n.* Act of acquiring;—the thing acquired, or gained; acquirement.

Acquisitive, (ak-kwiz'it-iv) *a.* The desire of acquiring;—disposed to make acquisitions.

Acquisitiveness, (ak-kwiz'it-iv-nes) *n.* State or quality of being acquisitive;—the organ which is supposed to give rise to this desire.

Acquit, (ak-kwit) *v. t.* [F. *acquitter*, from *ac*, for *ad*, and *quitter*, to forsake, from L. *quietus*, quiet.] To set free; to release or discharge, especially from an accusation, guilt, suspicion, or whatever lies upon a person as a charge or duty;—to bear or conduct one's self:—*imp. & pp. acquitted; ppr. acquitting.*

Acquittal, (ak-kwit'ant) *n.* Act of acquitting.

Acquittal, (ak-kwit'al) *n.* Deliverance from the charge of an offence, by verdict of a jury or sentence of a court.

Acquittance, (ak-kwit'ans) *n.* The act of discharging from a debt, or other obligation;—a writing which is evidence of a discharge; a receipt in full.

Acraze, (a-kraz'z) *v. t.* To make crazy; to impair.

Acree, (â'kper) *n.* [A-S. *acer*, *acer*, L. *ager*, *G. agroa*.] The primitive sense is an open, ploughed, or sowed field.] A piece of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4340 square yards, or 43,560 square feet.

Acreeage, (â'kper-ij) *n.* A sum total of acres.

Acrid, (â'kr'id) *a.* [L. *acer*, sharp, sour.] Of a biting taste; sharp; pungent; harsh.

Acridness, (â'kr'id-nes) *n.* A sharp, harsh quality.

Acrimonious, (ak-re-mô'ne-us) *a.* Abounding with acrimony;—sarcastic.

Acrimony, (ak-re-mun-e) *n.* A quality of bodies which corrodes, dissolves, or destroys others;—sharpness or severity, as of language or temper.

Acritude, (â'kr'id-ud) *n.* [L. *acritudo*, from *acer*, sharp.] An acrid quality; biting heat; acrimony.

Acroamatic, (ak-rô-a-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *akroamatikos*, from *akroasthai*, to hear.] Designed only to be heard; oral.

Acrobat, (ak-ro-bat) *n.* [G. *akros*, on high, and *bainein*, to go.] One who practises high vaulting, &c.

Acrobatic, (ak-ro-bat'ik) *a.* Belonging to an acrobat.

Acrogen, (â'kro-jen) *n.* [G. *akros*, extreme, and *gignesthai*, to be born.] A plant of the highest tribe of Cryptogams, including the ferns, &c.

Acrogenous, (ak-rô-jen-us) *a.* Increasing in growth from the extremity.

Acronyal, (â'kron'ik-al) *a.* [G. *akronuktos*, from *akros*, extreme, and *nux*, night.] Rising at sunset and setting at sunrise, as a star—opposed to *cosmical*.

Acropolis, (â'krop'o-lis) *n.* A citadel, and especially the citadel of Athens.

Acrospire, (â'kro-spir) *n.* A *G. akros* and *speira*, spire.] A sprout at the end of a seed.

Across, (â'kros) *prep.* From side to side, or in a direction opposed to the length of.

Acrostic, (â'kros'tik) *n.* [G. *akroestichon*, from *akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, order, line, verse.] A composition, usually in verse, in which the first letter of every line, read collectively, form a name or sentence.

Act, (akt) *v. i.* [L. *actus*, *pp.* of *agere*, to drive, lead, do.] To exert power;—to be in action or motion;—to



Acorn.

behave or conduct, as in morals, private duties, or public offices;—*v. t.* To perform, especially upon the stage;—to assume the office or character of:—*imp. & pp. acted; ppr. acting.*

Act, (akt) *n.* That which is done or doing; performance; deed. Hence, in specific uses, the result of public deliberation, or the decision of a legislative body, court of justice, or magistrate; a decree, edict, law, judgment;—a book, record, or writing, containing laws and determinations;—one of the larger or principal divisions of a play.

Actiniform, (ak-tin'e-form) *a.* [G. *aktis*, ray, and L. *forma*, form.] Having a radiated form.

Actinism, (ak-tin-izm) *n.* A property in the solar rays which produces chemical changes, as in photography.

Actinometer, (ak-tin-om'e-ter) *n.* [G. *aktis*, ray, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's actinic rays.

Action, (ak'shun) *n.* Exertion of power or force; motion produced; agency;—an act or thing done; a deed; conduct; behaviour; demeanour;—gesture or gesticulation;—a suit or process, by which a demand is made of a right in a court of justice;—an engagement between troops in war.

Actionable, (ak'shun-a-bl) *a.* Admitting a suit, or the bringing of an action at law which may be sustained.

Active, (ak'tiv) *a.* Having the power or quality of acting; communicating action or motion—opposed to *passive*;—constantly engaged in action; hence, energetic; diligent; busy;—producing real effects—opposed to *speculative*;—expressing the transition or passing of an action from an agent to an object, as certain verbs do; transitive.

Actively, (ak'tiv-le) *adv.* In an active manner; nimbly.

Activity, (ak-tiv-te) *n.* Quality of being active; nimbleness; agility.

Actor, (ak'ter) *n.* One who acts; especially, one who represents characters on the stage.

Actress, (ak'tres) *n.* A female who acts or represents characters on the stage.

Actual, (akt'u-al) *a.* [L. *actualis*.] Existing in act, and truly and absolutely so; opposed to *potential*, *possible*, *virtual*, or *theoretical*;—existing at the present time; present.

Actuality, (akt'u-al'e-te) *n.* The state of being actual.

Actualize, (akt'u-al-iz) *v. t.* To make actual.

Actually, (akt'u-al-le) *adv.* In act or fact; really; verily; truly.

Actuary, (akt'u-a-re) *n.* A registrar or clerk;—the manager of a joint-stock company, particularly of an insurance company.

Actuate, (akt'u-at) *v. t.* To put into action; to move or incite to action:—*imp. & pp. actuated; ppr. actuating.* [points; pointed.]

Aculeate, (a-k'u-le-at) *a.* Having prickles, or sharp points.

Acumen, (a-k'u-men) *n.* [L. *acuer*, to sharpen.] Quickness of perception or discernment; penetration of mind; the faculty of nice discrimination.

Acuminate, (a-k'u-min-at) *v. t.* To render sharp or keen;—*v. t.* To end in, or come to, a sharp point.

Acumination, (a-k'u-min-a'shun) *n.* A sharpening; termination in a sharp point.

Acupuncture, (ak-u-pung'k-tur) *n.* [L. *acus*, a needle, and *punctura*, a pricking.] The introduction of needles into the living tissues for remedial purposes.

Acute, (a-k'ut) *a.* Sharp at the end; pointed—opposed to *blunt* or *obtuse*;—having nice discernment; penetrating; shrewd—opposed to *dull* or *stupid*;—high, or shrill, in respect to some other sound—opposed to *grave* or *low*;—attended with symptoms of some degree of severity, and coming speedily to a crisis—opposed to *chronic*. [angles.]

Acute-angled, (a-k'ut-ang-gid) *a.* Having sharp or acute angles.

Acutely, (a-k'ut-le) *adv.* Sharply; shrewdly; keenly.

Acuteness, (a-k'ut'nes) *n.* Sharpness of intellect.

Adage, (ad'aj) *n.* [L. *adagium*, from *adipere*, to adduce; *ad* and *agere*, to lead, do.] A saying which has obtained credit by long use.

Adagio, (ad-aj'e-jo) *a.* [It.] Slow; moving slowly, leisurely, and gracefully. When repeated, it directs the movement to be very slow.

Adagio, (ad-aj'e-jo) *n.* A piece of music in *adagio* time.

Adamant, (ad-ant) *n.* [G. *adamas*, from *a priv.* and *daman*, to tame, subdue.] A stone imagined by some to be of impenetrable hardness; a name given to the diamond and other substances of extreme hardness;—loadstone. [qualities of, adamant.]

Adamantine, (ad-a-mant'in) *a.* Made of, or having the quality of, adamant.

Adam's-apple, (ad'amz-ap'pl) *n.* A species of citron;—the projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck. [one of the largest of trees.]

Adansonia, (ad-an-so-ne-a) *n.* The African calabash-tree.

Adapt, (a-dapt) *v. t.* [L. *adaptare*, from *ad* and *aptare*, to fit.] To make fit, or suitable:—*imp. & pp. adapted; ppr. adapting.* [adaptable; suitability.]

Adaptability, (a-dapt-a-bil'e-ty) *n.* Quality of being adaptable.

Adaptable, (a-dapt-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being adapted.

Adaptation, (a-dapt-ti'shun) *n.* The act of adapting, or fitting; or the state of being adapted or fitted; fitness.

Adapter, (a-dapt'er) *n.* One who adapts;—a vessel with two necks placed between a retort and a receiver; an adapter.

Add, (ad) *v. t.* [L. *addere*, from *ad* and *dare*, to give.] To join or unite, as one thing or sum to another, or so as to form into one aggregate:—*imp. & pp. added; ppr. adding.* [an appendix:—*pl.* Addenda.]

Addendum, (ad-den'dum) *n.* [L.] A thing to be added.

Adder, (ad'er) *n.* [A.-S. *adder*, *naðre*, Go. *naðra*, L. *natrix*, from *nare*, to swim.] A venomous serpent; a viper.

Adder's-wort, (ad'erz-wert) *n.* Snakeweed, so named from its supposed virtue in curing the bite of serpents.

Addict, (ad-dikt) *v. t.* [L. *addictus*, *pp.* of *addicere*, to adjudge, devote; from *ad* and *dicere*, to say.] To apply habitually; to devote; to accustom; to habituate:—*imp. & pp. addicted; ppr. addicting.*

Addictedness, (ad-dikt'ed-nes) *n.* Devotedness.

Addition, (ad-dish'un) *n.* The act of adding two or more things together;—any thing added; increase;—the branch of arithmetic which treats of adding numbers.

Additional, (ad-dish-un'al) *a.* Added; something more.

Additionally, (ad-dish-un'al-le) *adv.* By way of addition.

Addle, (ad'dl) *a.* [A.-S. *adl*, sick, diseased; *adliam*, to be sick.] Having lost the power of development, by becoming diseased; putrid; corrupt; unfruitful or barren.

Addle, (ad'dl) *v. t.* To make corrupt.

Addres, (ad-dres) *v. t.* [L. *directus*, *pp.* of *dirigere*, to direct.] To direct words or discourse to; to apply to by words, as by a speech, or the like;—to direct in writing, as a letter;—to court;—*imp. & pp. addressed; ppr. addressing.*

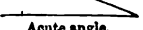
Addres, (ad-dres) *n.* A formal application, speech, petition, or the like;—manner of speaking to another;—attention in the way of courtship;—skill; dexterity;—direction of a letter, or the title, and place of residence of the person addressed.

Adduce, (ad-d'us) *v. t.* [L. *adducere*, to lead or bring to; *ad* and *ducere*, to lead.] To bring forward, present, or offer; to bring forward by way of proof:—*imp. & pp. adduced; ppr. adducing.*

Adducement, (ad-d'us-ent) *a.* Bringing forward.

Adducible, (ad-d'us-ib-l) *a.* Capable of being adduced.

Adduction, (ad-duk'shun) *n.* Act of bringing forward.



Adductor, (ad-duk'tŕ) *n.* A muscle which draws one part of the body toward another.

Adenography, (ad-en-og'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *adēn* and *grapho*.] That part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

Adapt, (a-dept') *n.* One well skilled in any art.

Adapt, (a-dept') *v.* [L. *adaptus*, *pp.* of *adaptari*, to arrive at, to obtain.] Well skilled; skilful; completely versed or acquainted.

Adequate, (ad-ē-kwāt) *a.* [L. *adequatus*, *pp.* of *adæquare*, to make equal to.] Equal, proportionate, or correspondent; fully sufficient. [ciently; fitly.]

Adequately, (ad-ē-kwāt-le) *adv.* In proportion; sufficiently.

Adhere, (ad-hēr) *v.* [L. *adherere*, from *ad* and *herere*, to stick.] To stick fast or cleave, as a glutinous substance does; to become joined or united;—to hold, be attached, or devoted;—*imp.* & *pp.* adhered; *ppr.* adhering. [ing;—steady attachment; adhesion.]

Adherence, (ad-hēr-ēnā) *n.* Quality or state of adhering.

Adherent, (ad-hēr-ēnt) *a.* United with or to; sticking.

Adherent, (ad-hēr-ēnt) *n.* One who cleaves to, or supports some person or cause. [uer.]

Adherently, (ad-hēr-ēnt-le) *adv.* In an adherent manner.

Adhesion, (ad-hē'zhun) *n.* The force with which distinct bodies adhere when their surfaces are brought into contact.

Adhesive, (ad-hē'siv) *a.* Sticky; tenacious.

Adhesively, (ad-hē'siv-le) *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

Adhesiveness, (ad-hē'siv-ness) *n.* The quality of sticking or adhering.

Adhortary, (ad-hor'tā-to-re) *a.* [L. *adhortari*, to advise; from *ad* and *hortari*.] Containing counsel or warning. [farewell.]

Adieu, (a-dŷ) *adv.* [F. & *Dieu*, to God.] Good-by;

Adieu, (a-dŷ) *a.* A farewell; commendation to the care of God.

Adipocere, (ad-o-pō-ēr) *n.* [F. *adipocire*, from L. *adeps*, soft fat, and *cervi*, wax.] A soft, waxy substance, into which the fibre of dead animal bodies is changed by immersion in water or spirit.

Adipose, (ad-ē-pōz) *a.* [L. *adiposus*, from *adeps*, fat.]

Pertaining to, or consisting of, animal fat; fatty.

Adit, (ad-īt) *n.* [L. *aditus*, entrance, from *adire*, to go to.] A horizontal or inclined entrance into a mine; a drift;—passage; approach; access.

Adjacency, (ad-jĕ'sen-ē) *n.* [L. *adjacere*, to lie near; from *ad* and *jacere*.] State of being adjacent or contiguous. [tiguous, but not actually touching.]

Adjacent, (ad-jĕ'sent) *a.* Lying near, close, or contiguous.

Adjective, (ad-jĕk-tiv) *n.* [L. *adjectivum*, from *adjicere*, to add to, from *ad* and *jacere*, to throw.] A word used with a noun or substantive, to describe, specify, limit, or define it, or to denote some property of it.

Adjectively, (ad-jĕk-tiv-le) *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

Adjoin, (ad-jōin) *v.* t. [F. *adjoindre*, L. *adjungere*, to join to.] To join or unite to;—*v.* i. To be contiguous or next; to be in contact or very near;—*imp.* & *pp.* adjoined; *ppr.* adjoining.

Adjourn, (ad-jurn) *v.* t. [F. *ajourner*, from *jour*, day; L. *diurnus*, belonging to the day.] To put off or defer to another day, or indefinitely;—*v.* i. To suspend business for a time; to close the session of a public body;—*imp.* & *pp.* adjourned; *ppr.* adjourning.

Adjournment, (ad-jurn-ment) *n.* The putting off to some specified day, or without day;—the interval during which a public body defers business.

Adjudge, (ad-juj) *v.* t. [F. *adjudger*, L. *adjudicare*, from *ad* and *judicare*, to judge.] To award or decree judicially or by authority;—to sentence; to condemn;—*imp.* & *pp.* adjudged; *ppr.* adjudging.

Adjudicate, (ad-jōo'd-ē-kāt) *v.* t. [L. *adjudicare*, to adjudge; from *ad* and *judicare*.] To try and determine, as a court;—*imp.* & *pp.* adjudicated; *ppr.* adjudicating.

Adjudication, (ad-jōo'd-ē-kā'shun) *n.* Act of adjudicating;—a judicial sentence, judgment, or decision.

Adjudicator, (ad-jōo'd-ē-kā-ter) *n.* One who determines or adjudicates.

Adjunct, (ad-jungkt) *n.* [L. *adjunctus*, *pp.* of *adjungere*, to unite.] Something joined to another thing, but not an essential part of it; an appendage.

Adjunct, (ad-jungkt) *a.* Added or united.

Adjunction, (ad-jungkt'shun) *n.* The act of joining.

Adjunctive, (ad-jungkt'iv) *a.* Having the quality of joining.

Adjuration, (ad-jōo-rā'shun) *n.* Act of adjuring; a solemn charging on oath, or under penalty of a curse;—the form of oath.

Adjure, (ad-jōor) *v.* t. [L. *adjurare*, to swear to, from *ad* and *jurare*, to swear.] To charge, bind, or entreat, as if under oath, or the penalty of a curse;—*imp.* & *pp.* adjured; *ppr.* adjuring.

Adjust, (ad-just) *v.* t. [L. *adjustare*, from *ad* and *justus*, just, right.] To make exact or conformable;—to reduce to order;—to set right;—*imp.* & *pp.* adjusted; *ppr.* adjusting.

Adjustable, (ad-just-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being adjusted.

Adjuster, (ad-just-er) *n.* One who, or that which, adjusts. [or due conformity; arrangement; settlement.]

Adjustment, (ad-just-ment) *n.* Act of reducing to order.

Adjutancy, (ad-jōo-tan-ē) *n.* The office of an adjutant.

Adjutant, (ad-jōo-tant) *n.* An officer who assists the superior officers in the execution of orders, conducting correspondence, &c.;—a very large species of stork, a native of India.

Admeasure, (ad-mezh'ūr) *v.* t. [L. *ad* and *mensurare*, to measure.] To take the dimensions, size, or capacity of;—to apportion;—*imp.* & *pp.* admeasured; *ppr.* admeasuring.

Admeasurement, (ad-mezh'ūr-ment) *n.*

Act or process of ascertaining the dimensions of any thing;—the dimensions ascertained.

Admeasurer, (ad-mezh'ūr-er) *n.* One who admeasures.

Admensuration, (ad-men-sū-rā'shun) *n.* Admeasurement.

Administer, (ad-min'is-trē) *v.* t. [L. *ad* and *ministrare*, to attend on, from *ministrer*, servant.] To manage or conduct, as public affairs;—to dispense, as justice;

to tender, as an oath;—to settle, as the estate of one who dies without a will;—*v.* i. To contribute; to bring aid or supplies;—to perform the office of administrator;—*imp.* & *pp.* administered; *ppr.* administering.

Administrative, (ad-min'is-trā-ēl) *a.* Pertaining to administration, or to the executive part of government.

Administrate, (ad-min'is-trāt) *v.* t. To administer.

Administration, (ad-min'is-trā'shun) *n.* The act of administering;—the executive part of the government;

—dispensation; distribution;—management of the estate of an intestate, or of a testator having no competent executor.

Administrative, (ad-min'is-trāt-iv) *a.* Administering; that by which a thing is administered.

Administrator, (ad-min'is-trāt-er) *n.* One who administers, or who directs, manages, or dispenses laws and rights. [of administrator.]

Administrators, (ad-min'is-trāt-er-ship) *n.* Office.

Administratrix, (ad-min'is-trā'triks) *n.* A woman who administers.

Admirable, (ad-me-ra-bl) *a.* Worthy of admiration.

Admirably, (ad-me-ra-blē) *adv.* In an admirable manner.

Admiral, (ad-me-rāl) *n.* [A. *amīr-al-bāhr*, commander of the sea.] A naval officer of the highest rank.

Admiralship, (ad-me-rāl-ship) *n.* The office of an admiral.

Admiralty, (ad-me-rāl-tē) *n.* The body of officers appointed for the management of naval affairs;—the building where the lords of the admiralty transact business.

Admiration, (ad-me-rā'shun) *n.* Wonder; wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as esteem, love, or veneration.



Admire, (ad-mir') v.t. [*L. admirari*, from *ad* and *mirari*, to wonder.] To regard with wonder mingled with approbation, esteem, or affection;—to estimate or prize highly;—v.i. To wonder; to marvel;—*imp.* & *pp.* admired; *ppr.* admiring.

Admirer, (ad-mir'er) n. One who admires; a lover.

Admissibility, (ad-mis-se-bil'i-te) n. The quality of being admissible. [being admitted.]

Admissible, (ad-mis-se-bl) a. Capable or worthy of admission.

Admission, (ad-mish'un) n. Act of admitting;—power or permission to enter; access;—the granting of an argument not fully proved.

Admit, (ad-mit') v.t. [*L. admittere*, from *ad* and *mittere*, to send.] To grant entrance to, whether into a place, or into the mind;—to receive as true;—*imp.* & *pp.* admitted; *ppr.* admitting.

Admittance, (ad-mit'ans) n. Act of admitting;—permission to enter;—act of giving possession of a copyhold estate.

Admix, (ad-miks') v.t. To mingle with something else.

Admixture, (ad-mikst'yun) n. [*L. admixtio*.] A mingling of bodies; a union by mixing different substances together.

Admixture, (ad-mikst'ur) n. A mixing;—what is mixed.

Admonial, (ad-mon'ish) v.t. [*L. admonere*, *admoni-*, from *ad* and *monere*, to remind, warn.] To reprove gently, or with mildness;—to counsel against wrong practices;—to instruct or direct;—*imp.* & *pp.* admonished; *ppr.* admonishing.

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

Admonition, (ad-mo-nish'un) n. Gentle or friendly reproof or counsel; advice.

Admonitor, (ad-mon'e-ter) n. One who admonishes.

Adnascent, (ad-nas'ent) a. [*L. adnascens*, *ppr.* of *adnasci*, *adnatus*, to grow to or on.] Growing to or on something else. [labour; difficulty.]

Ado, (a-doo') n. [Prefix *a*, to *do*.] Bustle; trouble; Adolescence, (ad-o-ies'ens) n. Youth; the period of life between childhood and manhood.

Adolescent, (ad-o-les'ent) a. [*L. adolescens*, *ppr.* of *adolescere*, to grow up to.] Growing; advancing from childhood to manhood.

Adopt, (a-dopt') v.t. [*L. adoptare*, from *ad* and *aptare*, to choose.] To receive the child of another and treat it as one's own; to choose or select;—*imp.* & *pp.* adopted; *ppr.* adopting.

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

Adoption, (a-dop'shun) n. The act of adopting, or state of being adopted;—the receiving as one's own what is new or not natural.

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

Adorableness, (a-dor'a-bl-ness) n. The quality of being adorable.

Adorably, (a-dor'a-ble) adv. With adoration or worship.

Adoration, (ad-o-rash'un) n. Worship paid to the Divine Being;—homage paid to one in high esteem.

Adore, (a-dor') v.t. [*L. adorare*, from *ad* and *orare*, to speak, pray, from *os*, *oris*, mouth.] To worship with profound reverence;—to love in the highest degree;—*imp.* & *pp.* adored; *ppr.* adoring.

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

Adorn, (a-dorn') v.t. [*L. adornare*, from *ad* and *ornare*, to furnish, embellish.] To render beautiful; to decorate;—*imp.* & *pp.* adorned; *ppr.* adorning.

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

Adosulation, (ad-os-kul-lash'un) n. [*L. ad* and *osculari*, to kiss.] The impregnation of plants;—a species of budding or grafting.

Adown, (a-doun') prep. Down; toward the ground.

Adrift, (a-drift') a. or adv. Floating at random; at large.

Adroit, (a-droit') a. [*F. a droit*, to the right.] Possessing or exercising skill or dexterity; ready in invention or execution.

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

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

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

Adscititious, (ad-se-tish'us) a. [*From L. adsciscere*, *adsciscere*, to take knowingly.] Taken as supplemental; added; additional.

Adulation, (ad-u-lash'un) n. [*L. adulatio*, from *adul-*, to flatter.] Servile flattery; sycophancy.

Adulatory, (ad-u-lash'un) a. Flattering to excess.

Adult, (a-dult') a. [*L. adultus*, *pp.* of *adolescere*.] Having arrived at mature years, or to full size and strength.

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

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

Adulterate, (a-dul'ter-ät) v.t. [*L. adulterare*, from *adulter*, adulterer, unchaste; *ad* and *alter*, other.] To debase or corrupt or make impure by admixture of baser materials;—*imp.* & *pp.* adulterated; *ppr.* adulterating. [debased; corrupted.]

Adulterate, (a-dul'ter-ät) a. Tainted with adultery;—

Adulteration, (a-dul'ter-äsh'un) n. Act of adulterating, or state of being adulterated.

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

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

Adulterine, (a-dul'ter-in) n. A child born in adultery.

Adulterous, (a-dul'ter-us) a. Pertaining to, or guilty of, adultery. [vow or marriage-bed.]

Adultery, (a-dul'ter-es) n. A violation of the marriage

Adulthood, (a-dul'tnes) n. The state of being an adult.

Adumbrant, (ad-um'brant) a. Giving a faint shadow.

Adumbrate, (ad-um'brät) v.t. [*L. adumbrare*, from *ad* and *umbra*, shade.] To shadow faintly forth; to typify.

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

Adust, (a-dust') a. [*L. adustus*, *pp.* of *adurere*.] Burnt or scorched; hot and fiery;—looking as if burnt or scorched.

Advance, (ad-vans') v.t. [*Old F. avancer*, or *avancer*, to advance.] To bring forward;—to raise to a higher rank;—to offer or propose;—to supply before-hand; to pay for others;—v.i. To move or go forward;—to improve;—to rise in rank, office, or consequence;—*imp.* & *pp.* advanced; *ppr.* advancing.

Advance, (ad-vans') n. Act of moving forward; approach;—improvement or progression, physically, mentally, morally, or socially;—additional price or profit;—a furnishing of something before an equivalent is received. [in time, as, an *advance-guard*.]

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

Advancement, (ad-vans'ment) n. Act of advancing or state of being advanced; progression; improvement; promotion;—payment of money in advance.

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

Advantage, (ad-vant'aj) n. [*F. avantage*, advantage.] Any state or means favourable to some desired end;—superiority of state, or that which gives it; benefit; gain; profit.

Advantage, (ad-vant'aj) v.t. To benefit; to promote;—*imp.* & *pp.* advantaged; *ppr.* advantaging.

Advantageous, (ad-vant'aj-us) a. Being of advantage; furnishing opportunity to gain benefit; gainful; profitable; useful; beneficial. [tenuous manner.]

Advantageously, (ad-vant'aj-us-le) adv. In an advantageous manner.

Advent, (ad'vent') n. [*L. adventus*, from *advenire*, to come.] A coming; approach; specifically, the first or the second coming of Christ;—a season including the four Sundays before Christmas.

Adventitious, (ad-ven'tish'us) a. [*L. adventitius*, not essential; foreign.] Added extrinsically; not essentially inherent; accidental; casual;—out of the proper or usual place. [titious manner.]

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

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

Adventure, (ad-vent'ür) *n.* [L. *adventura*, from L. *adversare*, future *p. adversurus*, to arrive.] That of which one has no direction; risk; chance;—an enterprise of hazard; a bold undertaking;—a striking event.

Adventure, (ad-vent'ür) *v. t.* To put at hazard; to risk;—*v. i.* To try the chances; to dare;—*imp. & pp. adventured*; *ppr. adventuring*.

Adventurer, (ad-vent'ür-er) *n.* One who adventures; one who relies for success on his boldness or good fortune.

Adventress, (ad-vent'ür-es) *n.* A female adventurer.

Adventuresome, (ad-vent'ür-sum) *a.* Incurring hazard; bold; venturesome.

Adventurous, (ad-vent'ür-us) *a.* Inclined to adventure; bold to encounter danger; daring; courageous; enterprising.

Adverb, (ad-verb) *n.* [L. *adverbium*, from *ad* and *verbum*, word.] A word used to modify the sense of a verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb, and usually placed near it. [*verb.*]

Adverbial, (ad-verb'e-al) *a.* Relating to or like an adverb.

Adversary, (ad-verb-sar-e) *n.* [L. *adversarius*, turned toward.] One who is hostile or opposed; an enemy.

Adversative, (ad-verb-sat-iv) *a.* Expressing contrariety, opposition, or antithesis between two connected propositions.

Adverse, (ad-verb-s) *a.* [L. *adversus*, *pp. of adversere*.] Acting in a contrary direction; conflicting;—opposing desire; unfortunate; calamitous.

Adversely, (ad-verb-s-le) *adv.* With opposition; unfortunately.

Adversity, (ad-verb-si-t-e) *n.* Adverse circumstances; events attended with severe trials or misfortunes.

Advert, (ad-vert) *v. i.* [L. *advertere*, from *ad* and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn the mind or attention;—*imp. & pp. adverted*; *ppr. advertising*.

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

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

Advertise, (ad-vert-tiz) *v. t. or i.* [From L. *advertere*.] To give notice or intelligence to; to inform or apprise;—to make known through the press;—*imp. & pp. advertised*; *ppr. advertising*.

Advertisement, (ad-vert-tiz-ment) *n.* Information;—public notice through the press.

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

Advice, (ad-vi-s) *n.* [F. *avis*, advice.] An opinion recommended or offered; counsel; suggestion;—information as to the state of an affair or affairs; notice; intelligence. [*done*; expedient.]

Advisable, (ad-viz'a-bl) *a.* Fit to be advised or to be advisedness, (ad-viz'a-bl-ness) *n.* Fitness to be done; moeiness; propriety; expediency.

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

Advise, (ad-viz) *v. t.* [L. *advicere*.] To give advice to; to counsel;—to give information to; to apprise; to inform;—*v. i.* To deliberate; to weigh well, or consider;—*imp. & pp. advised*; *ppr. advising*.

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

Advisedness, (ad-viz-ed-ness) *n.* Deliberate consideration.

Advisee, (ad-viz-ment) *n.* Counsel; deliberation.

Advisor, (ad-viz-er) *n.* One who gives advice; a counsellor.

Advisory, (ad-vi-zö-re) *a.* Having power to advise.

Advocacy, (ad-vö-kü-se) *n.* Act of pleading for or supporting; vindication; defence; intercession.

Advocate, (ad-vö-kät) *n.* One who pleads any cause; *ecclesiastically*, before any tribunal or judicial court.

Advocate, (ad-vö-kät) *v. t.* [L. *advocatus*, *pp. of advocare*, to call to, from *ad* and *vocare*, to call.] To plead in favour of; to maintain by argument;—*imp. & pp. advocated*; *ppr. advocating*.

Advocation, (ad-vö-kä'shun) *n.* Act of pleading.

Advoue, (ad-vou-é) *n.* [F. *advoué*, *advoué*.] One who has the right of presenting to a benefice.

Advowson, (ad-vou-zun) *n.* The right of presenting

or nominating to a vacant benefice or living in the church. [*the vital powers*; weak; feeble.]

Adynamic, (a-de-nam'ik) *a.* Pertaining to debility of

Adytum, (ad-i'tum) *n.* [L.] A secret apartment in ancient temples whence oracles were given.

Adze, (adz) *n.* A carpenter's tool for chipping, formed with a thin arching blade, and its edge at right angles to the handle.



Ædile, (æ'dil) *n.* [L. *ædilis*, from *ædes*, temple.] An officer in ancient Rome who had the care of the public buildings, streets, public spectacles, &c.

Ægilope, (æ'j-lo-pe) *n.* [G. *ægilops*, from *æg*, goat, and *ops*, eye.] An abacus in the corner of the eye.

Ægis, (æ'jis) *n.* [G. *ægis*.] A shield or defensive armour, hence, any thing that protects.

Æolian, (æ-ö'le-an) *a.* Pertaining to Æolia;—pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds; hence, pertaining to, or produced by, the wind.

Aerate, (æ'r-ät) *v. t.* [L. *aer*, G. *aër*, air.] To combine with carbonic acid;—to supply with common air;—*imp. & pp. aerated*; *ppr. aerating*.

Aeration, (æ'r-ä'shun) *n.* Act of combining with carbonic acid;—the process of respiration; arterIALIZATION;—exposure of soil to the free action of the air.

Aerial, (æ-äre-al) *a.* Pertaining to the air, or atmosphere;—consisting of air;—produced by air;—having its place in the air; high; lofty;—growing, forming, or existing in the air.

Aerie, (ære) *n.* [L. *æria*, from L. *area*, an open space, a fowling floor; for birds of prey like to build their nests on flat and open spaces on the top of high rocks.] The nest of an eagle, hawk, or other bird of prey.

Aeriferous, (æ-r-ifer-us) *a.* [L. *aër*, air, and *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying or containing air.

Aeriform, (æ'r-e-form) *a.* Having the form of, or similarity to, air, as gas.

Aerify, (æ'r-e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *aër*, air, and *facere*, to make.] To change into an aeriform state.

Aerography, (æ-r-og-ra-fe) *n.* [G. *aër*, air, and *graphein*, to write.] A description of the air.

Ærolite, (æ'r-ö-lit) *n.* [G. *aër*, air, and *lithos*, stone.] A stone falling from the air or upper regions; a meteoric stone. [*aerology*.]

Aerologist, (æ-r-öl-ö-jist) *n.* One who is versed in

Aerology, (æ-r-öl-ö-je) *n.* [G. *aër*, air, and *logos*, discourse.] That science which treats of the air and its phenomena.

Aeromancy, (æ'r-ö-man-se) *n.* [G. *aër*, air, and *manteia*, prophesying.] Divination by means of the air and winds.

Aerometer, (æ-r-om-e-ter) *n.* [G. *aër*, air, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the weight or density of air and gases.

Aerometry, (æ-r-om-e-tre) *n.* The art or science of ascertaining the mean bulk of air and gases.

Aeronaut, (æ'r-ö-nawt) *n.* [G. *aër*, air, and *nautes*, sailor.] An aerial navigator; a balloonist.

Aeronautic, (æ-r-ö-naw'ik) *a.* Pertaining to aeronautics. [*for art of sailing in the air*.]

Aeronautics, (æ-r-ö-naw'tiks) *n. sing.* The science

Aerophyte, (æ-r-ö-fit) *n.* [G. *aër*, air, and *phuton*, plant.] A plant deriving its support from the air exclusively.

Aerosecopy, (æ-r-ö-sö-pe) *n.* [G. from *aër*, air, and *skopia*, a looking out.] The observation of the atmosphere.

Aerostat, (æ'r-ö-stat) *n.* [G. *aër*, air, and *statos*, standing.] A name given to air balloons.

Aerostatic, (æ'r-ö-stat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the art of aerial navigation.

Aerostatics, (æ-r-ö-stat'iks) *n. sing.* The science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids, or of bodies sustained in them; the science of aerial navigation.

Aerostation, (a-er-os-ta'shun) *n.* Aerial navigation.
Eruginous, (e-ru'in-us) *a.* [*L. eruginosus*, from *erugo*, copper-rust.] Pertaining to copper-rust.
Æsthetic, (æ-thet'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the perception of the beautiful.
Æsthetics, (æ-thet'iks) *n. sing.* [*G. aisthanesthai*, to perceive.] The science of the beautiful in nature and art.
Ætiology, (e-te-o-lo-je) *n.* [*G. aitiologia*, from *aitia*, cause, and *logos*, description.] That philosophy, or science, which is concerned with the causes or reasons of phenomena.
Afar, (a-far) *adv.* At a great distance; remote.
Affability, (af-fa-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being affable; readiness to converse; ease of access.
Affable, (af-fa-bl) *a.* [*L. affabilis*, from *ad* and *fari*, to speak.] Ready to converse; easy of access.
Affably, (af-fa-ble) *adv.* In an affable manner.
Affair, (af-far) *n.* [From *L. ad* and *facere*, to make.] Business of any kind; public business;—an engagement of troops.
Affect, (af-fekt') *v. t.* [*L. affectare*, to strive after, from *ad* and *facere*, to make.] To act upon; to produce a change in;—to influence; to incline;—to aim at; to covet;—to imitate in a manner not natural; to put on a pretence of;—*imp.* & *pp.* affected; *ppr.* affecting.
Affectation, (af-fek-ta'shun) *n.* Assumption of what is not natural; artificial appearance; pretence.
Affected, (af-fekt'ed) *a.* Assuming or pretending to possess what is not natural or real;—not natural.
Affectedly, (af-fekt'ed-le) *adv.* In an affected manner.
Affectedness, (af-fekt'ed-nes) *n.* The quality of being affected; affectation. [practices affectation.]
Affecter, (af-fekt'er) *n.* One that affects; one that affecting, (af-fekt'ing) *a.* Having power to excite, the passions; tending to move the affections; pathetic. [ner.]
Affectingly, (af-fekt'ing-le) *adv.* In an affecting manner.
Affection, (af-fek'shun) *n.* An attribute, quality, or property, inseparable from its subject;—a state of the mind in which it is bent toward a particular object;—good-will; tender attachment;—disease; as, a pulmonary affection. [proceeding from affection.]
Affectionate, (af-fek'shun-ät) *a.* Having great love;—**Affectionately**, (af-fek'shun-ät-le) *adv.* With affection; tenderly.
Affectioned, (af-fek'shund) *a.* Inclined; disposed.
Affective, (af-fek'tiv) *a.* Affecting or exciting emotion.
Affiance, (af-fi'ans) *n.* [Old *F.* from *fidēs*, trust.] Plighted faith; the marriage contract;—reliance; confidence.
Affiance, (af-fi'ans) *v. t.* To betroth; to pledge one's faith in marriage;—to give confidence to; to trust;—*imp.* & *pp.* affianced; *ppr.* affiancing.
Affiancer, (af-fi'ans-er) *n.* One who makes a contract of marriage between parties.
Affiant, (af-fi'ant) *n.* One who makes an affidavit.
Affidavit, (af-fe-dä'vit) *n.* [*L. ad* and *fidēs*, an old law term meaning he made oath.] A declaration or statement in writing, signed and made upon oath before an authorized magistrate.
Affiliate, (af-fil'e-ät) *v. t.* [*L. affiliare*, from *L. ad* and *filius*, son.] To adopt as a son; to receive into fellowship; to ally, &c.;—*imp.* & *pp.* affiliated; *ppr.* affiliating. [the same family or society.]
Affiliation, (af-fil'e-s'hun) *n.* Adoption; association in
Affinage, (af-fin-ä) *n.* A refining of metals.
Affinity, (af-fin'e-te) *n.* [*L. affinitas*, from *affinis*.] Relationship by marriage;—close agreement; connection;—that attraction which takes place between the heterogeneous particles of bodies, and forms compounds;—a relation dependent on resemblance in structure, and making a species or group.
Affirm, (af-ferm') *v. t.* [*L. affirmare*, from *ad* and *firmare*, to make firm.] To assert positively; to aver;

to maintain as true;—*v. i.* To make a solemn promise, before an authorized tribunal, to tell the truth;—*imp.* & *pp.* affirmed; *ppr.* affirming.
Affirmable, (af-ferm'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being affirmed.
Affirmance, (af-ferm'ans) *n.* Confirmation; ratification.
Affirmant, (af-ferm'ant) *n.* One who affirms or asserts; specifically, one who solemnly affirms instead of taking oath.
Affirmation, (af-ferm-a'shun) *n.* Act of declaring;—that which is asserted;—ratification;—a solemn declaration made by persons who decline taking an oath.
Affirmative, (af-ferm'a-tiv) *a.* Affirming or asserting;—ratifying.
Affirmative, (af-ferm'a-tiv) *n.* A word expressing assent, as *yes*;—an affirmative proposition;—that side of a question which maintains—opposed to negative.
Affirmatively, (af-ferm'a-tiv-le) *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively.
Affirmer, (af-ferm'er) *n.* One who affirms or declares.
Affix, (af-fiks') *v. t.* [*L. affixus*, *pp.* of *affigere*, to fasten to.] To add at the close;—to attach, or connect;—to fasten in any manner;—*imp.* and *pp.* affixed; *ppr.* affixing. [end of a word.]
Affix, (af-fiks) *n.* A syllable or letter joined to the
Affixion, (af-fiks'hun) *n.* Act of affixing; annexation; addition. [annexed.]
Affixture, (af-fiks'tür) *n.* That which is affixed or
Afflation, (af-flä'shun) *n.* [*L. afflare*, from *ad* and *flare*, to blow or breathe.] A blowing or breathing on.
Affatus, (af-flä'tus) *n.* A breath of wind;—communication of divine knowledge;—the inspiration of a poet.
Afflict, (af-flikt') *v. t.* [*L. afflictere*, to disquiet.] To strike down; to overthrow;—to give continued pain; to cause dejection or distress;—*imp.* & *pp.* afflicted; *ppr.* afflicting.
Afflicter, (af-flikt'er) *n.* One who afflicts or distresses.
Afflicting, (af-flikt'ing) *p. a.* Causing pain; grievous; distressing.
Affliction, (af-flikt'hun) *n.* Cause of continued pain of body or mind, as sickness, losses, &c.;—the state of being afflicted; a state of pain, distress, or grief.
Afflictive, (af-flikt'iv) *a.* Giving pain; causing affliction. [pain.]
Afflictively, (af-flikt'iv-le) *adv.* In a manner to give
Affluence, (af-fü-ens) *n.* [*L. affluere*, from *ad* and *fluere*, to flow to.] Abundance of any thing, especially riches.
Affluent, (af-fü-ent) *a.* Wealthy; plentiful; abundant.
Affluent, (af-fü-ent) *n.* A stream flowing into a river or lake. [autly.]
Affluently, (af-fü-ent-le) *adv.* In abundance; abundantly.
Affluxion, (af-fluk'shun) *n.* The act of flowing to;—that which flows to.
Afford, (af-ford') *v. t.* [*F. afferre*, to bring to market, *L. afferre*; *ad* and *ferre*.] To yield or produce as the natural result, fruit, or issue;—to give, grant, or confer;—to grant, or expend, without prejudice to one's circumstances;—*imp.* & *pp.* afforded; *ppr.* affording.
Afforest, (af-for'est) *v. t.* To turn into a forest. [ing.]
Affranchise, (af-fran'chis) *v. t.* [*F. affranchir*, to make free.] To make free; to enfranchise.
Affray, (af-frä') *n.* [*F. affrayer*, to frighten.] The fighting in a public place, to the terror of others;—a tumultuous assault or quarrel.
Affreight, (af-frät') *v. t.* [*F. affrèter*, to hire.] To hire a ship, for the transportation of goods.
Affreighter, (af-frät'er) *n.* One who charts a ship to convey goods.
Affright, (af-frit') *v. t.* [*A.-S. aqryhtan*.] To impress with sudden fear;—*imp.* & *pp.* affrighted; *ppr.* affrighting.
Affright, (af-frit') *n.* Sudden and great fear; terror.
Affront, (af-frunt') *n.* Any reproachful or contemptuous act or word exciting resentment.
Affront, (af-frunt') *v. t.* [From *L. ad* and *frons*, forehead, front.] To offend by some manifestation of disrespect,

as by crossing a person's path in *front*, or seeking to oppose his progress:—*imp.* & *pp.* *affronted*; *ppr.* *affronting*.

Affronter, (af-frunt'er) *n.* One who affronts or insults.

Affractive, (af-fru'tiv) *a.* Giving offence; abusive; insulting.

Affuse, (af-fur) *v. t.* [*L. affundere, affusum, from ad and fundere, to pour.*] To pour out; to sprinkle.

Affusion, (af-fu'zhun) *n.* Act of pouring upon, or sprinkling with, a liquid, as in baptism; *specifically*, pouring water on the body, as a remedy in disease.

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

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

Afloat, (a-float) *adv.* In a floating state;—moving from place to place;—without guide or control.

Afoot, (a-foot) *adv.* On foot; borne by the feet;—in action; in a condition for, or of being planned for

Afore, (a-for) *adv.* or *prep.* Before. [*action.*]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Afrít, (af-rít) *n.* An evil genius in the Mohammedan

Afront, (a-frunt) *adv.* In front. [*mythology.*]

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

Aftér, (aft'er) *prep.* [*A.-S. after.*] Behind in place;

—later in time;—in pursuit of;—in imitation of;—according to the direction and influence of;—concerning; in relation to.

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

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

Aftér-birth, (aft'er-berth) *n.* The membrane inclosing the fetus, and coming away after delivery. [*crop.*]

Aftér-crop, (aft'er-krop) *n.* A second or subsequent

Aftérnoon, (aft'er-nóon) *n.* Time from noon to evening.

Aftér-piece, (aft'er-pés) *n.* A piece performed after a play. [*of after an act; later expedient.*]

Aftér-thought, (aft'er-thawt) *n.* Something thought

Aftérwards, (aft'er-wérds) *adv.* In later or succeeding time; subsequently.

Again, (a-gein) *adv.* [*A.-S. ágen, ongen; gen, against.*]

Another time; once more;—in return; back.

Against, (a-genst) *prep.* [*A.-S. ágen.*] Abreast of;

opposite to;—in opposition to;—in provision or preparation for.

Agape, (ag-a-pé) *n.* [*G. agapé, love.*] A love-feast, or feast of charity, among the primitive Christians.

Agape, (a-gápe) *adv.* [*Prefix a and gape.*] Gaping, as with wonder or expectation, having the mouth wide open.

Agaric, (ag-a-rik) *n.* [*G. agarikon, from Agar, a town in Sarmatia.*] A large family of fungi; touchwood.

Agate, (ag'át) *n.* [*G. achates.*] A precious stone, semi-pellucid, quartz, variegated with colouring matter. [*agate.*]

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

Agave, (a-gá-ve) *n.* [*G. agave, fem. of agavus, noble.*]

The American aloë, or century plant.

Age, (áj) *n.* [*L. ætas, contracted from ævitas, from ævum, age.*] Whole duration of a being;—the latter part of life;—a certain period of life, marked by a difference of state;—period when a person is enabled by law to act for himself;—a particular period of time in history;—the people who live at that period;—hence, a generation.

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

Aged, (ájed) *a.* Advanced years;—having a certain

Agedly, (ájed-ly) *adv.* Like an aged person.

Agency, (á-jen-se) *n.* [*L. agens.*] Quality of acting or of exerting power; the state of being in action; instrumentality;—office or duties of an agent, or factor.

Agent, (á-jent) *n.* A person or thing that exerts power, or has the power to act; an actor;—one intrusted with the business of another; a substitute; a deputy; a factor;—an active power or cause. [*agency.*]

Agent-ship, (á-jent-ship) *n.* The office of an agent;

Agglomerate, (ag-glóm'er-át) *v. t.* [*L. ad and glomerare, to form into a glomus, a ball of yarn.*] To wind into a ball;—*v. t.* To collect into a mass;—*imp.* & *pp.* *agglomerating*; *ppr.* *agglomerating*.

Agglomeration, (ag-glóm'er-át-shun) *n.* Act of gathering, or state of being gathered, into a ball or mass.

Agglutinant, (ag-glóo'tin-ant) *a.* Uniting, as glue.

Agglutinant, (ag-glóo'tin-ant) *n.* Any adhesive substance.

Agglutinate, (ag-glóo'tin-át) *v. t.* [*L. agglutinare, from ad and glutinare, to glue.*] To unite with glue or other viscous substance;—*imp.* & *pp.* *agglutinating*; *ppr.* *agglutinating*.

Agglutination, (ag-glóo'tin-át-shun) *n.* Act of uniting, or state of being united, into a ball or mass.

Aggrandisable, (ag-gran-dir-á-bl) *a.* Capable of being increased or enlarged.

Aggrandize, (ag-gran-dir-íz) *v. t.* [*L. ad and grandis, large.*] To enlarge;—to make great in power or honour;—*imp.* & *pp.* *aggrandized*; *ppr.* *aggrandizing*.

Aggrandizement, (ag-gran-dir-íz-mēt) *n.* The act or state of being made greater.

Aggravate, (ag-grá-vát) *v. t.* [*L. aggravare, from ad and gravis, heavy.*] To make worse; to enhance;—to give an exaggerated representation of;—to provoke; to tease;—*imp.* & *pp.* *aggravated*; *ppr.* *aggravating*.

Aggravation, (ag-grá-vát-shun) *n.* Act of making worse;—that which aggravates;—exaggerated representation;—provocation.

Aggregate, (ag-gré-gát) *v. t.* [*L. aggregare, to lead to a herd or flock, from ad and grex, flock, herd.*] To bring together; to collect into a sum or mass;—*imp.* & *pp.* *aggregated*; *ppr.* *aggregating*.

Aggregate, (ag-gré-gát) *a.* Formed by a collection of particulars into a whole;—united in one body corporate. [*particulars.*]

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

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

Aggression, (ag-grés'un) *n.* [*L. aggressio, from aggredi, to approach.*] First act of hostility or injury; first act leading to war or controversy.

Aggressive, (ag-grés'iv) *a.* Tending to attack; prone to encroachment. [*of being aggressive.*]

Aggressiveness, (ag-grés'iv-ness) *n.* Quality or state

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

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

Aggrieve, (ag-grév) *v. t.* [*L. ad and gravis, heavy.*]

To give pain or sorrow to; to afflict; to injure; to vex;—*imp.* & *pp.* *aggrieved*; *ppr.* *aggrieving*.

Aggroup, (ag-gróop) *v. t.* To bring together; to group.

Aghest, (a-gést) *a.* or *adv.* [*A contraction of agazed, pp. of agaze.*] Struck with amazement; stupefied with sudden fright or horror.

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

Agility, (a-jil'i-te) *n.* Quality of being agile; power to move quickly; quickness of motion.

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

Agiotage, (áj'e-ot-áj) *n.* The manoeuvres of speculators with the funds; stock-jobbing.

Agistment, (a-jist'ment) *n.* [*L. pascere, to feed, to graze.*]

The taking and feeding of other men's cattle

price paid for such feeding.

Agitate, (a-jít-át) v. t. [*L. agitare*, to put in motion.] To move with violent action;—to distract or excite;—to discuss with great earnestness.

Agitation, (a-jít-á-tshun) n. Act of agitating, or state of being agitated;—perturbation of mind;—discussion.

Agitative, (a-jít-át-iv) a. Having power or tendency to agitate.

Agitator, (a-jít-át-gr) n. One who agitates; a disturber.

Agñal, (ag-nál) n. An inflammation round the nail; [the father's side.

Agñate, (ag-nát) n. [*L. agñatio*.] Any male relation by agñate, (ag-nát) a. Related on the father's side.

Agñation, (ag-ná-shun) n. Relation by the father's side.

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

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

Agóing, (a-gó-ing) ppr. In motion; going; ready

Agonism, (ag-ó-nizm) n. Contention for a prize.

Agonist, (ag-ó-nist) n. [*G. agónistes*.] One who contends for the prize in public games.

Agonistic, (ag-ó-nist'ik) a. Relating to prize-fighting, or to any contests bodily or mental.

Agonize, (ag-ó-niz) v. i. [*G. agónizein*.] To writhe with agony; to suffer anguish;—v. t. To distress with great pain; to torture;—imp. & pp. agonized; ppr. agonizing. [anguish.

Agonizingly, (ag-ó-niz'ing-le) adv. With extreme

Agony, (ag-ó-ne) n. [*G. agónia*.] Pain that causes writhing or contortions of the body; extreme distress of mind.

Agrarian, (a-grá-re-an) n. [*L. agrarius*, from *ager*, a field.] One who favours an equal division of property.

Agrarian, (a-grá-re-an) a. Relating or tending to equal division of lands.

Agrarianism, (a-grá-re-an-izm) n. Equal division of land or property, or the principles of those who favour such a division.

Agree, (a-gré) v. i. [*L. ad and gratus*, agreeable.] To harmonize in opinion, statement, or action;—to yield assent;—to come to terms;—to resemble;—to correspond in gender, number, or case;—imp. & pp. agreed; ppr. agreeing. [able.

Agreeability, (a-gré-a-bil'e-te) n. Quality of being agree-

Agreeable, (a-gré-a-bl) a. Agreeing or suitable;—in conformity or accordance;—pleasing to the mind or senses; willing or ready to consent.

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

Agreeably, (a-gré-a-bl-e) adv. In an agreeable manner; pleasingly;—conformably.

Agreement, (a-gré'ment) n. A state of agreeing, or being in harmony or resemblance;—concord of one word with another in gender, number, or case;—union in council or action; a bargain or contract.

Agrestie, (a-gré'tik) a. [*From L. agrestis*; *ager*, field.] Pertaining to the fields; rural; unpolished.

Agricoltur, (ag-re-kult'gr) n. A farmer; a husbandman.

Agricoltural, (ag-re-kult'gr-al) a. Relating to agricult-

Agricoltura, (ag-re-kul-tür) n. [*L. agricultura*, from *ager*, field, and *cultura*, cultivation.] The art or science of cultivating the ground; farming—including the preparation of the soil; the planting of seeds, the raising and harvesting of crops, &c.

Agricolturist, (ag-re-kul-tür-ist) n. One skilled in agriculture; a husbandman; farmer.

Agrimony, (ag-re-mun-e) n. [*L. agrimonia*, from *G. argema*, a disease of the eye, which this plant was supposed to cure.] A genus of plants; liverwort.

Aground, (a-ground) adv. On the ground; stranded.

Ague, (á-gü) n. Chilliness; a state of shivering with cold;—an intermittent fever, attended by alternate cold and hot fits. [ague; chilly.

Aguish, (á-gü-ish) a. Having the symptoms of an

Ah, (á) interj. An exclamation expressive of surprise,

pity, complaint, contempt, dislike, joy, exultation, &c., according to the manner of utterance.

Aha, (a-há) interj. An exclamation expressing triumph, contempt, or simple surprise.

Ahead, (a-héd) adv. Farther forward; farther in front or in advance; onward. [lashed.

Ahull, (a-hul) adv. With the sails furled and the helm

Aid, (ád) v. t. [*L. adjutare*, from *ad* and *juvare*, to help.] To support, by furnishing strength, or means; to relieve;—imp. & pp. aided; ppr. aiding. [helper.

Aid, (ád) n. Help;—the person or thing that aids; a

Aidance, (ád'ans) n. Aid; assistance; help.

Aid-de-camp, (ád'dá-kang) n. [*F. from aide*, assistant, and *camp*, camp.] An officer selected to assist the General in his military duties.

Aidless, (ád'les) a. Helpless; unsupported; friendless.

Aigrette, or **Egret**, (ágret) n. [*F. aigrette*.] The small white heron;—a tuft, as of feathers, diamonds, &c.

Ail, (ál) v. t. [*A.-S. eylan*, to feel pain, *egle*, sharp.] To afflict with pain or uneasiness; to trouble;—v. i. To feel pain; to be troubled;—imp. & pp. ailed; ppr. ailing. [ail.

Ail, (ál) n. Disorder; indisposition; pain. [ailing.

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

Aim, (ám) v. i. [*L. aestimare*, to estimate.] To point with a missile weapon; to direct the intention or purpose;—v. t. To direct or point, as a weapon; to direct to a particular object;—imp. & pp. aimed; ppr. aiming.

Aim, (ám) n. The direction to a particular object, with a view to strike or affect it, as of an spear, a blow, a discourse, or remark;—the point intended to be hit, or object intended to be affected;—purpose; intention. [purposeless.

Aimless, (ám'les) a. Without aim or purpose; pur-

Air, (ár) n. [*G. aer*, air.] The fluid which we breathe, and which surrounds the earth;—a particular state of the atmosphere, as respects heat, moisture, and the like;—a light breeze;—a tune;—peculiar look, manner, or carriage of a person;—pl. an affected manner.

Air, (ár) v. t. To expose to the air for the purpose of cooling, refreshing, exhibiting, or purifying; to ventilate;—to expose to heat, for the purpose of drying or warming.

Air-bath, (ár'bath) n. An arrangement for drying substances in air of any desired temperature.

Air-bed, (ár'bed) n. A case of India-rubber cloth, air-tight, and inflated through tubes closed by stop-cocks.

Air-bladder, (ár'blad-der) n. A peculiar organ in fishes, containing air, by which they maintain their buoyancy.

Air-cells, (ár'selz) n. pl. Cells containing air.

Air-engine, (ár'en-jin) n. An engine put in motion by heated air; called a *caloric engine*. [force of air.

Air-gun, (ár'gun) n. A gun discharged by the elastic

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

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

Airiness, (ár'e-nes) n. Openness to the air;—levity; gayety. [the open air.

Airing, (ár'ing) n. A short excursion or exposure to

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

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

Air-pump, (ár'pump) n. A machine, variously constructed, for exhausting the air

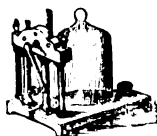
from a closed vessel.

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

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

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

Airy, (ár'e) a. Having the nature or properties of air;—exposed to the air;—unsubstantial;—full of levity.



Airpump.

Aisle, (il) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing.] The wing of a building; one of the lateral divisions of a Gothic church;—a passage in a church into which the pews open.

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

Akimbo, (a-kim'bō) *a.* With a crook; bent.

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

Alabaster, (al'-a-bas'ter) *n.* [G. *alabastron*.] A compact variety of sulphate of lime, or gypsum, usually white and semi-pellucid.

Alack, (a-lak') *interj.* An exclamation expressive of sorrow.

Alackaday, (a-lak'-a-dä) *interj.* An exclamation expressing of regret or sadness.

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

Alamode, (al-a-mōd') *adv.* According to the mode or

Alamode, (al-a-mōd') *a.* Thin, glossy, silk.

Alarm, (a-lärm') *n.* [It. *allarme*.] A summons to arms;—any sound or information giving notice of approaching danger;—sudden surprise with fear or terror;—a contrivance for awaking persons from sleep.

Alarm, (a-lärm') *v. t.* To call to arms for defence;—to fill with apprehension; to disturb.

Alarm-bell, (a-lärm'-bel) *n.* A bell that gives notice of alarm.

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

Alarmingly, (a-lärm'-ing-le) *adv.* So as to alarm.

Alarmist, (a-lärm'-ist) *n.* One who intentionally excites alarm.

Alarm-watch, (a-lärm'-woch) *n.* A watch that strikes at

Alas, (a-las') *interj.* [From L. *lasus*.] An exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil.

Alated, (a-lät'ed) *a.* [L. *alatus*.] Winged.

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

Albata, (al-bä'ta) *n.* German silver.

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

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

Albigenses, (al-be-jen'sez) *n. pl.* A party of Reformers who separated from the church of Rome in the twelfth century;—so called from *Albi*, in Languedoc.

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

Albugineous, (al-bū-jin'e-us) *a.* [L. *albugo*.] Pertaining to the white of an egg, and hence to the white of the eye.

Album, (al'būm) *n.* [L. *album*.] A white table on which any thing was inscribed;—a blank book in which to insert autographs or photographs;—a book in which visitors enter their names.

Albumen, (al-bū'men) *n.* [L. from *albus*, white.] Nourishing matter stored up between the embryo and integuments of the seed in many plants;—a thick, viscous substance, which forms a constituent part of both animal fluids and solids, and which exists nearly pure in the white of an egg.

Alburnum, (al-burn'um) *n.* [L. from *albus*, white.] The softer part of wood next to the bark, called sap-wood.

Alcade, (al-käd') *n.* In Spain, a magistrate or judge.

Alchemist, (al'-kem-ist) *n.* One skilled in alchemy.

Alchemy, (al'-ke-mi) *n.* [A. *al-kimī*.] Occult chemistry;—an ancient science which aimed to transmute the baser metals into gold, and to find the panacea, or universal solvent.

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

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

Alcoholmeter, (al-kō-hol'-me-ter) *n.* [Alcohol and G. *metron*.] An instrument for determining the strength of spirits.

Alcove, (al-kōv) *n.* [A. *al-gubba*, arch, vault, from *gubba*, to arch.] A recess, or part of a room, separated from the rest by a partition.

Alder, (awl'der) *n.* [A.-S. *alder*, L. *alnus*.] A tree or shrub of the *Alnus* genus growing in cold or temperate climates.

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

Ale, (äl) *n.* [A.-S. *eale*, from *alan*, to nourish, L. *alere*.] A liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.

Allectomyancy, (a-lek'tre-o-man-se) *n.* [G. *alektōr*, cock, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by means of a cock.

Alee, (a-lē) *adv.* On the side opposite to the wind.

Ale-hoof, (äl'hōof) *n.* Ground-ivy;—formerly used in making ale.

Ale-house, (äl'hous) *n.* A house or place where ale is

retailed or sold.

Alembic, (a-lemb'ik) *n.* [A. *al-ambiq*, which was introduced into A. from G. *ambiz*, cup.] A chemical vessel, usually of glass or metal, used in distillation.

Alert, (a-lert') *a.* [From It. *al'erta*, upon one's guard.] Watchful; vigilant; upon the alert, upon the watch, guarding against surprise or danger.

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

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

Ale-wife, (äl'wif) *n.* A woman who keeps an ale-house.

Alexandrine, (al-egz-an'drin) *n.* A verse of twelve syllables, or six iambic feet—so called from a poem written in French on the life of Alexander.

Alexipharmic, (a-leks'e-fär-mik) *a.* [G. *alexein*, to keep off, and *pharmakon*, drug.] What expels or resists poison.

Algebra, (äl'-je-bra) *n.* [A. *al-gabr*, from *gabara* or *jubara*, to bind together.] The method of investigating the relations and properties of numbers and quantities by means of letters and other symbols.

Algebraic, (äl'-je-brä'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or performed by, algebra.

Algebraist, (äl'-je-brä'ist) *n.* One who is skilled in algebra.

Algerine, (äl'-je-rén) *n.* A native of Algiers.

Algorithm, (äl'-go-rithm) *n.* [Taken by the Arabs from G. *arithmos*, number.] The art of computing in any particular way.

Algous, (äl'-gus) *a.* [L. *alga*, sea-weed.] Pertaining to *Algas*, (äl'-e-as) *adv.* [L. from *alga*, another.] Otherwise; otherwise called—a term in law connecting the names of a party who has gone by several, as, Smith, *alias* Simpson.

Alias, (äl'-e-as) *n.* A second writ issued after the first has expired without effect.

Alibi, (äl'-e-be) *n.* [L. from *alicubi*, elsewhere.] When a person on trial shows that he was in another place at the time when the crime was committed, he is said to prove an *alibi*; the plea under which this defence is made.

Alien, (äl'-yen) *a.* [L. *alienus*, from *alius*, another.] Not belonging to the same country; foreign;—different in nature.

Alien, (äl'-yen) *n.* A foreigner who does not possess the

Alienable, (äl'-yen-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being alienated.

Alienate, (äl'-yen-ät) *v. t.* [L. *alienare*.] To convey or transfer to another a title, property, or right;—to estrange;—to withdraw, as the affections.

Alienate, (äl'-yen-ät) *a.* Estranged; stranger to.

Alienation, (äl'-yen-ä-shun) *n.* A transfer of title, or a legal conveyance of property;—state of being alienated;—estranishment of the affections;—derangement of the mental faculties.

Alienator, (äl'-yen-ä-tör) *n.* One who alienates or trans-



Albatross.

Aliform, (al'e-form) *a.* [*L. ala*, wing, and *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a wing.

Alight, (a-lit') *v. i.* [*A.-S. alhtan, gelfthan.*] To get down; to dismount; —to fall, or descend and settle, or lodge.

Align, (a-lin') *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *linea*, line.] To adjust by a line;—*v. i.* To form in line, as troops;—to lay out the plan of a road.

Alignment, (a-lin-ment) *n.* [*F. alignement.*] The act of adjusting to a line; the line of adjustment;—the ground-plan of a road. [without difference.]

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

Alike, (a-lik') *adv.* In the same manner, form, or degree. [feed.] That which feeds or supports.

Aliment, (al'e-ment) *n.* [*L. alimentum*, from *alere*, to feed.]

Alimentary, (al-e-ment'a-re) *a.* Pertaining to food; nutritive;—Alimentary canal, the great intestine by which aliments are conveyed through the body, and the useless parts evacuated.

Alimentation, (al-e-men-ta'shun) *n.* The act or power of affording nutriment.

Alimentiveness, (al-e-ment'iv-ness) *n.* The organ of appetite for food or drink. [ishing.]

Alimomony, (al-e-mō-ne-us) *a.* Affording food; nourishment.

Alimony, (al'e-mun-e) *n.* [*L. alimonia*, from *alere*, to feed.] An allowance made to a wife out of her husband's estate or income upon her separation from him, or during a suit for the same.

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

Aliped, (al'e-ped) *n.* An animal whose toes are connected by a membrane which serves as wings, as the bat.

Aliquant, (al'e-kwant) *a.* [*L. aliquantus*, from *alius*, other, and *quantus*, how great.] Not dividing another number without a remainder.

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

Alive, (a-liv') *a.* Having life; not dead; active; susceptible.

Alkaloescent, (al-ka-les'ent) *a.* Tending to the properties of an alkali.

Alkali, (al'ka-li) *n.* [*A. al-gali*, ashes of glasswort, from *qalaq*, to roast in a pan, fry.] One of a class of caustic bases, soda, potash, ammonia, and lithia, distinguished by their solubility in water and alcohol, their uniting with oils and fats to form soap, their neutralizing and forming salts with acids.

Alkalify, (al-ka-le-fi) *v. t.* To form or convert into an alkali;—*v. i.* To become changed into an alkali.

Alkaligenous, (al-ka-li'je-nus) *a.* Producing alkali.

Alkalimeter, (al-ka-lim'e-ter) *n.* [*E. alkali*, and *G. metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength or purity of alkalies.

Alkalimetry, (al-ka-lim'e-tre) *n.* The act of ascertaining the presence and strength of alkalies. [kali.]

Alkaline, (al'ka-lin) *a.* Having the qualities of alkalize.

Alkalize, (al'ka-liz) *v. t.* To make alkaline.

Alkaloid, (al'ka-loid) *n.* A salifiable base existing in some vegetables. [The Mohammedan Bible.]

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

All, (awl) [*A.-S. eall*, *al*, radically the same word as whole.] Every one, or the whole number of; the whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of. [entirely.]

All, (awl) *adv.* Wholly; completely; altogether: *en-all*, (awl) *n.* The whole number, quantity, or amount; the aggregate.

Allantois, (al-lan'tois) *n.* [*G. allantoidēs*, *allās*, gut, and *eidos*, shape.] A thin membrane situated between the chorion and amnion in animals.

Alley, (al-lā) *v. t.* [Partly from *A.-S. aleggan*, to lay down, *L. allegare*, to bind to.] To make quiet; to pacify;—to mitigate or subdue.

Alloyer, (al-lā'er) *n.* He who, or that which, alloys.

Alloyment, (al-lō-ment) *n.* Act of alloying or state of being alloyed;—that which alloys.

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

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

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

Allegiance, (al-lej'ans) *n.* [*L. allegiantia*, from *allegare*, to bind to.] The obligation which a subject owes; loyalty. [gory; figurative.]

Allegorical, (al-le-gor'ik-al) *a.* In the manner of allegorically, (al-le-gor'ik-al) *adv.* In an allegorical manner. [allegory.]

Allegorist, (al-le-gor-ist) *n.* One who teaches by allegorize, (al-le-gō-riz) *v. t.* To turn into allegory;—*v. i.* To use allegory.

Allegory, (al-le-gō-re) *n.* [*G. allegoria*, *allos*, other, and *agoreuein*, to harangue, from *agora*, assembly.] A figurative discourse in which the literal meaning is not the real or principal one, but is designed to image forth the real meaning with greater vividness and force; a figurative manner of speech or description.

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

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

Alleluiah, (al-le-lō'ya) *n.* [*H. hallel*, and *yehovah*.] Praise to Jehovah.

Alleviate, (al-le-vē-āt) *v. t.* [*L. alleviare*, from *levia*, light.] To make light or easy to be borne;—to remove in part; to assuage;—*imp. & pp.* alleviated; *ppr.* alleviating. [light; lessening.]

Alleviation, (al-le-vē-ā'shun) *n.* Act of making more alleviative, (al-le-vē-ā-tiv) *n.* Something mitigating.

Alley, (al'le) *n.* [*F. allée*, from *aller*, to go.] A walk in a garden;—a narrow passage.

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

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

All-hail, (awl-hāl) *interj.* All health;—a salutation, expressing a wish for health or safety.

All-hallowmas, (awl-hāl'o-mas) *n.* [*A.-S. al*, *hally*, holy, *masse*, feast.] All-Saints'-day, the first day of November. [The wine near All-Saints'-day.]

All-hallow-tide, (awl-hāl'o-tid) *n.* [*A.-S. tid*, time.]

Alliaceus, (al-le-ā'sh-us) *a.* [*L. allium*.] Pertaining to garlic; having the properties of garlic.

Alliance, (al-lī'ans) *n.* [*F. allier*, to unite.] State of being allied; union between families by marriage, and states by treaty;—the compact which is the instrument of allying. [tie together; to unite.]

Alligate, (al-le-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. allegare*, to bind to.] To Alligation, (al-le-gā'shun) *n.* A rule to find out the quantities and values of ingredients in a compound.

Alligator, (al-le-gā'ter) *n.* [*Sp. el lagarto*, *L. lacertus*, lizard.] A large carnivorous amphibious reptile, of the Saurian family. The American crocodile.

Allision, (al-līzh'un) *n.* [*L. allisio*, from *alidere*, to dash against.] A striking against.

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

Alliterative, (al-lit'er-ā-tiv) *a.* Pertaining to alliteration.

Allocate, (al-lō-kāt) *v. t.* To distribute; to set apart.

Allocation, (al-lō-kā'shun) *n.* [*L. allocatio*, *ad* and *locare*, to place.] Act of putting one thing to another; hence, the admission of an article of, or an allowance upon, an account.

Allocation, (al-lō-kū'shun) *n.* [*L. ad* and *loqui*, to speak.] An address; particularly of the pope to his clergy. [of rent or service.]

Alloidal, (al-lō-de-al) *a.* Pertaining to alodium; free

Alodium, (al-lō-de-um) *n.* [Old Ger. *all*, all, and *od*



Alligator.

property.] Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner.

Allonge, (al-lonj') n. [F. from *allonger*, *L. longus*, long.] A pass or thrust with a rapier or sword, in fencing.

Allopathia, (al-lō-path'ik) a. Pertaining to allopathy.

Allopathist, (al-lōp'a-thist) n. One who practices medicine by allopathy.

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

Allot, (al-lōt') v. t. [F. *alloter*, share.] To divide, by lot;—to distribute in parts; to grant, or appoint in general;—imp. & pp. allotted; ppr. allotting.

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

Allow, (al-lou') v. t. [L. *ad* and *locare*, to place.] To afford or yield;—to acknowledge;—to abate;—to permit;—v. i. To make deduction;—imp. & pp. allowed; ppr. allowing.

Allowable, (al-lou'a-bl) a. Capable of being, or proper to be allowed; lawful.

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

Allowance, (al-lou'ans) n. Act of granting, or admitting;—permission or license;—that which is allowed; a stated quantity;—a deduction from the gross weight.

Alloy, (al-lō') v. t. [F. *aloi*, standard of gold or silver.] To reduce the purity by mixing with a less valuable metal;—to impair or corrupt;—imp. & pp. alloyed; ppr. alloying.

Alloy, (al-lō') n. Any compound of metals, as of copper and zinc to form brass;—a baser metal mixed with a finer;—evil mixed with good.

Alloyage, (al-lō'āj) n. The act of mixing metals.

All-saints'-day, (awl-sānts'dā) n. The first day of November.

All-searching, (awl-sēr'ch'ing) a. Pervading and searching every thing—generally applied to the Divine Being. [November.]

All-seconds'-day, (awl-sōls'dā) n. The second day of All-spice, (awl'epis) n. The berry of the pimento, a tree of the West Indies. [thing.]

All-sufficient, (awl-suf-fish'ent) a. Sufficient for every Allade, (al-lūd') v. i. [L. *alludere*, from *ad* and *ludere*, to play.] To refer to something not directly mentioned; to hint by suggestion; to have reference;—imp. & pp. alluded; ppr. alluding.

Illustrator, (al-lū'min-or) n. [L. *illuminare*, to illuminate, from *lumen*, light.] One who paints upon paper or parchment, giving ornament to letters and figures; a limner.

Allure, (al-lūr') v. t. [F. *lurrer*, to decoy.] To attempt to draw to; to tempt by the offer of good;—imp. & pp. allured; ppr. alluring. [entice.]

Allurement, (al-lūr'ment) n. That which allures or Allurer, (al-lūr'g'r) n. One who allures or decoys; a tempter.

Allusion, (al-lū'zhun) n. Indirect reference; something applied to, or understood of another.

Allusive, (al-lū'iv) a. Hinting at; referring to indirectly.

Allusively, (al-lū'iv-le) adv. In an allusive manner.

Alluvion, (al-lū'iv-nōn) n. Quality of being allusive.

Alluvial, (al-lū've-al) a. [L. *alluvio*, inundation.] Pertaining to alluvium;—washed down; of fresh-water origin.

Alluvium, (al-lū've-nūm) n. Deposits of earth, gravel, and other matter, by river or flood, on bank or shore.

All-wise, (awl-wiz') a. Possessed of infinite wisdom.

Ally, (al-lī') v. t. [L. *alligare*, from *ad* and *ligare*, to bind.] To form a connection between families by marriage, or between states by treaty;—to connect by similitude or friendship;—imp. & pp. allied; ppr. allying. [riage, &c.; a confederate.]

Ally, (al-lī') n. One who is united by compact, mar-

Almagest, (al'ma-jeest) n. A book of problems in astronomy and geometry, drawn up by Ptolemy.

Alma Mater, (al'ma mā'tēr) n. [L. fostering mother.] A college where one is educated.

Almanac, (awl'ma-nak) n. [A. *manakh*; *manay*, to define; *mand*, measure.] A calendar of days, weeks, and months, to which astronomical and other data are added.

Almightiness, (awl-mit'e-nēn) n. A power to do all things; omnipotence.

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

Almighty, (awl-mit'e) n. God; the Supreme Being.

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

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

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

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

Alms, (amz) n. pl. [A.-S. *almes*, from G. *eleein*, to pity.] Any thing gratuitously given to relieve the poor; a charitable donation.

Alms-deed, (amz'dēd) n. An act of charity.

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

Aloe, (al'ō) n. [L. *alōē*.] A genus of herbaceous plants, from which are prepared articles for medicine and the arts;—the inspissated juice of aloe, used as a purgative.

Alloetic, (al-lō-et'ik) a. Pertaining to, or partaking of the qualities of, aloes. [head.]

Alloft, (al-lōft) adv. On high;—in the top; at the mast.

Alone, (al-lōn') a. [From *all* and *one*.] Apart from others;—solitary; only.

Alone, (al-lōn') adv. By itself; separately.

Along, (a-lōng') adv. [A.-S. *andlang*, from *and*, against, and *lang*, long.] In a line with; lengthwise;—onward;—in company; together.

Along, (a-lōng') prep. By the length of, as distinguished from across.

Alongside, (a-lōng'said) adv. By the side of, especially of a ship.

Alloft, (al-lōft) adv. [All off.] At a distance, but within view; apart.

Alloft, (al-lōft) prep. At or to a distance from; away from.

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

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

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

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

Alphabet, (al'fa-bet) n. [G. *alphabētos*, from *alpha*, and *bēta*, the first two Greek letters.] The letters of a language arranged in order.

Alphabetical, (al'fa-bet'ik-al) Alpaca.

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

Alpine, (al'pin) a. Pertaining to the Alps, or to any lofty mountain.

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

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

Alt, (awl't) a. or n. [From L. *altus*, high.] The higher part of the scale.

Altar, (awl'tēr) n. [L. *altare*, from *altus*, high.] A table or elevated place on which gifts and sacrifices



are offered to some deity. In Christian churches, the communion table.

Altar-piece, (awl'tér-pé) *n.* A

painting placed over the altar.

Alter, (awl'tér) *v. t.* [*al-*

terare, from *alter*, another.]

To make some change in;—

to change entirely or materially;

—*v. i.* To become different;

to vary:—*imp.* & *pp.* altered;

ppr. altering.

Alterability, (awl'tér-a-bil'e-
te) *n.* Quality of being sus-

ceptible of change.

Alterable, (awl'tér-a-bl) *a.* Cap-

able of being altered.

Alterably, (awl'tér-a-blé) *adv.* In an alterable manner.

Alteration, (awl'tér-áshun) *n.* Act of altering or

state of being altered;—the change made.

Alterative, (awl'tér-at-iv) *a.* Having power to alter.

Alterative, (awl'tér-at-iv) *n.* A medicine which gradu-

ally induces a change in the bodily functions.

Altercate, (al'tér-kát) *v. i.* [*altercare*.] To contend

in words; to wrangle:—*imp.* & *pp.* altercated; *ppr.*

altercating.

Altercation, (al'tér-ká'shun) *n.* Warm contention in

words; controversy.

Alternate, (al'térn-át) *a.* [*alternatus*.] Being by

turns; one following the other in succession; reciprocal.

Alternate, (al'térn-át) *n.* That which happens by

turns; vicissitude.

Alternate, (al'térn-át) *v. t.* To perform by turns, or in

succession; to change reciprocally;—*v. i.* To happen

by turns:—*imp.* & *pp.* alternated; *ppr.* alternating.

Alternately, (al'térn-át-le) *adv.* In reciprocal succe-

ssion; by turns.

Alternation, (al'térn-á'shun) *n.* Reciprocal succession of

things in time or place;—interchange. [things.]

Alternative, (al'térn-at-iv) *a.* Offering a choice of two

Alternative, (al'térn-at-iv) *n.* That which may be

chosen or not; a choice of two things. [manner.]

Alternatively, (al'térn-at-iv-le) *adv.* In an alternative

Althea, (al-thé'a) *n.* [*G. althein*, to heal.] A genus of

plants including the common marsh-mallow and the

garden hollyhock. [notwithstanding.]

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

Altiquence, (al-tíl-o-kwens) *n.* [*altus*, high, lo-

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Altar.

A bee-hive, or something resembling one;—the hollow of the ear.

Alveolar, (al-vó-o-lér) *a.* [*Alveus*, a hollow.] Pertain-

ing to, or resembling, the sockets of the teeth.

Alvise, (al'vin) *a.* [*Alvus*, belly.] Pertaining to

the intestines.

Always, (awl'wíz) *adv.* Perpetually; throughout all

time;—constantly during a period, or regularly at

intervals; invariably.

Am, (am) The first person singular of the verb to be,

in the indicative mood, present tense.

Amadou, (am'-dóo) *n.* [*F. tinder*.] A spongy com-

combustible, prepared from agaric and saltpetre.

Amain, (a-mán') *adv.* [*Prefix a and main*.] Vio-

lently and suddenly.

Amalgam, (a-mal'gam) *n.* [*G. malagma*.] A com-

compound of mercury, with another metal;—a mixture

of different things.

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

mix, as quicksilver, with another metal;—*v. i.* To

unite;—to coalesce:—*imp.* & *pp.* amalgamated;

ppr. amalgamating.

Amalgamation, (a-mal-gam-á'shun) *n.* Act of com-

pounding; the process of separating gold and silver

from their ores by mixing them with mercury;—the

blending of different things or races.

Amantissia, (a-man-á-en-ás) *n.* [*Lat. ab and manus*,

hand.] A person whose employment is to write what

another dictates, or to copy what another has written.

Amaranth, (am'-ranth) *n.* [*G. from a priv. and*

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Ambidexterity, (am-be-dek-s-ter'e-to) *n.* The power of using both hands;—double-dealing.

Ambidextrous, (am-be-dek-s-trus) *a.* Having the faculty of using both hands;—practising duplicity.

Ambient, (am-be-ent) *a.* [L. *ambire*, to go around.] Encompassing; surrounding.

Ambiguity, (am-be-gü-e-to) *n.* Quality or state of being ambiguous; uncertainty, particularly of signification.

Ambiguous, (am-big'ü-us) *a.* [L. *ambigere*, to wander about.] Doubtful or uncertain; equivocal.

Ambiguously, (am-big'ü-us-le) *adv.* In an ambiguous manner. [meaning.]

Ambigueness, (am-big'ü-us-nes) *n.* Uncertainty of **Ambit**, (am'bit) *n.* [L. *ambitus*.] Circuit or compass.

Ambition, (am-biah'un) *n.* [L. *ambitio*.] An inordinate desire of superiority, or power;—in a good sense, a laudable desire of excellence.

Ambitious, (am-biah'us) *a.* Possessing or controlled by ambition;—aspiring; eager for fame.

Ambitiously, (am-biah'us-le) *adv.* In an ambitious manner. [being ambitious.]

Ambitionness, (am-biah'us-nes) *n.* The quality of **Ambia**, (am'bi) *v. t.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk.] To move, as a horse;—to move affectually.

Ambia, (am'bi) *n.* A peculiar gait of a horse, in which both legs on one side are moved at the same time.

Ambler, (am'bigr) *n.* A horse which ambles; a pacer.

Ambrosia, (am-brö'zhe-a) *n.* [G. from a priv. and *brotos*, mortal.] The fabled food of the gods, which conferred eternal youth.

Ambrosial, (am-brö'zhe-a) *a.* Partaking of the nature of ambrosia; delighting the taste or smell.

Ambrotype, (am'bro-tip) *n.* A picture taken on glass, in which the lights are represented in silver, and the shades by a dark background visible through the uncoloured portions of the glass.

Amby, (am'bre) *n.* An almonry;—a pantry.

Ambulance, (am'bü-lans) *n.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk.] A flying hospital, so organized as to follow an army in its movements, and intended to succour the wounded as soon as possible.

Ambulant, (am'bü-lant) *a.* Walking; moving from place to place.

Ambulation, (am'bü-lä-shun) *n.* The act of walking; walking about.

Ambulatory, (am'bü-la-tor-e) *a.* Able or accustomed to move;—not fixed in its legal character.

Ambulatory, (am'bü-la-tor-e) *n.* Any part of a building intended for walking in, as a cloister or portico.

Ambuscade, (am'bus-käd) *n.* [It. *imboscac*, Eng. *bush*.] A lying concealed, for the purpose of attacking an enemy by surprise;—a place in which troops lie hid.

Ambuscaded, (am'bus-käd) *v. t.* To lie in wait; to attack from a concealed position;—*imp. & pp.* ambuscaded; *ppr.* ambuscading.

Ambush, (am'büsh) *n.* Act of attacking unexpectedly from a concealed station;—troops posted in a concealed place for surprise.

Ameliorate, (a-mel'yer-ät) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *meliorare*.] To make better; to improve;—*v. i.* To grow better;—*imp. & pp.* ameliorated; *ppr.* ameliorating.

Amelioration, (a-mel'yer-ä-shun) *n.* Act of ameliorating, or state of being ameliorated; improvement.

Ameliorative, (a-mel'yer-ät-iv) *a.* Producing improvement.

Amen, (ä-men) *n.* [H. from *amen*, firm, true; G. *amēn*.] An expression used at the end of prayers, meaning, *So be it*. At the end of a creed, it is a solemn avowal of belief. When it introduces a declaration, it is equivalent to *truly*, *verily*. It is used also to denote Christ as being one who is true



Ambulance.

and faithful; and adjective, to signify *made true, verified, or fulfilled*.

Amenable, (ä-mén'a-bl) *a.* [F. *amener*, to bring to account.] Liable to be brought to account or punishment; responsible;—willing to yield or submit; submissive.

Amend, (ä-mend') *v. t.* [L. *emendare*, from *e*, and *menda*, fault.] To change for the better, by removing what is erroneous, superfluous, or faulty, and by supplying deficiencies;—*v. i.* To grow better; to improve morally;—*imp. & pp.* amended; *ppr.* amending.

Amendable, (ä-mend'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being amended.

Amendatory, (ä-mend'a-tor-e) *a.* Containing amendment; corrective. [tion; retraction.]

Amende, (ä-mong'd) *n.* [F.] A pecuniary fine; reparation.

Amender, (ä-mend'er) *n.* One who amends; a corrector.

Amendment, (ä-mend'ment) *n.* A change for the better; correction of a fault; reformation of life;—an alteration in a bill or motion;—the correction of an error in a writ or process.

Amends, (ä-mend's) *n. sing. & pl.* Compensation for a loss or injury; recompense; satisfaction.

Amenity, (ä-men'ü-e) *n.* [L. *aménitas*, from *amēnus*, pleasant.] Quality of being pleasant or agreeable, in situation, climate, manners, or disposition.

Ament, (ä-ment) *n.* [L. *amentum*, thong.] A species of inflorescence, consisting of a scaly sort of spike, as in the alder, birch, &c.; a catkin.

Amerces, (ä-mers') *v. t.* [L. *amerciari*, from *merces*, wages.] To punish by a pecuniary penalty at the discretion of the court;—to punish in general.

Amerosable, (ä-mers'a-bl) *a.* Liable to amerement.

Amerement, (ä-mers'ment) *n.* A pecuniary penalty; a fine.

Amercer, (ä-mers'er) *n.* One who amercers or fines.

American, (ä-mér'e-kan) *a.* Pertaining to America;—in a restricted sense, pertaining to the United States.

American, (ä-mér'e-kan) *n.* A native of America.

Americanism, (ä-mér'e-kan-izm) *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to America;—the love which Americans have for their country.

Americanise, (ä-mér'e-kan-iz) *v. t.* To render American;—*imp. & pp.* Americanised; *ppr.* Americanising.

Amethyst, (äm'e-thist) *n.* [G. *amethystos*.] A species of quartz, of a bluish-violet colour; a precious stone.

Amethystine, (äm-e-thist'in) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, amethyst.

Amiability, (ä-me-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Amiability; gentleness of disposition.

Amiable, (ä-me-a-bl) *a.* [L. *amabilis*, lovely.] Worthy of love; deserving of affection.

Amiability, (ä-me-a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of deserving love; agreeableness.

Amiably, (ä-me-a-bl-e) *adv.* In an amiable manner.

Amiantus, (äm'e-an-thus) *n.* [G. *amiantos*, from a priv. and *miainein*, to stain.] A mineral substance composed of delicate filaments, often long, and resembling threads of silk. It is incombustible, and has sometimes been wrought into cloth and paper.

Amicability, (äm-e-ka-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being amicable; friendliness.

Amicable, (äm'e-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *amicabilis*, from *amare*, to love.] Friendly; peaceable; harmonious in intercourse. [amicable; kindness.]

Amicableness, (äm'e-ka-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being Amicably, (äm'e-ka-bl-e) *adv.* In an amicable manner.

Amice, (äm'es) *n.* [L. *amircire*, to wrap about.] A loose flowing garment like a cloak;—an oblong piece of embroidered linen, made to wear on the head, like a hood, or to rest on the shoulders like a cape.

Amidships, (ä-mid'ships) *adv.* Halfway between the stem and the stern. [rounded by; among.]

Amidst or **Amid**, (ä-midst) *prep.* In the middle; surrounded by.

Amias, (ä-mis') *a.* [Prefix *a* and *mis*.] Wrong; faulty; out of order; improper. [manner.]

Amias, (ä-mis') *adv.* Wrongly; improperly; in a faulty

Amity, (am'-e-te) *n.* [F. *amitié*, L. *amicus*.] Friendship between individuals, societies, or nations; good understanding. [gentle smell; spirit of hartshorn.]

Ammonia, (am-mō'nē-a) *n.* A volatile alkali of a pun-
Ammonias, or **Gum-ammonias**, (am-mō'nē-ak) *n.* [G. *ammoniakon*.] The concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant brought from Persia. [monia.]

Ammoniacal, (am-mō'nē-ak-al) *a.* Pertaining to am-
Monnite, (am-mon-it) *n.* [L. *cornu ammonis*, horn of Ammon.] A fossil shell belonging to the tribe of Cephalopoda.

Ammonium, (am-mō'nē-um) *n.* The metallic base of ammonia;—a combination of hydrogen and nitrogen.

Ammunition, (am-mū-niash'un) *n.* [L. *admunio*, from *ad* and *munire*, to defend.] Military stores or provisions; the articles which are used in charging firearms and ordnance of all kinds.

Amnesty, (am-nes'te) *n.* [G. *amnestia*, a priv. and *mnēskēin*, to remember.] A pardon of offences against government; proclamation of such pardon.

Among, (a-mung') *prep.* [A-S. *among*, *mengan*, to mix.] Mixed with;—conjoined with, or making part of.

Amorous, (am-or-us) *a.* [L. *amor*, love.] Inclined to love; having a propensity to sexual enjoyment;—enamoured;—relating to, or produced by, love.

Amorously, (am-or-us-le) *adv.* In an amorous manner; lovingly. [ous.]

Amoroussness, (am-or-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being amor-
Amorphism, (a-mor'fizm) *n.* A state of being without crystallization even in the minutest particles, as in glass, opal, &c.

Amorphous, (a-mor'fus) *a.* [G. *amorphos*, from a priv. and *morphē*, form.] Having no determinate form; of irregular shape;—without crystallization in the ultimate texture of a solid substance;—of no particular kind or character; anomalous.

Amortization, (a-mor-tiz-āshun) *n.* Act or right of alienating lands to a corporation, which was considered formerly as transferring them to dead hands, or in mortmain.

Amortize, (a-mor'tiz) *v. t.* [F. *amortiser* from L. *mors*, death.] To alienate in mortmain; to convey to a corporation.

Amount, (a-mount) *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *mons*, mountain.] To rise to or reach by an accumulation of sums or quantities; to compose in the aggregate;—to reach, or extend in substance, or influence; to be equivalent.

Amount, (a-mount') *n.* The sum total;—the effect, substance, or result. [intrigue.]

Amour, (a-mōór') *n.* [F. from L. *amor*, love.] A love
Amphibia, (am-fib'e-a) *n. pl.* [G. *amphibios*, *amphi*, on both sides, and *bios*, life.] The class of reptiles which includes the saurians, crocodiles, lizards, serpents, frogs, turtles.

Amphibian, (am-fib'e-an) *n.* An amphibious animal.

Amphibious, (am-fib'e-us) *a.* Having the power of living in air and water;—of a mixed nature; partaking of two natures.

Amphibiousness, (am-fib'e-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being amphibious; ability to live in two elements.

Amphibological, (am-fib-o-loj'ik-al) *a.* Of doubtful meaning; ambiguous.

Amphibology, (am-fe-bol-o-je) *n.* [G. *amphibolos*, ambiguous, and *logos*, speech.] A phrase, or discourse susceptible of two interpretations.

Amphibrach, (am-fe-brak) *n.* [G. *amphi*, on both sides, and *brachus*, short.] A foot of three syllables, the middle one long, the first and last short.

Amphityonia, (am-fik-te-on'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the council of the Amphictyons.

Amphityons, (am-fik-te-onx) *n. pl.* [G. *amphiktuous*.] An assembly or council of deputies from the several states of Greece. [states for common interest.]

Amphityony, (am-fik-te-on-e) *n.* An association of Amphigamous, (am-fig'a-mus) *a.* [G. *amphi* and

gamos, marriage.] A term applied to plants having a structure entirely cellular, and no sexual organs.

Amphimaocer, (am-fim'a-ser) *n.* [G. *amphi*, on both sides, and *makros*, long.] A foot of three syllables, the middle one short and the others long.

Amphilogy, (am-fil-o-je) *n.* [G. *amphi*, and *logos*, speech.] Double speaking; equivocation.

Amphipneusta, (am-fe-nūsta) *n.* A name given to reptiles, which have both lungs and gills.

Amphiprostyle, (am-fip-ro-stil) *n.* [G. *amphi*, on both sides, and *prostylos*, with pillars in front.] A double prostyle, or edifice with columns in front and behind.

Amphisil, (am-fis'il) *n. pl.* [G. *amphi*, on both sides, and *skia*, shadow.] The inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows in one part of the year are cast north, and in the other south, according as the sun is south or north of their zenith.

Amphitheatre, (am-fe-thē-a-tēr) *n.* [G. *amphi*, about, and *theatron*, theatre.] An oval or circular edifice, having rows of seats one above another, around an open space, used for public sports.

Amphitheatrical, (am-fe-thē-a-trik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or exhibited in, an amphitheatre.

Ample, (am-pl) *a.* [L. *amplus*.] Of large dimensions; great in size, extent, capacity, or bulk;—fully sufficient;—extended; diffusive.

Amplexual, (am-pleks'e-kaw) *a.* [L. *amplecti*, to encircle.] Nearly surrounding the stem, as the base of a leaf.

Amplification, (am-ple-fē-kāshun) *n.* Act of amplifying; enlargement;—exaggerated or diffuse narration.

Amplificative, (am-ple-fē-kā-tiv) *a.* Serving or tending to amplify or enlarge.

Amplifier, (am-ple-fī-er) *n.* One who amplifies.

Amplify, (am-ple-fī) *v. t.* [L. *amplificare*, *amplus*, and *facere*.] To render larger, more extended;—to treat copiously;—*a. i.* To grow or become large;—to be diffuse; to dilate;—*imp. & pp.* amplified; *ppr.* amplifying.

Amplitude, (am-ple-tūd) *n.* State of being ample; largeness of dimensions;—extent of capacity or intellectual powers;—extent of means or resources;—an arc of the horizon intercepted between the true east or west point and the centre of the sun or a star at its rising or setting;—the horizontal line subtending the path of a body thrown;—the arc of the horizon between the sun or a star, at its rising or setting, and the east or west point of the horizon, by the compass. [ciently.]

Amplly, (am-ple) *adv.* Largely; liberally; fully; suffi-
Amputate, (am-pū-tāt) *v. t.* [L. *amb*, about, and *putare*, to prune.] To cut off, as a limb;—*imp. & pp.* amputated; *ppr.* amputating.

Amputation, (am-pū-tāshun) *n.* Act or operation of cutting off a limb.

Amulet, (am'ū-let) *n.* [A. *hamlat*, *hamala*, to wear.] Something worn to prevent evil; a charm inscribed with mystic characters; a talisman. [amused.]

Amusable, (a-mūz'a-bl) *a.* Fit or capable of being
Amuse, (a-mūz') *v. t.* [F. *amuser*.] To entertain agreeably; to occupy in a pleasant manner;—to keep in expectation; to delude;—*imp. & pp.* amused; *ppr.* amusing.

Amusement, (a-mūz'ment) *n.* [pleasurable occupation.]

Amusement, (a-mūz'ment) *n.* That which affords
Amuser, (a-mūz'er) *n.* One who amuses.

Amusive, (a-mūz'iv) *a.* Capable of amusing; enter-
taining; diverting.

Amygdalate, (a-mig-dal-āt) *a.* Made of almonds.

Amygdalate, (a-mig-dal-āt) *n.* An emulsion made of almonds.

Amygdaline, (a-mig-dal-in) *a.* Pertaining to almonds.

Amygdaline, (a-mig-dal-in) *n.* A crystalline substance obtained from bitter almonds.

Amygdaloid, (a-mig-da-loid) *n.* [G. *amugdalom*, almond, and *cidos*, form.] A trap-rock, with embedded almond-shaped minerals.

Amylaceous, (am-e-lá'h-sus) *a.* [G. *amulon*.] Pertaining to starch.

An, (an) *a.* [A.-S. *an*, *ane*, Go. *ains*, L. *unus*.] This word is properly an adjective, but is commonly called the *indefinite article*. It is used before nouns of the singular number only, and signifies *one* or *any*.

Ana, (á'na) A suffix to names of persons or places, used to denote a collection of memorable sayings; used alone as a noun; also as a prefix to nouns of Greek origin.

Anabaptist, (an-a-bap'tist) *n.* [G. *ana*, again, and *baptis*, to baptize.] One who denies the validity of infant baptism, and maintains that those who have been baptized in infancy ought to be baptized again.

Anachronism, (a-nak'-ron-izm) *n.* [G. *anachronismos*, *ana*, against, and *chronos*, time.] An error in chronology, by which events are misplaced. [chronism.

Anachronistic, (a-nak'-ron-ist'ik) *a.* Involving an anachronism. **Analectics**, (an-a-klas'tiks) *n. sing.* [G. *ana*, back, and *klein*, to break.] That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light;—*dioptrics*. [Boe family.

Anacosta, (an-a-kon'da) *a.* A large lake of the Anacostia, (a-nak-ré-on'tik) *a.* Pertaining to, or after the manner of, the Greek poet Anacreon; amatory; convivial.

Anacreontic, (a-nak-ré-on'tik) *n.* A poem in the style of Anacreon; a poem in praise of love and wine.

Anadem, (an'a-dem) *n.* [G. *anadion*, to tie up.] A garland or fillet; a chaplet or wreath.

Anaesthesia, (an-a-thet'ik) *a.* [G. *a priv.* *aisthesis*, sensation.] Capable of rendering insensible;—characterized by insensibility.

Anaesthetic, (an-a-thet'ik) *n.* That which produces insensibility, as chloroform, &c.

Anaglyph, (an'a-glif) *n.* [G. *anaglyphon*, from *ana*, up, and *gluphein*, to engrave.] An embossed or chased ornament, worked in relief, as a cameo.

Anaglyphical, (an-a-glif'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the art of chasing or embossing in relief.

Anaglyphy, (an-a-glif'ik) *a.* [G. *anaglyphos*.] Relating to the art of carving, engraving, enching, or embossing plate.

Anagical, (an-a-gof'ik) *a.* [From G. *anagoge*, from *ana*, up, *agere*, to lead.] Mysterious; mystical.

Anagories, (an-a-gof'iks) *n. pl.* Mystical interpretations, especially of the Scriptures.

Anagram, (an-a-gram) *n.* [G. *ana*, back, and *gramma*, letter.] A transposition of the letters of a word, by which a new word is formed. Thus, *astronomers* may be turned into *moon-stars*.

Anagrammatic, (an-a-gram-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or making, an anagram. [of making anagrams.

Anagrammatism, (an-a-gram-ma-tizm) *n.* Actor practice **Anagrammatist**, (an-a-gram-ma-tist) *n.* A maker of anagrams.

Anagrammatical, (an-a-gram-ma-tiz) *v. t.* To transpose, as the letters of a word, so as to form an anagram;—*v. i.* To make anagram.

Anai, (á'na) *a.* Belonging to or near the anus. **Analectic**, (an-a-lek'tik) *a.* Collecting or selecting; made up of selections.

Analekta, (an-a-lek'ta) *n. pl.* [G. *ana*, up, and *legein*, to gather.] A collection of literary fragments.

Analemma, (an-a-lem'ma) *n.* [G. *analemma*, *analemmata*, to take up.] A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, orthographically made by straight lines, circles, and ellipses, the eye being supposed at an infinite distance, and in the east or west point of the horizon;—an instrument of wood or brass, on which this projection of the sphere is made, and having a horizon fitted to it.

Analytic, (an-a-lep'tik) *a.* [G. *analembainein*, to take up.] Corroborating; giving strength after disease.

Analytic, (an-a-lep'tik) *n.* Restorative medicine.

Analytical, (an-a-loj'ik) *a.* According to, or founded on, analogy.

Analogically, (an-a-loj'ik-al-le) *adv.* By way of analogy. **Analogism**, (an-a-lo'-jizm) *n.* An argument from cause to effect;—investigation by analogy. [analogy.

Analogize, (an-a-lo'-jiz) *v. t.* To explain or consider by Analogy, (a-nal'-o-gus) *a.* Having analogy; corresponding. [other thing.

Analogue, (an'a-loj) *n.* A thing analogous to some Analogy, (a-nal'-o-je) *n.* An agreement or likeness between things in some circumstances or effects, when the things themselves are different;—equality, proportion, or similarity of ratios.

Analysis, (a-nal'-e-sis) *n.* [G. *analysis*, from *analuscin*, to unloose, from *ana*, again, and *lukein*, to loose.] A resolution of any thing, whether an object of the senses or of the intellect, into its constituent or original elements—opposed to *synthesis*;—a syllabus, or table of the heads of a discourse;—a methodical illustration of the principles of a science;—separation of a compound by chemical processes into its constituents;—the tracing of things to their source, and the resolving of knowledge into its original principles;—resolving problems by reducing them to equations.

Analyst, (an'a-list) *n.* One who analyzes any thing.

Analytic, (an-a-lit'ik) *a.* Pertaining to analysis; resolving into component parts or first principles; fond of analysis.

Analytically, (an-a-lit'ik-al-le) *adv.* By way of analysis. **Analytics**, (an-a-lit'iks) *n. sing.* The science of analysis. [lyzed.

Analyzable, (an-a-liz'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being analyzed. **Analyze**, (an'a-liz) *v. t.* To separate into the component parts; to resolve into first principles or elements;—*imp.* & *pp.* analyzed; *ppr.* analyzing.

Anamorphosis, (an-a-mor'fo-sis) *n.* [G. *anamorphoun*, to form anew.] A distorted representation of an image on a plane or curved surface, which, viewed from a certain point, or by reflection appears in proportion;—*a.* a morbid development of form.

Anapest, (an'a-pest) *n.* [G. *anapæstis*, to strike back.] In Greek and Latin versification, a foot of three syllables, the first two short, the last long; as, *dē-t'is*. In English versification, a foot of two unaccented, and one accented syllable, as, *in-ter-venē*.

Anapestic, (an-a-pest'ik) *a.* Pertaining to an anapest. **Anarch**, (an'ark) *n.* The author of anarchy.

Anarchical, (an-'ark'ik-al) *a.* Being without government; lawless; confused. [an anarch. **Anarchist**, (an'ark-ist) *n.* One who promotes disorder; **Anarchy**, (an'ar-ke) *n.* [G. *anarchos*, without head.] Want of government in society; lawlessness;—confusion. [sarks, flesh.] Dropsical.

Anasarrous, (an-a-sark'us) *a.* [G. *ana*, between, and *Anastasis*, (an-a-stá'sis) *n.* [G. *anástēmi*, to rise again.] A recovery; resurrection.

Anastomoses, (a-nas'to-mōs) *v. i.* [G. *anastomoun*, to furnish a mouth.] To inculcate; to communicate with each other, as the arteries and veins;—*imp.* & *pp.* anastomosed; *ppr.* anastomosing.

Anathema, (a-nath'e-ma) *n.* [G. *anathēma*, a thing devoted, *ana*, up, and *titheai*, to set.] An offering to some deity, hung up in a temple;—a curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority, and accompanied by excommunication.

Anathematization, (a-nath-e-mat-iz-a'shun) *n.* Act of anathematizing.

Anathematize, (a-nath'e-ma-tiz) *v. t.* To denounce with curses;—*imp.* & *pp.* anathematized; *ppr.* anathematizing. [or dissection.

Anatomical, (an-a-tom'ik-al) *a.* Belonging to anatomy. **Anatomically**, (an-a-tom'ik-al-le) *adv.* By means of dissection. [or is skilled in anatomy.

Anatomist, (a-nat'ō-mist) *n.* One who dissects bodies. **Anatomization**, (a-na-tō-miz-a'shun) *n.* The act of anatomizing.

Anatomize, (a-nat'ō-miz) *v. t.* To dissect; to lay open the interior structure of parts, for the scientific

purpose of examining each by itself:— *imp. & pp.* anatomised; *ppr.* anatomising.

Anatomy, (an-at-ō-me) *n.* [G. *ana*, up, and *temnein*, to cut.] Art of dissection:—act of dividing a thing for the purpose of examining its parts:—of separating the various parts of an animal body, to discover their structure and economy.

Ancestor, (an-'ses-ter) *n.* One from whom a person is descended, either by father or mother.

Ancestral, (an-'ses-tral) *a.* Relating to ancestors.

Ancestry, (an-'ses-tre) *n.* A series of ancestors or progenitors; lineage:—hence, birth or honourable descent.

Anchor, (ang-'ker) *n.* An iron instrument for holding a vessel at rest in water; any firm support:—hence, any contrivance or instrument designed to hold fast:—that which gives stability or security.

Anchor, (ang-'ker) *v. t.* [L. *anchora*, an anchor.] To place at anchor:—to fasten; to fix in a stable condition:—*v. i.* To cast anchor; to come to anchor;—to stop; to fix or rest:—*imp. & pp.* anchored; *ppr.* anchoring.



Anchorage, (ang-'ker-ij) *n.* A place where a ship can anchor:—a duty imposed on ships for anchoring in a harbour.

Anchress, (ang-'ko-res) *n.* A female hermit.

Anchovies, (ang-'kor-i) *n.* Ice formed at the bottom of running streams; ground-ice.

Anchovite, (ang-'ko-rit) *n.* [G. *ana*, up, and *chōrein*, to retire.] A hermit; a recluse; a monk.

Anchovy, (an-'chō've) *n.* [Bisc. *anchua*.] A small sea-fish of the herring family.

Anchylous, (ang-'ke-lōs) *v. t.* [G. *ankuloun*, to crook.] To unite or fix immovably; to stiffen; to make fast:—*imp. & pp.* anchyloused; *ppr.* anchylousing.

Anchylolysis, (ang-'ke-lō-sis) *a.* A fixed state of a bone-joint.

Ancient, (an-'shent) *a.* [F. *ancien*.] Old; that happened or existed at a great distance of time:—of great age; advanced in years.

Ancients, (an-'shents) *n.* Those who lived in former ages, opposed to *moderns*;—*sing.* the bearer of a flag—now called an *ensign*.

Anciently, (an-'shent-le) *adv.* In old times; formerly.

Ancillary, (an-'sil-ar-e) *a.* [L. *ancilla*, a female servant.] Subservient or subordinate, like a handmaid.

Ancipital, (an-'sip'it-al) *a.* [L. *anceps*, double-headed, from *am*, and *caput*, head.] A two-edged stem, compressed, and forming two opposite angles, as a stem of blue-grass. [Insects words and sentences.]

And, (and) *conj.* [A.-S.] A conjunction which con-
Andante, (an-'dan'te) *a.* [It. *andare*, to go.] Rather slow; less slow than *largo*, more slow than *allegro*.

Andiron, (and-'i-urn) *n.* A utensil for supporting wood in a fire-place.

Androgynal, (an-'droj'in-al) *a.* [G. *anēr*, man, and *gynē*, woman.] Having the mental characteristics of both sexes.

Android, (an-'droid) *n.* [G. *anēr*, man, *eidōs*, form.] A machine in the human form, which, by contrivance, performs some of the motions of a man.

Anecdotal, (an-'ek-dō-tal) *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

Anecdotes, (an-'ek-dōt) *n.* [G. *anekdotos*, from a priv. and *ekdotos*, given out.] A particular fact of an interesting nature; a biographical incident. [dotes.]

Anecdotal, (an-'ek-dōt'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

Anemology, (an-'ē-mō'lō-je) *n.* [G. *anemos*, wind, *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of winds, or a treatise on the subject.

Anemometer, (an-'ē-mom'ē-ter) *n.* [G. *anemos*, wind, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

Anemometry, (an-'ē-mom'ē-tre) *n.* Measurement of the force and velocity of wind.

Anemone, (a-'nem'ō-ne) *n.* A genus of plants of the crow-foot family; wind-flower.

Anemoscope, (a-'nem'ō-skōp) *n.* [G. *anemos*, wind, and *skopein*, to view.] A weather-cock; a contrivance for bringing down the indications of a wind-vane to a dial below.

Aneroid, (an-'eroid) *n.* [G. a priv. *néros*, wet, moist, and *eidōs*, form.] A portable barometer, shaped like a watch, dispensing with the use of quicksilver.

Aneurism, (an-'ū-rizm) *n.* [G. *aneurinein*, to widen.] A soft, pulsating tumour, arising from the dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery.

Anew, (a-'nū) *adv.* Newly; over again; afresh.

Anfractuosity, (an-'frak-tū-ōs'ē-te) *n.* State of being full of windings and turnings.

Anfractuous, (an-'frak-tū-us) *a.* [L. *anfractus*, a turning, from *an*, and *frangere*, to break.] Winding; full of windings and turnings.

Angel, (an-'jel) *n.* [G. *aggelos*.] A messenger:—a spirit employed by God to communicate his will to man; a ministering spirit:—an evil spirit:—an ancient gold coin of England, worth about ten shillings, bearing the figure of an angel.

Angel, (an-'jel) *a.* Resembling, or belonging to, angels, or partaking of their nature or dignity.

Anglet, (an-'jel-et) *n.* A half-angel.

Angel-fish, (an-'jel-fish) *n.* A species of shark, taking its name from its pectoral fins, which are like wings when spread. [angels.]

Angelic, (an-'jel'ik) *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, Angelically, (an-'jel'ik-al-le) *adv.* Like an angel.

Angiology, (an-'jel-ō'lō-je) *n.* A discourse on angels, or the doctrine of angelic beings.

Anger, (ang-'ger) *n.* [From L. *angor*, strangling.] A strong passion or emotion of the mind excited by a real or supposed injury.

Anger, (ang-'ger) *v. t.* To excite to anger; to rouse to resentment:—*imp. & pp.* angered; *ppr.* angering.

Angina, (an-'jī-na) *n.* [L.] Inflammation of the throat.

Angiography, (an-'je-ō'gra-fe) *n.* [G. *aggeion*, and *graphē*, description.] A description of the vessels in the human body.

Angiology, (an-'je-ō'lō-je) *n.* [G. *aggeion*, vessel, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on the vessels of the human body.

Angiotomy, (an-'je-ō'tō-me) *n.* [G. *aggeion*, and *tomē*, cutting.] A dissection of the vessels of the body.

Angle, (ang'l) *n.* [L. *angulus*, G. *agkos*, a bend.] The point where two lines meet or intersect; a corner;—the difference of direction of two lines in the same plane that meet, or that would meet, if sufficiently extended; or the difference of direction of two planes intersecting, or tending to intersect each other;—flashing tackle; a line, hook, and bait, with or without a rod. *Angle of incidence*, the angle which a ray of light makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the point on which it falls.—*Angle of refraction*, the angle which a ray of light makes with a line drawn perpendicular to the refracting medium on which it falls. *A right angle*, one formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly, or an angle of 90°, making the quarter of a circle.—*An obtuse angle*, one more than 90°.—*An acute angle*, one less than 90°.—*A rectilinear angle*, one formed by two right lines.—*A curvilinear angle*, one formed by two curved lines.—*A mixed angle*, one formed by a right line with a curved line.—*Adjacent angles*, such as have one leg common to both angles.—*External angles*, angles of any right-lined figure without it, when the sides are produced.—*Internal angles*, those which are within any right-lined figure.—*Oblique angles*, angles that are either acute or obtuse.—*A solid angle*, the angle produced by the meeting of three or more plane angles at one point.—*A spherical angle*, one made by the meeting of two arcs of great circles, which mutually cut one another on the surface of the globe or sphere.

— *Visual angle*, the angle formed by two rays of light, or two straight lines drawn from the extreme points of an object to the centre of the eye.

Angle, (ang'l) *v. i.* To fish with line and hook;—hence, to use artifice; to intrigue:—*imp. & pp. angled*; *ppr. angling*. [angular shape.]

Angle-bar, (ang'l-bar) *n.* A rolled bar of iron of an Angler, (ang'ler) *n.* One who fishes with a hook;—a kind of fish called *flashing-roq*.

Anglican, (ang'le-kan) *a.* [L. *Angli*.] English.

Anglican, (ang'le-kan) *n.* A member of the church of England.

Anglicanism, (ang'le-kan-izm) *n.* Attachment to English institutions; partiality to the principles and rites of the English church;—the principles of the established church in England. [lish manner.]

Anglice, (ang'le-se) *adv.* [L.] In English; in the English manner.

Anglicism, (ang'le-izm) *n.* An English idiom or expression.

Anglicize, (ang'le-iz) *v. t.* To render conformable to English or to English analogies:—*imp. & pp. anglicized*; *ppr. anglicizing*.

Angle, (ang'lo) *a.* A prefix meaning the same as *Eng-*—used in composition.

Anger, (ang'ger) *n.* Intense bodily pain.

Angry, (ang'gre) *adv.* In an angry manner.

Angry, (ang'gre) *a.* Touched with anger;—showing anger;—stimulated; roused; vigorous.

Anguilliform, (ang'wi'l-form) *a.* [L. *anguilla*, eel, and *forma*, form.] In the form of an eel; resembling an eel. [trunc pain, either of body or mind.]

Anguish, (ang'wi-sh) *n.* [L. *angustus*, narrow.] Ex-Angular, (ang'g-ler) *a.* Having an angle or angles; pointed;—consisting of an angle; forming an angle;—sharp and stiff in character.

Angularity, (ang'g-ler-ty) *n.* The quality of being angular; sharpness. [direction of the angles.]

Angularly, (ang'g-ler-ly) *adv.* With angles; in the Angulated, (ang'g-lated) *a.* Formed with angles.

Angust, (an-gust) *a.* [L. *angustus*.] Narrow; strait.

Angustation, (an-he-l'shun) *n.* [L. *angustus*, to breathe with difficulty.] Shortness of breath; difficult respiration.

Asbestos, (an-hy-drus) *a.* [G. *a priv.* and *húdōr*, fire.] [water.] Destitute of water.

Asil, (an'il) *n.* [A. *an-níl*, from Skr. *aníl*, dark blue.] A shrub from whose leaves and stalks indigo is made.

Asile, (an'il) *a.* [L. *anus*, old woman.] Old-womanish; imbecile. [old age of a woman; dotage.]

Asility, (an'il-ty) *n.* State of being an old woman; Animadversion, (an-e-mad-ver'shun) *n.* Remarks by way of criticism, censure, or reproof.

Animadversion, (an-e-mad-ver'shun) *a.* Having the power of perceiving.

Animadvert, (an-e-mad-ver't) *v. i.* [L. *animus*, mind, and *advert*, to turn to.] To turn the mind with intent to notice;—to consider or remark by way of criticism or censure:—*imp. & pp. animadverted*; *ppr. animadverting*. [verta.]

Animadvert, (an-e-mad-ver't) *n.* One who animad-Animal, (an'e-mal) *n.* [L. *anima*, G. *anemos*, breath, Skr. *an*, to breathe.] An organized living being endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion;—an irrational being, as distinguished from man.

Animal, (an'e-mal) *a.* Of, or relating to, animals;—pertaining to the sentient part of a creature, as distinguished from the intellectual, or spiritual part;—consisting of the flesh of animals. [malicious.]

Animalcule, (an-e-mal'kü-ler) *a.* Pertaining to ani-Animalcule, (an-e-mal'kü-ler) *n.* [Diminutive of animal.] A little animal that is invisible, or nearly so, to the naked eye.

Animalcule, (an-e-mal'kü-ler) *n.* One turned in the knowledge of animalcules.

Animal-flower, (an'e-mal-flower) *n.* A name applied to several species of zo-Animalcules.

Öphytes. They adhere to rocks, and when expanded are like large flowers. [brutishness.]

Animalism, (an'e-mal-izm) *n.* The state of mere animals; Animality, (an'e-mal-ty) *n.* The state of animal existence. [ing, or of converting into, animal life.]

Animalization, (an'e-mal-iz-ashun) *n.* The act of giving Animality, (an'e-mal-ty) *v. t.* To give animal life or properties to;—to convert into animal matter by the processes of assimilation:—to render or regard as merely animal or sentient:—*imp. & pp. animalized*; *ppr. animalizing*.

Animal-magnetism, (an'e-mal-mag-net-izm) *n.* [L. *animal*, a living being, and *magnes*, loadstone.] An agent of mysterious nature, which has a powerful effect on the individual, when acted on by contact, on the part of the operator.

Animate, (an'e-mät) *v. t.* [L. *animare*, from *anima*, breath, soul.] To give natural life to;—to give powers to, or to heighten the powers or effect of;—to give spirit or vigour to:—*imp. & pp. animated*; *ppr. animating*.

Animate, (an'e-mät) *a.* Alive; possessing animal life.

Animated, (an'e-mät-ed) *a.* Endowed with animal life;—full of life; spirited; lively.

Animation, (an'e-mä-tion) *n.* Act of animating, or state of being animated.

Animosity, (an'e-mos-ty) *n.* [L. *animositas*.] Violent hatred leading to active opposition; active enmity.

Animus, (an'e-mus) *n.* [L. *animus*.] Intention; purpose; spirit; temper. [de seeds.]

Anise, (an'is) *n.* [G. *anethon*.] A plant bearing aromatic-Anker, (ang'ker) *n.* [D.] A Dutch liquid measure, formerly used in England, and containing ten wine gallons.

Ankle, (ang'kl) *n.* [A.-S. *ancleow*, dim. of *anke*, bent, neck.] The joint which connects the foot with the leg.

Annalist, (an'al-ist) *n.* A writer of annals.

Annals, (an'al) *n. pl.* [L. *annus*, year.] A history of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened; the title of such a history;—an annual publication of discoveries, transactions of societies, &c.

Annate, (an'ate) *n. pl.* [L. *annus*, year.] The first year's profits of a spiritual preferment, anciently paid to the pope, but in the reign of Henry VIII. transferred to the crown.

Anneal, (an-nel) *v. t.* [A.-S. prefix *an*, and *aelan*, to kindle.] To heat nearly to fluidity, and then cool slowly, for the purpose of rendering less brittle or in order to fix colours:—*imp. & pp. annealed*; *ppr. annealing*.

Annex, (an-neks) *v. t.* [L. *ad*, to, and *nectere*, to tie.] To unite at the end; to subjoin; to affix:—to add, as a smaller thing to a greater;—to connect, especially as a consequence:—*imp. & pp. annexed*; *ppr. annexing*.

Annexation, (an-neks-ashun) *n.* Act of uniting, or connecting; addition;—union of property with a freehold so as to become a fixture.

Annexment, (an-neks-ment) *n.* The act of annexing, or the state of being annexed;—the thing annexed.

Annihilable, (an-nihil-ä-bil) *a.* Capable of being annihilated.

Annihilate, (an-nihil-ät) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *nihil*, nothing.] To reduce to nothing; to cause to cease to be;—to destroy the form or peculiar properties of:—*imp. & pp. annihilated*; *ppr. annihilating*.

Annihilation, (an-nihil-ä-tion) *n.* Act of reducing or state of being reduced to nothing; destruction.

Annihilator, (an-nihil-ä-ter) *n.* One who annihilates.

Anniversary, (an-ne-ver's-ä-ry) *a.* [L. *annus*, year, *versare*, to turn.] Returning with the year, at a stated time.

Anniversary, (an-ne-ver's-ä-ry) *n.* A day celebrated as it returns each year.

Anomination, (an-nom-in-ä-shun) *n.* [L. *ad* and *nomen*,



a name.] The use of words nearly alike in sound, but of different meanings;—alliteration.

Annotate, (an-nō-tāt) v. t. [L. *ad* and *notare*, to mark.] To make annotations, comments, or remarks.

Annotation, (an-nō-tā'shun) n. A remark, note, or comment on some passage of a book, intended to illustrate it. [mentor; a scholiast.]

Annottor, (an-nō-tāt-ŕ) n. A writer of notes; a commentor, (an-not'to) n. A species of red or yellowish-red dyeing material, prepared from the seeds of a tropical tree.

Announce, (an-nouns) v. t. [L. *ad* and *nunciare*, to report, from *nuncius*, messenger.] To give public notice, or first notice of; to make known:—imp. & pp. announced; ppr. announcing.

Announcement, (an-nouns'ment) n. Act of giving public notice; proclamation; declaration.

Announcer, (an-nouns'er) n. One who, or that which, announces.

Annoy, (an-noy) v. t. [F. *anoier*, L. *nocere*, to hurt.] To injure or disturb by continued or repeated acts:—imp. & pp. annoyed; ppr. annoying.

Annoyance, (an-noy'ans) n. Act of annoying, or the state of being annoyed;—that which annoys.

Annoyer, (an-noy'er) n. One who annoys or disturbs.

Annual, (an-nū-āl) a. Returning or happening every year; yearly;—performed in a year; reckoned by the year;—lasting only one year.

Annual, (an-nū-āl) n. A thing happening or returning yearly;—especially, a literary work published once a year;—a plant that lives but one year or season.

Annually, (an-nū-āl-le) adv. Yearly; year by year.

Annuitant, (an-nū-īt-ant) n. A person who has an annuity.

Annuity, (an-nū-ē-tē) n. [L. *annuitas*, from *annus*, year.] A sum of money payable within the year, to continue for a given number of years, for life, or for ever.

Annull, (an-nul') v. t. [L. *ad*, to, and *nullum*, nothing.] To make void or of no effect;—used appropriately of laws, decrees, decisions of courts, rules, usages, &c.:—imp. & pp. annulled; ppr. annulling.

Annullar, (an-nū-ler) a. Pertaining to, or having the form of, a ring;—banded or marked with circles, dots, &c.

Annullated, (an-nū-lāt-ed) a. Having rings or belts.

Annullat, (an-nū-let) n. [L. *annulus*.] A little ring;—a small, flat fillet, encircling a column, &c.:—a little circle borne as a charge in coats of arms.

Annullment, (an-nul'ment) n. The act of annulling.

Annullous, (an-nū-lōs) a. Furnished with, or composed of, rings.

Annumerate, (an-nū-mer-āt) v. t. [L. *ad* and *numerare*, to number.] To add to a number.

Annuneration, (an-nū-mer-ā'shun) n. Addition to a former number.

Annunciate, (an-nū-nē-āt) v. t. [L. *annunciare*.] To announce; to bring tidings:—imp. & pp. annunciated; ppr. announcing.

Annunciation, (an-nū-nē-ā'shun) n. Act of announcing;—name of a festival in memory of the angel's announcement to the Virgin Mary, that she should bear the Messiah.

Annunciator, (an-nū-nē-ā-tēr) n. One who, or that which, announces.

Anodyne, (an-ō-din) n. Any medicine which allays pain, as an opiate or narcotic.

Anodyne, (an-ō-din) a. [G. a priv. and *odunē*, pain.] Serving to assuage pain.

Anoint, (a-noint') v. t. [L. *in* and *ungere*, to smear.] To pour oil upon; to rub over with oil or unctuous substances;—to consecrate, by unction;—to set apart to some important office:—imp. & pp. anointed; ppr. anointing.

Anointed, (a-noint'ed) n. The Messiah.

Anointer, (a-noint'er) n. One who anoints.

Anointment, (a-noint'ment) n. The act of anointing; the state of being anointed. [anomaly.]

Anomalism, (a-nom'al-izm) n. A deviation from rule; [anomaly.]

Anomalistical, (a-nom-a-list'ik-al) a. Irregular; departing from common or established rules.

Anomalous, (a-nom-a-lus) a. [G. a priv. and *omalos*, even, from *omos*, same.] Deviating from a general rule, method, or analogy; abnormal. [equally.]

Anomalously, (a-nom-a-lus-le) adv. Irregularly; anomalously, (a-nom-a-le) n. Deviation from the common rule or analogy; irregularity;—angular distance of a planet from its perihelion;—apparent irregularity in the motion of a planet.

Anon, (a-non') adv. [Old Eng. *anon*, lit., in one moment.] Quickly; immediately;—at another time; again.

Anonymous, (a-non'e-mus) a. [G. a priv. and *onoma*, name.] Wanting a name; without the real name of the author; nameless;—frequently written *Anon*.

Anonymously, (a-non'e-mus-le) adv. Without a name.

Another, (an-uth'er) a. [From *an*, a, one, and *other*.] Not the same; different;—one more, in addition to a former number;—any one else.

Anated, (an'āt-ed) a. [L. *ansatus*, from *ansa*, a handle.] Having a handle.

Anserine, (an'ser-in) a. [L. *anser*, a goose.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a goose, or its skin.

Answer, (an'ser) v. t. [A.-S. *and*, against, and *searjan*, to affirm.] To speak or write in return to a call, question, speech, declaration, argument, &c.:—in an intensive use, to respond to satisfactorily; to refute;—to perform in compliance with, or satisfaction of, an order, obligation, demand, &c.: to be opposite to; to face; to act in accommodation, conformity, relation, or proportion to;—v. i. To make response;—to make a satisfactory response; to write in reply to;—to be accountable, liable, or responsible;—to be or act by way of compliance, fulfillment, reciprocity, or satisfaction; to be opposite, or to act in opposition; to grant, as an equivalent, or as adequate or sufficient; to be or act in conformity, accommodation, relation, or proportion; to conform; to suit:—imp. & pp. answered; ppr. answering.

Answer, (an'ser) n. Something said or written in return to a call, question, argument, address, or the like;—something done in return for, or in consequence of, something else;—the solution of a mathematical or arithmetical question.

Answerable, (an'ser-a-bl) a. Capable of being answered;—usually implying that the answer may be satisfactory;—obliged to answer; liable to pay, indemnify, or make good;—conformable; comparable;—suitable; proportionate;—equivalent.

Answerableness, (an'ser-a-bl-ness) n. Quality of being answerable.

Answerably, (an'ser-a-blē) adv. Suitably; agreeably.

Answerer, (an'ser-er) n. One who answers or replies.

Ant, (ant) n. An emmet; a pismire.

Antacid, (ant-ā'id) n. [G. *anti*, against, and L. *acidus*, sour.] A remedy for acidity of the stomach.

Antagonism, (an-tag-ō-nizm) n. [G. *anti*, against, and *agōn*, contest.] Opposition of action; contrariety of things or principles. [another in combat.]

Antagonist, (an-tag-ō-nist) n. One who contends with Antagonistic, (an-tag-ō-nist'ik) a. Opposing; acting in opposition. [to contend.]

Antagonize, (an-tag-ō-niz) v. t. To act in opposition; to contend.

Antalgic, (an-tal'jik) a. [G. *anti*, against, and *algos*, pain.] Alleviating pain.

Antanacasis, (an-tā-na-kli'sis) n. [G. *anti*, against, and *anakasis*, a bending back.] A play upon words; a repetition of words after a parenthesis.

Antarchism, (an-tārk'izm) n. [G. *anti*, against, *archē*, rule.] Opposition to regular government.

Antarctic, (ant-ārk'tik) a. [G. *anti*, against, and *arktos*, bear.] Opposite to the northern or arctic pole; relat

ing to the southern pole or to the region near it, especially to a circle, distant from the pole 23° 28'.

Antarthritis, (an-tär-thrit'ik) *a.* [G. *anti*, against, and *arthritis* (sc. *noses*), gout.] Countersacting the gout.

Antarthritis, (an-tär-thrit'ik) *n.* A remedy against Ant-eater, (an'ti-gr) *n.* An animal that feeds upon ants.

Antecedence, (an-tē-sēd'ens) *n.* Act or state of preceding in time; precedence.

Antecedent, (an-tē-sēd'ent) *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *cedere*, to go.] Going before in time.

Antecedent, (an-tē-sēd'ent) *n.* That which goes before in time;—the noun to which a relative refers;—the first and conditional part of an enthymeme—opposed to *consequent*;—*pl.*, the earlier events of one's life. [previously.]

Antecedently, (an-tē-sēd'ent-le) *adv.* Before in time; **Antecessor**, (an'tē-see-gr) *n.* One who goes before; a leader;—one who possessed land before the present possessor. [ing to the chief apartment.]

Antechamber, (an'tē-chām-ber) *n.* A chamber lead-
Antechapel, (an'tē-chap-el) *n.* The part of the chapel through which is the passage to the choir or body.

Antecursor, (an'tē-kur-ser) *n.* [L. *antecurrere*, to run before.] A forerunner.

Antedate, (an'tē-dāt) *n.* A date before the true time.
Antedate, (an'tē-dāt) *v. t.* To date before the true time;—to anticipate;—*imp.* & *pp.* antedated; *ppr.* antedating.

Antediluvian, (an'tē-de-lōō've-an) *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, flood.] Before the deluge; pertaining to the times before the flood. [before the flood.]

Antediluvian, (an'tē-de-lōō've-an) *n.* One who lived
Antelope, (an'tē-lōp) *n.* [G. *antelopos*.] One of a group

of ruminant quadrupeds, intermediate between the deer and goat. The most beautiful species or variety is the gazelle.

Antelucan, (an'tē-lū-kan) *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *lux*, light.] Being before light;—a word applied to assemblies of Christians, in times of persecution.

Antemeridian, (an'tē-mē-rīd'ens) *a.* [L. *ante*, and *meridies*, noon.] Being before noon.

Antemetec, (an'tē-met'ek) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *metec*.] A medicine which checks vomiting.

Antemundane, (an-tē-mun'dān) *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *mundus*, the world.] Being before the creation of the world.

Antenian, (an-te-nē'ān) *n.* [Ante, before, and Nice.] Creed or faith before the first council of Nice.

Antennae, (an-ten'nē) *n. pl.* [L. *antenna*, sail-yard.] Movable articulated organs of sensation attached to the heads of insects and crustacea.

Antenaptial, (an-tē-nup'she-al) *a.* [L. *ante*, before, and *nuptia*, marriage.] Being before marriage.

Antepaschal, (an-tē-pas'kal) *a.* Being before Easter.

Antepast, (an'tē-past) *n.* [L. *ante*, before, and *pastus*, food.] A foretaste.

Antepenult, (an-tē-pē-nult) *n.* [L. *ante*, before, *penes*, almost, and *ultima*, last.] The last syllable but two of a word.

Anteposition, (an-te-pō-sish'un) *n.* [L. *ante*, before,



Ant-eater.



Antelope.



a, Antennae.

pono, to place.] Placing of a word before another—opposed to *juxtaposition*.

Anterior, (an-tēr'or) *a.* [L.] Before in time; prior; antecedent;—before in place.

Anteriority, (an-tēr'or'or-te) *n.* State of being anterior; precedence. [age to another.]

Anteroom, (an'tē-rōōm) *n.* A room forming the passage to another.

Anthelmintic, (an-thel-mint'ik) *a.* [G. *anti*, against, and *elmint*, worm.] Destroying or expelling worms.

Anthelmintic, (an-thel-mint'ik) *n.* A medicine which destroys or expels worms; a vermifuge.

Anthem, (an'them) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, *phōnē*, sound, voice.] Formerly, a hymn sung in alternate parts; any church music adapted to passages from the Scriptures.

Anther, (an'ther) *n.* [G. *anthos*, flower.] That part of the stamen containing the pollen, or fertilizing dust.

Antheral, (an'ther-al) *a.* Pertaining to anthers.

Antheriferous, (an'ther-if'er-us) *a.* [From *anther*, and *L. ferre*, to bear.] Producing anthers.

Anthological, (an-tho-lōj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

Anthology, (an-thol'o-je) *n.* [G. *anthologia*, from *anthos*, flower, and *logos*, to gather.] A discourse on flowers;—a collection of flowers; a garland;—a collection of beautiful passages from authors, especially a collection of Greek epigrams.

Anthony's Fire, (an'ton-i-z fir) *n.* The erysipelas.

Anthraxite, (an'thra-sit) *n.* [G. *anthrakitis*, from *anthrax*, coal or charcoal.] A hard, compact variety of mineral coal highly carbonic.

Anthraxitic, (an'thra-sit'ik) *a.* Pertaining to anthraxite.

Anthropography, (an-thrō-pōg'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *graphē*, description.] That which treats of the actual distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs.

Anthropological, (an-thrō-pō-lōj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to anthropology; according to human manner of speaking.

Anthropology, (an-thrō-pō-lō-je) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *logos*, discourse.] The natural history of the human species;—the science of man, considered in his entire nature. [to anthropomorphism.]

Anthropomorphic, (an-thrō-pō-morf'ik) *a.* Pertaining

Anthropomorphism, (an-thrō-pō-morfizm) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *morphē*, form.] Representation of the Deity as having a human form or attributes.

Anthropomorphous, (an-thrō-pō-morf-us) *a.* Having the figure of, or resemblance to, a man.

Anthropopathical, (an-thrō-pō-path'ik-al) *a.* Subject to human passions.

Anthropopathy, (an-thrō-pōp's-the) *n.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *patheos*, affection, passion.] The ascription of human feelings and emotions to the Supreme Being.

Anthrophaghi, (an-thrō-pōf'a-jī) *n. pl.* [G. *anthrōpos*, man, and *phagēin*, to eat.] Man-eaters; cannibals.

Anthrophagy, (an-thrō-pōf'a-je) *n.* The eating of human flesh, or the practice of eating it; cannibalism.

Antic, (an'tik) *a.* [F. *antique*.] Odd; fanciful; fantastic; ludicrously wild. [appearance or device.]

Antic, (an'tik) *n.* A buffoon or merry-andrew;—odd

Antichrist, (an'te-krist) *n.* [G. *anti*, opposed to, and *Christos*, Christ.] A great adversary of Christ; the man of sin, described 1 John ii. 18. [Christianity.]

Antichristian, (an'te-krist'yan) *n.* An opposer of Antichristian, (an'te-krist'yan) *a.* Opposing Christianity.

Antichronism, (an-tik'ro-nizm) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, *chronos*, time.] Error or variation in the order or account of time.

Anticipate, (an-tis'e-pāt) *v. t.* [L. *ante*, before, and *capere*, to take.] To take or do before another, so as to prevent him;—to take up beforehand, or before the proper time;—to foretaste or foresee;—*imp.* & *pp.* anticipated; *ppr.* anticipating.

Anticipation, (an-tis'e-pā'shun) *n.* Act of anticipating;

—view or impression of what is to happen afterward;—preconceived opinion, produced in the mind before the truth is known;—a conception generalized from experience, and used to suggest the future.

Anticipative, (an-tis'e-pât-iv) *a.* Anticipating, or containing anticipation.

Anticipator, (an-tis'e-pât-er) *n.* One who anticipates.

Anticipatory, (an-tis'e-pât-o-re) *a.* Taking before time.

Anticlimax, (an-te-kl'f-maks) *a.* A sentence in which the ideas become less important and striking at the close—the opposite of *climax*.

Anticliminal, (an-te-kl'f-nal) *a.* [G. *anti*, against, and *clivata*, to incline.] Marking inclination in opposite directions.

Anticliminal, (an-te-kl'f-nal) *n.* The crest-line from which strata dip in opposite directions, often called the *anticliminal axis*.

Anticly, (an'tik-le) *adv.* In an antic manner.

Anticontagious, (an-te-kon-tâ'je-us) *a.* Opposing contagion.

Anticosmetic, (an-te-kos-met'ik) *a.* Injurious to beauty.

Anticosmetic, (an-te-kos-met'ik) *n.* A preparation to injure the skin or the complexion.

Antidotal, (an-te-dô'tal) *a.* Efficacious against poison or any thing noxious.

Antidote, (an'te-dôt) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *didonai*, to give.] That which tends to counteract poison or any thing noxious. [office and rule of bishops.]

Anti-episcopal, (an-te-ê-pis'kô-pal) *a.* Opposed to the Anti-evangelical, (an'te-ê-van-jel'ik-al) *a.* Contrary to sound doctrine, or the genuine sense of the gospel.

Antifebrile, (an-te-feb'ril) *a.* That has the quality of abating fever. [tendency to allay fever.]

Antifebrile, (an-te-feb'ril) *n.* A medicine having a **Anti-galactic**, (an-te-ga-lak'tik) *a.* Tending to diminish the secretion of milk.

Antilogy, (an-ti'lo-je) *n.* [G. *anti* and *logos*, speech.] A contradiction in terms. [masonry.]

Antimason, (an-te-mâ'son) *n.* One opposed to free-Antimonarchical, (an-te-mô-nâr'k'ik-al) *a.* Opposed to monarchy. [antimony.]

Antimonial, (an-te-mô'ne-al) *a.* Of, or pertaining to,

Antimonial, (an-te-mô'ne-al) *n.* A preparation of antimony.

Antimony, (an'te-mun-e) *n.* [A. *alithmidun*.] A whitish brittle metal used in medicine and the arts;—an ore of antimony, consisting of sulphur and antimony. It is of a crystalline platy structure, the chief ingredient in type metal, and an excellent remedy in many diseases.

Antinomian, (an-te-nô'me-an) *n.* One of a sect (originating about 1538) charged with maintaining, that, under the gospel dispensation, the moral law is of no obligation. [Antinomians.]

Antinomian, (an-te-nô'me-an) *a.* Pertaining to the Antinomianism, (an-te-nô'me-an-izm) *n.* The tenets of Antinomians.

Antinomy, (an'te-nô-me) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *nomos*, law.] Opposition of one law or rule to another.

Antipapal, (an-te-pâ-pal) *a.* Opposing popery; anti-papistic.

Antipapistical, (an-te-pâ-pist'ik-al) *a.* Opposing the papacy or popery.

Antiparalytic, (an-te-par-a-lit'ik) *a.* [G. *anti*, against, and *paralysis*, palsy.] Opposing, or good against, palsy.

Antipathetical, (an-te-pa-thet'ik-al) *a.* Having a natural contrariety or aversion. [tious.]

Antipathy, (an-te-pa-th'ik) *a.* Having opposite affection, (an-ti-pa-the) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *pathein*, to suffer.] An aversion felt at the presence, real or ideal, of a particular object;—a contrariety in the properties or affections of matter.

Anti-pedobaptist, (an-te-pê-dô-bapt'ist) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, *pais*, child, *baptizein*, to baptize.] One opposed to infant baptism. [acting infection.]

Antipestilential, (an-te-pes-te-len'she-al) *a.* Counter-

Antiphlogistic, (an-te-flo-jis'tik) *a.* [G. *anti*, against, and *phlogizein*, to burn.] Opposed to the doctrine of natural or inherent inflammability;—counteracting inflammation.

Antiphlogistic, (an-te-flo-jis'tik) *n.* Any medicine or diet which tends to check inflammation.

Antiphonal, (an-ti-fô-nal) *a.* Pertaining to antiphonies, or alternate singing.

Antiphony, (an-ti-fô-ne) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *phônê*, sound.] An anthem or psalm sung alternately by a choir or congregation divided into two parts; a response.

Antiphrasis, (an-ti-fra-sis) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *phrasin*, to speak.] Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. [latine to antiphrasis.]

Antiphrastical, (an-te-fra-st'ik-al) *a.* Involving or re-

Antipodal, (an-ti-pô-dal) *a.* Pertaining to the antipodes; diametrically opposed.

Antipodes, (an-ti-pô-dês) *n. pl.* [G. *anti*, against, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] Those who live on opposite sides of the globe, and whose feet are, of course, directly opposite;—the opposite side of the globe. [prelacy.]

Antiprelatical, (an-te-pre-lat'ik-al) *a.* Adverse to Antiquarian, (an-te-kwâ're-an) *a.* [L. *antiquus*, old.] Pertaining to antiquity.

Antiquarian, (an-te-kwâ're-an) *n.* An antiquary.

Antiquarianism, (an-te-kwâ're-an-izm) *n.* Love of antiquity.

Antiquary, (an'te-kwa-re) *n.* One versed in antiquities;—a collector of ancient things, as coins, manuscripts, books, &c. [obsolete, old, or void.]

Antiquate, (an'te-kwât) *v. t.* [L. *antiquare*.] To make Antiquated, (an'te-kwât-ed) *p. a.* Grown old, or out of fashion; obsolete.

Antique, (an'têk) *a.* [L. from *ante*, before.] Old; ancient;—of old fashion;—made in imitation of antiquity.

Antique, (an'têk) *n.* In general, any thing very old; in a limited sense, a remnant of antiquity; relic.

Antiqueness, (an'têk-ness) *n.* Quality or appearance of being antique.

Antiquity, (an'tik-we-te) *n.* Ancient times; former ages;—great age;—*pl.* the remains of ancient times.

Antisabbatarian, (an-te-sab-be-tâ're-an) *n.* One opposed to a strict observance of the Sabbath.

Antisidial, (an'te-she-i) *n. pl.* [G. *anti*, against, and *stiz*, shadow.] The inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions.

Antiscorbatic, (an-te-skor-bû'tik) *a.* [L. *scorbutus*, scurvy.] Counteracting the scurvy. [Scripture.]

Antiscriptural, (an-te-skript-tûr-al) *a.* Not according with Antiseptic, (an-te-sep'tik) *a.* Opposing putrefaction.

Antiseptic, (an-te-sep'tik) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *septikos*, power to purify.] A substance which resists or corrects putrefaction;—a remedy which counteracts putrescency in the system.

Antislavery, (an-te-slâv-er-e) *n.* Opposition to slavery.

Antisocial, (an-te-sô'she-al) *a.* Averse to society or hostile to its existence.

Antispaemodie, (an-te-sper-mod'ik) *a.* Opposing spasm.

Antispastic, (an-te-spat'ik) *a.* [G. *antispaia*, a drawing back.] Causing a revulsion of fluids or humours;—counteracting spasm.

Antisplenetic, (an-te-splen-et-ik) *a.* [L. *spleneticus*.] Counteracting diseases of the spleen.

Antistrophe, (an-ti-stro-fe) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *strophê*, a turning.] Repetition of words in an inverse order;—the turning of an adversary's plea against him;—that part of a song or dance, around the altar, which was performed by turning from the left to the right, in opposition to *strophê*.

Antistrophic, (an-te-strof'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the antistrophe.

Antitheism, (an'te-thê-izm) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, *theos*, God.] Opposition to God or belief in a God.

Antithesis, (an-tith'e-sis) *n.* [G. *anti*, against, and *thesis*, a setting, from *tithenai*, to set.] An opposition of words or sentiments occurring in the same sentence; contrast;—any thing directly opposed to another;—reverse of *synthesis*.

Antithetical, (an-te-thet'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, antithesis. [Doctrine of the Trinity.]

Antitrinitarianism, (an-te-trin-e-tar'e-an) *a.* Opposing the Antitrinitarianism, (an-te-trin-e-tar'e-an-izm) *n.* Opposition to the doctrine of the Trinity.

Antitype, (an'te-tip) *n.* [G. *anti* and *typos*, type.] That which is prefigured by the type; thus the paschal lamb was a type of which Christ is the antitype. **Antitypical**, (an-te-tip'ik-al) *a.* Relating to an antitype; explaining a type.

Antler, (ant'ler) *n.* [F. *antollier*.] A start or branch of a horn of a cervine animal, as of the stag or moose. **Anvil**, (an'vil) *n.* [A.-S. *anflit*, *onflit*.] An iron block, usually with a steel face, upon which metals are hammered and shaped;—to be in the *anvil*, to be in a state of preparation.



Anxiety, (ang-zie'te) *n.* [L. *anxi-etas*.] Solitude about some future or uncertain event.

Anxious, (ang'kshus) *a.* [L. *anxius*, from *angere*, to cause pain.] Greatly concerned or solicitous, especially respecting something future or unknown;—accompanied with anxiety. [Ilicitude.]

Anxiously, (ang'kshus-le) *adv.* With anxiety or solicitude. **Anxiousness**, (ang'kshus-nes) *n.* Great solicitude; anxiety.

Ary, (en'ne) *a.* [A.-S. *anig*, from *an*, *cin*, one, and the termination *ig*, *ic*.] One out of many;—some; an indefinite number or quantity.

Ary, (en'ne) *adv.* To any extent; at all.

Anywise, (en'ne-wiz) *adv.* In any manner; at any rate.

Aonia, (a-o'ne-an) *a.* Pertaining to the Muses, or to Aonia in Boeotia.

Aorist, (a-o'-rist) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *oros*, limit.] A Greek tense which expresses an action as completed, but leaves it, in respect of time, indeterminate.

Aoristic, (a-o'-rist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to an aorist; indefinite.

Aorta, (a-o'r'ta) *n.* [G. *acircin*, to heave.] The great artery from the heart. [artery.]

Aortal, (a-o'r'tal) *a.* Pertaining to the aorta or great

Apace, (a-pas') *adv.* Quickly; hastily.

Apagogical, (ap-a-goj'ik-al) *a.* Proving indirectly by showing the absurdity of the contrary.

Apagogy, (ap-a-goj-e) *n.* [G. *apo*, from, *ago*, to lead.] Abduction;—the process from one proposition to another;—especially, leading to opposite results.

Apart, (a-part') *adv.* Separately, in regard to space or company; aside;—in a state of separation, or distinction, as to purpose, use, character, or as a matter of thought;—asunder.

Apartment, (a-part'ment) *n.* [L. *a*, from, and *pars*, part.] A room in a building or house. [Indifferent.]

Apathetic, (ap-a-thet'ik) *a.* Void of feeling; insensible;

Apathy, (ap-a-the) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *pathos*, suffering.] Want, or a low degree, of feeling; privation of passion, or insensibility to pain.

Ape, (ap) *n.* [A.-S. *apa*, Skr. *kapi*. G. *kēpos*, *keipos*.]

A quadrumanous mammal having teeth of the same number and form as in man, and possessing neither a tail nor cheek pouches;—one who imitates servilely, in allusion to the manners of the ape.

Ape, (ap) *v. t.* To imitate servilely; to mimic;—imp. & *pp.* aped; *ppr.* aping.

Apeak, (a-pak') *adv.* On the point; in a posture to pierce.



Ape.

Apennine, (ap'pen-nin) *a.* Pertaining to a chain of mountains which extend through Italy;—*n. pl.*, the mountains themselves. [tive digestion.]

Apepsy, (a-pep'se) *n.* [G. *apeptos*, uncoked.] Defec-
Aperient, (a-pe're-ent) *a.* [L. *aperire*, to open.] Having the quality of opening; laxative.

Aperient, (a-pe're-ent) *n.* A laxative medicine.

Aperitive, (a-pe'r'e-tiv) *a.* Aperient.

Aperture, (ap'er-tür) *n.* [L. *apertura*.] An opening, either natural or artificial, through some solid substance; a hole.

Apery, (ap'er-e) *n.* The practice of aping.

Apetalous, (a-pet'al-us) *a.* [G. *a* priv. and *petalon*, leaf.] Having no petals.

Apex, (a'peks) *n.* The top, tip, or summit of anything.

Apheresis, (a-f'e-r'e-sis) *n.* [G. *apo*, from, and *airein*, to take.] The taking of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word.

Aphelion, (a-f'e-le-un) *n.* [G. *apo*, from, and *hēlios*, sun.] That point of a planet's or comet's orbit which is most distant from the sun, the opposite point being called the *perihelion*.

Aphis, (a'fis) *n.* [N. L.] The vine fretter, or plant-louse; a genus of hemipterous insects.

Aphony, (afo-ne) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *phōnē*, voice.] A loss of voice; dumbness.

Aphorism, (afor-izm) *n.* [G. *aphorissin*, to define.] A precept or principle expressed in a few words; a short sentence containing some important truth.

Aphorist, (afor-ist) *n.* A writer of aphorisms.

Aphoristical, (afor-ist'ik-al) *a.* Having the form of an aphorism. [aphorisma.]

Aphoristically, (afor-ist'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the form of Aphrodite, (af-ro-dit'e) *n.* [G.] Venus, the goddess of love.

Aphthonite, (af'thon-it) *n.* A mineral consisting chiefly of sulphur, antimony, and copper.

Aphyllous, (af'il-lus) *a.* [G. *aphylos*, from a priv. and *phylon*, leaf.] Destitute of leaves.

Apiarist, (a'pe-ar-ist) *n.* One who keeps an apiary.

Apiary, (a'pe-ar-e) *n.* [L. *apis*, a bee.] A place where bees are kept; a bee-house. [each by itself.]

Apiece, (a-pe'se) *adv.* To each; to the share of each;—**Apiah**, (ap'iah) *a.* Having the qualities of an ape; inclined to imitate in a servile manner.

Apishness, (ap'ish-nes) *n.* Mimicry; foolery; foppery.

Apocalypse, (a-pok'a-lips) *n.* [G. *apokaluptein*, to disclose.] Revelation; disclosure—*specially* the name of the last book in the Bible.

Apocalyptical, (a-pok-a-lip'te-kal) *a.* Containing or pertaining to revelation, *specially*, to the Revelation of St. John.

Apocope, (a-pok'o-pāt) *v. t.* To cut off or drop the last letter or syllable of a word;—imp. & *pp.* apocoped; *ppr.* apocoping.

Apocrypha, (a-pok're-fa) *n. pl.* [G. *apo*, from, and *kruptein*, to hide.] Books whose authenticity, as inspired writings, is not admitted, and which are not sacred Scripture. [pha;—not canonical.]

Apocryphal, (a-pok're-fal) *a.* Pertaining to the Apocry-

Apode, (ap'od) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *pous*, podes, foot.] An animal that has no feet.

Apodictical, (ap-o-dik'tik-al) *a.* [G. *apo*, from, and *deiknunai*, to show.] Evident beyond contradiction; indisputable.

Apogee, (ap'o-jē) *n.* [G. *apo*, from, and *gēia*, earth.] That point in the orbit of the moon which is at the greatest distance from the earth—opposed to perigee.

Apolespy, (ap-o-lep'se) *n.* An obstruction of the blood.

Apollo, (a-pol'o) *n.* A deity worshipped by the Greeks and Romans;—the god of the sun, music, and poetry.

Apollyon, (a-pol'yon) *n.* [G. *apollyon*, the destroyer.] The destroyer—a name given to the angel of the bottomless pit.

Apologetical, (a-pol-d-jet'ik-al) *a.* [G. *apo*, from, and *logos*, speech.] Excusatory or defensive.

Apologetics, (a-pol-ō-jet'iks) *n. sing.* That branch of theology which defends the Holy Scriptures, and sets forth the evidence of their divine authority.

Apologet, (a-pol-ō-jist) *n.* One who makes an apology.

Apologize, (a-pol-ō-jiz) *v. i.* To make an apology:—*imp. & pp. apologized; ppr. apologizing.*

Apologue, (ap-ō-lōg) *n.* [G. *apologia*.] A moral fable.

Apology, (a-pol-ō-jē) *n.* [G. *apo*, from, and *logos*, speech.] Something said or written in defence or justification of what appears wrong, unjustifiable, or liable to disapprobation;—an acknowledgment intended as an extenuation of some improper or injurious remark or act.

Apophlegmatic, (ap-ō-fleg-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *apo*, from, and *phlegma*, phlegm.] Having the quality of exciting discharges of phlegm or mucus from the mouth or nostrils.

Apoplectic, (ap-ō-plek'tik) *a.* [G. *apo*, from, and *plēsis*, to strike.] Pertaining to, or consisting in, apoplexy:—*predisposed to apoplexy.*

Apoplexy, (ap-ō-plek-se) *n.* [G.] A disease characterized by sudden loss of sense and voluntary motion, usually caused by pressure on the brain.

Apostasy, (a-pos'ta-se) *n.* [G. *apo*, from, and *stēnai*, to stand.] An abandonment of what one has voluntarily professed; a departure from one's faith, principles, or party:—an abscissa.

Apostate, (a-pos'tāt) *n.* One who has forsaken his faith, principles, or party. [renegade.]

Apostate, (a-pos'tāt) *a.* Falling from the faith; false; *apostatis*, (a-pos'ta-tiz) *v. i.* To abandon one's faith, party, church, or profession:—*imp. & pp. apostatized; ppr. apostatizing.* [and fill with pus.]

Apostemate, (a-pos'te-māt) *v. i.* To form into an abscess.

Apostemation, (a-pos'te-mā'shun) *n.* The formation of an aposteme.

Aposteme, (ap-ō-sēm) *n.* [G. *apostēmai*, to stand off.] An abscess; a sore filled with purulent matter.

Apostil, (a-pos'til) *n.* [F. *apostille*.] A marginal note or reference; a postscript.

Apostle, (a-pos'al) *n.* [G. *apostellein*, to send away.] A person deputed to execute important business; *specifically*, one of the twelve disciples of Christ sent forth to preach the gospel.

Apostleship, (a-pos'al-ship) *n.* The office of an apostle.

Apostolate, (a-pos'tol-āt) *n.* Mission; apostleship.

Apostolic, (ap-ō-sol'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the apostles, their times, or their peculiar spirit:—according to the doctrines of the apostles;—the *Apostolic see*, the jurisdiction of the Pope.

Apostrophe, (a-pos'tro-fe) *n.* [G. *apo*, from, and *strophēin*, to turn.] A change of the course of a speech; a diversion;—a change, in speaking, from one party to another;—a turning from the real auditory to address an absent or imaginary one;—the contraction of a word by the omission of a letter, noted by a mark above the line; as, *call'd* for *called*. [trope.]

Apostrophic, (ap-ō-s-trofik) *a.* Pertaining to an apostrophe:—to contract by omitting a letter or letters:—*imp. & pp. apostrophized; ppr. apostrophizing.*

Apothecary, (a-poth-ē-kar-e) *n.* [G. *apothēkē*, repository.] One who prepares and sells drugs for medicinal purposes.

Apothegm, (ap-ō-them) *n.* [G. *apo* and *phthegma*.] A short, pithy, and instructive saying; a sententious precept or maxim. [of an apothegm.]

Apothegmatical, (ap-ō-theg-mat'ik-al) *a.* In the manner of an apothegm.

Apotheosis, (ap-ō-thē-ō-sis) *n.* [G. *apo*, from, and *Theos*, God.] Act of elevating to the rank of the gods; deification. [of a deity; to deify.]

Apotheosize, (ap-ō-thē-ō-siz) *v. t.* To exalt to the dignity of a deity.

Appal, (ap-paw'l) *v. t.* [F. *appailir*, *l. ad* and *pallio*, to grow pale.] To depress or discourage with fear:—*v. t.* To occasion fear or dismay:—*imp. & pp. appalled; ppr. appalling.*

Appanage, (ap'pan-āj) *n.* [It. *appanaggio*, *l. ad* and *panis*, bread.] The portion of land assigned by a sovereign prince for the subsistence of his younger sons;—means of nourishing; sustentance.

Apparatus, (ap-pa-rā'tus) *n.* [L. *ad* and *parare*.] Things provided as means to some end; *especially*, a full collection or set of implements, or utensils, for performing scientific experiments or operations.

Apparel, (ap-parel) *n.* [F. *appareil*, *l. paro*, to prepare.] Covering for the body.

Apparel, (ap-parel) *v. t.* To dress or clothe; to attire;—to cover with something ornamental; to adorn; to embellish:—*imp. & pp. apparelled; ppr. apparelling.*

Apparent, (ap-pār'ent) *a.* [L. *apparere*.] Capable of being seen, or easily seen:—beyond question or doubt;—appearing to the eye, but not true or real.

Apparently, (ap-pār'ent-le) *adv.* Visibly; evidently; in appearance only. [or mind; visibleness.]

Apparentness, (ap-pār'ent-nes) *n.* Plainness to the eye.

Apparition, (ap-pa-rish'un) *n.* Appearance; visibility;—a visible object; *specifically*, a ghost; a specter.

Apparitor, (ap-par'it-er) *n.* A Roman officer who attended magistrates to execute their orders;—in England, a messenger who serves the process of a spiritual court;—the beadle who carries the mace.

Appeal, (ap-pel) *n.* Removal of a suit from an inferior to a superior court;—the mode by which such removal is effected;—the right of appeal;—a summons to answer to a charge;—a call upon a person for proof or decision, or to grant a favour;—*recourse; recourse; as, an appeal to arms.*

Appeal, (ap-pel) *v. t.* [L. *appellare*, from *ad* and *pellere*, to drive.] To remove a cause from an inferior to a superior judge or court for the purpose of re-examination or decision;—to refer to another for the decision of a question; hence, to call on for aid;—*v. t.* To remove a cause from an inferior to a superior court:—*imp. & pp. appealed; ppr. appealing.*

Appealable, (ap-pel-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being appealed.

Appealer, (ap-pel'er) *n.* One who appeals; an appellant.

Appear, (ap-pēr) *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *parere*, to come forth.] To come or be in sight;—to stand in presence of some superior;—to become visible to the apprehension of the mind; to be obvious or manifest;—to seem, in opposition to reality:—*imp. & pp. appeared; ppr. appearing.*

Appearance, (ap-pēr-ans) *n.* Act of coming into sight;—a phenomenon;—semblance, or apparent likeness;—personal presence; outward show or pretence;—introduction to the public in a particular character;—the act by which a party places himself before the court, and submits to it.

Appearer, (ap-pēr'er) *n.* One who appears.

Appeasable, (ap-pel-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being appeased or quieted. [appeasable.]

Appeasableness, (ap-pēr-a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being appeased.

Appease, (ap-pēr) *v. t.* [F. *apaiser*, from *l. ad* and *pax*, peace.] To make quiet:—*imp. & pp. appeased; ppr. appeasing.* [state of being appeased.]

Appeasement, (ap-pēr-ment) *n.* Act of appeasing, or appeaser.

Appellant, (ap-pel'ant) *n.* One who appeases or pacifies.

Appellant, (ap-pel'ant) *n.* A person who makes an appeal. [cognizance of, appeals.]

Appellate, (ap-pel'āt) *a.* Belonging to, or having jurisdiction of, appeals.

Appellation, (ap-pel-a'shun) *n.* The name by which a person or thing is called; title; address.

Appellative, (ap-pel-a-tiv) *a.* [L. *appellare*.] Pertaining to a common name. [guished from a proper name.]

Appellative, (ap-pel-a-tiv) *n.* A common, as distinct from a proper name.

Appellatory, (ap-pel-a-tor-e) *a.* Containing an appeal.

Appellee, (ap-pel-ē) *n.* The defendant in an appeal.

Appeller, (ap-pel'er) *n.* The person who institutes an appeal, or prosecutes for a crime.

Append, (ap-pend') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *pendere*.] To hang or attach, as by a string, so that the thing is suspended;—to add, as an accessory to the principal

thing; to annex:—*imp. & pp.* appended; *ppr.* append[ing]. [*inate or incidental.*]

Appendage, (ap-pend'aj) *n.* Something added as subor-

Appendant, (ap-pend'ant) *n.* Any thing appended to, or connected with. [*ended by prescription.*]

Appendant, (ap-pend'ant) *a.* Hanging; annexed;—**Appendix**, (ap-pend'iks) *n.* Something appended; an adjunct;—*specifically*, literary matter added to a book, but not essential to it; a supplement.

Apperception, (ap-per-sep'shun) *n.* Perception that reflects upon itself; self-consciousness.

Appertain, (ap-per-tān) *v. i.* [*L. ad and pertinere, to pertain.*] To belong, whether by nature, right, appointment, or custom:—*imp. & pp.* appertained; *ppr.* appertaining.

Appetency, (ap-pe-tē-se) *n.* Strong natural desire; sensual appetite;—tendency to seek or select;—the disposition of organized bodies to imbibe such portions of matter as nourish them; inherent inclination.

Appetibility, (ap-pet-e-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being desirable for gratification.

Appetite, (ap-pē-tit) *n.* [*L. appetere, to seek.*] Desire of gratification, either of the body or of the mind;—*specifically*, a desire of food or drink.

Appetize, (ap-pē-tiz) *v. i.* To create, or whet, an appetite.

Appetizer, (ap-pē-tis-er) *n.* Something which creates, or whets, an appetite.

Applaud, (ap-plawd') *v. t. or i.* [*L. ad and plaudere.*] To praise by clapping the hands, or other significant sign:—to praise by words; to commend:—*imp. & pp.* applauded; *ppr.* applauding.

Applauder, (ap-plawd'er) *n.* One who applauds, praises, or commends.

Applause, (ap-plawz) *n.* Act of applauding; approbation publicly expressed; commendation.

Applaudive, (ap-plawz-iv) *a.* Applauding; containing applause.

Apple, (ap-pl) *n.* [*A.-S. æppel, apl.*] A well-known tree and its fruit;—the pupil of the eye. [*aples.*]

Apple-moth, (ap-pl-mōth) *n.* An insect destructive to **Apple-ear**, (ap-pl-ear) *n.* A sauce made of stewed apples. [*applicable.*]

Applicable, (ap-pli'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being applied; **Applicable**, (ap-pli'ans) *n.* Act of applying, or thing applied; instrument or means.

Applicability, (ap-pli-ka-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being applicable or suitable.

Applicable, (ap-pli-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, applied; suitable; fit; adapted. [*tioner.*]

Applicant, (ap-pli-kant) *n.* One who applies; a petitioner.

Applicate, (ap-pli-kāt) *a.* Applied or put to some use.

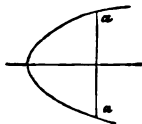
Applicate-ordinate, (ap-pli-kāt-or-de-nāt) *n.* A right line applied at right angles to the axis of any conic section, and bounded by the curve.

Application, (ap-pli-kā'shun) *n.* Act of applying or laying on;—the thing applied;—act of making request or soliciting;—employment of means;—act of fixing the mind; intenseness of thought;—act of referring to *see* **Applicate-ordinate**. particular case, to discover agreement or correspondence. [*applying.*]

Applicatory, (ap-pli-ka-to-re) *a.* Including the act of **Applicatory**, (ap-pli-ka-to-re) *n.* That which applies.

Apply, (ap-pli) *v. t.* [*L. ad and plicare, to fold.*] To lay or place; to bring, or carry;—to employ for a particular purpose, or in a particular case;—to declare as suitable, or relative;—to employ diligently, or with attention:—*v. i.* To suit or agree;—to have recourse to:—*imp. & pp.* applied; *ppr.* applying.

Appoint, (ap-pōint) *v. t.* [*L. ad and punctum, a point.*] To fix with power or firmness; to establish by decree, resolve, decision, or mutual agreement; to constitute; to prescribe;—to allot, designate, or set



apart;—to provide with every necessary; to equip;—*v. i.* To determine; to ordain:—*imp. & pp.* appointed; *ppr.* appointing. [*pointed.*]

Appointable, (ap-pōint-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being ap-

Appointer, (ap-pōint'er) *n.* One who appoints.

Appointment, (ap-pōint'ment) *n.* Act of appointing or state of being appointed;—stipulation; arrangement;—whatever is appointed;—a time fixed for meeting;—an allowance or salary;—*pl.* the accoutrements of officers, or equipments of vessels.

Apportion, (ap-pōr'shun) *v. t.* [*L. ad and portio, portion.*] To divide and assign in just proportion; to part out; to distribute a just share to each:—*imp. & pp.* apportioned; *ppr.* apportioning.

Apportioner, (ap-pōr'shun-er) *n.* One who apportions.

Apportionment, (ap-pōr'shun-ment) *n.* Act of apportioning. (the English Court of Exchequer.)

Apposer, (ap-pōs'er) *n.* An examiner; an officer in

Apposite, (ap-pō-zit) *a.* [*L. ad and ponere, to place.*] Very applicable; well adapted; suitable or fit; relevant.

Appositely, (ap-pō-zit-le) *adv.* Properly; fitly; suitably.

Appositeness, (ap-pō-zit-ness) *n.* Fitness; suitableness.

Apposition, (ap-pō-zish'un) *n.* Act of adding; accretion;—the state of two nouns in the same case, without a connecting word between them.

Appraisal, (ap-prā'shal) *n.* A valuation by authority; an appraisement.

Appraise, (ap-prā's) *v. t.* [*L. ad and pretium, price.*] To set a value on; to estimate the worth of, particularly by persons appointed for the purpose:—*imp. & pp.* appraised; *ppr.* appraising. [*valuation.*]

Appraisement, (ap-prā'sment) *n.* Act of appraising;

Appraiser, (ap-prā'z'er) *n.* One who appraises; *specifically*, one appointed and sworn to fix the value of goods and estates. [*prayer.*]

Appreciation, (ap-prē-kā'shun) *n.* Solemn and earnest

Appreciable, (ap-prē-ah'e-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being estimated or appreciated.

Appreciate, (ap-prē-ah'e-āt) *v. t.* [*L. appreciare.*] To set a price or value on; to estimate justly or truly;—*v. i.* To rise in value:—*imp. & pp.* appreciated; *ppr.* appreciating. [*or estimate.*]

Appreciation, (ap-prē-ah'e-ā'shun) *n.* A just valuation

Appreciative, (ap-prē-ah'e-āt-iv) *a.* Having or implying appreciation. [*iation.*]

Appreciatively, (ap-prē-ah'e-ā-tiv-le) *adv.* With appre-

Apprehend, (ap-prē-hend') *v. t.* [*L. ad and prehendere.*] To seize or lay hold of;—to understand;—to entertain suspicion or fear of;—*v. i.* To be of opinion; to believe:—*imp. & pp.* apprehended; *ppr.* apprehending.

Apprehender, (ap-prē-hend'er) *n.* One who apprehends.

Apprehensible, (ap-prē-hen'se-bl) *a.* Capable of being apprehended.

Apprehension, (ap-prē-hen'shun) *n.* Act of seizing or taking hold of;—taking by legal process;—grasping an idea or argument;—the faculty by which ideas are conceived;—disturb or fear at the prospect of.

Apprehensive, (ap-prē-hen'siv) *a.* Fearful; suspicious; perceptive. [*henative manner; suspiciously.*]

Apprehensively, (ap-prē-hen'siv-le) *adv.* In an apprehensive manner.

Apprehensiveness, (ap-prē-hen'siv-ness) *n.* The quality of being apprehensive; fearfulness.

Apprentice, (ap-pren'tis) *n.* One bound to another to learn a trade or art.

Apprentice, (ap-pren'tis) *v. t.* To bind out as an apprentice:—*imp. & pp.* apprenticed; *ppr.* apprenticing.

Apprentice-fee, (ap-pren'tis-fē) *n.* A premium received by a master for instructing an apprentice.

Apprenticeship, (ap-pren'tis-ship) *n.* The condition of an apprentice; the time for which he serves.

Apprise, (ap-priz') *v. t.* [*F. apprise.*] To inform; to give notice, verbal or written:—*v. i.* To set a value on:—*imp. & pp.* apprised; *ppr.* apprising.

Approach, (ap-prŏch') *v. i.* [*L. ad* and *propiare*, to draw near.] To come or go near, in place or time;—to draw near, in a figurative sense; to approximate;—*v. t.* To cause to draw near;—to approximate;—*imp. & pp.* approached; *ppr.* approaching.

Approach, (ap-prŏch') *n.* The act of drawing near;—access or opportunity;—a passage or avenue;—*pl.* the works thrown up by besiegers in their advances toward a fortress, or the advances themselves.

Approachable, (ap-prŏch'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being approached; accessible. [*being approachable.*]

Approachableness, (ap-prŏch'-a-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of approacher, (ap-prŏch'-er) *n.* One who approaches or draws near.

Approbation, (ap-prŏ-bā'shun) *n.* The act of approving; consent on the ground of propriety; approval.

Approbatory, (ap-prŏ-bā-tor-e) *a.* Approving; containing approbation. [*approbated.*]

Appropriate, (ap-prŏ-prŏ'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being appropriate, (ap-prŏ-prŏ'-at) *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *proprius*, one's own.] To set apart for a particular purpose, or for one's self; to assign;—to alienate an ecclesiastical benefice, and annex it to a corporation;—*imp. & pp.* appropriated; *ppr.* appropriating.

Appropriate, (ap-prŏ-prŏ'-at) *a.* Set apart for a particular use or person; hence, peculiar.

Appropriately, (ap-prŏ-prŏ'-at-le) *adv.* In an appropriate manner. [*fitness.*]

Appropriateness, (ap-prŏ-prŏ'-at-ness) *n.* Suitableness; appropriateness, (ap-prŏ-prŏ'-at-ness) *n.* Act of setting apart for a purpose;—any thing, especially money, thus set apart.

Appropriator, (ap-prŏ-prŏ'-at-er) *n.* One who appropriates;—one who is possessed of an appropriated benefice.

Approvable, (ap-prŏv'-a-bl) *a.* Worthy of approbation.

Approval, (ap-prŏv'-al) *n.* Act of approving; approbation.

Approve, (ap-prŏv') *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *probare*, to prove.] To be pleased with; to think well of;—to prove;—to make or show to be worthy; to commend;—to improve by increasing the value or profits of;—to sanction officially;—*imp. & pp.* approved; *ppr.* approving.

Approver, (ap-prŏv'-er) *n.* One who approves;—one who confesses a crime, and reveals his accomplices.

Approvingly, (ap-prŏv'-ing-le) *adv.* With approbation.

Approximate, (ap-prŏk'-se-māt) *a.* Near to;—nearly approaching correctness.

Approximate, (ap-prŏk'-se-māt) *v. t.* [*L. ad* and *proximare*, to come near.] To carry or advance near; to cause to approach;—*v. i.* To come near; to approach;—*imp. & pp.* approximated; *ppr.* approximating. [*a coming near.*]

Approximation, (ap-prŏk'-se-mā'shun) *n.* An approach; approximation, (ap-prŏk'-se-mā-tiv) *a.* Approximating; approximating.

Apulse, (ap-puls') *n.* [*L. ad* and *pellere*, to drive.] Act of striking against;—a touching, or near approach.

Applaud, (ap-pul'shun) *n.* A striking against by a moving body.

Appurtenance, (ap-pur'ten-ans) *n.* That which appertains; an appendage;—*pl.* the out-houses, steading, &c. going with the land. [*right.*]

Appurtenant, (ap-pur'ten-ant) *a.* Belonging to by apriort, (ā'pre-kot) *n.* A fine fruit allied to the plum.

April, (ā'pril) *n.* [*L. aperire*, to open.] The fourth month of the year. [*on the first day of April.*]

April-fool, (ā'pril-fŏol) *n.* One sportively imposed upon

Apron, (ā'purn or ā'prun) *n.* A cloth, or piece of leather, worn on the fore part of the body, to keep the clothes clean, or protect them from injury.

Appropos, (ap-prŏ-pŏ) *adv.* [*F.*] To the purpose; pertinently; seasonably.

Apse, (ā'psis) *n.* [*G.*] One of the two points in an elliptical orbit at the greatest and least distance from

the centre;—the domed part of a church, where the altar is placed.

Apt, (apt) *a.* [*L.*] Fit; suitable;—liable;—disposed customarily;—ready; prompt.

Apteral, (ap'ter-al) *a.* [*G.* a priv. and *pteron*, wing.] Destitute of wings;—having no columns along the sides, but only in front.

Apteryx, (ap'te-riks) *n.* [*G.*] A genus of birds found in New Zealand, with only the rudiments of wings, and without a tail.

Aptitude, (ap'te-tūd) *n.* Natural or acquired disposition or tendency;—readiness; docility.

Aptly, (ap'tle) *adv.* Properly; fitly; readily; wittily.

Aptness, (ap'tness) *n.* Quality of being apt; fitness; readiness.

Aqua, (ā'kwa) *n.* [*L.*, *Skr. ap.*] Water—a word much used in pharmacy and chemistry, in various significations, determined by the word or words annexed.

Aquarium, (ā-kwā're-um) *n.* [*L.*] An artificial pond for rearing aquatic plants;—a globe or tank of glass for keeping aquatic animals.

Aquarius, (ā-kwā're-us) *n.* [*L. aqua.*] The Water-bearer, a sign in the Zodiac, which the sun enters about the 21st of January.

Aquatic, (ā-kwā'tik) *a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or frequenting water.

Aquatinta, (ā-kwa-tin'ta) *n.* [*It.*] A method of etching on copper by aqua fortis.

Aqueduct, (ā-kwā-duk't) *n.* [*L. aqua* and *ducere.*] An artificial conduit for water.

Aqueous, (ā-kwē-us) *a.* Partaking of the nature of water; watery;—made by means of water.

Aquiform, (ā-kwā-form) *a.* [*L. aqua* and *forma.*] In the form of water.

Aquiline, (ā-kwē-lin) *a.* [*L. aquila.*] Belonging to the eagle;—curving; hooked.

Arab, (ar'ab) *n.* A native of Arabia;—an Arabian horse.

Arabesque, (ar'ā-be-sk) *n.* A species of ornamentation after the Arabian manner, often intricate and fantastic from the intermingling of foliage, fruits, &c.

Arabesque, (ar'ā-be-sk) *a.* In the manner of the Arabians; relating to the style of ornament, called arabesque.

Arabian, (ar'ā-be-an) *a.* Pertaining to Arabia, or to its inhabitants.

Arabic, (ar'āb-ik) *n.* The language of the Arabians.

Arabist, (ar'āb-ist) *n.* One versed in Arabic literature.

Arable, (ar'ā-bl) *a.* [*L. arare.*] Fit for tillage or ploughing; ploughed.

Arachnology, (ā-rak-nol'o-je) *n.* [*G. arachnē, logos.*] The natural history of spiders, mites, &c.

Aramean, (ar-a-me'an) *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Aram; specifically to their language—the Syro-Chaldaic.

Araneous, (ā-rā'ne-us) *a.* [*L. aranea.*] Resembling a cobweb;—extremely thin and delicate.

Arbalest, (ār'bal-est) *n.* [*L. arcus*, a bow, *G. ballō*, to throw.] A cross-bow.

Arbiter, (ār'be-ter) *n.* [*L.*] A person appointed by parties in controversy, to decide their differences.

Arbitrable, (ār'be-trā-bl) *a.* Arbitrary;—determinable.

Arbitrament, (ār-bit'rā-ment) *n.* [*L.*] Will; decision;—award of arbitrators.

Arbitrarily, (ār'be-tra-re-le) *adv.* By will only; absolutely.

Arbitrary, (ār'be-tra-re) *a.* [*L. arbitrari.*] Depending



Aquarius.



Aquaduct.



Arabesque.

on will or discretion;—despotic; absolute in power; bound by no law.

Arbitrate, (ár-be-trá'te) *v. t.* To hear and decide, as arbitrators;—to determine generally;—*v. i.* To decide;—to act as arbitrator;—*imp. & pp.* arbitrated; *ppr.* arbitrating.

Arbitration, (ár-be-trá'hun) *n.* The hearing and determination of a cause between parties in controversy.

Arbitrator, (ár-be-trá'tér) *n.* A person chosen by parties who have a controversy, to determine their differences;—one who has the power of deciding; umpire.

Arbour, (ár'bér) *n.* [L. a tree.] A bower; a seat shaded by trees;—a spindle or axis.

Arbores, (ár-bó're-us) *a.* Belonging to, growing on, or having the nature of, trees. [*tree.*]

Arborescence, (ár-bor-es-ens) *n.* The resemblance of an **arborescent**, (ár-bor-es-ent) *a.* [L. *arborescere.*] Resembling a tree; becoming tree-like.

Arboret, (ár'bó-ret) *n.* A small tree; a shrub.

Arboretum, (ár-bor-e-kult'úr) *n.* [L. *arbor* and *cultúra.*] The art of cultivating trees.

Arborist, (ár-bor-ist) *n.* One who makes trees his study.

Arboration, (ár-bor-iz-es'hun) *n.* A tree-like appearance, especially in minerals or fossils.

Arbores, (ár-bor-us) *a.* Formed by trees.

Arbutus, (ár-bus-al) *n.* [L. *arbutus.*] A dwarf tree.

Arbutus, (ár-bút) *n.* [L. *arbutus*, akin to *arbor*, tree.] The strawberry-tree; a genus of evergreen shrubs, of the heath family.

Ara, (árk) *n.* [L. *arcus*, bow, arch.] Part of the circumference of a circle or curve.

Arcade, (ár-kád) *n.* [Sp. *arcada*, L. *arcus*, bow, arch.] A series of arches;—a walk arched above; a range of shops along an arched passage.

Arcadian, (ár-kád-e-an) *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a district in Peloponnesus, in Greece. [*myseries.*]

Arcanum, (ár-ká'n-um) *n.* [L.] A secret; generally *pl.*

Arch, (árch) *a.* [Properly *chéf*, viz., in art.] Cunning or sly; mischievous; roguish.

Arch, (árch) *a.* [G. *archai*.] Chief; of the first-class; principal—much used as a prefix in compounded words, most of which are self-explaining; as, *arch-apostle*, *arch-builder*, *arch-conspirator*, &c.

Arch, (árch) *n.* A curve line or part of a circle;—any work in that form, or covered by an arch.

Arch, (árch) *v. t.* or *i.* To form an arch;—*imp. & pp.* arched; *ppr.* arching.

Archæological, (ár-ké-d-ol'j-ik-al) *a.* Relating to archæology.

Archæologist, (ár-ké-d-ol'j-ist) *n.* One versed in antiquity or ancient learning.

Archæology, (ár-ké-d-ol'j-é) *n.* [G. *archaios* and *logos.*] The science of antiquities; a treatise on antiquities or ancient usages, customs, &c.

Archæical, (ár-ká'ik-al) *a.* Characterized by obsolete; antiquated.

Archæism, (ár-ká-izm) *n.* [G. *arché.*] An obsolete word, expression, or idiom;—antiquity of style or use.

Archangel, (ár-án'j-el) *n.* An angel of the highest order.

Archangelic, (ár-án-jel'ik) *a.* Belonging to archangels.

Archbishop, (árch-bish'up) *n.* A chief bishop; a metropolitan. [*of an archbishop.*]

Archbishopric, (árch-bish'up-rik) *n.* The jurisdiction of an archbishop.

Archdeacon, (árch-dé'k-n) *n.* An ecclesiastical dignitary next in rank below a bishop.

Archduke, (árch-dúk'al) *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

Archduchy, (árch-duch'e) *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of an archduke.

Archduke, (árch-dúk') *n.* A grand duke; a son of the archer.

Archer, (árch'ér) *n.* One who shoots with a bow; a bowman.

Archery, (árch'gr-e) *n.* Art of shooting with a bow and arrow. [*tical court of appeal.*]

Archepiscop, (árch-es-kórt) *n.* An English ecclesiastical archetypal, (árk'é-típ-al) *a.* Constituting, or pertaining to, a model; original.

Archetype, (árk'é-típ) *n.* [G. *arché*, beginning, and *typos*, figure.] The original pattern of a work; the model from which a thing is made.

Archfiend, (árch-fénd) *n.* The chief of fiends; Satan.

Archiepiscopal, (ár-ké-s-piá'x-ol) *a.* Belonging to an archbishop. [*from several species of lichen.*]

Archil, (ár'kil) *n.* [F. *archil.*] A violet dye obtained from several species of lichen.

Archimagus, (ár-ke-má'gus) *n.* The chief of the Magi, or worshippers of fire.

Archimedean, (ár-ke-mé-dé'an) *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes. **Archimedes' screw**, an instrument for raising water, formed by winding a flexible tube round a cylinder in the form of a screw.

Archipelago, (ár-ke-pel'a-gó) *n.* [G. *archi* and *pelagos*, sea.] A body of water interspersed with isles;—the sea between Greece and Asia Minor.

Architect, (ár-ke-tek't) *n.* [G. *archi* and *tektón*, workman.] One who plans and superintends the construction of a building;—one who contrives or builds up.

Architective, (ár-ke-tek'tiv) *a.* Adapted to use in architecture.

Architectonic, (ár-ke-tek-ton'ik) *a.* [G.] Pertaining to, or skilled in, architecture; evincing skill in designing or construction. [*to, architecture.*]

Architectural, (ár-ke-tek'túr-al) *a.* Of, or pertaining to architecture.

Architecture, (ár-ke-tek'túr) *n.* The art or science of building;—frame or structure; workmanship.

Architrave, (ár-ke-tráv) *n.* [G. *archi*, I. *trave*, L. *trabs*, beam.] The lower division of an entablature, which rests immediately on the column;—the ornamental moulding round the exterior curve of an arch;—a moulding above a door or window.

Archives, (ár-kivz) *n.* [G. *arché*, government.] Place in which public records are kept;—public records and papers.

Archly, (árch'le) *adv.* With sly humour; shrewdly.

Archness, (árch'nee) *n.* Sly humour; shrewdness; cunning. [*magistrate in Athens.*]

Archon, (ár'kon) *n.* [G. *archon*, to rule.] A chief magistrate.

Archstone, (árch'stón) *n.* The stone that forms or binds the arch.

Archway, (árch'wá) *n.* A passage under an arch.

Arctic, (árk'tik) *a.* [G. *arktos*, a bear.] Pertaining to, or situated under, the constellation called the Bear; northern. **Arctic circle**, a circle 23½° from the north pole.

Arcturus, (árk-túr'us) *n.* A fixed star of the first magnitude, in the constellation of *Bootes*. [*a bow.*]

Arched, (árkú-át-ed) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow.] Bent like an arch.

Archation, (ár-kú-á'hun) *n.* A bending; convexity.

Archbalist, (ár-kú-bal-ist) *n.* [L. *arcus* and *balista*, a military engine.] A cross-bow, of different kinds, used for discharging stones or bullets.

Arden, (ár-den-se) *n.* Ardour; eagerness; zeal; heat.

Ardent, (ár'dent) *a.* [L. *ardere*, to burn.] Hot or burning;—having the appearance of fire;—passionate; affectionate. [*affectionately.*]

Ardently, (ár'dent-le) *adv.* With ardour; zealously.

Ardour, (ár'dér) *n.* [L.] Heat, in a literal sense;—warmth of passion or affection; eagerness.

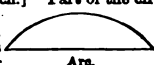
Arduous, (ár'dú-us) *a.* [L. *arduus*, high.] High or lofty;—attended with great labour; difficult.

Arduousness, (ár'dú-us-ness) *n.* Great difficulty; laboriousness.

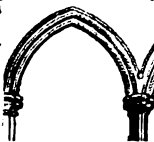
Are, (ár) [Probably from Sw. *vara*, to be.] Present indic. pl. of the substantive verb.



Archimedes' Screw.



Ara.



Arch.

Area, (á-ré-a) *n.* [L.] Any plane surface, as the floor of a room, church, or other building;—the site on which a building stands; a sunken space around a building;—the superficial contents of any figure.

Arefaction, (ar-é-fak'áshun) *n.* [L. *arefacere*, to make dry.] The act of drying; dryness.

Arefy, (á-ré-fi) *v. t.* To make dry, or to dry.

Arena, (a-ré-na) *n.* [L.] The area in the central part of an amphitheatre, in which the gladiators fought and other shows were exhibited;—any place of public contest or exertion.

Arenaceous, (ár-é-ná'sh'ús) *a.* [L. *arena*, sand.] Having the properties of sand; easily disintegrating into sand; friable.

Areometer, (ar-é-om'é-ter) *n.* An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

Areometry, (ar-é-om'é-ter) *n.* Act of measuring the specific gravity of fluids.

Areopagus, (ar-é-op'a-git) *n.* A member of the Areopagus, (ar-é-op'a-gus) *n.* [G.] A tribunal at Athens, famous for the justice of its decisions—held on a hill named in honour of Ares or Mars, in Scripture Mars' hill, where Paul preached.

Argal, (ár-gal) *n.* Unrefined or crude tartar.

Argand Lamp, (ár-gand-lamp) *n.* A lamp invented by *Áimé Argand*, in which a hollow wick is surrounded by a glass chimney, thus producing a strong and clear light.

Argent, (ár-jent) *a.* [L. *argentum*, G. *argos*.] Silvery; bright like silver.

Argent, (ár-jent) *n.* The white colour on a coat of arms, designed to represent silver, or, figuratively, purity.

Argutation, (ár-jen-tá'shun) *n.* The act of overlaying with silver.

Argentine, (ár-jent-in) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, silver.

Argentine, (ár-jent-in) *n.* [From *L. argentum*, silver.] A silicious variety of carbonate of lime, having a silvery-white lustre;—white metal coated with silver.

Argente, (ár-jent'it) *n.* Sulphuret of silver; a mineral.

Argil, (ár-jil) *n.* [G.] Clay or potter's earth.

Argillaceous, (ár-jil-lá'she-us) *a.* Partaking of the properties of clay.

Argilliferous, (ár-jil-lif'er-us) *a.* [L. *argilla*, white clay, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing clay.

Argive, (ár-jiv) *a.* Pertaining to Argos in Greece, or to the Greeks generally.

Argol, (ár-gol) *n.* Crude tartar.

Argonaut, (ár-gó-nawt) *n.* [G. *Argó* and *naútēs*, sailor.] One who sailed with Jason, in the Argó, in quest of the golden fleece.

Argosy, (ár-gó-se) *n.* A large ship, either for merchant.

Argue, (ár-gü) *v. i.* [L. *arguere*.] To reason;—to contend in argument; to dispute;—*v. t.* To debate or discuss;—to prove or evince;—to persuade by reasons;—*imp.* & *pp.* argued; *ppr.* arguing.

Arguer, (ár-gü-er) *n.* A disputer; reasoner.

Argument, (ár-gü-ment) *n.* [L. *argumentum*.] A proof or means of proving; a reason offered in proof;—a process of reasoning;—the subject-matter, or an abstract of the matter, of a discourse. *Argumentum ad hominem*, an argument against a man, drawn from his principles or practice.

Argumentation, (ár-gü-ment-á'shun) *n.* Process or act of argumentative, (ár-gü-ment-á-tiv) *a.* Containing argument;—addicted to argument.

Argus, (ár-gus) *n.* A fabulous being said to have a hundred eyes; a watchful, vigilant person.

Aria, (á-ré-a) *n.* [It.] A song or tune.

Arian, (á-ré-an) *a.* Pertaining to Arius, a presbyter of Alexandria, in the fourth century, who held Christ to be only a superangelic being.

Arianism, (á-ré-an-izm) *n.* The doctrines of the Arians;—denial of the divinity of Christ.

Arid, (ar'id) *a.* [L. *arere*, to be dry.] Dry; parched up with heat.

Aridness, (ar'id-nés) *n.* Absence of moisture; dryness.

Aries, (á-ré-és) *n.* The Ram, a constellation of fixed stars, the first of the twelve signs in the Zodiac;—the battering ram.

Arise, (á-ríx) *v. i.* [A.-S. *arisan*.] To get up from a lower to a higher position; to mount; to ascend;—to come into action, being, or notice;—to proceed; to issue; to spring;—*imp.* arose; *ppr.* arising; *pp.* arisen.

Aristocracy, (ar-is-tók-ra-si) *n.* [G. *aristos*, best, and *kratos*, to rule.] A government, in which the power is vested in a privileged order;—the nobility or chief persons in a state.

Aristocrat, (ar-is-tók-krat) *n.* One who favours aristocracy;—a proud or haughty person.

Aristocratie, (ar-is-tók-krat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to aristocracy.

Aristotelian, (ar-is-to-tél'ee-an) *a.* Pertaining to Aristotle.

Aristotelian, (ar-is-to-tél'ee-an) *n.* A follower of Aristotle, who founded the sect of Peripatetics, so called because he gave his instructions to his followers while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.

Arithmancy, (a-rith'man-se) *n.* [G. *arithmos*, number, and *mantia*, divination.] The foretelling of events by numbers.

Arithmetic, (a-rith'met-ik) *n.* [G. *arithmos*, number, and *techné*, art.] The science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

Arithmetical, (a-rith'met-ik-al) *a.* According to arithmetic.

Arithmetician, (a-rith-met-ik-ee-an) *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

Ark, (árk) *n.* [A.-S. *erk*, Go. *arka*.] A small close chest which contained the tables of the covenant among the Jews;—the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved;—a large boat used on American rivers.

Aries, (á-ré-és) *n. pl.* [A.-N. *earles*, Scotch *airies*.] Money.

Arm, (árm) *n.* [A.-S. *arm*, *earm*.] The limb which extends from the shoulder to the hand;—the branch of a tree;—the end of a yard;—part of an anchor;—an inlet of water from the sea;—a branch of the military service;—an instrument of warfare.

Arm, (árm) *v. t.* To equip with weapons;—to furnish what will add strength or efficiency;—to fit with armature, as a loadstone;—*v. i.* To be provided with weapons, or means of attack or resistance; to take arms;—*imp.* & *pp.* armed; *ppr.* arming.

Armada, (ár-má'dá) *n.* [Sp.] A fleet of armed ships; specifically, the Spanish fleet intended to act against England, A.D. 1588.

Armado, (ár-má'do) *n.* [Sp. dim. of *armado*, armed.] An animal peculiar to South America, and having the body encased in an armour composed of small bony shell plates.

Armament, (árm-a-ment) *n.* [L.] A body of land or naval forces equipped for war;—the defence of a fortification with musketry and artillery;—the guns and munitions of a ship.

Armamentary, (árm-a-ment-á-ry) *a.* An armoury; a magazine or arsenal.

Armature, (árm-a-tür) *n.* Armour;—a piece of iron used to connect the two poles of a magnet.

Arm-chair, (árm-chár) *n.* A chair with arms to support the elbows.

Armenian, (árm-én'ee-an) *n.* A native of Armenia, or the language of the country.

Armful, (árm-füöl) *n.* As much as the arms can hold.



Argand Lamp.



Armado.

Armhole, (arm'hól) *n.* The cavity under the shoulder;—a hole for the arm in a garment.

Armiger, (ar'me-jeer) *n.* [L. *arma*, and *gero*, to bear.] One entitled to bear arms; an equire.

Armillary, (arm'il-la-ro) *a.* [L. *armilla*, bracelet.] Pertaining to, or resembling a bracelet or ring; consisting of rings or circles. **Armillary sphere**, an instrument consisting of several brass rings, all circles of the same sphere, designed to represent the position which belongs to the great circles of the celestial sphere.

Armulated, (arm'il-lát-ed) *a.* Furnished with bracelets.

Arming-press, (arm'ing-pres) *n.* A book-binder's tool.

Arminian, (ar-min'e-an) *n.* A follower of Arminius, who denied the doctrines of predestination, limited atonement, and perseverance in grace.

Arminianism, (ar-min'e-an-izm) *n.* The tenets of the Arminians.

Armipotent, (ar-mip'ó-tent) *a.* [L. *arma* and *potens*, powerful.] Powerful in arms; mighty in battle.

Armistice, (ar'mis-tis) *n.* [L. *arma* and *stare*, to stand.] A temporary cessation of arms; a truce.

Armless, (arm'les) *a.* Without an arm or weapon; helpless.

Armslet, (arm'let) *n.* A small arm, as of the sea;—a kind of bracelet.

Armour, (arm'er) *n.* [O. Eng. *armare*.] Defensive arms for the body;—any thing worn to protect in battle;—the steel or iron covering of ships of war.

Armour-bearer, (arm-gr-bár'er) *n.* One who carries the armour or arms of another; an equire.

Armorer, (arm'er-er) *n.* A maker of armour or arms.

Armorial, (ar-móir-e-al) *a.* Belonging to armour, or to the escutcheon of a family.

Armoury, (arm'er-e) *n.* A place where instruments of war are deposited;—a place in which arms are manufactured;—that branch of heraldry which treats of coat-armour.

Armpit, (arm'pit) *n.* The hollow under the shoulder.

Arms, (arms) *n. pl.* [L. *arma*.] Instruments for fighting, whether offensive or defensive;—the ensigns armorial of a family.

Armstrong Gun, (arm'strong-gun) *n.* A breech-loading, wrought-iron, rifled cannon, named from its inventor.

Army, (ar'me) *n.* A collection of body of men armed for war, and organized in companies, regiments, and divisions, under proper officers.

Army-worm, (arm'e-worm) *n.* A voracious caterpillar.

Assot, (ar'not) *n.* A name of the bunium, pig-nut, or scrub-nut.

Aroma, (a-ró'ma) *n.* [G.] The fragrant quality in plants or other substances.

Aromatic, (ar-ó-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, aromas; fragrant; spicy.

Aromatic, (ar-ó-mat'ik) *n.* A plant, or drug having a fragrant smell, and usually a warm, pungent taste.

Aromatic, (a-ró-ma-tis) *v. t.* To impregnate with aromas.—*imp. & pp.* aromatized; *ppr.* aromatizing.

Around, (a-round) *prep.* On all sides of; about;—from one part to another of.

Around, (a-round) *adv.* In a circle; on every side.

Arouse, (a-rouz) *v. t.* To awaken suddenly;—*imp. & pp.* aroused; *ppr.* arousing.

Arpeggio, (ar-pej'yo-ojn) [It.] The striking of notes on the strings of a violin in rapid succession.



Armillary sphere.



Armslet.



Armstrong Gun.

Arquebuse, (ár'ke-bus) *n.* [D. *haak-bus*.] A hand-gun, supported upon a forked rest.

Arreck, (ár'ák) *n.* [A. *arug*.] A spirit obtained in the East Indies from rice or the cocoa-nut-tree, &c.

Arraign, (a-rán') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *ratio*, reason.] To call or set a prisoner at the bar;—to call in question, or accuse, before the bar of reason, taste, or other tribunal.—*imp. & pp.* arraigned; *ppr.* arraigning.

Arraignment, (a-rán'ment) *n.* The act of arraigning; accusation; a calling in question for faults.

Arrange, (a-ránj') *v. t.* [F. *arranger*, from *ad* and *ranger*.] To put, place, or dispose, in proper order;—to adjust or settle.—*imp. & pp.* arranged; *ppr.* arranging.

Arrangement, (a-rán'ment) *n.* Act of putting in proper order; the state of being arranged;—regular and systematic classification;—adjustment by agreement;—the adaptation of a composition to voices or instruments;—a piece so adapted.

Arranger, (a-ránj'er) *n.* One who puts in order.

Arrant, (ar'ant) *a.* [From Eng. *errant*, wandering.] Very bad; notorious.

Arrantly, (ar'ant-le) *adv.* Infamously; disgracefully; impudently.

Arras, (ar'as) *n.* Tapestry; hangings of tapestry, made first at Arras in the French Netherlands.

Array, (a-rá') *n.* [F. *arrai*.] Order; disposition in regular lines; hence, a posture for fighting;—an orderly collection;—dress; raiment.

Array, (a-rá') *v. t.* To place or dispose in order, as troops for battle;—to deck or dress; to adorn with dress;—to set in order, as a jury, for the trial of a cause;—*imp. & pp.* arrayed; *ppr.* arraying.

Arrears, (a-rérz') *n. pl.* [F. *arriere*, behind.] That which is behind in payment, or remains unpaid, though due.

Arreage, (a-rér'á) *n.* The part of a debt unpaid.

Arrect, (a-rékt') *a.* [L. *arrigere*, to raise.] Lifted up; raised; erect.

Arreptitious, (ar-rep-tish'us) *a.* [L. *arripere*, to catch.] Snatched away fraudulently or secretly.

Arrest, (a-rést') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *restare*, to remain.] To check or hinder the motion or action of;—to take by authority of law;—to seize on and fix;—*imp. & pp.* arrested; *ppr.* arresting.

Arrest, (a-rést') *n.* The taking or apprehending of a person by authority of law;—stay of judgment after verdict;—any seizure, physical or moral;—a seizure of the hind leg of a horse.

Arrestation, (a-rést'-a-shun) *n.* Act of arresting; Arrestment, (a-rést'ment) *n.* An arrest or detention of a criminal; the seizure of a person's wages in payment of debt.

Arret, (ar-ret' or ar-rá') *n.* [F.] A judgment of court or parliament;—an edict of a sovereign;—a seizure of persons or goods.

Arria, (ar'ia) *n.* [L. *arista*.] The edge formed by two surfaces meeting each other, whether plane or curved.

Arrival, (a-rí-val) *n.* Act of arriving; act of reaching a place by water or land;—attainment of an object by agreement, effort, practice, or study;—the person or thing arriving.

Arrive, (a-riv') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *ripa*, the bank of a river.] Lit., to come to the shore, or bank;—to come in progress by water, or by land;—to gain an object by effort, practice, study, inquiry, reasoning, or experiment;—*imp. & pp.* arrived; *ppr.* arriving.

Arrrogance, (ar-ó-gans) *n.* [L. *ad* and *rogare*, to ask.] Undue assumption of importance.

Arrogant, (ar-ó-gant) *a.* Assuming undue importance;—containing, or characterized by, assumption.

Arrogantly, (ar-ó-gant-le) *adv.* Haughtily; very proudly.

Arrogate, (ar-ó-gít') *v. t.* To claim unduly; to assume;—*imp. & pp.* arrogated; *ppr.* arrogating.

Arrogation, (ar-ó-gá-shun) *n.* The act of arrogating, or making insolent pretensions.

Arrogative, (ar'găt-iv) *a.* Making undue pretension; arrogant.

Arrondissement, (ar-rong'dis-mong) *n.* [F.] A circuit, district, or division of country in France.

Arrow, (ar'ô) *n.* [O. Eng. *arwe*, A.-S. *arwa*.] A pointed weapon to be shot from a bow.

Arrow-headed, (ar'ô-hed-ed) *a.* Shaped like the head of an arrow. *Arrow-headed characters*, consist of strokes resembling arrow-heads, nail-heads, or wedges; hence called *nail-headed*, *wedge-formed*, *cuneiform*, or *cuneatic*; and abounding among the ruins of Persepolis, Nineveh, and Babylon.

Arrowroot, (ar'ô-rôôt) *n.* A tropical plant—so called because the Indians use the roots to extract the poison of arrows;—the highly nutritious farinaceous substance or starch which it yields.

Arrowy, (ar'ô-e) *a.* Consisting of arrows;—formed like an arrow.

Arsenal, (ar'sē-nal) *n.* [A. *dārcināh*.] A public establishment for the manufacture and storage of arms and all equipments, for land or naval service.

Arsenic, (ar'sen-ik) *n.* [G. *arsenikon*.] A metal of a steel gray colour. *Arsenious acid*, a virulent poison, called also *oxide of arsenic*, *white arsenic*, and *raisin*.

Arsenical, (ar'sen-ik-al) *a.* Belonging to, composed of, or containing, arsenic.

Arsen, (ar'sun) *n.* [L. *ardere*, to burn.] Malignant and voluntary burning of buildings, ships, &c.

Art, (art) [Probably Sw. *vara*, to be.] Second person, Indic mood, pres. tense, of the substantive verb to be.

Art, (art) *n.* [L. *ars*, G. *arsis*, to fit.] Employment of means to accomplish some desired end; application of knowledge, power, rules, or laws, to practical purposes;—power of performing certain actions, acquired by experience, study, or observation;—cunning; artifice. [contained in an artery;]

Arterial, (ar-tēr-e-al) *a.* Pertaining to an artery;—

Arterialization, (ar-tēr-e-al-e-ā'shun) *n.* The process of arterializing.

Arterialize, (ar-tēr-e-al-iz) *v. t.* To communicate the qualities of arterial blood to the system;—*imp. & pp.* arterialized; *ppr.* arterializing.

Arteriology, (ar-tēr-e-ol-ô-jē) *n.* [G. *arteria* and *logos*.] A treatise or discourse on the arteries.

Arteriotomy, (ar-tēr-e-ot-ô-me) *n.* [G. *arteria* and *tome*, a cutting.] The opening of an artery by a lancet, for the purpose of letting blood; that part of anatomy which treats of the arteries.

Artery, (ar'tēr-e) *n.* [G. *arteria*, from *airis*, to raise.] One of the vessels which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body;—a continuous or ramified channel.

Artesian, (ar-tēs-an) *a.* [From Artois in France.] *Artesian wells*, wells made by boring into the earth till the water from internal pressure, flows upward, like a fountain.

Artful, (art'fūl) *a.* Made with, or characterized by, art or skill;—exhibiting art or skill;—practising stratagem. [terously.]

Artfully, (art'fūl-le) *adv.* With art; cunningly; dex-

Artfulness, (art'fūl-nes) *n.* Art; cunning; dexterity.

Artichoke, (ar'te-chōk) *n.* [A. *ardt schaukt*.] An esculent plant somewhat resembling a thistle.

Article, (ar'te-kl) *n.* [L. *artus*, a joint.] A writing, or portion of a writing, treating of various topics; a clause in a contract, treaty, or the like; a concise statement;—a particular substance or commodity;—one of the three words, *a*, *an*, *the*, used before nouns.

Article, (ar'te-kl) *v. t.* To set forth in particulars;—to bind by covenant or stipulation;—*v. i.* To agree by articles; to stipulate;—*imp. & pp.* article; *ppr.* articling.

Articular, (ar'tik'ū-lar) *a.* Of or belonging to joints.

Articulate, (ar'tik'ū-lāt) *a.* Formed with joints;—distinctly uttered; clear. [and members jointed.]

Articulate, (ar'tik'ū-lāt) *n.* An animal having the body

Articulate, (ar'tik'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *articulare*.] To joint; to unite by means of a joint;—to form into syllables or words;—*v. i.* To utter articulate sounds; to enunciate;—*imp. & pp.* articulated; *ppr.* articulating.

Articulate, (ar'tik'ū-lāt-le) *adv.* Distinctly; clearly.

Articulation, (ar'tik'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Junction of the bones of a skeleton;—connection of the parts of a plant;—utterance of the elementary sounds of a language.

Artifice, (ar'te-fis) *n.* [L. *ars*, art, and *facere*, to make.] Artful or skillful contrivance; device. In a bad sense, trick or fraud. [one who constructs.]

Artificer, (ar-tif'e-ser) *n.* A skillful workman;—

Artificial, (ar'te-fah'e-al) *a.* Made or contrived by art; formed by human skill and labour;—feigned; fictitious;—not indigenous. [artificial.]

Artificiality, (ar'te-fah'e-al'e-te) *n.* The quality of being

Artificially, (ar'te-fah'e-al-le) *adv.* By art; not naturally.

Artillery, (ar'til'gr-e) *n.* [F. *artillerie*.] Offensive weapons of war;—ordnance;—the science of gunnery.

Artilleryman, (ar'til'gr-e-man) *n.* One who manages a large gun;—one of a regiment of gunners.

Artisan, (ar'te-zan) *n.* A person skilled in any mechanical art; a handicraftsman.

Artist, (ar'tist) *n.* One who professes and practices one of the liberal or fine arts.

Artista, (ar'tist') *n.* [F.] One who is dexterous and tasteful in art, and who makes such a profession.

Artistic, (ar'tist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, art; made in the manner of an artist.

Artless, (ar'tles) *a.* Free from art, craft, or stratagem; simple; undesigned.

Artlessly, (ar'tles-le) *adv.* Without art; naturally;—without guile.

Artlessness, (ar'tles-nes) *n.* The quality of being artless.

Artocarpus, (ar-tō-kār'pus) *n.* [G. *artos*, bread, and *karpós*, fruit.] The bread fruit tree.

Art-union, (ar-tūn'yūn) *n.* An association for encouraging artists by the purchase of their works.

Arundinaceous, (a-run-de-nā'she-us) *a.* [L. *arundo*, reed.] Pertaining to, or resembling, a reed or cane.

Arundo, (a-run'dō) *n.* The reed grass.

Arsupice, (a-rus'pia) *n.* [L. *arvis* and *specere*.] A priest whose business it was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice.

Arsupicy, (a-rus'pi-se) *n.* Prognostication or divination by inspection of the entrails of beasts slain in sacrifice.

As, (az) *adv.* [A.-S. *asē*, O. Eng. *als*.] Like; similar to; for example;—of the same kind with; in the manner in which;—while; during;—in the nature, or condition of.

As, (az) *n.* A Roman weight of 12 oz.

Asafoetida, (as-a-fet'id-a) *n.* [L. *asa* and *fetida*.] A fetid insipidated sap from the East Indies, much used in medicine.

Asbestos, (as-bes'tos) *n.* [L. G. a priv. and *stennumi*.] A mineral of a white-grey colour; a fibrous variety of hornblende and pyroxene.

Ascend, (as-send') *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *scandere*, to climb.] To move upward; to mount;—to rise, in a figurative sense;—*v. t.* To move upward upon; to climb;—*imp. & pp.* ascended; *ppr.* ascending. [cended.]

Ascendable, (as-send'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being as-

Ascendant, (as-send'ant) *a.* Above the horizon;—pre-

Ascendant, (as-send'ant) *n.* Superiority or command-

Ascendency, (as-send'en-se) *n.* Superior or controlling influence.

Ascension, (as-sen'ahun) *n.* The act of ascending or ris-

Ascensional, (as-sen'ahun-al) *a.* Relating to ascension.

Ascension-day, (as-sen'ahun-dē) *n.* The day on which our Saviour's ascension is commemorated.

Ascent, (as-sent') *n.* The act of rising; a mounting upward;—the way by which one ascends;—an eminence, or high place;—inclination.

Ascertain, (as-sēr-tān') *v. t.* [*L. ad and certum, sure.*] To make certain; to establish with certainty or precision;—to find out by trial, examination, or experiment;—*imp. & pp. ascertained; ppr. ascertaining.*

Ascertainable, (as-sēr-tān'-bl) *a.* Capable of being ascertained. [*ing certainty.*]

Ascertainment, (as-sēr-tān'ment) *n.* A making or gain. **Ascetic**, (as-sē'tik) *n.* One who practises undue rigour or self-denial in religious things.

Asceticism, (as-sē'tik-izm) *n.* [*G. askētikos, from askēin, to exercise.*] Unduly rigid or self-denying in religious things.

Asceticism, (as-sē't-e-izm) *n.* The practice of ascetics. **Ascribable**, (as-krib'-bl) *a.* Capable of being ascribed. **Ascribe**, (as-krib') *v. t.* [*L. ad and scribere, to write.*]

To attribute to, as a cause or quality; to impute; to assign;—*imp. & pp. ascribed; ppr. ascribing.*

Ascription, (as-krip'shun) *n.* The act of ascribing;—the thing ascribed. [*the wood of the ash-tree.*]

Ash, (ash) *n.* [*A.-S. æsc.*] A genus of forest trees;—**Ashamed**, (a-shāmd') *a.* Affected by shame; confused by guilt, or a conviction or consciousness of wrong.

Ashen, (ash'en) *a.* Made of ash-wood;—of the colour of ashes; ashy. [*where potash is made.*]

Ashery, (ash'-er) *n.* A place for putting ashes;—a place **Asbes**, (ash'-ez) *n. pl.* [*A.-S. asca, Go. asga.*] The earthy or mineral particles remaining after combustion;—the remains of a dead body.

Ashlar, (ash'-lgr) *n.* Free-stones as they come from the quarry;—hewn stones for facing. [*posed to aboard.*]

Ashore, (a-shōr') *adv.* On or to shore; on land;—**op-Ash-Wednesday**, (ash-wenz'-dā) *n.* The first day of **Ash**, (ash'-e) *a.* Ash-coloured; like ashes. [*Lent.*]

Aside, (a-sid') *adv.* On or to one side; out of the way; apart. [*ing the qualities of an ass.*]

Assinine, (as-sō-nin) *a.* [*L. asinus.*] Belonging to, or having **Ass**, (ask) *v. t.* [*O. Eng. asche, A.-S. ascan, Skr. ask, to desire.*] To seek to obtain by words; to petition;—*v. i.* To request or petition;—to inquire;—*imp. & pp. asked; ppr. asking.*

Assiduous, (as-si-dū-əs) *adv.* [*D. assiduus, sidewise.*] Ob-

sequely; toward one corner of the eye. **Assure**, (ask'-er) *n.* An inquirer;—water-newt; eft.

Askew, (a-skē') *adv.* Sideways; askant; with a wry or a contemptuous look.

Aslant, (a-slant') *adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely. **Asleep**, (a-slep') *adv.* In a state of sleep; at rest;—dead.

Aslope, (a-slop') *adv.* With a slope or descent. **Ass**, (asp) *n.* [*G. aspis.*] A small, hooded, and poisonous serpent of Egypt and Lib-

ya, whose bite is fatal. **Asparagus**, (as-par'-gus) *n.* A culin-

ary plant cultivated in gardens. **Aspect**, (aspekt) *n.* [*L. ad and spectare, to look.*] Look of the face; mien;—appearance to the eye or mind;—position or situation.

Aspen, (aspen) *n.* [*A.-S. aspe.*] One of several species of poplar, especially a species with trembling leaves.

Aspen, (aspen) *a.* Pertaining to the aspen. **Aspergillum**, (as-per-jil'ium) *n.* The brush used to sprinkle holy water on the congregation.

Asprity, (as-prē-te) *n.* [*L. asper, rough.*] Roughness of surface, taste, or sound;—harshness of spirit and language. [*seed.*] Destitute of seeds.

Asperuous, (a-sper-m'us) *a.* [*G. a priv. and sperma.*]

Asperous, (as-per's) *a.* [*L. ad and aspergere, to strew.*] To bespatter with foul reports or false charges;—to slander; vilify.

Asperver, (as-per-ver) *n.* One that abuses another. **Asperusion**, (as-per-ahun) *n.* A sprinkling;—the spreading of reports or charges; calumny.

Asphalt, (as-falt') *n.* [*G. asphaltos.*] Jew's pitch, or compact native bitumen. [*asphalt.*]

Asphaltic, (as-falt'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, **Asphodel**, (as'-fodel) *n.* [*G. Skr. sphut, A.-S. spud.*]

A perennial plant, as king's spear, &c. **Asphyxia**, (as-fiks'-e-a) *n.* [*G. a priv. and sphuzia.*]

Apparent death, or suspended animation. **Aspirant**, (as-pir'-ant) *a.* Aspiring; ardently desirous of rising.

Aspirant, (as-pir'-ant) *n.* One who aspires or seeks eagerly.

Aspirate, (as-pe-rāt) *v. t.* [*L. ad and spirare, to breathe.*] To pronounce with a breathing or full emission of breath;—*imp. & pp. aspirated; ppr. aspirating.*

Aspirate, (as-pe-rāt) *n.* A letter marked with a note of breathing;—a mark of aspiration (') used in Greek;—an elementary sound produced by the breath alone.

Aspirate, (as-pe-rāt) *a.* Pronounced with a rough breathing.

Aspiration, (as-pe-rā'shun) *n.* The pronunciation of a letter with a full breath;—act of ardently desiring; strong wish for what is noble and spiritual.

Aspiratory, (as-pir'-a-tor-e) *n.* Pertaining to breathing. **Aspire**, (as-pir') *v. i.* To desire with eagerness; to pant;—to ascend;—*imp. & pp. aspired; ppr. aspiring.*

Aspirer, (as-pir'-er) *n.* One who aspires or seeks earnestly.

Aspiringly, (as-pir'-ing-le) *adv.* In an aspiring manner. **Assaut**, (as-awit') *adv.* To the corner of the eye; obliquely.

Ass, (as) *n.* [*A.-S. asca, L. asinus.*] A quadruped of the horse family, having a harsh bray, and long, slouching ears, patient, and slow but sure-footed;—a stupid fellow; a dolt.

Assail, (as-sail') *v. t.* [*L. ad and salire, to leap.*] To fall on suddenly, and with violence; to attack or invade;—to ply with arguments, motives, &c.

Assailable, (as-sail'-bl) *a.* Capable of being assailed. **Assailant**, (as-sail'-ant) *n.* One who attacks or assaults.

Assassin, (as-sas'-in) *n.* [*A. 'hashishin.*] One who kills or attempts to kill by secret assault.

Assassinate, (as-sas'-in-it) *v. t.* To murder by secret assault or by sudden violence;—*imp. & pp. assassinated; ppr. assassinating.* [*snating.*]

Assassination, (as-sas'-in-ā'shun) *n.* The act of assassinating. **Assault**, (as-sawit') *n.* A violent attack with physical means, as blows, weapons, &c.;—an attack with arguments, appeals, and the like.

Assault, (as-sawit') *v. t.* [*F. assauller.*] To attack with physical violence;—to attack with moral means, or with a view of producing moral effects;—*imp. & pp. assaulted; ppr. assaulting.*

Assaulter, (as-sawit'-er) *n.* One who assaults or storms. **Assay**, (as-sā') *n.* [*L. exagium, from ex and agere, to lead.*] Determination of the quantity of any particular metal in an ore, or metallic compound;—a trial of weights and measures.

Assay, (as-sā') *v. t.* To subject an ore or alloy, to chemical examination;—*v. i.* To attempt or endeavour;—*imp. & pp. assayed; ppr. assaying.* [*metals.*]

Assayer, (as-sā'-er) *n.* One who tries or examines **Assaying**, (as-sā'-ing) *n.* The chemical operation of determining the quantity of any metal in an ore or mixture.

Assemblage, (as-sem'-blāj) *n.* State of being assembled;—a collection of individuals or things.

Assemble, (as-sem'-bl) *v. t.* [*L. ad and simul, together.*] To bring or call together;—*v. i.* To meet or come together; to convene;—*imp. & pp. assembled; ppr. assembling.*

Assembly, (as-sem'-ble) *n.* A company collected in one place, and usually for some common purpose. **Assent**, (as-sent') *n.* The act of assenting, admitting, or agreeing to anything.

Assent, (as-sent') *v. i.* [*L. ad and sentire, to feel.*] To admit a thing as true; to express agreement,



Asp.

concurrence, or concession:—*imp. & pp. assented; ppr. assenting.*
Assentation, (as-sent-á-shun) *n.* Assent by way of flattery or dissimulation: adulation.
Assentator, (as-sent-á-tér) *n.* A flatterer or dissembler.
Assenter, (as-sent-ér) *n.* One who assents.
Assert, (as-sért) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *serere*, to join.] To affirm positively:—to maintain or defend by words or measures: to vindicate a claim:—*imp. & pp. asserted; ppr. asserting.*
Assertion, (as-sér-á-shun) *n.* The act of asserting; affirmation:—vindication.
Assertor, (as-sért-ér) *n.* An affirmer; a maintainer.
Assess, (as-ses) *v. t.* [L. *assidere*, to sit by.] To charge a certain sum as a tax:—to fix the value of property or income, for the purpose of being taxed:—to estimate:—*imp. & pp. assessed; ppr. assessing.*
Assessable, (as-ses-á-bi) *a.* Liable to be assessed or taxed.
Assessment, (as-ses-ment) *n.* Act of assessing:—valuation for the purpose of taxation:—the specific sum charged; fixing the amount of damages by a jury.
Assessor, (as-ses-ér) *n.* One who sits by another, as next in dignity, or as an adviser:—one appointed to assess.
Assessorial, (as-ses-sér-é-al) *a.* Pertaining to assessors.
Assets, (as-sét) *n. pl.* [L. *ad* and *sat* or *satis*, enough.] Property in possession or due, as opposed to liabilities; the effects of an insolvent.
Assesvate, (as-sév-ér-át) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *severus*, severe.] To affirm with solemnity; to aver:—*imp. & pp. assesvated; ppr. assesvating.*
Assesviation, (as-sév-ér-á-shun) *n.* Positive affirmation; solemn avowment.
Assiduity, (as-sé-dú-é-to) *n.* Close application or attention.
Assiduous, (as-síd-ú-us) *a.* [L. *assiduus*, from *ad* and *sedere*, to sit.] Constant in application or attention.
Assiduously, (as-síd-ú-us-le) *adv.* Diligently; closely; attentively.
Assign, (as-sín) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *signum*, mark.] To appoint; to apportion:—to make over to another:—to vest in persons called assignees, for the benefit of creditors:—*imp. & pp. assigned; ppr. assigning.*
Assign, (as-sín) *n.* A person to whom property or an interest is transferred.
Assignable, (as-sín-á-bi) *a.* Capable of being assigned.
Assignment, (as-sig-ná-shun) *n.* Act of assigning or allotting:—an appointment of time and place—used chiefly of love meetings.
Assignee, (as-sín-é) *n.* One to whom something is assigned.
Assigner, (as-sín-ér) *n.* One who assigns.
Assignment, (as-sín-ment) *n.* An allotting to a particular person or use:—a transfer of title or interest:—the writing by which an interest is transferred:—the transfer of the property of a bankrupt.
Assimilate, (as-sím-il-át) *v. t.* [L. *ad*, *similis*, like.] To cause to resemble;—to convert into a like substance:—*v. i.* To become similar; to be converted into the substance of the body:—*imp. & pp. assimilated; ppr. assimilating.*
Assimilation, (as-sím-il-á-shun) *n.* Act of assimilating:—a state of resemblance:—conversion of nutriment into the body, whether in plants or animals.
Assist, (as-síst) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *sistere*, to stand.] To give support to:—to succour:—*v. i.* To lend aid:—to be present; to attend:—*imp. & pp. assisted; ppr. assisting.* [succour; relief.]
Assistance, (as-síst-áns) *n.* Help; aid; furtherance.
Assistant, (as-síst-ánt) *a.* Helping; lending aid or support. [an auxiliary.]
Assistant, (as-síst-ánt) *n.* One who assists or aids.
Assize, (as-síz) *n.* [L. *assidere*, to sit by, from *ad* and *sedere*, to sit.] *Lit.*, a sitting:—an order or regulation:—the periodical sessions of the superior courts in England:—time or place of holding the court.
Assize, (as-síz) *v. t.* To fix the weight, measure, or

price of, by authority:—*imp. & pp. assized; ppr. assizing.* [rates, &c., by authority.]
Assizer, (as-síz-ér) *n.* One who assizes, or fixes weights.
Assizable, (as-sí-zhe-á-bi) *a.* Capable of being joined;—companionable:—liable to be affected by sympathy.
Associate, (as-sé-á-shé-át) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *socius*, companion.] To join as a friend, partner, or confederate:—to unite in the same mass:—*v. i.* To unite in company; to keep company:—*imp. & pp. associated; ppr. associating.*
Associate, (as-sé-á-shé-át) *a.* Closely connected with, as in interest, purpose, or office:—connected by habit or sympathy.
Associate, (as-sé-á-shé-át) *n.* A companion; a fellow:—a partner in interest, or in business.
Association, (as-sé-á-shé-á-shun) *n.* Act of associating, or state of being associated; connection:—union of persons for some particular purpose.
Associational, (as-sé-á-shé-á-shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to an association. [or set free. Scot., *assolize*.]
Assoil, (as-sóil) *v. t.* [F. from *l. absolvo*.] To release.
Assonance, (as-só-náns) *n.* Resemblance of sounds:—a kind of imperfect rhyme.
Assonant, (as-só-nánt) *a.* [L. *ad* and *sonare*, to sound.] Having a resemblance of sounds.
Assort, (as-sórt) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *sorte*, lot.] To separate and distribute into classes:—to furnish with all sorts:—*imp. & pp. assorted; ppr. assorting.*
Assortment, (as-sórt-ment) *n.* Act of selecting and arranging:—a number of things assorted or adapted to various wants, or purposes.
Assuage, (as-swáj) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *suavis*, sweet.] To soften: to allay, as pain or grief; to appease, as passion or tumult:—*imp. & pp. assuaged; ppr. assuaging.*
Assuagement, (as-swáj-ment) *n.* Abatement; mitigation.
Assuasive, (as-swáj-ív) *a.* Mitigating; softening; easing.
Assuetude, (as-swe-túd) *n.* Custom; habitual use.
Assume, (as-súm) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *sumere*, to take.] To take, or take upon one's self:—to take for granted, or without proof:—to suppose; to pretend:—*v. i.* To be arrogant; to claim unduly:—*imp. & pp. assumed; ppr. assuming.*
Assumpit, (as-sump-ít) *n.* [L. pret. of *assumere*.] A promise or undertaking, founded on a consideration:—an action to recover damages for a breach of contract.
Assumption, (as-súm-á-shun) *n.* Act of taking to or upon one's self:—act of taking for granted; supposition:—the thing supposed:—the minor proposition in a syllogism:—the taking up into heaven:—a festival in honour of the ascent of the Virgin.
Assumptive, (as-súm-tív) *a.* That is or may be assumed.
Assurance, (as-shóór-áns) *n.* Act of assuring:—the state of being assured; freedom from doubt:—firmness of mind; intrepidity:—boldness:—a contract for the payment of a sum on a person's death:—legal evidence of the conveyance of property.
Assure, (as-shóór) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *securus*, secure.] To make sure or certain; to render confident:—to confirm:—to covenant to indemnify for loss:—*imp. & pp. assured; ppr. assuring.* [doubt.]
Assuredly, (as-shóór-ed-le) *adv.* Certainly; without doubt.
Assuredness, (as-shóór-ed-nes) *n.* State of being assured; certainty.
Assurer, (as-shóór-ér) *n.* One who assures.
Assurgent, (as-sér-jént) *a.* [L. *assurgere*, to rise up.] Rising upward obliquely.
Astatis, (as-tá-tík) *a.* [G. a priv. and *istanai*, to stand.] Having little tendency to take a fixed position.
Aster, (as-tér) *n.* [G. *astér*, star.] A genus of plants with radiated compound flowers: star-*wort*.
Asterisk, (as-tér-ísk) *n.* [G. *asteriskos*, dim. of *astér*, star.] The mark (*) in printing and writing.
Asterism, (as-tér-izm) *n.* [G. *asterismos*, from *astér*, star.] A small cluster of stars:—three asterisks (***) to direct attention to a particular passage.

Astern, (a-*stern*) *adv.* In, at, or toward the hinder part of a ship;—behind a ship, at any distance.

Asteroid, (as-*ter*-oid) *n.* [G. *aster*, star, and *oidos*, form.] One of the small planets.

Asthemic, (as-*then*'ik) *a.* [G. *a* priv. and *sthenos*, strength.] Characterized by debility.

Asthma, (as-*tma*) *n.* [G. *aein*, to blow.] A disorder of respiration, attended with cough and difficulty of breathing. [by, asthma.]

Asthmatic, (as-*mat*'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, asthma.

Astir, (a-*stir*) *a.* Stirring; active; lively; nimble; alert.

Astonish, (as-*ton*'ish) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *astone*, L. *ad* and *tonare*.] To strike with sudden fear or wonder; to amaze.

Astonishing, (as-*ton*'ish-ing) *a.* Amazing; marvellous.

Astonishment, (as-*ton*'ish-ment) *n.* Confusion of mind from fear or surprise; amazement.

Astound, (as-*tond*) *v. t.* [O. Eng.] To strike dumb with amazement;—*imp.* & *pp.* astounded; *ppr.* astounding.

Astraddle, (a-*strad*'dl) *adv.* With the legs across a saddle.

Astral, (as-*tral*) *a.* Belonging to the stars; starry.

Astray, (a-*strā*) *adv.* Out of, or from the right way; wrong.

Astrict, (as-*trikt*) *v. t.* To bind fast; to constrict; to contract;—*imp.* & *pp.* astricted; *ppr.* astricting.

Astriction, (as-*trik*'shun) *n.* The act of binding; the stopping of a flow of blood;—constipation.

Astride, (a-*strid*) *adv.* With one leg on each side; with the legs apart.

Astringe, (as-*trin*'j) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *stringere*.] To bind fast; to constrict; to contract;—*imp.* & *pp.* astringed; *ppr.* astringing.

Astringency, (as-*trin*'jen-see) *n.* Quality of being astringent.

Astringent, (as-*trin*'jent) *a.* Binding; strengthening—opposed to laxative.

Astringent, (as-*trin*'jent) *a.* A medicine causing contraction in the organic textures.

Astrolabe, (as-*trō*'lāb) *n.* [G. *astron*, star, and *lam-baena*, to take.] An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars at sea.

Astrologer, (as-*trō*'lo-jer) *n.* [G. *astron*, star, and *logos*, discourse.] One who pretends to foretell events by the aspects of the stars.

Astrological, (as-*trō*'loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to astrology.

Astrology, (as-*trō*'lo-je) *n.* The science of predicting events by the stars.

Astronomer, (as-*tron*'o-mer) *n.* [G. *astron*, star, and *nomos*, law.] One versed in astronomy or laws of the stars.

Astronomical, (as-*trō*'nom'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to astronomy.

Astronomically, (as-*trō*'nom'ik-al-ly) *adv.* In the manner of astronomy.

Astronomy, (as-*tron*'o-me) *n.* The science of the stars.

Astrate, (as-*tāt*) *a.* [L. *astrus*, craft.] Critically examining or discerning; subtle; sagacious; crafty.

Astutely, (as-*tūt*'le) *adv.* Shrewdly; subtly; cunningly.

Astuteness, (as-*tūt*'ness) *n.* Shrewdness; cunning.

Asunder, (a-*sun*'der) *adv.* Apart; separately; into two parts.

Asylum, (a-*si*'lum) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *syllē*.] A place of refuge, where criminals and debtors found shelter;—any place of retreat;—an institution for the unfortunate, as the deaf and dumb, or the insane.

Asymmetry, (a-*sim*'me-tre) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *summetria*, symmetry.] The want of proportion between the parts of a thing.

At, (at) *prep.* [A-*ā*, at, G. *at*, L. *ad*.] Primarily, this word expresses the relations of *presence*, *nearness*, *in place* or *time*, or *direction toward*. It denotes the relation of outward situation, or of attendant circum-

stances;—of state or condition;—of employment or action;—of degree;—of occasion, consequence, or effect.

Ataghan, (at-a-gan) *n.* A long Turkish dagger.

Athanasian, (ath-a-nā'-se-an) *a.* Pertaining to Athanasius, the great exponent of the received doctrine of the Trinity, and the supposed author of the creed.

Atheism, (ā-thē-izm) *n.* A disbelief in the being of God.

Atheist, (ā-thē-ist) *n.* [G. *a* priv. and *Theos*, God.] One who denies the existence of a Supreme Being.

Atheistical, (ā-thē-ist'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to atheism; denying God; impious.

Athenaeum, (ath-ē-nē-um) *n.* [G.] In ancient Athens, a place where philosophers and poets declaimed;—an association of persons of literary or scientific tastes;—a building where a library, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for public use.

Athenian, (a-then'-o-an) *a.* Pertaining to Athens, in Athirst, (a-therst') *a.* Thirsty;—having a keen desire for drink.

Athlete, (ath-lēt') *n.* [G. *athlos*, prize.] A contender in wrestling or other games.

Athletic, (ath-lēt'ik) *a.* Belonging to wrestling, boxing, and other exercises;—hence, robust; vigorous.

Athwart, (a-thawrt') *prep.* Across; from side to side; of, transverse.

Athwart, (a-thawrt') *adv.* Sidewise;—in a manner to cross and perplex.

Atlantean, (at-lan-tē-an) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Atlas, who was represented as bearing the world on his shoulders.

Atlantes, (at-lan-tēs) *n. pl.* Figures or half-figures of men, used instead of columns to support an entablature.

Atlantic, (at-lan-t'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean which lies between Europe and Africa on the east and America on the west.

Atlas, (at-las) *n.* A collection of maps in a volume;—large drawing paper;—the first vertebra of the neck.

Atmosphere, (at-mōs-fēr) *n.* [G. *at-mos*, vapour, and *sphaira*, sphere.] The mass of aeriform fluid surrounding the earth;—pressure of the air;—figuratively, a pervading influence.

Atmospherical, (at-mōs-fēr'ik-al) *a.* Relating to the atmosphere.

Atom, (at-um) *n.* An ultimate indivisible particle of matter;—a constituent particle of matter;—any thing extremely small.

Atomic, (a-tōm'ik) *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, atoms.

Atomism, (at-um-izm) *n.* The doctrine of atoms.

Atomize, (at-um-iz) *v. t.* To reduce to atoms.

Atone, (a-tōn) *v. i.* [From *at one*, i. e., to be, at one.] To stand as an equivalent; to make reparation or satisfaction for; to expiate;—*v. t.* To reconcile;—to answer or make satisfaction for;—*imp.* & *pp.* atoned; *ppr.* atoning.

Atonement, (a-tōn'ment) *n.* Reconciliation after enmity or controversy;—satisfaction or reparation; *specifically*, the expiation of sin by the obedience and sufferings of Christ.

Atoner, (a-tōn'er) *n.* One who makes an atonement.

Atonic, (a-tōn'ik) *n.* A word that has no accent.

Atop, (a-top) *adv.* At or on the top; above.

Atrabillious, (at-ra-bil'yus) *a.* Melancholic, from the supposed presence of black bile.

Atramental, (at-ra-men't'al) *a.* [L. *ater*, black.] Black, like ink; inky.

Atrip, (a-trip') *adv.* Said of the anchor, when lifted from the ground, but not casted.

Atrocious, (a-tro'-shus) *a.* [L. *atrox*.] Extremely heinous; enormous; flagitious.

Atrociously, (a-tro'-shus-ly) *adv.* Outrageously; enormously.

Atrocity, (a-tro'-shus-ty) *n.* Extreme heinousness; enormity of guilt.



Astrolabe.



Atlantes.

Atrophy, (at'rō-fē) *n.* [G. *a priv.* and *trephein*, to nourish.] A wasting away from lack of nourishment or inability to assimilate food.

Attach, (at-tach') *v. t.* [F. *attacher*, Eng. *tack*.] To bind, fasten, or tie;—to take by legal authority;—to lay hold on by force; to connect; *figuratively*, to bind by moral influence;—*imp.* & *pp.* attached; *ppr.* attaching.

Attachable, (at-tach'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being attached.

Attache, (at-ta-shā') *n.* [F.] One attached to the suite of an ambassador.

Attachment, (at-tach'ment) *n.* Act of attaching, or state of being attached; any passion or affection that binds a person;—that by which one thing is attached to another;—some adjunct to an instrument, machine, or other object;—a seizure by virtue of a legal process; the writ or precept commanding such seizure.

Attack, (at-tak') *v. t.* [F. *attaquer*.] To fall upon with force; to assail; to assault;—to fall upon with unfriendly words or writing; to begin a controversy with;—*imp.* & *pp.* attacked; *ppr.* attacking.

Attack, (at-tak') *n.* A falling on with force or violence, or with calumny or criticism.

Attain, (at-tān') *v. i.* [L. *ad* and *tangere*, to touch.] To come or arrive, by motion, bodily exertion, or effort, toward a place or object; to reach;—to come to, by an effort of mind;—*v. t.* To achieve or accomplish, by effort; to gain; to compass;—to reach in excellence or degree; to equal;—*imp.* & *pp.* attained; *ppr.* attaining.

Attainable, (at-tān'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being attained.

Attainder, (at-tān'der) *n.* [F. *atteindre*.] The forfeiture, which follows on being condemned;—the act of attaining for treason.

Attainment, (at-tān'ment) *n.* Act of arriving at, or reaching; act of obtaining by efforts;—that which is obtained by exertion.

Attaint, (at-tānt') *v. t.* To stain; to disgrace;—to corrupt;—to taint the credit of jurors giving a false verdict;—*imp.* & *pp.* attainted; *ppr.* attainting.

Attaint, (at-tānt') *n.* A stain, spot, or taint;—a writ which lies after judgment, to inquire whether a jury has given a false verdict;—a wound on the leg of a horse. [tainted.]

Attainment, (at-tānt'ment) *n.* State of being attained.

Attenuate, (at-ten'ue) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *temperare*, to soften.] To reduce or moderate, by mixture;—to mollify;—to mix in just proportion;—to accommodate; to adapt;—*imp.* & *pp.* attenuated; *ppr.* attenuating.

Attempt, (at-tem't) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *tentare*, to try.] To make an effort; to make trial or experiment of;—to make an attack upon;—*v. i.* To make an effort, or an attack;—*imp.* & *pp.* attempted; *ppr.* attempting.

Attempt, (at-tem't) *n.* An essay, trial, or endeavor;—an effort to gain a point. [tempted.]

Attentive, (at-tem'tiv) *a.* Capable of being attended.

Attend, (at-tend') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *tendere*, to stretch.] To go or stay with, as companion or servant; to wait on; to serve;—to be present with; to accompany; to be united or consequent to;—*v. i.* To pay attention; to heed;—to wait or be in waiting;—*imp.* & *pp.* attended; *ppr.* attending.

Attendance, (at-tend'ans) *n.* Act of being in waiting;—the persons attending; a retinue.

Attendant, (at-tend'ant) *a.* Being present in the retinue of a superior;—accompanying or following as consequent; depending on, or owing duty to.

Attendant, (at-tend'ant) *n.* One who, or that which, attends or accompanies. [—act of civility.]

Attention, (at-ten'shun) *n.* Act of attending or heeding.

Attentive, (at-ten'tiv) *a.* Full of attention; regarding with care. [diligently.]

Attentively, (at-ten'tiv-le) *adv.* Cheerfully; heedfully.

Attentiveness, (at-ten'tiv-ness) *n.* The state of being attentive; attention; carefulness. [ning.]

Attenuant, (at-ten'uant) *a.* Making less dense; thin-

Attenuant, (at-ten'uant) *n.* A medicine that thins or dilutes fluids; a diluent.

Attenuate, (at-ten'ue) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *tenuis*, thin.] To make thin, or less dense; to subtilize, as the humours of the body;—to break into finer parts;—to make slender;—to draw out or extend in length;—*v. i.* To become thin, slender or fine; to lessen;—*imp.* & *pp.* attenuated; *ppr.* attenuating.

Attenuation, (at-ten'ue-shun) *n.* Act of making thin, as fluids;—act of making fine or slender.

Attenuate, (at-ten'ue) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *terere*, smooth.] To wear away; to polish by friction.

Attest, (at-test') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *testis*, witness.] To bear witness to; to affirm to be true or genuine;—to give proof of;—to call to witness; to invoke;—*imp.* & *pp.* attested; *ppr.* attesting. [official testimony.]

Attestation, (at-test'ashun) *n.* Testimony; especially, [Attestor, (at-test'er) *n.* One who attests.]

Attic, (at'tik) *a.* [L. *atticus*, G. *attikos*.] Pertaining to Attica or Athens; pure; elegant; graceful.

Attic, (at'tik) *n.* A story in the upper part of a house; the garret. [By the Athenians; elegant Greek.]

Atticism, (at-ti-sizm) *n.* Peculiar style of Greek used at Attica.

Attire, (at-tir') *v. t.* [F. *attirer*.] To dress; to array; to adorn, especially with elegant or splendid garments;—*imp.* & *pp.* attired; *ppr.* attiring.

Attire, (at-tir') *n.* Clothes; dress; especially ornamental dress;—horns of a buck.

Attitude, (at-te-tūd) *n.* [L. *aptitudo*, from *aptus*, suited.] Posture of a person;—position of things.

Attitudinal, (at-te-tūd'in-al) *a.* Pertaining to attitude.

Attitudinize, (at-te-tūd'in-iz) *v. i.* To assume affected attitudes;—*imp.* & *pp.* attitudinized; *ppr.* attitudinizing. [Lifting up; raising.]

Attolent, (at-tol'ent) *a.* [L. *ad* and *tollere*, to lift.]

Attorney, (at-tur'ne) *n.* [F. *avocat*, L. *ad* and *torare*, to turn.] One who is legally appointed by another to transact business for him. *Power of attorney*, a legal document by which a person authorizes another to transact business for him.

Attorney-general, (at-tur'ne-jen'er-al) *n.* An officer of the state, empowered to act in all cases in which the state is a party.

Attorney-ship, (at-tur'ne-ship) *n.* Office of an attorney.

Attornment, (at-tur'ment) *n.* Act of a feudatory vassal, by which he consents, upon the alienation of an estate, to receive a new superior; the agreement of a tenant to acknowledge the purchaser of the estate as his landlord.

Attract, (at-trakt') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw or cause to tend toward; to draw to, or cause to adhere or combine;—*imp.* & *pp.* attracted; *ppr.* attracting. [attractable.]

Attractability, (at-trakt-a-bil'i-ty) *n.* Quality of being attractive.

Attractable, (at-trakt-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being attracted.

Attractile, (at-trakt'il) *a.* Having power to attract.

Attraction, (at-trak'shun) *n.* A power in nature acting between bodies or ultimate particles, tending to draw them together, or to produce cohesion or combination;—act of attracting;—power of alluring or engaging. [tracting; enticing; engaging.]

Attractive, (at-trakt'iv) *a.* Having the power of attraction.

Attractive, (at-trakt'iv) *n.* That which attracts or incites. [attracting.]

Attractively, (at-trakt'iv-le) *adv.* With the power of attractiveness.

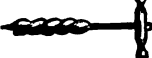
Attractiveness, (at-trakt'iv-ness) *n.* The quality of being attractive. [butel.]

Attributable, (at-trib'ü-ta-bl) *a.* Capable of being attributed.

Attribute, (at-trib'üt) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *tribuere*, to bestow.] To consider as belonging to; to render as due; to ascribe to, as an effect to a cause;—*imp.* & *pp.* attributed; *ppr.* attributing.

Attribute, (at-trib'üt) *n.* An inherent quality; characteristic disposition; essential or necessary property;—a symbol. [—the quality attributed.]

Attribution, (at-trib'üt-shun) *n.* The act of attributing;

Attributive, (at-trib'ü-tiv) *a.* Relating to, or expressing, an attribute.
Attributive, (at-trib'ü-tiv) *n.* A word which denotes attribute.
Attrite, (at-trib'it) *a.* [L. *ad* and *terere*, to rub.] Worn by rubbing or friction.
Attrition, (at-trib'ü-shun) *n.* Act of wearing by friction;—state of being worn;—forced grief or penitence.
Attune, (at-tün) *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *tonus*, a sound.] To tune or put in tune;—to make accordant;—*imp. & pp.* attuned; *ppr.* attuning.
Auburn, (aw'būrn) *a.* [L. *alburnus*.] Reddish brown.
Auction, (aw'kshun) *n.* [L. *augere*, to increase.] A public sale of property to the highest bidder, by a person licensed for the purpose; a vendue.
Auctioneer, (aw'kshun-ēr) *n.* Belonging to an auction.
Auctioneer, (aw'kshun-ēr) *n.* The person who sells by auction.
Audacious, (aw-dā'she-us) *a.* [L. *audere*, to dare.] Bold; daring;—contemning the restraints of law, religion, or decorum; bold in wickedness;—committed with effrontery or contempt of law.
Audaciously, (aw-dā'she-us-le) *adv.* Boldly; impudently.
Audacity, (aw-dā'she-us-le) *n.* Daring spirit, or confidence; venturousness;—implying a contempt of law or moral restraint.
Audible, (aw'd'e-bl) *a.* [L. *audire*, to hear.] Capable of being heard.
Audibleness, (aw'd'e-bl-ness) *n.* The quality of being audible.
Audibly, (aw'd'e-bl) *adv.* In a manner to be heard.
Audience, (aw'd'e-ens) *n.* Admittance to a hearing;—an assembly of hearers.
Audit, (aw'dit) *n.* An examination in general; but specifically, an examination of an account, with hearing of parties, by proper officers; a final account.
Audit, (aw'dit) *v. t.* To examine and adjust accounts;—*imp. & pp.* audited; *ppr.* auditing.
Auditor, (aw'dit-ēr) *n.* A hearer or listener;—a person authorized to examine accounts.
Auditorship, (aw'dit-ēr-ship) *n.* The office of auditor.
Auditory, (aw'dit-ēr-e) *a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing.
Auditory, (aw'dit-ēr-e) *n.* An assembly of hearers; an audience;—the place on which a judge sits to hear cases.
Auger, (aw'ger) *n.* [A.-S. *aga/a*, nave, and *gar*, a dart.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with;—an instrument for boring or perforating soils or rocks.

Aught, (awt) *n.* [A.-S. *auht*.] Any thing; any part; a jot or title.
Augur, (aw'ger) *n.* [L. *augere*, to increase.]
Augment, (awg-ment) *v. t.* [L. *augere*, to increase.] To increase in size or amount; to swell; to make bigger;—*v. i.* To increase; to grow larger;—*imp. & pp.* augmented; *ppr.* augmenting.
Augment, (awg-ment) *n.* Enlargement by addition; increase;—a sign of past time; a syllable prefixed to a word.
Augmentable, (awg-ment-a-bl) *a.* Capable of augmentation.
Augmentation, (awg-ment-a'shun) *n.* Act of augmenting, or state of being augmented;—the thing added.
Augmentative, (awg-ment-a-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of augmenting.
Augur, (aw'ger) *n.* [L. *avis*, bird; Celt. *gār*, man.] An officer who pretended to foretell future events by the singing, flight, and feeding of birds; a soothsayer.
Augur, (aw'ger) *v. i.* To conjecture by signs or omens; to prophesize; to guess;—*v. t.* To foretell; to be taken;—*imp. & pp.* augured; *ppr.* auguring.
Augural, (aw'gū-ral) *a.* Pertaining to augurs or augury.
Augury, (aw'gū-re) *n.* Art of foretelling events by the actions of birds;—an omen; prediction.
August, (aw-gust) *a.* [L. *augustus*, from *augere*, to increase.] Creating extraordinary respect; imposing; majestic; solemn.
August, (aw-gust) *n.* [L. *Augustus*.] The eighth

Augustan, (aw-gust'an) *a.* Pertaining to Augustus or to his times. The *Augustan age* of literature is the period of its highest state of purity and refinement.
Augustine, (aw-gust'in) *n. pl.* One of an order of monks, so called from St. Augustine.
Augustness, (aw-gust'ness) *n.* Dignity of mien; majesty; grandeur.
Auk, (awk) *n.* An aquatic bird, as the penguin, diver, puffin, &c.
Aulic, (aw'lik) *a.* [G. *aulē*, hall.] Pertaining to a royal court; especially to that of the German Emperor.
Aunt, (ant) *n.* [F. *tante*, L. *avita*.] A father's or mother's sister.
Aural, (aw'ral) *a.* [L. *auris*.] Pertaining to the ear.
Aural, (aw'ral) *a.* [L. *auris*, ear.] Belonging to the ear.
Aurated, (aw'rā-ted) *a.* [L. *auratus*.] Resembling gold.
Aureole, (aw'rē-ōl) *n.* [L. *aureus*, golden.] The circle of rays, with which painters surround the head of Christ, saints, &c.
Auricle, (aw'rē-kl) *n.* [L. *auris*, ear.] The external ear;—one of two muscular sacs situated at the base of the heart;—a kind of ear-trumpet.
Auricle, (aw'rē-kl) *n.* [L. *auris*, ear.] The external ear;—one of two muscular sacs situated at the base of the heart;—a kind of ear-trumpet.
Auricular, (aw-rik'ū-lar) *a.* A species of primrose.
Auricular, (aw-rik'ū-lar) *a.* Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing;—told in the ear; as, auricular confession;—pertaining to the auricles of the heart.
Auriculate, (aw-rik'ū-lāt) *a.* Shaped like an ear.
Auriferous, (aw-rif-er-us) *a.* [L. *aurum*, gold, and *ferre*, to bear.] Yielding or producing gold.
Auriform, (aw'rē-form) *a.* [L. *auris*, ear, and *forma*, form.] Ear-shaped.
Aurist, (aw'rīst) *n.* One skilled in disorders of the ear.
Aurora, (aw-rō-ra) *n.* [L. *aurea hora*, golden hour.] The goddess of morning; the dawn of day;—a species of crowfoot.
Aurora borealis (l. e., northern day-break), a luminous meteoric phenomenon, popularly called *northern lights* or *streamers*.
Auroral, (aw-rō-ral) *a.* Belonging to, or resembling, the aurora.
Auscultation, (aws-kul-tā'shun) *n.* Act of listening;—a method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by means of a stethoscope.
Auspicate, (aws-pe-kāt) *v. t.* To give a favourable turn to in commencing any important business.
Auspice, (aws'pis) *n.* [L. *avis*, bird, and *epicere*, to view.] The omens of an undertaking, drawn from birds; augury;—protection extended; favour shown; patronage.
Auspicious, (aws-spīsh'us) *a.* Having omens of success or favourable appearances;—prosperous;—propitious.
Auspiciously, (aws-spīsh'us-le) *adv.* With favourable tokens; prosperously; happily.
Auspiciousness, (aws-spīsh'us-ness) *n.* A state of good promise; prosperity.
Austere, (aw-stēr) *a.* [G. *austēros*.] Sour with asstringency; having acerbity;—severe in judging, living, or acting; harsh; stern.
Austerely, (aw-stēr-le) *adv.* Severely; sternly.
Austerity, (aw-stōr-e) *n.* Severity of manners or living; strictness; roughness.
Austral, (aws'tral) *a.* [L. *austris*.] Of or tending to the south; southern.
Australasia, (aws-tral-ā'she-a) *n.* A name given to the countries situated to the south-east of Asia.
Australia, (aws-tral-ē-a) *n.* The name given to the largest country in Australasia.
Austrian, (aws'tre-an) *n.* A native of Austria.
Authentic, (aw-then'tik) *a.* [G. *authentikos*.] Of genuine origin; of approved authority; reliable; genuine.
Authentically, (aw-then'tik-al-le) *adv.* With marks of authenticity.
Authenticate, (aw-then'te-kāt) *v. t.* To establish by proof; to prove to be genuine;—*imp. & pp.* authenticated; *ppr.* authenticating.
Authentication, (aw-then'te-kā'shun) *n.* Act of authen-

Authenticity, (aw-then-tis'e-te) *n.* Quality of being authentic; reliability; genuineness.

Author, (aw-thér) *n.* [*L. auctore, to increase.*] The beginner, or first mover of any thing; the efficient cause; creator; —*specially*, one who composes a book; a writer in general.

Authoress, (aw-thér-ee) *n.* A female author or writer.

Authoritative, (aw-thor-it-iv) *a.* Having authority; —having an air of authority; positive.

Authoritatively, (aw-thor-it-iv-le) *adv.* With authority; positively.

Authority, (aw-thor'e-te) *n.* Legal or rightful power to command or act; dominion; —influence of character, office, station; —mental or moral superiority, and the like; —a decision of a court; official declaration, opinion, or statement worthy to be taken as a precedent; a book that contains such, or the name of its author; —*pl.* the executive powers.

Authorization, (aw-thor-e-zá-shun) *n.* Establishment by authority.

Authorise, (aw-thor-iz) *v. t.* To clothe with authority, or legal power; to empower; —to legalize; —to establish by authority, usage, or public opinion; —to give credit or support to. [author.]

Authorship, (aw-thér'ship) *n.* The state of being an autobiographer, (aw-tô-bi-og'r-fer) *n.* One who writes a life of himself.

Autobiographical, (aw-tô-bi-o-gráf-ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, autobiography.

Autobiography, (aw-tô-bi-og'r-fer) *n.* [*G. autos, bios, graphen.*] A memoir of a person written by himself.

Autocracy, (aw-tok'ra-se) *n.* Independent or self-derived power; —supreme or unlimited authority; —right of self-government in a state.

Autocrat, (aw-tô-krat) *n.* [*G. autos, self, and kratos, strength.*] An absolute prince or sovereign; a title assumed by the emperors of Russia.

Autocratical, (aw-tô-krat'ik-al) *a.* Absolute; independent in power.

Autograph, (aw'to-graf) *n.* [*G. autos, self, and grapho, to write.*] A person's own handwriting; an original manuscript. [autograph.]

Autographical, (aw-tô-gráf-ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to an Autograph, (aw-tô-graf) *n.* A person's own writing; —a process in lithography for transferring writing.

Automatic, (aw-tô-mat'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to an automaton; self-acting; —machinery, in which movements commonly made by hand are made by the machine; —not depending on the will.

Automaton, (aw-tom'a-ton) *n.* [*G. autos, self, and maein, to move.*] A machine moved by invisible works which imitates the actions of men or animals; any self-moving machine.

Automalite, (aw-tom'o-lit) *n.* A kind of spinel; a mineral with pointed crystals.

Autonomy, (aw-ton'o-mo) *n.* [*G. autos, self, and nomos, law.*] Power or right of self-government; —man's power, as possessed of reason, to give law to himself.

Autopsy, (aw-top-se) *n.* [*G. autos, self, and ops, sight.*] Personal observation or examination; —post-mortem examination.

Autumn, (aw'tum) *n.* [*L. augere, to increase.*] The third season of the year; the season between summer and winter.

Autumnal, (aw-tum'nal) *a.* Of or belonging to autumn.

Autumnal-equinex, (aw-tum'nal-é-kwe-noks) *n.* The time when the sun intersects the equator.

Auxiliary, (awg-zil'e-ar-e) *a.* [*L. auxilium, help.*] Helping; assisting; aiding; subsidiary.

Auxiliary, (awg-zil'e-ar-e) *n.* A helper; an assistant; —a verb helping to form the moods and tenses of other verbs; as, *have, be, can, &c.* —*pl.*, foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.

Avail, (a-vál) *v. t.* [*L. ad and valere, to be strong.*] To turn to the advantage of; to profit; to assist; to

promote; —*v. i.* To be of use or advantage; to answer the purpose; —*imp. & pp.* availed; *ppr.* availing.

Avail, (a-vál) *n.* Advantage; use; benefit.

Available, (a-vál'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being used to advantage; profitable; —having sufficient power or efficacy for the object; valid.

Availableness, (a-vál'a-bl-nes) *n.* State of being available; power of promoting the end in view.

Availably, (a-vál'a-ble) *adv.* With success or effect; profitably.

Avаланche, (av'a-lanah) *n.* [*F. aval, down, and lancer, to slide.*] A snow-slip; vast body of snow, ice, or earth sliding down a mountain.

Avarice, (a-vá-ris) *n.* [*L. avari, to covet.*] Excessive love of money or gain; greediness.

Avaricious, (av-a-riah'us) *a.* Actuated by avarice; greedy after wealth or gain.

Avariciously, (av-a-riah'us-le) *adv.* Covetously; greedily.

Avariciousness, (av-a-riah'us-nes) *n.* Undue love of money. [hold fast.]

Avast, (a-vast) *interj.* [Corrupted from *D. hand, fast*, *Avatar*, (a-vá'tar) *n.* [*Skt. avatára, descent.*] An incarnation or metamorphosis of a deity among the Hindoos.

Avant, (a-vawnt) *interj.* [*F. avant, forward.*] Begone.

Ave-Mary, (á've-má'ré) *n.* A prayer to the Virgin Mary, beginning *Ave Maria* [*Hail, Mary.*]

Avenge, (a-venj) *v. t.* [*F. venger, from L. vindicare, to claim.*] To take satisfaction for injury; to inflict pain on the wrong-doer; —*imp. & pp.* avenged; *ppr.* avenging.

Avenger, (a-venj'gr) *n.* One who avenges, or takes vengeance. [which Rome is built.]

Aventine, (av'en-tin) *n.* One of the seven hills on Avenue, (av'e-nú) *n.* [*L. advenire, to come to.*]

An entrance to any place; passage; —a walk in a park or garden, usually planted with trees.

Aver, (a-ver) *v. t.* [*L. ad and verus, true.*] To declare positively; to assert with confidence.

Average, (av'er-aj) *a.* Medial; containing a mean proportion; —according to the laws of average.

Average, (av'er-aj) *n.* [*F. avoir.*] A contribution to a general loss; —a mean proportion; medial sum or quantity; —a duty payable to shipmasters.

Average, (av'er-aj) *v. t.* To reduce to a mean; to proportion; —*v. i.* To be or form a medial sum or quantity; —*imp. & pp.* averaged; *ppr.* averaging.

Averment, (a-ver'ment) *n.* Act of averring; affirmation; positive assertion; —verification; —offer to justify or prove.

Averse, (a-ver's) *a.* Turned away; —having a repugnance or opposition of mind; unwilling.

Aversely, (a-ver's-le) *adv.* Backwardly; unwillingly.

Averseness, (a-ver's-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being averse.

Aversion, (a-ver'shun) *n.* [*L. averio, hatred.*] Opposition or repugnance of mind; dislike; contrariety of nature; —the cause of repugnance.

Avert, (a-vert) *v. t.* [*L. ab, from, and vertere, to turn.*] To turn or cause to turn off, aside, or away; —*v. i.* To turn away; —*imp. & pp.* averted; *ppr.* averting.

Averter, (a-vert'gr) *n.* One who averts or turns away.

Aviary, (á've-ar-e) *n.* [*L. avis, a bird.*] A house or inclosure for keeping birds.

Avidity, (a-vid'e-te) *n.* [*L. avert, to long.*] An intense desire; strong appetite; eagerness.

Avocation, (av-o-ká'shun) *n.* [*L. ab, from, and vocare, to call.*] Act of calling; diverting from some employment; —the business that calls off.

Avocet, (av'o-set) *n.* An aquatic bird.

Avoid, (a-void) *v. t.* [*L. ez, out of, and vitare, to avoid.*] To keep at a distance from; —to make void; to annul or vacate; —to evade, as a plea; —*v. i.* To become vacant, as a benefice; to withdraw; —*imp. & pp.* avoided; *ppr.* avoiding.

Avoidable, (a-void'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being avoided.

Avoidance, (a-void'ans) *n.* The act of shunning;—the state of being vacant, as a benefice.

Avoider, (a-void'er) *n.* One who shuns;—one who carries any thing away.

Avoidpois, (av-er-dâ-pois') *n.* or *a.* [F. *avoir du poids*.] A weight for ordinary commodities, in which a pound contains 16 ounces, or 7000 Troy grains.

Avouch, (a-vouch') *v. t.* [L. *ad* and *vocare*, to call.] To declare positively; to maintain;—*imp. & pp.* avouched; *ppr.* avouching.

Avouchable, (a-vouch'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being avouched; *ppr.* avouch'ing.

Avoucher, (a-vouch'er) *n.* One who avouches or affirms.

Avowment, (a-vouch'ment) *n.* A declaration; the act.

Awow, (a-row') *v. t.* [F. *avouer* (L. *avere*), to vow.] To declare openly; to own; to confess;—to acknowledge and justify, as an act done;—*imp. & pp.* avowed; *ppr.* avowing.

Avowable, (a-vow'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being avowed.

Avowal, (a-vow'al) *n.* An open or frank declaration.

Avowedly, (a-vow'ed-le) *adv.* In an avowed manner; openly.

Avower, (a-vow'er) *n.* One who avows.

Avulsed, (a-vulst) *a.* Plucked or pulled off.

Avulsion, (a-vul'shun) *n.* [L. *ad* and *vellere*, to pluck.] A tearing asunder;—a fragment torn off;—sudden removal of land by an inundation, current, or the like.

Avuncular, (a-vunk'ü-lär) *a.* [L. *avunculus*, uncle.] Of or pertaining to an uncle.

Await, (a-wät') *v. t.* [F. *guetter*.] To wait or look out for; to expect;—to be in store for; to be ready for;—*imp. & pp.* awaited; *ppr.* awaiting.

Awake, (a-wäk') *v. t.* [A.-S. *awecan*, to rouse up.] To rouse from sleep;—to arouse from a state resembling sleep, as from death or inaction;—*v. i.* To come out of sleep; and, *figuratively*, out of a state resembling sleep;—*imp.* awoke, awaked; *pp.* awaked; *ppr.* awaking.

Awake, (a-wäk') *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of wake-fulness.

Awaken, (a-wäk'n) *v. t. & i.* [Awake, with its A.-S. infinitive.] To rouse from sleep or torpor;—*imp. & pp.* awakened; *ppr.* awakening.

Awakener, (a-wäk'n-er) *n.* He who, or that which, awakes.

Award, (a-wawrd') *v. t.* [F. *awarder*.] To give by judicial determination; to assign by sentence; to adjudge;—*v. i.* To determine; to make an award;—*imp. & pp.* awarded; *ppr.* awarding.

Award, (a-wawrd') *n.* A judgment, sentence, or final decision; *specifically*, the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted;—the paper containing such decision.

Awarder, (a-wawrd'er) *n.* One who awards; a judge.

Aware, (a-wär') *a.* Watchful; vigilant; cognizant.

Away, (a-wä') *adv.* Absent; at a distance; as an exclamation, it is an exhortation to depart.

Awe, (aw) *a.* [A.-S. *age*.] Profound fear mingled with reverence;—dread; veneration.

Awe, (aw) *v. t.* To strike with fear and reverence;—*imp. & pp.* awed; *ppr.* awing.

Aweary, (a-wë're) *a.* Tired, languid through fatigue or care.

Aweather, (a-wetn'er) *adv.* On the side toward the wind-opposed to *alee*.

Aweigh, (a-wä') *adv.* Just drawn out of the ground, and hanging perpendicularly—said of the anchor.

Awe-struck, (aw'struk) *n.* Struck with great fear.

Awful, (aw'fööl) *a.* Striking with awe; filling with fear and admiration.

Awfully, (aw'fööl-le) *adv.* In an awful manner.

Awfulness, (aw'fööl-ness) *n.* The quality of striking with awe.

Awile, (a-whil') *a.* A space of time; for some time.

Awkward, (aw'kwärd) *a.* [O. Eng. *awk*, left, and *weard*.] Wanting dexterity; bungling;—ungraceful; unfavourable.

Awkwardly, (aw'kwärd-le) *adv.* In an ungraceful manner.

Awkwardness, (aw'kwärd-ness) *n.* The quality of being awkward.

Awl, (awl) *n.* [A.-S. *æl*.] A pointed instrument for Awless, (aw'less) *a.* Wanting reverence or proper respect.

Awn, (awn) *n.* [Go. *ahana*, G. *achnē*.] The bristle or beard of barley, oats, grasses, &c.

Awning, (awn'ing) *n.* [A.-S. *helan*, to cover.] A cover of canvas, to shelter from the sun's rays;—the poop-deck beyond the bulk-head of the cabin.

Awless, (awn'less) *a.* Without awn or beard.

Awmy, (awn'e) *a.* Having awns; full of beard.

Awry, (a-ri') *a.* or *adv.* Turned or twisted toward one side; askant;—aside from the line of truth, or right reason; perverse.

Axe, (aks) *n.* [A.-S. *eaz*, G. *axinē*.] An instrument, usually of iron, with a steel edge, for hewing timber, chopping wood, &c.

Axial, (aks'e-al) *a.* Pertaining or having resemblance to an axis.

Axiferous, (aks-if'er-us) *a.* [L. *axis* and *ferre*, to bear.] Plants consisting of an axis only without leaves.

Axiform, (aks'e-form) *a.* In the form of an axis.

Axill, (aks'il) *n.* [L. *axilla*.] The armpit;—the angle between the upper side of a branch or leaf, and the stem or branch.

Axillary, (aks'il-lér-e) *a.* Pertaining to the armpit;—situated in, or rising from, the axilla.

Axiom, (aks'e-um) *n.* [G. *axioma*, to think worthy.] A self-evident and necessary truth or proposition;—an established principle in art or science.

Axiomatically, (aks'e-um-at'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of an axiom.

Axis, (aks'is) *n.* [L.] The straight line on which a body revolves, or may be supposed to revolve;—the second vertebra of the neck;—the central part of a plant, round which the others are disposed;—a medial line between corresponding parts.

Wheel and axle, one of the six mechanical powers.

Axle, (aks'l) *n.* [A.-S. *eaz*, *eaz*.] A transverse bar connecting the naves of the op-

posite wheels of a carriage.

Axle-tree, (aks'l-trē) *n.* An axle.

Ay, (i) *adv.* Yes; yes—a word expressing assent, or an affirmative answer to a question.

Ay, (i) *n.* An affirmative vote;—a voter in the affirmative;—*pl.* Ayes.

Aye, (ä) *adv.* [A.-S. *ae*, G. *aei*.] Always; ever; continually.

Azalea, (a-zä-le-a) *n.* [G. *azaleos*, dry.] A genus of flowering plants.

Azimuth, (aw'e-muth) *n.* [A. *as-samt*, pl. *as-sumūt*, a way or path.] An arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of the place and a vertical circle passing through the centre of any object.

Azimuth compass, a compass resembling the mariner's compass, but with a more accurate graduation of the card, and vertical sights.

Magnetic azimuth, an arc of the horizon, intercepted between the vertical circle passing through any object and the magnetic meridian.

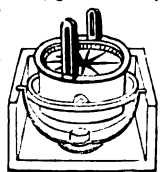
Azoic, (a-zö'ik) *a.* [G.] Destitute of animal or organic life.

Azote, (a-zöt') *n.* [G. *a priv.* and *zōē*, life.] A gas unfit for respiration; nitrogen.

Azotize, (az'ö-tiz) *v. t.* To impregnate with azote or nitrogen; to nitrogenize;—*imp. & pp.* azotized; *ppr.* azotizing.



B, Axle.



Azimuth.

Asotous, (a-zō'tus) *a.* Nitrous; as, *asotous acid*.
Azure, (ā'zhūr) *a.* [Per. *lāzwārd*, a blue colour, *lāzwārd*, azure.] Of a sky-blue; cerulean.

Azure, (ā'zhūr) *n.* The fine blue colour of the sky;—the blue vault above;—a blue colour, represented in engraving by horizontal lines.

B.

B (be) is the second letter, and the first consonant, in the English alphabet. It is etymologically convertible with *m*, *p*, *f*, *v*, and *w*, letters representing sounds having a close organic affinity to its own. In *music*, B is the nominal of the seventh tone in the scale of C major, or of the second tone in A minor. B \flat stands for B flat, the semitone lower than B; also for bass.

Baa, (bā) *n.* The cry or bleating of sheep.
Baa, (bā) *v. i.* To cry or bleat as sheep.

Baal, (bā'al) *n.* [H. *bā'al*, lord.] The supreme male divinity among the Phenicians; image of the sun.

Babbitt-metal, (bab'it-met'al) *n.* A soft alloy of copper zinc, and tin, named from the inventor.

Babble, (bab'bl) *v. i.* [D. *babbelen*, It. *babbolare*.] To utter words imperfectly;—to prate;—to chatter;—to make a constant murmuring noise, as a small stream running over rocks;—*v. t.* To prate; to chatter;—*imp.* & *pp.* babbled; *ppr.* babbling. [meaning words]

Babble, (bab'bl) *n.* Idle talk; senseless prate; un-babbler, (bab'bl'r) *n.* An idle talker; a tell-tale;—a long-tailed, thrush-like bird, remarkable for chattering notes.

Babe, (bāb) *n.* [W. *baban*, *maban*.] An infant; a young child of either sex; a baby.

Babel, (bā'bel) *n.* [H. *Bābel*, confusion, or *bēth-bel*, house of *Baal*. See Gen. xi.] A confused combination of sounds; confusion; disorder.

Baboon, (ba-bōon') *n.* [O. Eng. *babion*, akin to *babe*.] A kind of monkey of the genus *Simia*, having a long face, a broad high muzzle, cheek-pouches, canine teeth, and naked callosities on the buttocks.

Baby, (bā'be) *n.* An infant; a babe;—a doll.

Baby, (bā'be) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an infant.

Baby, (bā'be) *v. t.* To treat like a young child;—*imp.* & *pp.* babied; *ppr.* babying.

Babyhood, (bā'be-hōod) *n.* State of being a baby.

Baby-house, (bā'be-house) *n.* A place for children's dolls and babies.

Babyish, (bā'be-ish) *a.* Like a baby; childish.

Baby-jumper, (bā'be-jump-er) *n.* A suspensory support for a child, attached to the ceiling of a room by a strap of vulcanized india-rubber, and used for exercise. [mixed; confused]

Babylonish, (ba-be-lōn'ish) *a.* Pertaining to Babylon;—**Babylonian**, (ba-be-lōn'-e-an) *n.* An inhabitant of Babylon;—an astrologer.

Baccalaureate, (bak-ka-law'rē-āt) *n.* [L. *bacca lauri*, bayberry, from the bachelors wearing a garland of bayberries.] The degree of bachelor of arts.

Baccate, (bak'kat) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry.] Having a pulpy nature, like a berry.

Baccated, (bak'kat-ed) *a.* Having many berries.

Bacchanal, (bak'ka-nal) *n.* [L. *Bacchus*, the god of wine.] A devotee of Bacchus; one who indulges in drunken revels.

Bacchanalian, (bak-ka-nā'le-an) *a.* Revelling, pertaining to intemperate drinking; riotous.

Bacchanalia, (bak-ka-nā'le-a) *n. pl.* Feasts in honour of Bacchus; drunken feasts or revels.

Bacchant, (bak-kant') *n.* A priest of Bacchus;—a bacchanal; a reveller. [female bacchanal]

Bacchantes, (bak-kant'-ē) *n.* A priestess of Bacchus;—a Bacchio, (bak'ik) *a.* Relating to Bacchus; hence, jovial with intoxication; drunken.

Bacchus, (bak'kus) *n.* [G.] The god of wine and revelry.

Bacciferous, (bak-aif'er-us) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing berries.

Baccivorous, (bak-aiv'er-us) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry, and *vorare*, to devour.] Subsisting on berries.

Bachelor, (bach'el-er) *n.* [F. *bachelier*, W. *bach*, Ir. *beag*.] A man of any age who has not been married;—one who has taken a degree in the liberal arts, at a college or university;—a young knight.

Bachelor's-button, (bach'el-erz-but'n) *n.* An herbaceous perennial plant. [bachelor]

Bachelorship, (bach'el-graship) *n.* State of being a **Back**, (bak) *n.* [F. *bac*, Arm. *bag*, a bark, D. *bak*, tray.] A large tub or vessel into which the wort, &c., is drawn for the purpose of cooling, straining, mixing, &c.;—a broad, flat boat.

Back, (bak) *n.* [A.-S. *bæc*. Sw. *backe*, hill.] The upper or hinder part of an animal, from the neck to the loins;—the part opposed to the front; the rear;—the outward or upper part, as opposed to the inner or lower;—the part opposite to that which fronts the speaker or actor, or the part out of sight.

Back, (bak) *adv.* To the place from which one came;—to or toward a former state, condition, or time;—away from the front;—in a state of restraint or hindrance;—in return.

Back, (bak) *v. t.* To get upon the back of;—to support;—to force backward;—to endorse; to bet in favour of;—*v. i.* To move or go back;—*imp.* & *pp.* backed; *ppr.* backing.

Back, (bak) *a.* In the rear; remote.

Backbite, (bak'bit) *v. t.* To speak evil of, in the absence of the person traduced;—*v. i.* To censure or revile the absent.

Backbiter, (bak'bit-er) *n.* A secret calumniator or detractor. [is fastened to prevent stooping]

Back-board, (bak'bōrd) *n.* A board to which the back

Backbone, (bak'bōn) *n.* The spine;—the ground or seat of strength;—firmness; moral principle.

Backer, (bak'er) *n.* One who, or that which, backs or supports another.

Backgammon, (bak-gam'mun) *n.* [W. *bach*, little, and *camman*, combat.] A game played by two persons with box and dice.

Background, (bak'ground) *n.* Ground in the rear or behind;—a place of obscurity or shade; a situation little noticed. [backward;—indirect; oblique]

Backhanded, (bak'hand-ed) *a.* With the hand turned **Backhanded**, (bak'hand-ed) *adv.* With the hand directed backward. [for the saddle]

Backing, (bak'ing) *n.* The operation of breaking a colt **Back-piece** or **Back-plate**, (bak'pēs) *n.* A piece of armour for covering the back. [thing; the rear]

Backside, (bak'sid) *n.* Back or hinder part of any **Backslide**, (bak'slid) *v. i.* To fall back or off; to apostatize;—*imp.* backslid; *pp.* backslidden, backslid; *ppr.* backsliding.

Backslider, (bak'slid'er) *n.* One who backslides; a renegade; one who falls from the faith and practice of religion.

Back-stays, (bak'stāz) *n. pl.* Long ropes extending from the top-mast heads to both sides of a ship, to assist in supporting the mast.

Backsword, (bak'sōrd) *n.* A sword with one sharp edge. **Backward**, (bak'wōrd) *adv.* [Back and ward.] With the back in advance;—toward, or on the back;—in past time;—from a better to a worse state;—in a reverse manner, or direction; contrarily.

Backward, (bak'wɔrd) *a.* Unwilling; reluctant;—dull of apprehension;—late or behind-hand in time.
Backwardly, (bak'wɔrd-lɪ) *adv.* In a reluctant or unwilling manner.

Backwardness, (bak'wɔrd-nɛs) *n.* State or quality of being backward; aversion; reluctance.

Backwater, (bak'wɔw-tɛr) *n.* Water held back by some obstruction, as a dam;—water thrown back by the turning of a water or paddle-wheel.

Backwoodsman, (bak'wɔdz'man) *n.* An inhabitant of the forest in new settlements.

Bacon, (bā'kn) *n.* [O. D. *baec*, ham.] Hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

Baconian, (ba-kō'nɛ-an) *a.* Pertaining to Lord Bacon, or to the inductive system of philosophy.

Bad, (bad) *a.* [Per. *bad*, Ger. *böse*, bad.] Wanting good qualities, physical or moral; evil; vicious;—comp. worse; *superl.* worst.

Bad, (bad or bād) *The past tense of bid.*

Badge, (bā) *n.* [A.-S. *beag*.] A distinctive mark or sign worn on the person.

Badger, (baj'ɛr) *n.* [Corrupted from L. *blada*, corn, because the badger carried away corn from the fields.]

A burrowing quadruped related to the bear.

Badger, (baj'ɛr) *v. t.* To follow up with great eagerness, as the badger is hunted; to pester or worry;—*imp.* & *pp.* badgered; *ppr.* badgering.

Badgering, (ba-dij'ɛn) *n.* [F. *badgeron*, white-wash.] A mixture of plaster and free-stones, used to fill small holes in statues.

Badinage, (bad'in-azh) *n.* [F. *badiner*, to joke.] Light or playful discourse.

Badly, (bad'li) *adv.* In a bad manner; not well.

Badness, (bad'nɛs) *n.* State of being bad; want of good qualities, natural or moral.

Baffle, (baf'f) *v. t.* [From Prov. Ger. *baffen*, chide.] To treat with insult or mockery;—to check by shifts and turns;—to elude by perplexing;—*imp.* & *pp.* baffled; *ppr.* baffling.

Baffler, (baf'fɛr) *n.* One who baffles.

Bag, (bag) *n.* [N. F. *Bag*, A.-S. *beag*.] A sack or pouch, used to hold, preserve, or convey any thing.

Bag, (bag) *v. t.* To put into a bag;—to seize or entrap;—*v. i.* To swell like a full bag;—*imp.* & *pp.* bagged; *ppr.* bagging.

Bagatelle, (bag-a-tel') *n.* [F. *baguette*, bundle.] A trifle; a thing of no importance;—a game played with balls and a cue on a board having nine holes at one end, into which the balls are to be struck.

Baggage, (bag'aj) *n.* [F. *bagage*, *baguette*, bundle.] The tents, clothing, utensils, and other necessities of an army;—trunks, &c., which one carries with him on a journey; luggage.

Baggage, (bag'aj) *n.* [It. *bagascia*, F. *bagasse*.] A strumpet;—a playful, saucy young woman.

Bagging, (bag'ing) *n.* The cloth or materials for bags.

Bagnet, (bag'net) *n.* An interwoven net for catching fish.

Bagpipe, (bag'pɪp) *n.* [Ing-hoose; a brothel.]

Bagpipe, (bag'pɪp) *n.* [It. *bagno*, L. *balneum*.] A bath.

Bagpipe, (bag'pɪp) *n.* A musical instrument used in Scotland. It consists of a leather bag, which receives the air by a tube, which is stopped by a valve, and of pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.

Bagpipe, (bag'pɪp) *n.* One who plays on a bagpipe.

Bah, (bā) *interj.* An exclamation expressive of disgust or contempt.

Bail, (bā) *v. t.* [L. *baulare*,



Indian Badger.



Bagpipe.

to bear a burden.] To set free from custody, and deliver to other persons, on their undertaking for the appearance at a certain day and place of the person bailed;—to deliver upon contract that the trust shall be faithfully executed;—*imp.* & *pp.* bailed; *ppr.* bailing.

Bail, (bā) *n.* The persons who procure the release of a prisoner, by becoming surety for his appearance in court;—the security given.

Bailable, (bā'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being admitted to bail;—admitting of bail.

Bail-bond, (bā'l-bɔnd) *n.* A bond or obligation given by a prisoner and his surety, to insure the prisoner's re-appearance in court;—special bail in court to abide the judgment.

Bailie, (bā'lɪ) *n.* The person to whom goods are committed in trust, for some particular purpose.

Bailie, (bā'lɪ) *n.* A municipal magistrate in Scotland.

Bailiff, (bā'lɪf) *n.* A sheriff's deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, summon juries, &c.

Bailiwick, (bā'lɪ-wɪk) *n.* [F. *baillie*, A.-S. *wic*.] The precincts in which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

Bailment, (bā'l'mɛnt) *n.* A delivery of goods in trust.

Bairn, (bɛrn) *n.* [A.-S. *bearn*.] A child.

Bait, (bā) *n.* Any substance used to catch fish, &c.;—any thing serving to allure; enticement; temptation;—refreshment taken on a journey.

Whitebait, a delicate fish, of the pilchard family, found in the Thames.

Bait, (bā) *v. t.* [A.-S. *batan*, from *bitan*, to bite.] To put on or in, as on a hook or in an inclosure, fish, fowls, &c.;—To give food and drink to, upon the road;—*v. i.* To stop to take refreshment on a journey;—*v. t.* To provoke and harass, as bulls by dogs;—*imp.* & *pp.* baited; *ppr.* baiting.

Baise, (bāz) *n.* A coarse wadded stuff, with a long nap.

Bake, (bāk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bacan*.] To heat, dry, and harden, by natural or artificial means; *specifically*, to prepare for food, in a close place heated;—*v. i.* To do the work of baking;—to be baked;—*imp.* & *pp.* baked; *ppr.* baking.

Bakery, (bāk'ɛrɪ) *n.* The trade of a baker;—a bake-house.

Baking, (bāk'ing) *n.* The quantity baked at once.

Balæna, (ba-lɛ'na) *n.* [L.] A genus of aquatic mammalia, the Greenland whale.

Balanee, (bal'ana) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *lanx*, plate.] An apparatus for weighing bodies; a beam with two opposite scales;—act of comparing; estimate;—a just proportion;—a wheel in a watch serving to regulate the motion of the others;—a sign in the zodiac, called *Libra*.

Balanee, (bal'ana) *v. t.* To weigh in a balance;—to render equal in proportion, &c.;—to compare in relative force, value, &c.; to estimate;—to adjust, as an account;—to move forward, and back reciprocally;—*v. i.* To be in equipoise;—to move toward, and then back; to fluctuate between opposite motives; to hesitate;—*imp.* & *pp.* balanced; *ppr.* balancing.

Balance-sheet, (bal'ans-shɛt) *n.* A paper giving a summation of accounts.

Balcony, (bal-kō'ne) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *balcho*.] A gallery on the outside of a building.

Bald, (bawld) *a.* [Sp. *baldo*, bare.] Destitute of natural covering, as of hair, feathers, foliage, &c.;—unadorned; mean.

Balda-chin, (bal'da-kin) *n.* [*Baldach*, a city in Turkish Asia.] A structure in form of a canopy, or ornament over doors, thrones, &c.



Letter Balance.

Balder-dash, (bal'der-dash) *n.* [*W. baldorduss*, a prattling.] A senseless jargon of words; ribaldry.

Baldhead, (bawld'hed) *n.* One bald on the head.

Baldness, (bawld'ness) *n.* State of being bald; meanness or inelegance of style. [person.]

Baldpate, (bawld'pat) *n.* A pate without hair; a bald.

Baldrik, (bawld'rik) *n.* [*A.-S. belt, L. balteus*, girdle.] A girdle worn pendant from one shoulder across the breast, and under the opposite arm; a richly ornamented scarf.

Bale, (bäl) *n.* [*O. H. Ger. balla*, ball.] A bundle of goods corded or hooped for transportation.

Bale, (bäl) *v. t.* To make up in a bale; to leave water out of a boat:—*imp. & pp. baled*; *ppr. baling*.

Bale, (bäl) *n.* [*A.-S. beal*.] Misery; calamity; misfortune; sorrow.

Bale-fire, (bäl'fir) *n.* [*A.-S. bælfyr*, the fire of the funeral pile.] A signal-fire; an alarm-fire.

Baleful, (bäl'foöl) *a.* Full of misery; calamitous;—full of sorrow; woful; sad.

Balefully, (bäl'foöl-lee) *adv.* Sorrowfully; perniciously; in a calamitous manner.

Balize, (ba-lëz) *n.* [*F. pal*, stake, *L. palus*.] A pole raised on a bank; a sea-mark.

Balk, (bawk) *n.* [*A.-S. balc*, *Ger. balken*, beam.] A great rafter, or timber;—one of the beams connecting the supports of a trestle-bridge or bateau-bridge; a hindrance or disappointment;—an unploughed ridge or strip.

Balk, (bawk) *v. t.* [*Bulk*, to put a beam in one's way.] To disappoint; to frustrate; to leave untouched in ploughing:—*v. i.* To stop abruptly in one's course:—*imp. & pp. balked*; *ppr. balking*.

Ball, (bawl) *n.* [*O. H. Ger. balla*, *palla*.] Any round body;—any part of the body that is round or protuberant, as eye ball; the globe; the earth;—a well-known and familiar game.

Ball, (bawl) *n.* [*F. bal*, *Ger. ball*, a dancing.] A social assembly for the purpose of dancing.

Ball, (bawl) *v. i.* To form, as snow, into balls, as on horses' hoofs, or on the feet:—*imp. & pp. balled*; *ppr. balling*.

Ballad, (bal'lad) *n.* [*It. ballata*, a dancing song.] A popular song, narrative or sentimental, in homely verses; a simple air.

Ballast, (bal'last) *n.* [*W. balastarn*.] Any heavy substance, &c., placed in the hold of a vessel, to steady it:—gravel, broken stone, &c., laid on the bed of a railroad to make it firm and solid.

Ballast, (bal'last) *v. t.* To load or furnish with ballast:—*imp. & pp. ballasted*; *ppr. ballasting*.

Ball-cartridge, (bawl'kär-trij) *n.* A cartridge furnished with a ball.

Ball-cock, (bawl'kök) *n.* A contrivance which allows water to enter a cistern, but shuts of itself by means of a floating ball, when the cistern is full.

Ballet, (ba-lä) *n.* [*F. bal*.] A theatrical exhibition with music, dancing, decorations, &c.

Ballister, (bal'lis-ter) *n.* [*L. ballista*.] A cross-bow.

Ballistics, (bal'lis'tiks) *n. sing.* The science of projectiles.

Balloon, (bal-loön) *n.* [*Augm. of F. balle*, *Sp. bala*.] A bag made of silk or other light material, and filled with hydrogen gas or heated air, so as to rise and float in the atmosphere;—a ball or globe on the top of a pillar;—a spherical glass receiver.

Balloonist, (bal-loön'ist) *n.* An aeronaut.

Ballot, (bal'lot) *n.* [*F. ballote*.] Originally, a ball or shell used in voting; a written or printed vote;—act of voting by balls or tickets;—whole amount of votes cast. *Vote by ballot*, secret vot-



Balloon.

ing. To blackball, to put in a black or condemnatory ball.

Ballot, (bal'lot) *v. i.* To vote or decide by ballot:—*imp. & pp. balloted*; *ppr. balloting*.

Ballot-box, (bal'lot-box) *n.* A box for receiving ballots.

Balm, (bäm) *n.* [*G. balsamon*.] A kind of aromatic plant;—the resinous and odoriferous sap of certain trees;—any fragrant or valuable ointment;—any thing which heals, or mitigates pain. *Balm of Gilead*, a plant of the terebinthine family, and the balsam obtained from it.

Balm, (bäm) *v. t.* To anoint with balm;—to assuage.

Balmy, (bäm'e) *a.* Having the qualities of balm; odoriferous; aromatic; soothing.

Balsam, (bal'sam) *n.* An aromatic resinous substance, containing an essential oil;—a species of tree;—a popular annual plant. [sam; unctuous; mild.]

Balsamic, (bal-sam'ik) *a.* Having the qualities of balsam.

Balsamic, (bal-sam'ik) *n.* That which has the properties of a balsam.

Balsamiferous, (bal-sam-if'er-us) *a.* [*L. balsamum* and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing balsam.

Balsamine, (bal'sa-min) *n.* [*G.*] The touch-me-not, or garden-balsam. [balsam.]

Balsamous, (bal'sa-mus) *a.* Having the quality of baluster, (bal'us-ter) *n.* [*G. balustion*.] A small column or pilaster, used as a support to the rail of a staircase, &c. [by a rail.]

Balustrade, (bal'us-träd) *n.* A row of balusters joined.

Balzarine, (bal'za-rin) *n.* A light material of worsted and cotton, for ladies' dresses.

Bamboo, (bam-böö) *n.* [*Malay, bambü*.] A plant of the reed kind growing in tropical countries; a cane.

Bamboozle, (bam-böö'öl) *v. t.* To play tricks upon.

Ban, a lie; a cheat.

Ban, (ban) *n.* [*F. ban*, *L. bannus*, *O. H. Ger. ban*.] A proclamation or edict;—public notice of a marriage proposed;—interdiction; prohibition;—a curse. *Ban*, the ruler of Croatia.

Ban, (ban) *v. t.* To curse; to exorcise.

Banana, (ba-nä'na) *n.* [*Sp. banana*.] A species of the plantain-tree, and its fruit.

Banco, (bang'kö) *n.* A court is in banco when the whole of the judges are on the bench.

Band, (band) *n.* [*A.-S. bindan*, to bind.] A cord, tie, or fillet; any ligament with which a thing is tied, or fastened, or by which a number of things are confined together;—a broad, flat, low moulding;—means of union or connection;—a linen ornament worn about the neck by clergymen;—a company united in any common design, especially a body of armed men.

Band, (band) *v. t.* To bind or tie; to mark with a band;—to unite in a company;—*v. i.* To confederate for some common purpose:—*imp. & pp. banded*; *ppr. banding*.

Bandage, (band'ä) *n.* A fillet, roller, or swath, used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c.

Bandage, (band'ä) *v. t.* To bind with a bandage:—*imp. & pp. banded*; *ppr. bandaging*.

Bandana, (ban-dan'a) *n.* [*Sp. bandano*.] A species of silk or cotton handkerchief.

Bandbox, (band'boks) *n.* A slight paper box for bands, caps, bonnets, or other light articles.

Banderoles, (band'er-öl) *n.* [*F. bandière*.] A small flag carried on the masts of vessels, or on military weapons.

Bandit, (band'it) *n.* [*It. bandire*, to banish.] A lawless or desperate fellow; a robber; a brigand:—*pl. Banditti*.

Bandlet, (band'let) *n.* [*Band* and *dim. let*.] Any little band or flat moulding.



Banana.

Band-master, (band/mas-ter) *n.* The leader of a military band. [kind of dog, kept chained.]

Bandog, (ban'dog) *n.* [Band and dog.] A large, fierce **Bandog**, (ban'dô-ler) *n.* [F. *bandolière*, *bande*, band.] A leathern belt, thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging under the left arm, for sustaining fire-arms;—*pl.* small cases for powder attached to the belt.

Bandore, (ban'dôr) *n.* [G. *pandoura*.] A musical stringed instrument, very similar in form to a guitar.

Bandy, (ban'de) *n.* [F. *bander*.] A club bent at the lower part for striking a ball;—the play with such a club.

Banish, (ban'de) *v. t.* To beat to and fro, as a ball in playing;—to give and receive reciprocally;—to toss about; to agitate;—*imp. & pp.* banished; *ppr.* bandying.

Bandy-leg, (ban'de-leg) *n.* A crooked leg.

Bandy-legged, (ban'de-legd) *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bane, (ban) *n.* [A.-S. *banæ*.] A deadly poison; hence, any cause of injury or mischief;—ruin; destruction. [noxious.]

Beneful, (bân'fôol) *a.* Having poisonous qualities; **Benefully**, (bân'fôol-le) *adv.* In a baneful manner.

Bang, (bang) *v. t.* [Icel. *bangja*, to beat.] To beat, as with a club; to handle roughly;—*imp. & pp.* banged; *ppr.* banging. [a thump.]

Bang, (bang) *n.* A blow, as with a club; a heavy blow;

Banian, (ban'yan) *n.* [Skr. *pan*, to sell, *banik*, merchant.] A Hindoo merchant;—a morning gown;—the Indian fig-tree.

Banish, (ban'ish) *v. t.* [L. *banire*, to banish.] To condemn to exile;—to drive away; to expel;—*imp. & pp.* banished; *ppr.* banishing.

Banishment, (ban'ish-ment) *n.* Act of banishing, or state of being banished.

Banister, (ban'is-ter) *n.* [A corruption of *baluster*.] A support to the rail of a stair.

Banjo, (ban'jo) *n.* [Corruption of *bandore*.] A stringed musical instrument, resembling both the guitar and tambourine.

Bank, (bangk) *n.* [A.-S. *banca*, It. *banco*.] A bench; a ridge of earth;—an acclivity;—an elevation in the sea; a shoal;—the side of a river or lake;—a stock of money deposited for use;—place where money is deposited;—a private or incorporated banking company.

Bank, (bangk) *v. t.* To raise a mound or dike about; to inclose, or fortify with a bank;—*v. i.* To deposit money in a bank;—*imp. & pp.* banked; *ppr.* banking.

Bank-agent, (bangk'a-jent) *n.* A person employed by bankers, to conduct their operations in provincial towns.

Bank-bill, (bangk'bil) *n.* A note or bill of exchange, payable to order, and at some future specified time.

Bank-book, (bangk'book) *n.* A book in which a person's bank accounts are entered.

Banker, (bangk'er) *n.* One who keeps a bank.

Banking, (bangking) *n.* The business of a banker.

Bank-interest, (bangk-in'ter-est) *n.* The interest allowed by a bank on money deposited.

Bank-note, (bangk'nôt) *n.* A promissory note issued by a banking company, payable on demand.

Bankrupt, (bangk'rapt) *n.* [It. *banco rotto*, L. *rupere*, to break.] A trader who breaks or becomes unable to pay his debts; an insolvent;—any individual unable to pay his debts. [vent.]

Bankrupt, (bangk'rapt) *a.* Unable to pay debts; insolvent.

Bankrupt, (bangk'rapt) *v. t.* To fail in trade; to make insolvent;—*imp. & pp.* bankrupted; *ppr.* bankrupting.

Bankruptcy, (bangk'rapt-se) *n.* State or act of becoming bankrupt; failure in trade.

Bank-stock, (bangk'stok) *n.* A share or shares in the capital stock of a bank.

Banner, (ban'ner) *n.* [F. *banrière*, a standard.] A military ensign; standard of a prince or state.

Bannet, (ban'ner-et) *n.* [L.] A rank conferred on such as were able to bring a certain number of vassals into the field;—a knight made on the field.

Bannock, (ban'nok) *n.* [Gael. *bannack*.] A cake made of oat, rye, pease, or barley meal baked over the fire.

Banquet, (bang'kwet) *n.* [F.] A feast; a rich entertainment.

Banquet, (bang'kwet) *v. t.* To treat with a feast or rich entertainment;—*v. i.* To regale with good eating and drinking; to feast;—*imp. & pp.* banqueted; *ppr.* banqueting. [where entertainments are given.]

Banqueting-house, (bang'kwet-ing-hous) *n.* A house

Banshee, (ban'she) *n.* [Ir. *bean*, woman, and *sith*, fairy.] A fairy that warns of impending death;—sometimes written *Benshi*.

Banstickle, (ban-stik'l) *n.* A small fish; the stickle-back.

Bantam, (ban'tam) *n.* A very small fowl, with feathered legs, brought, probably, from Bantam, in Java.

Banter, (ban'ter) *v. t.* [F. *badiner*, to joke.] To play upon in words and in good humour;—*imp. & pp.* bantered; *ppr.* bantering. [jest.]

Banter, (ban'ter) *n.* Humorous railery; pleasantry;

Banterer, (ban'ter-er) *n.* One who banters or rallies.

Bantling, (ban'tling) *n.* A young or small child; an infant.

Banyan, (ban'-yan) *n.* A kind of fig-tree whose branches drop shoots to the ground, which take root and form new stocks, till they cover a space of many hundred feet in circumference.

Baobab, (bâ'ô-bab) *n.* [Ethiopic.] The largest known tree, a native of tropical Africa. The trunk is from 20 to 30 feet in thickness, while the branches are often 70 feet long, and form a hemispherical head of 150 feet in diameter.

Baptism, (bap'tizm) *n.* [G. *baptizein*, to baptize.] Act of baptizing; the application of water to a person, as a religious ceremony, by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ.

Baptismal, (bap-tiz'mal) *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

Baptist, (bap'tist) *n.* One who administers baptism, specifically applied to John, the forerunner of Christ;—as a contraction of *Anabaptist*, one who rejects infant baptism, and holds to immersion as the proper mode of administering this rite, generally only to adults.

Baptistery, (bap-tis'ter-ee) *n.* A place where baptism is administered. [baptismal.]

Baptistic, (bap-tis'tik) *a.* Pertaining to baptism;

Baptize, (bap-tiz) *v. t.* To administer the sacrament of baptism to; to christen;—*imp. & pp.* baptized; *ppr.* baptizing.

Baptizer, (bap-tiz'er) *n.* One who baptizes.

Bar, (bâr) *n.* [F. *barre*, W. *bar*, branch.] A long piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, used especially for a hindrance or obstruction;—any obstacle which obstructs or defends; a barrier;—a bank of gravel, or other matter, at the mouth of a river or harbour;—the place in court which counsel occupy, or where prisoners are stationed;—any tribunal;—the inclosed place of a tavern, where liquors are kept for sale;—a horizontal mark across the escutcheon;—in music, a line drawn perpendicularly across the staff.

Bar, (bâr) *v. t.* To fasten with a bar;—to obstruct; to prevent;—to except;—to cross with stripes or lines;—*imp. & pp.* barred; *ppr.* barring.

Barb, (bârb) *n.* [L. *barba*.] Beard, or that which resembles it;—the point that stands backward in an arrow, fish-hook, &c.;—defensive armour anciently



Banyan Tree.



Baobab Tree.

worn by horses;—a horse noted for speed; or a pigeon of a black or dun colour, from *Barbery*.

Barb, (bārb) *v.t.* To furnish with bars, as an arrow, fish-hook, or the like;—to clothe, as a horse, with armour.

Barbarian, (bār-bā're-an) *n.* [G. *barbaros*.] A man in his rude state;—a cruel, brutal man;—a foreigner.

Barbarian, (bār-bā're-an) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, savages; uncivilized; inhuman.

Barbarism, (bār-bā'r-izm) *n.* An uncivilized state or condition;—ferociousness; impurity of speech.

Barbarity, (bār-bā'r-ē-te) *n.* Conduct of a barbarian; savageness; cruelty; inhumanity.

Barbarize, (bār-bā'r-iz) *v.t.* To reduce to barbarism;—to adopt a foreign mode of speech;—*v.t.* To make barbarous.

Barbarous, (bār-bā'r-us) *a.* Uncivilized or savage;—cruel; ferocious;—contrary to the pure idioms of a language. [manner.]

Barbarously, (bār-bā'r-us-le) *adv.* In a barbarous manner.

Barbarousness, (bār-bā'r-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being barbarous; rudeness; fierceness.

Barbate, (bār-bāt) *a.* [L. *barba*, beard.] Bearing lines, spots, or tufts of hair; bearded.

Barbecue, (bār-be-kū) *n.* [F. *barbe-d-queue*, i.e., from snout to tail.] A hog, ox, or other large animal roasted whole;—a social entertainment, in the open air, at which animals are roasted whole.

Barbecue, (bār-be-kū) *v.t.* To dress and roast whole;—*imp.* & *pp.* barbecued; *ppr.* barbecuing.

Barbel, (bār-bel) *n.* [L. *barbus*, from *barba*, beard.] A small beard-like process appended to the mouth of certain fishes;—a large fresh-water fish, found in many European rivers;—*pl.* A disease incident to horses and cattle, characterized by excrescences under the tongue.

Barber, (bār-ber) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard.] One who shaves the beard, and cuts and dresses the hair, of others.

Barberry, (bār-ber-re) *n.* [L. *berberis*.] A shrubby plant, common in hedges. Its berries are used for preserves.

Barbet, (bār-bet) *n.* [F. *barbe*.] A variety of dog having long curly hair;—a tropical bird having five bunches of stiff bristles at the base of the beak;—a species of worm.

Barbican, (bār-be-kan) *n.* [A. *barbakhun*.] An advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city;—an opening in the wall of a fortress for guns;—also *Barbacan*.

Bard, (bārd) *n.* [W. *bardd*.] A poet and minstrel among the ancient Celts; hence, in modern usage, a poet.

Bardic, (bārd'ik) *a.* Pertaining to bards, or their poetry.

Bare, (bār) *a.* [A-S. *bar*, *ber*.] Without covering; naked;—destitute; empty; unfurnished;—laid open to view; exposed.

Bare, (bār) *v.t.* To strip off the covering; to make naked;—*imp.* & *pp.* bared; *ppr.* baring.

Barefaced, (bār-fāst) *a.* [A-S. *bar*, bare, and L. *facies*, face.] With the face uncovered;—shameless; impudent.

Barefacedly, (bār-fāst-le) *adv.* Without disguise or reserve; impudently. [faced; effrontery; assurance.]

Barefacedness, (bār-fāst-nes) *n.* State of being barefaced.

Barefoot, (bār-fōt) *a.* & *adv.* With the feet bare.

Barege, (bā-rā'j) *n.* [F. from *Barèges*.] A thin stuff for ladies' dresses, vails, &c. [covered.]

Bare-headed, (bār-hed-ed) *a.* Having the head uncovered.

Barelegged, (bār-legd) *a.* Having the legs bare.

Barely, (bār-le) *adv.* Only; merely; nakedly; poorly.

Bareness, (bār-nes) *n.* The state of being bare; nakedness; indigence.

Bargain, (bārg'in) *n.* [L. *barca*, a boat for merchandise.] An agreement between parties concerning the sale of property;—a stipulation of any kind;—a purchase, or the thing purchased;—a gainful transaction.

Bargain, (bārg'in) *v.t.* To transfer for a consideration;—to sell;—*v.t.* To make a contract; to agree;—*imp.* & *pp.* bargained; *ppr.* bargaining.

Bargainer, (bārg'in-er) *n.* The party who stipulates to sell and convey property to another.

Barge, (bārg) *n.* [L. *barca*.] An elegant pleasure-boat;—a large boat for the conveyance of passengers or goods;—the chief boat of a man-of-war ship.

Barge-board, (bārg'bōrd) *n.* [Verge-board.] A board placed at the gable of a building to hide the horizontal timbers of the roof.

Barge, [bārg.]

Barge-man, (bārg'man) *n.* The man who manages a barge.

Bargown, (bārg'own) *n.* The gown of a lawyer.

Barilla, (bā-ril-la) *n.* [Sp. *barrilla*.] A sea-shore plant from which soda is made;—the alkali produced;—impure soda obtained from any sea-shore plant.

Bar-iron, (bār-'furn) *n.* Iron wrought into bars of malleable iron. [metallic basis of baryta.]

Barium, (bā're-um) *n.* [G. *barus*, heavy.] The

Barik, (bārk) *n.* [Icol. *börkr*.] The exterior covering of a tree; the rind.

Bark, (bārk) *v.t.* [A-S. *beorcan*.] To strip the bark from; to peel;—to cover or inclose with bark;—*v.t.* To make the noise of dogs;—to clamour;—*imp.* & *pp.* barked; *ppr.* barking.

Bark, (bārk) *n.* The noise made by a dog.

Bark or Barque, (bārk) *n.* [L. *barca*, boat.] A three-masted vessel, having her fore and main masts rigged square, and her mizzen, fore and aft.

Bark-bound, (bārk-bound) *a.* Having the bark too firm or close.

Bar-keeper, (bār-kēp-er) *n.* One who tends the bar of an inn.

Barque, [bārk.]

Barker, (bārk'er) *n.* One who clamours;—one who

Barley, (bār-le) *n.* [A-S. *bere*, Go. *baris*.] A valuable grain, of the family of grasses, used chiefly for making malt. Scot., *bere*. [of swiftnees.]

Barley-brake, (bār-le-brāk) *n.* A country play or game

Barley-corn, (bār-le-korn) *n.* A grain of barley, about the third part of an inch in length.

Barley-sugar, (bār-le-shōō'gr) *n.* Sugar boiled till brittle and candied. [barley.]

Barley-water, (bār-le-waw-ter) *n.* A decoction of pearl

Barm, (bārm) *n.* [A-S. *beorma*.] The foam rising upon malt liquors, when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread.

Barmy, (bārm'e) *a.* Containing barm or yeast.

Barn, (bārn) *n.* [A-S. *berre*, barley, and *ern*, a close place.] A building for storing grain, hay, &c.; also for stabling cattle and horses.

Barnacle, (bārn'a-kl) *n.* [L. *perna*, F. *bernaclet*.] A shell-fish, common along sea-shores, and found adhering to rocks, timber, vessels, &c.;—a species of goose;—an instrument put upon a horse's nose, to confine him;—a pair of spectacles.

Barometer, (bā-rom'e-ter) *n.* [G. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere, and ascertaining the changes of weather, or height of any ascent.

Barometrical, (bār-ō-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the barometer.

Baron, (bārun) *n.* [Go. *pair*, A-S. *ver*, man.] In England the lowest title of nobility; one who ranks between a viscount and baronet.

Baronage, (bār-un-ā) *n.* The whole



Barge.



Barque.



Barometer.

body of barons;—the dignity of a baron;—the land which gives title to a baron.

Baroness, (bar'un-es) *n.* A baron's wife.

Baronet, (bar'un-et) *n.* [Dim. of baron.] A degree of honour below a baron and above a knight;—the lowest hereditary title.

Baronetage, (bar'un-et-ij) *n.* The collective body of baronets;—the state of a baronet.

Baronetcy, (bar'o-net-se) *n.* The rank of a baronet.

Baronial, (ba-rô-ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to a baron.

Barony, (bar'o-ne) *n.* The honour or fee of a baron.

Baroscope, (bar'o-skôp) *n.* [G. *baros*, weight, and *skopein*, to view.] Any instrument showing the changes in the weight of the atmosphere.

Barouche, (ba-rô-ush) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *rota*, wheel.] A four-wheeled carriage, with a falling top, a seat on the outside for the driver, and two seats on the inside.

[strong stuff, somewhat like camel.]

Barman, (bar'a-kan) *n.* [A. *ôdrik*, camel.] A thick,

Barraek, (bar'ak) *n.* [Sp. *barra*, bar.] A building set apart for soldiers; generally *pl.*, the whole range of buildings for officers and men.

Barraek-master, (bar'ak-mas'ter) *n.* The officer who superintends the barracks of soldiers.

Barraeson, (bar'a-kôon) *n.* [Barraek.] A slave warehouse, or an inclosure where slaves are quartered; a fort.

Barreter, (bar'a-ter) *n.* [L. *baratave*.] An encourager of litigation;—the master of a ship who commits fraud in the management of it.

Bartery, (bar'a-ter) *n.* Practice of encouraging law-suits;—a fraudulent breach of duty on the part of a master of a ship.

Barrel, (bar'el) *n.* [Gael. *barraill*, from *barra*, bar.] A round bulgy cask made of staves and bound with hoops;—the quantity which such a vessel contains;—any hollow cylinder or tube.

Barrel, (bar'el) *v. t.* To put or pack in a barrel;—*imp. & pp.* *barrelled*; *ppr.* *barrelling*.

Barrel-bulk, (bar'el-bulk) *n.* A measure used in estimating capacity, as of a vessel for freight.

[organ.]

Barrel-organ, (bar'el-or-gan) *n.* The common hand-

Barren, (bar'en) *a.* [Norman F. *barren*, F. *baraigne*.] Incapable of producing offspring, whether animal or vegetable;—producing nothing.

[sterility.]

Barrenness, (bar'en-ness) *n.* State of being barren;

Barriade, (bar'e-kâd) *n.* [F. *barrique*, Sp. *barrica*, cask.] A defensive fortification, made in haste, of any thing that will obstruct the enemy;—any obstruction or means of defence.

Barriade, (bar'e-kâd) *v. t.* To fortify with any slight work that prevents the approach of an enemy; to stop up a passage;—*imp. & pp.* *barriaded*; *ppr.* *barriadding*.

Barrier, (bar'ier) *n.* [F. *barrière*, from *barre*, bar.] A kind of fence made to stop an enemy;—a fortress or fortified town on the frontier of a country;—any obstruction;—any limit or boundary.

Barring-out, (bar'ing-out) *n.* Act of fastening the doors of a school-room against a master.

Barriester, (bar'is-ter) *n.* [From bar.] A counsellor at law, admitted to plead at the bar.

Barrow, (bar'o) *n.* [A.-S. *berewe*, *beoran*, to bear.] A light, small frame boarded on the bottom, for carrying goods, and borne by hand. *Wheel-barrow*, the same supported on wheels.

Barrow, (bar'o) *n.* [A.-S. *beorg*.] A hillock or mound of earth, intended as a repository of the dead.

Bar-shot, (bar'shot) *n.* Shot, consisting of a bar, with a half ball or round head at each end.

Barter, (bâr'ter) *v. t.* [It. *baratave*, to exchange.] To traffic by exchanging one commodity for



Baron's Coronet.

another;—*v. t.* To exchange or give in exchange;—*imp. & pp.* *bartered*; *ppr.* *bartering*.

Barter, (bâr'ter) *n.* Act of exchanging commodities;—the thing given in exchange.

Baritzan, (bâr'te-zan) *n.* A small overhanging turret, projecting from the angles of a square tower or the parapet of a building.

Bar-wood, (bâr'wood) *n.* A red wood from Angola and the Gaboon, used as a dye-wood.

Baryta, (ba-rî'ta) *n.* [G. *barus*, heavy.] The heaviest of the earths; an oxide, the basis of which is a metallic substance called *barium* or *baryum*.

Barytes, (ba-rî'tez) *n.* Sulphate of baryta, generally called *heavy-spar*.

Barytone, (ba-rê-tôn) *a.* [G. *barus*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.] Grave and deep, as a kind of male voice.

Barytone, (ba-rê-tôn) *n.* A male voice, the compass of which lies between the bass and the tenor.

Barytum, (ba-rî'tum) *n.* A metal, the base of baryta.

Basal, (ba'sal) *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, the base.

Basalt, (ba-zawit) *n.* [L. *basaltis*, a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia.] A rock of igneous origin, consisting chiefly of augite and feldspar. It is usually of a greenish-black colour;—a kind of black porcelaine.

Basaltic, (ba-zawit'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, basalt.

Bas-bleu, (ba'blû) *n.* [F. from *bas-de-chausse*, stocking, and *bleu*, blue.] A literary lady; a blue-stocking.

Bascule Bridge, (ba'kul-brij) *n.* [F. *bascule*, a swing, and A.-S. *brig*.] A kind of drawbridge.

Base, (bâs) *a.* [F. *bas*, L. *basius*.] Of humble birth and degree;—illegitimate;—low in value or estimation;—morally low; unworthy; mean in spirit;—deep or grave in sound;—in this sense, written also *Bass*.

Base, (bâs) *n.* [G. *basis*, step.] The bottom; the part of a thing on which it stands or rests;—the broad part of any thing;—the part of a column between the top of the pedestal and bottom of the shaft;—the principal element of a compound;—a substance used to fix colours in cloth.

[F. *basse*, *bass*, *base*, from *bas*, low.] The lowest part; the gravest male voice.

A tract of country protected by fortifications, or by natural advantages, from which the operations of an army proceed;—a line from which to compute the distances and positions of objects by a system of triangles.

[*imp. & pp.* *based*; *ppr.* *basing*.]

Base, (bâs) *v. t.* To put on a base or basis; to found;—*Base-born*, (bâs-born) *a.* Born of low parentage.

Baseless, (bâs-less) *a.* Having no foundation or support.

Base-line, (bâs'lin) *n.* A main line taken as a base of operations.

[dishonourably.]

Basely, (bâs'le) *adv.* In a base manner; illegitimately;

Basement, (bâs'ment) *n.* The lower story of a building, whether above or below the ground.

Base-minded, (bâs-mind'ed) *a.* Mean spirited.

Baseness, (bâs'ness) *n.* The quality of being base.

Basshaw, (ba-sha') *n.* [Per. *bâshâ*, *pâshâ*.] A title of honour in the Turkish dominions;—now usually written *pasha* or *pacha*.

[very modest.]

Bashtul, (bâsh'tool) *a.* Having a downcast look; hence,

Bashtully, (bâsh'tool'le) *adv.* In a bashtul manner.

Bashtfulness, (bâsh'tool'ness) *n.* [F. *basier*, to lower.] The quality of being bashtul; diffidence; timidity.

Basify, (bâs'fi) *v. t.* [L. *basis*, base, and *facere*, to make.] To convert into a salifiable base.

Basil, (bâs'il) *n.* [Base.] The angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground.

Basil, (bâs'il) *n.* [G. *basilikos*, royal.] A fragrant aromatic plant, one species of which is much used in cookery.



Basalt.



Bar-shot.

Basil, (bā'il) *n.* [*L. basanium.*] The skin of a sheep tanned:—also *Basan*.
Basilio, (ba-zil'ik) *n.* [*G. basilikē oikia*, royal house.] Originally the palace of a king; a large hall or court of justice:—a church, chapel, or cathedral.
Basilioon, (ba-zil'e-kun) *n.* An ointment.
Basiliak, (bā'il-iak) *n.* [*G. basiliskos.*] A fabulous serpent, called a cockatrice:—a genus of crested lizards:—a large piece of ordnance.
Basin, (bā'an) *n.* [*F. bassin*, *Ger. becken.*] A hollow vessel to hold water for washing, and other uses:—any hollow place containing water:—a circular or oval valley:—the entire tract of country drained by a river: pond; dook; reservoir.
Basis, (bā'is) *n.* [*G. basis.*] That on which a thing rests:—the principal ingredient; groundwork or first principle.
Beak, (bak) *v. t.* [*Ger. bachern.*] To lie in warmth: to be exposed to heat:—*v. t.* To warm with genial heat.
Basket, (bas'ket) *n.* [*W. basgawd*, *basg*, plaiting.] A vessel made of twigs, rushes, or other flexible things, interwoven:—the contents of a basket.
Baquet, (bak) *n.* [Probably from *Baques*.] A part of a lady's dress, resembling a jacket with a short skirt.
Bass, (bās) *n. sing. & pl.* [*A.-S. baera.*] A fish of several species, much esteemed for food.
Bass, (bās) *n.* [A modification of *bast*.] The tie-tree, or its bark, which is used for mats, &c.
Bass, (bās) *n.* The lowest part in a musical composition:—written also *Base*.
Basset, (bas'set) *n.* [*F. bassette.*] A game at cards resembling the modern faro. [outcrop.
Basset, (bas'set) *n.* Emergence of strata at the surface;
Bassinets, (bas'e-net) *n.* A wicker basket, with a hood over one end:—a cradle.
Bassoon, (bas-soon') *n.* [It *basso*, low.] A wind instrument with eleven holes, which are stopped by the fingers, as in flutes.
Bass-relief, (bā'rē'lef) *n.* [*F. bas*, low, and *relief*, raised work.] Sculpture, whose figures do not stand out far from the ground on which they are formed.
Bast, (bast) *n.* [*A.-S. bast*, O. H. Ger. *bast*.] Inner bark of the lime-tree, and hence matting, cordage, &c., made of the bark.
Bastard, (bas'terd) *n.* [*F. bast*, *bât*, and *ard*, art.] An illegitimate child:—an inferior quality of soft sugar.
Bastard, (bas'terd) *a.* Illegitimate;—spurious; adulterate; counterfeit. [a bastard.
Bastardize, (bas'terd-iz) *v. t.* To make or prove to be Bastardy, (bas'terd-de) *n.* State of being a bastard; illegitimacy.
Baste, (bāst) *v. t.* [*Isrl. beysta*, to strike.] To beat; to cudgel:—to drip butter or fat on meat in roasting:—*v. t.* [*O. H. Ger. bastan*, to sew.] To sew slightly, or with long stitches.
Bastile, (bas-tēl) *n.* [*F. bastir*, to build.] Originally, a temporary wooden tower used in warfare; hence, fortification:—a dungeon or prison.
Bastinado, (bas-to-nā'do) *n.* [*F. baston*, now *baton*, a stick.] A sound beating or cudgelling; specifically, among the Turks, beating an offender on the soles of his feet.
Bastinado, (bas-to-nād') *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel, especially on the soles of the feet.
Bastion, (bas'tyun) *n.* [*F. & Sp. bastir*, to build.] A part of the main inclosure which projects toward the exterior, consisting of the *faces* and the *flanks*.
Bat, (bat) *n.* [*A.-S. beatan*, to beat.] A club, used in playing cricket:—a sheet of cotton for quilting:—a piece of a brick.
Beat, (bat) *v. t.* To manage a bat, or play with one.



A. Bastion.

Bat, (bat) *n.* [Corrupted from O. Eng. *backe*, Soot, *backe*, bird.] One of a class of mammals having a body resembling that of a mouse, and a kind of wings made by a membranous expansion stretching from the fore extremities to the tail.
Batch, (bach) *n.* [*From bathe*, A.-S. *bacan*.] The quantity of bread baked at one time; a baking.
Bate, (bat) *v. t.* [*F. battre*, to beat.] To beat down; to lessen:—to allow by way of deduction.
Bateau, (bat-o') *n.* [*F. from It. batto*, rowing-boat.] A light boat, long in proportion to its breadth.
Bath, (bath) *n.* [*A.-S. baeth*, Skr. *vdh*, to bathe.] A place to bathe in:—act of exposing the body, &c., to water or vapour:—a Hebrew measure containing 7 gallons and 4 pints for liquids; and 3 pecks and 3 pints as a dry measure.
Bath-room, (bath'room) *n.* An apartment for bathing.
Bathe, (bāre) *v. t.* To wash by immersion:—to moisten:—*v. t.* To be, or lie, in a bath:—to be immersed:—*imp. & pp. bathed*; *ppr. bathing*.
Bathos, (bā'thos) *n.* [*G. bathos*, deep.] A descent from the elevated to the mean, in writing or speech; the art of sinking.
Batlet, (bat'let) *n.* [*Bat.*] A small bat for beating linen when taken out of the buck.
Baton, (bā-tong) *n.* [*F. bâton*.] A staff or truncheon, used for various purposes.
Batrachian, (ba-trā'ke-an) *n.* [*G. batrachos*, a frog.] An animal of the order *Batrachia*.
Battalia, (bat-tā'lyā) *n.* [*L.*] Disposition or arrangement of regiments, battalions, &c., as for action.
Battalion, (bat-tā'lyun) *n.* [*F. bataillon*.] A body of infantry; in the British army about eight hundred men, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel.
Battel, (bat'l) *n.* A trial in which a person accused was allowed to fight with his accuser.
Battal, (bat'tal) *n.* [*O. Eng. bat*, and A.-S. *dal*.] Provisions taken from the buttery; the charges thereon.
Batten, (bat'n) *v. t.* To fatten:—to fertilize, as land:—*v. t.* To grow fat; to live in luxury:—*v. t.* To fasten with battens:—to cover and nail down the hatchets of a ship:—*imp. & pp. battened*; *ppr. battening*.
Batten, (bat'n) *n.* [*F. bâton*, stick.] A narrow piece of board, or scantling:—the movable bar of a loom.
Batter, (bat'ter) *v. t.* [*L. batuere*, to beat.] To beat repeatedly and with violence; specifically, to attack with artillery:—to wear or impair:—*v. t.* To slope gently backward:—*imp. & pp. battered*; *ppr. battering*.
Batter, (bat'ter) *n.* A mixture of flour, eggs and milk in cookery:—paste.
Batter, (bat'ter) *n.* One who holds the bat in cricket.
Battering-ram, (bat'ter-ing-ram) *n.* [*From a resemblance to the head of a ram.*] An engine used to beat down the walls of besieged places:—a blacksmith's hammer.
Battery, (bat'ter-ē) *n.* [*F. batterie*, from *battre*.] Act of battering:—any place where cannon are mounted:—a number of cannon taken collectively:—a number of jars, charged with electric fluid:—an apparatus for generating galvanic electricity:—the unlawful beating of another.
Batting, (bat'ting) *n.* Cotton or wool in sheets:—using the bat.
Battle, (bat'l) *n.* [*L. batuere*, to beat.] A fight or encounter between opposing forces; combat; engagement.
Battle, (bat'l) *v. t.* To contend in fight:—*imp. & pp. battled*; *ppr. battling*.
Battle-array, (bat'l-a-rā) *n.* Order of battle.



Battering-ram.

Battle-axe, (bat'-aks) *n.* A kind of axe formerly used as an offensive weapon.

Battle-door, (bat'-dör) *n.* [Sp. *battallar*, to combat.] An instrument of play, with a handle and a flat board, used to strike a shuttlecock.

Battlement, (bat'-ment) *n.* [F. *batir*, to build.] An indented parapet, originally used only on fortifications;—any wall with openings or embrasures.

Battise, (bat'tis) *n.* [F. from *battre*, to beat.] Act of beating woods, &c., for game;—the game beaten up.

Babble, (baw'bl) *n.* [It. *babbola*.] A trifling piece of finery; a gaw-gaw.

Bawd, (bawd) *n.* [Go. *balthe*.] A person who keeps a brothel, and conducts criminal intrigues—usually applied to females.

Bawdy, (bawd'e) *a.* Obscene; filthy; unchaste; lewd.

Bawl, (bawl) *v. i.* [Ital. *baula*, Ger. *belten*, L. *balare*, to blast.] To cry with vehemence in exultation, or from pain or vexation;—*v. t.* To proclaim by outcry; to cry;—*imp. & pp.* bawled; *ppr.* bawling.

Bawl, (bawl) *n.* A loud prolonged cry.

Bay, (bä) *a.* [L. *badua*.] Red or reddish; inclining to chestnut.

Bay, (bä) *n.* [L. *baia*, Ir. & Gael. *badh*, or *bagh*.] An inlet of the sea smaller than a gulf;—a principal compartment or division in a building;—a place in a barn for depositing hay.

Bay, (bä) *n.* [L. *bacca*, berry.] The laurel-tree; an honorary garland or crown made of laurel;—*pl.* Literary excellence.

Bay, (bä) *n.* A state of defence and defiance when escape has become impossible.

Bay, (bä) *v. i.* [F. *abayer*.] To bark, as a dog at his game;—*v. t.* To bark at;—to enclose and set at bay.

Bayard, (bä'ard) *n.* Properly a bay horse, but often any horse.

Bayberry, (bä'ber-e) *n.* The fruit of the bay-tree and

Bayonet, (bä'on-et) *n.* [So called because first made at Bayonne.] A short, pointed instrument of iron,

fixed to a gun.

Bayonet, (bä'on-et) *v. t.* To stab with a bayonet;—to drive by the bayonet;—*imp. & pp.* bayoneted; *ppr.* bay-

oneting.

Bay-salt, (bä'sawlt) *n.* Salt obtained from sea-water.

Bay-window, (bä'win-dö) *n.* A projecting window forming a recess in a room.

Beasar, (be-sär) *n.* [Per. *bäzär*, market.] In the East a market-place; a spacious hall or suite of rooms for the sale of goods;—a ladies' sale for a benevolent object.

Be, (bä) *v. t.* and *auxiliary*. [A.-S. *beon*, *beonne*, Ir. *bäit*, to be.] To have a state or existence; to exist logically, or in thought;—to exist actually, or in the world of fact;—to exist in some particular state or relation;—to become;—*imp. was*; *pp.* been; *ppr.* being.

Beach, (bäch) *n.* [D. & Sw. *bakke*.] The shore of the sea or lake washed by the tide.

Beach, (bäch) *v. t.* To run upon a beach.

Beacon, (bä'kn) *n.* [A.-S. *beacen*.] A signal fire or light on a hill top;—a mark near the shore, or in shoal water, as a guide to mariners;—a light-house.

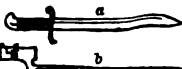
Beacon, (bä'kn) *v. t.* To give light to, as a beacon;—*imp. & pp.* beaced; *ppr.* beaconing.

Bead, (bäd) *n.* [A.-S. *bead*, prayer, from *biddan*, to pray.] A little perforated ball strung on a thread, and worn for ornament;—necklace; or used to count prayers by Roman Catholics;—rosary;—any small globular body;—a round moulding.

Beads, (bäd'ing) *n.* A moulding in imitation of beads.



Battle-axe.



a. Sword bayonet.

b. Common bayonet.

[by evaporation.]

Beadle, (bäd'l) *n.* [A.-S. *beodan*, to bid.] A messenger or crier of a court;—an officer in a university, who proceeds with the mace;—a parish officer.

Bead-roll, (bäd'röl) *n.* A catalogue of deceased persons, for whom prayers are counted on a chaplet; a catalogue in general.

Beagle, (bä'gl) *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *beag*, small.] A small hound used in hunting hares.

Beak, (bäk) *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *bec*, D. *bek*.] The bill or nib of a bird, turtle, &c.;—any thing ending in a point, or projecting like a beak.

Beaked, (bäk't) *a.* Having a beak; ending in a point or process like a beak.

Beaker, (bäk'er) *n.* A large drinking-cup or vessel.

Beak-iron, (bäk't-urn) *n.* A pointed tool used by blacksmiths.

Beal, (bäl) *v. i.* To gather pus; to fester.

Beam, (bäm) *n.* [A.-S. *beam*, N.H. Ger. *baum*, tree.] Any large piece of timber, long in proportion to its thickness;—a main timber of a building, ship, loom, plough, or other structure;—the part of a balance from which the scales hang;—the pole of a carriage;—the shank of an anchor;—a collection of parallel rays from any luminous body.

Beam, (bäm) *v. t.* To send forth; to emit;—*v. i.* To emit rays of light; to shine;—*imp. & pp.* beamed; *ppr.* beaming.

Beamy, (bäm'e) *a.* Emitting rays of light; radiant;—resembling a beam; massy.

Bean, (bän) *n.* [A.-S. *bean*, G. *puanos*.] A well-known, leguminous plant, and its seed, of many varieties.

Bear, (bär) *v. t.* [A.-S. *beran*, Go. *baivan*, L. *ferre*, G. *pherein*.] To support or sustain;—to remove; to convey;—to have in mind; to entertain;—to endure; to suffer;—to sustain the effect of, or be answerable for;—to show or exhibit;—to admit or be capable of;—to behave; to act;—to bring forth; to give birth to;—*v. i.* To produce, as fruit; to be fruitful;—to suffer or endure;—to lean upon;—to press;—to take effect; to succeed;—to be situated, as to the point of compass;—to relate or refer to;—*imp. bore*; *pp.* born, borne; *ppr.* bearing.

Bear, (bär) *n.* [A.-S. *bera*.] A wild quadruped of the genus *Ursus*. Among the species are the brown bear of Europe, the white polar bear, the grisly bear of the Rocky Mountains, the black bear of North America. One of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the *Greater* and *Lesser Bear*.

Bearable, (bä'ra-bl) *a.* Capable of being borne; tolerable.

Bearably, (bä'ra-bl) *adv.* In a tolerable manner.

Beard, (bärd) *n.* [A.-S. *beard*, L. *barba*.] The hair that grows on the chin, and adjacent parts of the face;—the long stiff hairs on a plant; the awn.

Beard, (bärd) *v. t.* To pluck, or pull the beard of;—to set at defiance;—*imp. & pp.* bearded; *ppr.* bearding.

Bearded, (bärd'ed) *a.* Having a beard; prickly; jagged.

Beardless, (bärd'les) *a.* Without a beard; youthful.

Bearer, (bär'er) *n.* One who, or that which sustains, or carries;—specifically, one who assists in carrying a body to the grave;—one who holds a cheque or other order for the payment of money;—a figure by the side of a shield; a supporter.

Bear-garden, (bär'gär-den) *n.* A place where bears are kept for sport;—a turbulent assembly.

Bearing, (bär'ing) *n.* The manner in which a person bears himself;—the situation of an object, with respect to another; relation;—act of giving birth;—span of a beam, or other piece of timber;—any single emblem in an escutcheon.

Bearish, (bär'ish) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of a bear;—gruff; uncultivated.



Black Bear.

Bear's-foot, (bārs'fōot) *n.* A species of hellebore.

Bear-skin, (bārs'ākin) *n.* The skin of a bear;—a shaggy, woolen cloth.

Beast, (bēst) *n.* [F. *bête*, L. *bestia*, H. Ger. *bestie*.] Any four-footed animal, which may be used for labour, food, or sport; as opposed to man, any irrational animal. [brutality; filthiness.]

Beastliness, (bēst'lē-ness) *n.* The state of being beastly; **Beastly**, (bēst'lē) *a.* Like a beast in form and nature; brutal; filthy.

Beat, (bēt) *v. t.* [A.-S. *beatan*, L. *battere*.] To strike repeatedly; to punish with blows;—to bruise, or pulverise;—to hammer as gold into form;—to range over;—to overcome in contest;—*v. i.* To throb; to pulsate;—to come or act with violence;—to be in doubt;—to make progress against the direction of the wind, by sailing in a zigzag line;—*imp.* beat; *pp.* beat, beaten; *ppr.* beating.

Beat, (bēt) *n.* A stroke;—a recurring stroke; a pulsation;—the rise or fall of the hand or foot, in regulating time;—a round or course prescribed or frequently gone over;—a place of frequent resort.

Beaten, (bē'tn) *a.* Made smooth by beating or worn by use. [instrument for pounding.]

Beater, (bē'ter) *n.* One who beats, or strikes;—an **Beatific**, (bē-a-tīf-ik) *a.* Imparting or completing blissful enjoyment.

Beatifically, (bē-a-tīf-ik-al-ly) *adv.* In a beatific or **Beatification**, (bē-at-e-fē-kāshun) *n.* Act of beatifying;—an act of the pope declaring a person beatified after death.

Beatify, (bē-atē-fī) *v. t.* [L. *beatus*, happy, and *facere*, to make.] To make happy; to pronounce or regard as happy;—to bless with celestial enjoyment;—to declare, that a person is received into heaven;—*imp.* & *pp.* beatified; *ppr.* beatifying.

Beating, (bē'ting) *n.* Act of giving blows; punishment by blows;—pulsation; throbbing;—process of sailing against the wind by tacks.

Beatitude, (bē-atē-tūd) *n.* [L.] Felicity of the highest kind; heavenly bliss;—the declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour in regard to particular virtues.

Beau, (bō) *n.* [F. from L. *bellus*.] A man of dress; a fine, gay man; a lady's attendant or suitor.

Beau Ideal, (bō-i-dē'al) *n.* [F.] A conception of perfect or consummate beauty.

Beauish, (bō'ish) *a.* Like a beau; foppish; fine.

Beau-monde, (bō-mōng'd) *n.* [F.] The fashionable world; people of rank and fashion.

Beauteous, (bū'te-us) *a.* [From *beauty*.] Very fair, or very handsome; beautiful.

Beauteously, (bū'te-us-ly) *adv.* In a beauteous manner.

Beauteousness, (bū'te-us-ness) *n.* State or quality of being beauteous; beauty.

Beautiful, (bū'te-fool) *a.* Having the qualities which constitute beauty; lovely.

Beautifully, (bū'te-fool-ly) *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

Beautify, (bū'te-fī) *v. t.* [Eng. *beauty*, and L. *facere*, to make.] To make or render beautiful;—*v. i.* To become beautiful;—*imp.* & *pp.* beautified; *ppr.* beautifying.

Beauty, (bū'te) *n.* [F. *beauté*, from *beau*, beautiful.] An assemblage of graces or of properties which please the eye or the mind;—a particular grace, feature, ornament, or excellence;—a beautiful woman.

Beaver, (bē'vēr) *n.* [A.-S. *beofer*, *bēfer*, L. *iber*.] An amphibious, rodent quadruped;—the fur of the beaver;—a hat made of the fur;—a cloth used for making overcoats, &c.

Beaver, (bē'vēr) *a.* Made of beaver, or of the fur of the beaver.

Beaver, (bē'vēr) *n.* [F. *bavière*, It. *baviera*.] Part of a



Beaver.

helmet in front, so constructed that the wearer could raise or lower it to eat and drink.

Be calm, (bē-kālm) *v. t.* [It. and Sp. *calma*, calm.] To still; to appease;—to keep from motion by want of wind;—*imp.* & *pp.* becalmed; *ppr.* becalming.

Because, (bē-kawz) *conj.* [O. Eng. from *by* and *cause*.] By or for the cause that; on this account; for the reason.

Becharm, (bē-chārm) *v. t.* To charm; to captivate; to enchant.

Beck, (bek) *n.* [A.-S. *becnian*, to beckon.] A significant nod or motion of the head or hand.

Beck, (bek) *v. i.* To nod, or make a sign with the head or hand;—*v. t.* To notify by a motion of the head or hand; to intimate a command to.

Beckon, (bek'n) *v. t.* To make a sign to with hand or finger, &c.;—*v. t.* To make a significant sign or to summon;—*imp.* & *pp.* beckoned; *ppr.* beckoning.

Becloud, (bē-kloud) *v. t.* To cause obscurity or dimness to; to make dark or gloomy;—*imp.* & *pp.* beclouded; *ppr.* beclouding.

Become, (bē-kum) *v. i.* [A.-S. *becuman*, to come to.] To pass from one state or condition to another; to enter into some new state;—*v. t.* To suit or be suitable to; to befit;—*imp.* became; *pp.* become; *ppr.* becoming. [gracious; suitable; graceful.]

Becoming, (bē-kum'ing) *a.* Appropriate or fit; con-

Becomingly, (bē-kum'ing-ly) *adv.* After a proper or graceful manner. [of suitableness; propriety.]

Becomingness, (bē-kum'ing-ness) *n.* State or quality

Bed, (bed) *n.* [A.-S. *bed*, *bedd*, G. *bad*.] An article of furniture to sleep or take rest on;—matrimonial connection; marriage;—a plat of ground in a garden, usually a little raised;—bottom of a stream;—a layer, seam, or stratum;—place on which any thing rests.

Bed, (bed) *v. t.* To place in a bed;—to plant and cover;—to put in place of rest and security, surrounded or inclosed;—*v. i.* To go to bed; to cohabit;—*imp.* & *pp.* bedded; *ppr.* bedding.

Bedabble, (bē-dab'bl) *v. t.* To sprinkle or wet with moisture;—*imp.* & *pp.* bedabbled; *ppr.* bedabbling.

Bedash, (bē-dash) *v. t.* To wet by throwing water on;—*imp.* & *pp.* bedashed; *ppr.* bedashing.

Bedaub, (bē-dawb) *v. t.* To soil with any thing thick and foul; to daub over;—*imp.* & *pp.* bedaubed; *ppr.* bedaubing.

Bedazzle, (bē-dar'zl) *v. t.* To make dim by too strong light;—*imp.* & *pp.* bedazzled; *ppr.* bedazzling.

Bed-chamber, (bed'chām-ber) *n.* A chamber for a bed.

Bedding, (bed'ing) *n.* Materials of a bed, whether for man or beast;—position of beds and layers.

Bedeck, (bē-dek) *v. t.* To deck, ornament, or adorn;—*imp.* & *pp.* bedecked; *ppr.* bedecking.

Bedevil, (bē-dev'ī) *v. t.* To throw into confusion, as if by evil spirits;—to destroy.

Bedew, (bē-dū) *v. t.* To moisten with dew, or as with dew;—*imp.* & *pp.* bedewed; *ppr.* bedewing.

Bedight, (bē-dit) *v. t.* [Be and *dight*.] To deck with ornaments; to set off.

Bedim, (bē-dim) *v. t.* To make dim; to obscure or darken;—*imp.* & *pp.* bedimmed; *ppr.* bedimming.

Bedizen, (bē-diz'n) *v. t.* [Be and *dizen*.] To dress or adorn tawdriy or with false taste.

Bedlam, (bed'lām) *n.* [Corrupted from *Bethlehem*.] A mad-house;—figuratively, a place of uproar.

Bedlamite, (bed'lām-it) *n.* An inhabitant of a mad-house; a madman.

Bedouin, (bed'ōo-in) *n.* [A. *bedawt*, *badd*, to live in the desert.] One of a tribe of nomadic Arabs living in tents.

Bed-post, (bed'pōst) *n.* The post of a bedstead.

Bedraggle, (bē-drag'gl) *v. t.* To soil, by dragging in



a Beaver.

dirty, mud, &c. :—*imp.* & *pp.* bedraggled; *ppr.* bedraggling.

Bedrench, (bê-drench) *v. t.* To drench; to soak; to wet through; to saturate :—*imp.* & *pp.* bedrenched; *ppr.* bedrenching.

Bedridden, (bê-rid'n) *a.* [*Bed* and *ride*, *pp. rid*, *rid-de*.] Confined to the bed by age or infirmity.

Bedroom, (bêd'room) *n.* An apartment for a bed.

Bedrop, (bê-drop) *v. t.* To sprinkle, or cover as with drops.

Bedstead, (bêd'sted) *n.* A frame for supporting a bed.

Bed-time, (bêd'tim) *n.* Usual hour of going to bed.

Bee, (bê) *n.* [*A.-S. beo*.] A well-known four-winged insect of many genera and species;—figuratively, an industrious person.

Beech, (bêch) *n.* [*A.-S. bece*, *L. fagus*, *G. phœgos*.] A tree of the genus *Fagus*.

Beechm, (bêch'n) *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, a Queen Bee. *b* Working Bee. the wood or bark of the beech.

Bee-eater, (bê-ét'er) *n.* A bird that feeds on bees.

Bee, (bê) *n.* [*F. bœuf*, from *L. bos*, *G. bouz*.] An animal of the genus *Bos*,

including the bull, cow, and ox, in their full-grown state. [In this, which is the original sense, the word has a pl. *beves*. The flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, or of bovine animals generally, when killed.

Bee, (bê) *a.* Pertaining to the flesh of bovine animals.

Bee-eater, (bê-ét'er) *n.* 1, neck; 2, shaking-piece; 3, *Bef* and *eater*, or from chine; 4, ribs; 5, elod; 6, *be*, *etier*, a keeper of the buffet. One who eats beef; hence, a large, well-fed person;—one of the yeomen of the guard, in England. [broiling.]

Beestack, (bêst'ak) *n.* A slice of beef broiled, or for

Beetive, (bêtiv) *n.* A case or box used as a habitation for bees. [moor.]

Beeld, (bêld) *n.* Shelter; a hut, or cattle shed on the Beeline, (bêlin) *n.* The shortest line from one place to another.

Beer, (bê) *n.* [*A.-S. beor*, *D. and Ger. beer*.] A fermented liquor made from malted grain, with hops and other flavouring matters;—a fermented extract of plants, as spruce, ginger, saffron, &c.

Bee-wax, (bê'waks) *n.* The wax secreted by bees, of which their cells are constructed.

Beet, (bê) *n.* [*A.-S. beta*, *L. beta*.] A plant, having a succulent root used for food, and for making sugar.

Beetle, (bêtl) *n.* [*A.-S. bytl*, *mallet*; *beatan*, to beat; *bit*, the insect beetle, from *bittan*, to bite.] A heavy mallet or wooden hammer;—a coleopterous insect having four wings, the outer being stiff cases for covering the others when folded.

Beetle, (bêtl) *v. t.* [*A.-S. beatan*, to threaten.] To hang or extend out; to jut. [brows.]

Beetle-browed, (bêtl-browed) *a.* Having prominent

Beetle-headed, (bêtl-hed-ed) *a.* Having a head like a beetle: dull, stupid.

Befall, (bê-fawl) *v. t.* [*Sax. befallan*, to happen.] To happen to; to occur to;—*v. i.* To come to pass; to happen :—*imp.* befall; *pp.* befallen; *ppr.* befalling.

Beet, (bêtt) *v. t.* To be suitable to; to suit; to become.

Befool, (bê-fool) *v. t.* To fool; to infatuate; to deceive :—*imp.* & *pp.* befooled; *ppr.* befooling.

Before, (bê-fôr) *prep.* [*Be* and *fore*. *A.-S. beforan*.] In front of; proceeding in space, time, dignity, rank,

right or worth;—in presence or sight of; facing; in the power of.

Before, (bê-fôr) *adv.* On the fore part; in front;—in time preceding; already.

Beforehand, (bê-fôrhand) *adv.* In a state of anticipation or pre-occupation;—by way of preparation or preliminary.

Beforetime, (bê-fôr'tim) *adv.* Of old time; formerly.

Befoul, (bê-foul) *v. t.* To make foul; to soil; to dirty.

Befriend, (bê-frend) *v. t.* To act as a friend to; to aid or countenance :—*imp.* & *pp.* befriended; *ppr.* befriending.

Befringe, (bê-frin') *v. t.* To furnish with a fringe.

Beg, (bê) *n.* [*Turk. beg*, which is pron. *bay*.] The governor of a town or district in Turkey; a bey.

Beg, (bêg) *v. t.* [*A.-S. biddan*, *O. S. biddian*.] To ask earnestly, with humility, or in charity;—to take for granted;—*v. i.* To ask alms or charity; to practise begging :—*imp.* & *pp.* begged; *ppr.* begging.

Beget, (bê-gét) *v. t.* [*Be* and *A.-S. getan*, to obtain.] To procreate, as a father or sire; to get; to produce :—*imp.* begot, begat; *pp.* begot, begotten; *ppr.* begetting.

Begetter, (bê-gét'er) *n.* One who begets.

Beggar, (bêg'ger) *n.* [*O. Eng.* more properly *begger*, from *beg*.] One who entreats earnestly, or with humility; specifically, one who lives by begging; a mendicant.

Beggar, (bêg'ger) *v. t.* To reduce to beggary; to impoverish;—to make destitute; to exhaust :—*imp.* & *pp.* beggared; *ppr.* begging.

Beggarihood, (bêg'ger-le-hood) *n.* State of being beggarly.

Beggary, (bêg'ger-le) *a.* In the condition of a beggar; extremely indigent; mean. [or indigence.]

Beggary, (bêg'ger-e) *n.* A state of extreme poverty

Begging, (bêg'ing) *n.* The act of asking, or the practice of living on, alms.

Begild, (bê-gild) *v. t.* To cover or overlay with gold;—*pp.* begilt; *ppr.* begilding.

Begin, (bê-gin') *v. i.* [*A.-S. beginnan*, *ginnan*, *G. genomai*, to be or to become.] To have an original or first existence; to take rise; to commence;—to do the first act; to take the first step;—*v. t.* To enter on; to commence :—*imp.* began; *pp.* begun; *ppr.* beginning. [practitioner; a tyro.]

Beginner, (bê-gin'er) *n.* One who begins; a young

Beginning, (bê-gin'ing) *n.* The first cause; origin; source;—that which is first; commencement;—the rudiments, first ground, or materials.

Begird, (bê-grîd) *v. t.* To bind with a band or girdle;—to surround; to encompass :—*imp.* begirt, begirded; *pp.* begirt; *ppr.* begirding.

Begloom, (bê-glôom) *v. t.* To wrap in darkness; to cover with clouds.

Begnaw, (bê-naw) *v. t.* To bite or gnaw :—*pp.* begnawed; *ppr.* begnawing.

Begone, (bê-gôn) *interj.* Go away; depart.

Begrime, (bê-grim') *v. t.* To soil with grime or dirt;—*imp.* & *pp.* begrimed; *ppr.* begriming.

Begrudge, (bê-grud') *v. t.* To envy the possession of;—*imp.* & *pp.* begrudged; *ppr.* begrudging.

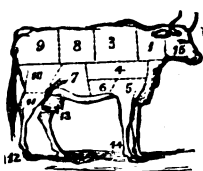
Begule, (bê-gil') *v. t.* To delude by artifice; to impose on;—to evade :—*imp.* & *pp.* beguiled; *ppr.* beguiling.

Beguilement, (bê-gil'ment) *n.* Act of beguiling or deceiving. [beguiles.]

Beguiler, (bê-gil'er) *n.* One who, or that which, Behalf, (bê-haf) *n.* [*A.-S. behæf*, profit.] Advantage; convenience; benefit; interest; support; defence.

Behave, (bê-häv) *v. t.* [*A.-S. behabban*, to detain.] To carry; to conduct; to manage;—*v. i.* To act; to bear or carry one's self :—*imp.* & *pp.* behaved; *ppr.* behaving.

Behaviour, (bê-häv'yer) *n.* Manner of behaving, whether good or bad; bearing or carriage.



Behead, (bē-hed') v. t. To sever the head from the body; to decapitate.—*imp. & pp.* beheaded; *ppr.* beheading.

Behemoth, (bē'hē-moth) n. [H. *b'ēmoth*, pl. of *b'ēmadā*, beast.] An animal described in the book of Job, xi. 15-24, and variously supposed to be the ox, the elephant, the crocodile, the mastodon, and the hippopotamus.

Behest, (bē-hest) n. [A.-S. *bēhas*.] That which is willed or ordered; command; mandate; injunction.

Behind, (bē-hind) prep. [A.-S. *bēhindan*.] On the back of; on the other side of;—left after;—left at a distance by, in progress of improvement.

Behind, (bē-hind) adv. At the back part; in the rear;—toward the back part;—not yet brought forward to view; remaining;—backward in time or order; past.

Behindhand, (bē-hind'hand) a. In arrear; in a state where expenditures have preceded the receipt of funds;—in a state of backwardness; tardy; dilatory.

Behold, (bē-hold) v. t. [A.-S. from prefix *bē* and *bealdan*, to hold, keep.] To fix the eyes upon; to look at; to see with attention.—v. i. To direct the eyes to an object; to look;—*imp. & pp.* beheld; *ppr.* beholding. [indebted]

Beholden, (bē-hōld'n) a. Obligated; bound in gratitude;

Beholder, (bē-hōld'gr) n. One who beholds; a spectator.

Behoof, (bē-hōof) n. Need; necessity; advantage; profit; benefit.

Behove, (bē-hōov) v. t. [A.-S. *behoftan*, O. H. Ger. *bihfehan*, to take.] To be necessary for; to be fit or meet for, with respect to necessity, duty, or convenience.

Being, (bē'ing) n. Existence in fact or in thought;—that which exists;—a living spirit; an animal; a creature. [to beat soundly; to cudgel]

Belabour, (bē-lā'ber) v. t. To work diligently upon;—

Belace, (bē-lās) v. t. To fasten with lace or cord; to whip.

Belated, (bē-lāt'ed) a. Benighted; abroad late at night; later than the time appointed.

Belay, (bē-lā') v. t. To block up; to obstruct; to lay in ambush;—to make fast, as a rope, by taking several turns round a pin.—*imp. & pp.* belayed; *ppr.* belaying.

Belch, (belah) v. t. [A.-S. *bealcjan*.] To throw up from the stomach with violence; to eruct;—v. i. To issue with violence.—*imp. & pp.* belched; *ppr.* belching.

Beldam, (bēl'dam) n. [F. *belle-dame*, fine lady; afterwards corrupted.] Grandmother;—an old woman in general; an ugly old woman; a hag.

Belaguer, (bē-lē'gr) v. t. [Ger. *lagern*, to encamp.]

To surround with an army, so as to preclude escape; to besiege; to blockade.—*imp. & pp.* beleaguered; *ppr.* beleaguering.

Belfry, (bēl'fry) n. [Ger. *berg*, mountain, and *friede*, peace, F. *beffroy*, tower.] A movable tower, erected by besiegers for attack and defence;—a bell-tower.

Belial, (bē-lē'al) n. [H. *b'ī*, not, and *ja'al*, profit.] An evil spirit; a wicked unprincipled person.

Belie, (bē-lē') v. t. [Be and A.-S. *līg*, to lie.] To give the lie to; to show to be false;—to give a false representation or account of;—to tell lies concerning; to slander;—*imp. & pp.* belied; *ppr.* belying.

Believe, (bē-lēv) n. [From *believe*.] An assent of mind to the truth;—the thing believed; a tenet, or body of tenets;—a creed;—confidence; reliance.

Believable, (bē-lēv'a-bl) a. Capable or worthy of being believed.

Believe, (bē-lēv) v. t. [Prefix *bē* and A.-S. *lēfan*, *līfan*, to allow, permit.] To be persuaded of the truth of; to regard as true; to place confidence in; to credit;—v. i. To have a firm persuasion, which often approaches to certainty;—to think; to suppose.—*imp. & pp.* believed; *ppr.* believing.

Believer, (bē-lēv'gr) n. One who credits; especially, one

who believes in the Scriptures as a revelation from God;—a professor of Christian faith.

Belike, (bē-lik') adv. It is likely; probably; perhaps.

Bell, (bel) n. [A.-S. *bellan*, to bellow.] A hollow metallic vessel which gives forth a clear, ringing sound on being struck;—any thing in the form of a bell, as the cup or calyx of a flower.

Belladonna, (bel-la-don'na) n. [It. fine lady.] Deadly nightshade, employed as a cosmetic.

Belle, (bel) n. [L. *bellus*.] A young lady of superior beauty, and much admired.

Belles-lettres, (bel-let'tr) n. pl. [F.] Polite or elegant literature.

Bell-founder, (bel-found'gr) n. One who founds or casts bells.

Bell-foundry, (bel-found're) n. A place where bells are founded or cast.

Bell-hanger, (bel-hang'gr) n. One who hangs and fixes bells.

Belliose, (bel'le-kōs) a. [L. *bellicosus*.] Disposed to contention; pugnacious.

Belligerent, (bel-lij'er-ent) a. [L. *bellum*, war, and *perere*, to wage.] Waging war; disposed for war.

Belligerent, (bel-lij'er-ent) n. A nation or state carrying on war.

Bellipotent, (bel-lip'ō-tent) a. [L. *bellum*, war, and *potens*, ppr. of *posse*, to be able.] Powerful or mighty in war.

Bell-metal, (bel-met'al) n. An alloy of copper and tin—used for making bells, &c. [strife; discord]

Bellona, (bel-lō'na) n. [L.] The goddess of war;

Bellow, (bel-lō) v. i. [A.-S. *bellan*.] To make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull;—to clamour; to roar.

Bellow, (bel-lō) n. A loud outcry; roar; vociferation.

Bellows, (bel-lōs) n. sing. & pl. [A.-S. *belg*, bag, *blast-belg*, a blast-bag.] An instrument for propelling air through a tube, for various purposes.

Bell-pull or **Bell-rope**, (bel-pool) n. The handle, wire, or cord by which a bell is rung. [ring a bell]

Bell-ringer, (bel-ring'gr) n. One whose business is to ring a bell.

Bell-wether, (bel-weth'gr) n. A sheep which leads the flock, with a bell on his neck.

Belly, (bel'le) n. [A.-S. *belg*, *belig*.] That part of the body which contains the bowels; the abdomen;—the part of any thing which resembles the belly in protuberance or cavity.

Belly, (bel'le) v. i. To swell and become protuberant.

Belly-band, (bel'le-band) n. A band that encompasses the belly of a horse; a girth.

Bellyful, (bel'le-fool) n. As much as fills and satisfies; sufficiency; over-abundance.

Belly-god, (bel'le-god) n. A glutton; an epicure.

Belong, (bē-long') v. i. [Prefix *bē* and O. Eng. *lang*.] To be the property of; to be the concern or proper business of;—to be a part or quality of;—to be native to, or to have a legal residence;—*imp. & pp.* belonged; *ppr.* belonging. [one, as a quality or endowment]

Belonging, (bē-long'ing) n. That which pertains to.

Beloved, (bē-luv'd) a. Greatly loved; dear to the heart.

Below, (bē-lō) prep. [Be and *low*.] Under in place; beneath;—inferior to;—unworthy of; unbecomingly.

Below, (bē-lō) adv. In a lower place; beneath;—on the earth, as opposed to the heavens;—in hell, or the regions of the dead.

Belt, (belt) n. [A.-S. *belt*, L. *ballus*.] That which girdles a person or thing; a band or girdle;—that which resembles a girdle.

Belt, (belt) v. t. To encircle as with a belt; to encompass.—*imp. & pp.* belted; *ppr.* belting. [made]

Belting, (bel'ting) n. The material of which belts are made.

Belvedere, (bel've-dēr) n. [It. *bello*, beautiful, and *vedere*, to see.] A small structure on the top of an edifice, open to the air on one or more of its sides;—a summer-house on an eminence.



Bell.

Behire, (bê-mîr) *v. t.* To drag, encumber, or soil, in the mire.

Behman, (bê-môn) *v. t.* To express deep grief for by moaning; to lament; to bewail.—*imp. & pp. be-moaning*; *ppr. be-moaning*. (ridicule)

Behmek, (bê-mok) *v. t.* To treat with mockery; to **Beh-nut**, (bê-nut) *n.* [Par. & A. *bakmen*.] The seed or fruit of a species of *Moringa*, from which a valuable oil is extracted.

Behsh, (bêsh) *n.* [A.-S. *benc*, W. *bank*.] A long seat;—a long table at which mechanics work;—the seat where judges sit in court;—the persons who sit as judges; the court.

Behsh, (bêsh'er) *n.* One of the senior members of the inns of court;—an alderman of a corporation.

Behsh-warrant, (bêsh'wor-ant) *n.* A process issued by a court against a person guilty of contempt, or indicted for crime.

Behsh, (bêsh) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bendan*, to bind.] To crook by straining; to curve;—to turn out of the direct course;—hence, to incline;—to render submissive; to subdue;—to fasten, as one rope to another; or as a sail to its yard;—*v. i.* To be moved out of a straight line; to bow;—to be inclined with interest, or closely; to be directed;—to bow in prayer or in submission.—*imp. & pp. bended* or *bent*; *ppr. bending*.

Bend, (bênd) *n.* A turn or deflection from a straight line or direction; a curve;—a knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to an anchor.

Bendable, (bênd'abl) *a.* Capable of being bent.

Bender, (bênd'er) *n.* One who, or that which bends.

Beneath, (bê-nêth) *prep.* [A.-S. *beneodhan*, downward.] Lower in place, under;—lower in rank or excellence; unworthy of; unbecoming.

Beneath, (bê-nêth) *adv.* In a lower place;—below, as opposed to heaven, or to any superior region.

Benedict, (bên-dikt) *n.* A married man, or a man newly married.

Benedictine, (bên-dikt'in) *n.* One of an order of monks, established by St. Benedict in the 6th century.

Benediction, (bên-diktshun) *n.* [L. *bene*, well, and *dico*, to speak.] Act of blessing; act of giving praise or thanks;—prayer or invocation of good wishes;—the words of blessing;—*specifically*, the form of prayer used at the close of worship.

Benefaction, (bên-fak'shun) *n.* [L. *bene*, well, and *facere*, to do.] Act of conferring a benefit;—a benefit conferred; specially a charitable donation.

Benefactor, (bên-fak'tér) *n.* One who confers a benefit.

Benefactress, (bên-fak'tres) *n.* A woman who confers a benefit.

Benefice, (bên-fis) *n.* Literally, a benefit, advantage, or kindness;—an ecclesiastical living.

Beneficed, (bên-fist) *a.* Possessed of a benefice or church preferment.

Beneficence, (bê-nef-e-sens) *n.* The practice of doing good; active goodness, kindness, or charity.

Beneficent, (bê-nef-e-sent) *a.* Doing good; performing acts of kindness and charity; bountiful.

Beneficently, (bê-nef-e-sent-le) *adv.* In a beneficent manner.

Beneficial, (bên-fish'e-al) *a.* Conferring benefits; useful; profitable;—helpful; gainful.

Beneficially, (bên-fish'e-al-le) *adv.* In a beneficial or advantageous manner.

Beneficiary, (bên-fish'e-ar-e) *n.* One who holds a benefice, and uses its proceeds;—a fundatory or vassal;—one who is maintained by charity.

Benefit, (bên-fît) *n.* [L. *benefactum*.] An act of kindness; a favour conferred;—whatever contributes to promote prosperity, happiness, or property;—a performance at a theatre or elsewhere, the proceeds of which are given to a particular person or object.

Benefit, (bên-fît) *v. t.* To do good to; to advance in health or prosperity; to be useful to;—*v. i.* To gain

advantage; to prosper;—*imp. & pp. benefited*; *ppr. benefiting*.

Benevolence, (bê-nev'ô-lens) *n.* [L. *benevolentia*.] Disposition to do good; good will; charitableness;—an act of kindness.

Benevolent, (bê-nev'ô-lent) *a.* [L. *bene*, well, and *volens*, *ppr. of volo*, I will.] Having a disposition to do good; possessing love to mankind, and a desire to promote their prosperity and happiness; charitable.

Benevolently, (bê-nev'ô-lent-le) *adv.* In a spirit of good will; charitably. (of silk and hair)

Bengal, (bên-gal) *n.* A thin stuff for ladies' wear, made

Benight, (bê-nit') *v. t.* [Prefix *bê* and A.-S. *niht*, night.] To involve in night or darkness;—to involve in moral darkness or ignorance.

Benign, (bê-nîn) *a.* [L. *benignus*, from *bonus*, good, and *genus*, kind.] Of a kind or gentle disposition;—exhibiting or manifesting kindness, gentleness, favour, &c. (table)

Benignant, (bê-nig'nant) *a.* Kind; gracious; favour-

Benignantly, (bê-nig'nant-le) *adv.* With benignity; graciously.

Benignity, (bê-nig'n-te) *n.* Goodness of nature or disposition; kindness of heart; suavity of manner;—salubrity.

Benignly, (bê-nîn'le) *adv.* Favourably; graciously.

Benison, (bên-'sôn) *n.* Blessing; benediction.

Bent, (bênt) *n.* State of being inclined from a straight line; curvity;—leaning or bias; propensity;—particular direction or tendency.

Bent-grass, (bên't'gras) *n.* [A.-S. *beonet*.] A grass of the genus *Agrostis*;—a stalk of coarse, withered grass.

Benumb, (bê-num') *v. t.* [A.-S. *benamen*, *pp. of benumen*, to take away.] To deprive of sensation; to make torpid through cold; to stupefy;—*imp. & pp. benumbed*; *ppr. benumbing*.

Benumbedness, (bê-num'd'nes) *n.* Having no sensation to the touch; destitution of sensibility.

Benumbment, (bê-num'ment) *n.* State of being torpid or inactive. (from benzoin)

Benzoil, (bên-zô'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained

Benzoin, (bên-zô'in) *n.* [Per. *bandash*, *bandish*, terebinth resin.] Gum benjamin; a fragrant resinous substance, obtained from a tree of Sumatra, Java, &c.—used as a cosmetic, and for incense.

Benzoil, (bên-zô'l) *n.* An oily substance obtained from bituminous coal, and possessing great solvent powers.

Benzoil, (bên-zô'l) *n.* [Ger. *benzöl*, and G. *hölz*, wood.] A compound radical, consisting of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen—the base of benzoic and kindred vegetable acids.

Beplaster, (bê-plas'tér) *v. t.* To plaster over; to bedaub.

Bepraise, (bê-prâiz) *v. t.* To praise greatly or extravagantly.

Bequest, (bê-kwêrn') *v. t.* [A.-S. *bevedhan*, from prefix *be* and *vedhan*, to say.] To give or leave by will —said of personal property;—to hand down; to transmit;—*imp. & pp. bequeathed*; *ppr. bequeathing*.

Bequeather, (bê-kwêrn'er) *n.* One who bequeaths.

Bequeathment, (bê-kwêrn'ment) *n.* Act of bequeathing; a bequest.

Bequest, (bê-kwêst') *n.* Something left by will, appropriately personal property; a legacy. (scold)

Berate, (bê-râf') *v. t.* To rate or chide vehemently; to

Bereave, (bê-rêv') *v. t.* [A.-S. *beræfan*.] To make destitute; to deprive;—to take away from;—*imp. & pp. bereaved*, *berêft*; *ppr. bereaving*.

Bereavement, (bê-rêv'ment) *n.* State of being bereaved; deprivation.

Berg, (bêrg) *n.* [A.-S. *beorg*, *beork*, hill.] A large mass or mountain of ice.

Bergamot, (bêrg'a-mot) *n.* [From the town of *Bergamo*, in Italy.] A species of orange-tree, having a fruit of fine taste and odour, from the rind of which an essential oil is extracted;—the essence or perfume itself;—a pear.

Bergander, (berg'an-der) *n.* A species of duck said to burrow and breed in holes under cliffs; shell-drake.

Bergmeal, (bergmél) *n.* [Ger. *berg*, mountain, and *mehl*, meal.] An earthy substance resembling fine flour composed of the shells of infusoria.

Berlin, (berlín) *n.* A four-wheeled carriage, like a chariot, invented at Berlin, Prussia.

Bernardine, (ber'ná-dín) *n.* One of an order of monks named after St. Bernard—called *White Friars* from their official costume.

Bernouse, (ber'nóú) *n.* A loose flowing mantle.

Berry, (ber're) *n.* [A.-S. *beria*.] A pulpy and juicy fruit; the edible fruit of the rasp, currant, strawberry, &c.;—one of the eggs of a fish.

Berry, (ber're) *v. t.* To bear or produce berries.

Berth, (berth) *n.* [From the root of *bear*, like *birth*, nativity.] The place where a ship lies at anchor, or at a wharf;—a place in a ship to sleep in;—official situation or employment.

Berth, (berth) *v. t.* To give anchorage, or a place to lie at;—to allot berths to.

Beryl, (ber'il) *n.* [G. *bérullos*.] A green or bluish-green mineral of great hardness.

Bessaly, (bés'al) *n.* [Prefix *bé*, and *N. ayle*, F. *aieul*.] A great grandfather; a remote ancestor.

Bescreen, (bè-akrén) *v. t.* [Prefix *bé* and *screen*.] To cover with a screen; to conceal; to shelter.

Beseech, (bè-sèch) *v. t.* [Prefix *bé* and *seek*.] To ask or entreat with urgency; entreat; supplicate;—*imp.* & *pp.* besought; *ppr.* beseeching.

Beseechingly, (bè-sèch'ing-le) *adv.* In an entreating or importunate manner. (become; to besit.)

Besem, (bè-sém) *v. t.* To be fit for, or worthy of; to besemingly, (bè-sém'ing-le) *adv.* In a becoming manner.

Beset, (bè-sèt) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bessettan*.] To place on, in, or around;—to waylay; to blockade;—to hem in or press on all sides; encircle; embarrass;—*imp.* & *pp.* beset; *ppr.* besetting.

Besetting, (bè-sèt'ing) *a.* Habitually attending or beset.

Beshrew, (bè-shróú) *v. t.* [Prefix *bé*, and Ger. *schrauen*, to brawl.] To wish a curse to; to exorcise.

Beshrouded, (bè-shróú'ed) *a.* Covered with a shroud.

Beside, (bè-sid) *prep.* [Be and *side*, by the side.] At the side of;—aside from; out of the regular course or order; out of;—over and above; distinct from.

Besides, (bè-sidz) *adv.* More than that; over and above; moreover; in addition.

Besides, (bè-sidz) *prep.* Over and above; separate or distinct from; in addition to.

Besiege, (bè-séj) *v. t.* To lay siege to;—to surround with armed forces for the purpose of compelling to surrender;—*imp.* & *pp.* besieged; *ppr.* besieging.

Besieging, (bè-séj'ing) *a.* Surrounding a city or fortification in a hostile manner.

Besmeer, (bè-smér) *v. t.* To smear with any viscous, glutinous matter; to bedaub;—*imp.* & *pp.* besmeared; *ppr.* besmearing.

Besom, (bè-sum) *n.* [A.-S. *besma*.] A brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

Besort, (bè-sórt) *v. t.* To sort out or arrange in different classes or kinds; hence, to suit, fit, or become.

Besot, (bè-sót) *v. t.* To make sottish by drink; hence, to make dull or stupid.

Besottedly, (bè-sót'ed-le) *adv.* In a besotted manner.

Besottedness, (bè-sót'ed-ness) *n.* State of being besotted; intoxication.

Bespangle, (bè-spangl) *v. t.* To adorn with spangles;—to sprinkle with something glittering or sparkling.

Bespat, (bè-spat'ter) *v. t.* To throw dirt and water on; to foul with slanders, or calumnious reports;—*imp.* & *pp.* bespattered; *ppr.* bespattering.

Bespeak, (bè-spèk) *v. t.* To speak for, order, or engage beforehand, or for a future time;—to speak to; to address;—to betoken; to show;—*imp.* bespoke; *pp.* bespoken, bespoken; *ppr.* bespeaking.

Bespeaking, (bè-spèk'ing) *n.* Speaking for, or ordering beforehand.

Bespeckle, (bè-spèk'l) *v. t.* To mark with speckles or spots.

Bespie, (bè-spí) *v. t.* To sprinkle with spices; to season.

Bespot, (bè-spt) *v. t.* To mark with spots.

Bespread, (bè-spréd) *v. t.* To spread or cover over;—*imp.* & *pp.* bespread; *ppr.* bespreading.

Besprinkle, (bè-spríng'l) *v. t.* To sprinkle over; to scatter over;—*imp.* & *pp.* besprinkled; *ppr.* besprinkling.

Best, (best) *a. superl.* [A.-S. *besta*, contracted from *beter*, Go. *batista*.] This word has no connection in origin with good.] Having good qualities in the highest degree;—most advanced; most correct or complete.

Best, (best) *n.* Utmost; highest endeavour.

Best, (best) *adv.* In the highest degree; beyond all other;—to the most advantage; with the most success, profit or propriety. [colour.]

Bestain, (bè-stán) *v. t.* To mark with stains; to dis-

Bestead, (bè-stéd) *v. t.* To be in the stead or place of; hence, to place, dispose, or circumstance; to assist; to serve;—*imp.* & *pp.* bestead.

Bestial, (best'e-al) *a.* [L. *bestia*, beast.] Belonging to a beast, or to the class of beasts;—having the qualities of a beast; brutish; beastly.

Bestiality, (best'e-al'e-ty) *n.* The quality of a beast; brutism;—unnatural connection with a beast.

Bestialize, (best'e-al-iz) *v. t.* To make bestial, or like a beast. [manner.]

Bestially, (best'e-al-le) *adv.* In a brutal or inhuman

Bestick, (bè-stíck) *v. t.* To stick over, as with sharp points;—*imp.* & *pp.* bestuck; *ppr.* besticking.

Bestir, (bè-str) *v. t.* To put into brisk or vigorous action;—*imp.* & *pp.* bestirred; *ppr.* bestirring.

Bestow, (bè-stó) *v. t.* [Prefix *bé* and A.-S. *stow*, a fixed mansion.] To lay up in store; to deposit for safe keeping;—to make use of; to apply;—to give, confer, or impart;—*imp.* & *pp.* bestowed; *ppr.* bestowing.

Bestowal, (bè-stó'al) *n.* Act of bestowing; disposal.

Bestowment, (bè-stó'mént) *n.* The act of giving gratuitously;—donation.

Bestraddle, (bè-strad'dl) *v. t.* To bestride.

Bestraught, (bè-straw't) *a.* [Prefix *bé* and *strawght*.] Out of one's senses; distracted; demented.

Bestrew, (bè-stró) *v. t.* To scatter over; to besprinkle; to strow;—*imp.* bestrewed; *pp.* bestrewed, bestrown; *ppr.* bestrewing.

Bestride, (bè-stríd) *v. t.* To stride over; to stand or sit with anything between the legs, or with the legs extended across;—*imp.* bestrid or bestrode; *pp.* bestrid, bestridden; *ppr.* bestriding. [homes.]

Bestud, (bè-stud) *v. t.* To set or adorn with studs or

Bet, (bet) *n.* [A.-S. *bed*, pledge.] A chance, stake, or wager;—that which is staked or pledged in a contest.

Bet, (bet) *v. t.* To lay a bet; to stake or pledge upon the event of a contest; to wager;—*imp.* & *pp.* betted; *ppr.* betting.

Betake, (bè-ták) *v. t.* To have recourse to; to apply; to resort;—*imp.* betook; *pp.* betaken; *ppr.* betaking.

Betoken, (bè-tóken) *v. t.* To bring forth; to shed; to permit; to suffer.

Betel, (bè-tel) *n.* [Malabar, *betla-codi*.] A species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed by the inhabitants of the East Indies.

Betel-nut, (bè-tel-nut) *n.* The nut of the areca palm.

Bethel, (bè-thel) *n.* [H. *bèth-el*, house of God.] A house of worship for seamen.

Bethink, (bè-thíngk) *v. t.* To call to mind; to recall;—*v. t.* To have in remembrance; to consider;—*imp.* & *pp.* bethought; *ppr.* bethinking.

Bethlehem, (bèth'le-hem) *n.* A village of Judea, six miles from Jerusalem, the place of our Saviour's

birth;—a hospital for lunatics:—corrupted to *Bedlam*.

Bethral, (bē-thrawl) v. t. To enslave; to subject.

Betide, (bē-tid) v. t. [*Be* and *tide*; A.-S. *tidan*, to happen.] To happen to; to befall: to come to:—v. t. To come to pass; to happen:—imp. *betid* or *betided*; pp. *betid*; ppr. *betiding*.

Betimes, (bē-timr) adv. [*Be* and *time*; that is, by the proper time.] In good season or time; seasonably:—in a short time; soon.

Betoken, (bē-tōkn) v. t. To signify by some visible object; to denote:—to foreshow by present signs; to preme:—imp. & pp. *betokened*; ppr. *betokening*.

Betony, (bē-tō-ne) n. [*L. betonica*.] A plant used to dye wool of a fine dark-yellow colour.

Betoss, (bē-tor) v. t. To shake violently; to agitate.

Betray, (bē-trā) v. t. [*From be* and *F. trahir*, from *L. trahere*, to give up.] To give up treacherously or faithlessly:—to violate the confidence of; to deceive by treachery:—to disclose or discover a secret:—to mislead or expose to injury:—imp. & pp. *betrayed*; ppr. *betraying*.

Betrayal, (bē-trā'al) n. Act of betraying; breach of *Betrayal*, (bē-trim) v. t. To deck; to adorn; to embellish.

Betrot, (bē-trōtr) v. t. [*Be* and *troth*, i. e., *truth*.] To contract to any one, in order to a future marriage.

Betrothal, (bē-trōtr'al) n. Act of betrothing.

Betrothment, (bē-trōtr'ment) n. A mutual engagement between two parties for a future marriage between them; espousals.

Entrust, (bē-trust) v. t. To confide; to entrust.

Better, (bē-ter) a., comp. of good. [*A.-S. betera*, *Go. betara*, from *bata*, good.] Having good qualities in a greater degree than another;—preferable in rank, value, use, fitness, acceptableness, or other respect;—improved in health.

Better, (bē-ter) n. Advantage or superiority;—improvement; greater excellence;—usually pl. superiors; those who have a claim to precedence.

Better, (bē-ter) adv., comp. of well. In a superior or more excellent manner;—more correctly;—in a higher or greater degree; more.

Better, (bē-ter) v. t. To increase the good qualities of:—improve:—imp. & pp. *bettered*; ppr. *bettering*.

Betwixtment, (bē-twik'tment) n. A making better.

Betwixt, (bē-ter) n. One who betwixt or lays a wager.

Between, (bē-twēn) prep. [*From prefix be* and *twēn*, to Eng. *by*, and *twain*, two.] In the space that separates two persons or things; in an intermediate position: from one to another; belonging in common to two; shared by two; having mutual relation to two or more; noting the difference or discrepancy of one thing from another.

Betwixt, (bē-twik't) prep. [*From prefix be* and *twēn*, to Eng. *by*, and *twain*, two.] In the intermediate space of; between.

Bevel, (bē-vēl) n. [*F. beveau*, *Sp. bisvel*.] A slant of a surface at an angle greater or less than a right angle:—an instrument of two limbs, called the blade and the stock, jointed together by a pivot, for adjusting the surfaces of work to the same inclination.

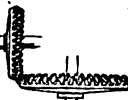


Bevel

Bevel, (bē-vēl) a. Having the form of a bevel; slanting.

Bevel, (bē-vēl) v. t. To cut to a bevel angle:—v. t. To slant or incline off to a bevel angle:—imp. & pp. *bevelled*; ppr. *beveling*.

Bevel-gear, (bē-vēl-gēr) n. A species of wheel-work, in which the axis, or shaft of the leader or driver, forms an angle with the axis, or shaft of the follower, or wheel driven.



Bevel-gear.

Beveling, (bē-vēl-ing) n. Hewing of timber to the proper or desired curve.

Beverage, (bē-vēr-āj) n. [*L. bibere*, to drink.] Liquor for drinking.

Bevy, (bē-vē) n. [Probably from Arm. *beva*, life.] A flock of birds, especially quails;—a company; an assembly or collection of persons, especially ladies.

Bewail, (bē-wāl) v. t. To express deep sorrow for, as by wailing; to grieve for; to lament:—v. t. To express grief or sorrow:—imp. & pp. *bewailed*; ppr. *bewailing*.

Beware, (bē-wār) v. i. [*Be* and *ware*.] To guard one's self;—to take care; to take heed—now restricted in use to the imperative mood.

Bewilder, (bē-wil'dēr) v. t. [*Be* and *wild*.] To lead into perplexity or confusion; to confound for want of a direct road:—imp. & pp. *bewildered*; ppr. *bewildering*.

Bewilderment, (bē-wil'dēr-ment) n. State of being bewildered.

Bewitch, (bē-wich) v. t. [*Prefix be* and A.-S. *wiglere*, enchanter.] To charm or fascinate;—to please to such a degree as to take away the power of resistance;—to affect by witchcraft or sorcery:—imp. & pp. *bewitched*; ppr. *bewitching*.

Bewitchingly, (bē-wich'ing-le) adv. In a fascinating manner.

Bewitchment, (bē-wich'ment) n. Power of charming; fascination.

Bewray, (bē-rā) v. t. [*Prefix be* and A.-S. *wregean*, *wregean*, to accuse.] To disclose perfidiously; to betray:—imp. & pp. *bewrayed*; ppr. *bewraying*.

Bey, (bē) n. A governor of a town or district in the Turkish dominions:—the same as *beg*.

Beyond, (bē-yōnd) prep. [*A.-S. be and geond*, yonder.] On the further side of:—before, in place or time;—out of reach of; further than; past;—in a degree exceeding or surpassing.

Beyond, (bē-yōnd) adv. At a distance; yonder.

Besant, (bē-sant) n. A gold coin, first made at Byzantium, worth about nine shillings.

Besantier, (bē-sant'ēr) n. [*L. bis*, twice, and Eng. *antler*.] The second antler of a stag.

Besal, (bēz) n. [*C. besal*, limits.] The part of a ring which encompasses and fastens the stone.

Besoor, (bē-sōr) n. [*Per. bād-sahr*, from *bād*, wind, and *sahr*, poison.] A calculus concretion found in the stomach of certain ruminant animals.

Bias, (bī-as) n. [*F. biais*, Catalan, *bias*, slope.] A weight on the side of a bowl which turns it from a straight line;—a leaning of the mind; propensity toward an object;—a wedge-shaped piece of cloth taken out of a garment to diminish its circumference; inclination; propensity.

Bias, (bī-as) adv. In a slanting manner; crosswise.

Bias, (bī-as) v. t. To incline to one side; to give a particular direction to; to prejudice; to prepossess:—imp. & pp. *biased*; ppr. *biasing*.

Biaxial, (bī-aks'al) a. [*L. bis*, twice, and *axis*.] Having two axes.

Bib, (bīb) n. [*L. bibere*, to drink.] A small piece of cloth worn by children over the breast.

Bibacious, (bī-bā-shē-us) a. [*L. bibax*, from *bibere*, to drink.] Addicted to drinking.

Bibacis, (bī-bā'sik) a. Capable of combining with two parts or equivalents of a base; or containing two equivalents of a base to one equivalent of acid.

Bibber, (bīb'ēr) n. A man given to drinking; a tippler.

Bible, (bīb'l) n. [*G. biblos*, book.] THE BOOK, by way of eminence; the volume that contains the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.

Bible-society, (bīb'l-sō-si-ē-tē) n. A society for the distribution of the Bible throughout the world.

Biblical, (bīb'lik-al) a. Pertaining to the Bible, or to the sacred writings.

Bibliographer, (bīb-le-ō-grā-fēr) n. [*G. biblion*, book, and *graphein*, to write.] One who compiles the history of books, &c.;—one versed in literary history; a transcriber.

Bibliographical, (bīb-le-ō-grā-fik-al) a. Pertaining to Bibliography, (bīb-le-ō-grā-fē) n. A history or description of books and manuscripts.

Bibliolatory, (bīb-le-ō-lā-tre) n. [*G. biblion*, and *latreia*,

worship.] Homage paid to books, especially to the Bible.

Bibliolite, (bib'lē-ō-lit) *n.* [*G. biblion and lithos, stone.*] Bookstone: a schistous stone with figures, like leaves, between the laminae.

Bibliomancy, (bib-le-om'an-se) *n.* [*G. biblion and manteia, divination.*] Divination performed by selecting passages of Scripture at hazard.

Bibliomania, (bib-le-ō-mā'ne-a) *n.* [*G. biblion and mania, madness.*] A rage for possessing rare and curious books.

Bibliomaniac, (bib-le-ō-mā'ne-ak) *n.* One who has a rage for books, especially such as are curious and rare.

Bibliopoe, (bib-le-ō'pā-je) *n.* [*G. biblion and pōiein, to make fast.*] The art of binding books.

Bibliophilist, (bib-le-ō-fil-ist) *n.* [*G. biblion and philein, to love.*] One who loves books.

Bibliophobia, (bib-le-ō-fō'bē-a) *n.* [*G. biblion and phobein, to fear.*] A dread of books.

Bibliopoli, (bib-le-ō-pol-ist) *n.* [*G. biblion and pōiein, to sell.*] A bookseller; one who deals in books.

Bibliothecal, (bib-le-ō-thē-kal) *a.* [*G. biblion, book, and thēkē, case.*] Belonging to a library.

Biblist, (bib'list) *n.* One who makes the Scriptures the sole rule of faith;—a biblical scholar; one conversant with the Bible.

Bibulous, (bib'ū-lus) *a.* [*L. bibulus, from bibere, to drink.*] Having the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture; spongy; porous.

Biocapsular, (bi-kap'sū-lēr) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and Eng. capsular.*] Having two capsules, containing seeds, to each flower.

Bicarbonate, (bi-kār-bon-āt) *n.* [*L. bis, twice, and Eng. carbonate.*] Supercarbonate: a carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonate acid to one of base.

Bice, (bis) *n.* [*F. & Fr. bis, It. bicipi, light-gray, tawny.*] A pale blue colour, prepared from the native blue carbonate of copper, or from smalt.

Bicephalous, (bi-sef-a-lus) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and G. kēphalē, head.*] Having two heads.

Bichromate, (bi-kro-māt) *a.* Having two parts of chromic acid to one of the base.

Bicipital, (bi-sip'it-al) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and caput, head.*] Having two heads; double-headed;—dividing into two parts.

Bicker, (bik'ēr) *v. i.* [*W. biera, conflict.*] To skirmish;—especially, to contend in words or petulant altercation;—to move quickly; to be tremulous, like flame or water;—*imp. & pp. bickering; ppr. bickering.*

Bicker, (bik'ēr) *n.* A wooden bowl or dish.

Bickern, (bik'ern) *n.* An iron instrument ending in a point or beak. [*colour.*] Of two colours.

Bicoloured, (bi-kul'erd) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and color.*]

Bicornuous, (bi-korn'ūs) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and cornu, horn.*] Having two horns or antlers; crescent-like.

Bicorporal, (bi-kor-pō-rāl) *a.* Having two bodies.

Bicorporate, (bi-kor-pō-rāt) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and corpus, body.*] Double-bodied.

Bicrural, (bi-kro'ū-rāl) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and Eng. crural.*] Having two legs.

Bicuspid, (bi-kus'pid) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and cuspis, point.*] Having two points or fangs.

Bid, (bid) *v. t.* [*A.-S. biddan, to ask.*] To ask or request;—to order or direct;—to invite;—to offer a price;—to give greeting, farewell, threat, &c.;—*imp. bid or bade; pp. bid, bidden; ppr. bidding.*

Bid, (bid) *n.* An offer of a price, especially at auctions.

Bidding, (bid'ing) *n.* Invitation; command; order.

Biddy, (bid'e) *n.* A fowl; a chicken;—a diminutive of *Bridget*; a servant-girl.

Bide, (bid) *v. i.* [*A.-S. bīdan.*] To dwell permanently; to inhabit;—*v. t.* To endure; to suffer;—to wait for.

Bident, (bi'dent) *n.* [*L. bis, twice, and dens, tooth.*] An instrument with two prongs. [*like processes.*]

Bidental, (bi-dent'al) *a.* Having two teeth, or tooth-

Bidet, (be-dot) *n.* [*Gael. bideach.*] A small horse; a

pony for carrying baggage;—an article of bedroom furniture.

Biennial, (bi-en'ne-al) *a.* [*L. biennum, a space of two years.*] Happening, or taking place, once in two years;—continuing for two years, and then perishing, as certain plants.

Biennial, (bi-en'ne-al) *n.* A plant that lasts for two years, and then perishes.

Biennially, (bi-en'ne-al-le) *adv.* Once in two years; at the return of two years.

Bier, (bēr) *n.* [*From the same root as bear.*] A frame of wood for conveying the dead to the grave.

Biestings, (best'ings) *n. pl.* [*A.-S. beost.*] The first milk given by a cow after calving;—also *Beestings*.

Bifacial, (bi-fā'she-al) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and facies, face.*] Having the opposite surfaces alike.

Bifarious, (bi-fā're-us) *a.* [*L. bifarius, from bis, twice, and fari, to speak.*] Twofold; in two rows;—pointing two ways. [*diverse manner.*]

Bifariously, (bi-fā're-us-le) *adv.* In a two-fold or Biferous, (bi-fēr-us) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and ferre, to bear.*] Bearing fruit twice a year.

Bifidate, (bi-fid-āt) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and Andere, to split.*] Two-cleft; opening with a cleft.

Bifilar, (bi-fēr-er) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and filum, thread.*] Two-threaded. [*bloom.*] Bearing two flowers.

Biflorous, (bi-flo'rus) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and florere, to bloom.*]

Bifoliate, (bi-fō'le-āt) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and Eng. foliate.*] Having two leaves.

Biforate, (bi-fō-rāt) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and forare, to bore.*] Having two perforations.

Biform, (bi'form) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and forma, shape.*] Having two bodies, or shapes.

Biformity, (bi-form'e-ty) *n.* A double form.

Bifronted, (bi-frunt-ed) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and Eng. fronted.*] Having two fronts.

Bifurcated, (bi-fur-kāt-ed) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and furca, fork.*] Forked; divided into two branches.

Bifurcation, (bi-fur-kā-shun) *n.* A forking, or division into two branches.

Big, (big) *a.* [*W. baich, burden.*] Bulky or huge in size or magnitude;—great with young; hence, figuratively, pregnant with something portentous; ready to produce;—having greatness, importance, distension, &c., whether in a good or bad sense. [*bigamy.*]

Bigamist, (big-a-mist) *n.* One who has committed Bigamy, (big-a-me) *n.* [*L. bis, twice, and G. gamos, marriage.*] The crime of having two wives or husbands at one time.

Bigaroon, (big-a-roón) *n.* The large white-heart cherry.

Biggin, (big'gin) *n.* [*F. béguin, a linen cap.*] A child's cap or hood. [*O. Eng. bigu, to build.*] A building;—a small wooden vessel;—a strainer or percolator.

Right, (bit) *n.* [*From G. biagan, to bend, A.-S. bogan, a bending.*] A bend in the sea-coast, forming an open bay;—the double part of a rope when folded; a round or coil any where except at the end.

Bigly, (big'le) *adv.* In a swelling, blustering manner.

Bigness, (big'nes) *n.* Bulk; size; largeness of dimensions or capacity.

Bigot, (big'ut) *n.* [*F.*] One obstinately and unreasonably wedded to a particular religious creed, opinion, practice, or ritual.

Bigoted, (big'ut-ed) *a.* Obstinately devoted to a system or party, and illiberal toward others.

Bigotry, (big'ut-re) *n.* Perverse or blind attachment to a particular creed, or to certain tenets; excessive prejudice;—the practice or tenets of a bigot.

Big-wig, (big'wig) *n.* A person of consequence.

Bijou, (be-zhōō) *n.* [*F.*] A little box;—a jewel or trinket. [*jewelry, trinkets, &c.*]

Bijoutry, (be-zhōō'tre) *n.* Small articles of vertu.

Bijugate, (bi-jū'gāt) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and jugare, to join.*] Having two pairs, as of leaflets.

Bilabiate, (bi-lib'e-āt) *a.* [*L. bis, twice, and Eng. labiate.*] Having two lips, as the corols of flowers.

Bilateral, (bi-lat'-er-al) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *Eng. lateral*.] Having two sides; pertaining to the two sides of a central organ or axis.

Blberry, (bil'-ber-er) *n.* [Corrupted from *blueberry*.] A shrub of the whortleberry family;—the fruit or berry, which has a blue colour.

Bilbo, (bil'-bō) *n.* [From *Bilboa*, in Spain, where they were fabricated.] A rapier or sword;—*pl. bilboes*, bars of iron, with shackles sliding along them, and bolts at the end, to confine the feet of prisoners.

Bile, (bil) *n.* [*L. bilis*.] A yellow, greenish, bitter, viscid fluid secreted by the liver.

Bile-duct, (bil'dukt) *n.* [*Bile* and *L. ductus*.] A vessel to convey bile; the hepatic duct and its branches.

Bilge, (bilj) *n.* [A different orthography of *bulge*.] The protruberant part of a cask;—the broadest and flattest part of a ship's bottom.

Bilge, (bilj) *v. t.* To suffer a fracture in the bilge; to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge;—*imp. & pp. bilged*; *ppr. bilging*.

Bilge-water, (bil'gaw-ter) *n.* Water which enters a ship, and lies upon her bottom. [*the bilge*.]

Biliary, (bil'yar-er) *a.* Pertaining to the bile; conveying Bilingual, (bi-ling'wal) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *lingua*, tongue.] Having two tongues, or speaking two languages.

Bilious, (bil'yus) *a.* [*L. bilis*, the bile.] Pertaining to the bile; disordered in respect of bile;—having an excess of bile; choleric.

Bilateral, (bi-lat'-er-al) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *littera*, letter.] Consisting of two letters.

Bilk, (bil'k) *v. t.* [*Go. bilaskan*, prefix *bi*, and *laskan*, to leap.] To disappoint, deceive, or defraud, by non-fulfilment of engagement;—*imp. & pp. bilked*; *ppr. bilking*. [*a fowl*.]

Bill, (bil) *n.* [*A.-S. bile*, *Ir. & Gael. bil*.] The beak of **Bill**, (bil) *n.* [*A.-S. bill*, *bil*; *Skr. bhil*, to split, O. H. Ger. *billan*.] A hook-shaped cutting instrument, fitted with a handle;—an ancient battle-axe, consisting of a broad, hook-shaped blade, a short pike at the back and another at the summit, and a long staff;—a masthead;—the point of the fluke of an anchor.

Bill, (bil) *n.* [*N.F. bile*, a label, *F. billet*, a note, *L. billa*.] A note or written document;—a note of charges; an account;—a statement of goods sold, work done, service rendered with annexed prices;—a public notice or advertisement;—a measure projected, and proposed to become law;—a written declaration or charge of injury, injustice, or crime; a written obligation to pay money, under the hand, or seal of the grantor. [*doves*; to caress in fondness.

Bill, (bil) *v. i.* [From *bill*, a beak.] To join bills, as **Bill-book**, (bil'book) *n.* A book in which a person keeps an account of his notes, bills of exchange, and the like. **Bill-breaker**, (bil-brök'er) *n.* One who negotiates the discount of bills.

Billet, (bil'et) *n.* [*F. billet*.] A small paper or note in writing; a short letter;—a ticket from a public officer directing soldiers at what house to lodge.

Billet, (bil'et) *n.* [*F. bille*, log.] A small stick of wood;—an ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.

Billet, (bil'et) *v. t.* To direct, by a ticket or note; to quarter or lodge soldiers in private houses;—*imp. & pp. billeted*; *ppr. billeting*.

Billet-doux, (bil'e-dōv) *n.* [*F. billet*, note, and *doux*, sweet.] A love-note or letter. [*to soldiers*.]

Billet-master, (bil'et-mas-ter) *n.* He who issues billets **Bill-hook**, (bil'hook) *n.* A small hatchet with curved edge.

Billiards, (bil'yards) *n. pl.* [*F. billard*, from *bille*, ball.] A game played with ivory balls and cues or maces, on a rectangular table, with pockets at the sides and ends.

Billinggate, (bil'ingz-gat) *n.* A fish market in London, notorious for foul language; hence, foul or profane language; ribaldry.

Billion, (bil'yun) *n.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *mille*, *F. million*, a million.] According to the French method of numeration, a thousand millions, or 1,000,000,000; according to the English method, a million of millions, or 1,000,000,000,000. [*axe*.]

Billman, (bil'man) *n.* One who uses a bill or hooked **Billow**, (bil'ō) *n.* [*Ger. bulge*, from *belgen*, to swell.] A great wave or surge of the sea, occasioned by violent wind.

Billow, (bil'ō) *v. i.* To swell; to roll in large waves;—*ppr. billowing*; *ppr. billowing*. [*waves*.]

Billowy, (bil'ō-e) *a.* Swelling, or swelled into large **Bill-sticker**, (bil'stik'er) *n.* One who posts up bills, or placards, in public places.

Bilobed, (bil'ōbd) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *G. lobos*.] Divided into two lobes.

Bilocular, (bi-lok'ū-lar) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *locus*, place.] Divided into, or containing, two cells.

Bimana, (bi-mā'na) *n.* Applied to the highest order of Mammalia, of which man is the sole genus.

Bimanous, (bi-mā'nus) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *manus*, hand.] Having two hands.

Bimedial, (bi-mē'dē-al) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *Eng. medial*.] When two lines commensurable only in power (as the side and diagonal of a square) are added together, and the sum is incommensurable in respect to either, the sum is called by Euclid a bimedral line.

Bimemal, (bi-men'al) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *mensis*, a month.] Occurring once in two months.

Bin, (bin) *n.* [*A.-S. bin*, crib, *W. benn*, cart.] A box or inclosed place, used as a repository, as, *corn-bin*; an open receptacle in a cellar for wine bottles.

Binary, (bi'nā-re) *a.* [*L. bini*, two by two.] Compounded of two; double.

Binate, (bi'nāt) *a.* [*L. binatus*.] Being double or in couples; growing in pairs; dual.

Bind, (bind) *v. t.* [*A.-S. bindan*, *Skr. bandh*.] To tie together, or confine with a cord, ligature, chain, &c.;—to confine, or hold by physical force;—to constrain or oblige by promise, vow, or other moral influence;—to restrain from customary or natural action;—to strengthen by a band or border;—to sew or fasten together, and inclose in a cover;—to place under legal obligation to serve;—*v. i.* To contract; to grow hard or stiff;—to be restrained from motion, or from customary or natural action;—to be obligatory;—*imp. bound*; *pp. bound*; *ppr. binding*.

Bind, (bind) *n.* A stalk of hops, so called from its winding round a pole or tree, or being bound to it.

Binder, (bind'er) *n.* A person who binds; one whose trade is to bind, as books or sheaves;—any thing that binds; a bandage. [*obligatory*.]

Binding, (bind'ing) *a.* Having power to bind or oblige; **Binding**, (bind'ing) *n.* Act of fastening with a band;—any thing that binds, as a bandage, the cover of a book, or something used to secure the edge of cloth from ravelling. [*of the genus Convolvulus*.]

Bind-weed, (bind'wēd) *n.* A plant of different species, **Binnacle**, (bin'a-kl) *n.* [*L. habitaculum*, from *habitare*, to dwell.] A box containing the compass of a ship, and a light to show it at night.

Binoale, (bin-o-kl) *n.* [*L. bini*, two and two, and *oculus*, eye.] A telescope fitted with two tubes joining.

Binoocular, (bi-nok'ū-lar) *a.* Having two eyes;—with, or pertaining to, both eyes;—adapted to the use of both eyes.

Binomial, (bi-nō'mē-al) *n.* [*L. bis*, twice, and *nomen*, name.] An expression consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus or minus; as, *a + b*, or *7 - 3*. [*pertaining to binomials*.]

Binomial, (bi-nō'mē-al) *a.* Consisting of two terms;—



Biographer, (bi-og'ra-fer) *n.* One who writes the life of a particular person;—a writer of the lives of men. [containing biography.]

Biographical, (bi-og'ra-fik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or Biographically, (bi-og'ra-fik-al-e) *adv.* In the manner of a biography.

Biography, (bi-og'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *bios*, life, and *graphein*, to write.] The history of the life and character of a particular person;—biographical writings in general.

Biological, (bi-og'loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to biology.

Biology, (bi-ol-oj-e) *n.* [G. *bios*, life, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of life—analogue to physiology;—a theory that there is in the human frame a life-force, magnetic and sympathetic, by the use of which one man can move and control the mind and actions of another.

Biparous, (bi-par-us) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bipartient, (bi-parsh-ent) *n.* A number that divides another into equal parts.

Bipartite, (bi-part'il) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *partilis*, divisible.] Capable of being divided into two parts.

Bipartite, (bi-part'it) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *partire*, to divide.] Having two correspondent parts, as a legal contract, one for each party;—divided into two parts, as a leaf. [two parts.]

Bipartition, (bi-par-tish'un) *n.* Act of dividing into Biped, (bi-ped) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *pes*, foot.] An animal having two feet, as man. [of two feet.]

Bipedal, (bi-ped'al) *a.* Having two feet, or the length Bipennated, (bi-pen'at-ed) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pennate*.] Having two wings.

Bipetalous, (bi-pet'al-us) *a.* [L. *bis* twice, and Eng. *petalous*.] Having two flower-leaves or petals.

Pinnate, (bi-pin'at) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *pinnate*.] Twice pinnate, or having leaves on each side of the petiole.

Biplicate, (bi-plic-kat) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *plicare*, to fold.] Twice folded together.

Bipunctual, (bi-pungkt'u-al) *a.* Having two points.

Biquadrate, (bi-kwod'rät) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *quadrate*.] The fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

Biquadratic, (bi-kwod-rät'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the biquadrate, or fourth power.

Birch, (berch) *n.* [A.-S. *birce*.] A tree of several species. The small twigs were used for rods in schools.

Birch, (berch) *v. t.* To beat with birch rods; to punish.

Birchens, (berch'n) *a.* Made of birch; consisting of birch.

Bird, (berd) *n.* [A.-S. *bird*, young, Eng. *breed*.] Properly, a chicken; the young of a fowl; a two-legged, feathered, flying animal, oviparous and vertebrate.

Bird-cage, (berd'kaj) *n.* A cage for keeping birds confined.

Bird-cawl, (berd'kaw'l) *n.* A little stick cleft at one end, in which is put a leaf for imitating the cry of birds;—a short metal cylinder, having a circular plate with a small aperture in the centre—used to decoy birds. [catch birds; a fowler.]

Bird-catcher, (berd-kach'er) *n.* One whose trade is to Bird-lime, (berd'lim) *n.* A viscid substance used to catch birds.

Bird-of-paradise, (berd-ov-par'a-dia) *n.* A perching bird of several species, found in New Guinea.

Bird's-eye, (berd's-eye) *a.* Seen at a glance, or from a distance;—hence, general; not entering into details.

Bird's-nest, (berd's-nest) *n.* The nest in which a bird lays eggs;—in China, the nest of the swallow; a table delicacy.

Birr, (bir) *v. t.* [A.-S. *birre*.] To make a whirling noise, as a machine in motion. Scot. *bird*.



Bird-of-paradise.

Birth, (berth) *n.* [A.-S. *beorð*, *beoran*, to bear.] Act of coming into life, or of being born;—lineage; extraction;—natural state or position;—act of bringing forth;—that which is born, animal or vegetable;—origin; beginning.

Birthday, (berth'dä) *n.* The day in which any person is born;—the anniversary of one's birth.

Birthmark, (berth'mark) *n.* Some peculiar mark or blemish on the body at birth.

Birthplace, (berth'pläs) *n.* The place where a person is born; place of origin.

Birtheright, (berth'rit) *n.* Any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth.

Bis or **Bi**, (bis) [L.] A frequent prefix denoting two-fold or double; in music, a repetition of the passage.

Biscuit, (bis'kit) *n.* [F. prefix *bis* and *cuit*, from L. *coquere*, to cook.] A kind of unfermented bread baked hard;—earthen ware or porcelain which has undergone baking, before glazing;—sometimes *biakut*.

Bisect, (bi-sekt) *v. t.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *secare*, to cut.] To cut or divide into two parts;—to divide into two equal parts:—*imp. & pp.* bisected; *ppr.* bisecting.

Bisection, (bi-sek'shun) *n.* Division into two parts.

Bisegment, (bi-segment) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *segment*.] One of the parts of a line, or other magnitude, divided into two equal parts.

Bishop, (bish'up) *n.* [A.-S. *biscop*, G. *epi*, over, and *skopos*, to view.] An overseer; one who has a pastoral charge;—a superintendent; one who oversees a number of charges;—the highest of the three ministerial orders in the Anglican Church; a prelate;—the spiritual head, in a particular sphere;—the head of the Romish Church.

Bishop, (bish'up) *n.* A mixture of wine, oranges, and sugar;—an article of a lady's dress.

Bishop, (bish'up) *v. t.* To confirm; to admit solemnly into the church.

Bishopric, (bish'up-rik) *n.* A diocese; the district over which the jurisdiction of a bishop extends;—office of bishop.

Bismuth, (bis'muth) *n.* [Ger. *bismuth*.] A metal of a reddish-white colour, crystallizing in rhombodromes, which look nearly like cubes. It is somewhat harder than lead, and rather brittle. Specific gravity, 8.

Bismuthal, (bi-smuth'al) *a.* Consisting of bismuth, or containing it.

Bismuth-glance, (bis'muth-glans) *n.* An ore of bismuth, composed of sulphur and bismuth;—often *Bismuthine*.

Bison, (bi'zun) *n.* [G. *bisöa*.] A quadruped inhabiting the interior of North America, especially about the Rocky Mountains. Popularly called, but slightly differing from, the *buffalo*.

Bisextile, (bis-seks'til) *n.* [L. *bissextilis*.] Leap year; every fourth year, in which a day is added to the month of February.

Bisextile, (bis-seks'til) *a.* Pertaining to leap year.

Bister, (bis'ter) *n.* [F. *bistrie*, Ger. *bister*, frowning.] A dark-brown pigment extracted from the soot of wood.

Bistort, (bis'tort) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *torquere*, to twist.] A plant, in popular language called *snake-weed*.

Bistoury, (bis'ti-re, bis-tow're) *n.* [From *Pistoria*, now *Pistoja*, in Tuscany, where it was first manufactured.] A surgical instrument for making incisions.

Bisulcate, (bi-sul'kat) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice, and Eng. *sulcate*.] Two-furrowed;—cloven-footed, as swine or oxen.

Bisulphate, (bi-sul'fat) *n.* [L. *bis* and Eng. *sulphate*.] A sulphate having two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base.

Bit, (bit) *n.* [A.-S. *bate*, from *bittan*, to bite.] The



Aquadruped inhabiting

American Bison.

iron mouth-piece of a bridle, to which the reins are fastened.

Bit, (bit) *v. t.* To put a bit in the mouth of a horse:—*imp. & pp.* bitted; *ppr.* biting.

Bit, (bit) *n.* [A.-S. *bite.*] A mouthful; a morsel; a mite;—a small coin;—a small instrument for boring;—the edge of a carpenter's plane.

Bitch, (bitch) *n.* [A.-S. *bicca.*] The female of the canine kind, as of the dog, wolf, and fox;—a name of reproach for a woman.

Bite, (bit) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bitan.*] To crush or seize with the teeth;—to pinch with cold; to cut sharply; to take hold of and adhere to; to eat into or corrode; to hurt with reproach or sarcasm:—*imp. & pp.* bit, bitten; *ppr.* biting.

Bite, (bit) *n.* Act of seizing with the teeth;—the wound made by the teeth;—a morsel;—the purchase of a tool;—a cheat; a trick;—a sharper; one who cheats.

Biting, (biting) *a.* Sharp; severe; caustic.

Biting-in, (biting-in) *n.* The process of corroding metallic plates by means of an acid.

Bitingly, (biting-le) *adv.* In a cutting or sarcastic manner.

Bit, (bit) *v. t.* To put round the bit.

Bitcase, (bit'sa-kl) *n.* The box for the compass on board a ship.

Bitter, (bit'ter) *a.* [A.-S. *biter.*] Having a peculiar, acrid, biting taste, like wormwood;—causing pain or smart to the sense of feeling, or pain or distress to the mind;—characterized by sharpness, severity, or cruelty;—mournful; distressing.

Bitter, (bit'ter) *n.* A turn of the cable which is round the bit.

Bitter-almond, (bit'ter-a-mund) *n.* A plant and its fruit.

Bitter-earth, (bit'ter-erth) *n.* Talc earth; calcined magnesia.

Bitterish, (bit'ter-ish) *a.* Slightly bitter.

Bitterly, (bit'ter-le) *adv.* In a bitter manner; severely; angrily.

Bittern, (bit'tern) *n.* [Eng. *bittor*, F. *butor*.] A wading-bird of Europe, related to the heron family. It makes a singular noise, which has been thought to resemble the lowing of a bull.

Bittern, (bit'tern) *n.* The brine which remains in salt works after the salt is concreted;—a very bitter compound of quassia, cocculus indicus, &c.

Bitterness, (bit'ter-ness) *n.* State or quality of being bitter;—extreme hatred or enmity;—deep sorrow or distress.

Bitters, (bit'ters) *n. pl.* A liquor, generally spirituous, in which bitter herbs or roots have been steeped.

Bitter-spar, (bit'ter-spar) *n.* A sparry mineral, consisting of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia.

Bitter-sweet, (bit'ter-swēt) *n.* A slender, climbing plant, whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste.

Bit, (bite) *n. pl.* [From the same root as *bite*.] A frame of two strong pieces of timber on which to fasten the cables, when the ship rides at anchor.

Bitumen, (be-tā-men) *n.* [L.] Mineral pitch, a substance having a pitch-like odour, and burning readily with a bright flame, without any residue.

Bituminous, (be-tā'min-ūs) *v. t.* To impregnate with bitumen:—*imp. & pp.* bituminated; *ppr.* bituminating.

Bituminize, (be-tā'min-iz) *v. t.* To form into, or impregnate with, bitumen:—*imp. & pp.* bituminized; *ppr.* bituminizing.

Bituminous, (be-tā'min-ūs) *a.* Having the qualities of bitumen; compounded with bitumen; containing bitumen.

Bivalve, (bi'valv) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice, and *valva*, valve.]

A molluscous animal, having a shell consisting of two parts or valves, which open and shut;—a pericarp in which the seed-case opens or splits into two parts.

Bivalved, (bi'valvd) *a.* Having two valves, as the oyster, or which open at maturity, as the seed-vessels of certain plants.

Bivascular, (bi-vas'ku-lar) *n.* Having two vessels.

Bivious, (bi've-us) *a.* [L. *bivius*; *bis*, twice, and *via*, way.] Having or leading two ways.

Bivouac, (bi'wak) *n.* [F. from H. Ger. *bei*, by, *wache*, watch.] The guard or watch of a whole army;—an encampment without tents or covering.

Bivouac, (bi'wak) *v. t.* To watch or be on guard, as a whole army; to encamp without tents or covering:—*imp. & pp.* bivouacked; *ppr.* bivouacking.

Bi-weekly, (bi-wē'kle) *a.* Occurring once in every two weeks.

Bizarre, (be-zār) *a.* [F.] Odd in manner or appearance.

Blab, (blab) *v. i.* [Ger. *blabbern*.] To speak without thought; to talk loosely or foolishly; to tell tales;—*v. t.* To reveal secrets without cause or motive; to publish indiscreetly:—*imp. & pp.* blabbed; *ppr.* blabbing.

Black, (blak) *a.* [A.-S. *blac.*] Dark; night-like;—destitute of light; incapable of reflecting light;—darkened or overshadowed as by clouds; gloomy; sullen;—atrociously wicked or horrible.

Black, (blak) *n.* The darkest colour, or destitution of colour;—a negro; a person whose skin is black;—a black dress or mourning.

Black, (blak) *v. t.* To make black; to blacken; to soil:—*imp. & pp.* blacked; *ppr.* blacking.

Black-art, (blak'art) *n.* Conjurage; magic.

Blackamoor, (blak'a-moor) *n.* [Black and moor.] A negro; a black.

Blackball, (blak'hawl) *n.* A composition for blacking shoes, boots, &c.:—a ball of black colour, used as a negative in voting.

Blackball, (blak'hawl) *v. t.* To reject by putting blackballs into the ballot-box:—*imp. & pp.* blackballed; *ppr.* blackballing.

Black-beer, (blak'ber) *n.* A beer of a dark colour, and syrupy consistence, chiefly from the Baltic.

Blackberry, (blak'ber-re) *n.* The berry of the bramble; a popular name applied to different species of the genus *Rubus*, and their fruit.

Blackbird, (blak'berd) *n.* In England, a species of thrush, a singing-bird with a fine note, but very loud. In America, this name is given to different birds, as to the *Quiscalus versicolor*, or crow blackbird, and to the *Argelaius phainiceus*, or red-winged blackbird.

Blackboard, (blak'bōrd) *n.* A board used to write or draw on with chalk.

Black-book, (blak'bōok) *n.* A book of sentence and doom; a book compiled by the visitors of monasteries under Henry VIII., detailing the enormities and crimes which led to their suppression;—a college book recording the students' faults or misdemeanours;—a book of necromancy, or the black art.

Black-cattle, (blak'kat-l) *n.* Cattle of the bovine genus reared for slaughter.

Blackcock, (blak'kōk) *n.* A large bird, the heathcock, called also *black-grouse* and *black-game*.

Black-currant, (blak'kur'ant) *n.* A garden fruit, used for jellies, jams, &c.

Blacken, (blak'n) *v. t.* To make or render black;—to darken;—to sully, as reputation;—*v. i.* To grow black or dark:—*imp. & pp.* blackened; *ppr.* blackening.



Bivalve.



Bittern.



Blackbird.

Black-fish, (blak'fish) *n.* A fish of New England; the tautog;—a small kind of whale. [robber.]

Black-flag, (blak'flag) *n.* The flag of a pirate or sea-blackguard.

Blackguard, (blak'gärd) *n.* [N. *blackard*, blacklike.] A bad or treacherous guard; a vile fellow; one who uses foul and abusive language, or commits base and low actions.

Blackguard, (blak'gärd) *v. t.* To revile in scurrilous language;—*imp. & pp.* blackguarded; *ppr.* blackguarding. [guage of a blackguard.]

Blackguardism, (blak'gärd-izm) *n.* Conduct or language of a blackguard.

Blacking, (blak'ing) *n.* A preparation used for blacking shoes, boots, &c., variously made.

Blackish, (blak'ish) *a.* Slightly black or dark.

Black-jack, (blak'jak) *n.* A mineral ore, called also *false galena*. It is the sulphuret of zinc or zinc-blende;—a species of oak, called also *barren oak*;—a drinking cup usually of leather.

Black-lead, (blak'led) *n.* A mineral composed of carbon; plumbago; graphite.

Blackleg, (blak'leg) *n.* A notorious gambler and cheat;—*pl.* a disease in the legs among sheep.

Black-letter, (blak'let-ter) *n.* The old English or modern Gothic letter, in which early manuscripts were written, and the first books were printed.

Blackly, (blak'le) *adv.* Darkly; gloomily; atrociously.

Black-mail, (blak'mäl) *n.* A rate of money, cattle, or produce, paid to secure protection from pillage;—extortion by threats. [the swallow genus.]

Black-martin, (blak'mär-tin) *n.* A bird belonging to Blackness, (blak'nes) *n.* The quality of being black, in a literal or figurative sense, i. e., being dark as to colour. [black used in making printers' ink.]

Black-pigment, (blak'pig-ment) *n.* A very fine lamp-black.

Black-pudding, (blak'püd-ing) *n.* A kind of sausage made of blood, suet, &c.

Black-red, (blak'rod) *n.* The usher belonging to the order of the Garter;—the usher in parliament.

Blackrust, (blak'rüs) *n.* A disease of wheat.

Blacksmith, (blak'smith) *n.* A smith who works in iron, and makes iron utensils.

Black-snake, (blak'snak) *n.* A serpent of a black colour, sometimes venomous.

Black-strap, (blak'strap) *n.* A mixture of spirituous liquor and molasses.

Blacktail, (blak'täl) *n.* A kind of perch.

Blackthorn, (blak'thorn) *n.* A spiny plant bearing a small black fruit. [smelting.]

Black-tin, (blak'tin) *n.* Tin ore when ready for Black-vomit, (blak'vom-it) *n.* A vomiting of dark-coloured matter, or the substance discharged—symptom in yellow fever.

Black Walnut, (blak'wal-nut) *n.* A well-known American tree, the wood of which is of a dark colour.

Bladder, (blad'der) *n.* [A.-S. *blædre*, *blævan*, to blow.] A bag or sack in animals, the receptacle of secreted fluid;—a blister or pustule filled with water or humour;—a dried membrane or bag inflated with air.

Blade, (blad) *n.* [A.-S. *blad*, *G. pletus*, broad.] Properly, the leaf, or flat part of the leaf, of a plant;—the cutting part of an instrument;—the broad part of an ear;—a dashing fellow; a rake.

Blade-bone, (blad'bön) *n.* The scapula or upper bone in the shoulder. [poed of long, narrow plates.]

Bladed, (blad'ed) *a.* Having a blade or blades;—common.

Blain, (blän) *n.* [A.-S. *blægen*.] An inflammatory swelling or sore; a pustule; a blister.

Blake, (blak) *a.* Yellow. [reprehensible.]

Blamable, (bläm'a-bl) *a.* Deserving of censure; faulty; blameless, (bläm'a-bl-nes) *n.* State of being blamable. [deserving of censure.]

Blamably, (bläm'a-bl) *adv.* Culpably; in a manner.

Blame, (bläm) *v. t.* [F. *blamer*.] To censure; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with;—*imp. & pp.* blamed; *ppr.* blaming.

Blame, (bläm) *n.* Expression of disapprobation;—

that which is deserving of censure; hurt; injury; offence.

Blameful, (bläm'fööl) *a.* Meriting blame; reprehensible.

Blamefully, (bläm'fööl-e) *adv.* In a culpable manner.

Blameless, (bläm'les) *a.* Without fault; stainless; guiltless. [fault.]

Blamelessly, (bläm'les-le) *adv.* Innocently; without blame.

Blamelessness, (bläm'les-nes) *n.* Freedom from fault or blame. [deserving censure.]

Blameworthiness, (bläm'wur-ris-nes) *n.* Quality of being worthy, (bläm'wur-ris) *a.* Deserving blame; censurable; culpable.

Blancard, (blän'kärd) *n.* [F. *blanc*, white, and *ard*, kind.] A species of linen cloth made in Normandy.

Blanch, (blänah) *v. t.* [F. *blanchir*.] To whiten; to take out the colour of; to strip off the peel; to give a favourable appearance to;—*v. i.* To grow or become white; to remain blank or empty; to evade or shift;—*imp. & pp.* blanched; *ppr.* blanching.

Blancher, (blänah'er) *n.* One who whitens;—one who anneals and cleanses money.

Blanchimeter, (blänah-im'e-ter) *n.* [F. *blanc*, white, and *G. metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the bleaching power of chloride of lime and potash.

Blanc-mange, (bläng'mongsh) *n.* [F. *blanc*, white, and *manger*, to eat.] A preparation of dissolved isinglass, or sea-moss, milk, sugar, cinnamon, &c.

Bländ, (bländ) *a.* [L. *blandus*, smooth.] Producing a pleasing impression by soft or soothing qualities; gentle; courteous.

Bländiloquence, (bländ-il'kwens) *n.* [L. *blandus*, mild, and *loqui*, to speak.] Fair, mild, flattering speech.

Bländish, (bländ'ish) *v. t.* [L. *blandiri*.] To flatter by kind words or affectionate actions; to soften; to caress;—*v. i.* To act or speak affectionately or caressingly;—*imp. & pp.* bländished; *ppr.* bländishing.

Bländishment, (bländ'ish-ment) *n.* Words or actions expressive of affection or kindness; artful, winning caresses.

Bländness, (bländ'nes) *n.* Mildness; gentleness.

Blank, (blangk) *a.* [Ger. *blank*, white, *blänken*, to shine.] Of a white or pale colour;—pale from fear or terror; dejected;—lacking something; void;—without mixture; pure; straightforward.

Blank, (blangk) *n.* Any void space; a space in a written or printed instrument; a ticket in a lottery on which no prize is indicated;—a paper unwritten; without rhyme;—a legal instrument, with vacant spaces left to be filled with names, dates, &c.;—the point of a target at which aim is taken, marked with a white spot;—a piece of metal prepared, but not stamped or finished, as a coin.

Blank, (blangk) *v. t.* To make void; to annul; to damp or confuse the spirits.

Blanket, (blangk'et) *n.* [F. *blanchet*.] A coarse, loosely woven cover, to protect from cold;—woollen cloth, or white baize, to lay between the tympanum or printer's frame;—a kind of pear.

Blanket, (blangk'et) *v. t.* To cover with a blanket;—to toss in a blanket;—*imp. & pp.* blanketed; *ppr.* blanketing.

Blanketing, (blangk'et-ing) *n.* Cloth for blankets;—the punishment of tossing in a blanket. [palenoes.]

Blankly, (blangk'le) *adv.* In a blank manner; with blankness, (blangk'nes) *n.* State of being void.

Blare, (blär) *v. i.* [Ger. *blarren*, *L. ploro*.] To sound loudly; to roar.

Blare, (blär) *n.* Noise; loud sound.

Blarney, (blär'ne) *n.* [Ir. *bladaireacht*, flattery; *Smooth*, deceitful talk; flattery. [talk.]

Blarney, (blär'ne) *v. t.* To deceive or flatter by smooth

Blaspeme, (blas'fem) *v. t.* [G. *blasphemien*, from *bläptein* to damage; *phēmi*, I speak.] To speak reproachfully or impiously of, as of God, Christ, or the Holy Spirit;—to utter abuse or calumny against

any person;—*v. i.* To utter blasphemy;—*imp. & pp.* blasphemed; *pp.* blaspheming.

Blasphemer, (blas-fem'er) *n.* One who blasphemes.

Blasphemous, (blas-fe-mus) *a.* Containing blasphemy; impudently irreverent or reproachful.

Blasphemy, (blas-fe-mi) *n.* [*G. blasphēmia.*] An indignity offered to God by reproachful, contemptuous, or irreverent words or writing.

Blast, (blast) *n.* [*A.-S. blast, blæsan, to blow.*] A gust or sudden puff of air; a destructive or pernicious wind;—a forcible stream of air from an orifice; the blowing necessary to smelt ore in a furnace;—exhaust steam from an engine, used to create draught through the fire;—the sound made by blowing a wind instrument;—an explosion of gunpowder in rending rocks, or of inflammable air in a mine;—a blight;—a fatal disease of sheep.

Blast, (blast) *v. t.* To injure, as by a noxious wind; to blight;—to affect with some sudden violence, or destructive influence;—to split, as by an explosion of gunpowder;—*imp. & pp.* blasted; *pp.* blasting.

Blasted, (blast'ed) *a.* Confounded; accursed; detestable.

Blast-furnace, (blast'fur-nās) *n.* A furnace for smelting, in which the supply of air is furnished by a powerful bellows, or other pneumatic apparatus.

Blasting, (blast'ing) *n.* A blast;—destruction;—explosion; splitting and breaking up of rocks by gunpowder or other agency.

Blast-pipe, (blast'pip) *n.* The exhaust pipe of a steam-engine.

Blatant, (blat'ant) *a.* Bellowing; noisy; brawling.

Blat, (blat) *a.* Sheepish; blunt.

Blatter, (blat'ter) *v. i.* [*Ger. blattern.*] To patter; to rail; to prate idly.

Blattering, (blat'ter-ing) *n.* Senseless railing; bluster.

Blaze, (blāz) *n.* [*A.-S. blæze, from blæsan, to blow.*] A flame; the stream of light and heat from any body when burning;—a white spot on a horse;—a spot made on trees by chipping off the bark;—diffusion of reports; extensive publication.

Blaze, (blāz) *v. i.* To flame;—to send forth a bright light;—to be conspicuous;—*v. t.* To make public far and wide;—to mark a tree by chipping off the bark;—*imp. & pp.* blazed; *pp.* blazing.

Blazer, (blāz'er) *n.* One who publishes and spreads.

Blazing-star, (blāz-ing-stār) *n.* A comet.

Blazon, (blā'zn) *v. t.* To display conspicuously;—to embellish;—to explain in proper terms, as the figures on armorial ensigns;—*imp. & pp.* blazoned; *pp.* blazoning.

Blazon, (blā'zn) *n.* [*F. & Sp. blason, from A.-S. blæze, torch.*] Art of drawing or explaining coats of arms;—the representation on coats of arms;—ostentatious display; publication; show.

Blazony, (blā'zn-re) *n.* Art of describing or explaining coats of arms in proper terms;—exhibition of coats of arms.

Blackberry, (blā'ber-re) *n.* A plant and its fruit, having small leaves like those of box, and little purple berries.

Black, (blāch) *v. t.* [*A.-S. blæcan, blācan, to shine.*] To whiten; to take out the colour of; to make white by exposure to sun and air, or by chemical agency;—*v. i.* To grow white in any manner;—*imp. & pp.* bleached; *pp.* bleaching.

Blackery, (blāch'er-ē) *n.* A place or establishment for bleaching.

Blacking, (blāch'ing) *n.* Act or art of whitening, especially of whitening fabrics by chemical agents, &c.

Black, (blāch) *a.* [*A.-S. blāc, pale, blācan, to shine.*] Without colour; pale;—desolate and exposed;—cold; obscure.

Blackish, (blāch'ish) *a.* Moderately bleak or chill.

Blackly, (blāch'le) *adv.* Openly as to cold and wind; desolately.

Blackness, (blāch'nes) *n.* State of being bleak.

Bleak, (blēr) *a.* Dim or sore with rheum—applied to the eyes;—causing dimness of sight.

Bleak, (blēr) *v. t.* [*Sw. blira, to twinkle.*] To make sore; to affect the eyes with watery humour; to make dim, as the sight;—*imp. & pp.* bleared; *pp.* blearing.

Bleak-eye, (blēr'i) *n.* A chronic inflammation of the eyelids, with a gummy secretion of the sebaceous humour.

Bleak-eyed, (blēr'id) *a.* Having sore eyes; dim sighted.

Bleat, (blēt) *v. i.* [*A.-S. blætan.*] To cry as a sheep.

Bleat, (blēt) *n.* The cry or noise of a sheep.

Bleb, (blēb) *n.* A small tumour or blister.

Bleed, (blēd) *v. t.* [*A.-S. blēdan, G. bludē.*] To lose blood;—to die a violent death, or by slaughter;—to drop blood from an incision; to lose sap, gum, or juice;—to pay or lose money;—*v. t.* To take blood from;—to extract from, as juice, sap, or gum;—to draw money from;—*imp. & pp.* bled; *pp.* bleeding.

Bleeding, (blēd'ing) *n.* A running or issuing of blood;—the operation of letting blood, or extracting sap, juice, &c.

Blemish, (blēm'ish) *v. t.* [*F. blemir.*] To mark with deformity; to mar, or make defective, either the body or mind;—to tarnish, as reputation or character; to defame;—*imp. & pp.* blemished; *pp.* blemishing.

Blemish, (blēm'ish) *n.* Any mark of deformity, whether physical or moral.

Blemishless, (blēm'ish-less) *a.* Spotless; untarnished.

Blench, (blēnāh) *v. i.* [*F. blanchir, from blanc, white.*] To shrink; to start back from lack of courage or resolution; to flinch;—*v. t.* To haffle; to hinder;—*imp. & pp.* blenched; *pp.* blenching.

Blend, (blēnd) *v. t.* [*A.-S. blēndan, Ger. blenden, to blind.*] To mix together; to mingle; to confound, so that the things mixed can not be distinguished;—*v. i.* To be mixed; to be united;—*imp. & pp.* blended; *pp.* blending.

Blende, (blēnd) *n.* [*Ger. blenden.*] An ore of zinc, consisting of zinc and sulphur.

Bleenny, (blēn'ne) *n.* [*G. blenna, alime.*] A fish of different species, usually of small size—so called from the shining mucus covering their skin.

Bless, (bles) *v. t.* [*A.-S. blæsan, blāde, blithe.*] To make happy, blithesome, or joyous;—to invoke a blessing upon;—to praise or glorify for benefits;—to set apart or consecrate for holy purposes;—*imp. & pp.* blessed or blest; *pp.* blessing.

Blessed, (bles'ed) *a.* Happy; enjoying happiness or bliss; favoured with blessings;—imparting peace or felicity;—pertaining to spiritual happiness;—hallowed; heavenly.

Blessedly, (bles'ed-le) *adv.* In a happy or fortunate manner.

Blessedness, (bles'ed-nes) *n.* Happiness; divine favour; heavenly joy.

Blessing, (bles'ing) *n.* A means of happiness; that which promotes prosperity and welfare;—a wish of happiness pronounced; a benediction.

Bleat, (blēt) *a.* Made happy;—making happy; cheer.

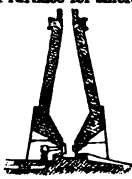
Blet, (blēt) *n.* [*F. blette.*] A decayed spot on fruit.

Bleeting, (blēt'ing) *n.* The spotted appearance of over-ripe fruit from incipient decomposition.

Blight, (blīt) *n.* Any thing nippling or blasting, as mildew or frost;—that which frustrates one's plans or withers one's hopes;—a plant-lice.

Blight, (blīt) *v. t.* [*O. Ger. bleck, pale, A.-S. blæcan.*] To affect with blight;—to stop the growth of;—to frustrate; to ruin;—*imp. & pp.* blighted; *pp.* blighting.

Blind, (blīnd) *a.* [*A.-S. blind.*] Destitute of the sense of seeing;—not having the faculty of discernment; unable to understand or judge;—morally depraved;—having such a condition as a thing would have to a blind person; indiscernible; out of public view;



Blast-furnace.

private; hidden; unseen;—undiscerning; undiscerning.

Blind, (blind) *v. t.* To deprive of sight; to darken or obscure;—to deceive by concealment;—to cheat by false appearances;—to mystify;—*imp. & pp.* blinded; *ppr.* blinding.

Blind, (blind) *n.* Something to hinder sight or keep out light; a screen;—something to mislead the eye or the understanding; a pretext.

Blind-coal, (blind'köl) *n.* A coal which burns without flame or smoke.

Blinder, (blind'er) *n.* One who blinds;—one of the broad pieces of leather on the bridle of a horse, to hinder him from seeing on the side.

Blindfold, (blind'fold) *a.* Having the eyes covered; blinded; having the mental eye darkened.

Blindfold, (blind'fold) *v. t.* To cover the eyes of; to hinder from seeing;—*imp. & pp.* blindfolded; *ppr.* blindfolding.

Blindly, (blind'le) *adv.* Without sight or understanding;—without discernment, examination, or judgment.

Blindness, (blind'ness) *n.* State of being blind;—want of discernment or appreciation.

Blind-side, (blind'sid) *n.* Side on which one is most easily assailed; weak side; fobble.

Blind-worm, (blind'worm) *n.* A small reptile without feet, like a snake—called also *slow-worm*. Its eyes being very minute, it has often been supposed to be blind.

Blink, (blink) *v. i.* [Ger. *blinken*, to glance.] To wink; to see with the eyes half shut, or with frequent winking;—to glimmer, as a lamp;—*v. t.* To shut out of sight; to avoid, or purposely evade;—*imp. & pp.* blinked; *ppr.* blinking.

Blink, (blink) *n.* A glimpse or glance, as of sunshine;—the dazzling whiteness about the horizon occasioned by the reflection of light from fields of ice at sea.

Blinkard, (blink'erd) *n.* One who blinks;—that which twinkles, as a dim star.

Blinker, (blink'er) *n.* One who blinks;—whatever checks or obstructs sight or discernment;—*pl.* broad pieces of leather shading a horse's eyes.

Bliss, (blis) *n.* [A.-S. *bliss*.] The highest degree of happiness.

Blissful, (blis'fööl) *a.* Full of joy and felicity; supremely happy.

Blissfully, (blis'fööl-le) *adv.* In a blissful manner.

Blissfulness, (blis'fööl-ness) *n.* Fullness of joy; supreme felicity.

Bliater, (blis'ter) *n.* [Ger. *blase*.] A thin watery bladder on the skin;—any tumour made by the separation of the film or skin, as on plants; or by the swelling at the surface, as on steel;—a vesicatory; a plaster applied to raise a blister.

Bliater, (blis'ter) *v. t.* To raise blisters upon;—to give pain to, as if by a blister;—*v. i.* To rise in blisters;—*imp. & pp.* blistered; *ppr.* blistering.

Bliater-fly, (blis'ter-fl) *n.* The Spanish fly, used in raising a blister.

Blithe, (blith) *n.* [A.-S. *blithe*, *Go. bleitha*.] Gay; joyous; sprightly; mirthful.

Blithful, (blith'fööl) *a.* Gay; jocund.

Blithely, (blith'le) *adv.* In a gay, joyful manner.

Blitheness, (blith'ness) *n.* Sprightliness; gaiety.

Blithesome, (blith'sum) *a.* Gay; merry; cheerful.

Blithesomeness, (blith'sum-ness) *n.* State of being blithesome.

Bloat, (blät) *v. t.* [Perhaps from *pp.* of *blow*, to swell, *blowed, blowt, blout*.] To swell or make turgid, as with water, air, &c.;—to puff up; to make vain;—*v. i.* To grow turgid; to dilate;—*imp. & pp.* bloated; *ppr.* bloating.

Bloater, (blät'er) *n.* A dried and smoked herring, primarily from Yarmouth.

Blobber-lip, (blöt'er-lip) *n.* A thick lip.

Block, (blok) *n.* [Ger. *block*, *F. bloc*.] A solid mass of wood, stone, &c.;—the piece of wood on which criminals are beheaded;—the wooden mould on which hats, bonnets, &c., are shaped;—a connected mass or row of buildings;—any obstruction, or cause of obstruction;—a stupid fellow; a dolt.



Block, (blok) *v. t.* To hinder egress or passage;—to inclose or shut up;—to obstruct;—to secure by means of blocks;—*imp. & pp.* blocked; *ppr.* blocking.

Blockade, (blok-äd) *n.* [It. *bloccata*, *F. blocus*.] A state of siege; guarding the approaches to a town or garrison, or the mouth of rivers or harbours, so as to prevent the entrance or landing of provisions, reinforcements, &c., to the besieged.

Blockade, (blok-äd) *v. t.* To shut up by troops or ships, so as to compel a surrender from hunger and want; to beleague;—*imp. & pp.* blockaded; *ppr.* blockading.

Blockader, (blok-äd'er) *n.* One who blockades.

Blockhead, (blok'hed) *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt.

Block-house, (blok'hous) *n.* A place of defence made of logs, and pierced for musketry;—a small fort.

Blockings, (blok'ings) *n.* Pieces of wood fitted and glued in to strengthen the joints.

Blockish, (blok'ish) *a.* Like a block; stupid; dull.

Blockishly, (blok'ish-le) *adv.* In a stupid manner.

Blockishness, (blok'ish-ness) *n.* Stupidity.

Block-tin, (blok'tin) *n.* Tin in blocks or ingots.

Blomary, (blom'ar-e) *n.* [A.-S. *blöman*, to blow.] The first forge through which iron passes after it is smelted from the ore.

Blonde, (blond) *n.* [F. *blond*, *blonde*, A.-S. *blonden-feaz*, fair-haired.] A person with fair complexion, light hair, and light blue eyes.

Blonde, (blond) *a.* Of a fair colour or complexion; [fair.]

Blond-lace, (blond'läse) *n.* [F.] A fine kind of lace made of silk.

Blood, (blud) *n.* [A.-S. *blöð*, Ger. *blut*, blood, L. *sanguis*, to flow.] The fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of men and animals;—the juice of any thing reddish;—relation; consanguinity;—lineage; honourable birth;—murder;—temper of mind; disposition;—excited feeling; passion;—a man of fiery spirit; a rake.

Blood, (blud) *v. t.* To let blood from;—to stain with blood;—to incur to blood, as a wound;—*imp. & pp.* bled; *ppr.* bleeding.

Blood-baptism, (blud'hap-tizm) *n.* In the ancient church, the martyrdom of those who had not been baptized. [of blood.]

Blood-bought, (blud'bawt) *a.* Gained at the price Blood-guiltiness, (blud'gilt-e-ness) *n.* The crime of shedding blood.

Blood-guilty, (blud'gilt-e) *a.* Guilty of murder.

Blood-heat, (blud'hät) *n.* Heat equal to the temperature of blood, or about 98° Fahr.

Blood-horse, (blud'hors) *n.* A horse whose blood is derived from the purest stock.

Blood-hot, (blud'hot) *a.* As warm as blood in its natural temperature.

Blood-hound, (blud'hound) *n.* A ferocious, blood-thirsty variety of dog, remarkable for the acuteness of its scent, and employed to pursue men or animals by tracing them by the scent of their tracks.



Bloodily, (blud'le) *adv.* In a bloody manner.

Bloodiness, (blud'e-ness) *n.* State of being bloody;—disposition to shed blood.

Bloodless, (blud'less) *a.* Without blood; dead;—without shedding of blood;—without spirit or activity.

Bloodlessly, (blud'le-ly) *adv.* Without bloodshed.

Blood-letting, (blud'let-ing) *n.* Act of letting blood by opening a vein; venesection; phlebotomy.

Blood-relation, (blud're-lā-shun) *n.* One connected by blood or descent.

Bloodroot, (blud'rūt) *n.* A plant so named from the colour of its root; *red root*.

Bloodshed, (blud'shed) *n.* The shedding or spilling of blood; slaughter; waste of life. [*ding blood*].

Bloodshedding, (blud'shed-ing) *n.* The crime of shed-blood.

Blood-shot, (blud'shot) *a.* Red and inflamed by a torpid state of the blood-vessels, as in diseases of the eye.

Blood-spavin, (blud'spav-in) *n.* A dilatation of the vein that runs along the inside of the hough of a horse.

Blood-stone, (blud'stōn) *n.* A green silicious stone sprinkled with red jasper, as if with blood; hematite; a brown ore of iron.

Blood-sucker, (blud'suk-er) *n.* Any animal that sucks blood; *specifically* the leech.

Blood-thirstiness, (blud'thirs-te-nēs) *n.* Thirst for shedding blood; a murderous disposition.

Blood-thirsty, (blud'thirs-te) *a.* Desirous to shed blood; murderous.

Blood-vessel, (blud'ves-l) *n.* Any vessel in which blood circulates in an animal body; an artery or a vein.

Blood-warm, (blud'wärm) *a.* Warm as blood; luke-warm.

Bloody, (blud'e) *a.* Stained with or containing blood;—given to the shedding of blood; murderous;—attended with bloodshed. [*bloody*].

Bloody, (blud'e) *v. t.* To stain with blood; to make

Bloody-flux, (blud'e-fluks) *n.* The dysentery.

Bloody-minded, (blud'e-mind-ed) *a.* Having a cruel disposition; inclined to shed blood.

Bloody-sweat, (blud'e-swet) *n.* A sweat accompanied by a discharge of blood.

Blom, (blōm) *n.* [*Go. blōma*. The root is *A.-S. blōma*, to blow.] A blossom; the flower of a plant;—the opening of flowers in general;—an opening to higher perfection, analogous to that of buds into blossoms;—the powdery coating upon certain fruits. [*A.-S. blōma*, a lump.] A mass of crude iron that has come through the bloomery, and is undergoing the first hammering.

Blom, (blōm) *v. i.* To produce blossoms; to flower;—to be in a state of youth and vigour; to show beauty and freshness, as of flowers or youth;—*imp. & pp. bloomed*; *ppr. blooming*.

Bloomer, (blōm'er) *n.* A costume for ladies, consisting of a short dress, with loose drawers gathered round the ankle, and a broad hat;—a woman who wears such a costume.

Blooming, (blōm'ing) *a.* Flowering;—thriving in health, beauty, and vigour.

Blooming, (blōm'ing) *n.* The process of making blooms;—a clouded appearance which varians sometimes assumes on a picture. [*ing with the vigour of youth*].

Bloomy, (blōm'e) *a.* Full of bloom; flowery; flourishing.

Bloosom, (blōsum) *n.* [*A.-S. blōsma*.] The flower of a plant; the essential organs of reproduction, with their appendages.

Bloosom, (blōsum) *v. t.* To put forth blossoms; to blow; to flower;—to flourish and prosper;—*imp. & pp. bloomed*; *ppr. blooming*.

Blooming, (blōsum-ing) *n.* The flowering of plants; forth-putting of tender promise. [*bloom*].

Bloomy, (blōsum-e) *a.* Full of blossoms; rich with

Blot, (blot) *v. t.* [*Ital. blotta*.] To spot or bespatter;—to disgrace; to disfigure;—to obliterate; to obscure;—to cause to be unseen or forgotten;—*imp. & pp. blotted*; *ppr. blotting*.

Blot, (blot) *n.* A spot or stain, as of ink, on paper;—an obliteration of something written or printed;—a spot in reputation; disgrace; blemish. [*the skin*].

Blotch, (bloch) *n.* [*Blot*.] A pustule or eruption upon

Blotch, (bloch) *v. t.* To mark with blots; to blacken.

Blotter, (blot'er) *n.* One who, or that which, blots;—a waste-book. [*paper serving to imbibe ink*].

Blotting-paper, (blot'ing-pā-per) *n.* A kind of unsized

Blouse, (blouz) *n.* [*F. blouse*.] A light, loose overgarment.

Blow, (blō) *n.* [*O. H. Ger. pluot*.] A blossom; a flower;—a mass or bed of flowers.

Blow, (blō) *n.* [*Go. bligvan*.] Act of striking; more generally, the stroke;—a sudden calamity;—an egg deposited by a fly in flesh, or the act of depositing it;—a violent wind; a gale.

Blow, (blō) *v. i.* [*A.-S. blōvan*, to blossom.] To flower; to blossom;—to cause to blossom;—*v. t.* To throw a current of air upon;—to drive by a current of air;—to sound as a wind instrument;—to spread by report; to publish;—to deposit, as eggs by flies;—to form by inflation; to swell by injecting air;—to put out of breath;—*v. i.* [*A.-S. blāvan*.] To produce a current of air with the mouth; to move as air;—to breathe hard or quick; to pant;—to sound on being blown into;—*imp. blew*; *pp. blown*; *ppr. blowing*.

Blower, (blō'er) *n.* One who blows; a smelter;—a contrivance for creating a current of air in a chimney, &c.

Blowing, (blō'ing) *n.* The motion or action of wind.

Blow-pipe, (blō'pip) *n.* An instrument by which a current of air is propelled through the flame of a lamp, so as to concentrate the heat on some point.

Blowy, (blō'e) *a.* Windy; breezy.

Blowzy, (blouz'e) *a.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; fat and ruddy.

Blubber, (blub'er) *n.* The fat of whales and other large sea animals, from which oil is obtained;—sea nettle.

Blubber, (blub'er) *v. i.* [*Ir. plub*.] To weep noisily, or so as to disfigure the face;—*v. t.* To swell or disfigure the face with weeping;—*imp. & pp. blubbered*; *ppr. blubbing*.

Bludgeon, (blud'jun) *n.* [*Go. blaggean*.] A short stick with one end loaded, or heavier than the other.

Blue, (blū) *n.* [*A.-S. blēoh*, *O. H. Ger. blāo*.] The colour of the clear sky; one of the seven primary colours;—*pl. low spirits*; melancholy. [*cerulean*].

Blue, (blū) *a.* Of the colour called *blue*;—sky-coloured;

Blue, (blū) *v. t.* To make blue; to dye of a blue colour;—*imp. & pp. blued*; *ppr. bluing*.

Bluebell, (blū'bel) *n.* A plant which bears blue bell-shaped flowers. [*several varieties*].

Blueberry, (blū'ber-re) *n.* A plant and its fruit of

Blue-book, (blū'book) *n.* A parliamentary publication, so called from its cover;—a book of fashionable addresses;—in the United States, a book containing the names of all the persons in the employment of the government, with the amount of their pay.

Blue-bottle, (blū'bot-l) *n.* A plant which grows among corn;—a fly with a large blue belly.

Blue-devil, (blū'dev-iz) *n. pl.* Lowness of spirits; appearance of imaginary things to a person after long intoxication.

Blue-fish, (blū'fīsh) *n.* A fish, often called *dolphin*, found in the Atlantic;—a fish allied to the mackerel, but larger;—called also *horse-mackerel*.

Blue-light, (blū'lit) *n.* A composition burning with a blue flame, used as a night signal in ships, &c.

Bluely, (blū'e) *adv.* With a blue colour.

Blueness, (blū'nes) *n.* State of being blue.

Blue-peter, (blū'pē-ter) *n.* [*Blue repeater*.] A blue flag with a white square in the centre; a signal that the vessel is to sail. [*as an aperient, &c.*]

Blue-pill, (blū'pil) *n.* A pill of prepared mercury, used

Blue-stocking, (blū'stok-ing) *n.* A literary lady; a female pedant.

Blue-vitriol, (blū'vit-re-ol) *n.* Sulphate of copper;—often *blue-stone*.

Bluff, (bluf) *a.* [*O. Eng. bloughty*, swelled.] Steep;



bold; rude or coarse in manner or appearance; blustering;—roughly frank; outspoken.

Bluff, (bluf) *n.* A high bank presenting a steep or precipitous front;—a game of cards.

Bluntness, (blufness) *n.* State of being bluff.

Bluing, (blu'ing) *n.* Act of rendering blue;—something to give a bluish tint, as indigo.

Bluish, (blu'ish) *a.* Blue in a small degree.

Blunder, (blun'der) *v. i.* [Ger. *blenden*, to blind, *G. planad*, to wander.] To mistake grossly; to err through want of care or deliberation:—*imp.* & *pp.* blundered; *ppr.* blundering.

Blunder, (blun'der) *n.* A gross mistake.

Blunderbuss, (blun'der-bus) *n.* [Ger. *donnerbüchse*, thunder-tube.] A short gun, with a large bore, discharging a number of balls with a wide range;—a stupid, blundering fellow.

Blunderer, (blun'der-er) *n.* One who is apt to blunder.

Blunderhead, (blun'der-hed) *n.* A stupid fellow; one who blunders.

Blunt, (blunt) *a.* [G. *ambtund*, to blunt, Ger. *bludde*, a dull knife.] Having a thick edge or point; dull;—dull in understanding;—abrupt; unceremonious.

Blunt, (blunt) *v. t.* To dull the edge or point of;—to repress or weaken appetite, desire, or power:—*imp.* & *pp.* blunted; *ppr.* blunting.

Bluntly, (blunt'le) *adv.* In a plain or abrupt manner; unceremoniously.

Bluntness, (blunt'ness) *n.* Want of edge or point; dullness;—abruptness or coarseness of address.

Blur, (blur) *n.* That which obscures without effacing; a stain;—a dim, confused vision;—a stain or injury, as to character, &c.

Blur, (blur) *v. t.* [Scot. *bludder*, to blot.] To obscure without quite effacing;—to cause imperfection of vision in; to dim;—to blemish:—*imp.* & *pp.* blurred; *ppr.* blurring.

Blurt, (blurt) *v. t.* [Scot. *bluiter*, to make a rumbling noise.] To utter suddenly or unadvisedly; to divulge inconsiderately:—*imp.* & *pp.* blurted; *ppr.* blurting.

Blush, (blush) *v. i.* [A.-S. *ablisan*, *blisa*, torch.] To have a red or rosy colour;—to redden in the face, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty:—*imp.* & *pp.* blushed; *ppr.* blushing.

Blush, (blush) *n.* A red or rosy tint;—a red colour suffusing the cheeks or the face;—sudden appearance; first glance or view.

Blushing, (blush'ing) *n.* The act of turning red.

Blushingly, (blush'ing-le) *adv.* In a blushing, modest manner.

Bluster, (blus'ter) *v. i.* [Allied to *blast*.] To blow fitfully with violence and noise, as wind;—to talk with noisy violence; to swagger:—*imp.* & *pp.* blustered; *ppr.* blustering.

Fluster, (blus'ter) *n.* Fitful noise and violence, as of a storm;—noisy and violent talk.

Blusterer, (blus'ter-er) *n.* A swaggerer; a bully.

Bo, (bō) *n.* [From *see*.] An exclamation to frighten children.

Boa, (bō'a) *n.* [L. *boa*, from *bos*, ox.] A genus of serpents, having the belly and tail furnished with scuta. They have no fangs or venom, but have great muscular power;—a round fur tippet.

Boa-constrictor, (bō'a-kon-strikt'or) *n.* [L. *constringere*, to draw together.] A large and powerful serpent, sometimes thirty or forty feet long, found in the tropical parts of America, which crushes its prey to death in its coils.

Boar, (bōr) *n.* [A.-S. *bār*.] The male of swine not castrated; *speci-ally*, the wild hog.

Board, (bōrd) *n.* [A.-S. *bred*, board, *brād*, broad.] A piece of timber sawed thin, and of

considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness:—a table to put food upon;—food; entertainment—usually for pay;—the table at which a court or council sits, or the members of it;—the managers of a public trust or work;—the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack;—a table or frame for a game;—paper made thick and stiff;—the stage in a theatre.

Board, (bōrd) *v. t.* To lay or cover with boards;—to go on board of, or enter;—to furnish with food or to place at board for compensation;—*v. i.* To obtain food or diet steadily for compensation:—*imp.* & *pp.* boarded; *ppr.* boarding. (ship; approachable.

Boardable, (bōrd'a-bl) *a.* That may be boarded, as a Boarder, (bōrd'er) *n.* One who lives and diets in another's house for a consideration;—one who boards a ship in action. (boarders.

Boarding-house, (bōrd'ing-hous) *n.* A house for Boarding-school, (bōrd'ing-skool) *n.* A school in which the scholars receive board and lodging as well as instruction.

Board-wages, (bōrd'wā-jes) *n. pl.* Wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals. [cruel.

Boariah, (bōr'iah) *a.* [From *boar*.] Swinish; brutal; Boast, (bōst) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *boast*, *G. phusad*, to inflate.] To vaunt one's self; to exalt, or extravagantly praise one's self;—*v. t.* To speak of with pride, vanity, or exultation:—*imp.* & *pp.* boasted; *ppr.* boasting.

Boast, (bōst) *n.* Expression of ostentation, pride, or vanity;—the cause or occasion of boasting.

Boaster, (bōst'er) *n.* One who boasts; a braggart.

Boastful, (bōst'fūl) *a.* Given to boasting.

Boastfully, (bōst'fūl-le) *adv.* In a boastful manner.

Boastfulness, (bōst'fūl-ness) *n.* State of being boastful.

Boasting, (bōst'ing) *n.* Ostentatious display; vaunting; bragging.

Boat, (bōt) *n.* [A.-S. *bāt*, *Joel. bāt*.] A small open vessel, usually moved by oars or rowing, but often by a sail;—hence, any vessel, usually with some epithet descriptive of its use or mode of propulsion.

Boat, (bōt) *v. t.* To transport in a boat;—*v. i.* To go in a boat;—*imp.* & *pp.* boated; *ppr.* boating.

Boatable, (bō'ta-bl) *a.* Navigable for boats, or small craft.

Boat-bill, (bōt'bil) *n.* A species of wading bird, a native of South America. It has a bill four inches long, not unlike a boat with the keel uppermost.

Boat-hook, (bōt'hook) *n.* An iron hook with a point on the back, fixed to a long pole, to pull or push a boat. (boats when not in use.

Boat-house, (bōt'hous) *n.* A shed on the banks to house Boatman, (bōt'man) *n.* A man who manages a boat.

Boatwain, (bōt'wain, bō'man) [A.-S. *bōtreda*; *bōt*, boat, and *wain*, swain, servant.] An officer who has charge of a ship's boats, sails, &c., and who summons the men to their duties with his whistle.

Bob, (bōb) *n.* A short, jerking action;—any thing that plays with a short motion, as at the end of a string;—bait used in angling, as for eels;—the weight at the end of a pendulum or plumb-line.

Bob, (bōb) *v. t.* To move in a jerking manner;—to strike with a quick, light blow;—to gain by fraud;—to cut short;—*v. i.* To have a jerking motion;—to angle with a jerking motion of the bait;—*imp.* & *pp.* bobbed; *ppr.* bobbing.

Bobbin, (bōb'bin) *n.* [L. *bombus*, a humming.] A small cylindrical piece of wood, with a border at one or both ends, on which thread is wound; a spool.

Bebinet, (bōb'bin-et) *n.* A kind of lace wrought by machines.

Bobbiash, (bōb'ish) *a.* Hearty; cheery; in good health and spirits.

Bobolink, (bōb'ō-link) *n.* The rice-bird, rice-bunting, or reed-bird; an American singing bird.

Bobstays, (bōb'stāis) *n. pl.* Ropes or chains to confine



Boa-constrictor.

the bowsprit of a ship downward to the stem or out-water.
Bobtail, (bob'tail) *n.* A short tail, or a tail cut short;—
Boeking, (bok'ing) *n.* A kind of baize or druggot—
 so called from the town of *Boeking*.
Bode, (bôd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bodian*, command.] To indi-
 cate by signs, as future events; to portend; to
 presage.—*v. i.* To forebode; to presage.—*imp.* &
pp. boded; *ppr.* boding. [Stays; a corset.
Bodice, (bod'is) *n.* [Properly the plural of *body*.]
Bodied, (bod'id) *a.* Having a body.
Bodyless, (bod'e-less) *a.* Having no body or material
 form: incorporeal.
Body, (bod'e-le) *a.* Having or containing a body;
 corporeal.—pertaining to the body. [pletely.
Body, (bod'e-le) *adv.* Corporeally;—entirely; com-
Bodily, (bôd'ing) *n.* An omen; presage; foreboding.
Bodkin, (bod'kin) *n.* [W. *bodigyn*, *bodigyn*, short
 sword.] A dagger;—a pointed instrument for making
 holes, &c.;—an instrument with an eye, for drawing
 tape or ribbon through a loop;—a pin for dressing
 hair. [one sixth of an English penny.
Bodie, (bod'i) *n.* An old Scottish copper coin, equal to
Body, (bod'e) *n.* [A.-S. *bodig*, trunk.] The frame of
 an animal;—the central part as distinguished from
 the head or extremities;—the material substance
 and structure as distinguished from the vital force;—
 a being; a person;—a number of persons collectively;
 a corporation;—a number of things or particulars
 grouped together; a system;—a mass or solid sub-
 stance;—the main part; the bulk;—reality; con-
 sistency; strength; inherent or characteristic quality.
Body, (bod'e) *v. t.* To produce in definite shape;
 to embody.—*imp.* & *pp.* bodied; *ppr.* bodying.
Body-colour, (bod'e-kul'er) *n.* Colour that has con-
 sistence, in distinction from a tint or wash.
Body-guard, (bod'e-gard) *n.* A guard to protect the
 person of the sovereign; a life guard;—any personal
 defence or means of security.
Body-matcher, (bod'e-mach'er) *n.* One who robs
 graves of dead bodies for the purposes of dissection.
Boetian, (bô'e-shi-an) *a.* Pertaining to Boetia, or to
 its inhabitants; thick; dull; stupid.
Bog, (bog) *n.* [Ir. & Gael. bog, soft, moist.] A
 quagmire covered with grass or plants; a marsh; a
 morass. [mire.
Bog, (bog) *v. t.* To whelm or plunge, as in mud and
Boggle, (bog'le) *v. i.* To exhibit hesitancy; to start;—
imp. & *pp.* boggled; *ppr.* boggling. [swampy.
Boggy, (bog'e) *a.* Containing bogs; full of bogs;
Boggy, (bog'le) *n.* [W. *bog*, something frightful.] A
 hobgoblin; a bugbear; a spectre; a nursery ghost
 or demon. [or swampy land.
Bog-ore, (bog'ôr) *n.* An ore of iron found in boggy
Bog-swin, (bog'swîn-in) *n.* An encysted tumour on
 the inside of the hough of a horse.
Bog-trotter, (bog'trot'er) *n.* One who lives in a
 boggy country;—applied to Irish peasants.
Bo-ha, (bo-hâ) *n.* [From Chinese, *Wu-ti*.] An in-
 ferior kind of black tea.
Bohemian, (bo-hê-me-an) *a.* Pertaining to Bohemia or
 its inhabitants;—pertaining to the gypsies;—charac-
 teristic of hack-writers for the press.
Bohemian, (bo-hê-me-an) *n.* A native of Bohemia;
 —a gypsy.
Boil, (bail) *v. t.* [L. *bullire*, allied to A.-S. *weallan*,
 boil.] To be agitated by the action of heat;—to be
 ignited by any other cause; to effervesce;—to be
 hot or fervid; to be moved or excited;—*v. i.* To
 agitate by the application of heat;—to dress, or
 cook, by boiling;—to subject to the action of heat in
 a boiling liquid;—*imp.* & *pp.* boiled; *ppr.* boiling.
Boil, (boil) *n.* [A.-S. *byle*, *bile*, sore.] A hard, inflamed
 tumour which commonly suppurates.
Boiler, (boil'er) *n.* One who boils;—a vessel in which
 any thing is boiled;—a strong metallic vessel in

which steam is generated for driving engines or
 other purposes. [boiling, as salt.
Boilery, (boil'er-ry) *n.* A place and apparatus for
Boiling, (boil'ing) *n.* Act or state of agitation by
 heat; ebullition;—act of subjecting to the action
 of heat.
Bolsterous, (bois'ter-us) *a.* [O. Eng. *boistous*, [cel.
bistir, stormy.] Loud; roaring;—exhibiting tumultu-
 ous violence;—noisy; turbulent. [manner.
Bolsterously, (bois'ter-us-le) *adv.* In a noisy, violent
Bolsterousness, (bois'ter-us-ness) *n.* Disorderly noise or
 turbulence.
Bold, (bôld) *a.* [A.-S. *bald*, *bold*.] Daring; ready to
 meet danger;—exhibiting or requiring courage;—in
 a bad sense, forward; over-confident; lacking proper
 modesty or restraint; rude;—taking liberties in com-
 position or expression;—prominent; abrupt.
Boldly, (bôld'le) *adv.* In a bold manner.
Boldness, (bôld'ness) *n.* The quality of being bold;
 courage; assurance.
Bole, (bôl) *n.* [Sw. *bôl*, Dan. *bul*, Ger. *boll*.] The
 body or stem of a tree;—a measure of corn.
Bole, (bôl) *n.* [G. *bôlos*, clod.] A kind of fine, compact
 earthy clay.
Boll, (bôl) *n.* The pod or capsule of a plant, as of
 flax; a pericarp;—in Scotland, a measure in wheat
 and beans equal to four Winchester bushels; of oats,
 barley, and potatoes, equivalent to six bushels;—a
 boll of meal is 140 lbs. aivordupois.
Boll, (bôl) *v. i.* To form into a pericarp or seed-vessel.
Bolster, (bôl'ster) *n.* [A.-S. *bolster*. *Bolla*, a round
 vessel.] A long cushion—generally laid under the
 pillows;—a pad used as a support, or to hinder
 pressure, or the like; a compress;—any pad, bag, or
 support.
Bolster, (bôl'ster) *v. t.* To support with a bolster;—to
 hold up; to maintain—usually a false case, or falling
 cause.—*imp.* & *pp.* bolstered; *ppr.* bolstering.
Bolt, (bôlt) *n.* [A.-S. *bolt*.] An arrow; a dart;—a
 strong pin, used to fasten or hold something in place;
 —a thunder-bolt;—a shackle;—twenty-eight ells of
 canvas.
Bolt, (bôlt) *v. t.* To fasten or secure with a bolt;—
 to restrain;—to utter or throw out;—to swallow with-
 out chewing;—*v. i.* To start forth like a bolt; to
 move abruptly;—to spring suddenly aside;—to desert,
 as a party;—*v. t.* [F. *butler*, Ger. *buteln*.] To
 sift; to separate, assort, or purify.—*imp.* & *pp.* bolted;
ppr. bolting.
Bolt, (bôlt) *adv.* With sudden meeting or collision.
Bolter, (bôlt'er) *n.* One who, or that which, bolts;
 —a sieve; a net.
Bolt-head, (bôlt'hed) *n.* A long glass vessel for chemical
 distillations;—called also a *matras* or *receiver*.
Bolting-mill, (bôlt'ing-mill) *n.* A machine or engine
 for sifting meal.
Bolt-rope, (bôlt'rôp) *n.* A rope to which the edges of
 sails are sewed to strengthen them.
Bolus, (bôlus) *n.* [L. *bit*, morsel.] A rounded mass
 of any thing medicinal; a large pill.
Bomb, (bûm) *n.* [G. *bombos*, a humming noise, a hol-
 low sound.] A hollow ball
 or shell of cast iron filled
 with explosive materials, to
 be discharged from a mortar.
Bombard, (bûm-bârd) *v. t.*
 To attack with bombs.—*imp.*
 & *pp.* bombarded; *ppr.*
 bombarding.
Bombardier, (bûm-bârd'er) *n.* A person employed in
 throwing bombs; an artilleryman.
Bombardment, (bûm-bârd'ment) *n.* An attack with
 bombs.
Bombast, (bûm'bast) *n.* [L. *bombasticus*, a doublet of
edocin.] Cotton, or any soft, fibrous material, used
 as a padding;—high sounding language; fustian.



Bomb.

Bombast, (bumb'ast) *n.* Bombastic; high-sounding; inflated; turgid; extravagant. [of style.]
Bombastically, (bumb-ast'ik-al-ly) *adv.* With inflation.
Bombazine, (bumb-ba-zēn') [*L. bombyx*, *G. bom-baz*, silk, cotton.] A twilled fabric, with a silk warp, and a worsted weft:—sometimes spelt **Bombasin**.
Bomb-vessel, (bumb'ves-l) *n.* A strong vessel, carrying mortars to be used in bombardments at sea.
Bomb-proof, (bumb'pruf) *a.* Secure against the force of bombs.
Bomb-shell, (bumb'shel) *n.* A bomb or hollow globe of iron, filled with powder to be discharged from a mortar.
Bombycious, (bumb-bis'in-us) *a.* [*L. from bombyx*, silk.] Silken; of the colour of the silk-worm; transparent with a yellow tint.
Bona fide, (bō-nā'fid-e) *a.* or *adv.* [*L.*] In good faith;—without fraud or deception;—veritable.
Bonapartism, (bō-nā-part-izm) *n.* The policy or manners of Bonaparte; adherence to his cause.
Bon-bon, (bong-bong) *n.* [*F. from bon*, good.] Sugar confectionery; a sugar-plum.
Bound, (bond) *n.* [*A.-S. bond*, bound, for *bunden*, pp. of *bindan*, to bind.] A band, tie or link; that which fastens, confines or unites; a binding;—means of connection or union; moral force or obligation;—a legal deed by which a person engages himself and his representatives to fulfil specific conditions or pay moneys;—*pl.* chains; fetters; captivity; imprisonment.
Bound, (bond) *a.* In a state of servitude or captivity.
Bound, (bond) *v. t.* To give bond for; to secure payment of, by giving a bond;—*imp.* & *pp.* bonded; *ppr.* bonding.
Bondage, (bond'āj) *n.* State of being bound, or under restraint;—binding power or influence; obligation;—villanage. [the obligation of a bond.]
Bond-debt, (bond'det) *n.* A debt contracted under bond.
Bonded-warehouse, (bond'ed-wā'rhous) *n.* A warehouse in which bonded goods are stored.
Bond-man, (bond'man) *n.* A man slave;—a villain, or tenant in villanage.
Bond-servant, (bond'serv-ant) *n.* A slave; a bondman.
Bond-servise, (bond'serv'is) *n.* Condition of a bond-servant; slavery. [slavery.]
Bond-slave, (bond'slav) *n.* A person in a state of bondsmanship, (bond'sman) *n.* A slave;—a surety; one who gives security for another.
Bond-stone, (bond'stōn) *n.* A stone running through a wall from one face to another, to bind it together.
Bond-timber, (bond'tim-ber) *n.* Timber worked into a wall to tie or strengthen it longitudinally.
Bondswoman, (bond'swōm-an) *n.* A female slave.
Bone, (bōn) *n.* [*A.-S. bēn*, *Go. bein*.] A firm, hard, whitish substance, composing the skeleton in the higher orders of animals;—an integral portion of the skeleton;—any thing made of bone, as canisters.
Bone, (bōn) *v. t.* To take out bones from;—to put whale-bone into;—*imp.* & *pp.* boned; *ppr.* boning.
Bone-black, (bōn'blak) *n.* A black carbonaceous substance into which bones are converted by calcination in close vessels. [used as a fertilizer.]
Bone-dust, (bōn'dust) *n.* Ground or pulverized bones.
Bone-earth, (bōn'ērth) *n.* The earthy residuum after the calcination of bone. [structure.]
Boneless, (bōn'les) *a.* Without bones; without formal Bonaset, (bōn'set) *n.* A medicinal plant; thoroughwort.
Bone-setter, (bōn'set-er) *n.* One who sets broken and dislocated bones.
Bonfire, (bōn'fir) *n.* [*O. Eng. bonafire*, *F. bon*, good, and *fire*.] A fire made to express public joy and exultation, or for amusement.
Boniform, (bōn'e-form) *a.* [*L. bonus*, good, and *forma*, form.] Of a good shape; elegant.
Bonito, (bō-nō'tō) *n.* [*Sp.*] A fish of the Tunny kind, growing to the length of 3 feet.

Beamot, (bong-mō't) *n.* [*F. bon*, good, and *mot*, word.] A witty repartee; a jest.
Bonnet, (bon'net) *n.* [*F. bonnet*, *Sp. & Pg. bonete*.] Originally the name of a stuff. A round flat cap or covering for the head;—a head ornament of various shapes worn by women;—a part of a parapet considerably elevated to screen the terre-plein;—an addition to a sail;—a plate or a dome-shaped casing;—a frame of wire netting over a locomotive chimney.
Bonnet, (bon'net) *v. t.* To knock the hat over the eyes.
Bonneted, (bon'net-ed) *a.* Wearing a bonnet;—protected by a bonnet.
Bonnily, (bon'ne-ly) *adv.* Prettily; gayly; handsomely.
Bonny, (bon'ne) *a.* [*F. bon*, good, *Gael & Ir. bain*, white.] Handsome; beautiful;—merry; blithe;—plump; well-furmed;—sometimes **Bonnia**.
Bonten, (bon'ten) *n.* A narrow woollen fabric.
Bon Tom, (bong'tong) *n.* [*F.*] The height of the fashion; fashionable society.
Bonus, (bō'nus) *n.* [*L. good*.] An advantage;—a premium given for a loan, charter, or other privilege;—an extra dividend paid out of accumulated profits;—money paid to an agent, in addition to a share in profits, or to stated compensation.
Bon-vivant, (bōng-vē-vong) *n.* [*F. bon*, good, and *vivre*, to live.] A luxurious liver; a good fellow; a jovial companion.
Bony, (bō'ne) *a.* Consisting of bone; full of bones;—having large or prominent bones.
Bonze, (bon'ze) *n.* [*Japan. bonso*, a pious man.] A priest of many different Oriental sects.
Booby, (bō'bē) *n.* [*F. bouvie*, *Sp. bobo*.] A water-fowl allied to the pelican, found among the Bahama Isles, &c.;—the brown gannet;—a dunce; a stupid fellow.
Book, (bōók) *n.* [*A.-S. bōc*, from *bōce*, beech, because the Saxons wrote on beechen boards.] A collection of sheets of paper, or similar material, blank, written, or printed, bound together;—a literary composition, written or printed;—a subdivision of a literary work;—a volume in which accounts are kept.
Book, (bōók) *v. t.* To enter, write, or register in a book;—hence, to bind one to his word or engagement;—*imp.* & *pp.* booked; *ppr.* booking.
Book-binder, (bōók'bind-er) *n.* One who binds books.
Book-binding, (bōók'bind-ing) *n.* A place for binding books. [binding books.]
Book-binding, (bōók'bind-ing) *n.* Art or practice of book-casing, (bōók'kās) *n.* A case with shelves for holding books.
Book-debt, (bōók'det) *n.* A debt for goods sold and charged in the seller's book.
Booking, (bōók'ing) *n.* Act of entering debts or accounts of sales or charges in a book.
Booking-office, (bōók'ing-of-iss) *n.* An office where passengers or parcels are booked.
Bookish, (bōók'ish) *a.* Given to reading; fond of study.
Book-keeper, (bōók'kep-er) *n.* One who keeps accounts.
Book-keeping, (bōók'kep-ing) *n.* The art of recording mercantile transactions in a regular and systematic manner; the art of keeping accounts.
Book-learned, (bōók'lern-ed) *a.* Versed in books.
Book-learning, (bōók'lern-ing) *n.* Learning acquired by reading; as distinguished from practical knowledge.
Book-maker, (bōók'mak-er) *n.* One who writes and publishes books;—a compiler;—a systematic better on horse races.
Book-making, (bōók'mak-ing) *n.* The practice of writing and publishing books; compilation.
Book-man, (bōók'man) *n.* A scholar by profession; a student of books.
Book-mark, (bōók'mark) *n.* Something placed in a book to assist in finding a page or place.
Bookseller, (bōók'sel-er) *n.* One whose occupation is to sell books.
Book-shelf, (bōók'shelf) *n.* A shelf to hold books.

Book-shop, (bók'shop) *n.* A shop where books are sold.

Book-stand, (bók'stand) *n.* A place for the sale of books in the streets;—a stand or support to hold books.

Book-worm, (bók'wurm) *n.* A worm or mite that eats holes in books;—a student of books.

Boom, (bóom) *n.* [*S. beam*, *D. boom*.] A long pole or spar used for extending the bottom of sails;—a chain cable or connected line of spars extended across a river or other water;—a pole set up in shallow water, to mark out the channel;—a hollow roar, as of waves or cannon; the cry of the bittern.

Boom, (bóom) *v. t.* [*W. bump*, dull sound, *A.-S. byman*, to blow.] To make a hollow sound, as waves or cannon;—to cry, as the bittern;—to rush or scud, as a ship under a press of sail;—*imp.* & *pp.* boomed; *ppr.* booming.

Boomerang, (bóom'er-ang) *n.* A missile weapon used by the natives of Australia. When thrown forward from the hand it describes very remarkable curves, and finally takes a retrograde direction, so as to fall near or in the rear of the one who threw it.

Boom-irons, (bóom'í-runs) *n. pl.* Kings of iron attached to the yard, through which the studding sail booms are projected.

Bona, (bóon) *n.* [*L. bonus*, good.] Gift; grant; present. [*A.-S. bēa*, local *bēa*, *bæc*.] A prayer or petition.

Bona, (bóon) *a.* [*F. bon*.] Gay; merry; jovial;—kind; bountiful.

Boor, (bóor) *n.* [*A.-S. gebur*, *D. boer*, a tiller.] A countryman; a peasant; a rude and illiterate person.

Boorish, (bóor'ish) *a.* Like a boor; clownish; awkward. (manner.)

Boorishly, (bóor'ish-ly) *adv.* In a boorish or clownish Boorishness. (boor'ish-ness) *n.* Clownishness; rusticity.

Boot, (bóot) *v. t.* [*A.-S. bōt*, *bētan*, *Go. bōtjan*, to profit.] To profit; to advantage;—to put boots on;—*imp.* & *pp.* booted; *ppr.* booting.

Boot, (bóot) *a.* That which is given to make an exchange equal; profit; gain.

Boot, (bóot) *n.* [*F. botte*, *Ger. botte*, tub, cask, *A.-S. butta*, *G. butine*, flask.] A covering for the foot and leg;—a rack for the leg, used to torture criminals;—an apron or cover for a gig or other carriage;—a box covered with leather in the fore part, or a receptacle in the hind part, of a coach.

Boot-cripp, (bóot'krimp) *n.* A frame or last for drawing and shaping the body of a boot.

Booth, (bóoth) *n.* [*Isal. bōth*, *Pol. buda*, *W. buth*.] A house or shed of boards, boughs of trees, or other light materials; a tent at a fair.

Boot-jack, (bóot'jak) *n.* An instrument for drawing off boots. (useless.)

Boottless, (bóot'less) *a.* Unavailing; unprofitable.

Boot-last, (bóot'last) *n.* An instrument to stretch and widen the leg of a boot.

Booty, (bóot'e) *n.* [*Ger. beute*, *F. butin*.] Spoil taken in war, or by violence; plunder; pillage.

Bosse, (bóos) *v. t.* [*W. bos*, to bathe.] To drink excessively. (tippler.)

Bosser, (bóos'er) *n.* One who drinks to excess; a boozey. (boos'e) *a.* A little intoxicated.

Bo-peep, (bó-pép) *n.* A play to amuse children.

Boracale, (bó-ras'ik) *a.* Boraceous; pertaining to, or produced from, borax. (cordial.)

Borage, (bó-ráj) *n.* A plant, formerly esteemed as a Borate. (bó-rát) *n.* A salt formed by the combination of boric acid with a base.

Borax, (bó-raks) *n.* [*A. búrax*, *nitra*.] Biborate of soda; a salt formed by a combination of boric acid with soda.

Border, (bór'der) *n.* [*A.-S. bord*, *F. bord*.] The outer part or edge of any thing; the exterior limit of a place, district or country; rim; boundary.

Border, (bór'der) *v. t.* To touch at the edge; to be

adjacent;—to come near to;—*v. t.* To make a border for; to adorn with a border;—to touch at the edge or boundary;—*imp.* & *pp.* bordered; *ppr.* bordering.

Borderer, (bór'der-er) *n.* One who dwells on the border of another district.

Bore, (bór) *v. t.* [*A.-S. borian*, *L. forare*.] To perforate or penetrate by turning an auger, gimlet, or other instrument;—to eat out or make hollow;—to form a round hole in;—to weary by iteration or dullness; to trouble;—*v. t.* To pierce or enter by boring;—to be pierced or penetrated;—to carry the nose to the ground, as a horse;—*imp.* & *pp.* bored; *ppr.* boring.

Bore, (bór) *n.* The hole made by boring; the cavity or hollow of any firearm;—one who, or that which, wearies by repetition or dullness.

Bore, (bór) *n.* [*O. H. Ger. por*, height, *porax*, to erect.] A tidal flood of great height and force formed at the mouths of some rivers;—a sudden influx of the tide.

Boreal, (bó'r's-al) *a.* [*L. Boreas*.] Northern; pertaining to the north wind.

Boreas, (bó'r's-as) *n.* A cold northerly wind; the north wind.

Borer, (bór'er) *n.* One who bores; an instrument for boring;—a genus of worms that pierce wood.

Boring, (bór'ing) *n.* The act of perforating; specifically the act of piercing the earth for water or minerals;—a hole made by piercing. (related to carbon.)

Boron, (bó'r'on) *n.* An elementary substance, nearly Borough. (bur'ó) *n.* [*A.-S. buru*, *Ger. burg*, from *A.-S. beorgan*, to defend.] A fortified town or city; an incorporated town; in England, a town or village that sends members to parliament.

Borough-English, (bur'ó-eng-glish) *n.* A customary descent of estates to the youngest son or youngest brother. [or sells the patronage of a borough.]

Borough-monger, (bur'ó-mung-er) *n.* One who buys Borrow. (bor'ó) *v. t.* [*A.-S. borgian*, from *borh*, pledge.] To take from another on trust, with the intention of returning or giving an equivalent for;—to take from another for one's own use; to appropriate;—*imp.* & *pp.* borrowed; *ppr.* borrowing.

Borrower, (bor'ó-rer) *n.* One who borrows.

Bort, (bort) *n.* Minute fragments of diamonds used to make powder for lapidary work.

Bosage, (bos'aj) *n.* [*Ger. busch*, *O. Eng. bush*, *Eng. bush*.] Wood; underwood; a thicket;—a landscape representing thickets of wood.

Boash, (bos'h) *n.* [*Ger. bosse*, *Joke*.] Mere show; empty talk; nonsense; folly.

Boak, (boak) *n.* A thicket or small forest.

Boaky, (boak'e) *a.* Woody; bushy; covered with thickets or underwood.

Bosom, (bóos'm) *n.* [*A.-S. bōsum*, *bōsem*.] The breast of a human being;—the breast as the seat of the passions and affections;—embrace; affectionate inclosure;—any inclosed place; the interior;—the part of the dress worn upon the breast.

Bosom, (bóos'm) *v. t.* To inclose in the bosom; to keep with care;—to hide from view;—*imp.* & *pp.* bosomed; *ppr.* bosoming. (of the sea.)

Bosphorus, (bos'fo-rus) *n.* A narrow strait or arm Bos. (bos) *n.* [*Ger. butz*, *butzen*, point, tip; *boszen*, to beat.] A protuberant ornament on any work; a stud, a knob;—any protuberant part;—the enlarged part of a shaft, on which a wheel is keyed;—a die used for shaping metals;—a foreman or superintendant. (stud.)

Boss, (bos) *v. t.* To cover or ornament with bosses; to Bosy. (bos'e) *a.* Containing, or ornamented with, bosses; studded.

Botanic, (bó-tan'ik) *a.* Pertaining to plants, or to their study and culture.

Botanically, (bó-tan'ik-al-ly) *adv.* According to a method or system of rearing or studying plants.

Botanist, (bot'an-ist) *n.* One skilled in the knowledge or culture of plants.

Botanise, (bot'an-iz) *v. i.* To study plants; specifically, to seek out and search for particular species, in any district or country:—*imp. & pp.* botanised; *ppr.* botanising.

Botany, (bot'a-ne) *n.* [G. *botane*, herb, from *boskein*, to feed.] The science which treats of the form, structure, functions, and distribution of plants, and classifies them accordingly.

Both, (boch) *n.* [It. *bozza*, a swelling.] A large ulcerous affection;—a patch of a garment;—work done in a bungling manner.

Both, (boch) *v. t.* To mend or perform in a bungling manner:—to mark with botches:—*imp. & pp.* botched; *ppr.* botching.

Bot-fly, (bot'fli) *n.* An insect of many different species, some of which are troublesome to domestic animals, on which they deposit their eggs.

Both, (bôth) *a. & pron.* [A.-S. *bô*, *bû*(*â*), both the two.] The one and the other: the two.

Both, (bôth) *conj.* As well as. It precedes the first of two co-ordinate words or phrases, and is followed by *and* before the other.

Bother, (both'er) *v. t.* To tease or perplex:—*imp. & pp.* bothered; *ppr.* bothering.

Bother, (both'er) *n.* One who, or that which, bothers; state of perplexity or annoyance. [perplexity.]

Botheration, (both'er-ashun) *n.* Annoyance; trouble.

Bothy, (both'e) *n.* A hut or kitchen for farm servants.

Bots, (botz) *n. pl.* Small worms, larvae of the bot-fly, found in the intestines of horses.

Bottle, (bot'l) *n.* [F. *bouteille*, *botte*, cask.] A hollow vessel with a narrow mouth for holding liquors;—the contents of a bottle:—a bundle of hay.

Bottle, (bot'l) *v. t.* To inclose in bottles:—*imp. & pp.* bottled; *ppr.* bottling.

Bottle-glass, (bot'l-glas) *n.* A coarse green glass.

Bottle-green, (bot'l-grën) *n.* A dark shade of green, like that of a green glass-bottle.

Bottle-holder, (bot'l-hôld-er) *n.* One who aids a boxer, by giving him refreshment and attention between the rounds. [liquid into bottles.]

Bottling, (bot'ling) *n.* The act of putting wine or other

Bottom, (bot'um) *n.* [A.-S. *botm*, Ger. *boden*, G. *bahtus*, deep.] The lowest part of anything:—that upon which a thing rests or is founded; foundation; base:—low land formed by alluvial deposits along a river; a dale; a valley:—the keel of a vessel, and hence, the vessel itself:—power of endurance; stamina:—dregs or grounds.

Bottom, (bot'um) *v. t.* To found or build:—to furnish with a seat or bottom:—*v. i.* To be based; to rest upon:—*imp. & pp.* bottomed; *ppr.* bottoming.

Bottom-glade, (bot'um-glâd) *n.* A low glade; a valley; a dale. [alluvial deposits along a river.]

Bottom-land, (bot'um-land) *n.* Low land formed by

Bottomless, (bot'um-less) *a.* Without a bottom; hence, fathomless.

Bottomry, (bot'um-re) *n.* [From *bottom*.] A contract by which a ship is bound as security for the repayment of money advanced for its use.

Boudoir, (boô'dwâr) *n.* [F.] A small private room, usually a lady's.

Bough, (bow) *n.* [A.-S. *boga*, from *bedgan*, *bûgan*, to bow, bend.] An arm or large branch of a tree.

Bought, (bawt) *n.* A twist or knot; a bend; the part of a sling that contains the stone.

Bougie, (boô'zhé) *n.* [F. from *Bugia*, a town of North Africa.] A long flexible instrument that is introduced into the urethra, esophagus, &c., to remove obstructions, or for other purposes.

Beuilli, (boô'ye) *n.* [F.] Meat stewed with vegetables.

Boulevard, (boô'l-vâr) *n.* [F. from Ger. *bollwerk*, Eng. *bulwark*.] A rampart;—a street or promenade, on the site of the ramparts, planted with trees.

Bounce, (bouns) *v. i.* [D. *bonsen*, *bons*, blow, L. *bombiare*, from G. *bombos*, a hollow sound.] To leap or spring suddenly:—to beat or thump:—to boast or bully:—*v. t.* To drive against suddenly and violently: to jerk:—*imp. & pp.* bounced; *ppr.* bouncing.

Bounce, (bouns) *n.* A sudden leap or bound:—a heavy, sudden, blow or thump. [big.]

Bouncer, (bouns'er) *n.* One who bounces:—something

Bouncing, (bouns'ing) *a.* Stout; plump and healthy; lusty. [gaily.]

Bouncingly, (bouns'ing-le) *adv.* Boastfully; brag-

Bound, (bound) *n.* [Arm. *born*, boundary, limit.] External or limiting line of any object or space; confine; extent.

Bound, (bound) *n.* A leap; a spring; a jump.

Bound, (bound) *v. t.* To limit; to terminate; to fix the furthest point or extension of:—to restrain; to circumscribe:—to mention the boundaries of:—*v. i.* [L. *bombus*, G. *bombos*, a hollow, deep sound.] To move forward by leaps; to jump; to spring:—to rebound, as an elastic ball:—*imp. & pp.* bounded; *ppr.* bounding. [tending to go, &c.]

Bound, (bound) *a.* Destined; tending; going, or in-

Boundary, (bound'a-ry) *n.* A border or limit:—that which indicates or fixes a limit; a visible mark; a march line.

Bounden, (bound'en) *a.* [From *bind*.] Made obligatory; imposed as a duty; obligatory; binding.

Boundless, (bound'less) *a.* Without bounds or confines; infinite. [limitless.]

Boundlessness, (bound'less-ness) *n.* The state of being

Bounteous, (boun'te-us) *a.* Disposed to give freely; generous.

Bounteously, (boun'te-us-le) *adv.* Liberally; generously.

Bounteousness, (boun'te-us-ness) *n.* Liberality; munificence. [generous.]

Bountiful, (boun'te-fool) *a.* Free in giving; munificent;

Bountifully, (boun'te-fool-le) *adv.* In a bountiful manner. [bountiful.]

Bountiffulness, (boun'te-fool-ness) *n.* Quality of being

Bounty, (boun'te) *n.* [L. *bonus*, good.] Goodness:—liberality; munificence:—that which is given liberally:—a premium offered or given to encourage some object.

Bouquet, (boô'kâ) *n.* [F.] A nosegay; a bunch of flowers:—an agreeable perfume or aromatic odour.

Bourgeois, (bur'joiz) *n.* A small kind of type, in size between long primer and brevier.

(Bourgeois type.)

Bourgeois, (boô'r'jô-wa) *n.* [F.] A master-tradesman; a French citizen.

Bourgeois, (bur'jun) *v. i.* [F. *bourgeoinner*.] To put forth buds; to shoot forth, as a branch.

Bourn, (bôrn, boôrn) *n.* [F. *borne*.] A bound; a limit; hence, goal;—a stream or rivulet; a burn,—figuratively, death.

Bourse, (boôrs) *n.* [F. from G. *buras*, akin, because a purse was made of skin or leather.] The exchange, especially the exchange in Paris.

Bout, (bout) *n.* [Same as O. Eng. *bought*, bend.] A conflict; contest; attempt; trial:—as much of an action as is performed at one time; a turn.

Bovine, (boô'vin) *a.* [L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox.] Pertaining to cattle of the ox kind.

Bow, (bow) *v. t.* [A.-S. *bûgan*, *bedgan*, G. *biagan*, Skr. *bhûd*, to be bent.] To bend; to make crooked or curved:—to turn from a natural state or condition;—to incline the head or body in token of respect, &c.:—to depress, subdue or crush:—*v. i.* To bend or incline through deference or respect:—to yield or submit to force;—to sink under pressure:—*imp. & pp.* bowed; *ppr.* bowing.

Bow, (bow) *n.* An inclination of the head, or body, in token of respect, civility, or submission:—the rounded part of a ship forward; the stem or prow.

Bow, (bô) *n.* Any thing bent, or in form of a curve:—a weapon, by means of which an arrow is propelled;—any instrument or thing having a curved form, as a fiddle-stick.

Bow-chasers, (bô'chas-gra) *n.* The guns pointed from the bows of a ship of war.

Bow-compasses, (bô'kum-pas-ez) *n. pl.* A pair of compasses, with an arched plate of metal riveted to one of the legs, upon which the other leg slides:—a small pair of compasses furnished with a bow-pen.

Bow-drill, (bô'dril) *n.* A drill worked by a bow and string.

Bowel, (bow'el) *n.* [L. *botellus*, a small sausage.] One of the intestines of an animal; an entrail; a gut:—the interior part of any thing:—chiefly *pl.* the seat of pity; tenderness; compassion.

Bowel, (bow'el) *v. i.* To take out the bowels of; to eviscerate.

Bower, (bow'er) *n.* [From *bow*.] One who bows or bends:—an anchor carried at the bow of a ship.

Bower, (bow'er) *n.* [A.-S. *bôw*, from *bôdan*, to dwell.] Anciently, a chamber:—a country-seat; a cottage:—a shelter or covered place in a garden; an arbour.

Bowery, (bow'er-e) *a.* Covering, as a bower; containing bowers.

Bow-hand, (bô'hand) *n.* The hand that holds the bow; the left hand:—the hand that draws the bow; the right hand.

Bowie-knife, (bô'e-nif) *n.* A peculiar kind of knife worn as a weapon—named from its inventor, Col. Bowie.

Bowling, (bô'ling) *n.* Inclination:—the art of handling the bow in playing stringed instruments.

Bow-knot, (bô'not) *n.* A knot in which a portion of the string is drawn through in the form of a loop or bow, so as to be readily untied.

Bowl, (bôl) *n.* [A.-S. *bôlla*, any round vessel.] A concave vessel to hold liquors:—the hollow part of any thing.

Bowl, (bôl) *n.* [L. *bullia*, any thing rounded by art.] A ball used for rolling on a level surface in play; a ball.

Bowl, (bôl) *v. t.* To roll, as a bowl:—*v. i.* To play with bowls:—to roll the ball on a level plane:—to move rapidly and smoothly, like a ball:—*imp. & pp.* bowled; *ppr.* bowling.

Boulder, (bôl'der) *n.* A large roundish pebble:—a mass of rock that has been transported by natural agencies from its native bed:—also Boulder.

Bow-legged, (bô'legd) *a.* Having crooked legs.

Bowler, (bôl'er) *n.* One who plays at bowls:—in cricket, one who delivers the balls at the wicket.

Bowline, (bô'lin) *n.* A rope used to keep the weather edge of the sail tight forward, when the ship is close-hauled. [playing at bowls.]

Bowling-alley, (bô'ling-al-le) *n.* A covered place for bowling-green, (bô'ling-grën) *n.* A level piece of ground kept smooth for bowling. [archer.]

Bowman, (bô'man) *n.* A man who uses a bow; an **Bow-net**, (bô'net) *n.* A contrivance for catching lobsters and crawfish.

Bow-ear, (bow'er) *n.* The ear used by the bowman in a boat:—one who rows at the bow of a boat.

Bow-pen, (bô'pen) *n.* A metallic ruling-pen, having the part which holds the ink bowed out toward the middle.

Bow-saw, (bô'maw) *n.* A saw with a narrow blade set in a strong frame, and used for cutting curved forms from wood. [accord.]

Bowse, (bôws) *v. i.* To pull or haul with one **Bow-shot**, (bô'shot) *n.* The space which an arrow may pass when shot from a bow.

Bowsprit, (bô'sprit) *n.* [Bow (of a ship) and sprit.] A large spar which projects over the stern of a vessel, to carry sail forward and to stay the foremast.

Bowstring, (bô'string) *n.* The string of a bow:—a string used by the Turks for strangling offenders.

Bowstring, (bô'string) *v. t.* To strangle with a bow-string.

Bow-window, (bô'win-dô) *n.* A window projecting from the plane of the building in a curved or rounded form.

Box, (boks) *n.* [A.-S. *box*, L. *buxia*.] A small wooden case or chest: a rectangular frame, square or oblong, made of wood, tin, &c., and used to pack or preserve goods, papers, money, &c.:—the contents of the chest or case:—an inclosed space with seats in a place of amusement:—a hut or temporary house for hunting or shooting parties:—a cylindrical, hollow iron, used in wheels, in which the axle-tree runs:—a hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve; the bucket of a lifting pump:—the driver's seat on a carriage:—a present.

Box, (boks) *n.* A shrub flourishing in different parts of the globe. The dwarf box is much used for borders in gardens. [ear with the hand.]

Box, (boks) *n.* [G. *pux*, flat.] A blow on the head or **Box**, (boks) *v. t.* To incline in a box:—to furnish with boxes:—to strike with the hand or flat:—*v. i.* To fight with the flat:—*imp. & pp.* boxed; *ppr.* boxing. [pugilist.]

Boxer, (boks'er) *n.* One who fights with his flat; a **Boxhaul**, (boks'hawl) *v. t.* To wear a ship, when close-hauled, round to the other tack:—*imp. & pp.* boxhauled; *ppr.* boxhauling.

Boxing-day, (boks'ing-dä) *n.* The day after Christmas when gifts are given. [called box.]

Box-tree, (boks'trë) *n.* The tree variety of the plant **Box-wood**, (boks'wôod) *n.* The wood of the box-tree, very hard and smooth, and much used by turners, &c.

Boy, (boy) *n.* [Prov. Ger. *bua*, N. H. Ger. *bube*, L. *pupus*, Arm. *buget*.] A male child, from birth to the age of puberty; a lad. Sometimes used in contempt or familiarity for a man. [age.]

Boynood, (boy'hôod) *n.* State of a boy, or of immature **Boynish**, (boy'ish) *a.* Resembling a boy in manners or opinions; childish; puerile.

Boynishly, (boy'ish-le) *adv.* In a boynish manner. **Boynishness**, (boy'ish-ness) *n.* Manners or behaviour of a boy.

Braccate, (brak'kät) *a.* [L. *braccatus*, from *bracca*, breeches.] Furnished with feathers which conceal the feet.

Brace, (bräs) *n.* [L. *brachium*, arm.] A prop or support, especially a piece of timber extending across a corner from one piece of timber to another:—that which holds any thing tightly or firmly:—a vertical curve line connecting two or more words or lines:—a pair; a couple:—a thick strap which supports a carriage on wheels:—a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which it is turned about:—*pl.* straps that sustain pantaloons, &c.; suspenders:—a bit-stock:—state of being braced or tight.

Brace, (bräs) *v. t.* To furnish with braces; to support:—to tighten; to put in a state of tension:—to move round by means of braces:—to fortify or nerve one's self:—*imp. & pp.* braced; *ppr.* bracing.

Bracelet, (brä'slet) *n.* [F. from L. *brachium*, arm.] An ornament for the wrist:—a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

Bracer, (bräs'er) *n.* That which braces: a band or bandage

Brach, (brak) *n.* [F. *braque*.] A bitch of the hound kind.

Brachial, (brä'ke-al) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm.] Belonging to the arm;—of the nature of an arm; resembling an arm.

Brachygraphy, (bra'kig-ra-fe) *n.* [G. *brachus*, short, and *graphein*, to write.] Art or practice of writing in short-hand; stenography. [tension.]

Bracing, (bräs'ing) *n.* Act of tightening; state of



Bracelet.

Bracken, (brak'en) *n.* A coarse species of fern.
Bracket, (brak'et) *n.* [*F. braquet*, *L. brachium*, arm.] A small projecting support fastened to a wall or other surface;—short, crooked timbers, resembling knees;—cheek of a mortar carriage, made of strong plank;—one of two hooks [], used to inclose a reference, explanation, note, &c.—called also *crotchets*.
Bracket, (brak'et) *v. t.* To place within or connect by brackets;—*imp. & pp.* bracketed; *ppr.* bracketing.
Bracketing, (brak'et-ing) *n.* A series of ribs or brackets for supporting cornices, &c. (from a side-wall).
Bracket-light, (brak'et-lit) *n.* A gas-light projecting.
Brackish, (brak'ish) *a.* [*D. brak*, *Ger. brack*.] Saltyish, or salt in a moderate degree, as water.
Brackishness, (brak'ish-ness) *n.* Quality of being brackish.
Bract, (brakt) *n.* [*L. bractea*, a thin plate.] A small leaf or scale, from the axil of which a flower proceeds.
Bracted, (brakt'ed) *a.* Furnished with bracts; bracted.
Brad, (brad) *n.* [*Dan. braad*, prick.] A nail without a head, fitted to be driven in below the surface.
Brad-awl, (brad'awl) *n.* An awl to make holes for the insertion of brads.
Brag, (brag) *v. i.* [*Joel bragga*, to adorn, *Ger. prachen*, to show.] To boast; to praise one's self, or what belongs to one's self, in an ostentatious manner;—*imp. & pp.* bragged; *ppr.* bragging.
Brag, (brag) *n.* A boast or boasting;—the thing boasted of;—a game at cards.
Braggart, (brag'art) *n.* [From *brag*, and *ard*, art, kind.] A boaster; a vain fellow.
Braggart, (brag'art) *a.* Boastful; vainly ostentatious.
Bragger, (brag'er) *n.* One who brags; a boaster.
Braggery, (brag'ing-le) *adv.* Boastfully.
Brahma, (bra'ma) *n.* [*Skr.*] The first person in the trinity of the Hindoos; the creator.
Brahmin, (bra'min) *n.* A person of the upper or sacerdotal caste among the Hindoos.
Brahminical, (bra'min'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the Brahmins, or to the religion of Brahma.
Brahminism, (bra'min-izm) *n.* The religion or doctrines of the Brahmins.
Braid, (bräd) *v. t.* [*A.-S. bredan*.] To weave or entwine together; to plait;—to mingle by rubbing in some fluid or soft substance:—*imp. & pp.* braided; *ppr.* braiding.
Braid, (bräd) *n.* A string, cord, band, or tape, formed by weaving together different strands.
Brail, (bräl) *n.* [*L. bracca*.] A piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing;—*pl.* ropes to haul up sails, for the more ready furling of them.
Brail, (bräl) *v. t.* To haul up, or truss up by the brails;—*imp. & pp.* brailed; *ppr.* brailing.
Brain, (brän) *n.* [*A.-S. bragen*.] The whitish soft mass which occupies the upper cavity of the skull, considered to be the centre of sensation and perception;—the understanding;—the anterior ganglion in insects and other invertebrates. [destroy]
Brain, (brän) *v. t.* To dash out the brains of; to **Brain-fever**, (brän'fe-vgr) *n.* An inflammation of the brain. [witles]
Brainless, (brän'lee) *a.* Without understanding.
Brain-sick, (brän'sik) *a.* Disordered in the understanding. [sprouting of grain]
Braird, (bräird) *n.* The springing up of seeds; the first **Brait**, (brät) *n.* A rough diamond.
Brake, (bräk) *n.* [*L. Ger. brake*, *D. brägne*, fern.] A fern of different genera;—a place overgrown with ferns or shrubs; a thicket.
Brake, (bräk) *n.* [From the root of *break*.] An instrument to break fax or hemp;—the handle by which a pump or fire-engine is worked;—an inclosure for horses;—an instrument to hold them while being shod;—a curriole to train them;—a harrow for breaking clods;—the mechanism by which an engine

is made to alter, turn, or stop;—a piece of wood pressed upon the circumference of a wheel to retard or stop its motion. [brake or drag on railways]

Brakeman, (brak'man) *n.* One who works the

Braky, (brak'e) *a.* Full of brakes; rough; thorny.

Bramah-press, (bra'ma-pres) *n.* A hydrostatic machine for compressing goods, and raising great weights.

Bramble, (bram'bl) *n.* [*A.-S. brémbel*.] A species of the genus *Rubus*, including the raspberry and blackberry; a rough prickly shrub.

Brambly, (bram'bl) *a.* Full of brambles.

Bran, (bran) *n.* [*F. & Sp. brän*.] The husk or outer coat of the seed of wheat, rye, or other grain;—often applied to all refuse sifted out of flour or meal.

Branch, (branch) *n.* [*F. branche*, *Ger. bränke*, claw.] A limb; a bough growing from a stem, or from another bough;—a shooting from the main body; a ramification;—a part of a body or system; a section or subdivision;—a line of family descent; a descendant;—a commission given to a pilot;—a chandelier.

Branch, (branch) *v. t.* To shoot or spread in branches; to ramify;—to divide into parts or subdivisions;—to speak diffusively; to diverge;—*v. t.* To divide as into branches;—*imp. & pp.* branched; *ppr.* branching.

Branchial, (branch'el) *a.* [*G. brachion*, gill.] Pertaining to, or performed by gills, as of fishes.

Branching, (branch'ing) *a.* Shooting out; starting from.

Branchiopoda, (branch'io-poda) *n. pl.* [*G. brachion*, gill, and *pous*, podos, foot.] An order of crustacea, generally very minute—so named because their gills are situated in their organs of locomotion.

Branchless, (branch'lee) *a.* Without branches or shoots; without product or offspring.

Branchlet, (branch'let) *n.* A little branch; a twig.

Branchy, (branch'ee) *a.* Full of branches.

Brand, (brand) *n.* [*A.-S. brand*, from *brinnan*, burn, to burn.] A burning or partly burnt piece of wood;—a sword, so called from its glittering brightness;—an iron used for burning a mark on, as a seal, or a criminal;—a mark made by burning; quality; kind; stigma.

Brand, (brand) *v. t.* To impress with hot iron;—to fix a stamp or mark on; to stigmatize;—*imp. & pp.* branded; *ppr.* branding.

Brand-geese, (brand'geese) *n.* A species of wild goose.

Branded, (bran'did) *a.* Flavoured or treated with brandy. [brand with]

Branding-iron, (brand'ing-i-urn) *n.* An iron used to brandish, (brand'ish) *v. t.* [From *brand*.] To wave, as a weapon; to shake or flourish;—*imp. & pp.* brandished; *ppr.* brandishing. [whip, &c.]

Brandish, (brand'ish) *n.* A flourish as with a weapon.

Branding, (brand'ing) *n.* A small red worm, used as bait for fish. [the fire]

Brand-new, (brand'nü) *a.* Quite new, as if fresh from

Brandrith, (bran'drith) *n.* [*F. brandir*, to stop.] A rail or fence around a well.

Brandy, (bran'de) *n.* [*O. Eng. brandwine*, *Ger. brandwein*, brand wine.] An ardent spirit distilled from wine, husks of grapes and other ingredients—often called *cognac* and *caw de vie*. [a squabble]

Brangle, (brang'l) *n.* [*Rus. brang*, war.] A wrangle;

Brangle, (brang'l) *v. i.* To wrangle; to dispute.

Brank, (brangk) *n.* [Probably of Celtic origin.] Buck-wheat;—a bridle for scolds.

Branlin, (bran'lin) *n.* A fish of the salmon kind, called *Angry*, from several stripes and marks on its sides. [bran]

Branny, (bran'ne) *a.* Consisting of or resembling

Brash, (brash) *a.* [*Ger. bräsch*, harsh.] Hasty in temper;—brittle.

Brash, (brash) *n.* A rash or eruption;—refuse boughs of trees;—fragments of rocks underlying alluvial deposits;—broken fragments of ice.

Brass, (bras) *n.* [*A.-S. bräs*.] A yellow alloy of copper

and zinc:—impudence; a brazen face;—*pl.* utensils, ornaments, or other articles made of brass;—effigies cut or engraved on brass on tombs or vaults.

Brass-band, (bras'band) n. A company of musicians who perform on wind instruments of brass.

Brasse, (bras) n. [A.-S. *bears*.] The pale spotted perch.

Braslet, (bras'let) n. An iron or steel head-piece.

Bras-foil, (bras'foil) n. Dutch foil, formed by beating out plates of brass to great thinness.

Brasiness, (bras'e-ness) n. Quality or appearance of brass. [sheets.]

Bras-leaf, (bras'lef) n. Brass made into very thin leaves, (bras'e) *a.* Pertaining to brass; hard as brass; the colour of brass:—impudently bold.

Brat, (brat) n. [A.-S. *bratt*, G. *brut*.] A child, so called in contempt.

Bravado, (bra-vá-do) n. [Sp. *bravada*, F. *bravade*.] An arrogant boast or brag;—a boasting fellow.

Brave, (bráv) a. [F. *brave*, Sp. Pg., and It. *brava*.] Courageous; bold; daring:—uniting boldness with generosity and dignity:—excellent; noble.

Brave, (bráv) n. A brave person; specifically, an Indian warrior:—a boast or defiance.

Brave, (bráv) v. t. To encounter with courage and fortitude; to set at defiance; to challenge; to dare:—*imp. & pp.* braved; *ppr.* braving.

Bravely, (bráv'le) adv. Courageously; gallantly.

Bravery, (bráv'ry) n. Courage; daring; fearlessness of danger: undaunted spirit:—showy appearance; ostentation:—finery; gaudiness.

Brave, (bráv'o) n. A daring villain; a bandit; an assassin. [plause.]

Brave, (bráv'o) interj. Well done! expressive of approbation, (bra-vó'o'ra) *n.* [It.] An air with florid grace, spirited, but difficult of execution.

Brawl, (brawl) v. i. [F. *braviller*.] To quarrel noisily:—to complain loudly:—to roar, as water.

Brawl, (brawl) n. A noisy quarrel; loud angry contention.

Brawler, (brawl'gr) n. A noisy fellow; a wrangler.

Brawn, (brawn) n. [O. H. Ger. *bráto*.] The flesh of a boar:—full strong muscles; muscular strength:—pork salted and spiced, and made into sausage.

Brawiness, (brawn'e-ness) n. Quality of being brawny.

Brawny, (brawn'e) a. Having large strong muscles.

Bray, (brá) v. t. [F. *brayer*.] To pound, beat, or grind small:—to utter with a harsh grating sound;—*v. i.* To utter a harsh cry, as an ass:—to make a grating noise:—*imp. & pp.* brayed; *ppr.* braying.

Bray, (brá) n. The harsh sound of an ass; any grating sound. [spreading ink.]

Brayer, (brá'gr) n. An instrument for mixing or brass, (brás) *v. t.* [F. *braser*.] To solder with an alloy of brass and zinc:—to cover or ornament with brass. [impudent.]

Brass, (brá'sn) a. Pertaining to or made of brass:—

Brass, (brá'sn) v. i. To be impudent; to face out; to put on a bold defiant front. [excess; shameless.]

Brass-faced, (brá'sn-fast) a. Impudent; bold to

Brassily, (brá'sn-le) adv. In a bold, impudent manner.

Brasier, (brá'sher) n. An artificer in brass:—a pan to hold live coals:—sometimes *Brasier*.

Brasil-nut, (bra-sil'nut) n. The nut of a large South American fruit-tree.

Brasilwood, (bra-sil'wood) n. [Pg. *brasa*.] A very heavy wood, of a red colour, growing in tropical countries, and used for dyeing red.

Breach, (bréch) n. [A.-S. *brice*, F. *brèche*, Ger. *brecke*.] Act of breaking, or state of being broken; rupture:—the gap or opening made by breaking; chasm;—a violation or infraction of law, obligation, or tie; transgression; infringement;—a breaking up of friendly relations; difference; disruption.

Breach, (bréch) v. t. To make an opening in the walls by means of artillery.

Breach-battery, (bréch'bat-ter-e) n. A battery raised against the face or salient angle of a bastion, for making a breach.

Bread, (bred) n. [A.-S. *broed*, *breotan*, to break.] Food made of flour or meal;—provisions in general; subsistence; maintenance.

Bread-corn, (bred'korn) n. Corn or grain of which bread is made, as wheat, rye, &c.

Bread-fruit, (bred'fruit) n. The fruit of a tree found in the isles of the Pacific. When baked it somewhat resembles bread, and is eaten as food. The name is also applied to the tree.

Bread-stuff, (bred'stuf) n. Bread-corn; meal; flour.

Breadth, (brethd) n. [A.-S. *brádo*, from *bráð*, broad.] Distance from side to side; width:—quality of having colours, shadows, and arrangement of objects, broad and massive, to produce an impression of largeness and grandeur.

Break, (brák) v. t. [A.-S. *brikan*, L. *frangere*, G. *phraso*, to break.] To part, divide, or rend by force:—to burst or open by violence:—to pierce as light through a cloud:—to make a gap in, as a wall:—to subdue, as the spirit:—to impair, as the strength:—to train, as a horse:—to crack, as the skin:—to open, as an abscess:—to infringe, as a law:—to violate, as an obligation:—to disclose, as intelligence:—to terminate, as friendship:—to lessen the force of, as a fall or blow:—to make bankrupt:—to cashier or dismiss:—*v. i.* To part:—to come to pieces:—to burst asunder:—to open:—to shine forth:—to dawn:—to fall in health, business, &c.:—to issue with violence:—to fall out:—*imp.* broke; *pp.* broke or broken; *ppr.* breaking.

Break, (brák) n. [A.-S. *bræc*.] An opening made by force:—an interruption; a pause:—a dash indicating a suspension or stoppage of the meaning:—the first appearing of light in the morning:—a carriage, used for training horses.

Breakable, (brák'a-bl) a. Capable of being broken.

Breakage, (brák'aj) n. A breaking;—an allowance for things broken in transportation.

Break-down, (brák'down) n. Act of breaking down, as of a carriage:—a riotous dance, terminating a ball.

Breaker, (brák'gr) n. One who or that which breaks;—a transgressor:—a small flat water cask used in boats:—a pier or mound which breaks the force of the waves; generally *pl.* waves breaking into foam on the shore or sunken rocks.

Breakfast, (brák'fast) n. The first meal in the day.

Breakfast, (brák'fast) v. i. To break one's fast in the morning:—*v. t.* To furnish with the morning meal:—*imp. & pp.* breakfasted; *ppr.* breakfasting.

Break-neck, (brák'nek) n. A steep place endangering the neck.

Break-neck, (brák'nek) a. Producing danger of a broken neck; hazardous.

Breakwater, (brák'waw-ter) n. Any structure or contrivance to break the force of waves.

Bream, (brém) n. [F. *brème*.] A fish inhabiting lakes and deep water, insipid, and little valued.

Bream, (brém) v. t. To burn rubbish, as grass, seaweed, &c. off from a ship's bottom.

Breast, (brest) n. [A.-S. *breast*.] The fore part of the body, between the neck and the belly; the bosom:—the corresponding part in an animal:—the protuberant glands in females, in which milk is secreted;—the seat of the affections and passions; the heart.

Breast, (brest) v. t. To meet with the breast; manfully to oppose or struggle against.

Breast-band, (brest'band) n. A belt of canvas passed round the body of the man who heaves the lead in sounding.



Bread-fruit.

Breast-bone, (*brēst' bōn*) *n.* The bone to which the ribs are attached; the sternum.

Breast-deep, (*brēst'dēp*) *a.* As high as, or reaching up to, the breast.

Breast-hook, (*brēst'hōók*) *n.* A piece of timber in the form of a knee, placed across the stem of a ship.

Breasting, (*brēst'ing*) *n.* The curved channel in which a breast-wheel turns. [on the breast.]

Breast-knot, (*brēst'not*) *n.* A knot of ribbons worn

Breastpin, (*brēst'pin*) *n.* A pin worn for a fastening, or for ornament, on the breast.

Breastplate, (*brēst'plāt*) *n.* Defensive armour worn upon the breast;—a strap across a horse's breast;—a part of the vestment of the high priest of the Jews, consisting of a rich embroidered stuff set with twelve precious stones, on which were engraved the names of the twelve tribes.



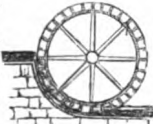
Breastplate.

Breast-plough, (*brēst'plow*) *n.* A kind of plough used for cutting turf.

Breast-rail, (*brēst'rāl*) *n.* The upper rail of a balcony or of the breastwork on a quarter-deck.

Breast-wheel, (*brēst'hwēl*) *n.* A water-wheel which receives the stream of water at about half its height.

Breastwork, (*brēst'wōrk*) *n.* A defensive earth-work breast-high;—a railing on the quarter-deck and forecastle;—a protection on a balcony, or parapet on a bridge.



Breast-wheel.

Breath, (*brēth*) *n.* [*A.-S. bræth.*] Air respired;—act or power of breathing naturally or freely;—time to breathe; respite;—a single respiration, or the time of making it; an instant; a word;—a very slight breeze.

Breathable, (*brēth'a-bl*) *a.* Capable of being breathed.

Breathe, (*brēth*) *v. t.* To inhale and expel from the mouth and lungs;—to infuse or inspire, as life, courage, &c.;—to emit or exhale, as odour, &c.;—to utter; to disclose;—to sound, as a wind instrument;—to put out of breath, as by violent exercise;—*v. i.* To inhale and emit air; hence, to live;—to take breath; to rest;—*imp. & pp.* breathed; *ppr.* breathing.

Breathing, (*brēth'ing*) *n.* Respiration;—air in gentle motion;—any gentle influence or operation;—aspiration; secret prayer;—exercise;—utterance;—breathing place;—respite;—a mark placed over a vowel, giving it the force and sound of *h*. [*pirol*]

Breathless, (*brēth'les*) *a.* Out of breath;—dead; ex-

Breathlessness, (*brēth'les-ness*) *n.* State of being breathless, or exhausted.

Brecciated, (*brēk'se-āt-ed*) *a.* Consisting of angular fragments cemented together.

Breesh, (*brēsh*) *n.* The lower and hinder part of the body;—the hinder part of any thing, especially of a fire-arm, behind the bottom of the bore.

Breesh, (*brēsh*) *v. t.* To put into breeches;—to whip on the breech;—to fasten with breeching;—*imp. & pp.* breeched; *ppr.* breeching.

Breeshes, (*brēsh'es*) *n. pl.* [*A.-S. broc. L. braccæ.*] A garment worn by men, covering the hips and thighs.

Breeshing, (*brēsh'ing*) *n.* That part of the harness which comes round the breech of a horse;—a strong rope fastened to a cannon, to prevent it from recoiling when fired;—a whipping.

Breesh-loading, (*brēsh'lod-ing*) *n.* Inserting the charge at the breech instead of by the muzzle.

Breed, (*brēd*) *v. t.* [*A.-S. brēdan, brydian, to heat.*] To procreate; to beget; to hatch;—to nurse and foster;—to instruct; to form by education;—to produce; to originate;—*v. i.* To bear and nourish young;—to

be generated, or grow before birth;—to be produced;—*imp. & pp.* bred; *ppr.* breeding.

Breed, (*brēd*) *n.* A progeny from the same stock;—a race of men or animals which have an alliance by nativity, or distinctive qualities in common;—progeny; offspring;—applied to other things than animals.

Breeder, (*brēd'er*) *n.* One who or that which produces, or brings up; *specifically*, one who rears a particular species of cattle, horses, fowls, &c.

Breeding, (*brēd'ing*) *n.* The act of producing;—the rearing of live stock from one species, or by crossing or intermingling;—nurture; formation of manners;—good manners; behaviour or deportment.

Breeze, (*brēz*) *n.* [*Sp. brisa.*] A light wind; a gentle gale;—an excited state of feeling; a quarrel.

Breeze, (*brēz*) *v. t.* To blow gently.

Breeze-fly, (*brēz'flī*) *n.* [*A.-S. brisa.*] A fly of various species, noted for buzzing about animals, and tormenting them by sucking their blood;—the gad-fly; the bot-fly.

Breezeless, (*brēz'les*) *a.* Still; calm; motionless.

Breezy, (*brēz'ē*) *a.* Fanned with gentle winds or breezes;—exposed to frequent changes of air.

Brent, (*brēt*) *n.* A brand-goose.

Brent, (*brēt*) *a.* Burnt;—high; steep.

Brest-summer, (*brēst'sum-mer*) *n.* A beam placed breast-wise to support a superincumbent wall.

Brethren, (*brēth'rēn*) *n. pl.* It is used almost exclusively in solemn and scriptural language in the place of *brothers*.

Brett, (*brēt*) *n.* A long four-wheeled pleasure-carriage, with a calash top, and seats for four, besides a driver's seat.

Breve, (*brēv*) *n.* [*L. brevis, short.*] A note equivalent to two semibreves, or four minims;—a brief;—a curved mark [~] used to indicate the short quantity of a vowel.

Brevet, (*brē-vet*) *n.* [*F., from L. brevis, short.*] A royal warrant granting a privilege, title, or dignity;—a commission to an officer which entitles him to an honorary rank in the army above his actual rank and pay.

Brevet, (*brē-vet*) *v. t.* To confer rank or title upon.

Breviary, (*brēv'ar-ē*) *n.* [*L. brevis, short.*] An abridgment; a compend; an epitome; a brief account or summary;—a book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic and Greek church.

Brevier, (*brē-vēr*) *n.* A printing type in size between bourgeois and minion.

(Brevier type.)

Breviped, (*brēv'e-ped*) *a.* [*L. brevis, short, and pes, foot.*] Having short legs, as certain birds.

Brevipennate, (*brēv'e-pen-āt*) *a.* [*L. brevis, short, and penna, wing.*] Short-winged;—applied to a division of birds, including the ostrich, cassowary, swan, &c.

Brevity, (*brēv'it-ē*) *n.* [*L. brevis, short.*] Shortness of duration;—contraction into few words; conciseness.

Brew, (*brōw*) *v. t.* [*A.-S. bræwan.*] To boil or seethe;—to prepare, as a liquor, from malt and hops, or other materials, by steeping, boiling, and fermentation;—to contrive; to plot;—*v. i.* To perform the business of brewing;—to be in a state of preparation; to be forming or gathering; to be impending;—*imp. & pp.* brewed; *ppr.* brewing.

Brew, (*brōw*) *n.* The liquid compound made by mingling and boiling. *Scot. browst.*

Brewage, (*brōw'aj*) *n.* Malt liquor; drink brewed.

Brewery, (*brōw'ēr-ē*) *n.* The building and apparatus for brewing.

Brewing, (*brōw'ing*) *n.* The act or process of preparing liquors from malt and hops, &c.;—the quantity brewed at once.

Brewis, (*brōw'is*) *n.* [*A.-S. brise.*] Broth; pottage;—bread soaked in gravy.

Briarcan, (brí-á-re-an) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, Briarcan, a fabulous giant with a hundred hands; hence, many handed.

Bribe, (bríb) *n.* [*F. bribe*, a hunch of bread.] A gift, place, or favour offered or bestowed, with a view to influence the judgment and conduct:—that which seduces; allurement.

Bribe, (bríb) *v. t.* To influence or corrupt by gifts:—to gain by favours rendered or promised:—*imp. & pp. bribed*; *ppr. bribing*.

Bribery, (bríb-er-e) *n.* Act or practice of giving or receiving favours corruptly or illegally.

Brick, (brík) *n.* [Armor. *priet*, clayey, *pri*, clay.] Clay and mud tempered with water, moulded into regular forms, dried in the sun, and usually burnt;—bricks collectively:—a loaf shaped like a brick.

Brick, (brík) *v. t.* To lay or pave with bricks:—*imp. & pp. bricked*; *ppr. bricking*.

Brickbat, (brík-bat) *n.* A piece or fragment of a brick.

Brick-kiln, (brík-kíl) *n.* A kiln in which bricks are baked or burnt. [*Bricks*]

Brick-layer, (brík-lá-er) *n.* One who builds with brick-laying, (brík-lá-ing) *n.* The art of building with bricks. [the art of laying bricks]

Brick-work, (brík-wurk) *n.* A structure of bricks;—**Brick-yard**, (brík-yárd) *n.* A place where bricks are made.

Bridal, (bríd'al) *a.* [From *bride*.] Belonging to a bride or to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

Bridal, (bríd'al) *n.* The nuptial festival; marriage.

Bride, (bríd) *n.* [*A.-S. bryd*, Ger. *bräut*.] A woman recently married:—a woman contracted to be married.

Bride-cake, (bríd-kák) *n.* Cake made for the guests at a wedding. [ment.]

Bride-chamber, (bríd-chám-ber) *n.* The nuptial apartment.

Bridegroom, (bríd-groom) *n.* [*A.-S. bryd*, bride, and *gum*, man.] A man newly married, or about to be married. [on a bride at her wedding.]

Bride-maid, (bríd-máid) *n.* A woman who attends

Bride-man, (bríd-man) *n.* A man who attends upon a bridegroom and bride at their marriage.

Bridewell, (bríd-wel) *n.* A house of correction—so called from a hospital near *St. Bride's* or *Bridget's* well, in London, subsequently turned into a work-house.

Bridge, (bríj) *n.* [*A.-S. brycg*, Ger. *brücke*.] A structure erected to make a continuous roadway over a water-course, ravine, railroad, or the like:—something analogous as a support for the strings of a violin; the bony part of the nose, &c.

Bridge, (bríj) *v. t.* To build a bridge or bridges over; hence, to connect; to lessen the distance between:—*imp. & pp. bridged*; *ppr. bridging*.

Bridging-joint, (bríj-ing-joist) *n.* A joist sustained by transverse beams below—a *binding-joint*.

Bridle, (brídl) *n.* [*A.-S. bridel*, *F. bride*.] An instrument with which a horse is governed;—a curb; a check;—part of a gun-lock:—a short cable with a swivel to enable a ship, when moored, to veer with the wind and tide.

Bridle, (brídl) *v. t.* To put a bridle upon:—to guide, or govern; to curb, or control:—*v. i.* To hold up the head, and draw in the chin, as an expression of pride, scorn, or resentment:—*imp. & pp. bridled*; *ppr. bridling*. [the bridle in riding.]

Bridle-head, (brídl-head) *n.* The hand which holds

Bridle-path, (brídl-path) *n.* A path or way for travellers on horse-back.

Bridoon, (bríd-oon) *n.* [*F. bridon*.] The snaffle and rein of a military bridle.

Brief, (bréf) *a.* [*L. brevis*, short.] Short in duration:—short in expression; concise; succinct.

Brief, (bréf) *n.* A short writing; a statement in few words:—an abridgement of a client's case for instruction of counsel, hence, to give a *brief*, to engage counsel:—a writ.

Briefcase, (bríf-les) *a.* Having no brief; without clients.

Briefly, (bríf-les) *adv.* Concisely; in few words.

Briefness, (bríf-nes) *n.* Shortness; conciseness in discourse or writing.

Brier, (brí-er) *n.* [*A.-S. brær*, *brér*, Ir. *briar*.] A prickly plant or shrub:—the sweet-brier and the wild-brier, species of the rose:—also *Briar*.

Briery, (brí-er-e) *a.* Full of briars; rough; thorny.

Brig, (bríg) *n.* [Abbreviation of *brigantine*.] A vessel with two masts, square-rigged.

Brigade, (brí-gád) *n.* [*F. brigade*, It. *brigata*, a contending troop, from *F. brigue*, It. *briga*, quarrel.] A division of troops commanded by a general officer, and consisting of an indeterminate number of regiments or battalions.

Brigade, (brí-gád) *v. t.* To form into a brigade, or into brigades:—*imp. & pp. brigaded*; *ppr. brigading*.

Brigadier-general, (brí-gá-dier-jen-er-ál) *n.* [*F. brigadier*.] The general officer who commands a brigade, in rank next below a major-general:—generally *Brigadier*.

Brigand, (brí-gánd) *n.* [*F. brigand*, W. *brigant*, from *brig*, top, hill.] A lawless fellow who lives by plunder; a robber; a freebooter; a highwayman.

Brigandage, (brí-gánd-áj) *n.* Theft; robbery; plunder.

Brigantine, (brí-gán-tín) *n.* [*F. brigantin*, a piratical vessel.] A light, two-masted vessel without a deck.

Bright, (brít) *a.* [*A.-S. beorht*, *briht*, Skr. *bhṛtásh*, to shine.] Shining; full of light or splendour; sparkling:—transparent; clear; hence, evident or manifest:—illustrious; glorious:—having mental activity; quick; keen:—full of promise or hope; cheerful; radiant.

Brighten, (brít-n) *v. t.* To make bright or brighter:—to make illustrious, or more distinguished:—to shed light upon: to illumine:—to make cheerful:—to make acute or witty:—*v. i.* To grow bright, or more bright:—to clear up:—*imp. & pp. brightened*; *ppr. brightening*. [vividly.]

Brightly, (brít-les) *adv.* Splendidly; luminously.

Brightness, (brít-nes) *n.* The quality of being bright:—acuteness, applied to the faculties; sharp or ready wit. [kidneys.]

Bright's Disease, (brít-dix-iz) *n.* A disease of the *Brill*, (bríl) *n.* A fish like the Turbot, much esteemed as food.

Brilliance, (bríl-yan-se) *n.* Great brightness, whether in a literal or tropical sense; splendour.

Brilliant, (bríl-ýant) *a.* [*F. brillier*, to sparkle, L. *beryllus*, a precious stone.] Sparkling with lustre; glittering:—distinguished by qualities which excite admiration; splendid; shining.

Brilliant, (bríl-ýant) *n.* A diamond cut with facets to refract the light in a sparkling manner.

Brillante, (bríl-ýant-a) *a.* [It.] *Brill* and lively in spirit and manner.

Brilliantly, (bríl-ýant-les) *adv.* Splendidly; radiantly.

Brim, (brím) *n.* [*A.-S. brymme*.] Rim or border of any thing; edge or margin.

Brim, (brím) *v. i.* To be full to the brim. [full.]

Brimful, (brím-fúol) *a.* Full to the brim; completely

Brimmer, (brím-er) *n.* A cup full to the brim.

Brimming, (brím-ing) *a.* Full to the brim; hence, exuberant.

Brimstone, (brím-stón) *n.* [*A.-S. bryne*, a burning fire, and *stone*.] A hard, brittle, inflammable substance, of a lemon colour; sulphur.

Brimed, (brím-ed) *a.* [*A.-S. byrnan*, to burn.] Having different colours; variegated; streaked; tabby.

Brimdle, (brím-dl) *n.* The state of being brimded; spottedness.

Brimdled, (brím-dl) *a.* Spotted; variegated.

Brine, (brín) *n.* [*A.-S. bryne*, from *byrnan*, to burn.]



Brig.

Water impregnated with salt;—the ocean or sea;—tears, so called from their saltiness.

Brine-pan or **Brine-pit**, (brin'pæn) *n.* A pit of salt water, for forming salt by evaporation.

Brine-spring, (brin'spring) *n.* A spring of salt water.

Bring, (bring) *v. t.* [*A.-S. bringan, Go. briggan.*] To carry; to fetch; to convey from one person or place to another;—to draw in; to induce; to prevail on; to influence;—*imp. & pp. brought; ppr. bringing.*

Bringer, (bring'er) *n.* One who brings or conveys.

Briniah, (brin'iah) *a.* Like brine; slightly salt; saltish.

Brinishness, (brin'iah-ness) *n.* Saltiness; the quality of being saltish.

Brink, (bringk) *n.* [*Dan. and Sw. brink, W. bryn, hill.*] Edge, margin, or border of a steep place, as of a precipice; verge. [*salt*]

Briny, (brin'e) *a.* Pertaining to brine, or to the sea;

Brisk, (brisk) *a.* [*W. brys, quick.*] Full of liveliness and activity;—full of spirit or life;—effervescing, as liquors.

Brisket, (brisk'et) *n.* [*F. bréchet, breast-bone.*] The breast of an animal, or that part of the breast that lies next to the ribs.

Briskly, (brisk'le) *adv.* Actively; with life and spirit.

Briskness, (brisk'nes) *n.* Liveliness; vivacity;—effervescence of liquors.

Bristle, (brisl) *n.* [*A.-S. bristl and byret.*] A short, stiff, coarse hair, as of swine;—a species of pubescence on plants, in form of stiff roundish hair.

Bristle, (brisl) *v. t.* To erect the bristles of;—to fix a bristle to;—*v. i.* To rise or stand erect, like bristles;—hence, to raise the head and strut;—*imp. & pp. bristled; ppr. bristling.*

Bristly, (brisl'e) *a.* Thick set with bristles, or with hairs resembling bristles; rough; fierce.

Bristol-board, (bris'tol-bôrd) *n.* A fine pasteboard made with a smooth and sometimes glazed surface.

Bristol-brick, (bris'tol-brik) *n.* A sort of brick used for cleaning steel.

Bristol-stone, (bris'tol-stôn) *n.* Rock crystal, or crystals of quartz, found near Bristol.

Britannia-metal, (bre-tan'ne-a-met'al) *n.* A metallic compound or alloy, consisting of 100 parts of block-tin, with 8 of antimony, 2 of bismuth, and 2 of copper.

Britannic, (bre-tan'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Britain, in its present use to Great Britain. [*its inhabitants.*]

Britiah, (brit'iah) *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or British-gum, (brit'iah-gum) *n.* A substance of a brownish colour, soluble in cold water, formed by heating dry starch at a temperature of about 500° Fahr., and used in stiffening goods.

British-lion, (brit'iah-li-un) *n.* The emblem of Great Britain.

Briton, (brit'un) *n.* An inhabitant of Great Britain.

Brittle, (brit'l) *a.* [*A.-S. breotan, to break.*] Easily broken; apt to break; fragile.

Brittleness, (brit'l-nes) *n.* Aptness to break; fragility.

Britzaka, (britz'ka, briz'ka) *n.* [*Russ. britzaka.*] A long carriage with a calash top, and a couch in place of seats.

Broach, (brôch) *n.* [*F. broche, It. brocco, a peg.*] A spit;—a tool of steel, generally tapering, for smoothing or enlarging holes in metal;—a brooch.

Broach, (brôch) *v. t.* To pierce, as with a spit;—to tap, as a cask, in order to draw the liquor; hence, to let out;—to open for the first time, as stores;—to make public; to give out;—*imp. & pp. broached; ppr. broaching.* [*or utters opinions.*]

Broacher, (brôch'er) *n.* A spit;—one who first opens

Broad, (brawd) *a.* [*A.-S. brôd.*] Wide; extended from side to side;—diffused;—large; ample; comprehensive; coarse; gross.

Broad-axe, (brawd'aks) *n.* An axe with a broad edge for hewing timber;—an ancient military weapon.

Broad-brim, (brawd'brim) *n.* A hat like those worn by the Friends or Quakers;—a Quaker.

Broadcast, (brawd'kast) *n.* A casting seed from the hand in sowing.

Broadcast, (brawd'kast) *adv.* By scattering widely at large from the hand.

Broadcast, (brawd'kast) *a.* Dispersed with the hand, as seed in sowing;—widely spread or diffused.

Broad Church, (brawd'church) *n.* A body of men holding liberal or comprehensive views of Christian doctrine and fellowship—an influential portion of the Church of England.

Broadcloth, (brawd'kloth) *n.* A fine woollen cloth for men's garments, exceeding 29 inches in width.

Broaden, (brawd'n) *v. i.* To grow broad;—*v. t.* To make broad; to render more comprehensive.

Broad-gauge, (brawd'gaj) *n.* A wide distance (usually 6 or 7 feet) between the rails on a railway, the narrow gauge being four feet eight inches and a half.

Broadiah, (brawd'iah) *a.* Rather broad; moderately broad.

Broadly, (brawd'le) *adv.* Widely; extensively; generally.

Broadness, (brawd'nes) *n.* Extent from side to side; large width.

Broad-pennant, (brawd'pen-ant) *n.* A square piece of bunting carried at the mast-head of a commodore's vessel. [*country or state.*]

Broad-seal, (brawd'sêl) *n.* The public seal of a

Broadside, (brawd'sid) *n.* The whole outer surface of the side of a ship above the water;—a discharge of all the guns on one side of a ship at the same time;—a paper containing one large page, or printed on one side only.

Broadsword, (brawd'sôrd) *n.* A sword with a broad blade and a cutting edge;—*Scott. claymore.*

Brocade, (brô-kad) *n.* [*It. broccare, to prick.*] Silk stuff variegated with gold, silver, or flowers, &c.;—any stuff with raised flowers or other ornamentation.

Broccaded, (brô-kad'ed) *a.* Worked, as brocade;—dressed in brocade.

Broccoli, (brok'o-le) *n.* [*It. broccolo, sprout.*] A variety of the cauliflower, esteemed best in early winter or spring.

Brochure, (brô-shôor) *n.* [*F. brocher, to stitch.*] A printed and stitched work containing a few leaves; a pamphlet.

Brook, (brook) *n.* [*A.-S. brôc.*] A badger.

Brocket, (brok'et) *n.* A red deer two years old.

Brod, (brod) *v. t.* [*Icel. brodd.*] To prick; to probe; to spur; to incite.

Brogue, (brög) *n.* [*Ir. & Gael. brog.*] A stout, coarse shoe;—a corrupt dialect or manner of pronunciation, especially Irish.

Broider, (broid'er) *v. t.* [*F. broder.*] To adorn with figured needle-work;—*imp. & pp. broidered; ppr. broidering.*

Broll, (broil) *n.* [*Celtic origin: W. brog.*] A noisy quarrel; contention between individuals or in the state; fray; tumult; altercation.

Broil, (broil) *v. t.* To dress or cook over coals or on a gridiron;—*v. i.* To be subjected to heat; to perspire through heat;—*imp. & pp. broiled; ppr. broiling.*

Broiler, (broil'er) *n.* One who excites broils;—a gridiron.

Broke, (brök) *v. i.* To transact business for another.

Broken, (brök'n) *a.* [*From break.*] Parted by violence;—weak; infirm;—subdued; humbled; contrite.

Broken-hearted, (brök-kn'hart-ed) *a.* Crushed by grief or despair.

Brokenly, (brök'n-le) *adv.* In a broken, interrupted manner.

Broken-winded, (brök-kn-wind-ed) *a.* Having short or disordered respiration.

Broker, (brök'er) *n.* [*O. Eng. brocwor.*] One who transacts business for another; an agent employed to effect bargains and contracts between others for a compensation.

Brokerage, (brök'er-aj) *n.* The business of a broker;—

the fee or commission for transacting business as a broker:—sometimes Brocage or Brokage.

Broma, (brō'ma) *n.* [G. *brōma*, food.] Aliment:—a chocolate preparation from the seeds or beans of the cocoa. [oxygen.]

Bromia, (brō'mik) *a.* Compounded of bromine and Bromide, (brō'mid) *a.* A compound of bromine with a metallic or combustible base.

Bromine, (brō'min) *a.* [G. *brōmaz*.] One of the elements, related in its chemical qualities to chlorine and iodine. [or ramifications of the windpipe.]

Bronchial, (brong'ke-əl) *a.* Belonging to the bronchia, **Bronchitis**, (brong'ki'tis) *a.* An inflammation of the bronchi or tubes which convey air to the lungs.

Bronchoecia, (brong'kō-si) *a.* [G. *brongchos*, windpipe, and *itis*, tumor.] A morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Bronchotomy, (brong-kot's-me) *a.* [G. *brongchos*, windpipe, and *tomē*, a cutting.] An incision into the windpipe or larynx.

Bronology, (bron-to'lo-je) *a.* [G. *brontē*, thunder, and *logos*, speech.] A discourse on thunder.

Bronze, (bronz) *a.* [It. *brasso*, brown.] An alloy of copper with tin or zinc:—a statue, medal, or other work of art cast in bronze:—a brown colour; the colour of bronzes.

Bronze, (bronz) *v. t.* To give the appearance of bronze; to make brown, or of the colour of bronze:—to make hard or unfeeling:—*imp.* & *pp.* bronzed: *ppr.* bronzing. [use of copper dust, &c.]

Bronzing, (bronz'ing) *a.* The art of imitating bronze by **Bronch**, (brōch) *a.* An ornament in various forms, with a pin or loop for attaching it to a garment:—usually worn on the breast:—a painting all of one colour.

Breed, (brōdd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *brōdd*.] To sit on and cover eggs or young, as a fowl:—to remain in anxious thought; to muse:—*v. t.* To sit over, cover, and cherish:—*imp.* & *pp.* brooded; *ppr.* brooding.

Breed, (brōdd) *a.* Offspring; progeny:—that which is bred or produced.

Brook, (brōk) *a.* [A.-S. *brōc*.] A small natural stream or current flowing from a spring or fountain; a rivulet.

Brook, (brōk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *brōcan*, to eat, G. *brūcho*, to grind.] To bear; to endure; to support; to suffer insult or injury.

Brooklet, (brōk'let) *a.* A small brook.

Brooky, (brōk'e) *a.* Abounding with little streams or rivulets.

Broom, (brōm) *a.* [A.-S. *brōm*.] A genus of leguminous plants:—a besom or brush with a handle for sweeping floors, &c.

Broom-corn, (brōm'korn) *a.* A species of *Sorghum* or Guinea-corn, bearing a head of which brooms are made.

Broomstick, (brōm'stik) *a.* The handle of a broom.

Broomy, (brōm'e) *a.* Full of broom; consisting of brooms.

Brown, (brōs) *a.* A Scotch dish made by pouring a hot liquid over oat meal or pease meal, and stirring it to consistency.

Broth, (brōth) *a.* [A.-S. *brōth*, from *broccan*, to brew.] Water in which flesh has been boiled with vegetables or herbs, and barley or rice.

Brothel, (brōth'el) *a.* [Bordel, a hut, from Go. *bawrd*.] A house of ill-fame.

Brother, (brōth'ar) *a.* [A.-S. *brōðhor*, L. *frater*. The common plural is *brothers*; in solemn speech *brethren* is used.] He who is born of the same father and mother with another:—one closely united to another by some common tie or interest:—one who resembles another in manners or traits of character.

Brotherhood, (brōth'ar-hōdd) *a.* State of being a brother:—an association for any purpose; a fraternity:—a class of the same profession or occupation.

Brother-in-law, (brōth'ar-in-law) *a.* The brother of a husband or wife; also, a sister's husband.

Brotherliness, (brōth'ar-le-ness) *a.* State of being brotherly.

Brotherly, (brōth'ar-le) *a.* Pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers; kind; affectionate.

Brougham, (brōum) *a.* A kind of two-wheeled or four-wheeled carriage.

Brow, (brōw) *a.* [A.-S. *brōw*, Skr. *bhrū*.] The ridge over the eye, with the hair that covers it:—the forehead:—the edge of a steep place.



Browbeat, (brōw'bēt) *v. t.* To bear down with stern looks or arrogant assertions; to intimidate; to bully:—*imp.* browbeat; *pp.* browbeaten; *ppr.* browbeating.

Browbeating, (brōw'bēting) *a.* Overbearing or bullying with arrogant and violent language.

Brown, (brōwn) *a.* A dark colour inclining to red or yellow, the mixture of red, black, and yellow.

Brown, (brōwn) *a.* [The root is A.-S. *beornan*, Eng. *burn*.] Of a dark or dusky colour, of various shades, inclining to red or yellow.

Brown, (brōwn) *v. t.* To make brown; to give a brown colour to:—*imp.* & *pp.* browned; *ppr.* browning.

Brown-bread, (brōwn'bred) *a.* A coarse wheat bread made of unbolted meal:—bread made of wheat or rye, mixed with Indian meal. [soldiers.]

Brown-bill, (brōwn'bil) *a.* An ancient weapon for foot

Brown-coal, (brōwn'kōl) *a.* Wood-coal or lignite.

Brownie, (brōwn'e) *a.* A fairy; a good-natured spirit, supposed to perform domestic services by night.

Browning, (brōwn'ing) *a.* Process of imparting a brown colour to gun barrels, &c.:—a process in cookery.

Brownish, (brōwn'ish) *a.* Somewhat brown; inclined to brown.

Brownist, (brōwn'ist) *a.* A follower of Robert Brown, who in the 18th century, seceded from the Church of England, and taught *Independence*.

Brownness, (brōwn'ness) *a.* Quality of being brown.

Brown-spar, (brōwn'spār) *a.* A magnesian carbonate of lime, tinged by oxide of iron and manganese.

Brown-stout, (brōwn'stōut) *a.* A superior kind of porter. [serious reverie.]

Brown-study, (brōwn'stud-e) *a.* Mental abstraction;

Browse, (brōws) *v. t.* To eat or nibble off, as the ends of branches of trees, shrubs, &c.:—*v. i.* To feed on the tender shoots of shrubs or trees; to graze:—*imp.* & *pp.* browsed; *ppr.* browsing.

Browse, (brōws) *a.* [Armor. *brōws*, sprout.] The tender branches of trees and shrubs, fit for the food of cattle; succulent pasture.

Bruin, (brō'in) *a.* [D. *bruin*, brown, from his colour.] A bear.

Bruiſe, (brōz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *brysan*, Ir. & Gael. *bris*, to break.] To injure or crush, as by collision of, or against, a solid body;—to injure a part of; to contuse; to crush or reduce to fragments;—to fight with the fists; to box:—*imp.* & *pp.* bruised; *ppr.* bruising.

Bruiſe, (brōz) *a.* A hurt or injury to the flesh of animals, to plants, or other bodies; a contusion.

Bruiser, (brōz'ar) *a.* A boxer.

Bruiſe-wort, (brōz'wurt) *a.* A plant; the comfrey.

Bruiſing, (brōz'ing) *a.* The act of crushing;—the art of boxing.

Bruit, (brōit) *a.* [F. *bruit*.] Report; rumour; fame.

Bruit, (brōit) *v. t.* To report; to noise abroad:—*imp.* & *pp.* bruited; *ppr.* bruiting.

Brumal, (brō'mal) *a.* [L. *bruma*, winter.] Belonging to the winter. [brown or dark complexion.]

Brunette, (brōd-net) *a.* [F. *brun*.] A woman with a Brunet, (brunt) *a.* [A.-S. *brunt*, boiling.] The heat, or utmost violence, of an onset;—the force of a blow; shock.

Brush, (brush) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *'bursta*, bristle.] An instrument of bristles, &c., used for removing dust, laying on colours, &c.;—branches of trees lopped off; brush-wood;—a thicket of shrubs or small trees;—a skirmish; a slight encounter;—the bushy tail of the fox or squirrel.

Brush, (brush) *v. t.* To apply a brush to;—to remove, gather, or sweep away;—*v. i.* To move nimbly;—to skim over with slight contact;—*imp. & pp.* brushed; *ppr.* brushing.

Brushiness, (brush'e-ness) *n.* Quality of resembling a brush; (brush'ing) *a.* Light; brisk.

Brush-wheel, (brush'hwel) *n.* A wheel without teeth, used in light machinery for polishing metals, &c.

Brush-wood, (brush'wood) *n.* A thicket or coppice of small trees and shrubs;—small branches cut from trees. [shaggy.]

Brushy, (brush'e) *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; **Brusque**, (brisk) *a.* [F.] Rude, abrupt in manners.

Brussels-sprouts, (brus'sels-sprots) *n. pl.* Small green heads sprouting from an upright stem; a species of cabbage.

Brustle, (brus'l) *v. i.* [A.-S. *brastlian*, from *berstan*, to burst.] To crackle; to make a rustling noise; to vapour, as a bully;—*imp. & pp.* brustled; *ppr.* brustling. [savage; cruel; inhuman.]

Brutal, (bróó'tal) *a.* Pertaining to or like a brute; **Brutality**, (bróó'tal'e-ty) *n.* Inhumanity; savageness; cruelty.

Brutalize, (bróó'tal-iz) *v. t.* To make brutal, coarse, or cruel;—*imp. & pp.* brutalized; *ppr.* brutalizing.

Brutally, (bróó'tal-le) *adv.* In a brutal manner; cruelly.

Brute, (bróót) *a.* [L. *brutus*.] Senseless; unconscious;—irrational; savage; ferocious.

Brute, (bróót) *n.* A beast; any animal destitute of reason;—a low-bred unfeeling person.

Brutify, (bróó'te-fi) *v. t.* [L. *brutus*, brute, and *facere*, to make.] To make a brute of;—to render stupid, senseless, or unfeeling;—*imp. & pp.* brutified; *ppr.* brutifying.

Brutish, (bróót'ish) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a brute; having the qualities or characteristics of brutes. inhuman; ferocious; sensual; bestial. [fiercely.]

Brutishly, (bróót'ish-le) *adv.* Stupidly; coarsely; **Brutishness**, (bróót'ish-ness) *n.* Stupidity; insensibility; savageness. [or actions of a brute.]

Brutism, (bróót'izm) *n.* The characteristic qualities **Bryony**, (brí'ó-ne) *n.* [G. *bruñé*.] A genus of climbing plants of different species.

Bubble, (bub'l) *n.* [D. *bobbel*, L. *bulla*.] A small vessel of water or other fluid inflated with air;—any thing that wants firmness or solidity; a delusive scheme; a dishonest speculation.

Bubble, (bub'l) *v. t.* To rise in bubbles;—to run with a gurgling noise;—*v. i.* To cheat; to impose on;—*imp. & pp.* bubbled; *ppr.* bubbling.

Bubbler, (bub'ler) *n.* One who cheats;—a kind of fish so called from the singular grunting noise which it makes.

Bubbly, (bub'le) *a.* Abounding in bubbles; bubbling.

Bubo, (bú'bó) *n.* [G. *boubón*, the groin.] The groin;—an inflammation in the groin or armpit;—the horned owl.

Bubonocoele, (bú-bon'ó-sēl) *n.* [G. *boubón*, groin, and *kēlē*, tumour.] A tumour in the groin; inguinal rupture. [round shape.]

Bubula, (bu-bul'ka) *n.* A flat fresh-water fish of a **Bucal**, (buk'kal) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.

Buccanier, (buk'a-nēr) *n.* [F. *bucanier*.] A pirate; a sea-robber—applied especially to the piratical adventurers who formerly infested the West Indies.

Buccinal, (buk'in-al) *a.* [L. *buccina*.] Trumpet-shaped or sounding like a horn.

Buccinite, (buk'in-it) *n.* Fossil remains or petri-

factions of the shells called *Buccinum*;—univalve shells, called from their shape trumpet shells.

Bucenaur, (bū-sen'tar) *n.* [G. *bous*, ox, and *ken-taurus*, centaur.] A fabulous monster, half ox and half man.

Bucephalus, (bu-sēfa-lus) *n.* An animal of the galle tribe;—the horse of Alexander the Great; any noted steed. [bladder;—often *Buck*.]

Buchu, (bú'kú) *n.* A plant used for diseases of the **Bucholite**, (buk'ul-it) *n.* A hard mineral of fibrous structure, and spotted black and white.

Buck, (buk) *n.* [L. Ger. *buck*, probably from *böke*, beech.] Lye in which cloth is soaked in bleaching; the liquor in which clothes are washed;—the cloth or clothes soaked or washed.

Buck, (buk) *v. t.* To soak or steep in lye; to wash in lye or suds;—to break up or pulverize, as ore.

Buck, (buk) *n.* [A.-S. *bucca*, *buc*.] The male of the fallow deer, goat, sheep, rabbit, and hare;—a fop; a dandy; a gay dashing young fellow.

Buck-basket, (buk'bas-ket) *n.* A basket in which clothes are carried to the washing.

Bucket, (buk'et) *n.* [A.-S. *buc*, *Buck*.] *F. baquet*, tub.] A vessel for drawing or carrying water or other liquids; one of the cavities on the rim of a water-wheel;—the float of a paddle-wheel.

Buckeye, (buk'i) *n.* A tree indigenous in the Western States of America.

Buckling, (buk'ing) *n.* Soaking clothes in lye;—the liquor in which clothes are steeped for bleaching.

Buckish, (buk'ish) *a.* Pertaining to a buck, or to a gay young fellow; foppish.

Buckle, (buk'el) *n.* [L. *bucca*, cheek.] A metallic link, with a tongue or catch attached to a belt or strap, used for fastening things together;—a curl, or a state of being curled or crisped, as hair.

Buckle, (buk'el) *v. t.* To fasten with a buckle;—to prepare for action; to set stoutly to work;—to confine;—*v. i.* To bend; to bow;—to struggle; to contend;—*imp. & pp.* buckled; *ppr.* buckling.

Buckler, (buk'ler) *n.* A kind of shield, anciently used in war.

Buck-mast, (buk'mast) *n.* [Scot. *buck*, beech, and *mast*.] The mast or fruit of the beech-tree.

Buckra, (buk'ra) *n.* A white man; master—a term used by the blacks of the African coast, the West Indies, and the Southern States.

Buckra, (buk'ra) *a.* White; as *buckra* yam.

Buckram, (buk'ram) *n.* [F. *bougras*.] A coarse linen cloth stiffened with glue. [precise.]

Buckram, (buk'ram) *a.* Made of buckram;—stiff; **Buckskin**, (buk'skin) *n.* The skin of a buck; a kind of leather;—*pl.* breeches made of buckskin.

Buckstall, (buk'stal) *n.* A toll or net to take deer.

Buckthorn, (buk'thorn) *n.* A genus of plants of many species. [vehicle.]

Buck-wagon, (buk'wag-un) *n.* A rude four-wheeled

Buckwheat, (buk'hwet) *n.* A plant and an edible grain, the flour of which is much used for cakes.

Bucolic, (bú-kol'ik) *a.* [G. *boukolos*, cowherd.] Relating to the life and occupation of a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

Bucolic, (bú-kol'ik) *n.* A pastoral poem, representing rural affairs.

Bud, (bud) *n.* [D. *bot*, H. Ger. *butze*, F. *bouton*, G. *phuo*, to plant.] A shoot or outgrowth; a protuberance containing the rudiments of leaves or flowers;—an unexpanded branch or flower;—a prominence on certain animals of inferior grades, which grows into an animal, as a bud grows into a flower.

Bud, (bud) *v. t.* To put forth buds;—to begin to grow; to issue from a stock in the manner of a bud, as a horn;—to be in bloom, or growing like a young plant;



—*v. t.* To insert the bud of a plant under the bark of another tree, for the purpose of raising a species of fruit different from that of the stock;—to inoculate; to graft:—*imp. & pp.* budded; *ppr.* budding.

Buddhism, (bud'izm) *n.* The doctrine taught by the Hindu sage, surnamed Buddha, in the 6th century B. C., and adopted as a religion by the greater part of Central and Eastern Asia and the Indian Islands.

Buddhist, (bud'ist) *n.* A votary of Buddhism.

Buddhist, (bud'ist) *a.* Relating to, or connected with, Buddhism, or its founder.

Budding, (bud'ding) *n.* The act of putting forth buds; the act of inserting a bud of one tree under the bark of another for propagation.

Budde, (bud'dl) *n.* A square frame of boards used in washing mineral ore.

Bude-light, (būd'līt) *n.* [From *Bude*, the residence of the inventor.] An intense white light produced by burning a purified coal-gas in a compound Argand lamp of a peculiar construction.

Budge, (buj) *v. t.* [F. *bouger*, to stir, move.] To move off; to stir; to wag:—*imp. & pp.* budged; *ppr.* budging.

Budge, (buj) *n.* [L. *bulga*.] Lambakin fur, used as an edging to scholastic habits.

Budge, (buj) *a.* Lined with budge; hence, scholastic;—*austere* or stiff:—*brisk*: stirring.

Budget, (buj'et) *n.* [F. *bougette*, N. *bouge*.] A bag or sack, with its contents:—a stock or store:—the annual financial statement made in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Budlet, (bud'let) *n.* A little bud or shoot.

Buff, (buf) *n.* [F. *beuf*, beef, O. Eng. *bufe*.] A leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, oxen, elk, and other animals, dressed in oil:—a military coat made of buff-skin or leather;—a colour between light pink and light yellow:—a grayish viscid coat or crust on diseased blood:—the bare skin.

Buff, (buf) *a.* Made of buff leather:—of the colour of buff leather: between light pink and light yellow.

Buffalo, (buffa-lō) *n.* [L. *buculus*, G. *boubalos*, a wild ox.] A kind of wild ox found in most of the warmer countries of the eastern continent:—applied to animals of the bovine genus, and frequently to the *Bison*.

Buffalo-robe, (buffa-lō-rōb) *n.* The skin of the bison, or so-called *buffalo*, of North America, prepared with the hair on.

Buffer, (buff'er) *n.* A cushion, or apparatus to deaden the concussion between a moving body and one on which it strikes, as at the ends of a railway carriage.

Buffet, (buffet) *n.* [F. *buffet*, Sp. *bata*.] A cupboard, side-board, or closet, at one side of a room, for the display of plate, china, and other like articles:—a refreshment bar or table.

Buffet, (buffet) *n.* [F. *bufe*, It. *buffetto*.] A blow with the hand; a cuff:—violent force or resistance, as of winds and waves.

Buffet, (buffet) *v. t.* To beat; to cuff:—to contend against:—*v. i.* To play at boxing:—to make one's way by exertion or contention:—*imp. & pp.* buffeted; *ppr.* buffeting.

Boxer, (buff'et-er) *n.* One who buffets: a boxer.

Buffeting, (buff'et-ing) *n.* Striking with the hand; opposition; contention.

Buffo, (buffo) *n.* [It.] An Italian comic singer.

Bufon, (buf-fōn) *n.* [It. *bufa*, Sp. *bufu*; joke,

trifle.] A man who amuses by tricks, antic gestures, jokes, and other pleasantries: a droll; a mimic; a clown.

Buffoonery, (buf-fōn'gr-e) *n.* The arts and practices of a buffoon; low jests, ridiculous pranks; vulgar tricks and postures.

Buffoonish, (buf-fōn'ish) *a.* Like a buffoon.

Buffy, (buf'e) *a.* Resembling buff on the blood;—of the colour of buff.

Bug, (bug) *n.* [W. *bug*.] An insect of many species; especially an hemipterous insect of the genus *Cimex*, having a beaked or sucking mouth.

Bugbear, (bug'bar) *n.* [W. *bug*, *bue*, a terrifying object.] Something frightful, as a spectre; any thing imaginary that frightens.

Buggy, (bug'e) *a.* Abounding with bugs.

Buggy, (bug'e) *n.* A light one-horse chaise, usually with one seat, and without a calash top.

Bugle, (bū'gl) *n.* [W. *bugail*, F. *bugler*.] A horn; a musical wind instrument used in hunting or in a military band.

Bugle, (bū'gl) *n.* [Ger. *bügel*.] An elongated glass

Bugle, (bū'gl) *n.* [F.] A deciduous herbaceous plant, a native of Europe, used in medicine.

Bugloss, (bū'glos) *n.* [G. *bous*, ox, and *glōssa*, tongue.] A plant used in dyeing and colouring; ox-tongue.

Buhl, (būl) *n.* [*Boule*, a French carver in wood.] Figure work;—unburnished gold, brass, mother of pearl, &c., wrought or inlaid into wood, tortoise shell, &c.

Buhr-stone, (bur'stōn) *n.* [O. Eng. *bur*.] A variety of flinty quartz, valuable for mill-stones.

Build, (bild) *v. t.* [A.-S. *byldan*, from *bold*, house.] To frame, construct, and raise, as an edifice or fabric of any kind; to frame or shape into a particular mould or form;—to raise on any support or foundation;—to increase and strengthen; to settle or establish;—*v. i.* To practise building;—to rest or depend for support:—*imp. & pp.* built; *ppr.* building.

Build, (bild) *n.* Form or mode of construction; shape; figure.

Builder, (bild'er) *n.* One who builds.

Building, (bild'ing) *n.* Act of constructing, erecting, or establishing:—architecture;—a thing built, as a house, church, &c.

Bulb, (bulb) *n.* [L. *bulbus*, G. *bolbos*, W. *bal*.] A round or spherical body;—a bud or cluster of partially developed leaves, growing from a plant (usually below the ground), and producing a stem above, and roots below, as in the onion:—protuberance on a stem, as the bulb of a thermometer; a knob; a projection. [ear.] Producing bulbs.

Bulbiferous, (bulb-ifer-us) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, and *ferre*, to Bulbos, (bul'us) *a.* Having or containing bulbs; growing from bulbs; protuberant; knobby.

Bulbul, (bul'būl) *n.* The nightingale of the Persians.

Bulchin, (bool'shin) *n.* A young male calf.

Bulge, (bulj) *n.* [A.-S. *bālg*, W. *belg*.] The protuberant part of a cask; protuberance;—the bilge of a vessel.

Bulge, (bulj) *v. i.* To swell or jut out; to be protuberant:—to bilge, as a ship.

Bulging, (bulj'ing) *a.* Swelling; protuberant.

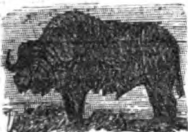
Bulk, (bulk) *n.* [Ice. *bulka*, W. *bulg*.] Magnitude of material substance; dimensions; size; mass;—the majority; the largest or principal portion:—the whole cargo of a ship when stowed.

Bulker, (bulk'er) *n.* A person employed to ascertain the capacity of goods, so as to fix the amount of freight or shore-dues to which they are liable.

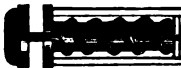
Bulk-head, (bulk'hed) *n.* A partition in a ship, made with boards, &c., to form separate compartments.

Bulkiness, (bulk'e-ness) *n.* Greatness in bulk, size, or stature. [large.]

Bulky, (bulk'e) *a.* Of great bulk or dimensions:



Buffalo.



Buffer.

Bull, (bóol) *n.* [*A.-S. bellan*, to roar.] The male of any bovine quadruped; hence, the male of any large quadruped, as the elephant:—*Taurus*, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac:—in stock-broking, one who nominally buys shares for delivery on a future day at a certain price, speculating on their rising in value before the day.

Bull, (bóol) *n.* [*L. bulla*, *It. bolla*, *F. bulle*.] The seal appended to the edicts and briefs of the Pope:—an edict or rescript of the pope containing some decree, order, or decision:—an apparent congruity, but real incongruity, of ideas:—a verbal blunder or contradiction; a misnomer.

Bull-baiting, (bóol'bát-ing) *n.* The practice of baiting or exciting bulls with dogs.

Bull-beef, (bóol'béf) *n.* The flesh of a bull; coarse

Bull-calf, (bóol'káf) *n.* A male calf:—a stupid fellow.

Bull-dog, (bóol'dóg) *n.* A variety of dog of remarkable ferocity and courage—so named, probably, from being employed in baiting bulls, or from the size of the head.

Bullet, (bóol'let) *n.* [*F. boule*, ball.] A small ball; especially one of lead, to be discharged from small fire-arms.

Bullet-proof, (bóol'let-próof) *n.* Capable of resisting the force of a bullet.

Bulletin, (bóol'le-tín) *n.* [*F. bulletin*, *It. bolletta*.] An official report; especially a military or medical report:—a brief statement of facts issued by authority:—any public announcement of news recently received.

Bulletin-board, (bóol'le-tín-bórd) *n.* A board on which announcements of news are put up.

Bull-fight, (bóol'fit) *n.* A combat with a bull—the favourite national pastime in Spain.

Bull-finch, (bóol'fínsh) *n.* A singing-bird allied to the grouse-beak, having the breast, cheeks, and throat of a crimson colour.

Bull-frog, (bóol'frop) *n.* A large species of frog, found in North America. It makes a loud noise, whence its name.

Bull-head, (bóol'héd) *n.* A fish of the genus *Cottus*:—a stupid fellow;—a small black water insect.

Bullion, (bóol'yun) *n.* [*L. bulla*.] Uncoined gold or silver in the mass:—gold and silver coin; the whole stock of the precious metals in the bank.

Bullion-office, (bóol'yun-of-ís) *n.* An office in the Bank of England for transactions in bullion.

Bulliah, (bóol'íah) *a.* Having the nature of a bull;—blundering.

Bullock, (bóol'lók) *n.* [*A.-S. bulluca*.] A young bull or male of the ox kind:—an ox.

Bull's-eye, (bóol'sí) *n.* An oval wooden block without a groove, having a groove around it, and a hole through it:—a thick piece of glass inserted in a deck, roof, &c., to let in light:—any circular opening for air or light:—a policeman's lantern, with a thick glass reflector on one side:—the centre of a target:—a thick knob left on a sheet of plate-glass by the end of the pipe through which it was blown:—an old-fashioned watch.

Bull-trout, (bóol'trout) *n.* A species of trout larger than the common kind, and, like the salmon, ascending rivers periodically to spawn.

Bully, (bóol'e) *n.* [*O. Eng.*] A noisy blustering fellow more insolent than courageous; a quarrelsome person.

Bully, (bóol'e) *v. t.* To insult with noise and blustering menaces; to treat with insolence:—*v. i.* To be noisy and quarrelsome:—*imp. & pp.* bullied; *ppr.* bullying. [*in wet land or water.*]

Bulrush, (bóol'rush) *n.* A large kind of rush growing

Bulwark, (bóol'werk) *n.* [*O. H. Ger. polón*, to huri,

and *Ger. werk*, defence.] An outwork for defence; a bastion; a rampart:—any means of defence; a screen or shelter:—*pl.* the sides of a ship above the upper deck. [*to protect.*]

Bulwark, (bóol'werk) *v. t.* To fortify with a rampart;

Bum, (bum) *v. i.* To make a noise like a bee.

Bumbailiff, (bum-bál'íf) *n.* An under bailiff.

Bumble-bee, (bum'bél-bé) *n.* [*O. Eng. bumble*, to hum, and *bee*.] A large bee, sometimes called *humble-bee*.

Bumboat, (bum'bót) *n.* A clumsy boat, used for conveying provisions, fruit, &c., for sale, to vessels lying in port or off shore.

Bumkin, (bum'kin) *n.* [*From boom and kia*.] A piece of timber projecting from the bow of a vessel to haul the forestack to; also from the quarter for the standing part of the main brace:—a small outrigger over the stern of a boat, to extend the mizzen.

Bummer, (bum'er) *n.* A houseless vagrant:—a forager; a soldier who wanders in search of food and plunder.

Bump, (bump) *n.* A thump; a heavy blow:—a swelling or protuberance:—*pl.* the natural swellings on the cranium or skull, supposed to indicate the mental qualities, affections, and propensities of the individual.

Bump, (bump) *v. t.* [*Ger. bamsen*, to strike.] To strike, as with or against any thing large or solid:—to thump; to beat:—*v. i.* To make a heavy, or hollow noise:—*imp. & pp.* bumped; *ppr.* bumping.

Bumper, (bum'per) *n.* A cup or glass filled to the brim.

Bumpkin, (bump'kin) *n.* [*W. pump o' ddyen*, a large heavy man.] An awkward heavy rustic; a clown or country lout. [*cake.*]

Bun, (bun) *n.* [*Scot. bun*, *Sp. bunuelo*.] A small sweet-

Bunch, (bunsh) *n.* [*Iscl. bñki*, *W. pung*, *Dan. bunke*.] A protuberance; a bunch; a knob or lump:—a collection, cluster, or tuft, properly of things of the same kind, growing or fastened together.

Bunch, (bunsh) *v. t.* To swell out; to gather round; to become protuberant:—*v. i.* To form or tie in a bunch or bunches. [*fulness; protuberance.*]

Bunchiness, (bunsh'e-ness) *n.* Thickness; roundness;

Bunchy, (bunsh'e) *a.* Swelling out; growing in bunches or tufts.

Bundle, (bund'l) *n.* [*A.-S. byndel*, from *bindan*, to bind.] A number of things bound together; any thing made into a package convenient for handling or conveyance; a parcel; a roll.

Bundle, (bund'l) *v. t.* To tie or bind in a bundle or roll; to put up together:—*v. i.* To set off in a hurry; to proceed confusedly:—*imp. & pp.* bundled; *ppr.* bundling.

Bundle-pillar, (bund'l-pil-ar) *n.* A column or pier, with others of small dimensions attached to it.

Bung, (bung) *n.* [*O. H. Ger. phung*, *Go. pugg*, *F. bondon*.] The stopper of the orifice in the bilge of a cask. [*close up.*]

Bung, (bung) *v. t.* To stop the orifice in a cask; to

Bungalow, (bung'gal) *n.* [*Bengalee bángla*.] The country house of a European in India, of a single floor and thatched, but of slight materials.

Bung-hole, (bung'hól) *n.* The hole in a cask through which it is filled.

Bungle, (bung'gl) *v. t.* To act or work in a clumsy, awkward manner; to mismanage:—*v. i.* To make or mend clumsily; to botch:

Bungler, (bung'glér) *n.* A clumsy, awkward workman; an unskilful person; a blunderer.



Bull-dog.



Bull-finch.



Bungalow.

Bungling, (bung'ling) *a.* Unskilful; awkward; clumsy;—clumsily or unskilfully done.

Bunglingly, (bung'ling-le) *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

Bunk, (bungk) *n.* [Sw. *bunke*, A.-S. *bunc*.] A wooden case or box, which serves for a seat in the day-time, and for a bed at night;—one of a series of berths or bed-places arranged in vertical tiers.

Bunker, (bungk'er) *n.* A bin or receptacle for various things, as coals, &c. [show.]

Bunkum, (bungk'um) *n.* Speech-making for mere bunions, (bun'yun) *n.* [Scott. *bunyan*, O. Eng. *bunny*, a small swelling.] An enlargement and inflammation of the small membranous sac at the inside of the ball of the great toe. [belly of a sail.]

Bunt, (bunt) *n.* [Ger. *bund*.] The middle part or

Bunt, (bunt) *v. i.* To swell out;—to push with the horns; to butt.

Bunting, (bunt'ing) *n.* [Ger. *bunt*.] A bird of different species, of the genus *Emberiza*;—a thin woollen stuff, of which the flags and signals of ships are made.

Buntline, (bunt'lin) *n.* One of the ropes fastened to cringles in the foot-rope of a sail, used to haul it up.

Buoy, (boy) *n.* [D. *boey*.] A float; especially a floating mark to point out the position of objects beneath the water, or the proper direction for sailing.

Buoy, (boy) *v. t.* To keep afloat;—to keep from sinking;—to fix buoys to; to mark by buoys;—*v. i.* To float; to rise by specific lightness;—*imp. & pp.* buoyed; *ppr.* buoying.

Buoyage, (boy'aj) *n.* Buoys taken collectively; the providing of buoys.

Buoyancy, (boy'an-se) *n.* The quality of floating; specific lightness;—the requisite gravity to suspend in the air or lie on the surface of water;—lightness of spirit; vivacity.

Buoyant, (boy'ant) *a.* Floating; light; elastic;—having the quality of rising or floating in a fluid;—bearing up, as a fluid;—vivacious; cheerful. [manner.]

Buoyantly, (boy'ant-le) *adv.* In a light, lively, cheerful

Buoyet, (bu'et) *n.* [F. *barbote*, from *barbe*, beard.] A fish of the genus *Gadus*, shaped like an eel, having beards on the nose and chin.

Burdaisia, (bur'de-lä) *n.* A species of coarse grape.

Burden, (bur'dn) *n.* [A.-S. *byrden*, Go. *burthel*.] That which is borne or carried;—any thing grievous, wearisome, or oppressive;—a fixed quantity; load; weight; freight;—the capacity of a ship to hold goods;—cargo.

Burden, (bur'dn) *n.* [F. *bourdon*, great bell, *Li. burdo*, drone.] The verse repeated in a song; refrain; the main topic or theme.

Burden, (bur'dn) *v. t.* To lay a heavy load on;—to oppress with any thing grievous or trying; to surcharge;—*imp. & pp.* burdened; *ppr.* burdening.

Burdensome, (bur'dn-us) *a.* Heavy to be borne; cumbersome. [oppressive; heavy; fatiguing.]

Burdensome, (bur'dn-som) *a.* Grievous to be borne; burdensome. [oppressive; heavy; fatiguing.]

Burdensomely, (bur'dn-som-le) *adv.* In a weary, grievous, oppressing manner. [oppressiveness.]

Burdensomeness, (bur'dn-som-ness) *n.* Heaviness; burdensomeness.

Burdock, (bur'dok) *n.* A genus of weeds having a rough, bristly leaf.

Bureau, (bü-rö) *n.* [F. *bureau*, desk, *bure*, druggot.] A desk or writing table with drawers for papers;—an office for business;—a particular department of the public service;—the body of officers in such department;—a chest of drawers for holding clothes, &c.

Bureaucracy, (bü-rö-kra-se) *n.* [F. *bureau* and G. *kraia*, to govern.] A system in which the business of government is carried on in departments, each under the control of a chief.

Burg, (burg) *n.* [A.-S.] A fortified town;—a borough possessing certain privileges.



Burgage, (burg'aj) *n.* [L. *burgagium*.] A tenure by which houses or lands are held of the king or lord of a borough at a certain rent, or by service of "watch and ward." [of perfume.]

Burgamot, (burg'a-mot) *n.* A variety of pear;—a kind

Burgeon, (bur'jun) *v. i.* [F. *bourgeois*.] To bud.

Burgess, (bur'jes) *n.* [F. *bourgeois*, from *bourg*, borough.] An inhabitant, citizen, or freeman of a borough;—a representative of a borough;—a magistrate of a borough.

Burghal, (burg'al) *a.* Belonging to a burgh.

Burgher, (burg'er) *n.* [From *burgh*.] An inhabitant or freeman of a burgh or borough;—*pl.* the name of a sect of seceders from the Church of Scotland.

Burglar, (burg'ler) *n.* [Burg and L. *latro*.] One who breaks and enters a house with intent to commit a felony. [Breaking and robbery.]

Burglarious, (burg'lar-ee-us) *a.* Pertaining to house-burglariously, (burg'lar-ee-us-le) *adv.* With intent to commit burglary; in the manner of a burglar.

Burglary, (burg'lar-ee) *n.* The breaking and entering a house with intent to commit felony.

Burgomaster, (burg'o-mas-ter) *n.* [L. *burgus*, and Eng. *master*, D. *burgemeester*.] A chief magistrate of a town in Holland and Germany;—an aquatic bird; the glaucous gull.

Burget, (burg'o-net) *n.* [F. *bourguignotte*.] A helmet, with a small visor, first used in Burgundy.

Burgout, (bur-goo) *n.* A kind of gruel made on board ship. [so called from *Burgundy*, in France.]

Burgundy, (bur-gun-de) *n.* A superior kind of wine—Burgundy-pitch, (bur-gun-de-pich) *n.* Turpentine from which the essential oil has been distilled.

Burial, (ber'e-al) *n.* [From *bury*.] Act of burying; funeral solemnity; sepulture; interment.

Burial-place, (ber'e-al-plas) *n.* A place appropriated to the burial of the dead; a grave-yard;—the precise spot where one is buried.

Burin, (bü-rin) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *bera*, borer, *bordin*, *borjan*, to bore.] An engraver's tool, made to produce a sharp cutting point;—a graver;—manner or style of an engraver.

Burke, (burk) *v. t.* [From an Irishman who committed the crime in 1829.] To murder secretly and without external marks of violence, so as to sell the corpse for the purpose of dissection;—to dispose of quietly;—to put a sudden end to;—*imp. & pp.* buried; *ppr.* burying.

Burl, (bur) *v. i.* [F. *bourrelet*, Sp. *borla*, tassels.] To dress, as cloth, by fulling;—to pick knots, loose threads, &c., from, in finishing cloth.

Burl, (bur) *n.* A knot or lump in thread or cloth.

Burlap, (bur'lap) *n.* A kind of coarse linen fabric.

Burler, (bur'ler) *n.* A dresser of cloth.

Burlesque, (bur-leak) *a.* [It. *burlesco*, from *burlesc*, to ridicule.] Tending to excite laughter by ludicrous images; jocular; farcical.

Burlesque, (bur-leak) *n.* A ludicrous representation; a travesty;—treating a trifling theme in a grave manner, or a lofty theme in a childish manner;—ridiculing high events or characters, by putting them in the awkward situations of humble life;—a clever imitation or caricature.

Burlesque, (bur-leak) *v. t.* To turn into ridicule; to make ludicrous; to lampoon;—*imp. & pp.* burlesqued; *ppr.* burlesquing. [ness.]

Burliness, (bur'le-ness) *n.* Bulk; gruffness; coarse.

Burly, (bur'le) *a.* [O. Eng. *boorely*, *boortlike*, clownish.] Of great bulk; stout; lusty;—coarse and rough.

Burn, (burn) *v. t.* [A.-S. *byrnan*, Go. *brinnan*.] To consume with fire; to reduce to ashes;—to subject to the action of fire; to dry; to harden; to bake;—to injure by fire; to scorch; to wither;—to inflame;—to cauterize;—to combine with oxygen;—*v. i.* To be on fire; to flame; to shine;—to be in a state of com-

motion, heat, acidity, or pain;—to feel excess of heat; to be inflamed:—*imp. & pp.* burned or burnt; *ppr.* burning.

Burn, (burn) *n.* A rivulet or brook.

Burn, (burn) *n.* A hurt or injury caused by fire;—the operation of burning or baking, as bricks.

Burner, (burn'er) *n.* One who burns or sets on fire;—an appendage to a lamp or gas-fixture designed to promote combustion.

Burnettize, (burn'net-iz) *v. t.* To preserve, as timber, by a solution of chloride of zinc.

Burning-glass, (burn'ing-glas) *n.* A convex lens used for converging the sun's rays to a focus.

Burnish, (burn'ish) *v. t.* [*F. brunir*, to polish.] To polish by rubbing with something hard and smooth:—to render bright or resplendent:—*v. i.* To grow bright, smooth, and glossy:—*imp. & pp.* burnished; *ppr.* burnishing.

Burnish, (burn'ish) *n.* Gloss; lustre; brightness.

Burnisher, (burn'ish-er) *n.* One who burnishes;—a tool used in burnishing books.

Burnt-ear, (burn't'er) *n.* A disease in grain, which covers the seed with a black powder.

Burnt-offering, (burn't-of-fer-ing) *n.* Something burnt on an altar, as an atonement for sin. [heavily.]

Burr, (bur) *v. i.* To pronounce with a burr; to talk.

Burr, (bur) *n.* A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants;—the lobe of the ear;—a ring of iron behind the handle of a lance, or the touch hole of a cannon;—a triangular chisel used to clear the corners of mortises;—a guttural pronunciation of the letter *r*:—*Bur*.

Burrel, (bur'el) *n.* A pulpy pear. [breeze.]

Burrel-fly, (bur'el-fi) *n.* The ox-fly, gad-bee, or Burrow, (bur'ō) *n.* [*A.-S. beorg*, hill, from *beorgan*, to protect.] A hole in the ground made by certain animals, as rabbits, &c., for shelter and habitation; a heap of rubbish.

Burrow, (bur'ō) *v. i.* To excavate a hole in the earth; to lodge in a hole excavated in the earth, as conies or rabbits;—to take refuge in any deep or concealed place; to hide;—to mine:—*imp. & pp.* burrowed; *ppr.* burrowing. [burra.]

Burry, (bur'e) *a.* Abounding in burrs, or resembling burrs, (bur'er) *n.* [*L. burarius*, from *bura*.] A treasurer or cash-keeper;—a student to whom a stipend is paid out of a bursar or fund to aid him during his educational studies.

Bursary, (bur'sa-re) *n.* The treasury of a college or monastery;—a charitable foundation in a university.

Burse, (bur's) [*F. bourse*, Ger. *börse*, purse, exchange.] A purse;—a fund for the maintenance of poor scholars;—a college or hall in a university;—a public edifice in continental cities for the meeting of merchants on matters of trade or money; an exchange;—also written Bourse.

Burst, (burst) *v. i.* [*A.-S. byrstan*, Icel. *bresta*.] To fly or break open with force, or sudden violence;—to make a sudden change from restraint, invisibility, inaction or the like, to a different state; to issue or escape by a sudden or violent movement;—*v. t.* To break or rend by violence; to open suddenly:—*imp. & pp.* burst; *ppr.* bursting.

Burst, (burst) *n.* A sudden breaking forth; a disruption; a violent rending; a sudden explosion;—a spasmodic effort.

Burt, (burt) *n.* A flat fish of the turbot kind.

Bury, (ber'e) *n.* [*A.-S. burah*, *burh*.] A borough; a manor.

Bury, (ber'e) *v. t.* [*A.-S. byrgan*.] To conceal by covering;—specifically, to cover out of sight, as in a grave, a tomb, or the ocean; to inter;—to hide:—*imp. & pp.* buried; *ppr.* burying. [church-yard.]

Burying-place, (ber'-ing-plas) *n.* A grave-yard; a **Bus**, (bus) *n.* [Abbreviated from omnibus.] An omnibus; a kism.

Busby, (bus'be) *n.* A military cap of bear-skin.

Busb, (bōsh) *n.* [*D. bosch*, O. H. Ger. *busc*, *F. bouquet*.] A thicket, or a place abounding in trees or shrubs;—a shrub; particularly a thick shrub;—a branch of ivy (sacred to Bacchus) hung out at vine-dressers' doors; a tavern sign;—a lining of metal, let into an orifice;—the backwoods of Australia and Cape Colony.

Bush, (bōsh) *v. i.* To grow thick or bushy;—*v. t.* To set bushes for;—to use a bush-harrow on, or for covering;—to line, as a hole, with metal.

Bush-bean, (bōsh'ben) *n.* The common garden-bean, of two varieties, *kidney-bean* and *French-bean*.

Bushel, (bōsh'el) *n.* [Norman *F. bussel*, *boisset*, G. *yuiz*, box.] A dry measure, containing four pecks, eight gallons, or thirty-two quarts;—a vessel of the capacity of a bushel, used in measuring;—the circle of iron in the nave of a wheel;—any large quantity.

Bushelage, (bōsh'el-aj) *n.* A duty payable on commodities by the bushel.

Bush-harrow, (bōsh'har-ō) *n.* A sort of harrow made of bushes, for harrowing grass lands or covering seeds.

Bushiness, (bōsh'e-ness) *n.* State of being bushy; overgrown with bushes.

Bushing, (bōsh'ing) *n.* A ring, tube, or lining placed in a hole, and sometimes acting as a journal-box;—a thimble;—a bush.

Bushman, (bōsh'man) *n.* [*D. bosches-man*.] A woodman;—a settler in the backwoods of Australia;—one of a tribe of savages near the Cape of Good Hope.

Bush-whacker, (bōsh'hwak-er) *n.* One accustomed to beat about, or travel through, bushes;—a scythe or other instrument for cutting brush or bushes.

Bush-whacking, (bōsh'hwak-ing) *n.* Travelling, or working a way, through bushes; pulling by the bushes.

Bushy, (bōsh'e) *a.* [From *bush*.] Full of bushes; overgrown with shrubs;—thick and spreading, like a bush.

Busily, (biz'ze-le) *adv.* In a busy manner.

Business, (biz'ness) *n.* That which busies one; employment;—any occupation for a livelihood or gain;—traffic in general;—concern; right of action, interference or interposition;—affair; transaction;—used in many senses, modified by the connected words.

Busk, (busk) *n.* [*F. busc*.] A long, thin piece of metal, whale-bone, or wood, worn in the front of women's corsets. [to dress or attire.]

Busk, (busk) *v. t. or v. i.* To prepare or make ready;—**Busked**, (buskt) *a.* Wearing a busk; ready; adorned.

Buskin, (busk'in) *n.* [Contracted from *F. brosequin*, or *D. broekin*, probably from *G. bura*, skin, hide.] A covering for the foot and leg, worn by hunters;—a high-soled shoe worn by the ancient actors in tragedy;—hence, tragedy in general;—a high and lofty style.

Buskined, (busk'ind) *a.* Dressed in buskins;—of, or pertaining to, tragedy; tragic.

Bushy, (busk'e) *a.* Bushy; wooded; shaded or overgrown with trees or shrubs;—generally written **Boaky**.

Bus, (bus) *n.* [*Ger. bus*, *L. basium*, kism.] A kism; more strictly, a stolen or playful kism. [*D. busia*.] A small two-masted vessel, used in the herring fishery.

Buss, (bus) *v. t.* To kiss:—*imp. & pp.* bussed; *ppr.* bussing.

Bust, (bust) *n.* [*Ger. brust*, breast, Go. *brusta*.] The trunk of the body; the portion between the head and waist;—a piece of statuary, representing the upper part of the human figure, from head to waist inclusive.

Bustard, (bust'ard) *n.* [*F. ôtarde*, It. *ottarda*, from *L. avis tarda*, slow bird.] A bird of the Ostrich family. The great bustard is the largest land bird in Europe. It inhabits the tem-



perate regions of Europe, and parts of Asia and Africa.

Bustle, (bus'al) v. t. [O. Eng. *bustle*, A.-S. *byrig*, busy, I. *feinno*, to haste.] To stir quickly; to be very active:—*imp. & pp.* bustled; *ppr.* bustling.

Bustle, (bus'al) n. Great stir; hurried activity; commotion.

Bustle, (bus'al) n. A kind of cushion worn behind by ladies for the purpose of expanding the skirts.

Bustler, (bus'ter) n. An active, stirring person.

Busy, (biz'z) a. [A.-S. *bysig*, Icel. *bisa*, to work.] Active and earnest in work;—engaged in business; occupied;—constantly in motion; restless;—officious: meddler.

Busy, (biz'z) v. t. To make or keep busy; to employ; to engage:—*imp. & pp.* busied; *ppr.* busying.

Busy-body, (biz'-bod-e) n. One who officiously concerns himself with the affairs of others; a meddling person. [mind.]

Busy-minded, (biz'-ze-mind-ed) a. Having an active *but* (*but*) prep. & conj. [A.-S. *butan*, from *be* and *ut*, out.] Except; besides; unless;—save that; were it not that;—otherwise than that;—only; merely;—not longer ago than; nothing more than;—on the contrary; on the other hand; yet; however; nevertheless; moreover.

Butcher, (búch'er) n. [F. *boucher*, from *bouc*, a goat.] One who slaughters animals for the market, or sells their flesh;—one who recklessly destroys human life; one given to slaughter.

Butcher, (búch'er) v. t. To kill or slaughter, as animals, for food or for market;—to murder in a bloody or barbarous manner:—*imp. & pp.* butchered; *ppr.* butchering.

Butcher-bird, (búch'er-berd) n. A bird of the species called *Lanius*;—the king bird; the shrike.

Butchery, (búch'er-ry) a. Grossly cruel and barbarous; bloody; murderous. [slaughtered for the table.]

Butcher-meat, (búch'er-mét) n. The flesh of animals.

Butchery, (búch'er-ry) n. The business of a butcher:—great slaughter; carnage. [a thing.]

Butt-end, (but'end) n. The largest or blunt end of *Butter*, (but'er) n. [F. *bouteillier*, a bottle-bearer.] A servant whose principal business is to take charge of the liquors, plate, &c.

Butterage, (but'er-áj) n. A duty on wine imported by foreigners or merchant strangers—so called because originally paid to the king's butler.

Buttership, (but'er-shíp) n. The office of a butler.

Butment, (but'ment) n. [F. *aboutement*, from *bout*, end.] A buttress of an arch; a support.

Butt, (but) n. [F. *but*, aim, Gael. *buta*, mark.] The larger end of a thing, as of timber; a limit;—a mark to be shot at;—one at whom ridicule, jests, or contempt are directed;—a push or thrust given in fencing or by the head of an animal;—a large cask, also called a *butt*;—the thickest and stoutest part of tanned ox-hides;—a kind of hinge—used in hanging doors, &c.;—a piece of land left unploughed;—the metal ring at the end of the hose of a fire-engine.

Butt, (but) v. i. [F. *bouter*, to push.] To join at the end, or outward extremity; to be bounded; to thrust the head forward;—v. t. To strike by thrusting the head against, as a ram.

Butter, (but'er) n. [A.-S. *buter*, L. *butyrum*.] An aqueous substance obtained from cream by churning;—any substance resembling butter;—soft, insinuating speech.

Butter, (but'er) v. t. To spread with butter;—to flatter:—*imp. & pp.* buttered; *ppr.* buttering.

Butter-cup, (but'er-kup) n. A plant of the genus *Eranthis*, or *crowsfoot*, having bright yellow flowers.



Great Bustard.

Butterfly, (but'ter-flí) n. A lepidopterous insect of the family *Papilio*;—an inconstant person.

Butterfly-valve, (but'ter-flí-valv) n. A species of valve, consisting of two semi-circular clappers or wings hinged to a cross rib.

Butteria, (but'ter-is) n. A steel instrument, set in wood, used for paring the hoof of a horse.

Butter-milk, (but'ter-milk) n. The milk that remains after churning. [in South America.]

Butter-nut, (but'ter-nut) n. The nut of a tree found

Butter-tree, (but'ter-tré) n. A tropical tree, the seeds of which yield a substance resembling butter.

Butterwort, (but'ter-wurt) n. A genus of herbaceous plants growing in bogs and marshes.

Buttery, (but'ter-e) a. Having the qualities or appearance of butter.

Buttery, (but'ter-e) n. An apartment where provisions, &c., are kept;—a room in colleges where refreshments are kept for sale to the students; a pantry; a larder;—a cellar in which butts of wine are kept. [of timber or wood.]

Butt-joint, (but'joint) n. A joint between two pieces

Buttock, (but'uk) n. [From *butt*, end.] The rump, or protuberant part of the body behind;—the convexity of a ship under the stern.

Button, (but'n) n. [F. *bouton*, from *bout*, end.] A small ball; a knob;—a catch used to fasten together the different parts of dress;—a bud; a germ of a plant;—a piece of wood or metal turning on a nail or screw, to fasten doors, &c.;—a round mass of metal remaining in the cupel after fusion.

Button, (but'n) v. t. To fasten with a button or buttons:—v. i. To be fastened by a button or buttons:—*imp. & pp.* buttoned; *ppr.* buttoning.

Button-hole, (but'n-hól) n. The hole or loop in which a button is fastened.

Button-hole, (but'n-hól) v. t. To hold by the button; to detain in conversation; to bore.

Button-mould, (but'n-möld) n. A disk of bone or other material, made into a button by covering it with cloth.

Button-wood, (but'n-wood) n. The western plane-tree, growing in North America, producing rough balls.

Buttress, (but'tres) n. [F. *bouter*, to push.] A projecting support to the exterior of a wall; a prop; a support.

Buttress, (but'tres) v. t. To support by a buttress; to prop.

Butts, (butz) n. A place where archers meet to shoot at a mark;—angular ridges in a field;—pieces of stout sole leather.

Butt-weld, (but'weld) n. A weld formed by forcing together the flattened ends of two pieces of iron or steel, at a welding heat.

Butyrous or **Butyric**, (bú'ter-us) a. [L. *butyrum*.] Having the qualities of butter; resembling butter.

Buxom, (búks'um) a. [A.-S. *boccrum*.] Lively; brisk; frolicsome. [briskly.]

Buxomly, (búks'um-le) adv. In a gay, lively manner; Buxomness, (búks'um-nee) n. Briskness; liveliness; jollity.

Buy, (bí) v. t. [A.-S. *byegan*, Go. *bugan*.] To purchase; to acquire by paying a price for; to procure for a consideration;—to bribe; to corrupt;—v. i. To negotiate or treat about a purchase:—*imp. & pp.* bought; *ppr.* buying.

Buyer, (bí'er) n. One who buys; a purchaser.

Buzz, (buz) v. i. To make a low, humming sound, as bees;—to speak with a low voice;—v. t. To make known by whispers;—to spread secretly:—*imp. & pp.* buzzed; *ppr.* buzzing.

Buzz, (buz) n. A continuous, humming noise, as of bees;—a whisper; a report spread secretly.

Buzzard, (buz'erd) n. [L. *buteo*, a kind of falcon or



Buttress.

hawk.] A bird of prey of the Falcon family;—a blockhead; a dunce.
By, (bi) *prep.* [A.-S. *be*, *bi*, *big*, Go. & O. H. Ger. *bi*.] In the neighbourhood of; near or next to; from one to the other side of; past;—through or with, denoting the instrument, cause, way, and the like;—according to, as in quantity, measure, or proportion.
By, (bi) *adv.* Near; in the neighbourhood; beside;—passing near; going or gone past.
By, (bi) *a.* Out of the common path; aside.
Bye, (bi) *n.* A thing not directly aimed at; an object by the way.
Bye, (bi) *n.* [A.-S. *by*, *byan*, to dwell.] A dwelling;—in certain games, the station aside of an individual player.
By-end, (b'end) *n.* Private end or interest; secret purpose.

By-gone, (b'gön) *a.* Past; gone by.
By-gone, (b'gön) *n.* Something gone by or past; a past event. [law; a private law or regulation.]
By-law, (bi'lau) *n.* [A.-S. *bi-laga*.] A subordinate
By-name, (bi'nām) *n.* A nickname; a sobriquet.
By-path, (bi'pāth) *n.* A private path; an obscure way.
By-play, (bi'plā) *n.* A scene which is carried on aside;—the looks and gestures of a player apart from his utterances. [house.]
Byre, (bir) *n.* A place where cows are kept; a cow-
By-stander, (bi'stand-er) *n.* [*By* and *stander*.] A looker-on; a spectator.
By-the-bye, (bi'the-bi) *adv.* Incidentally;—apropos.
By-word, (bi'wurd) *n.* A common saying; a proverb.
Byzantine, (bi-zan'tin) *n.* [L. *Byzantinus*.] A gold coin of the value of fifteen pounds sterling, coined at Byzantium.

C.

C (85), the third letter in the English alphabet, and the second consonant, has two sounds, one close, like K; the other a sibilant, precisely like S. The digraph *ch* has three sounds, the first equivalent to *ts*, as in *church*; the second equivalent to *sh*, as in *choose*; the third equivalent to *k*, as in *chorus*. C after the cleft is the mark of common time, in which each measure is a semi-breve, corresponding to $\frac{1}{2}$.

C is also the name of a note in the scale; the key note major, and the third minor, of the natural scale.

Cab, (kab) *n.* [An abbreviation of *cabriolet*.] A kind of covered carriage drawn by one horse.

Cab, (kab) *n.* [H. *gabab*, to follow.] A Hebrew dry measure, containing two and five-sixths pints.

Cabal, (ka-bal) *n.* [H. *gabdalāh*, from *gabal*, to receive.] A number of persons united to promote their views by intrigue; a junto;—secret artifices; intrigues.

Cabal, (ka-bal) *v. t.* To unite in secret intrigues; to conspire;—*imp.* & *pp.* caballed; *ppr.* caballing.

Cabala, (ka-ba-la) *n.* A mystical interpretation of the Pentateuch, consisting in the meaning attached to certain forms and combinations of the letters of the law;—hence, secret science in general; esoteric doctrine. [lists.]

Cabalism, (ka-ba-lizm) *n.* Secret science of the cabalists.

Cabalistic, (ka-ba-list'ik) *a.* Containing an occult meaning. [a plotter.]

Caballer, (ka-bal'er) *n.* One who cabals; an intriguer.

Caballine, (ka-bal-lin) *a.* [L. *caballus*, nag.] Pertaining to a horse.

Cabarot, (ka-ba-ret) *n.* [F. from L. *caupo*.] A tavern.

Cabbage, (kab'aj) *n.* [O. Eng. *cabbia*, from L. *caput*, head.] A plant of different varieties, common as a garden vegetable;—cloth purloined by one who cuts out garments.

Cabbage, (kab'aj) *v. t.* To form a head in growing;—*v. t.* To purloin cloth, in cutting out a garment; to embezzle;—*imp.* & *pp.* cabbaged; *ppr.* cabbaging.

Cabbage-rose, (kab'aj-rōz) *n.* A species of rose of a thick compacted form.

Cabin, (kab'in) *n.* [W. *caban*, F. *cabane*.] A small room;—a hut or small house;—an apartment in a ship for officers and passengers.

Cabin, (kab'in) *v. i.* To live in a cabin; to lodge;—*v. t.* To confine in a cabin;—*imp.* & *pp.* cabined; *ppr.* cabining.

Cabin-boy, (kab'in-boy) *n.* A boy whose duty is to wait on the officers and passengers in a ship.

Cabinet, (kab'in-et) *n.* [Diminutive of *cabin*.] A small room; a closet;—a private room in which consultations are held;—the select council of a prince;—

the ministry;—a chest or box, with drawers and door;—a safe place for valuables.

Cabinet-council, (kab'in-et-koun'sil) *n.* Confidential council of a prince;—meeting of the members of the ministry.

Cabinet-maker, (kab'in-et-māk-er) *n.* A man who makes cabinets, and the better sorts of wooden furniture.

Cable, (kā'bl) *n.* [L. *capulum*, D. *Sw.*, and Ger. *kabel*.] A large, strong rope or chain, used to retain a vessel at anchor, &c.

Cable, (kā'bl) *v. t.* To fasten with a cable.

Cablestier, (kā'bl-tēr) *n.* The place where the cables are coiled up and kept.

Cabman, (kab'man) *n.* The driver of a cab.

Cabob, (kā'bob) *n.* [Per. *cabbob*, meat roasted.] A small piece of meat roasted on a skewer;—sometimes Kabob.

Caboose, (ka-bōōs) *n.* [W. *cab*, cabin, and Ger. *büsch*, Eng. *box*.] The kitchen of a ship;—a house on deck where the cooking is done, the *galley*;—a box that covers the chimney in a ship.

Cabriolet, (kab-re-ō-lā') *n.* [F. from L. *capreolus*, wild goat.] A one-horse pleasure-carriage with two seats, having a calash top. [used for seizing.]

Caburns, (ka'burns) *n. pl.* Small lines of spun yarn.

Cacao, (ka-kā'o) *n.* [Mex. *cacauatl*.] The chocolate tree, found in South America and the West Indies.

Cachalet, (kach'a-lot) *n.* [Ger. *kaschale*.] The sperm whale. [body.]

Cachectical, (ka-kek'tik-al) *a.* Having a bad state of

Cachexy, (ka-kek'se) *n.* [G. *kakos*, bad, and *crisis*, state.] A deranged condition of the system.

Cackinnation, (kak-in-ā-shun) *n.* [L. *cackinnare*, to laugh.] Loud or immoderate laughter.

Cackle, (kak'l) *v. i.* [Ger. *kackeln*, D. *gageln*.] To make a noise like a goose or hen;—to laugh like the cackling of a goose; to giggle;—to talk in a silly manner; to prattle;—*imp.* & *pp.* cackled; *ppr.* cackling. [talk; silly prattle.]

Cackle, (kak'l) *n.* The noise of a goose or hen;—idle

Cackler, (kak'ler) *n.* A fowl that cackles;—a tattler.

Cacochymy, (ka-kō'ke-me) *n.* [G. *kakos*, bad, and *chymos*, juice.] A vitiated state of the humours of the body, especially of the blood.

Cacodemon, (ka-kō-dē-mon) *n.* [G. *kakos*, bad, and *daimōn*, demon.] An evil spirit;—the nightmare.

Cacography, (ka-ko'grā-fe) *n.* [G. *kakos*, bad, and *graphein*, writing.] Bad spelling or writing.

Cacophonous, (ka-ko'fō-nus) *a.* Harsh sounding.

Cacophony, (ka-ko'fō-ne) *n.* [G. *kakos*, bad, and *phōnē*, sound.] A disagreeable sound of words;—a bad voice;—a combination of discords.

Cactus (kak'tus) *n.* [*G. kaktos*, a prickly plant.] An American plant, having thick fleshy stems, generally without leaves, and armed with spines.

Cad, (kad) *n.* One who tends the door of an omnibus;—an errand boy; a hanger on.

Cadaverous, (ka-dav'gr-us) *a.* [*L. cadaver*, a corpse.] Having the appearance or colour of a corpse; pale; ghastly.

Cadaverousness, (ka-dav'gr-us-ness) *n.* Corpse-like appearance; paleness; emaciation.

Caddice-fly, (kad'dis-flī) *n.* A species of insect frequenting marshy places.

Caddis, (kad'dis) *n.* [Allied to *Ger. köder*, bait.] The larva of the caddice-fly. It is a favourite bait with anglers.

Caddis, (kad'dis) *n.* [*Ir. & Gael. cadas*.] A kind of worsted lace or ribbon;—lint for dressing a wound.

Caddow, (kad'dō) *n.* [*Gael. cadhap*.] A chough; a jackdaw. [box for keeping tea.]

Caddy, (kad'de) *n.* [Diminutive of *cade*, cask.] A small cask, (kād) *n.* [*G. kados*, jar.] A barrel or cask;—a cask of herrings is 500.

Cade, (kād) *a.* Tame; domesticated.

Cadenor or **Cadenery**, (kād'ena) *n.* [*L. cadentia*, from *cadere*, to fall.] A fall of the voice in reading or speaking;—a modulation of sound;—a uniform time and pace in marching;—a closing embellishment at the end of an air—in this sense written *Cadensa*.

Cadence, (kād'ena) *v. t.* To regulate by musical measure.

Cadene, (ka-dēn) *n.* An inferior sort of Turkish carpet.

Cadent, (kād'ent) *a.* [*L. cadere*, to fall.] Falling.

Cadet, (ka-dēt) *n.* [*F. from L. caput*, head.] A gentleman who carries arms in a regiment as a private, to obtain a commission;—a young man in a military school. [young officer.]

Cadetship, (ka-dēt'ship) *n.* A commission given to a Cadet, (kaj) *v. t.* [*Scot. caich, cadge*, to drive.] To live on another meanly;—to carry a bag or poke.

Cadger, (kaj'gr) *n.* One who brings butter, eggs, and the like to market; a huckster; a packman;—one who lives by trickery or begging.

Cadi, (kād'e) *n.* The judge of a town or village among the Turks.

Cadmean, (kad-mē'an) *a.* Relating to Cadmus, who is said to have introduced into Greece the simple letters of the alphabet. [oxide of zinc.]

Cadmia, (kad'mē-a) *n.* [*L. cadmia*, brass ore.] An

Cadmium, (kad'mē-um) *n.* A metal related to zinc. It is white, ductile, and malleable.

Caduceus, (ka-dū's-us) *n.* [*L.*] Mercury's rod; a wand entwined by two serpents, and surmounted by two wings;—a herald's staff. [ness of old age.]

Caducity, (ka-dū's-ē-ty) *n.* Tendency to fall; feebleness.

Caducous, (ka-dū'kus) *a.* [*L. caducus*, from *cadere*, to fall.] Falling off quickly.

Cæsura, (cē-sū'ra) *n.* [*L. cadere*, to cut off.] A pause or division in a verse.

Cæsural, (cē-sū'ral) *a.* Pertaining to the cæsura.

Café, (ka'fē) *n.* [*F. café*.] A coffee-house.

Caffee, (ka'fē-ik) *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from coffee.

Caffeine, (ka'fē-in) *n.* A bitter crystallizable substance obtained from coffee.

Cag, (kag) *n.* [*Dan. & Sw. kagge*, Iscl. *kaggi*.] A small cask or barrel; a keg.

Cage, (kāj) *n.* [*L. cæva*, from *cavus*, hollow.] An inclosure for confining birds or animals;—a place of confinement for criminals.

Cage, (kāj) *v. t.* To confine in a cage;—to imprison:—*imp. & pp. caged*; *ppr. caging*.



Cactus.

Calique, (kāl'ēk) *n.* [*Turk. qatq*, boat.] A Turkish skiff or light boat.

Calird, (kērd) *n.* A tinker; a wandering beggar.

Cairn, (kērn) *n.* [*Ir., Gael., & W. cairn*, heap.] A rounded or conical pile of stones.

Cairngorm, (kērn'gorm) *n.* A yellowish variety of rock-crystal, used for rings and trinkets.

Caisson, (kās'sōn) *n.* [*F.*] A chest containing ammunition; the waggon or tumbrel in which military stores are conveyed;—a chest filled with explosive materials to be laid in the way of an enemy;—a wooden or iron frame used for the foundations of a bridge;—a sunken panel in a vaulted ceiling.

Caitiff, (kāl'tif) *n.* [*L. captivus*, from *capere*, to take.] A captive;—a mean despicable person.

Caitiff, (kāl'tif) *a.* Belonging to a caitiff; base; vile; despicable. [Indies.]

Cajeput, (ka'jē-pūt) *n.* An essential oil from the East.

Cajole, (ka-jōl) *v. t.* [*F. cajoler*, to flatter.] To deceive or delude by flattery; to wheedle; to entrap:—*imp. & pp. cajoled*; *ppr. cajoling*. [deceiver.]

Cajoler, (ka-jōl'gr) *n.* A flatterer; a wheedler; a

Cajolery, (ka-jōl'gr-e) *n.* A wheedling; coaxing language; flattery.

Cake, (kāk) *n.* [*L. coquere*, to cook.] A composition of flour, butter, sugar, &c., baked;—a mass of matter concentered.

Cake, (kāk) *v. t.* To form into a cake or mass;—*v. i.* To concrete or form into a hard mass;—*imp. & pp. caked*; *ppr. caking*.

Calabash, (kal'a-bash) *n.* The fruit of the calabash-tree;—a vessel made from the gourd or the gourd itself;—a species of pear.

Calabash-tree, (kal'a-bash-trē) *n.* A tree of tropical America, producing a large melon-like fruit, with a hard shell. [a jail.]

Calaboose, (kal'a-bōde) *n.* [*Sp. calabozo*.] A prison;

Calaité, (ka-lā'it) *n.* A precious stone; the turquoise.

Calamanco, (kal-a-mang'ko) *n.* [*G. kamelauktion*, a head covering made of camel's hair.] A woollen stuff, of a fine gloss, and either ribbed or plain.

Calambour, (kal'am-bōór) *n.* A species of aloes wood, mottled in colour, used in cabinet-making.

Calamiferous, (kal-a-mif'er-us) *a.* [*L. calamus*, reed, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing reeds; reedy.

Calamine, (kal'a-min) *n.* [*L. cadmia*.] The silicate of zinc—formerly the carbonate of zinc.

Calamitous, (kal-am'it-us) *a.* Suffering calamity; miserable;—producing calamity; making wretched; grievous; disastrous.

Calamitously, (kal-am'it-us-ly) *adv.* Distressingly;

Calamitousness, (kal-am'it-us-ness) *n.* Quality of producing misery; wretchedness.

Calamity, (kal-am'it-e) *n.* [*L. calamitas*, injury of crops, from *calamus*, reed, blades.] Any great misfortune or cause of misery; disaster.

Calamus, (kal'a-mus) *n.* [*L.*] The Indian cane, a plant of the palm family;—a plant, commonly called *sweet flag*;—a pipe, wind instrument, or pen made of reed.

Calash, (ka-lash) *n.* [*F. calèche*.] A light carriage with low wheels, having a top that can be raised or lowered;—a hood or top of a carriage;—a covering for the head in the form of a hood, worn by ladies.

Calcar, (kal'kar) *n.* [*L. calx*, lime.] A kind of oven, or reverberatory furnace;—a hollow tube into which a petal is lengthened at the base; a spur;—a genus of coleopterous insects.

Calcareous, (kal-kā're-us) *a.* Partaking of lime-stone; consisting of, or containing, carbonate of lime.



Calique.



Caisson.

Calceated, (kal-sē-āt'ed) *a.* [*L. calceus*, shoe.] Fitted with or wearing shoes; shod.

Calceolaria, (kal-sē-ō-lā-rē-a) *n.* A genus of herbaceous plants producing beautiful yellow or purple flowers, sometimes intermixed.

Calceiferous, (kal-sī-fēr-us) *a.* [*L. calx*, lime, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing carbonate of lime.

Calceiform, (kal-sē-form) *a.* [*L. calx*, lime, and *forma*, form.] In the form of chalk or lime.

Calceify, (kal-sē-fī) *v. i.* [*L. calx*, lime, and *facere*, to make.] To change into lime.

Calcinable, (kal-sin-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being calcined.

Calcinate, (kal-sin-āt) *v. t.* To calcine.

Calcination, (kal-sin-ā'shun) *n.* The operation of expelling from a body its cementing principle, and reducing it to powder. [calcination.]

Calcinator, (kal-sin-ā-to-re) *n.* A vessel used in calcination.

Calcine, (kal-sin) *v. t.* [*L. calx*, lime.] To reduce to powder, or to a friable state by heat;—to oxidize, as a metal;—*v. i.* To be converted into a powder or friable substance:—*imp. & pp.* calcined; *ppr.* calcining.

Calcite, (kal'sit) *n.* Carbonate of lime.

Calcitrator, (kal-sē-trī'shun) *n.* The act of kicking.

Calcium, (kal-sē-um) *n.* [*L. calx*, lime.] The metallic basis of lime.

Caligraphy, (kal-kog'ra-fe) *n.* [*G. chalkos*, and *graphein*, to write.] Art of drawing and engraving in brass. [of calcite.]

Calc-sinter, (kalk-sin-ter) *n.* A loose and porous variety of calcine.

Calculable, (kal-kū-lā-bl) *a.* Capable of being ascertained by calculation.

Calculus, (kal-kū-lā-re) *a.* [*L. calculus*, a stone.] Relating to stone; particularly to stone in the bladder.

Calculate, (kal-kū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. calculare*, from *calculus*, pebble.] To compute; to reckon;—to determine by arithmetical or mathematical processes;—to ascertain by reckoning the peculiarities or attendant circumstances of;—to fit or prepare by the adaptation of means to end;—*v. i.* To make a calculation; to compute:—*imp. & pp.* calculated; *ppr.* calculating. [of calculating; computation.]

Calculation, (kal-kū-lā'shun) *n.* The art, act, or result of calculating.

Calculative, (kal-kū-lāt-iv) *a.* Pertaining to calculation.

Calculator, (kal-kū-lāt-ēr) *n.* One who computes or reckons. [affected with the gravel.]

Calculus, (kal-kū-lus) *a.* Like stone; hard; gritty:—**Calculus**, (kal-kū-lus) *n.* [*L.*] A pebble used in counting or voting;—any hard, solid concretion, formed in the excretory canals;—a method of computation;—one of the branches of mathematics.

Caldrum, (kaw'drum) *n.* [*L. calidus*, warm.] A large kettle or boiler, of copper or other metal.

Calcfacient, (kal-e-fā'she-ent) *a.* [*L. calefacere*, to make warm.] Making warm; heating.

Calcfacient, (kal-e-fā'she-ent) *n.* A substance that excites warmth. [heating;—state of being heated.]

Calcfaction, (kal-e-fak'shun) *n.* Act of warming or heating.

Calcfactor, (kal-e-fak'ter) *n.* A small stove.

Calcfactory, (kal-e-fak'tō-re) *a.* Making warm or hot.

Calcfy, (kal-e-fī) *v. t.* [*L. calefacere*.] To grow hot or warm:—*v. i.* To make warm or hot.

Calendar, (kal'en-der) *n.* [*L. calendarium*, an account book.] An orderly arrangement of the divisions of time, as days, weeks, months, &c.;—an almanac;—an enumeration of persons or things;—a list of prisoners or criminal cases. [calendar.]

Calendar, (kal'en-der) *v. t.* To enter or write in a calendar.

Calendar, (kal'en-der) *n.* A machine or hot press used to make cloths, paper, &c., smooth and glossy, or to give them a wavy appearance;—one who pursues the business of calendering;—one of a sect of dervises in the East.

Calender, (kal'en-der) *v. t.* To press between rollers for the purpose of making smooth, glossy, and wavy:—*imp. & pp.* calendered; *ppr.* calendering.

Calends, (kal'ends) *n. pl.* [*L. calenda*.] The first day of each month among the Romans.

Calenture, (kal'en-tūr) *n.* [*L. calere*, to be warm.] A violent delirium caused by the heat of the tropical sun at sea.

Calcescence, (kal-es'ens) *n.* [*L. calcescere*, to grow warm.] Growing warmth; increasing heat.

Calif, (kaf) *n.* [*A.-S. cealf*.] The young of the cow;—an ignorant stupid person;—the thick fleshy part of the leg behind, below the knee.

Calif-skin, (kaf'skin) *n.* The hide or skin of the calf, used in binding books, &c.

Calibre, (kal'e-ber) *n.* [*L. qua libra*, of what pound.] Weight of a bullet or other projectile:—diameter of a round body, as of a bullet or column;—diameter of the bore, as of a cannon;—mental capacity;—the quality or degree of the intellect.

Calico, (kal'e-kō) *n.* [From *Calicut* in the East Indies.] Plain white cloth made from cotton;—printed cotton cloth coarser than muslin.

Calico Printing, (kal'e-kō print'ing) *n.* The art of printing cotton fabrics with figures and colours.

Calid, (kal'id) *a.* [*L. calidus*.] Hot; burning; ardent.

Caliduct, (kal'e-duk't) *n.* [*L. calor*, heat, and *ducere*, to lead.] A pipe used to convey heat.

Caliginous, (kal-ij'in-us) *a.* [*L. caligo*, mist.] Affected with darkness or dimness; dark. [caligraphy.]

Caligraphic, (kal-le-graf'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to caligraphy.

Caligraphist, (kal-lig-ra-fist) *n.* An elegant penman.

Caligraphy, (kal-lig-ra-fe) *n.* [*G. kalos*, beautiful, and *graphein*, to write.] Fair or elegant penmanship.

Calipash, (kal'e-pash) *n.* [*F. carapace*.] The upper shell of a turtle, containing a gelatinous substance of a dull greenish tinge.

Calipee, (kal'e-pē) *n.* The lower shell of a turtle, containing a gelatinous substance of a light yellowish colour.

Calipers, (kal'e-perz) *n. pl.* Compasses with curved legs for measuring the calibre or diameter of round bodies.

Caliph, (kal'if) *n.* [*A. Khalifah*.] Successor or vicar—a title given to the successors of Mohammed;—also Calif.

Caliphate, (kal'if-āt) *n.* Office or government of a caliph.

Calisthenic, (kal-is-then'ik) *a.* Pertaining to calisthenics.

Calisthenics, (kal-is-then'iks) *n. sing.* [*G. kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength.] Art or practice of exercise, to promote strength and graceful movement of the body. [flower.]

Caliz, (kal'iks) *n.* A cup;—the outer covering of a Calk.

Calk, (kaw'k) *v. t.* [Probably from *A. galaja*, to fill up crevices with moss.] To drive oakum into the seams of a ship to prevent leaking;—to furnish the shoes with sharp points of iron to prevent slipping on ice:—*imp. & pp.* calked; *ppr.* calking;—sometimes Caulk.

Calk, (kaw'k) *n.* [*A.-S. calc*, hoof.] A pointed piece of iron on a shoe to prevent slipping on ice.

Calking-iron, (kaw'king-ir-un) *n.* An instrument like a chisel, used in calking ships.

Call, (kaw'l) *v. t.* [*Heb. kalla*, *G. kallein*.] To give a name to;—to designate, as for office or employment;—to utter in a loud voice;—to invite the presence of; to assemble by order; to appeal to or invoke:—*v. i.* To speak in a loud voice; to cry out;—to make a brief stay or visit;—to implore:—*imp. & pp.* called; *ppr.* calling.

Call, (kaw'l) *n.* A vocal address of summons or invitation;—a public claim; a requisition;—a divine summons that is, or seems, supernatural;—authorized command;—vocation; employment;—a short visit;—a note blown on a horn;—a whistle or pipe.

Callid, (kal'id) *a.* [*L. callidus*.] Crafty; cunning; artful.



Calling, (kaw'ling) *n.* A summons or invitation;—usual occupation or employment.

Calliope, (kal-lí'ô-pe) *n.* [G.] The muse that presides over eloquence and heroic poetry;—a steam-organ, in which the tones are produced by steam instead of wind.

Callosity, (kal-lós'e-to) *n.* A horny hardness of skin.

Callosa, (kal'í-us) *a.* [L. *callosus*.] Hardened; indurated;—hardened in mind; unfeeling.

Callosely, (kal'í-us-le) *adv.* In a hardened or unfeeling manner. [insensibility to the sufferings of others.]

Calloseness, (kal'í-us-ness) *n.* Hardness; induration;—

Callos, (kal'í) *a.* [A.-S. *calo*, L. *calvus*, bald.]

Destitute of feathers; naked; unfledged.

Callus, (kal'í-us) *n.* [L. *calleo*, to be hard.] Any unnatural hardness in the body, particularly of the skin;—osseous matter between the extremities of fractured bones.

Calm, (kám) *a.* Still; quiet; at rest;—undisturbed by passion; not excited; serene; placid.

Calma, (kám) *n.* [G. *kalma*, heat, from *kalein*, to burn.] Freedom from motion, agitation, or disturbance; stillness; quiet; repose.

Calma, (kám) *v. t.* To render still or quiet, as the elements;—to pacify and soothe, as the mind;—to allay agitation or excitement;—*imp. & pp.* calmed; *ppr.* calming. [passionately.]

Calmly, (kám'le) *adv.* In a calm or quiet manner; dis-

Calness, (kám'ness) *n.* Quietness; stillness; tran-

quillity; peacefulness.

Calomel, (kal'ô-mel) *n.* [G. *kalos*, beautiful, and *melas*, black.] A mild chloride of mercury, much used as a medicine.

Caloric, (kal-lór'ik) *n.* [L. *calor*, heat.] The principle of heat, or the agent to which the phenomena of heat and combustion are ascribed.

Calorific, (kal-lór'if-ik) *a.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *facere*, to make.] Possessing the quality of producing heat; causing heat.

Calorification, (kal-lór'if-ik-á-shun) *n.* The production of heat, especially animal heat.

Calorimeter, (kal'ô-rim'e-ter) *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and G. *metron*, measure.] An apparatus for measuring the amount of heat contained in bodies.

Calorimetry, (kal'ô-rim'e-tre) *n.* The measurement of heat in bodies.

Calorimeter, (kal'ô-rim'e-ter) *n.* [L. *calor*, heat, and *metron*, a mover, from *moovere*, to move.] A powerful galvanic battery.

Calotte, (ka-lót') *n.* [F. *calotte*.] A skull-cap worn by cardinals;—the cap of a sword-hilt.

Calotype, (kal'ô-tip) *n.* [G. *kalos*, beautiful, and *type*, type.] A method of taking photographic pictures on prepared paper.

Caloyer, (ka-ló'er) *n.* [G. *kalos*, beautiful, good, and *geron*, an old man.] One of a sect of monks of the Greek church.

Caltrop, (kal'trop) *n.* [A.-S. *coltrecpe*.] A genus of plants having a prickly fruit composed of five nuts united in a whorl;—an instrument with four iron points, so arranged that, three of them being on the ground, the other projects upward.

Calumet, (kal'ú-met) *n.* [L. *calamus*, reed.] A pipe used by the American Indians for smoking tobacco;—a symbol of peace when offered to a stranger or enemy.

Calumniate, (ka-lum'ne-át) *v. t.* [L. *calumniari*.] To accuse falsely and knowingly; to slander; to defame;—*imp. & pp.* calumniated; *ppr.* calumniating.

Calumniation, (ka-lum'ne-á-shun) *n.* False accusation of a crime or offense; slander;—malicious and false representation of the words and actions of another.

Calumniator, (ka-lum'ne-á-ter) *n.* [L.] One who slanders.

Calumnious, (ka-lum'ne-us) *a.* Containing or implying slanders; defamatory.

Calumniously, (ka-lum'ne-us-le) *adv.* Slandorously.

Calumny, (kal'um-ne) *n.* [L. *calumnia*.] False accusation of a crime or offense; malicious; defamation; slander; libel.

Calvary, (kal'vá-re) *n.* [L. *calvarium*, from *calvus*, bald.] A place of skulls; particularly the place of Christ's Crucifixion.

Calve, (káv) *v. t.* [From *calv*.] To bring forth a calf.

Calvinism, (kal'vin-izm) *n.* The tenets or doctrines of Calvin and his followers.

Calvinist, (kal'vin-ist) *n.* One who embraces the theological doctrines of Calvin.

Calvinistic, (kal'vin-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Calvin, or to his opinions in theology.

Calx, (kal'ks) *n.* [L. *calx*, A.-S. *calc*.] Lime or chalk;—the earthy residuum which remains after the calcination of a metal or mineral.

Calyx, (kal'ik) *n.* [L. *calyculus*, diminutive of *calyx*.] A row of small leaflets at the base of the calyx;—the outer covering or crown of a seed.

Calyx, (ká'lik) *n.* [G. *kalux*, from *kalyptein*, to cover.] The outer covering or leaf-like envelope of a flower.

Cam, (kam) *n.* [W. *cam*, bent.] A projecting part of a wheel or moving piece, so shaped as to give an alternating or variable motion to another wheel or piece meeting it.

Camaiou, (ka-má'io) *n.* A stone engraved in relief;—a monochrome.

Camber, (kam'ber) *n.* [L. *camera*, arch.] Calyx. An arch or convexity on the top of a beam, or of an aperture.

Cambist, (kam'bi-st) *n.* [L. *cambire*, to exchange.] A banker; one who deals, or is skilled, in exchange.

Cambrie, (kám'brik) *n.* [From *Cambray*, in Flanders, where it was first made.] A fine, thin, white fabric of flax or linen;—a fabric of cotton in imitation of linen cambrie.

Camel, (kam'el) *n.* [L. *camelus*, H. *gámal*.] A large ruminant quadruped with out horns, used in Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding;—a floating machine for lifting ships over shoals or bars.

Camellia, (ka-mél'í-a) *n.* [From *Camelli*, who brought it from the East.] A genus of flowering, evergreen shrubs, brought from China and Japan, but now common in all greenhouses;—the variety Japonica is most cultivated.

Camelopard, (kam-el'ô-párd) *n.* [G. *kamēlos*, a camel, and *pardalis*, pard, leopard; so named because he has a neck and head like a camel, and is spotted like a pard.] A ruminant quadruped, inhabiting the tropical regions of Africa, remarkable for its long neck; the giraffe. It is the tallest of animals, its head being often eighteen feet above the ground.

Camel's-hair, (kam-el'z-hár) *n.* The hair of the camel, employed in the manufacture of pencils for drawing and painting.

Cameo, (kam'ô) *n.* [L. *gemma*.] A precious stone; a variety of onyx;—any veined or indented stone;—a composite stone of which the under layer forms the ground, and the upper bears the mark or effigy.



Calyx.



Camel.



Camelopard.

Camera, (kam'gr-a) n. [L.] An arched roof or ceiling.
Cameralistics, (kam-gr-a-list'iks) n. *sing.* [L. *camera*, chamber, treasury.] The science of public finance.
Camera Obscura, (kam'gr-a-ob-skū'ra) n. [L. literally *dark chamber*.] An apparatus in which the images of external objects, received through a double convex glass, are thrown upon a white surface placed on the focus of the glass within a darkened chamber.
Cameration, (kam-gr-a-shun) n. [L. *camera*, a chamber.] Arching or vaulting; having chambers or divisions.
Cameronians, (kam'gr-ō-ne-anz) n. *pl.* A body of Presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, so called from their founder.
Camisado, (kam-is-ād) n. [F. *camise*, shirt.] A shirt worn by soldiers over their uniform to enable them to recognize one another in a night attack;—an attack by surprise at night.
Camlet, (kam'let) n. [Eng. *camel*.] A stuff originally made of camel's hair, now of hair and silk, or of wool and thread.
Camomile, (kam'ō-mil) n. [G. *chamaimēlon*, earth-apple.] A bitter plant of different species, used in medicine.
Camp, (kamp) n. [L. *campus*.] Open field or plain;—ground which an army occupies in warfare;—the arrangement and disposition of its quarters;—the movable huts of a travelling party; encampment;—a heap of vegetables covered up for winter use.
Camp, (kamp) v. t. To afford rest or lodging for, as an army or travellers;—v. i. To rest or lodge; to pitch tents, &c.; to encamp;—*imp.* & *pp.* camped; *ppr.* camping.
Campaign, (kam-pān) n. [L. *Campania*.] A large, open plain; an extensive tract of ground without hills;—the period during which an army keeps the field.
Campaign, (kam-pān) v. i. To serve in a campaign.
Campaigner, (kam-pān'gr) n. One who has served in several campaigns; an old soldier; a veteran.
Campaniform, (kam-pan'e-form) a. [L. *campana*, bell, and *forma*, form.] In the shape of a bell.
Campanile, (kam-pa-nē'la) n. [It.] A bell or clock-tower;—a square tower to crown the chief elevation of a building.
Campanology, (kam-pa-nō'lo-jē) n. [L. *campana*, bell, and *G. logos*, discourse.] Art of ringing bells, or a treatise on the art.
Campanula, (kam-pan'ū-la) n. The bell-flower.
Campanulate, (kam-pan'ū-lāt) a. Bell-shaped.
Camp-bedstead, (kamp'bed-sted) n. A bedstead made to fold up in narrow space, used on a march, &c.
Campestral, (kam-pe'stral) a. [L. *Campanile*, *campeus*, field.] Pertaining to, or growing in, a field, or open ground. [*of turpentine*;—also *Camphine*.]
Camphene, (kam'fēn) n. Pure oil of turpentine; spirit
Camphor, (kam'fgr) n. [G. from A. Per. *kā'pū*, Skr. *karpūra*.] A whitish, semi-transparent substance with a bitter taste and pungent smell, highly volatile. Of frequent use in medicine as a diaphoretic, stimulant, or disinfectant.
Camphorate, (kam'fgr-āt) n. A compound of the acid of camphor with a base, of which there are several varieties. [*camphor*.]
Camphorate, (kam'fgr-āt) v. t. To impregnate with Camphoric, (kam-for'ik) a. Pertaining to camphor, or partaking of its qualities.
Camphor-oil, (kam'fgr-oil) n. An essential oil distilled from the camphor tree; camphor in a liquid form.
Camphor-tree, (kam'fgr-trē) n. The tree from which camphor is obtained. [*bearing poisonous berries*.]
Camplon, (kam-po'n) n. [L. *campus*, field.] A plant



Campanile.

Camp-meeting, (kamp'mēt-ing) n. A religious meeting, held in some retired spot, for continuous devotion during several days. [*legs to fold up*.]
Camp-stool, (kamp'stōol) n. A stool with cross.
Cam-wheel, (kam'hwēl) n. A wheel or a part of a wheel, of irregular outline, employed to produce a variable or alternating motion in machinery.
Cam-wood, (kam'wōd) n. A hard red dye-wood from Sierra Leone. [*liquors made of metal*.]
Can, (kan) n. [A.-S. *canne*.] A cup or vessel for
Can, (kan) v. i. [A.-S. *cunnan*.] To be able; to have power, either physical or moral;—an auxiliary verb;—*imp.* could. [*of Canada*.]
Canadian, (ka-nā'de-an) n. An inhabitant or native
Canaille, (ka-nāl) n. [F.] The coarsest part of men;—the rabble.
Canal, (ka-nāl) n. [L. *canna*, reed.] An artificial water-course, particularly one for the passage of boats or vessels;—a duct in the body of an animal through which the juices pass;—a surgical instrument; a splint.
Canary, (ka-nā're) n. Wine made in the Canary Isles.
Canary-bird, (ka-nā're-bērd) n. A small singing-bird of the Finch family, a native of the Canary Islands.
Canaster, (ka-nas'ter) n. A rush basket in which tobacco is packed in South America;—a species of cut tobacco.
Cancel, (kan'sel) v. t. [L. *cancelli*, lattice.] To cross and deface the lines of; to blot out; to annul or destroy;—to suppress for the sake of substituting other matter;—*imp.* & *pp.* cancelled; *ppr.* cancelling.
Cancel, (kan'sel) n. The suppression and reprinting of a page or part of a work;—the part thus altered.
Cancelled, (kan'sel-lāt-ed) a. Marked with cross lines.
Cancellation, (kan-sel-lā'shun) n. Act of defacing by cross lines;—the operation of striking out common factors, as in dividend and divisor.
Cancer, (kan'sgr) n. [S. *cancro*.] The crab;—a sign in the zodiac resembling a crab in form, and denoting the northern limit of the sun's course in summer;—a livid scirrhous tumour, usually terminating in an ulcer.
Cancerate, (kan'sgr-āt) v. i. To grow into a cancer.
Canceration, (kan-sgr-ā'shun) n. Growing cancerous or into a cancer.
Cancerous, (kan'sgr-us) a. Like, or consisting of, a cancer; affected with cancer.
Canceriform, (kan'sgr-e-form) a. [L. *cancer*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a crab.
Candelabrum, (kan-dē-lā'brum) n. [L. *candela*, candle.] A tall stand or support for a lamp;—a branched and highly ornamented candlestick;—a chandelier.
Candent, (kan'dent) a. [L. *candens*.] Heated to whiteness; glowing with heat.
Candid, (kan'did) a. [L. *candidus*.] White; fair; open;—free from bias; unprejudiced.
Candidate, (kan'dē-dāt) n. [L. *candidatus*, from *candidus*, white.] One who seeks, or who is proposed for an office or place of trust;—an aspirant;—a competitor. [*being a candidate*.]
Candidature, (kan'dē-dāt-ūr) n. State or position of Candidly, (kan'did-le) adv. Without trick or disguise; openly; uprightly. [*ness*; ingenuousness.
Candidness, (kan'did-nes) n. Openness of mind; fair-
Candle, (kan'dl) n. [A.-S. *candel*.] A cylindrical body of tallow, wax, spermaceti, &c., inclosing a wick of flax or cotton threads, used for giving light; a lumin-ary.



Cancer.



Candelabrum.

Candle-light, (kan'di-lit) *n.* The light of a candle.

Candlemas, (kan'di-mas) *n.* [A.S. *candelmasse*.] A festival on the second day of February in honour of the purification of the Virgin Mary. [candle.]

Candlestick, (kan'di-stik) *n.* A utensil to hold a **Candour**, (kan'dur) *n.* [L. *candere*, to be white.] Openness; freedom from prejudices or disguise; fairness; ingenuousness; frankness.

Candy, (kan'de) *v. t.* To conserve in sugar;—to form into crystals, as sugar;—*v. i.* To be impregnated or covered with sugar;—to be formed into congelations, as of sugar, &c.:—*imp. & pp.* candied; *ppr.* candying. **Candy**, (kan'de) *n.* [A. & Per. *kand*, sugar, It. *candire*, to preserve.] A conserve or confection of sugar;—in Bombay a weight of 560 lbs.

Candy-tuft, (kan'de-tuft) *n.* [From *Candia*.] An annual plant cultivated in gardens.

Cane, (kân) *n.* [L. *canna*.] A plant of several species, as the bamboo, rattan, &c.; also the *sugar-cane*;—a light piece of wood or other material used as a walking-stick; a staff;—a lance or dart made of cane.

Cane, (kân) *v. t.* To beat with a cane;—to punish:—*imp. & pp.* caned; *ppr.* caning.

Canebrake, (kân'brâk) *n.* A thicket of cane.

Cane-mill, (kân'mil) *n.* A mill for grinding sugar-cane.

Cane-scent, (kan-ne'sent) *a.* Growing white or hoary.

Canis, (ka-nik'û-la) *n.* [L. *canis*, dog.] A star in the constellation *Canis Major*; the Dog-star or *Sirius*.

Canicular, (ka-nik'û-ler) *a.* Pertaining to, or measured by, the rising of the Dog-star.

Canine, (ka-nin) *a.* [L. *canis*, dog.] Having the properties or nature of a dog.

Caning, (kân'ing) *n.* A beating with a cane or rod.

Canister, (kan-is'ter) *n.* [G. *kanastron*, from *kanê*, reed.] A small basket of rushes, reeds, or willow twigs, &c.:—a small case for holding tea, coffee, &c.

Canister-shot, (kan-is'ter-shot) *n.* A number of small iron balls inclosed in a case fitting a gun.

Canker, (kang'ker) *n.* [L. *cancer*.] An ulcer or a collection of ulcers in the mouth;—any thing which corrodes or destroys;—a disease incident to trees;—a disease in the feet of horses;—a wild rose; dog-rose.

Canker, (kang'ker) *v. t.* To corrode; consume;—to infect or pollute;—*v. i.* To rust; to grow corrupt; to decay:—*imp. & pp.* cankered; *ppr.* cankering.

Cankered, (kang'kerd) *a.* Having a crabbed, unkind, or malignant temper.

Canerous, (kang'ker-us) *a.* Corroding like a canker.

Canker-rash, (kang'ker-rash) *n.* A variety of the scarlet fever, in which the throat becomes ulcerated.

Canker-worm, (kang'ker-wurm) *n.* A worm destructive to trees and plants;—also *span-worm*, *green looper*, &c. [morose.]

Cankery, (kang'ker-e) *a.* Crusty; surly; crabbed;

Canal-coal, (kan'nei-kôl) *n.* [Canal-coal.] A hard black coal, burning with a clear flame, without smoke. It is capable of polish, and is cut into various forms for trinkets.

Canibal, (kan'ne-bal) *n.* [Sp. *Caribales*.] A person

Canibalism, (kan'ne-bal-izm) *n.* Act or practice of eating human flesh by man.

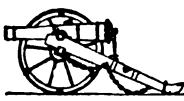
Canna, (kan'un) *n.* [L. *canna*, reed.] A large hollow

metal cylinder closed at one end, and variously mounted, used for throwing balls by the force of gunpowder;—a hollow cylindrical piece through which a revolving shaft passes.

Cannade, (kan-un'ad') *n.* An attack with artillery; a sustained fire of big guns.



Sugar-cane.



Cannon.

Cannonade, (kan-un'ad') *v. t.* To attack with heavy artillery;—*v. i.* To discharge cannon:—*imp. & pp.* cannonaded; *ppr.* cannonading.

Cannon-ball, (kan'un-baw) *n.* A ball, usually made of cast iron, to be thrown from cannon.

Cannonier, (kan-un'ri) *n.* A man who manages cannon; an artilleryman. [illery.]

Cannonry, (kan'un-re) *n.* Cannon collectively; artillery.

Cannon-shot, (kan'un-shot) *n.* A ball for cannon;—the distance a cannon will throw balls.

Cannular, (kan'û-ler) *a.* [L. *cannula*, diminutive of *canna*, reed, tube.] Having the form of a tube;

tubular.

Canny, (kan'ne) *a.* Cautious; wary; skilful.

Canoe, (ka-nôo) *n.* [F. *canot*.] A boat formed of the trunk of a tree excavated, or of

bark or skins.

Canon, (kan'un) *n.* [L. *canon*, a measuring line, rule.] A law or rule in general;—an ecclesiastical law or rule of doctrine or discipline; a formula;—the genuine books of the Scriptures;—a catalogue of saints;—a continued fugue;—one who possesses a prebend for the performance of divine service in a cathedral church;—the largest size of type;—a double hit in billiards. [prebend.]

Canoness, (kan'un-es) *n.* A woman who holds a Canonical, (kan-on'ik-ul) *a.* Pertaining to a canon; according to rule.

Canonically, (kan-on'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a canonical manner.

Canonicalness, (kan-on'ik-al-nee) *n.* The quality of being canonical. [of the clergy.]

Canonicals, (kan-on'ik-als) *n. pl.* The full official dress

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Italy.] A small round ribbed variety of muskmelon of a delicate flavour.

Cantaliver, (kan-'ta-liv-er) n. [From *cant*, angle, and *lever*, a supporter.] A bracket for supporting a cornice or balcony.

Cantata, (kan-'tā-ta) n. [It. *L. canere*, to sing.] A poem set to mus.c.; a musical composition for one voice, with choral accompaniments.

Cantatrice, (kan-'ta-trō-che) n. [It.] A female singer.

Canteen, (kan-'ten) n. [Sp. *cantina*.] A vessel used by soldiers for carrying drink;—a barrack tavern; a case with table necessities for travelling.

Canter, (kan-'ter) v.t. To move, as a horse, in a moderate gallop:—*imp.* & *pp.* cantered; *ppr.* cantering.

Canter, (kan-'ter) n. A moderate gallop.

Canter, (kan-'ter) n. One who whines or makes hypocritical pretensions. [divisions to hold music, &c.]

Canterbury, (kan-'ter-ber-e) n. A wooden stand with *Cantharis*, (kan-'tha-ria) n. [L.] A coleopterous insect used for blistering; Spanish-fly.

Canthook, (kan-'thōōk) n. A wooden lever with an iron hook at the end for turning logs.

Canticle, (kan-'te-kl) n. [L. *canticulum*, from *canere*, to sing.] A little song;—The Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

Cantillate, (kan-'til-āt) v.t. [L. *cantillare*, from *canere*, to sing.] To chant; to recite with musical tones.

Cantillation, (kan-'til-ā-shun) n. A chanting; recitation with musical modulations.

Cantle, (kan-'tl) n. [Diminutive of *cant*.] A corner, or edge of any thing;—the hind-bow of a saddle.

Canto, (kan-'tō) n. [It. *canto*, L. *canere*, to sing.] A division or part of a poem;—the soprano part; the leading melody.

Canton, (kan-'tun) n. [It. *cantone*, Ger. *kante*, edge.] A small district of territory; a division having a separate government; as, the cantons of Switzerland;—a part of a shield or painting.

Canton, (kan-'tun) v.t. To divide into districts, as territory;—to allot separate quarters, as to troops:—*imp.* & *pp.* cantoned; *ppr.* cantoning.

Cantonal, (kan-'tun-āl) a. Pertaining to a canton; divided into cantons.

Cantonment, (kan-'tun-ment) n. A part of a town or village assigned to troops;—separate quarters.

Cantoon, (kan-'toon) n. A strong stuff or fustian.

Cantrap, (kan-'trāp) n. An incantation or spell; mischief artfully performed.

Cantry, (kan-'te) n. Lively; cheerful; merry.

Canvas, (kan-'vas) n. [L. *cannabis*, hemp.] A coarse cloth made of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails, painting, &c.;—the sails of a vessel.

Canvas-bark, (kan-'vas-bark) n. A species of sea-duck, esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

Canvass, (kan-'vas) v.t. [From *canvas*, a sieve.] To sift; to examine thoroughly;—to discuss;—to debate;—to go through in the way of solicitation;—v.t. To solicit votes or interest:—*imp.* & *pp.* canvassed; *ppr.* canvassing.

Canvasser, (kan-'vas-er) n. Close inspection or sifting of a subject;—examination in the way of discussion;—a seeking to obtain votes, favours, &c.

Canvasser, (kan-'vas-er) n. One who solicits votes, favours, or subscriptions. [with canes.]

Cany, (kän-'e) n. Consisting of cane, or abounding **Canzonet**, (kan-'zō-net) n. [It. *canzonetta*.] A little or short song.

Caoutchouc, (kōō-'chōōk) n. [A South American word.] India-rubber;—an elastic substance, obtained from the milky juice of tropical trees.

Cap, (kăp) n. [A.-S. *cappe*.] A covering for the head;—the top or highest point.

Cap, (kăp) v.t. To cover the top or end of;—to render complete; to consummate;—to salute:—*imp.* & *pp.* capped; *ppr.* capping.

Capability, (kă-'pa-bil-ē-te) n. Power, adaptability, or facility in any required direction.

Capable, (kă-'pa-bl) a. [L. *capabilis*, from *capere*, to take.] Possessing ability, qualification, or sufficiency; having capacity;—possessing intellectual power; competent; skilful. [capable.]

Capableness, (kă-'pa-bl-nes) n. State or quality of being Capacious, (kă-'pā-she-us) a. [L. *capax*.] Able to take in, hold, or embrace much;—having ability to take large views of things; comprehensive; liberal.

Capaciously, (kă-'pā-she-us-ly) adv. In a widely receptive manner or degree. [or receiving.]

Capaciousness, (kă-'pā-she-us-nes) n. Power of holding

Capacitate, (kă-'pas-it-āt) v.t. To render capable; to qualify; to enable:—*imp.* & *pp.* capacitated; *ppr.* capacitating.

Capacity, (kă-'pas-ē-te) n. [L. *capacitas*, from *capax*.] Power of receiving or containing; extent of room or space;—power of the mind to receive ideas, knowledge, &c.;—ability;—aptitude or qualification;—the solid contents of a body. [completely armed.]

Cap-a-pie, (kă-'pā-pē) adv. [F.] From head to foot;

Caparison, (kă-'pā-rē-sun) n. [Sp. *caparazon*.] A covering laid over the saddle of a horse; trappings;—gay or rich clothing.

Caparison, (kă-'pā-rē-sun) v.t. To cover with a decorated cloth, as a horse;—to adorn with rich dress:—*imp.* & *pp.* caparisoned; *ppr.* caparisoning.

Cape, (kăp) n. [L. *caput*, head, F. *cape*.] A headland; a neck of land extending into the sea;—a garment hanging from the neck over the shoulders.

Capellet, (kă-'pel-et) n. [F. *capellet*.] A wen-like swelling on the hough of a horse.

Caper, (kă-'pēr) v.t. [L. *caper*, a he-goat.] To leap about in a sprightly manner; to spring; to dance.

Caper, (kă-'pēr) n. A frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a jump. [the caperbush, used for pickling.]

Caper, (kă-'pēr) n. [G. *kapparia*.] The flower-bud of **Caperbush**, (kă-'pēr-boōsh) n. A genus of low shrubs, which produce berries or pods. [very rare.]

Capercailzie, (kă-'pēr-kāl-ze) n. The wood grouse, now **Capillaceous**, (kă-'pil-ā-she-us) a. [L. *capillus*, hair.]

Having long filaments; resembling a hair.

Capillament, (kă-'pil-ā-ment) n. A filament or fine hair-like thread or fibre. [being capillary.]

Capillarity, (kă-'pil-lā-rē-te) n. State or condition of **Capillary**, (kă-'pil-lā-rē) a. [L. *capillus*, hair.]

Resembling a hair;—pertaining to capillary tubes or vessels.

Capillary, (kă-'pil-lā-rē) n. A fine vessel or canal; one of the minute vessels connecting the arteries and veins.

Capillary-tube, (kă-'pil-lā-rē-tūb) n. A tube with a very small bore of which the diameter is only the half, the third, &c., of a line.

Capilliform, (kă-'pil-lē-form) a. [L. *capillus*, hair, and *forma*, shape.] In the shape of a hair.

Capillose, (kă-'pil-lōs) a. Hairy; rough.

Capital, (kă-'pit-āl) a. [L. *caput*, head.] Pertaining to the head;—involving, the forfeiture of the head or life;—first in importance; principal; leading.

Capital, (kă-'pit-āl) n. The head or uppermost part of a column, pilaster, &c.;—the chief city or town in a country;

a metropolis;—a stock employed in trade, manufactures, &c.;—ready money;—the estimated value of a business, property, stock, &c.;—a printing type larger, and differing in form from those used in the body of the page;—the line which bisects the salient angle of a ravelin.

Capitalist, (kă-'pit-āl-ist) n. A Capital.

A man who has an investment in stock or trade; a man of large means; one who has much ready money or funded property.



Capitalization, (kap'it-al-iz-ah'un) *n.* Act of converting money or stock into capital;—use of capital letters. [to print in capital letters.]

Capitalize, (kap'it-al-iz) *v. t.* To convert into capital;—**Capitalize**, (kap'it-al-iz) *adv.* Chiefly; principally;—excellently; fitly; nobly.

Capitation, (kap-it-ah'un) *n.* [*L. capitatio*, from *caput*, head.] A numbering of persons;—a tax upon each head; a poll-tax.

Capitol, (kap-it-ol) *n.* [*L. capitolium*, from *caput*, head.] The temple of Jupiter in Rome, and a fort on the Mons Capitolinus;—the edifice occupied by the congress of the United States.

Capitular, (ka-pit'ul-er) *a.* Belonging to a chapter;—growing in small heads, as the dandelion.

Capitulary, (ka-pit'ul-er) *n.* [*L. capitulum*, diminutive of *caput*, head.] An act passed in a chapter;—a collection of laws or statutes;—the member of a chapter. [of a cathedral.]

Capitulary, (ka-pit'ul-er) *a.* Relating to the chapter

Capitulate, (ka-pit'ul-ate) *v. t.* To surrender on stipulated terms;—to draw up under heads or divisions;—*imp. & pp.* capitulated; *ppr.* capitulating.

Capitulation, (ka-pit'ul-ah'un) *n.* A reducing to heads or articles;—act of surrendering to an enemy upon stipulated terms;—the instrument containing the terms of surrender. [surrenders.]

Capitulator, (ka-pit'ul-ah'un) *n.* One who draws up or signs, (ka-pit'ul-ah'un) *n.* A small fish found in the northern seas;—a leathern thong;—also Capeian.

Capon, (ka-pun) *a.* [*L. capus*.] A cock castrated, the better to fatten for the table.

Caponiere, (ka-pon-er) *n.* [*F. caponniere*.] A sunken and covered way, with loop holes for musketry.

Capot, (ka-pot) *n.* [*F. from L. capio*, to take.] A winning of all the tricks at piquet.

Capeote, (ka-pot) *n.* [*F.*] A long cloak worn by women;—a coat with a hood. [hood; the hood of a cloak.]

Capeuch, (ka-pooch) *n.* [*L. capucium*.] A monk's hood;—*imp. & pp.* capeuch; *ppr.* capeuching.

Capeuch, (ka-pooch) *v. t.* To cover with a hood; hence, to hood-wink or blind.

Capepaper, (kap-pa-per) *n.* A coarse brown paper;—a kind of writing or printing paper;—*foolscap*.

Capping-plane, (kap'ing-plan) *n.* In joinery, a plane used for working the upper surface of staircase rails.

Caperones, (ka-re-ol-ah) *n.* [*L. capreolus*.] Having tendril or spiral clasps. [species of composition.]

Capriccio, (ka-prit'cho) *n.* [*It.*] A loose irregular drawing, (ka-pris) *n.* [*F. from L. caper*.] Sudden or unreasonable change of mind or humour; fickleness; whim. [fickle; changeable; fanciful.]

Capricious, (ka-prish'e-us) *a.* Governed by caprice;—**Capriciously**, (ka-prish'e-us-le) *adv.* In a capricious manner.

Capriciousness, (ka-prish'e-us-ness) *n.* Unsteadiness of temper, purpose, or opinion; liability to change.

Capricorn, (kap're-korn) *n.* [*L. caper and cornu*.] The tenth sign of the zodiac, into which the sun enters at the winter solstice, about the 21st of December.

Capricorn, (kap-rif-eh-shun) *n.* [*L. caper and cornu*.] A process of accelerating the ripening of fruit, particularly the fig.

Caprice, (ka-pris) *n.* [*L. caper*, Capricorn.] A leap that a horse makes without advancing;—head-dress worn by ladies.

Cap-sheaf, (kap-shef) *n.* The top sheaf of a stack of grain.

Capiscum, (kap-se-kum) *n.* [*L. from capsa*, box, because contained in pods.] A genus of tropical plants producing the red or Cayenne pepper of domestic use.

Capsize, (kap-siz) *v. t.* [Probably from *cap*, top, and *size*.] To upset or overturn, as a vessel or other body; to invert.

Capsize, (kap-siz) *n.* An upset or overturn.

Capstan, (kap'stan) *n.* [*L. capistrum*, halter.] A windlass; a truncated cone, pierced in the upper part for bars or handspikes, by which it is turned, coiling a rope or cable for weighing anchors or drawing up any great weight.

Capular, (kaps'ul-er) *a.* Hollow, like a capsule; pertaining to a capsule.

Capsule, (kaps'ul) *n.* [*L. capsula*, from *capra*, case.] A seed pod or pericarp, opening, when mature, by the separation of its valves;—a small saucer of clay for smelting ores, &c.;—a small membranous sac;—a globular lozenge;—a metallic cover for closing a bottle;—a percussion cap.

Captain, (kap'tan) *n.* [*L. caput*, the head.] The head or chief officer;—one who commands a company or troop;—the commander of a ship; the foreman of a body of workmen and the like;—a tried leader.

Captaincy, (kap'tan-se) *n.* Rank, post, or commission of a captain.

Captainship, (kap'tan-ship) *n.* Condition, rank, or authority of a captain;—skill in military affairs.

Captation, (kap'tah'un) *n.* [*L. capto*, to catch.] Art of catching favour by flattery;—skillful address.

Caption, (kap'shun) *n.* [*L. capio*, from *capere*, to take.] The act of taking or seizing by authority; arrest;—the legal instrument by which a person is taken;—taking unawares; imposition.

Captious, (kap'she-us) *a.* Apt to find fault or cavil;—insidious; envenoming;—fault-finding; censorious.

Captiously, (kap'she-us-le) *adv.* In an objecting or fault-finding spirit. [fault.]

Captiousness, (kap'she-us-ness) *n.* Disposition to find fault;—to take prisoner; to subdue;—to charm with excellence or beauty; fascinate; enthrall;—*imp. & pp.* captivated; *ppr.* captivating.

Captivation, (kap-te-va'hun) *n.* Act of taking a prisoner; fascination; bondage.

Captive, (kap'tiv) *n.* [*L. captivus*, from *capere*, to take.] One taken and made prisoner in war;—one charmed or subdued by beauty, &c.

Captive, (kap'tiv) *a.* Made prisoner, especially in war; kept in confinement.

Captivity, (kap-tiv'e-te) *n.* State of being a prisoner;—a state of being under control; bondage; slavery.

Captor, (kap'ter) *n.* [*L. capere*, to take.] One who takes a prisoner or a prize either by sea or land.

Capture, (kap'tur) *n.* [*L. captura*, from *capere*, to take.] Act of taking or seizing by force; seizure; arrest;—the thing taken. [prize, or stratagem.]

Capture, (kap'tur) *v. t.* To take or seize by force, surprise, (ka-pu-shen) *n.* [*F. capucin*, from *capuce*, hood.] One of the monks of the order of St. Francis;—a cloak and hood.

Car, (kar) *n.* [*L. currus*.] Any wheeled vehicle or carriage;—in Ireland, a one-horse carriage, in which the driver and the occupants sit back to back;—a war or triumphal conveyance. [burden; a galleon.]

Carack, (kar'ak) *n.* [*Fr. carraca*.] A large ship of Caracole, (kar'a-kol) *n.* A leap sideways, as of a horse;—a spiral staircase;—a shifting movement of cavalry.

Carafe, (kar'af) *n.* A water bottle or decanter for the dining or toilet table.

Caramel, (kar'a-mel) *n.* [*L. canna*, reed, and *mel*, honey.] Burnt sugar; a substance obtained by heating sugar to about 400°, and used for colouring spirits.

Carapace, (kar'a-pls) *n.* A thick shell which covers the back of the tortoise, and other crustaceous animals.



- Carat**, (kár'at) *n.* [*A. qirāt*, a bean.] A weight of four grains, used in valuing diamonds, pearls, &c.;—the proportion of pure metal to alloy in a compound.
- Caravan**, (kár'a-van) *n.* [*Per. qirvān*, travelling.] A company of pilgrims, or merchants, travelling together for greater security:—a large, close carriage on springs for conveying wild beasts, &c., for exhibition.
- Caravansary**, (kár'a-van-sar-e) *n.* [*From caravan*, and *sardī*, inn.] A kind of inn in the East, where caravans rest at night.
- Caravel**, (kár'a-vel) *n.* [*Sp. caravela*.] A small two-masted vessel with lateen sails—such as Columbus used;—in France, a herring boat:—*Carvel*.
- Caraway**, (kár'a-wá) *n.* [*A. karviya*.] A biennial aromatic plant, and its seed;—a sweetmeat containing caraway seeds. [*arm* used by mounted troops.]
- Carbine**, (kár'bin) *n.* [*F. carbine*.] A short gun or fire-carbineer, (kár-bin-ér) *n.* A soldier armed with a carbine; a light horseman.
- Carbon**, (kár'bon) *n.* [*Lat. carbo*, coal.] An elementary substance, forming the base of charcoal, and entering largely into mineral coals and blacklead. [*bon*.]
- Carbonaceous**, (kár-bon-á'she-u) *a.* Pertaining to carbon.
- Carbonari**, (kár-bo-nár-é) *n. pl.* [*It.*] Members of a secret political association in Italy.
- Carbonate**, (kár'bon-át) *n.* A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base.
- Carbonated**, (kár'bon-át-ed) *a.* Combined or impregnated with carbonic acid.
- Carbonic**, (kár-bon'ik) *a.* Of, or pertaining to, carbon.
- Carboniferous**, (kár-bon-í-fr-us) *a.* [*Lat. carbo*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing, or containing, carbon.
- Carbonization**, (kár-bon-iz-á'shun) *n.* The act or process of producing carbon.
- Carbonize**, (kár-bon-iz) *v. t.* To convert into carbon:—*imp. & pp.* carbonized; *ppr.* carbonizing.
- Carboy**, (kár'boy) *n.* [*Gal. carb*, basket.] A large, globular glass bottle inclosed in basket-work.
- Carbuncle**, (kár-bung-k'l) *n.* [*Lat. carbunculus*.] A beautiful gem of a deep red colour; garnet; onyx;—a malignant boil of long continuance.
- Carbuncled**, (kár-bung-k'id) *a.* Set with carbuncle;—having boils or inflamed lumps.
- Carburet**, (kár'bú-ret) *n.* A combination of carbon with some other substance.
- Carbureted**, (kár'bú-ret-ed) *a.* Combined with carbon.
- Carcanet**, (kár'ka-net) *n.* [*Armor. karchen*.] A collar of jewels worn round the neck.
- Carcase**, (kár'kas) *n.* [*Lat. caro*, flesh, and *caeca*, box.] The body; the dead body of man or animal; a corpse;—the decayed parts; ruins; remains;—the frame or main parts of a thing, unfinished or without ornament;—a vessel filled with combustibles, to be thrown from a mortar.
- Card**, (kár'd) *n.* [*Lat. charta*.] A piece of pasteboard, as address card, playing card, &c.;—a written or printed note, conveying a statement, invitation, apology, &c.;—a board on which the points of the compass are marked.
- Card**, (kár'd) *v. i.* To play at cards; to game:—*v. t.* To comb or disentangle, as wool:—*imp. & pp.* carded; *ppr.* carding.
- Card**, (kár'd) *n.* [*Lat. cardus*, thistle.] An instrument.
- Cardamine**, (kár'dá-min) *n.* [*Lat. cardamina*.] A genus of plants, comprising the lady's-smock, meadow-cress, &c.
- Cardamom**, (kár'dá-mum) *n.* [*G. amōmon*, spice-plant, and *kard*, from *Skr. tshhard*, to vomit.] A leguminous plant. Its seeds have a warm aromatic flavour, and are used in medicine. [*making cards*, &c.]
- Card-board**, (kár'd'bórd) *n.* A stiff paste-board for Card-case, (kár'd'kás) *n.* A case for holding cards.
- Carder**, (kár'd'ér) *n.* One who combs and cleans wool.
- Cardiao**, (kár'dé-ak) *n.* A medicine which excites action in the stomach; a cordial.
- Cardialgy**, (kár'dé-al-je) *n.* [*G. kardia*, heart, and *algos*, pain.] Heartburn.
- Cardinal**, (kár'din-al) *a.* [*Lat. cardinalis*, from *cardo*, hinge.] Primary or chief;—fundamental or originating;—of principal importance.
- Cardinal**, (kár'din-al) *n.* One of the seventy ecclesiastical princes who constitute the pope's council;—a woman's short cloak. [*dignity of a cardinal*.]
- Cardinalship**, (kár'din-al-ship) *n.* The office, rank, or Cardinal-bird, (kár'din-al-bér'd) *n.* A bird having fine scarlet plumage, and a high pointed crest on its head. [*plant bearing brilliant red flowers*.]
- Cardinal-flower**, (kár'din-al-fló-wér) *n.* An herbaceous
- Carding-machine**, (kár'ding-má-shén) *n.* A machine for combing, breaking, and cleansing wool or cotton, and forming it into a roll.
- Cardiology**, (kár-dé-ol'ó-je) *n.* [*G. kardia*, heart, and *logos*, speech.] A treatise on the heart.
- Cardoon**, (kár-dóon) *n.* [*Lat. carduus*.] A small sort of artichoke. [*playing*.]
- Card-table**, (kár'd-tá'bl) *n.* A table used for card-Card, (kár) *n.* [*A.-S. caru*, *Lat. cura*.] Concern or anxiety of mind;—charge or oversight, implying responsibility;—attention or heed; caution; heedfulness; watchfulness;—the object of watchful attention or anxiety; solicitude; management.
- Care**, (kár) *v. t.* To be anxious or solicitous; to be concerned;—to be inclined or disposed:—*imp. & pp.* cared; *ppr.* caring.
- Careen**, (kár-rén) *v. t.* [*O. Eng. carine*.] To heave on one side, as a ship, for the purpose of calking, repairing, &c.;—*v. i.* To incline to one side, as a ship under a press of sail:—*imp. & pp.* careened; *ppr.* careening.
- Career**, (kár-rér) *n.* [*Lat. curru*, wagon.] A course;—rapidity of motion; a race;—general course of action; procedure; time of service.
- Career**, (kár-rér) *v. i.* To move or run rapidly:—*imp. & pp.* careered; *ppr.* careering.
- Careful**, (kár'fúol) *a.* Full of care or solicitude;—giving good heed;—attentive; anxious; provident.
- Carefully**, (kár'fúol-le) *adv.* With care, anxiety, or solicitude. [*cautions and vigilant conduct*.]
- Carefulness**, (kár'fúol-nes) *n.* Anxiety; solicitude;
- Careless**, (kár'les) *a.* [*From care* and the termination *less*.] Having no care;—free from anxiety;—done or said without care; heedless; thoughtless; regardless.
- Carelessly**, (kár'les-le) *adv.* In an indifferent or heedless manner. [*want of caution*.]
- Carelessness**, (kár'les-nes) *n.* Inattention; negligence;
- Caress**, (kár-rés) *v. t.* [*F. caresser*.] To treat with affection or kindness; to fondle:—*imp. & pp.* caressed; *ppr.* caressing. [*ing with affection*.]
- Caress**, (kár-rés) *n.* An act of endearment; embrace.
- Carelessly**, (kár-rés-ing-le) *adv.* In a loving and fondling manner.
- Carot**, (kár'et) *n.* [*Lat. carere*, to want.] A mark [A] which shows that something omitted in the line is interlined above, or inserted in the margin.
- Cargo**, (kár'go) *n.* [*Sp. cargar*, to load.] The lading or freight of a ship. [*kind*.]
- Caribou**, (kár'é-bóu) *n.* A quadruped of the reindeer
- Caricature**, (kár'é-ka-túr) *n.* [*Lat. caricatura*.] The exaggerated representation, pictorial or verbal, of that which is characteristic;—a figure or description in which the peculiarities of a person or thing are made ridiculous.
- Caricature**, (kár'é-ka-túr) *v. t.* To make a caricature of; to burlesque:—*imp. & pp.* caricatured; *ppr.* caricaturing.
- Caricaturist**, (kár'é-ka-túr-íst) *n.* One who makes caricatures.
- Caries**, (kár're-éz) *n.* [*Lat.*] An ulceration of bone.
- Carinated**, (kár'in-á-téd) *a.* [*Lat. carina*, keel.] Shaped like the keel of a ship. [*carriage*.]
- Cariole**, (kár'é-ül) *a.* [*It. carrivola*.] A small open

Cariosity, (kâ-re-ô-e-te) *n.* Ulceration of a bone; mortification; rottenness. [our tooth.]

Carnes, (kâr-ne-us) *a.* Ulcerated or decayed, as a carci-

Carving, (kâr'king) *a.* Distressing; perplexing.

Car, (kâr) *n.* [A.-S. carl.] A rude, rustic, rough man;—a kind of hump.

Carline, (kâr'lin) *n.* [F. *carlingue*.] A timber, ranging fore and aft, directly over the keel.

Carleek, (kâr'lok) *n.* A kind of istringlass.

Carman, (kâr'man) *n.* A man who drives a cart.

Carmelite, (kâr-mel-it) *n.* A monk of an order established on Mount Carmel, in Syria, in the twelfth century.

Carminative, (kâr-min'at-iv) *n.* [L. *carminare*, to cleanse.] A medicine to remedy colic and flatulency.

Carmin, (kâr'min) *n.* [L. *carminis*.] A pigment of a rich crimson colour, prepared from cochineal.

Carnage, (kâr'nâ) *n.* [L. *caro*, flesh.] The flesh of slain animals;—slaughter; massacre.

Carnal, (kâr'nal) *a.* [L. *carnalis*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Pertaining to flesh; fleshly;—given to sensual indulgence; natural as opposed to spiritual; unregenerate. [desire or appetite.]

Carnality, (kâr-nal'ô-te) *n.* Sensuality;—grossness of carnalise, (kâr'nal-iz) *v. t.* To make carnal; to debase:—*imp. & pp.* carnalized; *ppr.* carnalizing.

Carnally, (kâr'nal'ô) *adv.* According to the flesh.

Carnal-minded, (kâr'nal-mind-ed) *a.* Worldly-minded.

Carnation, (kâr-nâ'shun) *n.* [F.] Flesh-colour;—a species of clove-pink.

Carnes, (kâr'nô-us) *a.* [L. *carnes*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] Consisting of, or like, flesh.

Carnify, (kâr'nô-fi) *v. i.* [L. *caro*, flesh, and *facer*, to make.] To form flesh; to grow corpulent.

Carnival, (kâr'nô-val) *n.* [It. *carnovale*.] A festival in Roman Catholic countries held before Lent;—a time of revelry and frolic.

Carnivora, (kâr-niv'ô-ra) *n. pl.* [L. *caro*, flesh, and *vorare*, to devour.] Animals which feed on flesh, or devour others.

Carnivorous, (kâr-niv'ô-rus) *a.* Feeding on flesh.

Carnosity, (kâr-nô-sô-te) *n.* A fleshy excrescence;—fleshiness.

Carob, (kâr'ob) *n.* [A. *kharôb*.] A leguminous evergreen tree, a native of Spain, Italy, and the Levant.

Carrozza, (kâr-rôah) *n.* [It. *carozza*.] A carriage for pleasure.

Carol, (kâr'ol) *n.* [L. *carola*.] A song of joy or mirth; a lay;—a devotional song.

Carol, (kâr'ol) *v. t.* To praise or celebrate in song;—*v. i.* To sing in joy or festivity; to warble:—*imp. & pp.* caroled; *ppr.* caroling.

Carotid, (kâr-rot'id) *n.* [G. *pl. ka-* *rotis*.] A large artery conveying the blood from the aorta to the head. [merrymaking.]

Carousal, (kâr-rou'al) *n.* A jovial feast or festival.

Carouse, (kâr-rou's) *v. i.* [Ger. *carous*, end.] To drink abundantly; to drink in a jovial manner:—*imp. & pp.* caroused; *ppr.* carousing.

Carousa, (kâr-rou's) *n.* A drinking match.

Carpe, (kâr'p) *v. i.* [L. *carpere*, to seize.] To censure, or find fault without reason, or petulantly.

Carpi, (kâr'p) *n.* [L. *carpo*.] A family of soft-finned, fresh-water fishes.

Carpal, (kâr'pal) *a.* [L. *carpus*, wrist.] Pertaining to the carpus or wrist.

Carpel, (kâr'pal) *n.* [G. *karpas*.] A simple pistol, or one of the parts of a compound pistol.

Carpenter, (kâr'pen-ter) *n.* [L. *carpentum*, waggon.] An artificer who works in timber; a framer and builder of houses and ships.



Carob



Carp.

Carpentry, (kâr'pen-tre) *n.* Art of cutting, framing, and joining timber;—pieces of timber framed and connected, &c.;—the work of a carpenter.

Carpet, (kâr'pet) *n.* [L. *carpere*, to pluck.] A heavy woollen fabric, used as covering for floors, stairs, &c.

Carpet, (kâr'pet) *v. t.* To cover with carpet or carpets:—*imp. & pp.* carpeted; *ppr.* carpeting.

Carpet-bag, (kâr'pet-bag) *n.* A travelling-bag.

Carpeting, (kâr'pet-ing) *n.* Materials for carpet; carpets in general. [cavilling.]

Carping, (kâr'ping) *n.* Unreasonable fault-finding; Carpingly, (kâr'ping-le) *adv.* Captiously.

Carposology, (kâr-pol'ô-jô) *n.* [G. *karpos*, fruit, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of botany which relates to the structure of seeds and fruit. [for jellies, &c.]

Carraheen, (kâr'a-gên) *n.* A kind of sea-weed, used

Carriage, (kâr'rij) *n.* Act of carrying;—that which carries; a vehicle for pleasure or for passengers;—de-mountain; behaviour. [veyed in carriages.]

Carriageable, (kâr'rij-a-bl) *a.* That which may be con-

Carrier, (kâr're-r) *n.* One who is employed to carry goods;—a species of pigeon.

Carriion, (kâr're-un) *n.* [It. *carogna*, L. *caro*, flesh.] The dead and putrefying flesh of animals.

Carriion, (kâr're-un) *a.* Relating to dead and putrefying carcases;—feeding on carriion.

Carronade, (kâr-un-âd) *n.* A short cannon.

Carrot, (kâr'ut) *n.* [It. *carota*.] A plant having an esculent root of a reddish-yellow colour. [yellow.]

Carroty, (kâr'ut-e) *a.* Like a carrot in colour; reddish-

Carry, (kâr're) *v. t.* [F. *charrier*, from *char*, car.] To convey or transport;—to impel;—to transfer, as from one column, page, or book, to another;—to effect or accomplish;—to obtain possession of by force;—to exhibit; to imply;—to conduct or demean;—*v. i.* To convey or propel; to bear:—*imp. & pp.* carried; *ppr.* carrying.

Carse, (kâr's) *n.* Low fertile land traversed by a river.

Cart, (kâr't) *n.* [L. *carra*.] A two-wheeled vehicle used in husbandry, or for carrying heavy goods.

Cart, (kâr't) *v. t.* To carry or convey on a cart:—*imp. & pp.* carted; *ppr.* carting. [price paid for carting.]

Cartage, (kâr'tâ) *n.* Act of carrying in a cart;—the

Carte-blanche, (kâr't-blânh) *n.* [F.] A blank paper;—unconditional terms;—an unlimited offer;—discretionary power. [portrait on a visiting card.]

Carte-de-visite, (kâr't-de-viz-it) *n.* [F.] A photographic

Cartel, (kâr'tel) *n.* [L. *charta*.] An agreement between states at war as for the exchange of prisoners;—a note of defiance; a challenge. [teamster.]

Cartier, (kâr't-er) *n.* The man who drives a cart; a

Cartesian, (kâr't-ze-an) *a.* Pertaining to the French philosopher Des Cartes, or to his philosophy.

Carthusian, (kâr-thû'ze-an) *n.* One of a religious order named from *Chartreux*, in France, famed for their austerities. [whitish elastic substance; gristle.]

Cartilage, (kâr'te-lâ) *n.* [L. *cartilago*.] A smooth

Cartilaginous, (kâr'te-lâ'in-us) *a.* Pertaining to or like cartilage; gristly.

Cartography, (kâr-tô-gra-fe) *n.* [G. *chart*, a leaf of paper, and *graphein*, to write.] Art or practice of forming charts or maps.

Cartoon, (kâr-tôon) *n.* [F. *carton*.] A design drawn on strong paper to be painted in fresco;—a design coloured for working in mosaic, tapestry, &c.;—a printed sketch or illustration.

Cartouch, (kâr-tôoh) *n.* [F.] A tablet in the form of a roll or scroll;—a charge for a fire-arm;—the box containing the charge;—a wooden bomb.

Cartridge, (kâr'trij) *n.* [L. *charta*, paper.] A case of paper containing a charge of powder and ball for a fire-arm.

Cartridge-box, (kâr'trij-bôks) *n.* A case for cartridges.

Cartridge-paper, (kâr'trij-pâ-ppr) *n.* Stout paper of which cartridges are made. [a monastery.]

Cartulary, (kâr'tû-lêr-e) *n.* A register or record, as of

Cart-wright, (kár't'rit) *n.* A maker of carts.
Caruncle, (kár'ung-kí) *n.* [L. *caro*, flesh.] A small fleshy excrescence;—an appendage at the hilum or scar of a seed.

Carve, (kár'v) *v. t.* [A.-S. *ceorfan*.] To cut, as wood, stone, or other material, in an artistic or decorative manner;—to shape;—to cut into small pieces or slices;—to distribute;—*v. i.* To exercise the trade of a carver;—to cut up meat;—*imp. & pp.* carved; *ppr.* carving.

Carving, (kár'ving) *n.* Act or art of cutting wood, stone, &c.;—device or figure carved;—cutting up meat at table.

Caryatid, (ka-re-at'id) *n.* [G. *karyatides*, priestesses of Diana.] A female figure supporting an entablature.

Cascabel, (kas'ka-bel) *n.* [Pg. *cascavel*.] The knob or pommelion at the extremity of a cannon.

Cascade, (kas'kád) *n.* [F. *cascade*.] A waterfall, narrow in space, and small in volume;—an artificial fall in a garden, &c.

Cascarilla, (kas-ka-ril'la) *n.* [Sp. *cáscara*.] A plant of Jamaica, which furnishes a tonic.

Case, (kás) *n.* [L. *capsa*.] A covering, box, or sheath; that which incloses or contains;—a box and its contents; the quantity contained in a box;—a frame containing boxes for holding type. [*imp. & pp.* cased; *ppr.* casing.]

Case, (kás) *v. t.* To cover with or put in a case;—**Case**, (kás) *n.* [L. *casus*.] An event, occurrence, or circumstance;—that which happens or betfalls;—a state or condition of things or persons;—a question of facts or principles requiring solution or decision;—a cause or suit to be tried in court;—an infection or terminal change in a noun.

Case-harden, (kás'hárd-n) *v. t.* To harden, as iron, by converting the surface into steel.

Caséine, (kás'e-in) *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] The curd or coagulable part of milk;—the leguminous part of substances. [*case*; a compositor.]

Caseman, (kás'man) *n.* One who sets up type at the Casemate, (kás'mát) *n.* [It. *casamatta*.] A bomb-proof chamber, in which cannon may be placed to be fired through embrasures;—also capable of being used as a magazine, or for quartering troops.

Casemated, (kás'mát-ed) *a.* Furnished with a casemate.

Casement, (kás'ment) *n.* A window frame, usually in two parts, hinged so as to turn outwards or inwards.

Caséous, (kás'e-us) *a.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] Pertaining to, or like, cheese.

Casern, (kás'zern) *n.* [L. *casa*.] A lodging for soldiers in garri-son towns.

Case-shot, (kás'shot) *n.* A collection of small projectiles inclosed in a case to be discharged from cannon.

Case-worm, (kás'worm) *n.* A worm or grub that makes itself a case.

Cash, (kash) *n.* [F. *caisse*.] Coin or specie; money; ready money; bank-notes, bonds, or any paper convertible into money.

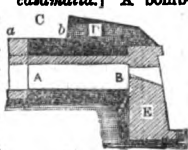
Cash, (kash) *v. t.* To turn into cash; to exchange for money;—*imp. & pp.* cashed; *ppr.* cashing.

Cash-book, (kash'book) *n.* A book in which is kept a register or account of money transactions.

Cashier, (kash-ér) *n.* One who has charge of money in a bank, &c.; a cash-keeper.



Caryatid.



Casemate.

A B, Casemate. A gun at B would fire through the embrasure in the wall; a gun at C would fire en barbet, or over the parapet. D, a parapet; E, scarp-wall, the outer face of which is the scarp; a D, terre-plein.

Cashier, (kash-ér) *v. t.* [L. *casare*.] To dismiss from an office or place of trust;—to discard;—*imp. & pp.* cashiered; *ppr.* cashiering.

Cashmere, (kash'mér) *n.* A rich and costly kind of shawl;—a fine woollen stuff.

Casing, (kás'ing) *n.* Act of covering a body to protect from injury;—a covering.

Casino, (ka-se-no) *n.* [It.] A public saloon for dancing or singing.

Cask, (hask) *n.* [F. *casque*.] A close vessel for containing liquors made of staves, headings, and hoops;—the quantity contained in a cask.

Casket, (kask'et) *n.* [Cask.] A small box for jewels or other articles. (head and neck; a helmet.)

Casque, (kask) *n.* A piece of defensive armour for the head;—(head and neck; a helmet.)

Cassation, (kas-a'shun) *n.* [L. *casare*, to annul.] The act of annulling.

Cassava, (kas'a-va) *n.* [Haytian *kasabi*.] A species of the manihot, from which tapioca is obtained.

Casse-paper, (kas'e-pá-per) *n.* [F. *papier cassé*.] Broken paper; the two outside quires of a ream.

Cassia, (kash'ya) *n.* [H. *qesdh*.] A genus of leguminous plants;—a species of laurel;—the cheaper kinds of cinnamon.

Cassimere, (kas'e-mér) *n.* [Sp. *Casimira*.] A thin twilled woollen cloth used for men's garments;—also *kersey-mere*.

Cassino, (kas-si'no) *n.* A game at cards.

Cassius, (kas'e-us) *n.* A beautiful purple pigment obtained from the chloride of gold.

Cassock, (kas'uk) *n.* [F. *casaque*.] A close garment worn by clergy under the surplice or gown.

Cassowary, (kas'ó-wa-re) *n.* [Hindust. *kassu-varie*.] A large bird resembling the ostrich, and, next to it, the largest living bird.

Cast, (kast) *v. t.* [Dan. *kaste*.] To send or drive from by force; to fling; to hurl;—to turn as the sight;—to turn as the ground, as in wrestling; to overcome; to scatter as seed; to throw as dice; to condemn by trial;—to throw off or shed;—to compute; to reckon;—to form by pouring liquid metal into a mould;—to distribute as the parts of a play among actors;—*v. i.* To turn or revolve in the mind;—to receive form or shape;—to warp, so as to bring a ship to the wind;—*imp. & pp.* casted; *ppr.* casting.

Cast, (kast) *n.* The act of casting; a throw;—the thing thrown;—the distance to which a thing is thrown;—a chance or venture;—act of casting in a mould;—form or shape;—a slight degree of colour as a cast of red;—assignment of parts in a play;—the actors to whom the parts are assigned;—a motion or turn as of the eye; direction; glance.

Castanea, (kas-tá-né-a) *n.* [G. *kastanon*.] A genus of trees including the common chestnut-tree.

Castanet, (kas'ta-net) *n.* Two small concave shells of ivory or hard wood, shaped like spoons, fastened to the thumb, and beat with the middle finger.

Castaway, (kast'a-wá) *n.* An abandoned person; a reprobate. [*valise*.]

Castaway, (kast'a-wá) *a.* Rejected; useless; of no

Cast, (kast) *n.* [F. *caste*.] An order or class;—one of the four hereditary classes into which society in India is divided.

Castellan, (kas'tel-lan) *n.* [L. *castellum*, castle.] A governor or constable of a castle.

Castellated, (kas'tel-lát-ed) *a.* Adorned with turrets and battlements, like a castle.

Caster, (kast'ér) *n.* One who casts or computes;—a phial or cruet, used to contain condiments at the table;—a stand to contain such;—a small wheel on a swivel on which furniture is rolled;—Caster.



Cassowary.

Castigate, (kas'to-gät) *v. t.* [*L. castigare.*] To punish by stripes; to correct; to chastise:—*imp. & pp. castigated*; *ppr. castigating*.

Castigation, (kas-to-gä'hun) *n.* Punishment by whipping; chastisement; correction.

Castigatory, (kas'to-gät-o-re) *a.* Corrective; punitive.

Castile Soap, (kas'tel-söp) *n.* A fine, hard, white, or mottled soap, made with olive oil and soda.

Castig, (kas'ting) *n.* The act of casting or founding;—any thing formed in a mould;—the taking of impressions of figures, busts, medals, &c.;—assignment of parts in a play;—the warping of a board.

Castig-vote, (kas'ting-vöt) *n.* Vote of a presiding officer, which decides a question when the votes are equally divided. [into moulds.]

Cast-iron, (kas't-urn) *n.* Iron which has been cast. **Castle**, (kas'al) [*L. castellum.*] A fortified residence; a fortress;—a piece made to represent a castle, used in chess. [a castle.]

Castle-builder, (kas'al-bild-er) *n.* One who builds castles in the air; a visionary.

Cast-off, (kas'of) *a.* Laid aside; as, *cast-off clothes*.

Castor, (kas'ter) *n.* [*L. castor.*] A genus of animals, in which the beaver is included;—a substance of a penetrating smell and bitter taste, found in the beaver.

Castor-oil, (kas'ter-oil) *n.* [A corruption of *Castus-oil*. The oil of a plant found in the West India. (*Palma Christi*.) It is a mild cathartic.]



Castor-oil Plant.

Castrometation, (kas-tra-mä-tä'hun) *n.* [*L. castra metari.*] Art or act of encamping; the marking or laying out of a camp.

Castrate, (kas'trät) *v. t.* [*L. castrare.*] To deprive of the testicles; to emasculate;—to purge or purify, as a book:—*imp. & pp. castrated*; *ppr. castrating*.

Castrated, (kas'trät-ed) *a.* Purged; purified.

Castration, (kas-trä'shun) *n.* Act of depriving of the testicles. [sparrow-hawk.]

Castrel, (kas'trel) *n.* A kind of hawk resembling the *Cast-stee*, (kas'tstäl) *n.* Blistered steel smealed, cast, and rolled out into bars.

Casual, (kaz'hü-al) *a.* [*L. casus, fall.*] Happening without design, and without being foreseen; accidental; fortuitous; occasional.

Casually, (kaz'hü-al-le) *adv.* By chance; accidentally; occasionally.

Casualty, (kaz'hü-al-te) *n.* That which comes without design or without being foreseen; an accident;—an accidental injury; misfortune. [cases.]

Casualist, (kaz'hü-ist) *n.* One who studies and resolves.

Casualistic, (kaz'hü-ist'ik) *a.* Relating to cases of conscience.

Chemistry, (kaz'hü-ist-re) *n.* Science of determining the right or wrong of acts and opinions, or of cases of conscience;—in a bad sense, sophistry.

Cat, (kat) *n.* [*A.-S. cat.*] A well-known domestic animal;—a strong tackle to draw an anchor up;—a double tripod;—a game at ball;—a whip. [anchor.]

Cat, (kat) *v. t.* To bring up to the cat-head, as an *Catechist*, (kat-a-kre'sis) *n.* [*G. katechēsthai, to mislead.*] An abuse of a trope; a far-fetched metaphor.

Catechism, (kat-a-kizm) *n.* [*G. katechizēin, to instruct.*] An extensive overflow; a deluge.

Catechism, (kat-a-köm) *n.* [*G. kata, downward, and hōmē, cavity.*] A cave used for the burial of the dead;—a wine vault with niches or divisions.

Catechisms, (kat-a-kour'tiks) *n. sing.* That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds or echoes.

Catechist, (kat-a-di-op'trik) *a.* [*G. kata, against, dia, through, and optein, to see.*] Pertaining to or involving the reflection and refraction of light.

Catalectic, (kat-a-lek'tik) *a.* [*G. katalēgein, to leave off.*] Wanting a syllable at the end.

Catalepsy, (kat-a-lep-se) *n.* [*G. katalambanein, to seize upon.*] A sudden suspension of the senses and of volition, the body and limbs preserving a fixed posture.

Cataleptic, (kat-a-lep'tik) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling catalepsy.

Catalogue, (kat-a-log) *n.* [*G. kata, down, and legein, to say.*] A list or enumeration of names, titles, or articles arranged methodically.

Catalogue, (kat-a-log) *v. t.* To make a list of.

Catalysis, (kat-a-le-sis) [*G. katalysis.*] Dissolution;—decomposition of chemical bodies.

Catamaran, (kat-a-mar-an) [*n.* (Ceylon, *cāthā-mārān.*)] A raft consisting of three pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by a large sail.



Catamaran.

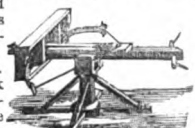
Catamenial, (kat-a-mē-ne-al) *a.* [*G. kata, down, and mēn, month.*] Pertaining to menstrual discharges.

Catamount, (kat-a-mount) *n.* [*Cat and mount.*] The wild cat, cougar, or puma.

Cataphonics, (kat-a-fōn'iks) *n. sing.* [*G. kata, and phōnē, sound.*] The doctrine of reflected sounds.

Cataplasma, (kat-a-plazm) [*n.* (*G. katalaplassin, to anoint.*)] A poultice.

Catapult, (kat-a-pult) *n.* [*G. kata, down, and bailein, to throw.*] An engine used by the Greeks and Romans for throwing stones, arrows, &c.



Catapult.

Cataract, (kat-a-rakt) *n.* [*G. kataraktēs, to break against.*] A torrent;—a waterfall; the flow of a large body of water over a precipice;—a disorder in the eye by which vision is marred.

Catarrh, (ka-tär) *n.* [*G. katarrein, to flow down.*] An inflammatory affection of the external organs of respiration.

Catastrophe, (ka-tas'trō-fe) *n.* [*G. kata, down, and strephein, to turn.*] Final event, usually of a disastrous nature;—the winding up of the plot of a play; denouement. [thrush family.]

Cat-bird, (kat'berd) *n.* An American bird of the *Catch*, (kach) *v. t.* [*A.-S. ceac, fether.*] To seize with the hand;—to take, as in a snare or net;—to take hold on;—to charm;—to take by sympathy, contagion, or infection;—to come upon unexpectedly;—to overtake;—*v. i.* To seize and keep hold, as a hook; to grasp at;—to spread by infecting;—*imp. & pp. caught*; *ppr. catching*.

Catch, (kach) *n.* Act of seizing; seizure;—that which is taken; sudden advantage; gain;—a play upon words;—a humorous round, in which the angers alternate the words;—the last word in a page reprinted at the top of the succeeding page;—the closing word of an actor's speech serving as a cue to the speaker following.

Catchpoll, (kach'pöl) *n.* [From *catch* and *poll*, the head.] A bailiff's assistant.

Catchup, (kach'up) *n.* [Chin. *Ktjap.*] A sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c.

Catechetical, (kat-ē-ke'tik-al) *a.* Relating to or consisting in asking questions and receiving answers.

Catechetically, (kat-ē-ke'tik-al-le) *adv.* By question and answer.

Catechism, (kat's-kiz) *v. t.* [*G. katechizein.*] To instruct by asking questions and correcting the answers, especially in religious doctrine;—to question or interrogate.

Catechism, (kat's-kizm) *n.* An elementary book con-

taining a summary of facts or principles in the form of questions and answers.

Catechist, (kat'ê-kîst) *n.* One who catechizes.

Catechu, (kat'ê-kû) *n.* [Cochin-Chin. *cay cau*.] A brown, astringent vegetable extract.

Catechumen, (kat'ê-kû'men) *n.* [G. *katechein*, to instruct.] One who is receiving rudimentary instruction in the doctrines of Christianity; a neophyte.

Categorical, (kat'ê-gor'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a category;—admitting no conditions or exceptions; absolute; positive. [directly; positively.]

Categorically, (kat'ê-gor'ik-al-le) *adv.* Absolutely;

Category, (kat'ê-gor-e) *n.* [G. *kata*, down, *agoreuein*, to assert.] A class or order of ideas or conceptions;—the list of attributes, qualities, or predicates under each class or order of ideas;—a positive assertion or affirmation of some quality or predicate; a rule or normal law; condition.

Catenarian, (kat'en-ar'ê-an) *a.* [L. *catena*, chain.] Relating to or resembling a chain.

Catenary, (kat'en-are) *n.* A curve formed by a cord hanging between two points not in the same vertical line.

Catenate, (kat'en-ât) *v. t.* [L. *catenare*, from *catena*, chain.] To connect in a series of links;—*imp.* & *pp.* catenated; *ppr.* catenating.

Cater, (kâ'têr) *v. t.* [L. *captare*, to take.] To buy or procure provisions; to purvey;—*imp.* & *pp.* catered; *ppr.* catering.

Caterer, (kâ'têr-er) *n.* One who provides provision; a purveyor in general.

Caterpillar, (kat'êr-pil-êr) *n.* [O. Eng. *cater-piller*, from *cate*, food, and *piller*, robber.] The larval state of a butterfly or any lepidopterous insect; a grub.

Caterwaul, (kat'êr-waw) *v. t.* [From *cat* and *waul*, to cry.] To cry as cats in rutting time; to yell.

Cates, (kâ'te) *n. pl.* [F. *ocat*, buying.] Food, especially luxurious food; delicacies; dainties.

Cat-fish, (kat'fish) *n.* A large and voracious fish found in the arctic seas, often from six to seven feet in length, armed with formidable teeth.

Catgut, (kat'gut) *n.* A string or cord made from the intestines of animals, especially of sheep.

Catharine-wheel, (kath'a-rin-hwêl) *n.* A window, or compartment of a window, of a circular form, with rosettes or radiating divisions or spokes;—a revolving wheel;—a species of firework.

Cat-harp, (kat'hârp-ing) *n.* A rope serving to brace in the shrouds of the lower masts behind the yards.

Cathartic, (ka-thâr'tik) *a.* [G. *katharos*, pure.] Cleansing the bowels; purgative.

Cathartic, (ka-thâr'tik) *n.* A medicine that promotes alvine discharges; a purgative.

Cat-head, (kat'hôd) *n.* A timber projecting from the bow of a ship through which the ropes pass by which the anchor is raised. [diocese.]

Cathedral, (ka-thê'dral) *n.* The principal church in a cathedral, (ka-thê'dral) *a.* Pertaining to the head church of a diocese;—emanating from the chair of office; official; authoritative.

Catheter, (kat'h-e-têr) *n.* [G. from *kata*, down, and *hêmi*, to send.] A tubular instrument introduced into the bladder to draw off the urine;—a bougie.

Cathode, (ka'thôd) *n.* [G. *kata*, down, and *odos*, way.] The surface by which the electric current leaves substances through which it passes.

Cat-hole, (kat'hôl) *n.* One of two small holes astern through which hawsers are passed.

Catholic, (kath'ol-ik) *a.* [G. *kata*, throughout, and *olos*, whole.] Universal or general;—liberal;—pertaining to or affecting Roman Catholics.

Catholic, (kath'ol-ik) *n.* A member of the Roman Catholic church.

Catholicism, (ka-thol'ê-sizm) *n.* The body of, or agreement with, the general doctrine, practice, and

discipline of the church;—now the faith and practice of the Romish Church; papistry.

Catholicity, (ka-thol'is-ê) *n.* Liberty of thought and sentiment, especially in religion.

Catholicon, (ka-thol'ê-kon) *n.* [G. *katholikon*, *sc. iama*, remedy.] A remedy for all diseases; a panacea.

Catkin, (kat'kin) *n.* [Diminutive of cat, from its resemblance to a cat's tail.] An ament; a kind of inflorescence, consisting of overlapping scales.

Catling, (kat'ling) *n.* A little cat;—a double-edged, sharp-pointed dismembering knife.

Catmint, (kat'mint) *n.* A well-known plant, having a strong scent.

Cat-o-nine-tails, (kat'ô-nin'tails) *n.* A whip with nine lashes.

Catoptrical, (kat-op'trik-al) *a.* Relating to vision by reflection.

Catoptries, (kat-op'triks) *n. sing.* [G. *katoptron*, mirror.] That part of optics which explains the properties and phenomena of reflected light.

Cat's-cradle, (kata-kra'dl) *n.* A child's game played with a string twisted on the fingers.

Cat's-eye, (kats'î) *n.* A variety of quartz or chalcedony, with opalescent reflections, as those from the eye of a cat.

Cat's-paw, (kats'paw) *n.* A light air, perceived by a rippling on the water;—a turn in the bight of a rope;—a dupe; the tool of another.

Cat's-tail, (kats'tail) *n.* A tall reed with long, flat leaves;—a kind of grass, *herd's-grass*. [ball called cat.]

Cat-stick, (kat'stik) *n.* A club used in the game of Cattle, (kat'l) *n. pl.* [L. *capitalis*, chief.] Domestic quadrupeds collectively, especially those of the bovine genus. [ing the breed of cattle.]

Cattle-club, (kat'l-klub) *n.* An association for improving Cattle-show, (kat'l-shô) *n.* An exhibition of domestic animals for prizes, or the encouragement of agriculture. [the race originating near Mt. Caucasus.]

Caucasian, (kaw-ka'zhe-an) *n.* An Indo-European;—Caucus, (kaw'kus) *n.* A meeting for political or party objects. [of the nature of, a tail.]

Caudal, (kaw'dal) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail.] Pertaining to, Caudate, (kaw'dât) *a.* Having a tail, or tail-like appendage. [sick persons.]

Caudle, (kaw'dl) *n.* [F. *chaudel*.] A warm drink for Caudle, (kaw'dl) *v. t.* To make into caudle.

Cauf, (kawf) *n.* [Celt. *caff*.] A chest for keeping fish alive in water;—a vessel for raising coal from the mine to the surface.

Caul, (kawl) *n.* [Cowl.] A net or covering for the head;—a membrane covering part of the lower intestines; the membrane enveloping the foetus.

Cauliscent, (kaw'les-ent) *a.* [L. *caulis*, stalk.] Having an herbaceous stem which bears both leaves and fructification.

Cauliflower, (kaw'le-flow-er) *n.* [L. *caulis*, stalk, and *flower*.] A variety of cabbage having a short stem and a curd-like head, which is edible.

Causal, (kaw'zal) *a.* [L. *causalis*.] Relating to, implying, or containing, a cause or causes.

Causality, (kawz-al'ê) *n.* The agency of a cause;—the mental faculty which discloses the relation between causes and effects;—the logical faculty.

Causation, (kawz-â-shun) *n.* Act of causing;—act or agent by which an effect is produced.

Causative, (kawz-â-tiv) *a.* [L. *causare*, to cause.] Expressing a cause or reason;—effecting, as a cause or agent.

Causatively, (kawz-â-tiv-le) *adv.* In a causative manner.

Cause, (kawz) *n.* [L. *causa*.] That which produces or effects a result;—that which is the origin of an action;—a suit or action in court; case;—the side of a question or controversy espoused and advocated.

Cause, (kawz) *v. t.* To produce; to be the occasion of;—to effect by agency, power, or influence;—*imp.* & *pp.* caused; *ppr.* causing.

Causeless, (kaw'les) *a.* Uncaused or uncreated; original in itself;—without reason or motive.

Causelessly, (kaw'les-le) *adv.* Without cause, reason, or ground.

Causeway, (kaw'wa) *n.* [O. Eng. *caley*.] A raised way over wet or marshy ground; the paved way on a street.

Caustic, (kaw'tik) *a.* [G. *kaustikos*, from *kaiein*, to burn.] Destructive to the texture of any thing; burning; corrosive;—severe; satirical; sharp.

Caustic, (kaw'tik) *n.* Any substance which corrodes or destroys the texture of animal substances;—a curve which is a tangent to the reflection or refraction of another curve. [manner.]

Caustically, (kaw'tik-al-le) *adv.* In a bitter or severe manner.

Cauteous, (kaw'tel-us) *a.* [F. *cauteleux*.] Cautious; wary;—wily; treacherous.

Causter, (kaw'ter) *n.* [G. *kauterion*, a branding-iron, from *kaiein*, to burn.] A hot, searing iron.

Cauterize, (kaw'ter-izm) *n.* Use or application of caustic. [or searing.]

Cauterization, (kaw'ter-iz-a-shun) *n.* Act of burning caustic.

Cauterize, (kaw'ter-iz) *v. t.* To burn or sear with fire or a hot iron, as morbid flesh;—*imp. & pp.* cauterized; *ppr.* cauterizing.

Caustery, (kaw'ter-e) *n.* A burning, as of morbid flesh, by a hot iron, or by caustic medicines.

Caution, (kaw'shun) *n.* [L. *cautio*, from *cavere*, to take care.] Prudence in regard to danger; provident care; wariness;—exhortation to wariness; warning;—security for; bond.

Caution, (kaw'shun) *v. t.* To give notice of danger to; to warn; to advise;—*imp. & pp.* cautioned; *ppr.* cautioning. [or warning;—given as a pledge.]

Cautionary, (kaw'shun-ar-e) *a.* Containing caution.

Cautioner, (kaw'shun-er) *n.* One who cautions;—a person who is bound for another to the performance of an obligation.

Cautious, (kaw'shus) *a.* Wary; watchful; prudent;—attentive to examine probable effects and consequences of measures, with a view to avoid danger or misfortune. [prudently.]

Cautiously, (kaw'she-us-le) *adv.* With caution; warily.

Cautiousness, (kaw'she-us-ness) *n.* Thoughtful vigilance; watchfulness; provident care.

Cavalcade, (kaw'al-kad) *n.* [L. *caballus*.] A procession of persons on horseback.

Cavalier, (kaw-a-ler) *n.* [L. *caballus*.] A horseman; a knight;—one of the leaders of the court party in the time of King Charles I.

Cavalier, (kaw-a-ler) *a.* Gay; sprightly; generous;—boastful; warlike;—supercilious; haughty; disdainful.

Cavalierly, (kaw-a-ler-le) *adv.* In a supercilious or haughty manner.

Cavary, (kaw'al-ro) *n.* Troops which serve on horseback, as dragoons, light horse, &c.

Cavatina, (kaw'a-tin-a) *n.* A short or light air of one movement. [the earth; a den.]

Cave, (kav) *n.* [L. *cavus*, hollow.] A hollow place in the earth.

Cave, (kav) *v. t.* To make hollow; to scoop out;—*v. i.* To dwell in a cave;—*imp. & pp.* caved; *ppr.* caving.

Caveat, (kaw'e-at) *n.* [L. *let him beware*.] An intimation of warning; caution;—a legal notice to stop proceedings;—a bar or hindrance to action.

Cavendish, (kaw'en-dish) *n.* Tobacco leaf smoothed out, and pressed into rectangular oblong cakes.

Cavern, (kaw'ern) *n.* [L. *caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow.] A deep, hollow place in the earth; any dark receptacle.

Cavernous, (kaw'ern-us) *a.* Full of caverns; hollow.

Caviare, (kaw-e-ar) *n.* [Turk. *kavdar*.] The roes of fish spiced and salted;—used as a relish in Russia.

Cavil, (kaw'il) *v. t.* [L. *cavillari*.] To raise captious and frivolous objections; to carp; to wrangle;—*imp. & pp.* cavilled; *ppr.* cavilling.

Cavil, (kaw'il) *n.* A false or frivolous objection.

Cavilling, (kaw'il-ing) *n.* Disputation; groundless objection.

Cavity, (kaw'e-to) *n.* [L. *cavitas*, from *cavus*, hollow.] A hollow place; an opening or aperture in an inclosed space;—hollowness.

Caw, (kaw) *v. i.* To cry like a crow or raven;—*imp. & pp.* cawed; *ppr.* cawing. [raven.]

Caw, (kaw) *n.* The sound made by the crow, rook, or Cayenne Pepper, (kaw-en'pép-er) *n.* [From *Cayenne*, in South America.] A very pungent pepper, the product of several species of *Capiscum*.

Cayman, (kaw'man) *n.* [From the language of *Guiana*.] A genus of American reptiles of the crocodile family; the alligator.

Cacique, (ka-zik) *n.* [Sp. *cacique*.] A chief among some tribes of South American Indians.

Cease, (see) *v. i.* [L. *cessare*.] To stop; to come to an end; to desist from motion or action; to fail; to be wanting;—*v. t.* To put a stop to; to bring to an end;—*imp. & pp.* ceased; *ppr.* ceasing.

Ceaseless, (see's-le) *a.* Without cessation or end; incessant; perpetual. [continually.]

Ceaselessly, (see's-le-le) *adv.* Without intermission;

Cedar, (sed'er) *n.* [G. *cedrus*.] An evergreen tree of different species; the *cedrus libani* is the scriptural cedar of Lebanon.

Cedarn, (sed'arn) *a.* Pertaining to, or made of, the cedar.

Cede, (sed) *v. t.* [L. *cedere*.] To yield or surrender; to give up; to relinquish as a right or title;—*v. i.* To submit; to give way;—*imp. & pp.* ceded; *ppr.* ceding.

Cedilla, (se-dil-la) *n.* [It. *zediglia*.] A mark placed under the letter *c*, to show that it is to be sounded like *s*; as in *facade*, (*fa-sad*).

Cedrine, (sed'rin) *a.* Belonging to cedar.

Ceil, (sail) *v. t.* [L. *celare*, to cover.] To overlay or cover the inner roof of a room or building;—*imp. & pp.* ceiled; *ppr.* ceiling.

Ceiling, (sail-ing) *n.* The interior part of the roof of a room; especially the lath and plaster work which covers it.

Celandine, (sel'an-din) *n.* [G. *chelidon*, the swallow.] A genus of plants belonging to the poppy family;—*swallow-wort*. [lic religious rite.]

Celebrant, (sel'e-brant) *n.* One who performs a public celebration.

Celebrate, (sel'e-brat) *v. t.* [L. *celebrare*, from *celeber*, famous.] To praise highly; to extol;—to observe with solemn rites; to keep as a feast; to distinguish as a birth-day, &c., with honour and festivity;—to commemorate;—*imp. & pp.* celebrated; *ppr.* celebrating. [known; renowned; illustrious.]

Celebrated, (sel'e-brat-ed) *a.* Having celebrity; well celebrated.

Celebration, (sel'e-brat-shun) *n.* Honour or distinction bestowed;—commemoration or observance with appropriate ceremonies;—solemnization.

Celebrity, (sel'e-bre-te) *n.* Fame; distinction;—a person of mark.

Celerity, (sel'gr-e-to) *n.* [L. *celeritas*, from *celer*, swift.] Rapidity of motion; swiftness; speed.

Celery, (sel'er-e) *n.* [G. *selinon*, parsley.] A plant of the parsley family, cultivated as a salad or culinary vegetable.

Celestial, (sel'est-yal) *a.* [L. *caelestis*, from *caelum*, heaven.] Heavenly;—belonging to heaven; dwelling in heaven;—supremely pure or blessed.

Celestial, (sel'est-yal) *n.* An inhabitant of heaven; an angel.

Celestially, (sel'est-yal-le) *adv.* In a heavenly manner.

Celestine, (sel'es-tin) *n.* Native sulphate of strontian.

Celestine, (sel'es-tin) *n.* One of a religious order founded by Celestine V. in the thirteenth century.



Cedar.

Celiac, (sē'lic-ak) *a.* [*G. koilia*, from *koiros*, hollow.] Pertaining to the belly or intestines.

Celibacy, (sē'lē-bā-sē) *n.* [*L. celibatus*, from *celibis*, unmarried.] The state of an unmarried man; bachelorship:—a voluntary or prescribed single life.

Celibeate, (sē'lē-bāt) *n.* Condition or life of an unmarried man:—a bachelor.

Cell, (sēl) *n.* [*L. cella*.] A small and close apartment, as in a prison or a monastery;—any small closed cavity:—a minute sac filled with fluid, fat, &c.;—the minute vessels which form the cellular membrane in animals, and the cellular tissue in plants.

Cellar, (sē'lēr) *n.* [*L. cellarium*, a pantry.] A room under a house or other building used for storage.

Cellarage, (sē'lēr-āj) *n.* The excavation for a cellar; a series of cellars connected;—charge for storage in a cellar. [ing liquor bottles.]

Cellaret, (sē'lēr-et) *n.* A case of cabinet work for hold-cellular, (sē'lēr) *n.* [*L. cellula*, a little cell.] Consisting of cells or containing cells.

Celt, (sēlt) *n.* [*L. Celti*.] The primitive inhabitants of the west of Europe, as Gaul, Spain, and Britain:—an implement of stone or of metal found in the barrows of the early Celts. [language.]

Celtic, (sēlt'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Celts or to their Celtic, (sēlt'ik) *n.* The language of the Celts.

Celticism, (sēlt'ē-sizm) *n.* A Celtic custom or idiom.

Cement, (sē-mēt) *n.* [*L. cimentum*, F. ciment.] Any substance used for making bodies adhere to each other, as mortar, glue, &c.;—bond of union.

Cement, (sē-mēt) *v. t.* To unite by the use of cement;—to unite firmly and closely;—*v. i.* To unite and cohere:—*imp. & pp.* cemented; *ppr.* cementing.

Cementation, (sē-mēt-ā'shun) *n.* Act of cementing;—cohesion.

Cemetery, (sēm'ē-tēr-ē) *n.* [*G. koimētērion*, from *koi-mein*, to sleep.] A grave-yard; a church-yard.

Cenatory, (sē'n-ā-tō-rē) *a.* [*L. cenatorium*, from *cena*, supper.] Pertaining or relating to supper.

Cenozoite, (sē'n-ō-bit) *n.* [*G. koinos*, common, and *bios*, life.] One of a religious order dwelling in a convent or community.

Cenotaph, (sē'n-ō-tāf) *n.* [*G. kenotaphion*, from *kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, tomb.] A monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

Cense, (sēns) *v. t.* [Abbreviation from *incense*.] To perfume with odours from burning substances:—*imp. & pp.* censed; *ppr.* censng.

Censer, (sēns'ēr) *n.* A vessel or pan in which incense is burned.

Censor, (sēns'ēr) *n.* [*L. censere*, to value.] A Roman officer who numbered the citizens, taxed them, and supervised their manners or morals;—hence an overseer or corrector in general;—a critic; a fault-finder.

Censorial, (sēn-ō'rē-al) *a.* Belonging to a censor.

Censorious, (sēn-ō'rē-us) *a.* Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; fault-finding; captious; severe.

Censoriously, (sēn-ō'rē-us-lē) *adv.* In a censorious manner. [censorious.]

Censoriousness, (sēn-ō'rē-us-nēs) *n.* Quality of being censorious.

Censorship, (sēn-āgr-ship) *n.* Office or dignity of a censor.

Censurable, (sēn'ahōr-ē-ā-bl) *a.* Worthy of censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible.

Censurableness, (sēn'ahōr-ē-ā-bl-nēs) *n.* State of being censurable; fitness to be censured; blamableness.

Censurably, (sēn'ahōr-ē-ā-blē) *adv.* In a blameworthy manner.

Censure, (sēn'ahōr) *n.* [*L. censura*.] Act of blaming, finding fault, or condemning; reproof; reprehension; reprimand.

Censure, (sēn'ahōr) *v. t.* To find fault with and con-



Cenotaph.

demn as wrong; to express disapprobation of; to blame; reprove; reprimand:—*imp. & pp.* censured; *ppr.* censuring.

Census, (sēn'sus) *n.* [*L. from censere*.] A numbering of the inhabitants of a community or country taken by authority, and usually with a table of their ages, occupations, &c.

Cent, (sēnt) *n.* [*L. centum*.] A hundred; as 10 per cent.;—a coin of the United States, worth the 100th part of a dollar.

Centage, (sēnt'āj) *n.* Rate by the cent, or hundred.

Centaur, (sēnt'awr) *n.* [*G. kentaurus*, a herdsman, from *kentein*, to goad, and *tauros*, bull.] A fabulous being supposed to be half man and half horse.

Centaur, (sēnt'awr-ē) *n.* [*G. kentaurion*.] A medicinal plant of several species.

Centenarian, (sēn-tēn-ā-rē-an) *n.* [*L. centenarius*, from *centum*, a hundred.] A person a hundred years old.

Centenary, (sēn-tēn-ā-rē) *n.* Aggregate of a hundred; a century.

Centenary, (sēn-tēn-ā-rē) *a.* Relating to or consisting of a hundred;—occurring once in every hundred years:—also **Centennary**.

Centennial, (sēn-tēn-ē-al) *a.* [*L. centum*, hundred, and *annus*, year.] Belonging to the hundredth anniversary:—happening once in a hundred years.

Centering, (sēn'tēr-ing) *n.* The temporary framing on which any vaulted work is constructed.

Centesimal, (sēn-tēr-ē-mal) *a.* [*L. centesimus*, from *centum*, hundred.] Hundredth; by the hundred.

Centesimal, (sēn-tēr-ē-mal) *n.* A hundredth part.

Centigrade, (sēn'tēr-grād) *a.* [*L. centum*, hundred, and *gradus*, degree.] Consisting of a hundred degrees: graduated into a hundred equal parts.

Centipede, (sēn'tēr-pēd) *n.* [*L. centum*, hundred, and *pes*, foot.] A species of land articulates, many-jointed, and having a great number of feet.

Cent, (sēnt) *n.* [*L. G. kentron*.] A composition from different authors:—a medley on a large scale.

Central, (sēn'trāl) *a.* [*L. centralis*, from *centrum*, centre.] Relating to the centre; placed in, or containing, the centre. [a centre; concentration.]

Centralization, (sēn'trāl-iz-ā'shun) *n.* Reduction to Centralise, (sēn'trāl-iz) *v. t.* To draw to a central point; to bring to a centre:—*imp. & pp.* centralized; *ppr.* centralizing.

Centrally, (sēn'trāl-ly) *adv.* In a central manner.

Centre, (sēn'tēr) *n.* [*G. kentron*, from *kentein*, to prick.] The exact middle point or place of any thing:—the midst;—a point of concentration; nucleus:—a temporary framing on which vaulted work is constructed.

Centre, (sēn'tēr) *v. i.* To be placed in a centre; to be central:—to be collected to a point; to be concentrated:—*v. t.* To place on a centre or central point;—to collect to a point; to concentrate:—*imp. & pp.* centred; *ppr.* centring. [middle.]

Centriol, (sēn'trīk-al) *a.* Placed in the centre or Centrally, (sēn'trīk-al-ē) *adv.* In a central position.

Centricity, (sēn'trīf-ē-tē) *n.* The state of being centric.

Centrifugal, (sēn'trīf-ū-gal) *a.* [*L. centrum*, centre, and *fugere*, to flee.] Tending to recede from the centre.

Centripetal, (sēn'trīp-ē-tal) *a.* [*L. centrum*, centre, and *petere*, to move toward.] Tending toward the centre.

Centuple, (sēn'tū-pl) *a.* [*L. centum*, hundred, and *placare*, to fold.] Hundred-fold.

Centurial, (sēn-tūr-ē-al) *a.* Relating to a century, or a hundred years.

Centurion, (sēn-tūr-ē-un) *n.* [*L. centurio*.] A military officer who commanded a hundred men.



Centaur.

Century, (sen'tū-re) *n.* [L. *centuria*, from *centum*, hundred.] A hundred;—a period of a hundred years.
Cephalic, (sē-fā'lik) *a.* [G. *kephalē*, head.] Pertaining to the head.
Cephalic, (sē-fā'lik) *n.* A medicine for headache, or
Cephalopod, (sē-fā'lo-pod) *n.* [G. *kephalē*, head, and *pous*, foot.] A genus of molluscs in which the feet, or tentacles project from the head.
Ceraceous, (sē-rā'she-us) *a.* [L. *cera*, wax.] Partaking of the nature of wax.
Ceramic, (sē-rām'ik) *a.* [G. *keramos*, earthenware.]
Ceratic, (sē-rāt) *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] A thick kind of ointment, composed of wax, oil, &c.
Cera, (sēr) *v. t.* To wax, or cover with wax:—*imp.* & *pp.* *cered*; *ppr.* *cering*.
Cereal, (sēr'ē-al) *a.* [L. *Cerealis*.] Pertaining to edible grain, as wheat, rye, &c.
Cereal, (sēr'ē-al) *n.* Any edible grain;—any growing plant producing grain.
Cerebellum, (sēr-e-bel'um) *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The hinder and lower division of the brain.
Cerebral, (sēr'e-bral) *a.* Pertaining to the brain.
Cerebrum, (sēr'e-brum) *n.* [L.] The superior and larger division of the brain.
Cereloth, (sēr'eloth) *n.* [L. *cera*, wax, and Eng. *cloth*.] A cloth smeared with melted wax.
Cerement, (sēr'mēt) *n.* [F.] A cloth dipped in melted wax, used for embalming.
Ceremonial, (sēr-s'mō'ne-al) *a.* Relating to ceremony, or external rite; ritual.
Ceremonial, (sēr-s'mō'ne-al) *n.* An outward form or observance;—the established or prescribed mode of conducting a religious, political, or social rite.
Ceremonially, (sēr-s'mō'ne-al-le) *adv.* According to rites and ceremonies.
Ceremonious, (sēr-s'mō'ne-us) *a.* Consisting of outward forms and rites;—according to custom and form;—particular in observing forms; precise; formal.
Ceremoniously, (sēr-s'mō'ne-us-le) *adv.* In a ceremonious and formal manner.
Ceremony, (sēr-s'mō'ne) *n.* [L. *cerimonia*.] Form; rite; observance;—mode of showing reverence, civility, &c.;—prescribed rule; etiquette;—formality.
Ceres, (sēr'is) *n.* The goddess of corn;—a small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.
Cerography, (sēr-rog'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *kēros*, wax, and *graphein*, to write.] A writing on wax;—the art of engraving on wax.
Certain, (sēr'tān) *a.* [L. *certus*, from *cernere*, to perceive.] Sure; real;—not to be doubted or denied;—fixed or stated; determinate;—having a particular number or part; some or more; regular; constant.
Certainly, (sēr'tān-le) *adv.* Without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without failure.
Certainty, (sēr'tān-te) *n.* State or condition of being certain; exemption from doubt or failure;—a fact or truth established.
Certificate, (sēr-ti'fe-kāt) *n.* A written testimony to the truth of a fact, or to the character and qualifications of a person.
Certificate, (sēr-ti'fe-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *certus*, certain, and *facere*, to make.] To verify by certificate;—to furnish with a certificate:—*imp.* & *pp.* *certified*; *ppr.* *certifying*.
Certifying, (sēr-ti'fe-kāt) *ing.*—a written declaration.
Certification, (sēr-te'fe-kā'shun) *n.* The act of verifying.
Certify, (sēr-te'fi) *v. t.* To testify to in writing; to make known or establish as a fact;—to give certain information of or to:—*imp.* & *pp.* *certified*; *ppr.* *certifying*.
Certitude, (sēr-te'tūd) *n.* [L. *certitudo*, from *certus*, certain.] Freedom from doubt; assurance; certainty.
Cerulean, (sēr'ū-le-an) *a.* [L. *ceruleus*.] Sky-blue; light-blue.
Cerulean, (sēr'ū-le) *n.* [L. *cerussa*.] White lead;—the name.
Cervical, (sēr'vo-kal) *a.* [L. *cervix*, neck.] Belonging to the neck.

Cervine, (sēr'vin) *a.* [L. *cervinus*, from *cervus*, deer.] Pertaining to deer.
Cesarean, (sē-sā'rē-an) *a.* Pertaining to Cæsar;—now applied to the operation of cutting out the fetus from the womb.
Cespitose or **Cespituous**, (sē-sip'tē) *a.* [L. *cæpes*, turf.] Cess, (see) *n.* A land tax in Scotland.
Cessation, (sē-sā'hun) *n.* [L. *cessatio*, from *cessare*.] Stoppage or ending;—discontinuance of motion or action.
Cession, (sēsh'un) *n.* [L. *cessio*, from *cedere*, to give way.] A yielding or surrender, as of property or rights.
Cesspool, (sē'spōol) *n.* A cavity sunk in the earth to retain the sediment contained in drains.
Cestus, (sēs'tus) *n.* [G. *kestos*, girdle.] A girdle, particularly the girdle of Venus;—a marriage girdle;—a loaded leathern covering for the hands of boxers.
Cetacea, (sē-tā'shē-a) *n. pl.* [G. *kētos*, whale.] An order of vertebrate mammiferous marine animals, as the whale.
Cetaceous, (sē-tā'shē-us) *a.* Pertaining to the whale kind.
Chafe, (chāf) *v. t.* [L. *calefacere*.] To excite physical heat by friction;—to irritate;—to wear by rubbing;—*v. i.* To rage; to fret;—to be worn by rubbing:—*imp.* & *pp.* *chafed*; *ppr.* *chafing*.
Chafe, (chāf) *n.* Heat excited by friction.
Chaffer, (chāf'er) *n.* [A.-S. *ceafor*.] An insect:—also called *cock-chaffer*, or *Maybug*.
Chaff, (chāf) *n.* [A.-S. *cea*, Ger. *zaff*.] The husk of grains and grasses, &c.;—straw and hay cut small for cattle;—worthless matter; refuse.
Chaff, (chāf) *n.* Raillery; banter.
Chaff, (chāf) *v. t.* To quiz or jeer at; to make fun of:—*imp.* & *pp.* *chaffed*; *ppr.* *chaffing*.
Chaffer, (chāf'er) *v. i.* [A.-S. *ceapan*, to buy.] To treat about a purchase; to bargain; to haggle;—*v. t.* To buy; to exchange:—*imp.* & *pp.* *chaffered*; *ppr.* *chaffering*.
Chaffinch, (chāf'īnsh) *n.* A bird of the finch family.
Chaffy, (chāf'e) *a.* Containing chaff;—light or worthless, as chaff.
Chaffing-dish, (chāf'ing-dish) *n.* A vessel holding live coal or charcoal, used to keep dishes warm.
Chagrin, (sha-grēn') *n.* [F. *chagrin*.] Ill-humour or vexation proceeding from annoyance, disappointment, or failure; fretfulness; spleen.
Chagrin, (sha-grēn') *v. t.* To excite ill-humour in; to vex; to mortify:—*imp.* & *pp.* *chagrined*; *ppr.* *chagrining*.
Chain, (chān) *n.* [L. *catena*.] A series of links or rings connected and fitted into one another for use or ornament;—a fetter or manacle;—a neck ornament;—a range as of mountains;—a succession of events or ideas;—a line for measuring land, being 100 links, equal to 66 feet;—a strong iron plate bolted to a ship's side.
Chain, (chān) *v. t.* To fasten or connect with a chain;—to enslave;—to unite closely and strongly:—*imp.* & *pp.* *chained*; *ppr.* *chaining*.
Chain-bridge, (chān'brij) *n.* A bridge suspended on chains; a suspension bridge.
Chain-cable, (chān'kā-bl) *n.* A cable made of iron.
Chain-mail, (chān'māl) *n.* A kind of armour made of small interlaced rings.
Chain-pump, (chān'pump) *n.* A pump consisting of an endless chain, carrying buckets through a wooden tube, and moving on two wheels.
Chain-shot, (chān'shot) *n.* Two balls, &c., connected by a chain, and used to cut down masts, &c.
Chain-work, (chān'wurk) *n.* Work of threads, cords, and the like, linked in the form of a chain.
Chair, (chār) *n.* [L. *cathedra*.] A movable seat with a back;—an official seat, as of a judge, professor, or president; the office itself;—a sedan.



Cestus

Chair, (chär) v. t. To carry in a chair in triumph:—*imp.* & *pp.* chaired; *ppr.* chairing.

Chairman, (chär'man) n. The presiding officer of an assembly:—one who carries a sedan.

Chairmanship, (chär'man-ship) n. The office of a chairman.

Chaise, (shäs) n. [F. *chaise*.] A carriage, with a calash top.

Chalcedony, (kal-sed'-o-ne) n. [From *Chalcedon*.] A variety of quartz; white agate.

Chalography, (kal'-go'-ra-fe) n. [G. *chalkos*, brass, and *graphein*, to write.] Art of engraving on copper or brass.

Chaldee, (kal'dé) a. Pertaining to Chaldees. [deans.

Chaldee, (kal'dé) n. Language or dialect of the Chaldeans.

Chaldron, (chal'drun) n. [Caldron.] A measure for coals consisting of thirty-six bushels;—also a weight for coals.

Chalice, (chal'is) n. [L. *calix*.] A cup or bowl; a communion chalice.

Chalk, (chawk) n. [A.-S. *cealc*, from L. *calx*, limestone.] A soft, opaque, white, earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime.

Chalk, (chawk) v. t. To rub or mark with chalk:—*imp.* & *pp.* chalked; *ppr.* chalking.

Chalkiness, (chawk'-ness) n. State of being chalky.

Chalk-stone, (chawk'stón) n. A calcareous concretion in gouty persons.

Chalky, (chawk'y) a. Consisting of, or resembling chalk.

Challenge, (chal'lenj) n. [Nor. *calenge*, G. *kaleo*, to call.] An invitation or demand of any kind;—a summons to single combat;—the call of a sentry at his post;—an exception to a juror.

Challenge, (chal'lenj) v. t. To defy;—to summon to answer;—to claim;—to demand as a right;—to make objection to, as to jurors.

Challengeable, (chal'lenj'-a-bl) a. That may be arraigned.

Chalybeate, (ka-lib'-é-at) a. [G. *chalups*, steel.] Impregnated with iron or steel.

Chalybeate, (ka-lib'-é-at) n. Any water or liquor into Cham, (kam) n. The sovereign prince of Tartary:—usually written Khan.

Chamade, (sha-mäd') n. [F. from L. *clamare*, to call.] Beat of a drum, or sound of a trumpet, inviting to a parley.

Chamber, (chäm'ber) n. [L. *camera*, arched roof, G. *kamara*.] A retired room, especially an upper room, used for lodging, privacy, or study;—a compartment or hollow closed space;—a place where an assembly meets, and the assembly itself.

Chamber, (chäm'ber) v. t. To occupy as a chamber;—to be wonton;—v. t. To shut up, as in a chamber:—*imp.* & *pp.* chambered; *ppr.* chambering.

Chamber-counsel, (chäm'ber-koun-sel) n. A counsellor who gives his opinion in private, but does not advocate causes in court.

Chambering, (chäm'ber-ing) n. Intrigue; wantonness.

Chamberlain, (chäm'ber-län) n. [Ger. *kammer* and *ling*.] An attendant who has charge of the chambers, as in a large house or hotel;—one of the high officers of a court;—a treasurer of public money.

Chamberlainship, (chäm'ber-län-ship) n. Office of a chamberlain.

Chambermaid, (chäm'ber-mäd) n. A woman who has charge of the chambers.

Chameleón, (ka-mél'yün) n. [G. *chamaileón*.] A lizard-like reptile, about 7 inches in length, with a tail four or five inches long, remarkable for the sudden changes of colour which it assumes.

Chamfer, (cham'fer) v. t. To cut a groove or channel in; to flute;—to bevel:—*imp.* & *pp.* chamfered; *ppr.* chamfering.

Chamfret, (cham'fret) n. A small gutter; a groove;—a slope or bevel.



Chameleón.

Chamois, (aham'waw) n. [Sp. *gamsu*.] A species of antelope living on the mountain-ridges of Europe;—soft leather prepared from the skin of this animal.



Chamois.

Champ, (champ) v. t. [G. *kaptō*, to gnaw.] To bite with repeated action of the teeth;—to bite into small pieces; to crush:—v. t. To bite frequently:—*imp.* & *pp.* champed; *ppr.* champng.

Champagne, (aham'pän) n. A light wine from Champagne, in France.

Champaign, (aham'pän) n. A flat, open country.

Champaign, (aham'pän) a. Flat or open, as a country; level.

Champerty, (champ'er-ty) n. [F. *cham part*.] Maintenance of a lawsuit, with an agreement to divide the thing in suit, in case of success.

Champion, (chäm'pe-un) n. [L. *campus*, field.] A combatant; a hero;—one who fights for the cause of another;—one ready to fight against all comers;—the greatest proficient in any kind of physical prowess;—protector; defender.

Championship, (chäm'pe-un-ship) n. State of being a champion.

Chance, (chans) n. [F. *cheoir*, to fall.] A fortuitous event or occurrence;—accident;—opportunity;—fortune, good or bad;—the possibility of an occurrence.

Chance, (chans) v. i. To happen, come, or arrive, without design or expectation:—*imp.* & *pp.* chanced; *ppr.* chancing.

Chance, (chans) a. Happening by chance; casual.

Chancel, (chan'sel) n. [L. *cancelli*, lattices.] That part of a church where the altar or communion table is placed.

Chancellor, (chan'sel-ler) n. A chief notary;—the highest officer, as in the state, university, &c., entitled to sign and affix the official seal to laws, decrees, &c.;—the president of the court of chancery, or exchequer.

Chancellorship, (chan'sel-ler-ship) n. The office of Chance-medley, (chans-med-ly) n. The killing of another upon a sudden encounter, or by accident.

Chancery, (chan'ser-ry) n. [L. *cancellarius*.] A court of equity; proceedings in equity.

Chancre, (shaug'cr) n. [F. *chancre*.] An ulcer.

Chandelier, (shan-dé-ler) n. [L. *candela*.] A frame with branches to hold lights to illuminate a room.

Chandler, (chand'ler) n. [F. *chandelier*.] A manufacturer of, or dealer in, candles;—a dealer in other commodities.

Chandlery, (chand'ler-ry) n. The commodities sold by a chandler.

Change, (chänj) v. t. [F. *changer*.] To alter or make different;—to shift;—to substitute;—to quit a place or state for another;—to give or receive an equivalent for, as money;—v. i. To be altered;—to undergo variation in form, quality, or nature, &c.;—*imp.* & *pp.* changed; *ppr.* changing.

Change, (chänj) n. Variation or alteration; a passing from one state or form to another;—substitution;—alteration in the order of a series;—small pieces of money given for larger pieces or for bank-notes;—the balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased;—a public room for mercantile transactions.

Changeable, (chänj'a-bl) a. Capable of or liable to change;—appearing different, as colour under different lights; variable; fickle; unsteady.

Changeableness or Changeability, (chänj'a-bl-ness) n. Fickleness; inconstancy; mutability.

Changeably, (chänj'a-blé) adv. Variably.

Changeful, (chänj'fúl) a. Inconstant; mutable; variable.

Changefully, (chänj'fú-lé) adv. In a changeful manner.

Changefulness, (chǎnj'fóol-nē) *n.* Quality of being changeful.

Changeless, (chǎnj'lee) *a.* Without change; fixed; constant; unwavering.

Changing, (chǎnj'ling) *n.* [From *change* and *ling*.] A child left or taken in the place of another;—one apt to change.

Channel, (chǎn'nel) *n.* [*F. canal*.] A watercourse;—the bed of a stream;—a strait or narrow sea;—a gutter or furrow;—that by which any thing passes; means of communication;—medium;—*pl.* Planks bolted to the sides of a vessel to sustain the shrouds.

Channel, (chǎn'nel) *v. t.* To form channels in; to groove;—*imp. & pp.* channelled; *ppr.* channeling.

Chant, (chant) *v. t.* [*L. cantare*, to sing.] To utter with a melodious voice;—to celebrate in song;—to intone;—*v. i.* To make melody with the voice; to sing;—*imp. & pp.* chanted; *ppr.* chanting.

Chant, (chant) *n.* Song; melody;—words recited to musical tones; a piece of sacred music.

Chanteur, (chant'er) *n.* One who chants;—the tenor or treble pipe in a bagpipe.

Chanticleer, (chant'e-klee) *n.* [*Chant* and *clear*.] A cock, so called from his crowing.

Chantry, (chant're) *n.* An endowed chapel where masses for the souls of the donors are said.

Chaos, (k'áo) *n.* [*G. chaos*, from *chainein*, to gape.] Empty, infinite space;—unorganized matter before the creation;—a confused or disordered mass or state of things.

Chaotic, (ká-ó'tik) *a.* Resembling chaos; confused.

Chop, (chop) *v. t.* [*D. kappen*.] To cleave or open longitudinally; to split; to crack;—*v. i.* To crack or open in long splits;—*imp. & pp.* chopped; *ppr.* chopping.

Chop, (chop) *n.* A longitudinal cleft, gap, or chink;—the jaw, either of man or beast;—a youth.

Chape, (cháp) *n.* [*F.*] The catch as of a buckle;—a plate of metal at the end of a scabbard.

Chapeau, (shá'pó) *n.* [*F.*] A hat.

Chapel, (cháp'el) *n.* [*F. capelle*, *L. capella*.] A private oratory; a district church auxiliary to the parish church;—an association of journeymen printers.

Chapel-royal, (cháp'el-roy-al) *n.* A chapel attached to the palace.

Chapelry, (cháp'el-re) *n.* The bounds or jurisdiction of a chapel.

Chaperoen, (sháp'e-rón) *n.* [*F.*] A hood or cap worn by knights of the Garter;—one who attends or escorts a lady in public places.

Chaperoen, (sháp'e-rón) *v. t.* To attend in public places as a guide and protector;—*imp. & pp.* chaperoened; *ppr.* chaperoening.

Chap-fallen, (chóp'fawin) *a.* Having the lower chap depressed; dejected.

Chapter, (cháp't'er) *n.* [*L. caput*, head.] The upper part of a pillar or column.

Chaplain, (cháp'lán) *n.* [*F. chapelain*.] An ecclesiastic who performs service in a chapel;—a clergyman attached to a ship of war, army, public institution, or family.

Chaplaincy or Chaplainship, (cháp'lán-se) *n.* The office or station of a chaplain.

Chaplet, (cháp'let) *n.* [*F. chapellet*.] A garland or wreath for the head;—a string of beads used by Roman Catholics in counting their prayers;—feathers;—a small chapel or shrine.

Chapman, (chóp'man) *n.* [*A.-S. ceapan*, to buy.] One who buys or sells; a merchant.

Chape, (chopa) *n. pl.* The mouth or jaws.

Chapter, (cháp't'er) *n.* [*L. capitulum*, from *caput*, head.] A division of a book or treatise;—a corporation of prebends and clergymen belonging to a cathedral or collegiate church;—an organized branch of some society;—a decretal epistola.

Chaptrel, (cháp'trel) *n.* [From *chapter*.] The capital of

a pier or pilaster which receives an arch.

Char, (chár) *n.* [*A.-S. cerr*.] Work done by the day; a single job or task.

Char, (chár) *n.* A fish of the same family as the salmon or trout.

Char, (chár) *v. t.* [*Ir. caor*, brand.] To reduce to charcoal; to burn partially;—*imp. & pp.* charred; *ppr.* charring.

Character, (kar'ak-ter) *n.* [*G. charaktēr*, from *charassein*.] A distinctive mark; a letter, figure or sign;—manner of writing or printing;—the representation, or estimate of a person or thing; reputation;—specific or personal qualities;—the possessor of individual qualities; an eccentric.

Character, (kar'ak-ter) *v. t.* To engrave; to inscribe;—to portray.

Characteristic, (kar'ak-ter-is'tik) *a.* Serving to constitute the character; peculiar; distinctive.

Characteristic, (kar'ak-ter-is'tik) *n.* That which constitutes a character; that which distinguishes a person or thing from another.

Characteristically, (kar'ak-ter-is'tik-al-le) *adv.* In a manner according with, and showing individual character.

Characterize, (kar'ak-ter-iz) *v. t.* To mark with a stamp or figure;—to express or depict the peculiar nature and qualities of;—*imp. & pp.* characterized; *ppr.* characterizing.

Charade, (shá-rad') *n.* [*F.*] A composition in which are described enigmatically the objects expressed by each syllable of a word separately, and then by the word as a whole.

Charcoal, (chár'kól) *n.* The residue of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, when heated in close vessels. [of the white best]

Chard, (chárd) *n.* [*L. carduus*, the thistle.] A variety of chard. [*F. charge*, *carga*, *It. carico*.] Care; management;—the exercise of custody or care; trust; commission;—an earnest command or exhortation; injunction;—any burden on property, as taxes, &c.;—anything debited to one, as for goods or value received;—accusation or imputation;—a formal address, as of a judge or bishop;—the force to serve a battery or fire-arm;—an onset or attack;—the signal for attack;—a bearing or emblem on an escutcheon.

Charge, (chár) *v. t.* [*F. charger*, from *L. carrus*, wagon.] To impose, as a load, as a task, or trust;—to exert in an earnest or authoritative manner;—to place to the account of, as a debt;—to accuse of;—to intrust or commission;—to load, as a gun;—to fill with electric force, as a battery;—to rush upon; to attack;—*v. i.* To make an onset, or attack;—*imp. & pp.* charged; *ppr.* charging.

Chargeable, (chár'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being imposed, or imputed;—subject to be accused;—serving to create expense. [expensive]

Chargeableness, (chár'a-bl-nee) *n.* Quality of being chargeable.

Chargeably, (chár'a-bl-e) *adv.* At great cost.

Charger, (chár't'er) *n.* One who, or that which, charges;—a large dish;—a horse used in battle.

Charily, (chár'e-le) *adv.* In a careful, wary manner; cautiously. [cautious]

Chariness, (chár'e-nee) *n.* Quality of being chary or chariot.

Chariot, (chár'e-ut) *n.* [*F. chariot*, from *char*, car.] A war car or vehicle;—a four-wheeled pleasure or state carriage.

Charioteer, (chár'e-ut'er) *n.* One who drives a chariot.

Charitable, (chár'e-ta-bl) *a.* Full of love and good will;—liberal to the poor;—dictated by kindness; benevolent.

Chariot.



Charitableness, (châr'e-ta-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of being charitable.

Charitably, (châr'e-ta-ble) *adv.* In a charitable manner.

Charity, (châr'e-te) *n.* [F. *charité*, L. *caritas*.] Love; good will to men;—liberality to the poor;—alms;—liberality in judging of men and their actions;—any act of kindness or benevolence;—a charitable institution.

Charlatan, (shâr'la-tan) *n.* [It. *ciarlatore*, to prate.] A charlatanism, (shâr'la-tan-izm) *n.* Undue pretensions to skill; quackery.

Charles's Wain, (châr'iz-wân) *n.* [A.-S. *carles-wæn*.] The cluster of seven stars commonly called the Plough.

Charm, (châr'm) *n.* [L. *carmen*, song.] Something possessing occult power;—a spell;—that which pleases and attracts; fascination.

Charm, (châr'm) *v. t.* To subdue or summon by occult influence;—to attract irresistibly; to delight exceedingly;—*v. i.* To act as a charm; to please greatly;—*imp. & pp.* charmed; *ppr.* charming.

Charmer, (châr'm'er) *n.* One who charms, delights, or enchants.

Charming, (châr'm'ing) *p. a.* Pleasing in the highest.

Charmingly, (châr'm'ing-le) *adv.* In a charming and delightful manner.

Charnel, (châr'nel) *a.* [L. *caro*.] Containing the remains of dead men or animals.

Charnel-house, (châr'nel-hous) *n.* A place under or near a church where the bones of the dead are deposited.

Charry, (châr'e) *a.* Pertaining to charcoal; like char.

Chart, (châr't) *n.* [L. *charta*, G. *chartis*, a leaf of paper.] A sheet of pasteboard, or the like, containing information in tabular form;—a map on which is represented a portion of sea, and the land which it surrounds, or by which it is surrounded.

Charter, (châr't'er) *n.* [L. *charta*, paper.] An instrument in writing, bestowing rights and privileges; an act of incorporation;—privilege or immunity;—the letting or hiring of a vessel by special contract.

Charter, (châr't'er) *v. t.* To establish by charter;—to hire or let by charter, as a ship;—*imp. & pp.* chartered; *ppr.* chartering.

Chartered-bank, (châr't'erd-bangk) *n.* A bank possessing a charter of incorporation.

Charter-party, (châr't'er-pâr-te) *n.* [F. *chartre partie*, a divided charter.] A conditional agreement respecting the hire of a vessel between the owner and the person who freights it.

Chartism, (châr't'izm) *n.* [F. *charte*, charter.] The principles of a political party in England expressed in "the five points of the People's charter."

Chartist, (châr't'ist) *n.* A supporter or partisan of chartism.

Chary, (châr'e) *a.* [A.-S. *cearig*, from *cear*, care.] Not inclined to be liberal; economical; close; cautious.

Chase, (châs) *v. t.* [L. *captiare*, to seize.] To pursue, as an enemy, or game; to hunt;—to urge onward; to drive;—*v. t.* [A contraction of *enchase*.] To engrave, as plate, with decorative figures;—*imp. & pp.* chased; *ppr.* chasing.

Chase, (châs) *n.* [F. *chasse*, It. *caccia*.] Hunting as of an enemy, or game, or some object greatly desired;—that which is pursued or hunted;—an open hunting-ground to which game resorts. [L. *capsa*, box.] An iron frame to confine type when arranged in columns or pages;—a wide groove.

Chaser, (châs'er) *n.* One who chases; a pursuer;—a gun at the head or stern of a vessel.

Chasm, (kazm) *n.* [G. *chasma*, from *chainein*, to gape.] A deep opening made by disrapture; a cleft;—a wide space; a gap or break.

Chaste, (châst) *a.* [L. *castus*.] Pure from unlawful sexual intercourse; virtuous; modest;—free from barbarisms, or coarse expressions; pure and simple in taste and style.

Chastely, (châst'le) *adv.* In a chaste manner; with purity.

Chasten, (châs'n) *v. t.* [L. *castigare*.] To correct by punishment; to inflict pain for the purpose of reclaiming;—to purify from errors or faults;—*imp. & pp.* chastened; *ppr.* chastening.

Chasteness, (châs'nes) *n.* State or quality of being chaste.

Chastisable, (châs-tiz'a-bl) *a.* Deserving of correction or punishment.

Chastise, (châs-tiz'e) *v. t.* [L. *castigare*.] To inflict pain upon for punishment or reformation;—to correct or purify; to free from faults or excesses;—*imp. & pp.* chastised; *ppr.* chastising.

Chastisement, (châs-tiz'm-ent) *n.* Pain inflicted for punishment and correction.

Chastity, (châs'te-te) *n.* Purity or freedom from unlawful sexual intercourse;—freedom from obscene, corrupt, or extravagant thoughts or expressions.

Chasuble, (châr'u-bl) *n.* [L. *casula*.] A vestment, with an embroidered cross, worn by the priest in saying mass.

Chat, (chât) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cwædan*, F. *caqueter*, to prate.] To talk in a light and familiar manner;—*imp. & pp.* chatted; *ppr.* chatting.

Chat, (chât) *n.* Light, familiar talk; idle talk; prate.

Chateau, (shâ-tô) *n.* [F.] A castle;—a country seat.

Chattelany, (shâ'tel-la-ne) *n.* The lordship or jurisdiction of a castellain, or governor of a castle.

Chatoyant, (shâ-toi'ant) *n.* A species of chalcedony called cat's eye.

Chattel, (chât't) *n.* [F. *chatel*.] Any kind of property, movable or immovable, except freehold.

Chatter, (chât't'er) *v. i.* [D. *koeteren*, to jabber.] To utter rapid and indistinct sounds;—to talk idly or foolishly; to prate;—to emit sound by rapid collision, as the teeth from cold, &c.;—*imp. & pp.* chattered; *ppr.* chattering.

Chatter, (chât't'er) *n.* Sounds like those of a magpie; idle talk.

Chatter-box, (chât't'er-boks) *n.* One who talks incessantly and sillily.

Chatterer, (chât't'er-er) *n.* A prater;—a bird, so called from its loud and monotonous note.

Chatty, (chât'e) *a.* Given to free conversation; talk.

Chaud-medley, (shôd-med-le) *n.* [F. *chaud*, hot, and *mêler*, to mingle.] Homicide in an affray, under the influence of passion.

Chaw, (chaw) *v. t.* [A.-S. *ceowan*.] To masticate, as food; to chew, as the cud;—to revolve and consider;—*imp. & pp.* chewed; *ppr.* chewing.

Chaw, (chaw) *n.* As much as is put in the mouth at once; a chew.

Cheap, (chêp) *a.* [A.-S. *ceap*, bargain.] Bearing a low price; of small cost;—of small value; common.

Cheapsen, (chêp'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *ceapan*, to buy.] To attempt to buy; to chaffer for;—to beat down the price of;—*imp. & pp.* cheapened; *ppr.* cheapening.

Cheaply, (chêp'le) *adv.* At a small price; at a low rate.

Cheapsness, (chêp'nes) *n.* Lowness in price, consider.

Cheat, (chêt) *v. t.* To deceive and defraud in any way; to impose upon;—*imp. & pp.* cheated; *ppr.* cheating.

Cheat, (chêt) *n.* [A.-S. *ceat*.] An act of deception; a fraud; a trick;—a person who cheats.

Check, (chek) *n.* [F. *êche*, check.] A restraint, physical or moral; a stop; a hindrance;—a mark put against items, &c., in going over a list;—a token to identify a thing or person;—an order for money at a bank;—any counter-register used as security;—checkered cloth, as plaids, &c.;—in chess-playing a movement requiring the adversary to move or guard his king.

Check, (chek) *v. t.* To put a sudden or continued restraint upon;—to rebuke, chide, or reprove;—to make a mark as against names, sums, &c., in going over a list;—to compare with a counterpart or cipher;—

v. i. To make a stop; to pause;—to clash or interfere:—*imp. & pp.* checked; *ppr.* checking.

Checker, (chek'gr) *v. t.* To variegate with cross-lines; to form into little squares;—to diversify with different qualities, scenes, or events:—*imp. & pp.* checked; *ppr.* checking;—also **Chequer**.

Checker, (chek'gr) *n.* Work varied alternately as to its colours or materials.

Checkers, (chek'grs) *n. pl.* A game, called also draughts, played on a board of sixty-four squares of alternate colours.

Checkmate, (chek'mât) *n.* [Per. *shah mât*, king dead.] The final movement in chess, when the king can neither be moved nor protected;—complete defeat; overthrow.

Checkmate, (chek'mât) *v. t.* To put in check, as the king of an adversary, so that it can neither be moved nor guarded;—to defeat; to place in a position from which there is no escape:—*imp. & pp.* checkmated; *ppr.* checkmating.

Check, (chêk) *n.* [A.-S. *ceac*.] Each side of the face below the eyes;—assumption; insolence;—*pl.* These pieces of a machine which form corresponding sides, or which are in pairs.

Check-bone, (chêk'bôn) *n.* Malar bone, the bone projecting below the eye.

Chimp, (chêp) *v. i.* To chirp, as a small bird.

Cher, (chêr) *n.* [G. *kura*, head.] The countenance and its expression of joyous feeling;—a state of gayety, mirth, or jollity;—provisions prepared for a feast; entertainment;—outward expression of happiness or gayety, by shouting or acclamation, &c.; applause; encouragement.

Cher, (chêr) *v. t.* To cause to rejoice; to render cheerful;—to infuse courage, hope, &c., into;—to urge or salute by cheers;—*v. i.* To grow cheerful; to become gladsome:—*imp. & pp.* cheered; *ppr.* cheering.

Cherier, (chêr'gr) *n.* One who, or that which, cheers.

Cherful, (chêr'fôol) *a.* Having good spirits; calmly joyful;—promoting joy; willing; lively; sprightly.

Cherfully, (chêr'fôol-le) *adv.* Heartily; readily; cordially.

Cherfulness or **Cheriness**, (chêr'fôol-ness) *n.* Good cheer; (chêr'le) *adv.* With cheerfulness; with spirit.

Cheerfully, (chêr'ing-le) *adv.* In a cheerful manner.

Cheerless, (chêr'les) *a.* Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; dreary.

Cheerlessness, (chêr'les-ness) *n.* Absence of hope, comfort.

Cheery, (chêr'e) *a.* In good spirits; lively; hearty;—promoting cheerfulness.

Cheese, (chêz) *n.* [A.-S. *cese*, L. *caseus*.] Curd of milk, separated from the whey and pressed.

Cheese-cake, (chêz'hâk) *n.* A cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

Cheese-monger, (chêz'mung-gr) *n.* One who deals in cheese.

Cheese-press, (chêz'pres) *n.* A press for expelling whey from curd in the making of cheese.

Cheesy, (chêr'e) *a.* Having the nature, qualities, or form of cheese.

Cher d'œuvre, (shêr'dôôvr) *n.* [F.] A master-piece in chemistry.

Chemical, (kem'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to chemistry;—relating to the changes which physical substances undergo, by combination, heat, &c.

Chemically, (kem'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to chemical principles; by chemical process or operation.

Chemise, (shê-mêr') *n.* [F.] A shift or under-garment worn by females.

Chemist, (kem'ist) *n.* A person versed in chemistry;—

Chemistry, (kem'ist-re) *n.* [F. *chimie*, Sp. *química*, A. *kimia*, from *kamai*, to conceal.] The science of matter in its elements, forms, and combinations; that science which treats of elementary substances, the modes and processes by which they are combined or separated, and the laws by which they act or are influenced.

Check, (chek) *n.* An order for money drawn on a bank,

Cherish, (chêr'ish) *v. t.* [F. *chérir*, from *cher*, dear.] To hold dear; to treat tenderly and fondly; to nourish; to foster:—*imp. & pp.* cherished; *ppr.* cherishing.

Cheroot, (shê-rôot') *n.* A cigar imported from Manila.

Cherry, (chêr'e) *n.* [L. *cerasus*, *Cerasus*, a city in Pontus.] The fruit of a tree of which there are many varieties;—the tree which bears the fruit;—a cordial composed of cherry-juice and spirit.

Cherry, (chêr'e) *a.* Red; ruddy; like a cherry.

Chersonese, (kêr'sô-nêsa) *n.* [G. *cherson*, land, and *nêsos*, an isle.] A peninsula.

Chert, (chêrt) *n.* [Ir. *ceirthe*.] An impure, massive, flint-like quartz or hornstone.

Cherub, (chêr'ub) *n.* [H. *kerûb*.] A celestial spirit; an angel;—a symbolic figure of man or animal seen in prophetic vision, and graven in the tabernacle and temple;—a beautiful child.

Cherubical, (chêr'ôob'ik-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to cherubs; angelic.

Cherubim, (chêr'û-bim) *n.* The Hebrew plural of Cherub.

Cherup, (chêr'up) *n.* A short, sharp noise as of a cricket.

Chess, (ches) *n.* [Per. *shâh*, king.] A game played by two persons on a board containing sixty-four squares, with two differently coloured sets of pieces or men.

Chess, (ches) *n.* [Per. *châs*, weed.] A kind of grass.

Chess-board, (chêz'bôrd) *n.* The board used in the game of chess.

Chess-man, (chêz'man) *n.* A piece used in the game.

Chest, (chest) *n.* [A.-S. *cest*, *cist*, L. *cieta*.] A box or coffer of wood or other material;—the trunk of the human body;—the part inclosed by the ribs and breast-bone; the quantity a case contains.

Chestnut, (chêz'nût) *n.* [G. *kastan*, from *Kastana*, a city of Pontus.] The fruit of a tree, or nut of a tree belonging to the genus *Castanea*, inclosed in a prickly pericarp or bar;—the tree itself, or its timber.

Chestnut, (chêz'nût) *a.* Of the colour of a chestnut; reddish brown.

Chetah, (shê'tah) *n.* The leopard of India.

Cheval-de-frise, (shê-val-de-frîz, shê'vô-de-frîz) *n.* [F. from *cheral*, and *Frise*.] A piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes, pointed with iron, used for defence:

—*pl.* **Chevaux-de-frise**.

Cheval-de-glas, (shê'val-glas) *n.* [F. *cheval*, horse.] A large looking-glass swinging within a frame.

Cher, (shêv-a-lêr) *n.* [F.] A horseman;—a knight;—a gallant young man;—a member of certain orders of knighthood.

Cheril, (shêv'er-il) *n.* [F. *cheril*, kid.] Soft leather made of kid-skin.

Chew, (chôo) *v. t.* [A.-S. *ceowan*.] To bite and grind with the teeth; to masticate;—to ruminate mentally;—*v. i.* To grind with the teeth; to champ:—*imp. & pp.* chewed; *ppr.* chewing.

Chibouk, (shê-bôk') *n.* [Turkish.] A Turkish tobacco-pipe adorned with precious stones.

Chicane, (shê'kân) *n.* [F. L. *ciccus*, trife.] Artifice, trick, or stratagem;—an artful subterfuge to lead away from the merits of the case.

Chicane, (shê'kân) *v. t.* To use shifts, cavils, or mean Chicaner, (shê-kân'gr) *n.* One who uses evasions or undue artifices.

Chicanery, (shê-kân'gr-e) *n.* Mean or unfair artifice;—

Chicory, (chik'ô-re) *n.* [L. *cichorium*, G. *richörion*.] A plant extensively cultivated and used for adulterating coffee; succory.

Chickadee, (chik'n) *n.* [A.-S. *ciccan*.] The young of fowls, particularly of the hen;—a young person.

Chickadee, (chik'a-dê) *a.* A bird, the black-cap titmouse of North America.

Chickaree, (chik'a-ré) *n.* The American red squirrel.
Chicken-hearted, (chik'n-hart-ed) *a.* Timid; cowardly.
Chicken-pox, (chik'n-poks) *n.* A mild, contagious, eruptive disease, generally attacking children only.
Chick-weed, (chik'wéd) *n.* A species of weeds of different genera; a common food of birds.
Chide, (chid) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cidan*.] To rebuke; to reproach; to blame;—*v. i.* To find fault;—to make a clamorous noise;—*imp.* *chid*; *pp.* *chid*, *chidden*; *ppr.* *chiding*.
Chief, (chéf) *a.* [F. *chef*, L. *caput*, head.] Highest in office or rank;—most eminent in any quality or action; having most influence; taking the lead; most important.
Chief, (chéf) *n.* Head or leader of any band or community;—principal person or thing;—the upper part of the escutcheon.
Chiefly, (chéf'le) *adv.* In the first place; principally; above all;—for the most part; mostly.
Chieftain, (chéf'tán) *n.* [L. *capitaneus*, from *caput*, head.] The head of a troop, army, or clan.
Chieftainship, (chéf'tán-ship) *n.* Rank, office, or quality of a chieftain.
Chiffonier, (shif-fun-ár) *n.* An ornamental cupboard.
Chilblain, (chil'blán) *n.* A blain or sore on the hand or foot produced by cold.
Child, (child) *n.* [A.-S. *cild*, pl. *cildru*.] A son or a daughter; the immediate progeny of human parents;—a young person of either sex; hence, one who exhibits the character of a very young person;—*pl.* *deendants*, however remote. [children.
Child-bearing, (child'bár-ing) *n.* Act of producing children.
Childbed, (child'bed) *n.* The state of a woman in labour.
Childbirth, (child'berth) *n.* Act of bringing forth a child.
Childermas-day, (chil'dér-mas-dá) *n.* [From *child*, *mass*, and *day*.] An anniversary of the church held on the 28th of December, in commemoration of the children of Bethlehem slain by Herod.
Childhood, (child'hóod) *n.* The state of a child; the period from birth to puberty.
Childish, (child'ish) *a.* Of or pertaining to a child; puerile. [child.
Childishly, (child'ish-le) *adv.* In the manner of a childishness, (child'ish-ness) *n.* State or qualities of a child; simplicity; frivolity. [spring.
Childless, (child'les) *a.* Destitute of children or offspring.
Child-like, (child'lik) *a.* Like or becoming a child; submissive; dutiful; docile.
Childad, (ke'le-ad) *n.* [G. *chilias*.] A thousand; especially a thousand years.
Chiliarch, (ke'le-árk) *n.* [G. *chilion*, thousand, and *archin*, to lead.] The commander of a thousand men.
Chiliasm, (ke'le-arm) *n.* [G. *chiliasmós*.] The doctrine of the personal reign of Christ on earth during the millennium.
Chill, (chil) *a.* [A.-S. *cele*.] Cold; tending to cause shivering;—characterized by coolness of manner, feeling, &c.; formal; distant;—depressed; dispirited.
Chill, (chil) *n.* A disagreeable sensation of coolness, accompanied with shivering;—a check to warmth of feeling; discouragement.
Chill, (chil) *v. t.* To cool; to check circulation, as the blood in the veins;—to check enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; to discourage;—to harden by cooling.
Chilliness, (chil'e-ness) *n.* A sensation of coolness;—a degree of coldness.
Chillness, (chil'ness) *n.* Coolness; coldness; a shivering.
Chilly, (chil'e) *a.* Cold; creating cold; affected by cold; depressing; unkind; ungenial.
Chime, (chim) *n.* [L. & *it. campana*, bell.] Harmonious sound of bells or other musical instruments;—a set of bells tuned to the musical scale;—correspondence of proportion, relation, or sound.
Chime, (chim) *v. t.* To sound in harmonious accord, as bells;—to be in harmony; to correspond;—*v. t.* To

strike, or sound in harmony, as bells;—*imp.* & *pp.* *chimed*; *ppr.* *chiming*.

Chime, (chim) *n.* The edge or brim of a caak or tub formed by the ends of the staves.

Chimera, (ke-mé'ra) *n.* [G. *chimaira*, a she-goat.] A fabulous monster;—a vain or foolish fancy.

Chimerical, (ke-mér'ik-al) *a.* Merely imaginary; fanciful; fantastic; wild.

Chimney, (chim'ne) *n.* [G. *camino*, furnace.] The passage through which the smoke of a fire-place, &c., is carried off;—a tube placed above a lamp, &c., to create a draught and promote combustion.

Chimney-pot, (chim'ne-pot) *n.* A cylinder of earthenware placed at the top of chimneys to facilitate the escape of the smoke. [and cleans chimneys.

Chimney-sweep, (chim'ne-swép) *n.* One who sweeps

Chimpanzee, (chim'pan-zé) *n.* The African orang-outang, a species of monkey which approaches most nearly to man. It is a native of Africa, and when full grown from three to four feet high.

Chin, (chin) *n.* [A.-S. *cinne*, cin.]

The lower extremity of the face.

China, (chi'na) *n.* Fine earthenware or porcelain—first made in China.

China-aster, (chi'na-as-ter) *n.* A species of the *Aster* family, having large flowers.

Chinoh, (chinah) *n.* [Sp. *chinche*, bug, from L. *cimex*.] The bed-bug;—an insect destructive to wheat and other grains.

Chinchilla, (chin-chil'la) *n.* [Sp.] A small rodent animal, of the size of a large squirrel, chiefly remarkable for its fine fur, which is very soft and of a pearly-gray colour.

Chincough, (chin'kof) *n.* [Soot. *kink*.] Hooping-cough.

Chine, (chin) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *skind*.] The back-bone or spine of an animal;—a piece

of the back-bone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.

Chine, (chin) *v. t.* To cut through the back-bone of

Chink, (chingk) *n.* [A.-S. *cin*, fissure.] A small cleft, rent, or fissure; a gap or crack.

Chink, (chingk) *v. t.* To crack; to open;—*v. t.* To open; to form a fissure in.

Chink, (chingk) *n.* The reverberation of a piece of metal or coin, when struck;—the ring of coin.

Chink, (chingk) *v. t.* To sound by collision, as coins, cymbals, &c.;—*v. t.* To rattle; to jingle, as small coin;—*imp.* & *pp.* *chinked*; *ppr.* *chinking*.

Chinky, (chingk'e) *a.* Full of chinks or fissures; gaping.

Chints, (chintz) *n.* [Hind. *chintad*, to sprinkle.] Cotton cloth printed with flowers and other devices, in different colours.

Chip, (chip) *v. t.* [H. Ger. *kippen*, to clip, pare.] To cut into small pieces;—to detach or cut off;—*v. i.* To break or fly off in small pieces;—*imp.* & *pp.* *chipped*; *ppr.* *chipping*.

Chip, (chip) *n.* A piece of wood, &c., separated from a larger body by an axe, &c.;—a fragment broken off; a small piece. [breaking off into pieces.

Chipping, (chip'ing) *n.* Cutting in small pieces;—

Chip-hat, (chip'hat) *n.* A hat made of thin filaments

of wood.

Chirograph, (ki-ró-graf) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *graphein*, to write.] A legal document, written in duplicate, as the present charter party;—a fine upon land, engrossed in duplicate.

Chirographist, (ki-ró-graf-ist) *n.* One who tells fortunes by examining the hand.



Chimpanzee.



Chinchilla.

Chirography, (ki-rog'ra-le) *n.* The art of writing;—handwriting.

Chirology, (ki-ro'lo-je) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *logos*, speech.] Conversing by means of the hands and fingers, as by the deaf and dumb.

Chiroscopy, (ki-ro-man-se) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *scopia*, divination.] Divination by inspection of the hand; palmistry.

Chiroplast, (ki-ro'pod-ist) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *pous*, foot.] One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; one who removes corns and bunions from the feet.

Chirp, (chɜrp) *v. i.* [Ger. *tschirpen*.] To make a short, sharp sound, as of a fowl, bird, or cricket;—*v. t.* To make cheerful; to enliven;—*imp. & pp.* chirped; *ppr.* chirping.

Chirp, (chɜrp) *n.* A short, sharp note.

Chirrup, (chɜrup) *v. t.* To quicken or animate by chirping;—*v. i.* To chirp;—*imp. & pp.* chirrured; *ppr.* chirruring. [to work.] A surgeon.

Chirurgeon, (ki-rur'jun) *n.* [G. *cheir*, hand, and *ergein*, surgery.] A surgeon.

Chisel, (chiz'el) *n.* [F. *ciseau*, L. *secare*, to cut.] An instrument sharpened to a cutting edge at the end, used in carpentry, joinery, sculpture, &c., for paring, hewing, gouging, &c.

Chisel, (chiz'el) *v. t.* To cut, gouge, or engrave with a chisel;—to cut close, as in a bargain, &c.;—*imp. & pp.* chiselled; *ppr.* chiselling.

Chit, (chit) *n.* [A.-S. *cidd*, shoot.] The first shooting of a plant; a sprout;—a child or babe;—a short note or written card.

Chit-chat, (chit'chat) *n.* [From *chat*, by reduplication.] Familiar or trifling talk; prattle.

Chitlings, (chit'ter-lings) *n. pl.* [Go. *qvithas*, belly.] The smaller intestines of swine, &c., fried for food.

Chivalrous, (shiv'al-rus) *a.* Pertaining to chivalry; gallant; heroic; brave. [ner; boldly; gallantly.]

Chivalrously, (shiv'al-rus-le) *adv.* In a chivalrous manner.

Chivalry, (shiv'al-re) *n.* [F. *chevalier*, knight.] Knight-hood;—the privileges, qualifications, or manners of knights; gallantry; heroism; knight-errantry.

Chivra, (chiv'ra) *n. pl.* Slender threads or filaments in the blossoms of plants.

Chlorate, (klɔ'rat) *n.* A salt formed by the union of chloric acid with a base. [tained from it.]

Chloric, (klɔ'rik) *a.* Pertaining to chlorine, or of chlorine.

Chloride, (klɔ'rid) *n.* A compound of chlorine with another element.

Chlorine, (klɔ'rin) *n.* [G. *chlōros*, pale-green, greenish yellow.] A heavy gas of greenish colour which forms a constituent of common salt, used in disinfecting and in bleaching.

Chlorite, (klɔ'rit) *n.* A mineral of a green colour, soft and friable, used in bleaching.

Chloroform, (klɔ'rɔ-form) *n.* [From *chlorine* and *formyl*.] An oily volatile liquid consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and chlorine. It is a powerful anesthetic agent.

Chlorophyll, (klɔ'rɔ-ful) *n.* [G. *chlōros*, light-green, and *phylon*, leaf.] The green colouring matter of plants.

Chlorosis, (klɔ'rɔ-sis) *n.* [G.] The green sickness;—a disease in plants.

Chock, (chɔk) *v. t.* To stop or fasten, as with a wedge;—*v. i.* To fill up, as a cavity;—to encounter.

Chock, (chɔk) *n.* A wedge or block to confine a oak or other body by fitting into the space around or beneath it;—an encounter;—also *Shock*.

Chock-full, (chɔk'fɔl) *a.* Completely full.

Chocolate, (chɔk'ɔ-lät) *n.* [Mexican *cacuatl*, cacao.] A paste composed of the roasted kernel of the *Theobroma cacao* ground and mixed with other ingredients;—the beverage made by dissolving chocolate-paste in boiling water.

Choece, (chois) *n.* [F. *choisir*.] Act of choosing; election;—the power of choosing; option; preference;—care in selecting; discrimination;—the thing chosen.

Choece, (chois) *a.* Worthy of being chosen or pre-

ferred;—selected with care; deliberately chosen;—precious; rare.

Choeice, (chois'le) *adv.* With care in choosing;—in a preferable or excellent manner; excellently; carefully.

Choeice, (chois'nes) *n.* Particular value or worth.

Choir, (kwir) *n.* [G. *choros*.] An organized company of singers;—that part of a church appropriated to the singers;—the chancel.

Choke, (chɔk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dececan*, to suffocate.] To stop the breath, as by compression of the windpipe; to strangle;—to check respiration, by foreign matter in the windpipe; to suffocate;—to block up, as a passage;—to suppress, as fire or action;—to hinder the growth of;—*v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped;—to be checked; to swell with rage;—*imp. & pp.* choked; *ppr.* choking. [mutated in wells, mines, &c.]

Choke-damp, (chɔk'damp) *n.* Carbonic acid gas accumulated in the windpipe; to suffocate;—to block up, as a passage;—to suppress, as fire or action;—to hinder the growth of;—*v. i.* To have the windpipe stopped;—to be checked; to swell with rage;—*imp. & pp.* choked; *ppr.* choking. [mutated in wells, mines, &c.]

Choke-full, (chɔk'fɔl) *a.* Full as possible; quite full.

Choky, (chɔk'e) *a.* Suffocating; close and damp; confined and musty.

Choler, (kol'ɛr) *n.* [L. *cholera*, G. *cholera*, from *choles*, bile.] The bile—formerly supposed to be the seat of the passions; anger; wrath.

Cholera, (kol'ɛ-rə) *n.* A bilious disease, exhibited in violent purgings and vomitings, griping pain, and spasmodic action of the limbs—classified as *British cholera*, *diarrhoea*, and *cholera morbus*.

Cholerio, (kol'ɛr-ik) *a.* Abounding with choler or bile;—irascible;—passionate. [cholera.]

Cholerine, (kol'ɛ-rin) *n.* The precursory symptoms of Chondrin, (kon'drin) *n.* [G. *chondros*, a cartilage.] The substance which forms the tissue of cartilage in the ribs, trachea, nose, &c.

Choose, (chúoz) *v. t.* [A.-S. *ceosan*.] To make choice of;—*v. i.* To make a selection; to prefer;—to have the power of choice;—*imp.* chose; *pp.* chosen, chose; *ppr.* choosing.

Choosing, (chúoz'ing) *n.* Act of selecting; election.

Chop, (chɔp) *v. t.* [G. *kolaphos*, buffet.] To cut into pieces; to mince;—to sever or separate by blows; to seize or devour greedily;—*v. i.* To vary or shift suddenly, as wind;—*imp. & pp.* chopped; *ppr.* chopping.

Chop, (chɔp) *v. t.* [A.-S. *ceapan*.] To barter; to exchange;—*v. i.* To dispute.

Chop, (chɔp) *n.* Act of chopping; a stroke;—a piece chopped off; a slice of meat;—a crack or cleft.

Chop-fallen, (chɔp'fawln) *a.* Dejected; abashed; cast down in spirit. [are sold; an eating-house.]

Chop-house, (chɔp'hous) *n.* A house where chops, &c., are sold.

Chopin, (chɔpin) *n.* [Ger. *schoppen*, from *schoffen*, to scoop.] A high patten formerly worn by ladies;—the Scotch quart in wine measure.

Chopper, (chɔp'ɛr) *n.* An instrument for cleaving.

Chopping, (chɔp'ing) *a.* Stout or plump; large;—shifting suddenly; clashing.

Chopping-block, (chɔp'ing-blok) *n.* A log of wood on which a knife is laid to be cloven. [meat.]

Chopping-knife, (chɔp'ing-nif) *n.* A knife to mince meat.

Chopstick, (chɔp'stik) *n.* One of two small sticks of wood, ivory, &c., held by the Chinese between the fingers to convey food to the mouth. [sung in chorus.]

Choral, (kɔ'ral) *a.* [G. *choros*.] Belonging to a choir;—*n.* A hymn-tune.

Chorally, (kɔ'ral-le) *adv.* In the manner of a chorus.

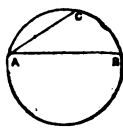
Chord, (kɔrd) *n.* [G. *chorde*, string.] String of a musical instrument;—an harmonious combination of musical tones;—a right line uniting the extremities of the arc of a circle.

Chord, (kɔrd) *v. t.* To provide with musical chords or strings;—*imp. & pp.* chorded; *ppr.* chording.

Chorist, (kɔ'rist) *n.* A singer in a choir.

Chorister, (kɔ'rist-ɛr) *n.* One of a Chord.

choir; a singer in a concert.



Chorographical, (kô-rô-grafik-al) *a.* Pertaining to chorography.

Chorography, (kô-ro-gra-fe)n. [*G. chôros*, place, and *graphein*, to describe.] Art or practice of making a map or description of a region or country.

Choroid, (kô-roid) *n.* [*G. chorion*, skin, and *eidos*, form.] The second coat of the eye.

Chorus, (kô-rus) *n.* [*G. choros*.] A band of singers and dancers;—a company of singers singing in concert;—what is spoken or sung by the chorus;—the part of a song in which the company join the singer.

Chough, (chuf) *n.* [*D. kauw*.] A bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

Chouse, (chous) *v. t.* [*Turk. chiaous*.] To cheat, trick, defraud;—*imp. & pp.* choused; *ppr.* chousing.

Chouse, (chous) *n.* One who is easily cheated; a tool; a gull;—a trick; sham; imposition.

Chowder, (chowder) *n.* A dish made of fresh fish, pork, biscuit, onions, &c., stewed together.

Chrestomathy, (kres-tom-a-the) *n.* [*G. chrēstos*, useful, and *mathēin*, to learn.] A selection of passages, with notes, &c., used in acquiring a language.

Chrism, (krisim) *n.* [*G. chrīma*, from *chrein*, to anoint.] Holy oil;—oil used in the administration of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and extreme unction. [oil used in baptism.]

Chrismal, (kris'mal) *a.* Pertaining to chrism, or the Chrismatory, (kris'ma-to-re) *n.* A vessel to hold the holy oil.

Christ, (krist) *n.* [*G. chrein*, to anoint.] THE ANOINTED—an appellation given to the Saviour of the world, and synonymous with the Hebrew MESSIAH.

Christen, (kris'n) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cristnian*.] To baptize;—to give a name to; to denominate;—*imp. & pp.* christened; *ppr.* christening.

Christendom, (kris'n-dum) *n.* [*A.-S. cristendom*.] That portion of the world in which Christianity prevails;—the whole body of Christians.

Christian, (krist'yan) *n.* [*G. christianos*.] A follower or disciple of Christ;—a believer in Christ and his salvation;—a professed adherent to the church of Christ;—one born within the pale of the church.

Christian, (krist'yan) *a.* Pertaining to Christ or his religion;—professing Christianity;—ecclesiastical.

Christianity, (kris-tan'-te) *n.* The religion of Christians; the system of doctrines and precepts taught by Christ.

Christianisation, (kris-tan-iz-a'shun) *n.* Act or process of converting to Christianity.

Christianise, (krist'yan-iz) *v. t.* To make Christian; to convert to Christianity;—*imp. & pp.* christianised; *ppr.* christianizing.

Christless, (krist'les) *a.* Having no faith in Christ; without the spirit of Christ.

Christmas, (kris'mas) *n.* [*Christ* and *mass*.] The festival of Christ's nativity, observed annually on the 25th day of December;—Christmas-day.

Christmas-box, (kris'mas-boks) *n.* A box in which presents are put at Christmas;—a Christmas gift.

Christology, (kris-to-lo-je) *n.* [*G. chrīstos*, Christ, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise concerning Christ. [chromic acid with a base.]

Chromate, (krô'mât) *n.* A salt formed by the union of Chromatic, (krô-mat'ik) *n.* [*L. chromatikos*, from *G. chrōmatikos*, suited for colour, from *chrōma*, colour.] Relating to colour;—proceeding by half-steps or semitones of the scale. [colours.]

Chromatics, (krô-mat'iks) *n. sing.* The science of Chromic, (krô'mik) *a.* Pertaining to chrome, or obtained from it.

Chromium, (krô'me-um) *n.* [*G. chrōma*.] A hard brittle metal of a grayish-white colour, very difficult of fusion, and related to iron in many of its properties.

Chromo-lithography, (krô'mo-lith-og-ra-fe) *n.* Lithography adapted to printing in oil colours.

Chronia, (kron'ik) *a.* [*L. chronicus*; *G. chronos*, time.]

Relating to time;—continuing for a long time; inveterate.

Chronicle, (kron'e-kl) *n.* [*L. chronica*.] A register of events in the order of time;—a history; a record;—*pl.* Two books of the Old Testament;—annals.

Chronicle, (kron'e-kl) *v. t.* To record in history; to register;—*imp. & pp.* chronicled; *ppr.* chronicling.

Chronicle, (kron'e-kl) *n.* A writer of chronicles; an historian.

Chronograph, (kron'o-graf) *n.* [*G. chronos*, time, and *graphein*, to write.] An inscription in which a date is expressed by letters as:—

ChristVs DVX; ergo triVMphVs;

in which the capitals, considered as numerals give, when added, the sum 1632.

Chronographer, (kro-no-gra-fer) *n.* A chronologer.

Chronologer, (kro-no-lo-ger) *n.* One who arranges past events, and dates, in systematic order.

Chronological, (kron-o-loj'ik-al) *a.* Relating to chronology; according to the order of time.

Chronologically, (kron-o-loj'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a chronological manner.

Chronology, (kro-no-lo-je) *n.* [*G. chronos*, time, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of time;—the art or practice of computing times and eras, and recording events and incidents under their proper dates and epochs;—a table or register of events and dates.

Chrometer, (kro-nom'e-ter) *n.* [*G. chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure.] A time-keeper; a portable watch or clock of superior construction and accuracy.

Chronometrical, (kron-o-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or measured by a chronometer.

Chronometry, (kro-nom'e-tre) *n.* The art of measuring time by periods or divisions.

Chrysalid, (kris'a-ld) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a chrysalis.

Chrysalis, (kris'a-lla) *n.* [*G. chrysalis*, from *chrusos*, gold.] The form or pupa state which the caterpillar or larva of butterflies, moths, and other insects assume before they reach their perfect form.



Chrysanthemum, (kris-an'thē-mum) *n.* **Chrysalis**. [*G. chrusos*, gold, and *anthemon*, flower.] A genus of composite plants, including the sun-flower, marigold, &c.

Chrysoberyl, (kris'o-ber-ll) *n.* [*G. chrusos*, gold, and *beryllos*, beryl.] A yellowish-green gem, consisting of alumina and glucina.

Chrysolite, (kris'o-lit) *n.* [*G. chrusos*, gold, and *lithos*, stone.] A greenish mineral, composed of silica, magnesia, and iron.

Chrysoprase, (kris'o-präs) *n.* [*G. chrusos*, gold, and *prason*, leek.] A kind of massive quartz, of a grayish or leek-green colour.

Chub, (chub) *n.* [*A.-S. copp*, head.] A fresh-water fish of the carp family.

Chubby, (chub'e) *a.* Like a chub; plump, short, and thick; fat and florid in the cheeks.

Chuck, (chuk) *v. t.* To make a noise like that of a hen calling her chickens; to chuck;—*v. t.* To call, as a hen her chickens;—to touch under the chin;—to throw, with quick motion;—*imp. & pp.* chucked; *ppr.* chucking.

Chuck, (chuk) *n.* The call of a hen;—a sudden small noise;—a slight blow under the chin;—a contrivance fixed to a lathe for holding the material operated on.

Chuckle, (chuk'l) *v. t.* [From *chuck*.] To call, as a hen her chickens;—to fondle;—*v. t.* To laugh in a suppressed manner;—*imp. & pp.* chuckled; *ppr.* chuckling.

Chuckle, (chuk'l) *n.* A short, suppressed laugh of exaltation or derision.

Chuckling, (chuk'ling) *n.* Suppressed laughter; inward triumph or exultation.

Chuffily, (chuf'e-le) *adv.* In a rough, surly manner.

Chuffy, (chuf'e) *a.* Fat or swelled out in the cheeks;—*surly*; rude; clownish.

Chum, (chum) *n.* [A.-S. *cuma*.] A chamber-fellow, especially in a college or university.

Chum, (chum) *v. i.* To occupy a chamber with another.

Chump, (chump) *n.* A lump of wood or other matter—sometimes *Chunk*.

Church, (church) *n.* [A.-S. *circe*, Ger. *Kirche*.] A building set apart for Christian worship;—the worshippers in it;—a denomination;—the whole body of Christians, called *catholic* or universal church;—the clergy, in distinction from the laity;—ecclesiastical authority.

Church, (church) *v. t.* To unite with in returning thanks in church, as after childbirth;—*imp.* & *pp.* *churched*; *ppr.* *churishing*. [*churoh*.]

Church-goer, (church'gō-er) *n.* A regular attendant at Churchman, (church'man) *n.* An ecclesiastic;—an Episcopalian, as distinguished from a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, &c.

Church-rate, (church'rāt) *n.* A rate or tax for the support of the Parish Church.

Church-warden, (church'wawr-den) *n.* An officer whose duties respect the pecuniary interests of a church or parish.

Church-yard, (church'yārd) *n.* The ground adjoining to a church, in which the dead are buried.

Churl, (churl) *n.* [A.-S. *ceorl*.] A rustic; a country-man;—a surly, ill-bred man;—a niggard.

Churlish, (churl'ish) *a.* Rude; surly; illiberal; unfeeling; (applied to things) wanting softness or pliancy; unyielding; unbending; cross-grained.

Churlishly, (churl'ish-le) *adv.* Rudely; roughly; discourteously. [*or temper.*]

Churlishness, (churl'ish-ness) *n.* Rudeness of manners

Churn, (churn) *n.* A vessel in which cream is stirred and agitated to produce butter.

Churn, (churn) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cernan*.] To agitate as cream in order to make butter;—to shake with violence;—*imp.* & *pp.* *churned*; *ppr.* *churning*.

Churning, (churn'ing) *n.* The operation of making butter;—the quantity made at one time.

Chute, (shōt) *n.* [F. *chute*.] A rapid descent in a river.

Chyle, (kil) *n.* [G. *chylas*, juice.] A milky fluid derived from chime, and conveyed into the circulation by the lactal vessels.

Chylification, (kil-e-fak'ahun) *n.* [G. *chylas*, and L. *ferre*, to make.] The act or process by which chyle is formed.

Chyme, (kim) *n.* [G. *chymos*, juice.] The pulp formed by the food after it has been for some time in the stomach mixed with the gastric secretions.

Chymify, (kim'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *chymus*, chyme, and *ferre*, to make.] To form into chyme.

Chymous, (kim'us) *a.* Pertaining to chyme.

Cicada, (se-ka'da) *n.* [L.] A hemipterous insect living on trees and shrubs;—the tree-hopper.

Cicatrice, (sik'a-tris) *a.* A scar, seam, or elevation on the skin remaining after a wound is healed.

Cicatrice, (sik'a-tris) *v. t.* To heal and induce the formation of skin, as in wounded or ulcerated flesh;—*v. t.* To heal or be healed;—*imp.* & *pp.* *cicatrised*; *ppr.* *cicatrizing*.

Cicero, (che-che-rō-ne) *n.* [It.] One who shows strangers the curiosities of a place; a guide.

Ciceronian, (sis-er-ō-ne-an) *a.* Resembling Cicero in style or action. [*Juice of apples.*]

Cider, (sī-der) *n.* [F. *cidre*.] A drink made from the *Cedra*, (sī-der-kim) *n.* A liquor made by adding water to the crushed mass of apples after cider is pressed out. [*into tubular form for smoking.*]

Cigar, (se-gar) *n.* [Sp. *cigarro*.] Tobacco leaf rolled

Gallery, (sī-yar-e) *a.* Belonging to the eyelashes; pertaining to hair-like appendages in animals or vegetables.

Ciliated, (sī'yā-ted) *a.* Furnished with filaments resembling the eyelashes.

Cimeter, (sīm'e-ter) *n.* [Per. *achmechtr*.] A short sword with a recurved point used by the Persians and Turks.

Cimmerian, (sīm-me're-an) *a.* Pertaining to the Cimmeri, said to have dwelt in darkness;—intensely dark.

Cinchona, (sīn-kō'na) *n.* [So named from the Countess *Cinchon*.] A tree growing on the Andes in Peru and adjacent countries, producing a medicinal bark of great value, known as *Peruvian bark*, *Jesuit's bark*, &c.;—the bark itself.

Cincture, (sīng'kūr) *n.* [L. *cingere*, to gird.] A belt, a girdle;—that which encompasses; inclosure;—a ring at the top and bottom of a column.

Cinder, (sīn'der) *n.* [A.-S. *sinder*, L. *cinis*.] A small particle of matter remaining after combustion; a partially burnt coal; an ember.

Cinerary, (sīn'gr-ē-e) *a.* Pertaining to ashes; containing ashes.

Cineration, (sīn-gr-ē-shun) *n.* [L. *cinis*, ashes.] The reducing to ashes by combustion.

Cinnabar, (sīn'na-bār) *n.* [G. *kinnabaria*.] Red sulphure of mercury; vermilion.

Cinnamon, (sīn'na-mun) *n.* [G. *kinnamon*.] The inner bark of a tree growing in Ceylon. It is aromatic, of a moderately pungent taste.

Cinque, (sīngk) *n.* [L. *quinque*.] The number five upon dice or cards.

Cinque-foil, (sīngk'fōil) *n.* [F. *cinque* and *foi*.] A plant of different species;—an ornamental foliation having five cusps.

Cipher, (sīffer) *n.* [A. *sifr*.] The character (0) which, standing by itself, expresses nothing, but when placed at the right hand of a whole number, increases its value tenfold;—a person of no worth or character;—a combination of letters, as a monogram;—a private alphabet for the transmission of secrets; the key to it.

Cipher, (sīffer) *v. i.* To practise arithmetic;—*v. t.* To write in occult characters;—to represent;—*imp.* & *pp.* *ciphered*; *ppr.* *ciphering*.

Circosian, (sēr-sē-an) *a.* Pertaining to Circe, a fabled enchantress; magical; noxious.

Circensial, (sēr-sen'she-al) *a.* Pertaining to the Circus, in Rome, where were practised games, as running, wrestling, &c.

Circle, (sēr'kl) *n.* [G. *kirkos*.] A plane figure, bounded by a single curve line called its *circumference*, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it called the *centre*;—the line that bounds such a figure; a circumference;—a round body; a sphere; an orb; a ring;—compass; circuit;—the company gathering round, or associated with a person or place;—a never ending series;—a form of reasoning, in which one proposition proves a position, and is itself proved by the same.

Circle, (sēr'kl) *v. t.* To move or revolve around;—to encompass as by a circle; to surround;—*v. t.* To move in a round or compass;—*imp.* & *pp.* *circled*; *ppr.* *circeling*. [*&c.*;—an orb.]

Circlet, (sēr'klet) *n.* A little circle, as of gold, jewels.

Circuit, (sēr'kit) *n.* [L. *circuitus*.] The act of moving or revolving around;—the space inclosed within a fixed limit;—that which incloses or encircles, as a ring, band, or crown;—a periodical visitation of certain districts in succession, as by judges, &c.;—the district thus visited;—a round about mode of reasoning or speech;—circumlocution.

Circuit, (sēr'kit) *v. t.* To move or make to go round.

Circuitous, (sēr-ki't-us) *a.* Going round in a circuit; indirect.



Cinnamon.

Circuitously, (ser-kū'it-us-le) *adv.* In a round about or indirect way.

Circular, (ser-kū'ler) *a.* [*L. circularis.*] In the form of a circle; round;—successive in order; inconclusive;—repeating; returning or ending in itself;—addressed to persons having a common interest.

Circular, (ser-kū'ler) *n.* An intimation, personal, official, or mercantile, copies of which are sent out to friends, customers, or the public generally.

Circularity, (ser-kū'lar-e-te) *n.* State of being circular.

Circularly, (ser-kū'ler-le) *adv.* In a circular manner. **Circulate**, (ser-kū'lāt) *v. i.* [*L. circulare.*] To move in a circle; to move or pass round;—to pass from place, person, or hand to;—to flow in veins or channels;—to flow round, as the blood;—*v. t.* To cause to pass from place or person to;—*imp. & pp. circulated; ppr. circulating.*

Circulation, (ser-kū'lā'shun) *n.* The act of circulating; motion in a circle;—regular flow, as of blood;—currency of money, notes, bills, &c.;—the extent of diffusion; dissemination.

Circulatory, (ser-kū'lā-tor-e) *a.* Circular;—circulating or going round.

Circumambient, (ser-kum-am'be-ent) *a.* [*L. circum, around, and ambire, to go.*] Surrounding; inclosing; encompassing.

Circumambulate, (ser-kum-am'bū'lāt) *v. i.* [*L. from circum, around, and ambulare, to walk.*] To walk round about.

Circumcise, (ser-kum-siz) *v. t.* [*L. circum, around, and cadere, to cut.*] To cut off the foreskin;—to put away, as a sinful thought or habit.

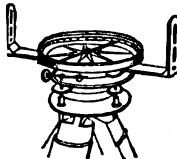
Circumcision, (ser-kum-siz'hun) *n.* Act of cutting off the foreskin;—rejection of the sins of the flesh; spiritual purification.

Circumclusion, (ser-kum-kli'shun) *n.* [*L. circum, around, and claudere, to shut.*] Act of inclosing on all sides.

Circumference, (ser-kum'fer-ens) *n.* [*L. circum, around, and ferre, to bear.*] The line that goes round or encompasses a circular figure; a periphery;—external surface of a sphere, or any orbicular body.

Circumferential, (ser-kum'fer-en'she-al) *a.* Pertaining to a circumference.

Circumferentor, (ser-kum'fer-en'ter) *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for taking horizontal angles and bearings.



Circumflex, (ser-kum-fleks) *n.* [*L. circum, around, and flectere, to bend.*] A wave of the voice embracing both a rise and fall on the same syllable;—a Greek accent (" or ^), denoting a sound intermediate between acute and grave; in Latin and other languages, a long contracted syllable marked (^).

Circumflex, (ser-kum-fleks) *v. t.* To mark or pronounce with a circumflex.

Circumfluent, (ser-kum'fū-ent) *a.* [*L. circum, around, and fluere, to flow.*] Flowing around; surrounding, as a fluid.

Circumforaneous, (ser-kum-fo-rā-ne-us) *a.* [*L. circum, around, and forum, a market-place.*] Going about or abroad; wandering from house to house.

Circumfuse, (ser-kum-fūz) *v. t.* [*L. circum, around, and fundere, to pour.*] To pour round; to spread round.

Circumfusion, (ser-kum-fū'zhun) *n.* Act of pouring or spreading around; state of being poured around.

Circumgyration, (ser-kum-je-rā'shun) *n.* [*L. circum, around, and gyrate, to turn around.*] The act of turning, rolling, or whirling round.

Circumjacent, (ser-kum-jā'sent) *a.* [*L. circum, around,*

and jacere, to lie.] Lying around; bordering on every side.

Circumlocution, (ser-kum-lo-kū'shun) *n.* [*L. from circum, around, and loqui, to speak.*] A circuit of words;—the use of indirect or round about expressions.

Circumlocutory, (ser-kum-lok'ū-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to circumlocution; periphrastic.

Circumnavigable, (ser-kum-nā'v-e-ga-bl) *a.* Capable of being sailed around, as the earth.

Circumnavigate, (ser-kum-nā'v-e-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. circum, around, and navigare, to navigate.*] To sail around; to pass round by water;—*imp. & pp. circumnavigated; ppr. circumnavigating.*

Circumnavigation, (ser-kum-nā'v-e-gā'shun) *n.* Act of sailing round—generally round the globe.

Circumnavigator, (ser-kum-nā'v-e-gāt'er) *n.* One who sails around.

Circumpolar, (ser-kum-pō'lar) *a.* [*L. circum, around, and Eng. polar.*] About the pole; situated near the pole.

Circumposition, (ser-kum-pō'zish'un) *n.* [*L. circum, around, and ponere, to set, put, or place.*] Act of placing in a circle, or state of being so placed.

Circumrotary or **Circumrotatory**, (ser-kum-rō'ta-re) *a.* Turning, rolling, or whirling round.

Circumrotation, (ser-kum-rō'tā'shun) *n.* [*L. circum, around, and rota, wheel.*] Act of rolling or revolving round, as a wheel; state of being whirled round.

Circumscribe, (ser-kum-akrib) *v. t.* [*L. circum, around, and scribere, to write.*] To inclose within a certain limit; to hem in;—*imp. & pp. circumscribed; ppr. circumscribing.*

Circumscription, (ser-kum-akrip'shun) *n.* The exterior line which determines the form or magnitude of a body;—limitation by conditions, restraints, &c.; bound; confinement; limit.

Circumscriptive, (ser-kum-akrip'tiv) *a.* Defining the external form;—inclosing the superficies.

Circumspect, (ser-kum-spekt) *a.* [*L. circum, around, and specere, to look.*] Attentive to all the circumstances of a case; cautious; prudent; watchful.

Circumspection, (ser-kum-spek'shun) *n.* Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case;—caution; watchfulness.

Circumspective, (ser-kum-spek'tiv) *a.* Looking round every way; cautious; careful of consequences; wary.

Circumspectly, (ser-kum-spek't-le) *adv.* Vigilantly; warily; cautiously.

Circumspectness, (ser-kum-spekt-nee) *n.* Caution; vigilance on every side;—minute general attention.

Circumstance, (ser-kum-stans) *n.* [*L. circum, around, and stare, to stand.*] A particular fact, event, or case;—anything attending on, relative to, or affecting a fact, or event; accident; incident; particular; adjunct;—*pl.* worldly estate; condition as to pecuniary resources.

Circumstantial, (ser-kum-stan'she-al) *a.* Accidental; not essential;—incidental; casual;—full of events or incidents; minute;—inferred from a number of particulars; indirect.

Circumstantial, (ser-kum-stan'she-als) *n. pl.* Things incidental to the main subject, but of less importance—opposed to essentials.

Circumstantiality, (ser-kum-stan'she-al'e-te) *n.* The state of any thing as modified by circumstances;—particularly; minuteness.

Circumstantially, (ser-kum-stan'she-al'e) *adv.* According to circumstances;—in every particular;—exactly; minutely.

Circumstantiate, (ser-kum-stan'she-āt) *v. t.* To place in particular circumstances;—to detail exactly and minutely;—to prove or confirm by adducing particulars;—*imp. & pp. circumstantiated; ppr. circumstantiating.*

Circumvallate, (ser-kum-val'lat) *v. t.* [*L. circum, around, and vallare, to wall, from vallum, rampart.*] To surround with a rampart.

Circumvallation, (sgr-kum-val-lá'shun) *n.* Act of surrounding with a wall or rampart;—a line of field works round a camp.

Circumvent, (sgr-kum-vent') *v. t.* [L. *circum*, around, and *venire*, to come.] To gain advantage over; to get round; to deceive; to delude;—*imp. & pp.* circumvented; *ppr.* circumventing.

Circumvention, (sgr-kum-ven'shun) *n.* [L. *circumventio*.] Deception; fraud; imposture; delusion.

Circumventive, (sgr-kum-vent'iv) *a.* Deceiving by artifice; deluding.

Circumvolution, (sgr-kum-vo-lú'shun) *n.* Act of rolling round, or state of being rolled;—a thing rolled round another.

Circumvolve, (sgr-kum-voiv') *v. t.* [L. *circum*, around, and *volvere*, to roll.] To roll round; to cause to revolve;—*v. i.* To revolve; to move in a circle;—*imp. & pp.* circumvolved; *ppr.* circumvolving.

Circus, (sgr'kus) *n.* [L. *circus*, G. *kirkos*, circle.] A circular piece of ground for sports and games;—an amphitheatre with a central ring for feats of horsemanship and dexterity; the company of performers with their equipage.

Cirrus, (sgr'k) *n.* A cirrus.

Cirrocumulus, (sgr-o-kúm'ú-lus) *n.* [L. *cirrus*, lock, and *cumulus*.] A cloud broken up into small masses, and presenting a fleecy appearance.

Cirrostratus, (sgr-o-strát'us) *n.* [L. *cirrus*, lock, and *stratus*.] A cloud, dense in the body, and fringed or fleecy on the margin.

Cirrus, (sgr'us) *a.* [L. *cirrus*, lock, curl.] Having, or terminating in, a curl or tendril.

Cirrus, (sgr'us) *n.* [L.] A tendril;—a thin fleecy cloud spreading like a feather.

Cist or **Cyrt**, (sist) *n.* [L. *cista*.] A chest or basket;—a membranous sac or bag;—a tomb of the Celtic period, consisting of a stone chest, covered with stone slabs.

Cistercian, (sis-ter'she-an) *n.* One of an order of monks established at Cîteaux, in France.

Cistern, (sis'tern) *n.* [L. *cista*, chest.] A reservoir or receptacle for holding water or other liquids.

Citable, (sit'a-bl) *a.* That which may be cited or quoted.

Citadel, (sit'a-del) *n.* [It. *cittadella*.] A fortress or castle in or near a fortified city, intended as a final point of defence.

Citation, (sis-tá'shun) *n.* [L. *citare*, to cite.] A summons;—an official call or notice to appear; the paper containing such notice;—quotation from a book, or from a person, in his own words; the passage or words quoted;—enumeration; mention.

Citatory (sis-tor'e) *a.* Summoning.

Cite, (sit) *v. t.* [L. *citare*.] To call upon officially or authoritatively; to summon;—to quote or repeat, as a passage, or the exact words uttered;—to call, in proof or confirmation of;—*imp. & pp.* cited; *ppr.* citing.

Cithara, (sit'hara) *n.* A musical instrument like the citharis.

Citizen, (sit'sen) *n.* [F. *citoyen*.] An inhabitant in a city;—a native or naturalized inhabitant of a country; a freeman; a member of a state.

Citizenship, (sit'sen-ship) *n.* State of being a citizen; the freedom of a city.

Citrate, (sit'rát) *n.* [L. *citrum*, citron.] A salt formed by the union of citric acid and a base.

Citric, (sit'rik) *a.* Of, or pertaining to, an acid which exists in the juice of the lemon and allied fruits.

Citrine, (sit'rin) *n.* A yellow pellucid variety of quartz.

Citrus, (sit'rún) *n.* [L. *citrum*.] The fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon.

City, (sit'se) *n.* [L. *civitas*.] A large town;—a corporate town, which is or has been the seat of a bishop;—in the U.S., one governed by a mayor and aldermen;—the inhabitants of a city.

Oives, (aivs) *n. pl.* [L. *cepa*.] A species of garlic growing in tufts.

Civet, (siv'et) *n.* [G. *zapetion*.] A substance of a strong, musky odour, used as a perfume;—the animal that produces civet; a carnivorous animal, ranking between the weasel and the fox;—a native of North Africa.



Civet.

Civic, (siv'ik) *n.* [L. *civis*, citizen.] Relating to, or derived from, a city or citizen.

Civil, (siv'il) *a.* [L. *civitas*.] Pertaining to a city or state;—pertaining to a citizen and his rights in the community;—lay, lawful, or intestine, as opposed to ecclesiastical, criminal, or foreign;—peaceful, mercantile, &c., as opposed to military;—cultivated and polished, as opposed to rude and barbarous; courteous; polite.

Civilian, (se-vil'yan) *n.* One skilled in the civil law;—one whose pursuits are civil, not military or clerical.

Civility, (se-vil'e-te) *n.* Courtesy of behaviour; politeness; good-breeding;—*pl.* Acts of politeness.

Civilization, (siv-il-iz'shun) *n.* Act of civilizing, or state of being civilized; refinement; culture.

Civilize, (siv-il-iz) *v. t.* To reclaim from a savage state; to instruct in the arts of regular life;—*imp. & pp.* civilized; *ppr.* civilizing.

Civilized, (siv-il-izd) *a.* Reclaimed from savage life and manners; refined; cultivated.

Civilizer, (siv-il-iz'gr) *n.* One who, or that which, civilizes.

Civilly, (siv-il-le) *adv.* In a courteous manner; politely. **Clack**, (klak) *v. t.* To make a sudden, sharp noise, as by striking or cracking;—to talk rapidly and continually;—*v. i.* To clink;—to utter rapidly;—*imp. & pp.* clacked; *ppr.* clacking.

Clack, (klak) *n.* [W. *clac*, crack.] A sharp, abrupt sound made by striking an object;—any thing that causes a clacking noise;—continual talk; prattle; prating.

Claim, (klám) *v. t.* [L. *clamare*, to cry out.] To call for; to challenge as a right; to demand as due;—*v. i.* To be entitled to any thing as a right;—*imp. & pp.* claimed; *ppr.* claiming.

Claim, (klám) *n.* A demand of a right or supposed right;—a right to claim or demand; a title to any thing in possession of another;—the thing claimed or demanded.

Claimable, (klám'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being claimed.

Claimant, (klám'ant) *n.* One who demands.

Clairvoyance, (klár-voy'ans) *n.* Clear seeing;—a power, attributed to mesmerized persons, of discerning objects not present to the senses.

Clairvoyant, (klár-voy'ant) *a.* [F. from *clair*, clear, and *voir*, to see.] Pertaining to clairvoyance; discerning objects which are not present.

Clam, (klam) *n.* [Another form of clam.] A bivalve shell-fish of different genera;—*pl.*

Strong pincers for drawing nails;—a kind of vice usually made of wood.

Clam, (klam) *v. t.* [A.-S. *clæmian*.] To clog, as with glutinous or viscous matter;—*v. i.* To be moist or sticky;—*imp. & pp.* clammed; *ppr.* clammimg.

Clamant, (klam'ant) *a.* Crying earnestly; clamorously beseeching.

Clam-shell.

Clamber, (klam'ber) *v. i.* [L. Ger. *klempern*.] To climb with difficulty, or with hands and feet;—*imp. & pp.* clambered; *ppr.* clambering.

Clamminess, (klam'e-ness) *n.* State of being clammy or viscous; ropiness.

[moist]

Clammy, (klam'e) *a.* Soft and sticky; glutinous; ropy; **Clamorous**, (klam'gr-us) *a.* Noisy; vociferous; loud; turbulent; importunate.

[words]

Clamorously, (klam'gr-us-le) *adv.* With loud noise or



Clamorousness, (klam'gr-us-nes) *n.* State or quality of being noisy.

Clamour, (klam'or) *n.* [*L.* from *clamare*, to cry out.] Loud shouting;—any loud and continued noise; outcry; vociferation.

Clamour, (klam'or) *v. i.* To shout loudly; to utter repeated and loud cries;—to make importunate demands;—*imp. & pp.* clamoured; *ppr.* clamouring.

Clamp, (klamp) *n.* [*D.* *klamp*, from *klampen*, to fasten.] A piece of timber or iron used to fasten work together;—a thick plank on the inner part of a ship's side, used to sustain the ends of the beams;—a movable piece of lead to cover the jaws of a vice;—a heavy footstep.

Clamp, (klamp) *v. t.* To secure or render firm by a clamp;—*v. i.* To tread heavily;—*imp. & pp.* clamped; *ppr.* clamping.

Clan, (klan) *n.* [*Ir.* *clann* or *cland*, *Celt.* *clan* or *klaan*.] A race or family;—a tribe united under a chieftain;—a clique; a body united by some common interest or pursuit.

Clandestine, (klan-des'tin) *a.* [*L.* *clandestinus*, from *celare*, to hide.] Hidden; secret; kept from public view or notice;—mostly with an evil design. [*ner.*]

Clandestinely, (klan-des'tin-le) *adv.* In a secret manner.

Clang, (klang) *v. t.* [*L.* *clangere*, *Ger.* *klängen*, *G.* *klängen*.] To strike together with a ringing metallic sound;—*v. i.* To produce a sharp, shrill sound;—*imp. & pp.* clanged; *ppr.* clanging.

Clang, (klang) *n.* A sharp, ringing sound, like that made by metallic substances struck together.

Clangorous, (klang'gr-us) *a.* Making a harsh unpleasant sound. [*sharp, shrill, harsh sound.*]

Clangour, (klang'gr) *n.* [*L.* *clangere*, to clang.] A clank, (klang) *n.* The loud, ringing sound made by a collision of sonorous bodies.

Clank, (klang) *v. t.* To educe a sharp ringing sound;—*v. i.* To make a sharp, ringing noise, as of pieces of metal struck together;—*imp. & pp.* clanked; *ppr.* clanking.

Clannish, (klan'ish) *a.* Closely united, like a clan;—mutually aiding, as members of the same party or cause. [*manner.*]

Clannishly, (klan'ish-le) *adv.* In a clannish or united manner.

Clannishness, (klan'ish-nes) *n.* Close adherence or disposition to unite, as a clan.

Clansman, (klanzman) *n.* One belonging to a particular clan. [*or clan.*]

Clanship, (klan'ship) *n.* A state of union, as in a family.

Clap, (klap) *v. t.* [*A.-S.* *clappan*.] To strike one object against another; to collide;—to strike quickly and sharply; to strike together, as the palms in token of approbation; to applaud;—*v. i.* To come together suddenly with noise;—to enter with alacrity and briskness;—*imp. & pp.* clapped; *ppr.* clapping.

Clap, (klap) *n.* A loud noise made by sudden collision;—a stroke; a thrust;—a sudden explosion; a striking of hands to express approbation.

Clapper, (klap'gr) *n.* A person who claps;—that which strikes, as the tongue of a bell. [*applause.*]

Clap-trap, (klap'trap) *n.* A trick or device to gain Clare-obscure, (klar'ob-skür) *n.* [*L.* *clarus*, clear, and *obscurus*, obscure.] Light and shade in painting.

Claret, (klar'et) *n.* [*F.* *claret*.] A red wine from Bordeaux and the Garonne of several qualities.

Clarification, (klar-e-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Act of clearing or fining.

Clarifier, (klar'e-fi-er) *n.* That which clarifies or purifies;—a vessel in which clarification is conducted.

Clarify, (klar'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L.* from *clarus*, clear, and *facere*, to make.] To make clear; to purify from feculent matter; to fine;—*v. i.* To become pure, as liquors;—to grow clear or bright;—*imp. & pp.* clarified; *ppr.* clarifying.

Clarion, (klar'e-un) *n.* [*L.* *clarus*, clear.] A kind of trumpet, whose note is clear and shrill.

Clarinet, (klar'e-o-net) *n.* [*L.* *clarus*.] A wind instrument of the reed kind;—a kind of hautboy, but shriller, used to lead a military band.

Clash, (klaash) *v. i.* [*Ger.* *klatschen*.] To dash noisily together;—to come in collision; to oppose;—*v. t.* To strike noisily against;—*imp. & pp.* clashed; *ppr.* clashing.

Clash, (klaash) *n.* A meeting with violence; collision of bodies;—contradiction, as between differing or conflicting interests, views, purposes, &c.

Clashing, (klaash'ing) *n.* Collision of bodies;—opposition, as of claims or interests.

Clasp, (klasp) *n.* A catch for fastening or holding together the parts of any thing;—a close embrace.

Clasp, (klasp) *v. t.* [*O.* Eng. *clapen*, *Ger.* *klappen*, to clap, flap.] To shut or fasten together with a clasp;—to embrace; to grasp;—*imp. & pp.* clasped; *ppr.* clasping.

Claspeer, (klasp'gr) *n.* One who, or that which, clasps, as a tendril of the vine which twines round something for support.

Clasp-knife, (klasp'nif) *n.* A knife the blade of which folds or shuts into the handle.

Class, (klas) *n.* [*L.* *classis*.] An order or division of persons or things;—a group of persons of the same rank, habits, or pursuits;—a division of students learning the same lessons;—an order in natural history of beings or substances having structure, qualities, or attributes in common.

Class, (klas) *v. t.* [*F.* *classer*.] To form into a class; to arrange in classes; to rank together;—*v. i.* To be grouped or classed;—*imp. & pp.* classed; *ppr.* classing.

Classic, (klas'ik) *n.* A work of excellence and authority;—one learned in the classics;—an author of acknowledged worth.

Classical, (klas'ik-al) *a.* [*L.* *classis*, class.] Of the first class or rank in literature or art;—chaste; pure; refined;—pertaining to an assembly, or to a Presbyterian assembly. [*pression.*]

Classicalism, (klas'ik-al-izm) *n.* A classical style or excellency.

Classically, (klas'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a classical manner.

Classification, (klas-e-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Act of forming into a class or classes.

Classify, (klas'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L.* *classis*, class, and *facere*, to make.] To distribute into classes; systematize;—*imp. & pp.* classified; *ppr.* classifying.

Classmate, (klas'mät) *n.* One who is in the same class.

Clatter, (klät'er) *v. i.* [*A.-S.* *clattrung*, rattle.] To make rattling sounds;—to prattle with the tongue;—*v. t.* To strike and make a rattling noise; to chatter;—*imp. & pp.* clattered; *ppr.* clattering.

Clatter, (klät'er) *n.* A repeated rattling noise.

Clause, (klawz) *n.* [*L.* *clausa*, from *claudere*, to shut.] A member or portion of a sentence;—a distinct portion of a document containing specific injunctions or stipulations.

Claustal, (klaw'stral) *a.* [*L.* *claustrum*.] Relating to a cloister, or religious house.

Clavated, (klä'vät-ed) *a.* [*L.* *clava*, club.] Club-shaped;—knobbed.

Clavicle, (klä've-kl) *n.* The collar-bone.

Clavier, (klä've-er) *n.* [*F.* from *L.* *clavis*, key.] The key-board of an organ, piano-forte, or harmonium.

Claw, (klaw) *n.* [*A.-S.* *claw*, *clä*.] A sharp, hooked nail, as of a beast or bird; the foot of an animal armed with hooked claws;—any thing resembling the claw of an animal;—grasp; clutch.

Claw, (klaw) *v. t.* To pull, tear, or scratch with claws or nails;—to grasp;—*imp. & pp.* clawed; *ppr.* clawing.

Clay, (klä) *n.* [*A.-S.* *clæg*, *W.* *clai*.] Soft earth, consisting of alumina and silica, with water;—earth in general, as representing the elementary particles of the human body; hence, the human body as formed out of such particles;—a corpse.

Clay, (klä) *v. t.* To manure with clay;—to purify and

whiten with clay, as sugar:—*imp. & pp. clayed; ppr. clayeing.*

Clay-cold, (klä'kôld) a. Cold as clay; lifeless.

Clayey, (klä'e) a. Consisting of clay; abounding with clay; partaking of clay; like clay.

Clay-ironstone, (klä'i-rûn-étôn) n. A variety of carbonate of iron, from which a large proportion of the iron manufactured in Britain is obtained. [*clay.*]

Clay-marl, (klä'märl) n. A whitish, smooth, chalky clay.
Claymores, (klä'môr) n. [*Gael. claidheamh, sword, and mor, great.*] A large two-handed sword used formerly by the Scottish Highlanders.

Clean, (klén) a. [A.-S. clæne.] Free from dirt or filth;—without defects:—free from awkwardness; adroit; dexterous:—free from restraint or limitation; complete:—free from moral defilement; sinless; pure:—free from ceremonial defilement.

Clean, (klén) adv. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely;—dexterously.

Clean, (klén) v. t. To free from dirt; to purify; to cleanse:—*imp. & pp. cleaned; ppr. cleaning.*

Cleanliness, (klén'le-nes) n. Freedom from dirt;—neatness of person or dress; purity.

Cleanly, (klén'le) a. [From clean.] Habitually clean; carefully avoiding defilement:—free from awkwardness; adroit.

Cleanly, (klén'le) adv. In a clean manner; neatly.

Cleanness, (klén'nes) n. State or quality of being clean.

Cleanseable, (klén'sä-bl) a. Capable of being cleansed.

Cleanse, (klénz) v. t. [A.-S. clænsian, from clæne, clean.] To render clean:—to scour; to purify; to free from defilement, bodily or spiritually:—*imp. & pp. cleansed; ppr. cleansing.*

Clear, (klér) a. [L. clarus, clear.] Bright; open; free from obstruction, cloud, uncertainty, guilt, and the like:—able to perceive; acute; easily or distinctly heard; manifest; pure; plain; perspicuous.

Clear, (klér) adv. In a clear manner; plainly;—wholly; quite; entirely.

Clear, (klér) v. t. To make bright; to render evident:—to free from obscurity, perplexity, impediment, and the like:—to leap over or pass by without touching:—to cleanse; to purify; to free from suspicion or accusation:—*v. i.* To become free from clouds or fog:—to become free or disengaged:—*imp. & pp. cleared; ppr. clearing.*

Clearance, (klér'ans) n. The act of clearing:—a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house; net profit.

Clearing, (klér'ing) n. Act or process of making clear:—a place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation:—the mode by which banks, railway companies, &c., settle their contrary accounts, by the mutual exchange of notes, drafts, tickets, &c.

Clearly, (klér'le) adv. In a clear manner; without obscurity, obstruction, or the like;—manifestly; obviously; distinctly.

Clearness, (klér'nes) n. The state of being clear; plainness; openness; brightness; purity.

Clear-sighted, (klér'sit-ed) a. Having acuteness of sight. [*ment.*]

Clear-sightedness, (klér'sit-ed-nes) n. Acute discernment.

Clear-starch, (klér'stärch) v. t. To stiffen with starch, and then clear by clapping between the hands:—*imp. & pp. clear-starched; ppr. clear-starching.*

Clear, (klét) n. [Ger. kleiden.] A piece of wood in joinery nailed on to strengthen or fasten:—a piece of wood with two projecting ends, round which ropes are belayed.

Clear, (klét) v. t. To strengthen with a cleat.

Cleaveable, (klév'a-bl) a. Capable of being cleft or divided.

Cleaveage, (klév'ij) n. Act of cleaving:—quality of splitting or dividing naturally.

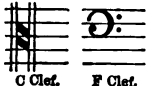
Cleave, (klév) v. i. [A.-S. clifan.] To ad-

here closely; to stick:—to be united closely in interest or affection;—to be shaped or adapted; to agree:—*imp. & pp. cleaved; ppr. cleaving.*

Cleave, (klév) v. t. [A.-S. clæfan.] To part or divide by force; to split or rive:—*v. i.* To part; to open; to crack:—*imp. cleft; pp. cleft or cleaved; ppr. cleaving.*

Cleaver, (klév'ér) n. One who cleaves, or that which cleaves:—a butcher's instrument for cutting up meat.

Clef, (kléf) n. [L. clavis, key, G. klais.] A character in musical notation placed at the beginning of the staff to determine the position and pitch of the scale.



Cleft, (kléf) n. [From cleave, to split.] An opening made by splitting:—chasm; fissure; chink. [*fy.*]

Cleg, (klég) n. [Dan. klæg.] The horse-fly; the gad.

Clematis, (klém-ätis) n. [G. klena, twig.] A genus of climbing plants of many species.

Clemency, (klém'en-sé) n. [L. clemens, mild.] Mildness; softness, as of the season; gentleness of disposition;—readiness to forgive; mercifulness.

Clement, (klém'ent) a. Mild in temper and disposition; compassionate; indulgent.

Clemently, (klém'ent-le) adv. With mildness of temper and disposition.

Clepsydra, (klép'se-drä) n. [G. klepsudra.] A time-piece used by the Greeks and Romans:—a contrivance for measuring time by the dropping of water from and into graduated vessels.

Clergy, (klér'je) n. [G. kléros, F. clergé.] Men ordained for the public service of God;—the body of ordained ministers as distinguished from the laity.

Clergyman, (klér'je-man) n. An ordained minister; one of the clergy.

Clerical, (klér'ik-al) a. Pertaining to the clergy;—pertaining to a clerk or copyist.

Clerk, (klärk) n. [A.-S. clerc.] A scribe; a man of letters; a scholar; a clergyman;—a lay officer who leads the responses in the Episcopal church service:—one who writes and keeps accounts:—the secretary at a public board or court.

Clerkly, (klärk'le) a. Scholar-like.

Clerkship, (klärk'ship) n. Condition, office, or business of a clerk.

Clever, (klév'ér) a. [A.-S. gleaw, skilful.] Talented; dexterous; skilful;—quick and ready in planning, or neat and handy in executing:—shrewd; witty.

Cleverly, (klév'ér-le) adv. Skilfully; fitly; dexterously.

Cleanness, (klév'er-nes) n. Quality of being clever.

Clew, (klüd) n. [A.-S. cleow.] A ball of thread; the thread used to guide a person in a labyrinth:—that which guides to the solution of any thing doubtful or intricate:—the corner of a sail.

Clew, (klüd) v. t. To draw up to the yard, as a sail;—to direct, as by a thread:—*imp. & pp. clewed; ppr. clewing.*

Click, (klik) v. i. To make a small, sharp noise, as by a gentle striking; to tick:—*imp. & pp. clicked; ppr. clicking.*

Click, (klik) n. A small sharp sound;—a small piece of iron falling into a notched wheel.

Client, (klí'ent) n. [L. cliens.] One who puts himself under the protection of a patron:—a dependant;—one who applies to a lawyer for advice. [*a client.*]

Clientship, (klí'ent-ship) n. The state or condition of client.

Cliff, (klif) n. [A.-S. clif.] A high, steep rock; a precipice. [*capituous.*]

Cliffy, (klife) a. Having cliffs; broken; craggy; pre-

Climacteric, (kle-mak'tér-ik) a. [G. klimaktéríkos.] Relating to a critical period of human life.

Climacteric, (kle-mak'tér-ik) n. A period in human life, in which some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution;—any critical period.



Cleat.

Climate, (klī'māt) *n.* [*G. klima*, a zone of the earth, from *klinēin*, to slope.] One of thirty regions or zones of the earth parallel to the equator;—condition of a place in relation to temperature, moisture, &c.

Climate, (klī-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a climate; limited by a climate.

Climate, (klī-mat'iz) *v. t.* To acclimate;—*v. i.* To become acclimated;—*imp. & pp.* climatized; *ppr.* climating.

Climateology, (klī-mat-ol'-o-jē) *n.* [*G. klima* and *logos*, discourse.] The science of climates, or a treatise on climates.

Climax, (klī'maks) *n.* [*G. klimax*, ladder.] Ascent; gradation;—a figure of speech in which a sentence progressively rises in importance, force, and dignity;—the highest point; the greatest degree; *acme*.

Climb, (klīm) *v. i. or t.* [*A.-S. climbān*.] To ascend by means of the hands and feet; to mount laboriously or slowly;—*imp. & pp.* climbed; *ppr.* climbing.

Clim, (klīm) *n.* A climate; a region.

Clinch, (klinsh) *v. t.* To make, or hold fast; to grasp; to gripe;—*imp. & pp.* clinched; *ppr.* clinching.

Clinch, (klinsh) *n.* Act of holding fast, or that which serves to hold fast;—a word used in a double meaning; a pun;—a kind of knot.

Clincher, (klinsh'er) *n.* One who, or that which, clinches;—a cramp of iron used to bind or fasten;—a smart and conclusive reply.

Cling, (klīng) *v. i.* [*A.-S. clīngan*.] To adhere closely; to hold fast;—to stick to, as a viscous substance;—*v. t.* To cause to adhere to;—*imp. & pp.* clung; *ppr.* clinging.

Clingy, (klīng'e) *a.* Apt to cling; adhering closely; adhesive. [*ness*]

Clinic, (klīn'ik) *n.* One confined to the bed by sick.

Clinical, (klīn'ik-al) *a.* [*G. klinikos*, from *klinē*, bed.] Pertaining to the sick-bed;—applied to the oral instruction given by medical or surgical professors to students by the bedside.

Clink, (klīngk) *v. t.* [*O. H. Ger. klīnkān*.] To make a sharp, ringing sound; to jingle;—*imp. & pp.* clinked; *ppr.* clinking.

Clink, (klīngk) *n.* A sharp, ringing sound made by the collision of small sonorous bodies.

Clinker, (klīngk'er) *n.* A vitrified brick;—scoriae or refuse of a furnace or volcano.

Clinkstone, (klīngk'stōn) *n.* [*Clink* and *stone*, from its sonorousness.] An igneous rock of felspathic composition.

Clinometer, (klīn-om'et-er) *n.* [*G. klinō*, to bend, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata. [*tory*]

Clío, (klīō) *n.* [*L.*] The muse that presides over his-

Clip, (klīp) *v. t.* [*A.-S. clyppan*.] To embrace; hence, to encompass;—to out off, as with a single stroke of scissors;—to outtail; to cut short;—*v. i.* To move swiftly;—*imp. & pp.* clipped; *ppr.* clipping.

Clip, (klīp) *n.* An embrace;—a cutting; a shearing;—product of a single shearing;—a stroke with the hand.

Clipper, (klīp'er) *n.* One who clips; especially coin;—a sharp built, and fast sailing vessel.

Clipping, (klīp'ing) *n.* Act of embracing;—act of cutting off;—that which is clipped off.

Clique, (klīk) *n.* [*F.*] A circle of persons; a coterie; an exclusive party.

Cloak, (klōk) *n.* [*L. cloca*, Gael. *cleac*.] A loose, outer garment;—a disguise or pretext.

Cloak, (klōk) *v. t.* To cover with a cloak; hence, to hide or conceal; to disguise;—*imp. & pp.* cloaked; *ppr.* cloaking.

Cloek, (klōk) *n.* [*A.-S. cluēge*, O. H. Ger. *clocca*, from *clōcōm*, to strike, beat.] An instrument for measuring time;—the vibrations of a pendulum which, by a series of wheels, communicate motion to the hands, that point out on a dial plate the divisions of time, as hours, minutes, &c.

Cloek-work, (klōk'wɜrk) *n.* The movements or machinery of a clock;—regularity of movement, or work of any kind.

Clod, (klōd) *n.* [*A.-S. clūd*.] A lump of earth, turf, or clay;—the ground; the earth;—the body of man;—a dull, stupid fellow.

Clod, (klōd) *v. t.* To collect into concretions; to clot;—*v. t.* To pelt with clods. [*gross*]

Cloddy, (klōd'e) *a.* Full of clods;—earthy; mean; Clod-hepper or Clodpoll, (klōd'hōp-er) *n.* A rude, rustic fellow; a bumpkin; a ploughman.

Clog, (klōg) *v. t.* [*Scott. clag*, W. *clag*, a sonorous mass.] To encumber or load;—to obstruct so as to hinder motion; to choke up;—to hinder; to embarrass;—*v. i.* To become loaded or encumbered;—to coalesce or adhere;—*imp. & pp.* clogged; *ppr.* clogging.

Clog, (klōg) *n.* Encumbrance; that which hinders motion;—a wooden shoe.

Cloggy, (klōg'e) *a.* Having power to clog; adhesive.

Cloister, (klōis'ter) *n.* [*L. claustrum*, from *claudere*, to shut.] A covered arcade;—a monastic establishment inhabited by monks and nuns.

Cloister, (klōis'ter) *v. t.* To confine in a cloister; to shut up in retirement from the world;—*imp. & pp.* cloistered; *ppr.* cloistering.

Cloistral, (klōis'tral) *a.* Pertaining to, or confined to, a cloister.

Cloistress, (klōis'tres) *n.* A nun.

Clonic, (klōn'ik) *a.* [*G. klōnos*.] Convulsive; irregular—the clonic spasm contracts and relaxes the muscles alternately, in quick succession.

Close, (klōz) *v. t.* To bring together the parts of; to stop; to shut;—to bring to an end; to conclude;—to inclose;—*v. i.* To come together; to unite or coalesce;—to end; to terminate;—*imp. & pp.* closed; *ppr.* closing.

Close, (klōz) *n.* Union of parts; junction;—conclusion; end;—a grapple in wrestling;—end of a strain of music; cadence.

Close, (klōz) *n.* An inclosed place; especially a small inclosed field or piece of land;—a narrow passage leading from a street; a blind alley; the confines of a cathedral.

Close, (klōz) *a.* [*L. claudere*, to shut.] Shut fast; tight;—pent up; confined; retired;—oppressive; without ventilation;—secretive; taciturn;—niggardly; penurious;—dense; compact;—adjoining; near;—intimate; familiar;—adhering to rule; strict;—accurate; precise;—doubtful.

Close, (klōz) *adv.* In a close manner or state.

Close-by, (klōz'bi) *adv.* Within short distance; very near. [*stingy*]

Close-fisted, (klōz'fat-ed) *a.* Covetous; niggardly; Close-hauled, (klōz'hauld) *a.* Kept as near as possible to the point from which the wind blows.

Closely, (klōz'le) *adv.* In a close manner.

Closeness, (klōz'nes) *n.* The state of being close.

Closer, (klōz'er) *n.* One who, or that which closes; a finisher.

Closet, (klōz'et) *n.* [*F.*] A small room for retirement or privacy;—a small apartment, in the side of a room, for utensils, &c.

Closet, (klōz'et) *v. t.* To shut up in a closet;—to take into a private room for consultation;—*imp. & pp.* closeted; *ppr.* closeting.

Closure, (klōz'ūr) *n.* [*L. clausura*, from *claudere*, to shut.] Act of shutting; a closing;—that which shuts or confines. [*character*]

Clot, (klōt) *n.* A concretion, especially of a soft, slimy Clot, (klōt) *v. t.* To concreate or coagulate;—to be formed into clots or clods;—*imp. & pp.* clotied; *ppr.* clotting.



Cloister.

Cloth, (klōth) *n.* [A.-S. *clādā*.] A stuff of a fibrous material formed by weaving;—a piece of such a fabric appropriated to some particular use;—a profession or the members of it, especially the clerical profession.

Clothe, (klōth) *v. t.* [A.-S. *clādhan*, D. *kleden*, Ger. *kleiden*.] To put garments upon;—to furnish with raiment;—to cover or invest, as with a garment;—*v. i.* To wear clothes;—*imp. & pp.* clothed or clad; *ppr.* clothing.

Clothes, (klōthz) *n.* Covering for the human body for decency or comfort;—covering of a bed; bed-clothes;—*pl. of cloth.*

Clothier, (klōth'yer) *n.* One who makes, sells, or fuls cloth;—an outfitter. (raiment.)

Clothing, (klōth'ing) *n.* Garments in general; dress; **Clotty**, (klōt'e) *a.* Full of clots, or small, coagulated masses.

Cloud, (kloud) *n.* [A.-S. *clūd*.] A collection of visible vapour suspended in the atmosphere;—a mass or volume of smoke, or flying dust;—a dark vein or spot, as in marble;—that which has a dark, lowering, or threatening aspect;—a great crowd or multitude;—a state of obscurity or impending trouble.

Cloud, (kloud) *v. t.* To overspread with clouds;—to render dark or obscure;—to sadden; to defame;—*v. i.* To grow cloudy or obscure;—*imp. & pp.* clouded; *ppr.* clouding. (touching the clouds.)

Cloud-capt, (kloud'kapt) *a.* Capped with clouds; **Cloud-compeller**, (kloud'kom-pel-er) *n.* He who collects clouds;—the name given by Homer to Jupiter.

Cloudily, (kloud'e-le) *adv.* With clouds; darkly; obscurely.

Cloudiness, (kloud'e-ness) *n.* The state of being cloudy.

Cloudless, (kloud'less) *a.* Being without a cloud; unclouded.

Cloudy, (kloud'e) *a.* Overcast or obscured with clouds;—misty; hazy; not discernible or intelligible;—gloomy; sullen;—marked with spots or veins, as marble. (between two hills;—a kind of sluice.)

Clough, (kluf) *n.* [A.-S. *cleofan*.] A narrow valley

Clout, (klout) *n.* [A.-S. *clūt*.] A piece of cloth, leather, &c., used for a patch; a rag;—a piece of old cloth used for scouring, &c.;—the centre of the butt at which archers shoot;—an iron plate on an axle-tree. [F. *clouet*.] A small nail;—a blow with the hand.

Clout, (klout) *v. t.* [A.-S. *clūtjan*.] To cover with cloth; to patch;—to join in a clumsy manner;—to guard with an iron plate;—to strike;—*imp. & pp.* clouted; *ppr.* clouting.

Clove, (klōv) *n.* [L. *clavus*, nail.] A pungent aromatic spice, the unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree.

Clove-bark, (klōv'bark) *n.* The bark of a large tree which grows in Brazil.

Clove-gillyflower, (klōv'jil-e-flōw'er) *n.* A species of pink bearing a beautiful flower;—called also *carnation pink* and *clove-pink*.

Clove-headed or **Cloven-footed**, (klōv'n-hōd'ft, klōv'n-fōt-ed) *a.* Having the foot or hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

Clove-pink, (klōv'pink) *n.* The carnation pink.

Clover, (klōv'er) *n.* [A.-S. *clæfer*.] A genus of plants called trifolium or trefoil.

Clown, (klown) *n.* [L. *colonus*.] A husbandman; a rustic;—an ill-bred man;—the fool or buffoon in a play, circus, &c.

Clown, (klown) *v. i.* To act as a buffoon; to play the fool. **Clownish**, (klown'ish) *a.* Coarse, like a clown; vulgar; rough; awkward; rude.

Clownishly, (klown'ish-le) *adv.* Rudely; awkwardly.

Clownishness, (klown'ish-ness) *n.* Manners of a clown; rusticity; incivility; awkwardness.

Clay, (klōy) *v. t.* [F. *clouer*, to nail.] To glut or satisfy; to satiate; to surfeit;—*imp. & pp.* clayed; *ppr.* claying.

Club, (klub) *n.* [O. H. Ger. *chlofen*, to knock.] A heavy staff or piece of wood, to be wielded with the hand;—one of the four suits of cards, having a figure resembling the clover-leaf. [A.-S. *cleofan*, to split.] An association for social converse, or for the promotion of some common object;—the share of expense in such an association.

Club, (klub) *v. i.* To combine for the promotion of some common object;—to pay a proportion of a common expense;—*v. t.* To raise by a proportional assessment;—*imp. & pp.* clubbed; *ppr.* clubbing.

Clubbish, (klub'ish) *a.* Disposed to associate.

Club-footed, (klub'fōt-ed) *a.* Having deformed or crooked feet.

Club-house, (klub'house) *n.* A house occupied by the members of a club.

Club-law, (klub'law) *n.* Government by violence; the use of force in place of law.

Cluck, (kluk) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cluccan*.] To make the noise of a brooding hen;—*v. t.* To call as a hen does her chickens;—*imp. & pp.* clucked; *ppr.* clucking.

Clue, (klū) *n.* A ball of thread;—a ball, used to guide a person in a labyrinth;—any thing serving to guide or direct;—the lower corner of a sail.

Clump, (klump) *n.* [Isel. *klumpr*, Ger. *klumpfen*.] A shapeless mass of wood or other substance;—a cluster of trees or shrubs.

Clumailly, (klum'ze-le) *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly.

Clumsiness, (klum'ze-ness) *n.* Quality of being clumsy.

Clumsy, (klum'ze) *a.* [From *clump*.] Short and thick; heavy;—ill-made; badly constructed;—awkward; ungainly.

Clunch, (klunsh) *n.* A species of indurated clay, found in coal mines next to the coal.

Cluster, (klus'er) *n.* [A.-S. *clustor*.] A bunch; a number of things growing together, as grapes;—a number of things tied together; a knot;—a collection of individuals or things; a body; a crowd.

Cluster, (klus'er) *v. i.* To grow in clusters; to gather or unite in a bunch or mass;—*v. t.* To collect into a bunch or close body;—*imp. & pp.* clustered; *ppr.* clustering. (of clusters.)

Clustery, (klus'ter-e) *a.* Growing in clusters;—sull **Clutch**, (kluch) *v. t.* [O. H. Ger. *chluppa*, claw.] To seize, clasp, or gripe with the hand;—to close tightly; to grasp;—*imp. & pp.* clutched; *ppr.* clutching.

Clutch, (kluch) *n.* A gripe; grasp;—a projecting piece of machinery for connecting shafts, so as to be readily disengaged;—the cross-head of a piston-rod;—*pl.* the talons of a rapacious animal;—the hands, as instruments of cruelty or greed.

Clutter, (klut'er) *n.* [W. *cluder*, heap.] A confused collection; confusion; disorder; fuss;—Scott. *skutter*.

Clutch.

Clutter, (klut'er) *v. t.* To crowd together in disorder; to fill with things in confusion;—*v. i.* To make disorderly noise;—*imp. & pp.* cluttered; *ppr.* cluttering.

Clyster, (kli'ster) *n.* [G. *kluster*, from *kluzin*, to wash out.] A liquid substance injected into the lower intestines by means of a syringe to produce an alvine discharge or convey aliment. (con.)

Co, (kō) *n.* An abbreviation of company, or of the prefix **Coach**, (kōch) *n.* A large, close, four-wheeled carriage, for purposes of state, for pleasure, and for travelling.

Coach, (kōch) *v. t.* To convey in a coach;—to prepare a student for examination trials.

Coach-box, (kōch'boks) *n.* Seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Coach-hire, (kōch'hir) *n.* Money for the use of a coach.

Coachman, (kōch'man) *n.* The person who drives a coach.

Coaction, (kō-ak'shun) *n.* [L. *con*, and *agere*, to drive.]



Force; compulsion either in restraining or impelling; united force.

Coadjutant, (kô-adj'joo-tant) *a.* Mutually assisting or operating.

Coadjutor, (kô-adj'joo'tor) *n.* An assistant; an associate;—one who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another.

Coadjutrix, (kô-adj'joo'triks) *n.* A female assistant.

Coagent, (kô-âj'ent) *n.* An assistant or associate; co-worker.

Coagulable, (kô-ag'û-la-bl) *a.* Capable of being concretioned or coagulated.

Coagulate, (kô-ag'û-lât) *v. t.* [*L. coagulare.*] To change into a curd-like state—said of liquids;—concrete; congeal;—*v. i.* To undergo coagulation;—*imp. & pp. coagulated*; *ppr. coagulating.*

Coagulation, (kô-ag'û-lâ'shun) *n.* Act of curdling;—the mass of matter concretioned.

Coagulator, (kô-ag'û-lât-er) *n.* That which causes coagulation.

Coaking, (kôk'ing) *n.* Uniting pieces of wood together in the centre by means of tabular projections.

Coal, (kôl) *n.* [*A.-S. col, L. calere, to be hot.*] A black, solid, combustible substance, consisting mainly of carbon, found embedded in the earth, and used for fuel;—wood charred is called charcoal.

Coal, (kôl) *v. t.* To burn to coal; to char;—to supply with coal;—*v. i.* To take in coal—said of steam-vessels;—*imp. & pp. coaled*; *ppr. coaling.*

Coal-black, (kôl'blak) *a.* Black as coal; very dark.

Coalesce, (kô-a-lê's) *v. i.* [*L. coalescere.*] To grow together; to unite into one body or mass;—to unite in society;—*imp. & pp. coalesced*; *ppr. coalescing.*

Coalescence, (kô-a-lê's-ens) *n.* Act of growing or uniting together; union; concretion.

Coalescent, (kô-a-lê's-ent) *a.* Growing together; unit-coal-field, (kôl'fêld) *n.* A district where coal abounds.

Coal-formation, (kôl-form-â'shun) *n.* [*A.-S. col and L. formare, to form.*] The group of strata in which coal is found.

Coal-gas, (kôl'gas) *n.* Carburetted hydrogen gas produced from coal, now extensively used for illuminating.

Coal-heaver or **Coal-whipper**, (kôl'hêv-er) *n.* One who discharges coal from ships.

Coalition, (kô-a-liâ'shun) *n.* [*L. coalitio.*] Union in a body or mass;—combination of persons, parties, or states; league; combination.

Coal-measures, (kôl'mêsh-ûrs) *n. pl.* Strata of coal with the adjacent rocks.

Coal-mine or **Coal-pit**, (kôl'mîn) *n.* A pit where coal is dug.

Coal-scuttle, (kôl'skut-l) *n.* A parlour utensil for holding coal.

Coal-tar, (kôl'târ) *n.* A thick viscid substance obtained by the distillation of bituminous coal.

Coaly, (kôl'o) *a.* Like coal; abounding in coal.

Coarse, (kôrs) *a.* Thick; gross;—large in bulk, or composed of large parts;—not refined or nice;—of inferior material or workmanship; rough; vulgar; indelicate.

Coarsely, (kôrs'le) *adv.* Rudely; roughly; meanly.

Coarseness, (kôrs'nes) *n.* Largeness or thickness, as of fabric; rudeness, as of speech; gruffness, as of manner.

Coast, (kôst) *n.* [*L. costa, rib, side.*] The border of a country;—margin of the land next to the sea; sea-shore;—the country near the shore.

Coast, (kôst) *v. i.* To sail along or near to the shore;—to sail between ports in the same country;—*imp. & pp. coasted*; *ppr. coasting.*

Coaster, (kôst'er) *n.* A person or vessel that sails along a coast trading from port to port.

Coastwise, (kôst'wîz) *adv.* By way of or along the coast.

Coat, (kôt) *n.* [*It. cotta, F. botte.*] An upper garment

of cloth worn by men;—an under garment for females;—a dress for young children;—dress which designates the office or status of a man;—the fur or skin of a beast;—a membrane covering an animal substance; a tegument;—a layer spread over another, as paint;—the ground on which armorial emblems are portrayed.

Coat, (kôt) *v. t.* To cover with a coat; to overspread;—*imp. & pp. coated*; *ppr. coating.*

Coatee, (kôt-ê) *n.* A coat with short flaps.

Coating, (kôting) *n.* Any substance employed as a cover or protection;—cloth for coats.

Coat-of-mail, (kôt'of-mâil) *n.* Body armour, in the form of a shirt, composed of iron or steel rings or plates closely linked.

Coax, (kôks) *v. t.* [*O. Eng. cokes, W. coaru.*] To win or gain over by flattery; to persuade by gentle insinuating speech and manner;—*imp. & pp. coaxed*; *ppr. coaxing.*

Coaxing, (kôks'ing) *n.* Flattering; wheedling.

Cob, (kob) *n.* [*A.-S. cop, W. coe.*] The top or head; that which is large, round, &c.;—a lump or piece, as of coal or stone;—a spider;—a short-legged and stout horse;—the spike on which the grains of maize grow.

Cobalt, (kô'bawlt) *n.* [*M. H. Ger. kobolt.*] A metal of a reddish-gray colour, brittle and difficult of fusion. Its oxides are used in the manufacture of glass to produce the blue varieties called *smalt*.

Cobaltic, (kô-bawlt'ik) *a.* Pertaining to cobalt.

Cobaltine, (kô-balt'in) *n.* A crystallized mineral of a yellowish colour, composed of the arseniate and sulphure of cobalt.

Cobble, (kob'l) *v. t.* [*L. copulare, to join.*] To make or mend coarsely, as shoes;—to make or do bunglingly;—*imp. & pp. cobbled*; *ppr. cobbling.*

Cobbler, (kob'l'er) *n.* A mender of shoes;—a clumsy workman.

Coble, (kob'l) *n.* [*Ger. kobel, coop, tub.*] A small open boat; a fishing boat.

Cobra-de-capello, (kob'ra-dê-ka-pêl'o) *a.* [*Pg. serpent of the hood.*] The hooded snake, a highly venomous reptile inhabiting the East Indies.

Cobweb, (kob'web) *n.* [*From cob and web.*] A spider's web or net;—any snare or device.

Cobweb, (kob'web) *a.* Thin; filmy.

Cochineal, (kôch'e-nêl) *n.* [*L. coccum.*] A dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of insects, native in Mexico, and found on several species of cactus.

Cochleated, (kôch'le-â-ted) *a.* [*L. cochlea, snail.*] Having the form of a snail-shell; spiral; turbinated.

Cock, (kok) *n.* [*A.-S. coc, F. coq.*] The male of birds, particularly of domestic fowls;—a vane in the shape of a cock; a weathercock;—an instrument to let out liquor from a cask, &c.; a spout;—act of turning or of setting up;—the lock of a fire-arm;—style or gnomon of a dial;—a small conical pile of hay;—a small boat.

Cock, (kok) *v. t.* To set up; to erect; to turn upwards;—to pile up hay in the field;—to set the hammer of a gun ready to strike;—*imp. & pp. cocked*; *ppr. cocking.*

Cockade, (kok-bâd) *n.* [*F. cocarde, from coq, cock.*] A knot of ribbons; a rosette—worn as a badge or symbol;—a leathern rosette on the hat of footmen, &c.



Coat-of-mail



Cobra-de-capello



Cochineal

Cockatoo, (kòk'a-tòò) n. [Malay, *kaka tūa*.] A bird

of the parrot kind, having the head ornamented with a tuft of feathers or crest, which can be raised or depressed at pleasure.

Cockatrice, (kòk'a-tris) n. [F. *cocatrice*.] The basilisk; a serpent, imagined to be produced from a cock's egg.

Cock-boat, (kòk'bòt) n. A small boat belonging to a ship.

Cock-shafer, (kòk'chäf-er) n. An insect called also may-bug or dor-bottle.

Cock-crow or Cock-crowing, (kòk'rò) n. The time at which cocks crow; early morning.

Cocker, (kòk'er) v. t. [W. *cocru*.] To fondle; to indulge; to pamper:—imp. & pp. cockered; ppr. cockering.

Cocker, (kòk'er) n. A dog of the spaniel kind, used for starting game.

Cockeral, (kòk'er-el) n. A young cock.

Cocket, (kòk'et) n. A custom-house certificate.

Cock-fight, (kòk'fit) n. A match or contest of game-cocks.

Cock-horse, (kòk'hòrs) n. A child's rocking-horse.

Cockle, (kòk'l) n. [A.-S. *coccel*.] A plant or weed that grows among corn; the corn-rose. [G. *koghe*, a musclic.] A bivalve shell-fish having a corrugated shell.

[To take the form of wrinkles or ridges.]
Cockle, (kòk'l) v. t. To contract into wrinkles;—v. i. Cockle-shell, (kòk'l-shel) n. The shell or covering of a cockle.

Cock-loft, (kòk'loft) n. The top-loft; the uppermost room.

Cock-mach, (kòk'mach) n. A match of cocks; a cock-fight.

Cockney, (kòk'nè) n. [O. Eng. *cokenay* or *cockney*.] An effeminate person;—a resident of the city of London.

Cockneyism, (kòk'nè-izm) n. The manners or dialect of a cockney.

Cock-pit, (kòk'pit) n. An area where game-cocks fight;—a room under the lower gun deck, in which the wounded are dressed.

Cockroach, (kòk'ròch) n. An insect of several species, having a long, flattish body, with large, thin wing-cases. It is very troublesome, infesting houses and ships.

Cockscumb, (kòk'skòm) n. The caruncle or comb of a cock;—a plant of different genera:—a top or vain fellow.

Cockswain, (kòk'swän) n. The man who steers or pulls the after oar of a ship's boat, and has charge of the boat and its crew.

Cocoa, (kò'kò) n. [It. *cocoa*.] A palm-tree producing the cocoa-nut. It grows in nearly all tropical countries, attaining a height of sixty or eighty feet;—a beverage made from the crushed kernels of the cocoa tree.

Cocoon, (kò-kòon) n. [F. *cocon*, shell of eggs and insects, from *L. concha*, musclic-shell.] An oblong case in which the silk-worm lies in its chrysalis state;—the case constructed by any insect to contain its larva.

Cocotte, (kò'kòt) a. [L. *cocctis*, from *coquere*, to cook.] Made by baking, or exposing to heat, as a brick.

Cocstien, (kòk'shun) n. [L. *cocctio*.] Act of boiling.



Cockatoo.



Cockroaches



Cocoa-tree.

Cod, (kòd) n. [A.-S. *codd*, small bag.] Any husk or envelope containing seeds; a pod;—the scrotum.

Cod, (kòd) n. [Ger. *gude*.] A species of fish, of the genus *Gadus*, inhabiting the northern seas, and especially the Banks of Newfoundland.

Coddle, (kòd'l) v. t. [L. *coquere*, to cook.] To parboil; to keep warm;—to nurse; to fondle:—imp. & pp. coddled; ppr. coddling.

Code, (kòd) n. [L. *codex*.] An orderly collection, system, or digest of laws.

Codcine, (kò'dè-in) n. Hydrochlorate of morphine.

Codex, (kòd'eksa) n. A collection or compilation of manuscripts.

Codicil, (kòd'e-sil) n. [L. *codicillus*, diminutive of *codex*.] A supplement to a will.

Codification, (kòd-e-fè-kä'shun) n. Act or process of reducing laws to a code or system.

Codify, (kòd'e-fì) v. t. [L. *codex*; code, and *facere*, to make.] To reduce to a code or digest, as laws:—imp. & pp. codified; ppr. codifying.

Codling, (kòd'ling) n. An immature apple; a cooking apple;—the young of the cod-fish.

Cod-liver Oil, (kòd'liv-er-oil) n. Oil obtained from the liver of the common cod. Employed in rheumatism, scrofula, and consumption.

Co-efficiency, (kò-ef-fish-e-n-sè) n. Co-operation; joint efficiency.

[union to the same end.]
Co-efficient, (kò-ef-fish-e-ent) a. Co-operating; acting in Co-efficient, (kò-ef-fish-e-ent) n. That which unites in action with something else to produce the same effect.

Coelac, (sè'le-ak) a. [G. *kôitia*, the belly.] Pertaining to the belly, or to the intestinal canal.

Coemption, (kò-em'shun) n. [L. *coemptio*, from *con*, and *emere*, to buy.] Act of purchasing the whole quantity of any commodity.

Co-equal, (kò-è'kwäl) a. Equal with another person or thing; of the same rank or power.

Co-equal, (kò-è'kwäl) n. One who is equal to another.

Co-equality, (kò-è'kwäl-e-tè) n. State of being co-equal; equality in rank, dignity, authority, or power.

Coerce, (kò-ers) v. t. [L. *coercere*, from *con* and *avere*, to shut up.] To restrain by force; to constrain; to repress:—imp. & pp. coerced; ppr. coercing.

Coercible, (kò-er'se-bl) a. Capable of being, or deserving to be, coerced.

Coercion, (kò-er'shun) n. Compulsory force; restraint;—legal or authoritative power.

Coercive, (kò-er'siv) a. Compelling or having power to compel; compulsory.

Co-essential, (kò-es-sen'she-al) a. Partaking of the same essence.

Coetaneous, (kò-è-tä-ne-us) a. [L. *coetaneus*, from *con* and *ætas*, age.] Of the same age; beginning to exist at the same time.

Co-eternal, (kò-è-ter'näl) a. Equally eternal with another.

Co-eternity, (kò-è-ter'ne-tè) n. Equal eternity with another.

Coeval, (kò-è'väl) a. [L. *con* and *ævum*, age.] Of the same age; of equal age;—beginning at the same time; contemporary.

Coeval, (kò-è'väl) n. One of the same age;—a contemporary.

Co-executor, (kò-egz-ek't-ter) n. A joint executor of a will.

Co-executrix, (kò-egz-ek't-riks) n. A joint executrix.

Co-exist, (kò-egz-ist') v. i. To exist at the same time:—imp. & pp. co-existed; ppr. co-existing.

Co-existence, (kò-egz-ist'ens) n. Existence at the same time with another.

[time with another.]
Co-existent, (kò-egz-ist'ent) a. Existing at the same time with another.

Co-extend, (kò-eksa-tend') v. t. To extend through the same time or space with another:—imp. & pp. co-extended; ppr. co-extending.



Cod.

Co-extension, (kō-eks-ten'shun) *n.* Equal extension.
Co-extensive, (kō-eks-ten'siv) *a.* Equally extensive; having equal extent.

Coffee, (koffē) *n.* [*A. qahwah* or *qahveh*, *F. café*.]

The berries of a tree growing in Arabia, Persia, and the warm climates of Asia and America. Each berry contains two kernels of coffee;—a drink made from the roasted berry of the coffee-tree by decoction.

Coffee-house, (koffē-hous) *n.* A house where coffee and other refreshments are supplied;—an inn.

Coffee-mill, (koffē-mill) *n.* A small mill for grinding coffee.

Coffee-pot, (koffē-pot) *n.* A covered pot in which coffee is boiled, or brought upon the table.

Coffee-room, (koffē-room) *n.* The public room in an inn; a public reading-room.

Coffer, (koffēr) *n.* [*L. cophinus*, *G. kophinos*, basket.] A chest; especially one for money;—a sunken panel.

Coffer, (koffēr) *v. t.* To place in a coffer;—to inclose:—*imp. & pp. coffered*; *ppr. coffering*.

Coffer-dam, (koffēr-dam) *n.* A wooden inclosure sunk in the bed of a river, &c., made water tight, and then pumped dry, to lay the foundation of a pier, &c.

Coffin, (koffin) *n.* [*L. cophinus*.] The case in which a dead human body is inclosed for burial;—a hollow part;—a wooden frame inclosing the stone on which forms are imposed.

Coffin, (koffin) *v. t.* To put into or inclose in a coffin;—to confine:—*imp. & pp. coffined*; *ppr. coffining*.

Cog, (kog) *v. t.* To wheedle; to deceive;—to thrust in by deception;—*v. t.* To deceive; to cheat; to wheedle:—*imp. & pp. coggied*; *ppr. coggie*.

Cog, (kog) *n.* [*W. cog*.] A tooth or projection on a wheel by which it receives or imparts motion.

Cog, (kog) *v. t.* To fix a cog upon; to furnish with cogs.

Cog, (kog) *n.* [*Gael. coggan*.] A wooden bowl or dish; a drinking cup. [*W. cwech*.] A boat; a fishing-boat.

Cogeneity, (kō'jen-se) *n.* Power of constraining or impelling; urgency; force.

Cogent, (kō'jent) *a.* [*L. cogere*, to force.] Having great force;—pressing on the mind; forcible; urgent.

Cogently, (kō'jent-le) *adv.* With urgent force; forcibly.

Cogitate, (kō'it-āt) *v. i.* [*L. cogitare*, to think.] To engage in continuous thought; to reflect:—*imp. & pp. cogitated*; *ppr. cogitating*.

Cogitation, (kō'it-ā'shun) *n.* Act of thinking; meditation; contemplation.

Cogitative, (kō'it-ā-tiv) *a.* Possessing or pertaining to the power of thinking;—given to thought; contemplative.

Cognac, (kōn'yak) *n.* French brandy of the best quality, so called from the town.

Cognate, (kōgnāt) *a.* [*L. con* and *nasci*, to be born.] Allied by blood or birth;—kindred in origin, formation, &c.

Cognate, (kōgnāt) *n.* A relative by birth;—any thing of the same kind, nature, or effect.

Cognition, (kōg-nā'shun) *n.* Relation by descent; kindred;—participation of the same nature.

Cognition, (kōg-niā'un) *n.* [*L. cognitio*.] Knowledge; complete understanding or conviction;—an object known.

Cognizable, (kōg-niz-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being known or apprehended;—fitted to be a subject of judicial investigation.

Cognizance, (kōg-niz-ans) *n.* Knowledge; perception; observation;—judicial knowledge or jurisdiction;—acknowledgment;—a badge worn by a retainer or dependent.

Cognizant, (kōg-niz-ant) *a.* Having cognizance or



Coffee-plant.

Cognize, (kōg'niz) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *noscere*, to know.] To recognize; to perceive; to have a knowledge of.

Cognomen, (kōg-nō'men) *n.* [*L. con* and *nomen*, name.] A surname.

Cognominal, (kōg-nō'min-al) *a.* Pertaining to a surname.
Cognosce, (kōg'nos) *v. t.* To inquire into, as the character of a person, or the circumstances of a case, in order to a judicial decision.

Cognoscible, (kōg-nos'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being known;—liable to judicial investigation.

Coguar, (kōg'war) *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of America.

Cog-wheel, (kōg'hwēl) *n.* A wheel with cogs or teeth.

Cohabit, (kō-hab'it) *v. i.* [*L. con* and *habitare*, to dwell.]

To dwell with; to reside in the same place or country;—to live together as husband and wife:—*imp. & pp. cohabited*; *ppr. cohabiting*.

Cohabitation, (kō-hab-e-tā'shun) *n.* A dwelling together;—the state of living together as man and wife.

Co-heir, (kō-ār) *n.* A joint-heir.

Co-heiress, (kō-ār-es) *n.* A joint-heiress.

Cohere, (kō-hēr) *v. i.* [*L. con* and *hærere*, to stick.] To stick together;—to be connected; to follow regularly in the natural order:—*imp. & pp. cohered*; *ppr. cohering*.

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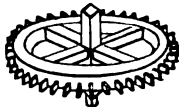
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Cog-wheel.

Coincident, (kō-in'se-dent) *a.* Falling on the same point;—meeting as lines;—consistent with, or agreeable to; corresponding.

Coiner, (koin'gr) *n.* One who makes coin;—a counterfeiter; a maker of base money;—an inventor.

Coition, (kō-ih'un) *n.* [*L. coire*, to come together.] Sexual intercourse; copulation.

Coir, (kwir) *n.* Cordage or rope made from the fibres of the cocoa-nut.

Cojoin, (kō-join) *v. t.* [*L. conjungo*, to unite.] To join together in the same office or duty.

Coke, (kōk) *n.* [*L. Ger. koke*.] Mineral coal charred, or deprived by fire of extraneous or volatile matter.

Coke, (kōk) *v. t.* To convert into coke.

Colander, (kol'an-dgr) *n.* [*L. colum*, a strainer.] A sieve; a vessel with a bottom perforated with little holes for straining liquors.



Colchicum, (kol'che-kum) *n.* The meadow saffron; a medicinal plant.

Cold, (kōld) *a.* [*A.-S. ceald*, *L. gelu*, cold.] Destitute of, or deficient in warmth, physical, moral, or intellectual; chill; indifferent; reserved; chaste.

Cold, (kōld) *n.* Absence of warmth;—the sensation produced by the escape of heat; chilliness;—a catarrh. **Cold-blooded**, (kōld'blud-ed) *a.* Having cold blood;—without sensibility or feeling; hard-hearted.

Cold-chisel, (kōld chis-el) *n.* A chisel of peculiar strength and hardness for cutting cold metal.

Coldly, (kōld'le) *adv.* In a cold manner; without warmth; indifferently.

Coldness, (kōld'nes) *n.* State of being cold, in a physical or a moral sense; frigidity; unconcern.

Cole, (kōl) *n.* [*L. colia*, *G. kaulis*, stalk.] A name for plants of the cabbage family.

Colopterus, (kōl-e-op'ter-us) *a.* [*G. koleopteros*.] Having wings covered with a case or sheath, as beetles.

Cole-wort, (kōl'wurt) *n.* A cabbage cut young, or before the head becomes firm.

Colie, (kōlik) *n.* [*G. kōlikē* (sc. *diathesis*, state).] An acute pain in the abdomen or bowels, of various kinds.

Coliseum, (kōl-e-sē-um) *n.* [*L. colosseus*.] The amphitheatre of Vespasian at Rome, the largest in the world.

Collaborator, (kol-lab'ō-rāt-er) *n.* [*L. con* and *laborare*, to labour.] An associate in labour, especially literary or scientific; an assistant.

Collaps, (kol-laps) *v. i.* [*L. con* and *labi*, to fall.] To fall together suddenly, as the sides of a hollow vessel;—to shrink up; to become prostrate;—*imp. & pp.* collapsed; *ppr.* collapsing.

Collaps, (kol-laps) *a.* A falling together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel;—a sudden failing of the vital powers; prostration;—a sudden failure, as of a project, &c.

Collapsing, (kol-lap'shun) *n.* A state of falling together.

Collar, (kol'ler) *n.* [*L. collum*, neck.] Something worn round the neck;—a chain worn by high officers of state, and by the knights of several orders;—a ring or encircled;—a ring-like part of a machine used for holding something in its place.

Collar, (kol'ler) *v. t.* To seize by the collar;—to put a collar on;—*imp. & pp.* collared; *ppr.* collaring.

Collar-bone, (kol'ler-bōn) *n.* The clavicle; a bone shaped like the mark ~, joined to the breast-bone, and the shoulder-blade.

Collate, (kol-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. conferre*, *collatum*.] To compare critically;—to gather and place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding;—to present and institute in a benefice;—to bestow or confer;—*imp. & pp.* collated; *ppr.* collating.

Collateral, (kol-lāt'er-al) *a.* [*L. con* and *latens*, side.] On the side of; subalternately connected; indirect;—descending from the same stock or ancestor, but not in a direct line, as *lineal*.

Collateral, (kol-lāt'er-al) *n.* A kinsman or relation.

Collaterally, (kol-lāt'er-al-le) *adv.* Side by side;—indirectly;—not lineally.

Collation, (kol-lā'shun) *n.* Act of bringing together and comparing;—act of conferring;—presentation to a benefice;—a repast or lunch.

Collator, (kol-lāt'er) *n.* One who collates or compares manuscripts or books;—one who presents to a benefice.

Colleague, (kol'lēg) *n.* [*L. collega*, from *con* and *legere*, to gather.] An associate or partner; one who is joined to another in duty, office, or commission.

Colleague, (kol'lēg) *v. t. or i.* To unite with in the same office.

Collegueship, (kol'lēg-ship) *n.* Partnership in office.

Collect, (kol-lakt) *v. t.* [*L. colligere*, *collectum*.] To gather into one body or place; to assemble;—to take up, as money debts or contributions;—to put together, as results of observation, &c.; to deduce;—*v. i.* To be assembled; to accumulate;—to infer;—*imp. & pp.* collected; *ppr.* collecting.

Collect, (kol'lakt) *n.* A short comprehensive prayer.

Collectaneous, (kol-lek-tā'ne-us) *a.* Gathered; collected; brought together.

Collected, (kol-lekt'ed) *a.* Not disconcerted; self-possessed; cool; composed.

Collectedness, (kol-lekt'ed-nes) *n.* A cool or self-possessed state of mind.

Collection, (kol-lek'shun) *n.* Act of collecting or gathering;—that which is gathered;—a contribution or sum gathered for a religious or charitable object;—compilation; selection.

Collective, (kol-lekt'iv) *a.* Formed by gathering; gathered into a mass, sum, or body;—deducing consequences;—expressing a collection or aggregate.

Collectively, (kol-lekt'iv-le) *adv.* In a mass or body; unitedly.

Collector, (kol-lekt'er) *n.* One who collects or gathers;—an officer appointed to receive customs, duties, taxes, or toll.

Collectorship, (kol-lekt'er-ship) *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a collector of customs or taxes.

College, (kol'ej) *n.* [*L. collegium*, from *colligere*, to collect.] A collection or assemblage in general;—a political or ecclesiastical assembly, as of electors or cardinals;—a body of scientific or professional men, as of physicians, heralds, &c.;—an institution for teaching literature and science;—the building in which such instruction is given.

Collegian, (kol-lē'je-an) *n.* A member of a college; a student.

Collegiate, (kol-lē'je-āt) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, a college.

Collar, (kol'let) *n.* [*L. collum*, neck.] The part of a ring in which the stone is set.

Collide, (kol-lid') *v. i.* [*L. con* and *laedere*, to strike.] To strike or dash together.

Collie, (kol'le) *n.* [*Gael. culie*.] A shepherd's dog.

Collier, (kol'yer) *n.* [*From coal*.] A digger of coal;—a coal merchant;—a vessel employed in the coal trade.

Colliery, (kol'yer-ē) *n.* Place where coal is dug;—the place where coal is worked.

Colligate, (kol'lē-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. colligare*, to bind.] To tie, bind, or fasten together.

Collimation, (kol-lē-mā'shun) *n.* [*L. con* and *limes*, limit.] Act of aiming at a mark or fixed object.

Collingual, (kol-ling'gwāl) *a.* [*From con* and *lingual*.] Having, or pertaining to, the same language.

Colligefaction, (kol-lē-wo-fak'shun) *n.* [*L. con* and *liquere*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make.] A melting together or reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

Collision, (kol-lizh'un) *n.* [*L. collisio*.] Act of striking together; a striking together, as of hard bodies;—a state of opposition; conflict; encounter.

Collocate, (kol'lō-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *locare*, to place.] To set or place; to station; to arrange;—*imp. & pp.* collocated; *ppr.* collocating.

Collocation, (kol-lô-kâ'shun) *n.* The act of placing; disposition.

Colloidion, (kol-lô-de-on) *n.* [G. *kolla*, glue.] A solution of gun-cotton in ether, used in surgery and photography.

Collop, (kol'up) *n.* [G. *kolaphos*.] A small slice of Colloquial, (kol-lô-kwe-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, common conversation.

Colloquialism, (kol-lô-kwe-al-izm) *n.* A colloquial form of expression.

Colloquially, (kol-lô-kwe-al-le) *adv.* By mutual conversation.

Colloquist, (kol-lô-kwist) *n.* A speaker in a dialogue.

Colloquy, (kol-lô-kwê) *n.* [L. *con* and *loqui*, to speak.] The mutual discourse of two or more; conference; dialogue.

Collude, (kol-lûd') *v. i.* [L. *con* and *ludere*, to play.] To conspire in a fraud; to act in concert:—*imp. & pp.* colluded; *ppr.* colluding.

Collusion, (kol-lû-zhun) *n.* Secret agreement and co-operation for a fraudulent purpose; deceit; fraud.

Collusive, (kol-lû-siv) *a.* Fraudulently concerted.

Collusively, (kol-lû-siv-le) *adv.* By collusion; by secret compact.

Colossary, (kol-lô-sor-e) *a.* Carrying on fraud in concert.

Colly, (kol'e) *n.* [From *coal*.] The black grime or soot of coal or burnt wood.

Colocynthis, (kol'ô-sinthis) *n.* [L. *colocynthis*.] The colocynthida, or bitter apple of the shops; a strong cathartic.

Cologne, (kô-lôn') *n.* A liquid, composed of alcohol and aromatic oils, used in the toilet.

Colon, (kô-lôn) *n.* [G. *kôlon*.] The largest of the large intestines;—a point [;] marking a pause greater than a semicolon, and less than a period.

Colonel, (kur'nel) *n.* [F.] The chief officer of a regiment.

Colonelcy, (kur'nel-se) *n.* Office, rank, or commission.

Colonial, (kô-lô-ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to a colony.

Colonist, (kol'on-ist) *n.* An inhabitant of a colony.

Colonization, (kol-on-e-zâ'shun) *n.* The act of colonizing, or the state of being colonized.

Colonize, (kol'on-iz) *v. t.* To plant or establish a colony in;—to people a new or remote territory subject to the parent state;—*v. i.* To remove and settle in a distant country:—*imp. & pp.* colonized; *ppr.* colonizing.

Colonnade, (kol-on-âd') *n.* [L. *columna*.] A range of columns placed at regular intervals.

Colony, (kol'ô-ne) *n.* [L. *colonia*, from *colonus*, farmer.] A body of people emigrating to a remote territory to cultivate and inhabit it;—the country thus occupied.

Colophon, (kol'ô-fôn) *n.* [G. *kolophon*, summit, top.] An inscription on the last page of a book, containing the place or year of publication, printer's name, &c.

Colophony, (kol'ô-fôn-e) *n.* [G. *kolophônia*.] The dark-coloured resin obtained by the distillation of turpentine.

Colossal, (kô-lô-sal) *a.* Of enormous size; on a large Colossus, (kol'ô-sus) *n.* [G. *kolossos*.] A gigantic statue; especially that at Rhodes,

which stood at the entrance of the harbour.

Colour, (kul'er) *n.* [L.] An inherent property in light, which gives to external objects different hues or shades when seen by the human eye;—any hue or tint as distinguished from white;—that which is used to give colour; paint;—false show; disguise;—a flag or standard.

Colour, (kul'er) *v. t.* To change the hue or tint of; to give colour to; to dye; to paint;—to give a spec-

cious appearance to; to excuse;—*r. i.* To turn red; to blush:—*imp. & pp.* coloured; *ppr.* colouring.

Colourable, (kul'er-a-bl) *a.* Designed to cover or conceal; specious; plausible.

Colourably, (kul'er-a-ble) *adv.* With a fair external appearance; speciously; plausibly.

Colouration, (kul'er-a'shun) *n.* Act or practice of colouring, or state of being coloured.

Colour-blindness, (kul'er-blind-nes) *n.* An imperfect sensation or appreciation of colours.

Coloured, (kul'erd) *a.* Having colour;—having a specious or plausible appearance.

Colouring, (kul'er-ing) *n.* The act or art of giving colour to;—manner of laying on colours, as in painting;—a specious appearance or representation.

Colourist, (kul'er-ist) *n.* A painter who excels in giving colour to his designs.

Colourless, (kul'er-less) *a.* Destitute of colour.

Colour-sergeant, (kul'er-ser-jent) *n.* A non-commissioned officer, who is the colour-bearer of a regiment.

Colportage, (kol'pôr-taj) *n.* Distribution of books, tracts, &c., by colporteurs.

Colporteur, (kol'pôr-ter) *n.* [F. *colporteur*, from *colporter*, to carry on one's neck.] One who carries religious tracts and books for sale.

Colt, (kôlt) *n.* [A.-S. from *cellan*, to swell.] The young of the horse kind;—a young foolish fellow.

Colter or Coulter, (kôl'ter) *n.* [A.-S. *cutter*, from L. *cutter*.] The sharp fore iron of a plough for cutting the sod or earth.

Coltiah, (kôl'tiah) *a.* Like a colt; wanton; frisky; gay.

Colt's-foot, (kôlt's'fôot) *n.* A plant whose leaves were once much employed in medicine.

Coluber, (kol'ô-ber) *n.* [L.] A genus of serpents having the plates or scales on the under surface of the tail arranged in pairs.

Colubrine, (kol'ô-brin) *a.* [L. *coluber*, serpent.] Relating to serpents; cunning; crafty; sly; artful.

Columbary, (kol'um-bâr-e) *n.* [L. *columbarium*, from *columba*, dove.] A dove-cot; a pigeon-house.

Columbine, (kol'um-bin) *n.* [L. *columbinus*, from *columba*, dove.] A genus of plants of several species;—the heroine in pantomime performances.

Column, (kol'um) *n.* [L. *columna*.] A round pillar;—a cylindrical support for a roof, ceiling, &c., composed of base, shaft, and capital;—any upright cylindrical body;—a body of troops drawn up in files;—a body of ships arranged in a line;—a division of a page;—a line of figures in arithmetic.

Columnar, (kol-um'ner) *a.* Formed in columns; having the form of columns, like the shaft of a column.

Colure, (kôl'ur) *n.* [G. *kolos*, docked, and *okro*, tail.] One of two great circles intersecting at right angles in the poles of the equator.

Colza, (kol'za) *n.* [Sp.] A variety of cabbage whose seeds afford an oil used in lamps.

Coma, (kô'ma) *n.* [G. from *koimân*, to put to sleep.] A morbid propensity to sleep; lethargy;—a dense nebulous covering round the nucleus of a comet.

Comate, (kô'mât) *a.* [L. *comare*, to clothe with hair.] Encompassed with a bushy appearance like hair.

Comatose, (kô'ma-tôse) *a.* [From *coma*, lethargy.] Relating to coma; drowsy; lethargic.

Comb, (kôm) *n.* [A.-S. *comb*, a hollow.] The structure of hexagonal cells of wax in which bees store their honey.

Comb, (kôm) *n.* [A.-S. *camb*.] An instrument with teeth for separating, cleansing, and adjusting hair, wool, &c.;—the crest on a cock's head;—the top of a wave.

Comb, (kôm) *v. t.* To separate, disentangle, cleanse, and adjust with a comb; to lay smooth and straight:—*r. i.* To roll over, as the top of a wave, or to break with a white foam:—*imp. & pp.* combed; *ppr.* combing.



Colossus.



Combat, (kom'bat) *v. i.* [*F. combattre, L. batuere, to strike.*] To struggle or contend, as with an opposing force;—*v. t.* To fight with; to oppose by force; to contend against:—*imp. & pp. combated; ppr. combating.*

Combat, (kom'bat) *n.* A struggle to resist or conquer;—an engagement; contest; fight.

Combatant, (kom'bat-ant) *a.* Contending; disposed to contend. [*a fighter; a champion.*]

Combatant, (kom'bat-ant) *n.* One engaged in combat;

Combative, (kom'bat-iv) *a.* Disposed to combat.

Combateness, (kom'bat-iv-ness) *n.* Disposition to contend:—the organ in phonology which indicates a disposition to quarrel, &c. [*fish.*]

Comber, (kom'gr) *n.* One who combs:—a long, slender

Combainable, (kom-bin'a-blo) *a.* Capable of combining.

Combination, (kom-bin-'shun) *n.* Union or connection;

—association of persons for a purpose; alliance;—junction of particles; chemical union;—the variations of numbers or quantities in every possible way.

Combine, (kom-bin') *v. t.* [*L. con and bini, two and two.*] To unite or join;—*v. i.* To form a union; to confederate;—to unite by affinity or natural attraction:—*imp. & pp. combined; ppr. combining.*

Combustible, (kom-bus'te-bl) *a.* [*L. conaburere, to burn.*] Capable of taking fire and burning; inflammable;—easily excited; quick; irascible.

Combustible, (kom-bus'te-bl) *n.* A substance that will readily take fire and burn.

Combustibility, (kom-bus'te-bil'i-te) *n.* Quality of taking fire or burning.

Combustion, (com-bust'yun) *n.* The action of fire on inflammable substances;—great fire; conflagration;—the chemical process by which light and heat are emitted by contact, friction, &c.

Come, (kum) *v. i.* [*A.-S. cuman, loel, koma, Skr. gam, to go.*] To move hitherward; to draw near; to approach:—to arrive at some state or condition; to occur; to happen;—to become manifest or evident; to appear;—of various meanings depending on the annexed preposition or adverb:—*imp. came; pp. come; ppr. coming.*

Comedian, (ko-mē'de-an) *n.* An actor or player in comedy;—a writer of comedy.

Comedy, (komē'de) *n.* [*L. comedia.*] A dramatic composition of a light and amusing character.

Comeliness, (kum'le-ness) *n.* Quality of being comely; suitableness; gracefulness.

Comely, (kum'le) *a.* [*A.-S. cymlic, fit.*] Handsome; graceful; well-proportioned; fit; agreeable; becoming; proper. [*ner.*]

Comely, (kum'le) *adv.* In a becoming or graceful manner.

Comer, (kum'er) *n.* One who comes, or who has come; one who draws near.

Comestibles, (ko-mes'te-bis) *n. pl.* [*L. con and edere, to eat.*] Estates.

Comet, (kom'et) *n.* [*G. komētes, from komē, hair.*] A luminous and nebulous member of the solar system, moving in an eccentric orbit, approaching near, or receding far from, the sun at its perihelion and its aphelion, and generally consisting of a nucleus, an envelope, and a tail;—a game at cards.

Cometary, (kom-et-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling a comet.

Comfit, (kum'fit) *n.* [*L. con and facere, to make.*] A dry sweetmeat; a confection or confection.

Comfort, (kum'fert) *v. t.* [*L. con and fortis, strong.*] To relieve or cheer under affliction or depression; to strengthen the mind when depressed and enfeebled by sorrow; cheer; solace; encourage:—*imp. & pp. comforted; ppr. comforting.*

Comfort, (kum'fert) *n.* Strength and relief received under affliction;—a sense of relief, as from pain or

anxiety;—whatever produces the feeling of ease or satisfaction; solace:—a kind of warm wrap or quilt.

Comfortable, (kum'fert-a-bl) *a.* Receiving comfort; cheerful;—affording comfort; cheering:—free from pain, distress, or anxiety;—in easy circumstances.

Comfortably, (kum'fert-a-bl) *adv.* In a manner to give comfort;—satisfactorily; agreeably.

Comforter, (kum'fert-er) *n.* One who comforts;—the Holy Spirit;—the *Paraclete* who stands by the Christian to counsel and support him in his spiritual conflicts:—a knitted woollen tippet or scarf.

Comfortless, (kum'fert-less) *a.* Without comfort; forlorn; wretched.

Comfrey, (kom'fre) *n.* [*L. con'ferere, to boil together.*] A genus of plants used in medicine—the *symplytum*.

Comie, (kom'ik) *a.* Relating to comedy;—raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment.

Comical, (kom'ik-al) *a.* Relating to comedy;—exciting mirth; laughable. [*manner.*]

Comically, (kom'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a ludicrous or funny manner.

Coming-in, (kum'ing-in) *n.* Entrance; arrival; introduction;—income.

Comitia, (kō-mē'she-a) *n. pl.* [*L. coire, to come together.*] In ancient Rome, the assemblies of the people for electing officers and passing laws. [*blies.*]

Comitinal, (kō-mē'she-al) *a.* Relating to popular assembly.

Comity, (kom'e-te) *n.* [*L. comitas, from comis, kind.*] Mildness or suavity of manners; civility.

Comma, (kom'ma) *n.* [*G. komma, from koptein, to cut off.*] A character [,] indicating the smallest grammatical division of a sentence, and usually the shortest pause in reading.

Command, (kom-mand) *v. t.* [*L. con and mandare, to commit to.*] To order with authority;—to exercise supreme authority over;—to have within a sphere of influence, control, or vision;—to exact or enforce by moral influence:—*v. i.* To issue an order;—to exercise supreme authority; to possess the chief power; to govern:—*imp. & pp. commanded; ppr. commanding.*

Command, (kom-mand) *n.* An authoritative order;—application or exercise of authority;—right or possession of authority;—ability to overlook, control, or watch;—a body of troops under a particular officer.

Commandant, (kom-mand-ant) *n.* [*F.*] A commanding officer.

Commander, (kom-mand'er) *n.* A leader; the chief officer of an army, or of any division of it;—an officer next above a lieutenant in the navy;—a heavy wooden mallet.

Commanding, (kom-mand'ing) *a.* Fitted to impress or control; authoritative; imperious; haughty.

Commandingly, (kom-mand'ing-le) *adv.* In an authoritative or imperative manner.

Commandment, (kom-mand'ment) *n.* An order or injunction given by authority; charge; precept;—one of the ten laws given by God to the Israelites at Mount Sinai.

Commensurable, (kom-mesh'ür-a-bl) *a.* [*L. con and Eng. mensurable.*] Reducible to the same measure; proportional; equal. [*commemorated.*]

Commemorable, (kom-mem'or-a-bl) *a.* Worthy to be commemorated.

Commemorate, (kom-mem'or-ät) *v. t.* [*L. commemorare, to remember.*] To call to remembrance by a solemn act; to celebrate with honour and solemnity:—*imp. & pp. commemorated; ppr. commemorating.*

Commemoration, (kom-mem'or-ä'shun) *n.* Act of calling to remembrance;—the act of honouring the memory of some person or event by a public celebration. [*serve the memory of.*]

Commemorative, (kom-mem'or-ät-iv) *a.* Serving to pre-

Commence, (kom-mens') *v. t.* [*L. con and initiare, to begin.*] To begin; to originate;—to take a degree in a university or college:—*v. i.* To enter upon; to begin;—to begin to be or to appear:—*imp. & pp. commenced; ppr. commencing.*



Comet.

Commencement, (kom-mens'ment) *n.* First existence of any thing; origin; beginning;—the day when degrees are conferred by colleges and universities.

Commend, (kom-mend') *v. t.* [*L. commendare.*] To commit or intrust for care or preservation;—to present as worthy of confidence or regard;—to praise;—to recommend to the remembrance or kind reception of:—*imp. & pp. commended; ppr. commending.*

Commendable, (kom-mend'a-bil) *a.* Capable or worthy of being commended; laudable.

Commendably, (kom-mend'a-ble) *adv.* In a praise-worthy manner.

Commendation, (kom-men-dā'shun) *n.* Act of commending; declaration of esteem;—a message of affection or respect; introduction.

Commendatory, (kom-mend-a-tor-e) *a.* Serving to commend;—holding a benefice till the proper pastor is appointed.

Commensurability or Commensurableness, (kom-men-sū-ra-bil'i-te) *n.* The capacity of being compared with another in measure, or of having a common measure.

Commensurable, (kom-men-sū-ra-bl) *a.* [*L. com and mensurare, to measure.*] Having a common measure.

Commensurably, (kom-men-sū-ra-ble) *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

Commensurate, (kom-men-sū-rāt) *a.* Having a common measure;—equal in measure or extent; adequate.

Commensurate, (kom-men-sū-rāt) *v. t.* To reduce to a common measure:—*imp. & pp. commensurated; ppr. commensurating.*

Commensurately, (kom-men-sū-rāt-le) *adv.* In a commensurate manner;—with equal measure or extent.

Commensuration, (kom-men-sū-rā'shun) *n.* Proportion in measure; equality in measure;—reduction to a common standard.

Comment, (kom-ment) *v. t.* [*L. commentari, to meditate upon.*] To annotate; to explain by remarks, observations, or criticisms:—*imp. & pp. commented; ppr. commenting.*

Comment, (kom'ment) *n.* An explanatory or illustrative remark; annotation; observation; explanation.

Commentary, (kom-ment-ār-e) *n.* An exposition of a book; an explanation of difficult or obscure passages;—a collection of such. [*tor.*]

Commentator, (kom-ment-āt-er) *n.* Expositor; annotator.

Commentitious, (kom-men-tiā'shun) *a.* [*L. com and mentiri, to lie.*] Fictitious; feigned.

Commerce, (kom-mers) *n.* [*L. com and merx.*] Exchange of merchandise on a large scale between different places or communities; extended trade or traffic;—social or personal intercourse; familiarity.

Commercial, (kom-mēr-shē-al) *a.* Pertaining to or engaged in commerce; mercantile.

Commercially, (kom-mēr-shē-al-le) *adv.* In a commercial manner or view.

Commination, (kom-me-nā'shun) *n.* [*L. com and minari, to threaten.*] A threat; denunciation of punishment or vengeance;—a service in the church of England. [*denouncing punishment.*]

Comminatory, (kom-min'a-tor-e) *a.* Threatening or

Commingle, (kom-ming-gl) *v. t.* [*L. com and Eng. mingle.*] To mingle together in one mass, or intimately; to blend:—*v. i.* To mix or unite together; to become blended:—*imp. & pp. commingled; ppr. commingling.*

Commminute, (kom-me-nūt) *v. t.* [*L. com and minuire, to lessen.*] To reduce to minute particles; to pulverize:—*imp. & pp. comminuted; ppr. comminuting.*

Comminution, (kom-me-nū'shun) *n.* Act of reducing to small particles; pulverization;—attenuation.

Commiserate, (kom-miz'er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. com and miseriari, to pity.*] To feel sorrow, pain, or regret for; to pity; compassionate:—*imp. & pp. commiserated; ppr. commiserating.*

Commiseration, (kom-miz'er-ā'shun) *n.* Concern or tenderness for another's pain; compassion; condolence.

Commiserative, (kom-miz'er-āt-iv) *a.* Feeling or expressing pity. [*commisary.*]

Commisariat, (kom-mis-ār-ē-al) *a.* Pertaining to a Commisariat; (kom-mis-ār-ē-at) *n.* That department of the public service charged with the supply of provisions for an army;—the body of officers in that department;—office of a commissary.

Commissary, (kom-mis-ār-e) *n.* [*L. commissarius, from com and mittere, to send.*] A deputy; a commissioner;—an officer having charge of a department, especially that of providing subsistence.

Commissary-general, (kom-mis-ār-e-jen'gr-al) *n.* The head of the department for supplying an army with provisions, &c. [*ployment of a commissary.*]

Commissaryship, (kom-mis-ār-e-ship) *n.* Office or employment of a commissary.

Commission, (kom-mish'un) *n.* [*L. commissio.*] Act of committing or intrusting;—act of perpetrating;—a legal warrant to execute some office, trust, or duty;—the power under such warrant;—the document which contains it;—a body appointed by the crown to investigate and report on some public matter;—the acting under authority of, or on account of, another;—the thing to be done as agent for another;—brokerage or allowance made to a factor or agent.

Commission, (kom-mish'un) *v. t.* To give a commission to; to send with a mandate or authority; delegate; empower:—*imp. & pp. commissioned; ppr. commissioning.*

Commission-merchant, (kom-mish'un-mēr'chant) *n.* A merchant who acts as the agent of others, receiving a rate per cent. as recompense.

Commissure, (kom-mish'ūr) *n.* A joint seam or closure;—line of junction; point of union;—an interstice between parts.

Commit, (kom-mit') *v. t.* [*L. com and mittere, to send.*] To give in trust; to delegate;—to perform; to perpetrate;—to place beyond one's control; to pledge or bind;—to send for trial or confinement:—*imp. & pp. committed; ppr. committing.*

Commitment, (kom-mit'ment) *n.* Act of committing; particularly, committing to prison.

Committal, (kom-mit'al) *n.* Act of committing;—a pledge, actual or implied.

Committee, (kom-mit'ē) *n.* [*From commit.*] A select number of persons appointed to attend to any particular business by a legislative body, court, society, &c.

Committeeship, (kom-mit'ē-ship) *n.* Office of a committee.

Commix, (kom-miks) *v. t. or i.* [*L. from com and mixer, to mix.*] To mix or mingle; to blend different substances together:—*imp. & pp. commixed; ppr. commixing.*

Commixture, (kom-mikt'ūr) *n.* Act of mixing, or state of being mixed;—the mass formed by mingling different things; compound.

Commode, (kom-mōd') *n.* [*L. com and modus, measure.*] A kind of head-dress formerly worn by ladies;—a chest of drawers, with shelves and other conveniences.

Commodious, (kom-mō'de-us) *a.* [*L. commodiorus.*] Affording ease and convenience;—roomy; comfortable; useful. [*comfortably.*]

Commodiously, (kom-mō'de-us-le) *adv.* Conveniently;—comfortably.

Commodiousness, (kom-mō'de-us-nes) *n.* Adaptation or suitability for its purpose; convenience; fitness.

Commodity, (kom-mōd'e-tē) *n.* [*L. commoditas.*] Convenience;—that which affords advantage, especially in commerce; hence, goods, wares, merchandise, &c.

Commodore, (kom'ō-dōr) *n.* [*It. comandante.*] In the Royal Navy, the commander of a squadron, having rank immediately below that of rear-admiral;—the highest rank in the navy of the United States;—the senior captain in a fleet of merchantmen.

Common, (kom'un) *a.* [*L. communis, from com and munus, work.*] Belonging equally to more than one; public; general;—usual; frequent;—not distinguished by rank or character; vulgar; mean.

Common, (kom'un) *n.* An uninclosed tract of ground belonging to the public, or to a number of persons.
Common, (kom'un) *v. i.* To have a joint right in ground;—to eat at a table in common.
Commonable, (kom'un-a-bl) *a.* Held in common;—allowed to pasture on common land.
Commonage, (kom'un-aj) *n.* Right of pasturing on a common; joint right of using any thing in common with others. [body of common citizens.]
Commonality, (kom'un-al-te) *n.* The common people; the Common-council, (kom'un-kown-sil) *n.* The council of a city or corporate town.
Commoner, (kom'un-gr) *n.* One under the degree of nobility;—a member of the House of Commons;—one who has a joint right in common ground;—a student of the second rank in the university of Oxford.
Common-law, (kom'un-law) *n.* The unwritten law;—law which is based on usage, precedent, and general acceptance, as distinguished from statute law.
Commonly, (kom'un-le) *adv.* Usually; generally; ordinarily; frequently; for the most part.
Commonness, (kom'un-nee) *n.* Frequent occurrence; a state of being common or usual.
Commonplace, (kom'un-plas) *a.* Common; ordinary; trite; hackneyed.
Commonplace, (kom'un-plas) *n.* A general idea applicable to different subjects;—a trite remark.
Commonplace-book, (kom'un-plas-bok) *n.* A book in which things to be remembered are recorded.
Commons, (kom'unz) *n. pl.* The mass of the people; the commonality;—the lower house of Parliament;—provisions; fare at a common table.
Commonwealth, (kom'un-wealth) *n.* Popular government; republic;—the whole body of people in a state.
Commotion, (kom-mu'thun) *n.* [L. *commotio*.] Disturbance; agitation;—violent action, as of the elements;—mental disorder;—public disorder; tumult.
Commune, (kom-mun) *v. t.* [L. *communicare*, to communicate.] To converse together familiarly; to confer;—to partake of the Lord's Supper;—*imp.* & *pp.* communed; *ppr.* communing.
Commune, (kom'mun) *n.* [F.] A small territorial district in France.
Communicability or Communicableness, (kom-mu-ne-ka-bl'e-te) *n.* Capability of being imparted.
Communicable, (kom-mu-ne-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being communicated or imparted.
Communicant, (kom-mu-ne-kant) *n.* One who partakes of the Lord's Supper; a church-member.
Communicate, (kom-mu-ne-kat) *v. t.* [L. *communicare*, from *communis*, common.] To impart for joint or common possession; to bestow;—to reveal, or give, as information;—*v. i.* To share or participate;—to have intercourse, or the means of intercourse;—to partake of the Lord's Supper;—*imp.* & *pp.* communicated; *ppr.* communicating.
Communication, (kom-mu-ne-kat-hun) *n.* The act of communicating; intercourse by words, letters, or messages;—the means of passing from place to place;—that which is communicated or imparted; intelligence; news.
Communicative, (kom-mu-ne-kat-iv) *a.* Inclined or ready to impart to others;—unreserved.
Communicatory, (kom-mu-ne-kat-or-e) *a.* Imparting knowledge.
Communion, (kom-mun-yun) *n.* Intercourse between persons;—union in religious faith; fellowship;—a body of Christians having one common faith and discipline;—the celebration of the Lord's Supper.
Communism, (kom'mun-izm) *n.* [F. *communisme*, from *communis*, common.] The doctrine of a community of property among all the citizens of a state or society; socialism. [munism.]
Communist, (kom'mun-ist) *n.* An advocate of Communism.
Community, (kom-mu-ne-te) *n.* [L. *communitas*.] Common possession or enjoyment;—a society of people

having common rights, privileges, or interests;—society at large; the public or people in general.
Communitability, (kom-mu-ta-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being communitable.
Commutable, (kom-mu'ta-bl) *a.* Capable of being exchanged or given for something else.
Commutation, (kom-mu'ta-shun) *n.* Alteration; change;—exchange; barter;—substitution of one penalty for another, as banishment for death;—ransom; equivalent.
Commulative, (kom-mu'tat-iv) *a.* Relative to exchange; mutually passing from one to another; interchangeable.
Commute, (kom-mut) *v. t.* [L. *commutare*, to change.] To exchange;—to put one thing in place of another; to give one thing instead of another;—to substitute, as a less punishment for a greater;—*v. i.* To atone; to bargain for exemption;—*imp.* & *pp.* commuted; *ppr.* commuting.
Commutable, (kom-mu't-ual) *a.* Mutual; reciprocal.
Compact, (kom-pakt) *a.* [L. *compactus*.] Firm; solid;—closely and firmly united;—brief; succinct; pithy.
Compact, (kom-pakt) *n.* An agreement between parties; a covenant or contract—either of individuals or of nations.
Compact, (kom-pakt) *v. t.* To press closely together; to consolidate;—to unite or connect firmly;—*imp.* & *pp.* compacted; *ppr.* compacting.
Compactly, (kom-pakt-ed-le) *adv.* Closely; firmly; solidly. [parts; closely; densely.]
Compactly, (kom-pakt'le) *adv.* With close union of compactness, (kom-pakt-ness) *n.* Close union of parts; density.
Companion, (kom-pan'yun) *n.* [F. *compagnon*.] An associate; comrade;—one who keeps company with another; one in familiar converse with, or joined in duty or office with another;—partner; confederate; accomplice.
Companionable, (kom-pan'yun-a-bl) *a.* Agreeable as a companion; fit for good fellowship; sociable.
Companionably, (kom-pan'yun-a-bl'e) *adv.* In a companionable manner.
Companionship, (kom-pan'yun-ship) *n.* Fellowship; association.
Company, (kum'pa-ne) *n.* An assemblage of persons; a group; a circle;—a party for social entertainment; guests;—an association for business; corporation; firm;—the partners in the firm;—a subdivision of a regiment under a captain;—the office or command of the captain;—the crew of a ship.
Company, (kum'pa-ne) *v. t.* To associate with; to frequent the company of.
Comparable, (kom-par'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being compared; worthy of comparison; of equal regard or value.
Comparably, (kom-par'a-bl'e) *adv.* In a manner worthy to be compared.
Comparative, (kom-par'a-tiv) *a.* Estimated by comparison; proceeding from comparison;—having the power of comparing;—expressing a greater or less degree of a quantity or quality than the positive.
Comparatively, (kom-par'a-tiv-le) *adv.* In a comparative manner, or by comparison; relatively.
Compare, (kom-par') *v. t.* [L. *comparare*, from *compar*, like.] To examine the mutual relations of;—to represent as similar, for the purpose of illustration; to liken;—to inflect according to degrees of comparison;—*v. i.* To hold comparison; to be like or equal; to vie;—*imp.* & *pp.* compared; *ppr.* comparing.
Comparison, (kom-par'e-shun) *n.* Act of comparing or considering the relations between persons or things;—proportionate estimate; degree of resemblance;—the inflection of an adjective or adverb in one or two degrees of signification;—a simile or illustration.
Compart, (kom-part) *v. t.* [L. *com* and *partiri*, to share.] To divide; to mark out into several parts;—*imp.* & *pp.* comparted; *ppr.* comparting.

Compartment, (kom-pär-ti'ah'un) *n.* Act of dividing into parts;—part divided; a separate part.

Compartment, (kom-pär'ti'ment) *n.* One of the separate parts into which any thing is divided;—a division or partition.

Compass, (kum'pas) *n.* [L. *compassus*, from *com* and *passus*, step.] Circle; round;—a circuit; circumference;—an inclosing limit; boundary;—an inclosed space; area; extent; range;—the whole extent of a voice or instrument in the musical scale;—an instrument serving to indicate the position or bearing of any body towards the horizon. It consists of a magnetic needle, which, corrected for variation, points due north, a sight line pointing to the horizon, and a circular card divided into thirty-two equal parts. The deflection or difference between the sight point and the north point of the needle, gives the position or bearing.



Compass, (kum'pas) *v. t.* To go about or around;—to inclose on all sides;—to besiege or invest;—to get within reach or within one's power;—to purpose;—to intend;—to imagine;—to plot;—*imp. & pp.* compassed; *ppr.* compassing.

Compass-card, (kum'pas-kärd) *n.* The card on which the different points or bearings toward the horizon are marked.

Compass-dial, (kum'pas-di'al) *n.* A portable dial fitted into a box to show the hour of the day.

Compasses, (kum'pas-ez) *n. pl.* An instrument of two pointed legs, moving on a rivet, for describing circles, measuring figures, &c.



Compassion, (kom-pash'un) *n.* [L. *con* and *pati*, to suffer.] A suffering with another; sorrow excited by the distress or misfortunes of another; pity; sympathy.

Compassionate, (kom-pash'un-ät) *a.* Full of compassion; inclined to pity.

Compassionate, (kom-pash'un-ät) *v. t.* To have compassion for; to pity; to commiserate;—*imp. & pp.* compassionated; *ppr.* compassionating.

Compassionately, (kom-pash'un-ät-le) *adv.* In a compassionate manner; mercifully.

Compatibility, (kom-pat-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Consistency; suitableness; quality of suiting or agreeing.

Compatible, (kom-pat'e-bl) *a.* [L. *compatibilis*.] Consistent; capable of harmonious union; suitable; congruous.

Compatibly, (kom-pat'e-bil) *adv.* Fitly; suitably; consistently.

Compatriot, (kom-pä'tre-ut) *n.* One of the same country.

Compeer, (kom-pēr) *n.* [L. *con* and *par*, equal.] An equal; a companion; an associate.

Compel, (kom-pel) *v. t.* [L. *compellere*, to drive.] To drive or urge irresistibly;—to necessitate;—to take by force or violence;—*imp. & pp.* compelled; *ppr.* compelling.

Compellable, (kom-pel'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being compelled.

Compensation, (kom-pel-lä'hun) *n.* [L. *compensare*, to accost.] Manner of address or salutation.

Compend, (kom-pend) *n.* [L. *con* and *pendere*, to weigh.] A brief compilation; an abridgment; a summary.

Compendious, (kom-pend'e-us) *a.* Summary; concise; summed up within narrow limits.

Compendiously, (kom-pend'e-us-le) *adv.* Summarily; in brief.

Compendium, (kom-pend'e-us) *n.* An abridgment or epitome; abstract.

Compensate, (kom-pens-ät) *v. t.* [L. *compensare*, to weigh.] To recompense; to requite; to give an equal value to; to give an equivalent for;—*v. t.* To make

amends; to supply an equivalent;—*imp. & pp.* compensated; *ppr.* compensating.

Compensation, (kom-pens-ä'hun) *n.* Recompense; remuneration; act or principle of making up or giving an equivalent for, as loss, service, &c.

Compensatory, (kom-pens-a-tor-e) *a.* Serving for compensation; making amends.

Compete, (kom-pēt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *petere*, to seek.] To contend, as rivals for a prize; to strive emulously;—*imp. & pp.* competed; *ppr.* competing.

Competence, (kom-pē'tens) *n.* [L. *competentia*.] State of being competent; fitness; adequacy;—sufficiency, especially of property or means of subsistence;—legal capacity or qualifications.

Competent, (kom-pē'tent) *a.* Suitable; convenient;—able; sufficient;—having legal standing or capacity;—qualified.

Competently, (kom-pē'tent-le) *adv.* Sufficiently; adequately.

Competition, (kom-pē'ti'ah'un) *n.* Common strife for the same object; striving for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

Competitive, (kom-pē'ti-iv) *a.* Relating to competition; competitor, (kom-pē'ti-er) *n.* One who seeks and endeavours to obtain what another claims; a rival.

Compilation, (kom-pil-ä'hun) *n.* Act or process of compiling;—that which is compiled; especially a book.

Compile, (kom-pil') *v. t.* [L. *compilare*.] To compose; to put together materials from books or documents;—*imp. & pp.* compiled; *ppr.* compiling.

Compiler, (kom-pil'er) *n.* One who selects materials from others, and combines them in a book.

Complacency, (kom-plä'sen-se) *n.* Quiet pleasure;—the cause of pleasure or joy;—manifestation of pleasure; kindness of manners; contentment.

Complacent, (kom-plä'sent) *a.* [L. *con* and *placere*, to please.] Civil; gracious;—gratified; displaying satisfaction.

Complacently, (kom-plä'sent-le) *adv.* In an easy and complacent manner.

Complain, (kom-plän) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *plangere*, beat the breast.] To express distress, pain, or censure;—to bring an accusation; to make a charge;—*imp. & pp.* complained; *ppr.* complaining.

Complainant, (kom-plän'ant) *n.* One who makes a complaint;—a plaintiff;—a prosecutor.

Complainer, (kom-plän'er) *n.* One who complains or laments.

Complaint, (kom-plänt) *n.* Expression of grief, pain, censure, or resentment;—cause or subject of complaining;—a malady; a disease; a disorder;—allegation of a designated offence.

Complaisance, (kom-plä-zans) *n.* [F.] Civility; deference; act of pleasing; obliging compliance with the wishes of others; courtesy; urbanity.

Complaisant, (kom-plä-zant) *a.* [F. *complaisant*.] Desirous to please; kindly attentive; affable; courteous; civil.

Complaisantly, (kom-plä-zant-le) *adv.* In a kind and courteous manner; with civility.

Complanate, (kom-plän'at) *n.* [L. *con* and *planare*, to level.] To make level or even.

Complement, (kom-plē'ment) *n.* [L. *complementum*.] Fullness; the full number; a complete set;—that which or supplies a deficiency; quantity or number required to complete.

Complemental, (kom-plē'ment'al) *a.* Filling up;—supplying a deficiency; subsidiary.

Complementary, (kom-plē'ment'ar-e) *a.* Serving to complete, (kom-plēt') *v. t.* Free from deficiency; perfect; consummate;—finished; concluded; entire; total; full.

Complete, (kom-plēt) *v. t.* [L. *completo*, to fill up.] To perfect; to finish; to accomplish; to end;—*imp. & pp.* completed; *ppr.* completing.

Completely, (kom-plēt-le) *adv.* Fully; entirely; perfectly.

Completeness, (kom-plēt-nē) *n.* State of being complete.

Completion, (kom-plé'ahun) *n.* Act of completing, or state of being complete;—fulfilment; accomplishment; end; complete or entire.

Complex, (kom'pleks) *a.* [L. *con* and *plectere*, to twist.] Composed of two or more parts;—involving many interests, ideas, &c.; composite; intricate.

Complexion, (kom-plek'shun) *n.* [L. *complexio*.] State of being complex; connection of parts; frame or texture;—colour or hue of the skin, particularly of the face;—general appearance or aspect.

Complexional or **Complexionary**, (kom-plek'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it.

Complexly, (kom-plek's-le) *adv.* In a complex manner.

Complexness or **Complexity**, (kom'pleks-nes) *n.* Intricacy; manifold or compound condition.

Compliance, (kom-pli'ans) *n.* Concession; acquiescence; yielding, as to a wish, demand, or proposal;—a disposition to yield to others;—submission; performance.

Compliant, (kom-pli'ant) *a.* Bending;—yielding to request or desire; obliging.

Compliantly, (kom-pli'ant-le) *adv.* In a yielding manner.

Complexity, (kom'ple-kase) *n.* State of being complex or intricate.

Complicate, (kom'ple-kät) *v. t.* [L. *com* and *plicare*, to fold.] To fold or twist together; to interweave;—to involve;—to entangle;—*imp. & pp.* complicated; *ppr.* complicating.

Complicate, (kom'ple-kät) *a.* Composed of two or more parts united; involved; intricate. [manner.]

Complicately, (kom'ple-kät-le) *adv.* In a complex manner.

Complication, (kom-ple-käshun) *n.* Intricate or confused blending of parts; entanglement.

Complicity, (kom-plis'e-te) *n.* Condition of being an accomplice.

Compliment, (kom'ple-ment) *n.* [L. *completo*, to fill up.] An expression of civility, regard, or admiration;—a present or favour.

Compliment, (kom-ple-ment) *v. t.* To flatter or gratify with praises;—to congratulate;—*v. i.* To use or pass compliments.

Complimentary, (kom-ple-ment'ar-e) *a.* Expressive of civility, regard, or praise; civil;—congratulatory; flattering.

Complot, (kom'plot) *n.* [L. *complicatio*, complication.] A joint plot;—a confederacy in some evil design; a conspiracy; a cabal.

Complot, (kom'plot) *v. t. & i.* To plot together; to conspire; to join in a secret design;—*imp. & pp.* complotted; *ppr.* complotting.

Comply, (kom-pli') *v. i.* [L. *completo*, to fill up.] To yield assent; to accord, agree, or acquiesce; to carry into effect; to perform or execute;—*imp. & pp.* complied; *ppr.* complying.

Component, (kom-pön'ent) *a.* [L. *componere*.] Serving or helping to form; composing; constituting.

Component, (kom-pön'ent) *n.* A constituent part; an ingredient.

Comport, (kom-pört') *v. i.* [L. *con* and *portare*.] To agree; to accord; to suit;—*v. t.* To behave; to conduct;—with a reflexive pronoun;—*imp. & pp.* comported; *ppr.* comporting.

Comportable, (kom-pört'a-bl) *a.* Suitable; consistent.

Compose, (kom-pör') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *ponere*, to put.] To form by uniting words, things, parts, or individuals;—to constitute;—to originate; to become the author of;—to place in proper form; to reduce to order;—to free from agitation or disturbance; to set at rest;—to set up the types in proper order for printing;—to set words to music;—*imp. & pp.* composed; *ppr.* composing. (tranquil.)

Composed, (kom-pörd') *a.* Calm; sedate; quiet; composedly, (kom-pörd-ed-le) *adv.* In a composed manner.

Composedness, (kom-pörd-ed-nes) *n.* Calmness; sedateness; tranquillity.

Composer, (kom-pör'er) *n.* One who composes; an author; especially an author of a piece of music.

Composing-stick, (kom-pör'ing-stik) *n.* An instrument in which types are arranged into words and lines, and adjusted to the length of the lines.



Composing-stick.

Composite, (kom-pöz-it) *a.* [L. *componere*.] Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded;—belonging to the fifth order of architecture, a combination of parts from the Doric, Tuscan, Ionic, and Corinthian;—called also *Italic*.



Composition, (kom-pöz'ish'un) *n.* Act of composing;—invention or combination of the parts of a literary or artistic work;—combination of parts in due proportion;—arrangement of type for use in printing;—state of being composed;—adjustment of a debt, or obligation, by some compensation mutually agreed on.



Composite Order.

Compositive, (kom-pöz'it-iv) *a.* Compounded, or having the power of compounding.

Compositor, (kom-pör'it-er) *n.* One who sets type and makes up pages and forms. [for fertilizing land.]

Compost, (kom-pöst) *n.* [L. *compositum*.] A mixture of manure and soil.

Composure, (kom-pöz'zhur) *n.* Act of composing; a composition;—a settled state; calmness; tranquillity.

Composure, (kom-pöz't) *n.* [F.] Fruit preserved in syrup.

Compound, (kom-pound') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *ponere*, to put, set.] To put together, as elements, or parts to form a whole; to combine or unite;—to settle amicably; to adjust by agreement;—*v. i.* To come to terms of agreement; to settle by compromise;—to discharge a debt by paying part;—*imp. & pp.* compounded; *ppr.* compounding.

Compound, (kom-pound) *a.* Composed of elements, ingredients, or parts.

Compound, (kom-pound) *n.* A body or mass compounded; mixture of elements, ingredients, or parts.

Comprehend, (kom-pré-hend') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *prehendere*, to grasp.] To hold within limits; to contain; to include; to imply;—to take into the mind; to understand;—*imp. & pp.* comprehended; *ppr.* comprehending.

Comprehensible, (kom-pré-hens'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being contained, included, or understood.

Comprehensibleness, (kom-pré-hens'e-bl-nes) *n.* Capability of being understood.

Comprehensibly, (kom-pré-hens'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner to include or signify a wide range, as of ideas, &c.

Comprehension, (kom-pré-hen'shun) *n.* Act of comprehending;—that which is inclosed within limits;—capacity of the mind to perceive and understand; perception.

Comprehensive, (kom-pré-hens'iv) *a.* Including much within narrow limits;—extensive; large; capacious; inclusive.

Comprehensively, (kom-pré-hens'iv-le) *adv.* With great extent of embrace; with large extent of signification. [of being comprehensive.]

Comprehensiveness, (kom-pré-hens'iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being comprehensive.

Compress, (kom-pres') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *premere*, to press.] To press together; to bring within narrower limits or space;—condense; contract;—*imp. & pp.* compressed; *ppr.* compressing.

Compress, (kom-pres) *n.* A folded piece of linen, contrived to make due pressure on any part.

Compressibility, (kom-pres'e-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being compressible.

Compressible, (kom-pres'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being forced into a narrower compass.

Compression, (kom-pres'h'un) *n.* The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed. [*press.*]

Compressive, (kom-pres'iv) *a.* Having power to compress.

Comprint, (kom'print) *n.* The surreptitious printing of a work belonging to another;—a work thus printed.

Comprisal, (kom-pris'al) *n.* Act of comprising or comprehending.

Comprise, (kom-priz') *v. t.* [*F. from L. comprehendere.*] To comprehend; to include; to contain much in small space, as the matter of a discourse in few words:—*imp. & pp. comprised*; *ppr. comprising.*

Compromise, (kom'prō-miz) *n.* [*L. con and promittere, to promise.*] A mutual promise to refer matters in dispute to the decision of arbitrators;—adjustment of differences by concessions; mutual agreement.

Compromise, (kom'prō-miz) *v. t.* To adjust by mutual concessions; to compound;—to commit one's self by word or deed;—to engage, or hazard, the good word or honour of another:—*imp. & pp. compromised*; *ppr. compromising.*

Compulsatory, (kom-pul'sa-tōr-e) *a.* Constraining;—operating by force; compelling.

Compulsion, (kom-pul'shun) *n.* [*L. compulsiō.*] Act of compelling;—state of being compelled; constraint; coercion. [*pel.*] forcing; constraining.

Compulsive, (kom-pul'siv) *a.* Having power to compel.

Compulsively, (kom-pul'siv-le) *adv.* By compulsion; by force. [*manner.*]

Compulsorily, (kom-pul'sō-re-le) *adv.* In a compulsory

Compulsory, (kom-pul'sōr-e) *a.* Compelling; constraining.

Compunction, (kom-pung'k'shun) *n.* [*L. compungere, to prick, sting.*] Poignant grief or remorse proceeding from a consciousness of guilt; the sting of conscience.

Compunctious, (kom-pung'k'she-us) *a.* Attended with compunction.

Compurgation, (kom-pur-ga'shun) *n.* [*L. compurgare, to make pure.*] Act or practice of justifying a man by the oath of others.

Compurgator, (kom-pur-gat'er) *n.* One who bears testimony to the veracity or innocence of another.

Computable, (kom-pūt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being computed or numbered.

Computation, (kom-pūt'a'shun) *n.* Act or process of computing; calculation; estimate.

Compute, (kom-pūt') *v. t.* [*L. computare.*] To count; to add up, as numbers or quantities, to find the aggregate;—to estimate the result from given data; to calculate:—*imp. & pp. computed*; *ppr. computing.*

Computer, (kom-pūt'er) *n.* A reckoner; a calculator.

Comrade, (kum'rād) *n.* [*O. Eng. camarade, from L. camera, chamber.*] A mate, companion, or associate.

Con, (kon) *a.* A Latin preposition; used as a prefix, with the various inflections of *co*, *cō*, *col*, *com*, *cor*, and conveying the idea of union or opposition. *Pro* and *con*, for and against, the affirmative and negative sides of a question.

Con, (kou) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cunnan, to know.*] To know; to study over; to endeavor to fix on the mind; to perceive:—*imp. & pp. conaned*; *ppr. conning.*

Concamerate, (kon-kam'er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. con and camera, vault, arch.*] To arch over; to vault.

Concameration, (kon-kam'er-ā'shun) *n.* An arch or vault.

Concenate, (kon-kav's-nāt) *v. t.* [*L. con and catenare, to chain, from catena, chain.*] To link together; to unite in a series things depending on each other:—*imp. & pp. concatenated*; *ppr. concatenating.*

Concensation, (kon-kat-e-nā'shun) *n.* A series of links united; a successive series of things depending on each other [*concave.*]

Concavation, (kon-kav'a'shun) *n.* The act of making

Concave, (kon'kāv) *a.* [*L. concavus, from con and caveus, hollow.*] Hollow and curved or rounded—said

of the interior of any thing hemispherical or dome-shaped.

Concave, (kon'kāv) *n.* A hollow; an arched vault.

Concave, (kon'kāv) *v. t.* To make

hollow:—*imp. & pp. concaved*;

ppr. concaving.

Concaveness, (kon'kāv-nes) *n.* Hol-



lowness.

Concavity, (kon-kav'e-te) *n.* Hollow-

ness;—the internal surface of a

Concave Lens,

hollow rounded body, or the space within such body.

Concavous, (kon-kāv'us) *a.* Concave; hollow.

Conceal, (kon-sēl') *v. t.* [*L. con and celare, to hide,*

A.-S. helan.] To keep close or secret;—to hide or

withdraw from observation;—to withhold from ut-

terance or declaration; disguise; screen:—*imp. &*

pp. concealed; *ppr. concealing.* [*concealed.*]

Concealable, (kon-sēl'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being con-

cealment, (kon-sēl'mēt) *n.* Keeping close or

secret; privacy;—place of hiding; a secret place;—

suppression of the truth.

Concede, (kon-sēd') *v. t.* [*L. con and cedere, to give*

way. To yield, suffer, or surrender;—to admit to be

true:—*v. i.* To yield or make concession:—*imp. &*

pp. conceded; *ppr. conceding.*

Conceive, (kon-sēv') *n.* [*L. conceptus.*] Conception;

notion; faculty of conceiving; apprehension;—a

quaint fancy; a fantastic turn of thought or ex-

pression:—over estimation of one's self; vanity.

Conceive, (kon-sēv') *v. t.* To conceive; to imagine:—*r. i.*

To form an idea; to think; to fancy.

Conceived, (kon-sēv'ed) *a.* Self opinionated; vain; hav-

ing a high opinion of one's self; egotistical.

Conceivedly, (kon-sēv'ed-le) *adv.* In a conceived manner.

Conceivedness, (kon-sēv'ed-nes) *n.* The state of being

conceived. [*igned or understood.*]

Conceivable, (kon-sēv'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being ima-

gined, (kon-sēv'a-ble) *adv.* Intelligibly; sup-

posedly.

Conceive, (kon-sēv') *v. t.* [*L. con and capere, to take.*]

To receive into the womb and breed;—to form an

idea in the mind; to apprehend;—to picture to the

mind; to imagine; to form in the mind; to devise;

to project; to plan;—*v. i.* To become pregnant;—

to have a conception, idea, or opinion; to think:—

imp. & pp. conceived; *ppr. conceiving.*

Concent, (kon-sent') *n.* [*L. concentus, from con and*

canere, to sing.] Concert of voices; harmony.

Concentre, (kon-sen'ter) *v. t.* [*L. con and centrare, to*

centre, from centrum, centre.] To come to a point,

or to meet in a common centre:—*imp. & pp. con-*

centred; *ppr. concentrating.*

Concentrate, (kon-sen'trāt) *v. t.* To bring to a common

centre, or to unite more closely; to gather into one

place, as stores, forces, &c.:—to bring to bear upon

one point, as troops, mental powers, &c.:—*imp. & pp.*

concentrated; *ppr. concentrating.*

Concentration, (kon-sen-trā'shun) *n.* Act of concentrat-

ing;—collection into a central point; compression

into a narrow space. [*trate.*]

Concentrative, (kon-sen'trāt-iv) *a.* Serving to concen-

trate, (kon-sen'trāt-iv-nes) *n.* In phreno-

logy, the faculty which fixes the mind, and brings all

its powers to bear upon one point or subject.

Concentric, (kon-sen'trik) *a.* Having a common centre.

Concentrically, (kon-sen'trik-al-le) *adv.* In a concen-

trical manner. [*centric.*]

Concentricity, (kon-sen'tris'e-te) *n.* State of being con-

cept, (kon-sept) *n.* [*L. concipere, to conceive.*] An

abstract, general conception.

Conception, (kon-sep'shun) *n.* Act of conceiving;—

the state of being conceived;—the formation in the

mind of an image, idea, or notion; apprehension;—

the image, idea, or notion formed; a rational belief or

judgment;—power or faculty of forming an idea.

Conceptualism, (kon-sep'tū-al-izm) *n.* A theory that

the mind has the power of forming for itself general conceptions—a kind of middle ground between realism and nominalism.

Concern, (kon-sgrn) v. t. [*L. concernere*, to mix together, from *con* and *cernere*, to separate, to sift.] To relate or belong to; to be of importance to;—to interest or effect;—to disturb; to make uneasy;—*imp.* & *pp.* concerned; *ppr.* concerning.

Concern, (kon-sgrn) n. That which relates or belongs to one;—interest in, or care for, any person or thing;—persons connected in business; a firm and its business.

Concernedly, (kon-sgrn'ed-le) adv. With interest, care.

Concerning, (kon-sgrn'ing) prep. Pertaining to; regarding; having relation to; with respect to.

Concernment, (kon-sgrn'ment) n. A thing in which one is concerned; affair; business; interest;—importance; moment;—interposition; meddling;—solidity; anxiety.

Concert, (kon-sgrt) v. t. [*L. con* and *certare*, to strive.] To plan together;—to design and settle, as procedure; to devise for some common end;—v. i. To act or work together;—to unite on a common ground or in joint action;—*imp.* & *pp.* concerted; *ppr.* concerting.

Concert, (kon-sgrt) n. Agreement in a design or plan; harmony;—musical accordance or harmony;—a public musical entertainment.

Concertina, (kon-sgrt-s'na) n. A small musical instrument of the accordion species.

Cerceto, (kon-chér'to) n. [*It.*] A composition for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniments.

Concert-pitch, (kon-sgrt-pich) n. The pitch generally adopted for a given tone, and by which the other tones are governed.

Concession, (kon-cess'ion) n. [*L. concessio*, from *concedere*.] Act

of granting or yielding;—the thing yielded; a grant; a privilege;—the granting of a point in argument.

Concessive or **Concessory**, (kon-cess'iv) a. Implying concession; yielding; permissive.

Conch, (kongk) n. [*L. concha*, *G. kogchē*, *Skr. çankha*.] A marine shell, especially one of the genus *Strombus*;—the domed semicircular or polygonal termination of the choir or aisle of a church; a spire.

Conchoid, (kong-koid) n. [*G. kogchē*, shell, and *oides*, form.] A curve of the fourth order.

Conchoidal, (kong-koid'al) a. Having elevations and depressions like a bivalve shell.

Conchological, (kong-kō-loj'ik-al) a. Pertaining to conchology.

Conchologist, (kong-kōl'o-jist) n. One versed in the natural history of shells.

Conchology, (kong-kōl'o-je) n. [*G. kogchē*, shell, and *logos*, discourse.] Science of shells and the animals that inhabit them; malacology.

Conciliate, (kon-sil'e-āt) v. t. [*L. conciliare*, to bring together.] To win over; to gain from a state of indifference or hostility;—to reconcile or bring to a state of friendship;—*imp.* & *pp.* conciliated; *ppr.* conciliating.

Conciliation, (kon-sil'e-āt'shun) n. Act of conciliating; **Conciliator**, (kon-sil'e-āt-er) n. One who conciliates or reconciles.

Conciliatory, (kon-sil'e-a-tor-e) a. Tending to conciliate; pacific.

Concise, (kon-sis) a. [*L. con* and *cedere*, to cut.] Brief; short; expressing much in few words; laconic; succinct.

Concisely, (kon-sis-le) adv. In few words; compre-

hensiveness, (kon-sis'ness) n. Brevity in speaking or writing.

Concision, (kon-siz'hun) n. [*L. concisio*.] A cutting off; a division; a sect;—circumcision.

Concitation, (kon-sit-s'hun) n. [*L. concitatio*.] Act of stirring up; exciting or putting in motion; a disturbance.

Conclave, (kon-kli'v) n. [*L. con* and *clavis*, key.] A private apartment in which the cardinals meet for the election of a pope; the body of cardinals;—a private meeting.

Conclude, (kon-kli'ud) v. t. [*L. con* and *cludere*, to shut.] To bring to an end;—to close, as an argument, by inferring;—to make a final judgment or determination of;—v. i. To come to an end; to terminate;—to form a final judgment;—*imp.* & *pp.* concluded; *ppr.* concluding.

Conclusion, (kon-kli'zhun) n. Last part of any thing; final decision; determination;—consequence or deduction drawn from premises;—result from experiment;—end or close of a pleading.

Conclusive, (kon-kli'v) a. Belonging to a close or termination of;—putting an end to debate or question; final; decisive.

Conclusively, (kon-kli'v-le) adv. Decisively; definitely.

Conclusiveness, (kon-kli'v-ness) n. Quality of being conclusive.

Concoct, (kon-kokt) v. t. [*L. con* and *coquere*, to cook.] To solve and digest, as food in the stomach;—to compound from several materials, as a beverage;—to contrive; to design, as a plan or plot;—*imp.* & *pp.* concocted; *ppr.* concocting.

Concoction, (kon-kok'shun) n. Solution and digestion of food;—ripening or perfecting;—scheming; contriving.

Concomitancy, (kon-kom'it-an-se) n. State of accompanying; accompaniment.

Concomitant, (kon-kom'it-ant) a. [*L. con*, comes, companion.] Accompanying or conjoined with; attending.

Companion, (kon-kom'it-ant) n. A companion; one who or that which accompanies, or is collaterally connected with another.

Companiment, (kon-kom'it-ant-le) adv. [with others.] In company

Concord, (kong-kord) n. [*L. con* and *cor*, cordis, heart.] Agreement;—union between persons, as in opinions, &c.;—union between things; fitness;—the connection between parts of speech in grammatical construction;—the relation between musical sounds; harmony.

Concordance, (kon-kord-ans) n. Agreement;—concordance;—an index to a book, in which all the principal words are set down in alphabetical order, with numerical references to the pages in which they occur.

Concordant, (kon-kord-ant) a. [*L. concordans*, *ppr.* of *concordare*.] Agreeing; correspondent; harmonious; consonant.

Concordantly, (kon-kord-ant-le) adv. In a concordant or harmonious manner.

Concorporate, (kon-kor'por-āt) v. t. To unite in one mass or body.

Concorporate, (kon-kor'por-āt) a. United in one body.

Concourse, (kong-kōrs) n. [*L. concurrere*, from *concurrere*, to run together.] A moving, flowing, or running together;—an assembly; a meeting; a crowd.

Concreate, (kon-kre-āt) v. t. [*L. con* and *creare*, to create.] To create at the same time.

Concrement, (kon-kre-ment) n. [*L. concrecere*.] The collection or mass formed by concretion or natural union.

Concrecence, (kon-kre-sens) n. Act of growing or increasing by spontaneous union, or by coalescence.

Concrete, (kon-kret) a. [*L. concretus*, from *con* and *creare*, to grow.] United in growth; formed by coaction of separate particles into one body; united in a solid form;—existing in a subject; not abstract.

Concrete, (kon-kret) n. A compound;—a mass of stone chippings, pebbles, &c., cemented by mortar;—a term



Concertina.



Conch.

designating both a quality and the subject in which it exists.

Concrete, (kon-kre't) *v. i.* To unite or coalesce, as separate particles into a mass or solid body by spontaneous cohesion or other natural process;—*v. t.* To form into a mass:—*imp. & pp.* concreted; *ppr.* concretizing.

Concretely, (kon-kre't'le) *adv.* In a concrete manner.

Concreteness, (kon-kre't'nes) *n.* State of being concrete.

Concretion, (kon-kre'shun) *n.* Act of concretizing;—the mass or solid matter formed by congelation, condensation, or other like process.

Concretive, (kon-kre't'iv) *a.* Promoting concretion.

Concubinage, (kon-kū'bin-āj) *n.* The cohabiting of a man and a woman not legally married; state of being a concubine.

Concubinal, (kon-kū'bin-al) *a.* Pertaining to a concubine or to concubinage.

Concubine, (kon-kū'bin) *n.* [L. *con* and *cubare*, to lie down.] A woman who cohabits with a man without being his lawful wife.

Concupiscence, (kon-kū'pis-ens) *n.* Unlawful or irregular desire, especially of carnal pleasure; lust.

Concupiscent, (kon-kū'pis-ent) *a.* [L. *con* and *cupere*, to desire.] Covetous;—desirous of unlawful pleasure.

Concur, (kon-kur') *v. i.* [L. *concurrere*, to run together.] To meet in the same point;—to act jointly;—to unite in opinion; to assent:—*imp. & pp.* concurred; *ppr.* concurring.

Concurrence, (kon-kur'ens) *n.* A meeting or coming together; conjunction;—agreement in opinion; mutual consent;—combination of circumstances;—joint rights.

Concurrent, (kon-kur'ent) *a.* Acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act;—conjoined; associate;—joint and equal in claim or right.

Concurrent, (kon-kur'ent) *n.* Joint or contributory cause.

Concurrently, (kon-kur'ent-le) *adv.* With concurrence.

Concussion, (kon-kush'un) *n.* [L. *concussio*, from *concute*, to shake.] Act of shaking or agitating, especially by the stroke or impulse of another body;—the state of being shaken; shock.

Concussive, (kon-kus'iv) *a.* Having the power or quality of shaking or agitating.

Condemn, (kon-dem') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *damnare*, to condemn.] To find fault with; to censure;—to show or prove to be wrong or guilty;—to denounce as guilty, heretical, &c.;—to give judicial sentence against; to fine;—to declare unfit for use or service:—*imp. & pp.* condemned; *ppr.* condemning.

Condemnable, (kon-dem'na-bl) *a.* Worthy of condemnation; blameworthy; culpable.

Condemnation, (kon-dem'na'shun) *n.* Act of condemning;—state of being condemned;—cause or reason of a sentence of condemnation.

Condemnatory, (kon-dem'na-tor-e) *a.* Bearing condemnation or censure; condemning.

Condensable, (kon-dens'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being condensed.

Condensate, (kon-dens'at) *v. t.* To condense; to compress into a closer form; to cause to take a more compact state;—*v. i.* To become more dense, close, or hard; to consolidate:—*imp. & pp.* condensed; *ppr.* condensing.

Condensation, (kon-dens'a'shun) *n.* Act of making more dense or compact; consolidation.

Condensative, (kon-dens'at-iv) *a.* Having a power or tendency to condense.

Dense, (kon-dens') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *densare*, to make thick, from *densus*, thick, dense.] To make more close, compact, or dense; to unite more closely, by attraction or affinity, or by mechanical power:—*v. i.* To become close or more compact; to grow thick or dense:—*imp. & pp.* condensed; *ppr.* condensing.

Condenser, (kon-dens'er) *n.* One who, or that which, condenses;—a pneumatic engine or syringe.

Condescend, (kon-de-send') *v. i.* [L. *con* and *descendere*.] To let one's self down; to relinquish the privileges of superior rank, and meet as equals;—to yield one's rights in order to do some act which strict justice does not require;—deign; vouchsafe:—*imp. & pp.* condescended; *ppr.* condescending.

Condescendingly, (kon-de-send'ing-le) *adv.* By way of condescension.

Condescension, (kon-de-sen'shun) *n.* Voluntary descent from rank, dignity, or just claims;—a kindly and considerate bearing towards inferiors; deference to their wishes or prejudices, and readiness to serve them.

Condign, (kon-din') *a.* [L. *condignus*, very worthy, from *con* and *dignus*, worthy.] Deserved; merited; suitable.

Condignly, (kon-din'le) *adv.* According to merit; justly.

Condiment, (kon-de'ment) *n.* [L. *condimentum*, from *condire*, to preserve.] Something used to give relish to food; seasoning.

Condition, (kon-dish'un) *n.* [L. *conditio*, from *condere*, to put together.] A state or mode of existence;—that which is essential to any particular form of existence; quality; property;—position as to worldly circumstances; means; estate;—position as to society; rank;—state of the mind; temper; disposition;—the terms of a contract; stipulation;—a clause in a bond.

Condition, (kon-dish'un) *v. t.* To make terms; to stipulate;—*v. t.* To contract; to stipulate;—to impose conditions on:—*imp. & pp.* conditioned; *ppr.* conditioning.

Conditional, (kon-dish'un-al) *a.* Containing, implying, or depending on a condition or conditions; not absolute;—expressing a condition or supposition.

Conditionally, (kon-dish'un-al-le) *adv.* With certain limitations; on particular terms; not absolutely.

Condole, (kon-dōl') *v. i.* [L. *con* and *dolere*, to grieve.] To express sorrow or sympathy with another at his pain or misfortune:—*imp. & pp.* condoled; *ppr.* condoling.

Condolence, (kon-dōl'ens) *n.* Expression of grief or sympathy for the sorrow of another.

Condoma, (kon-dō-ma) *n.* A species of antelope.

Condonation, (kon-don'a'shun) *n.* [L. *condonare*, to pardon, from *con* and *donare*, to present.] Act of overlooking or pardoning an offence;—forgiveness of a breach of conjugal duty.

Condone, (kon-don') *v. t.* [L. *condonare*, to forgive.] To pardon; to forgive for a violation of the marriage-vow;—to atone for;—to renew conjugal intercourse after a breach of conjugal duty, which bars an action for divorce:—*imp. & pp.* condoned; *ppr.* condoning.

Condor, (kon-dor') *n.* [From Peruv. *cuntur*.] A large bird of the vulture family, found in the most elevated parts of the Andes.

Conduce, (kon-dūs') *v. i.* [L. *con* and *ducere*, to lead.] To promote, answer, or further an end; to tend:—*imp. & pp.* conducted; *ppr.* conducting.

Conducible, (kon-dūs'e-bl) *a.* Having a tendency to promote or forward; conducive.

Conducibleness, (kon-dūs'e-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of promoting or tending to augment.

Conducive, (kon-dūs'iv) *a.* Having a tendency to promote, help, or forward.

Conduiveness, (kon-dūs'iv-nes) *n.* The quality of conducting or tending to forward.

Conduet, (kon'dukt) *n.* Act or method of leading, guiding, managing, or commanding;—skilful guidance; generalship;—that which leads, guides, escorts, or brings safely;—manner of guiding or carrying one's self; behaviour.



Condor.

Conduct, (kon-duk't) *v. t.* To lead or guide; to escort; —to lead as a commander; to direct; —to manage; —*v. i.* To behave; to act:—*imp. & pp.* conducted; *ppr.* conducting.

Conductibility, (kon-duk'te-bil'e-te) *n.* Capability of being conducted. [deducted.]

Conductible, (kon-duk'te-bl) *a.* Capable of being conducted. **Conduction**, (kon-duk'shun) *n.* Power of training and guiding;—transmission by a medium, as electric fluid, heat, &c. [power of conducting.]

Conductive, (kon-duk'tiv) *a.* Having the quality or **Conductor**, (kon-duk'ter) *n.* One who conducts; a leader; a guide; a manager;—the person who has charge of a public conveyance or railway train;—a substance forming a medium for the transmission of heat, electricity, &c. [leads.]

Conductress, (kon-duk'tres) *n.* A woman who directs or **Conduit**, (kon'dit) *n.* [*L. conducere*, to lead.] That which conducts or conveys; a pipe, canal, or the like, for conveying water, or to drain off filth.

Cone, (kôn) *n.* [*L. conus*, *G. kónos*, from *Skr. ço*, to bring to a point.] A solid body tapering to a point from a circular base, generated by the revolution of a triangle about one of its sides;—the conical fruit of the pine, fir, cedar, &c.

Confabulate, (kon-fab'ü-lät) *v. i.* [*L. con and fabulari*, to speak.] To talk familiarly together; to chat:—*imp. & pp.* confabulated; *ppr.* confabulating.

Confabulation, (kon-fab'ü-lä'shun) *n.* Familiar talk; easy conversation.

Confection, (kon-fek'shun) *n.* [*L. conficere*, to prepare.] A preparation of fruit, &c., with sugar; a confit; a mixture.

Confectioner, (kon-fek'shun-er) *n.* One who makes or sells confections, candies, &c.

Confectionary, (kon-fek'shun-er-e) *n.* Sweetmeats in general;—a place where caudles, sweetmeats, &c., are made or sold.

Confederacy, (kon-fed'gr-a-se) *n.* A league: union between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states;—the persons or states united by a league;—a combination; coalition; conspiracy.

Confederate, (kon-fed'gr-ät) *a.* [*L. con and federare*, from *fedus*, league.] United in a league; bound by treaty.

Confederate, (kon-fed'gr-ät) *n.* A person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally.

Confederate, (kon-fed'gr-ät) *v. t.* To unite in a league; to ally:—*v. i.* To unite in a league; to be allied:—*imp. & pp.* confederated; *ppr.* confederating.

Confederation, (kon-fed'gr-ä'shun) *n.* Act of confederating; an alliance; a compact for mutual support:—parties to a league.

Confer, (kon-fer) *v. t.* [*L. con and ferre*, to bear.] To bestow; to award:—to bring together for examination and comparison; to compare:—*v. i.* To converse together in a serious manner; to compare views:—*imp. & pp.* conferred; *ppr.* conferring.

Conference, (kon-fer-ens) *n.* Act of conversing seriously; interchange of views;—a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; an interview.

Conferrable, (kon-fer-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being conferred.

Confess, (kon-fes) *v. t.* [*L. con and fateri*, to confess.] To acknowledge or admit, as a crime, a fault, a debt:—to own or recognize;—to admit as true; to assent to:—to make known one's sins to a priest;—to hear such confession:—*v. i.* To make confession:—*imp. & pp.* confessed; *ppr.* confessing.

Confessedly, (kon-fes'd-le) *adv.* Avowedly; undeniably; indubitably.

Confession, (kon-fesh'un) *n.* Acknowledgment; avowal; admission of a debt or crime;—act of disclosing sins to a priest;—a formula of religious faith; a creed.

Confessional, (kon-fesh'un-al) *n.* The seat where a priest sits to hear confessions.

Confessor, (kon-fes'er) *n.* One who confesses; one who admits, as sins and obligations;—a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution;—one who avowed his allegiance to Christ in times of persecution.

Confidant or **Confidante**, (kon-fe-dant') *n.* [*F. confidante*.] A friend intrusted with private affairs, usually love affairs.

Confide, (kon-fid') *v. i.* [*L. con and fidere*, to trust.] To put faith in; to believe; to rely on:—*v. t.* To intrust; to give in charge:—*imp. & pp.* confided; *ppr.* confiding.

Confidence, (kon-fe-dens) *n.* Act of confiding; belief in the reality of a fact or the integrity and veracity of another;—that in which faith is put; trust;—feeling of security; self-reliance; boldness.

Confident, (kon-fe-dent) *a.* Having full belief; trustful;—exercising self-reliance; secure;—having assurance; bold; positive.

Confidential, (kon-fe-den'she-al) *a.* Enjoying, or treated with, confidence; trustworthy;—communicated in confidence.

Confidentially, (kon-fe-den'she-al-le) *adv.* In confidence. **Confidently**, (kon-fe-dent-le) *adv.* With firm trust; assuredly; positively.

Configuration, (kon-fig-ür-ä'shun) *n.* [*L. con and figura*, form.] External form or figure;—relative position or aspect of the planets;—resemblance of one figure to another.

Confineable, (kon-fin'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being confined. **Confine**, (kon-fin) *n.* [*L. con and finis*, end.] Common boundary; border; limit; margin—used chiefly in the plural.

Confine, (kon-fin) *v. t.* To restrain within limits; to restrain by force from escaping; to restrain by moral power, as by salutary laws:—*v. i.* To have a common boundary; to border:—*imp. & pp.* confined; *ppr.* confining.

Confinement, (kon-fin'ment) *n.* Restraint within limits; imprisonment;—detention within doors by sickness, especially that caused by child-birth.

Confirm, (kon-ferm') *v. t.* [*L. con and firmare*, to make firm.] To make firm; to give strength to; to render fixed or certain;—to render valid by formal assent;—to admit to the full privileges of the Episcopal church by the imposition of the bishop's hands:—*imp. & pp.* confirmed; *ppr.* confirming.

Confirmable, (kon-ferm'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being confirmed.

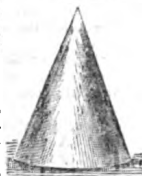
Confirmation, (kon-ferm-ä'shun) *n.* Act of confirming or establishing;—that which confirms; convincing testimony; additional proof;—ratification;—a rite in the Episcopal church.

Confirmatory, (kon-ferm-a-tor-e) *a.* Serving to confirm; corroborative;—pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

Confiscable, (kon-fis'ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture.

Confiscate, (kon-fis'kät) *v. t.* [*L. con and fisco*, basket, state treasury.] To appropriate, as a penalty, to the public use:—*imp. & pp.* confiscated; *ppr.* confiscating.

Confiscate, (kon-fis'kät) *a.* Appropriated, as a penalty. **Confiscation**, (kon-fis-kä'shun) *n.* The act of appro-



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Confessional.

prising, as a penalty, to the public use; condemning, as forfeited.

Confiscator, (kon-fis-kāt-gr) *n.* One who confiscates to the public use.

Confiscatory, (kon-fis-kā-tor-e) *a.* Consigning to or promoting confiscation.

Confiscant, (kon-fis-kānt) *a.* [L. *con* and *flagrare*, to blaze.] Burning together in a common flame.

Confignation, (kon-fis-grā-shun) *n.* A fire on a great scale;—the burning of the world at the consummation of all things.

Conflict, (kon-flikt) *n.* Violent collision;—a striving to oppose or overcome;—the last struggle of life.

Conflict, (kon-flikt) *v. i.* [L. *con* and *figere*, to strike.] To strike or dash together; to meet in violent collision;—to engage in strife;—to differ or oppose; as the opinions of recognised authorities;—*imp.* & *pp.* *conflicted*; *ppr.* *conflicting*.

Conflictive, (kon-fliktiv) *a.* Tending to conflict.

Confluence, (kon-fliu-ens) *n.* The meeting or junction of two or more streams; the place of meeting;—confluence; a confluence.

Confluent, (kon-fliu-ent) *a.* [L. *con* and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing together; running one into another;—meeting in a common current or basin; united.

Conflux, (kon-fliks) *n.* A flowing together; a meeting of currents;—a large assemblage; a crowd; a confluence; flow or run together.

Confusable, (kon-fliks-e-bl) *a.* Having a tendency to

Conform, (kon-form) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *formare*, to form.] To shape in accordance with; to make like; to bring into harmony or agreement with;—*v. i.* To act in accordance; to comply; to render obedience;—*imp.* & *pp.* *conformed*; *ppr.* *conforming*.

Conformable, (kon-form-a-bl) *a.* Corresponding in form, shape, character, opinions, &c.; similar; like;—in proper or appropriate form;—disposed to compliance or obedience; submissive.

Conformably, (kon-form-a-bile) *adv.* With or in conformity; suitably; agreeably.

Conformation, (kon-form-a-shun) *n.* Act of conforming or state of being conformed; agreement; harmony;—the structure of a body; form; shape.

Conformist, (kon-form-ist) *n.* One who complies with the doctrine and discipline of the established church of England.

Conformity, (kon-form-e-tye) *n.* Likeness; resemblance;—correspondence in character or manner; agreement;—compliance with.

Confound, (kon-found) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *fundere*, to pour.] To mingle and blend so as to be indistinguishable;—to throw into confusion or disorder;—*imp.* & *pp.* *confounded*; *ppr.* *confounding*.

Confounded, (kon-found-ed) *p. a.* Confused; perplexed;—blended in disorder;—astounded; stupid.

Confoundedly, (kon-found-ed-le) *adv.* Enormously; greatly.

Confaternity, (kon-fra-ter-ne-tye) *n.* [L. *con* and *fraternitas*.] A brotherhood;—a body of men united by some common bond, often religious.

Confront, (kon-frunt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *frons*, the forehead or front.] To stand facing or in front of; to face;—to stand in direct opposition to; to oppose; to resist;—to bring or set together for comparison; to compare;—*imp.* & *pp.* *confronted*; *ppr.* *confronting*.

Confrontation, (kon-frunt-a-shun) *n.* Act of bringing persons or things face to face for examination and elucidation of truth.

Confuse, (kon-füs) *v. t.* [L. *confundere*, *confusum*.] To jumble together; to render indistinct or obscure;—to throw into disorder; to derange; to cause to lose self-possession;—*imp.* & *pp.* *confused*; *ppr.* *confusing*.

Confusedly, (kon-füs-ed-le) *adv.* In a confused manner.

Confusedness, (kon-füs-ed-nes) *n.* [want of order.]

Confusion, (kon-fü-shun) *n.* Promiscuous mixture;

combination of incongruous things; disorder; tumult;—blending, as of ideas; indistinctness;—perturbation of mind; distraction;—overthrow; ruin.

Confutable, (kon-füt-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being confuted or disproved.

Confutant, (kon-füt-ant) *n.* One who confutes or undertakes to disprove.

Confutation, (kon-füt-a-shun) *n.* Act of confuting or

Confute, (kon-füt) *v. t.* [L. *con*, *futare*, to argue.] To prove to be false or defective; to disprove;—to convict of error by argument or proof;—*imp.* & *pp.* *confuted*; *ppr.* *confuting*.

Conge, (kong-jé) *n.* [F. *congé*.] Act of taking leave; parting ceremony; farewell;—a bow or a courtesy.

Conge, (kong-jé) *v. i.* To take leave with the customary civilities; to bow or courtesy;—*imp.* & *pp.* *congeed*; *ppr.* *congeing*.

Congee, (kon-jé) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *gelare*, to freeze, from *gelu*, frost.] To freeze; to stiffen with cold;—to stiffen, as from the effect of terror;—to change from a fluid to a solid state;—*v. i.* To grow hard or stiff from cold;—*imp.* & *pp.* *congealed*; *ppr.* *congealing*.

Congeeable, (kon-jé-l-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being congealed.

Congelation or **Congelment**, (kon-jél-a-shun) *n.* The process or act of congealing, or the state of being congealed; conglaciation;—the thing congealed; concretion.

Congener, (kon-jén-gr) *n.* [L. from *con* and *genus*, birth.] A thing of the same genus; a thing allied in kind or nature to something else.

Congenial, (kon-jé-ne-al) *a.* [L. *con* and *genialis*, genial.] Partaking of the same nature, feelings, or opinions; kindred; sympathetic;—naturally adapted or suited.

Congeniality or **Congenialness**, (kon-jé-ne-al-e-tye) *n.* Participation of the same genus, nature, or disposition; natural affinity; suitability.

Congenital, (kon-jén-it-al) *a.* [L. *con* and *gignere*, to beget.] Of the same birth; begotten together;—dating from birth.

Conger-eel, (kong-ger-él) *n.* [L. *conger*, G. *goggrus*.] A large species of sea eel.

Congeries, (kon-jé-re-té) *n. sing. & pl.* [L. *congerere*, to bring together.] A collection of particles or bodies into one mass; a heap; a combination.

Congest, (kon-jest) *v. t.* [L. *congerere*, *congestum*.] To collect into a mass; to aggregate.

Congestion, (kon-jest-yun) *n.* An unnatural accumulation of blood in any part of the body.

Congestive, (kon-jestiv) *a.* Indicating or attended by an accumulation of blood in some part of the body.

Conglaciante, (kon-glá-she-át) *v. t.* To freeze; to turn to ice.

Conglaciation, (kon-glá-she-a-shun) *n.* [L. *conglaciare*, from *con* and *glacies*, ice.] The act of changing into ice; congelation.

Conglobate, (kon-glób-át) *a.* [L. *con* and *globare*, to make into a ball.] Formed or gathered into a ball; globular.

Conglobate, (kon-glób-át) *v. t.* To collect or form into a ball, or hard, round substance;—*imp.* & *pp.* *conglobated*; *ppr.* *conglobating*.

Conglobation, (kon-glób-a-shun) *n.* Act of forming into a ball; a round body.

Conglobe, (kon-glób) *v. t.* To gather or form into a ball;—*imp.* & *pp.* *conglobed*; *ppr.* *conglobing*.

Conglobulate, (kon-glób-ü-lát) *v. t.* To form into a little round mass or globe.

Conglomerate, (kon-glóm-er-át) *a.* [L. *con* and *glomus*, a ball.] Gathered together in a mass or clustered together;—composed of stones or fragments of rocks, cemented together.

Conglomerate, (kon-glóm-er-át) *v. t.* To gather or form into a ball or round body;—*imp.* & *pp.* *conglomerated*; *ppr.* *conglomerating*.

Conglomerate, (kon-glóm'gr-át) *n.* Collection; accumulation:—a rock, composed of pebbles, cemented together; pudding stone.

Conglomeration, (kon-glóm-gr-á'shun) *n.* A gathering into a mass; collection; accumulation.

Conglutinant, (kon-glóó'tín-át) *a.* Serving to unite closely; healing.

Conglutinate, (kon-glóó'tín-át) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *gluten*, glue.] To glue together; to unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance;—*v. i.* To coalesce:—*imp. & pp. conglutinated*; *ppr. conglutinating*.

Conglutination, (kon-glóó'tín-á'shun) *n.* The act of gluing together; junction; union.

Conglutinative, (kon-glóó'tín-át-iv) *a.* Having the power of uniting by glue or other like substance.

Congon, (konggò) *n.* [*Chin. lung'foo*, labour.] A species of black tea, a superior quality of Bohea.

Congratulate, (kon-grat'ú-lát) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *gratulari*, to wish joy.] To wish joy to on account of some happy event:—*imp. & pp. congratulated*; *ppr. congratulating*.

Congratulation, (kon-grat-ú-lá'shun) *n.* Act of expressing pleasure and good wishes on the success or happiness of another.

Congratulatory, (kon-grat'ú-lá-tor-e) *a.* Expressive of sympathetic joy at the good fortune of another.

Congregate, (kong-gré-gát) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *gregare*, from *grex*, flock.] To collect into an assembly or assemblage;—*v. i.* To come together; to assemble:—*imp. & pp. congregated*; *ppr. congregating*.

Congregation, (kong-gré-gá'shun) *n.* Act of congregating or assembling;—a collection of separate things;—an assembly of persons, especially for the worship of God.

Congregational, (kong-gré-gá'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to a congregation:—Independent.

Congregationalism, (kong-gré-gá'shun-al-izm) *n.* A system of church government which vests ecclesiastical power in the assembled brotherhood of each local church; Independence. [dependent.]

Congregationalist, (kong-gré-gá'shun-al-ist) *n.* An In-Congress, (kong-gres) *n.* [*L. congressus*, from *con* and *gredus*, step.] A meeting of two or more individuals;—a formal assembly, as of deputies or commissioners; a convocation:—the assembly of senators and representatives of the United States.

Congressional, (kong-gresh'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to a congress. [ing together.]

Congressive, (kong-gresh'iv) *a.* Encountering, or coming together.

Congrevere, (kong-grév) *n.* A lucifer match dipped in a phosphoric preparation.

Congruence, (kong-gróo-ens) *n.* [*L. congruere*, to agree.] Suitableness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. [responding; consistent.]

Congruent, (kong-gróo-ent) *a.* Suitable; agreeing; corresponding.

Congruity, (kong-gróo'it-e) *n.* Quality of being congruent; fitness; harmony; correspondence.

Congruous, (kong-gróo-us) *a.* Accordant; suitable; pertinent; agreeable to.

Congruously, (kong-gróo-us-le) *adv.* Suitably; accordingly; pertinently; consistently.

Conic, (kon'ik) *a.* [*G. kónikos*.] Having the form of, or resembling a cone;—pertaining to a cone.

Conically, (kon'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the form of a cone.

Conical, (kon'iks) *a. sing.* That part of geometry which treats of the cone and the curves which arise from its sections.

Coniferous, (kó-nif'gr-us) *a.* [*L. conus*, cone, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, cypress, &c.

Coniferum, (kon'fe-form) *a.* [*L. conus*, cone, and *forma*, shape.] In form of a cone; conical.

Conjecturable, (kon-jek'túr-á-bl) *a.* Capable of being guessed. [tare.]

Conjectural, (kon-jek'túr-ál) *a.* Depending on conjecture.

Conjecturally, (kon-jek'túr-ál-le) *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by way of conjecture or guess.

Conjecture, (kon-jek'túr) *n.* A guess; formation of an opinion on defective or presumptive evidence; surmise; supposition.

Conjecture, (kon-jek'túr) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *jacere*, to throw.] To forecast;—to infer from slight evidence; to surmise;—*v. i.* To surmise; to guess:—*imp. & pp. conjectured*; *ppr. conjecturing*.

Conjoin, (kon-join') *v. t.* [*L. con* and *ungere*, to join.] To join together;—to associate or connect;—*v. i.* To unite; to league:—*imp. & pp. conjoined*; *ppr. conjoining*.

Conjoint, (kon-joint') *a.* [*F. conjoint*, *L. conjungere*.] United; connected; associated.

Conjointly, (kon-joint'le) *adv.* In a conjoint manner.

Conjugal, (kon'jóo-gal) *a.* [*L. conjux*, from *conjungere*, to unite.] Belonging, suitable, or appropriate, to the marriage state; matrimonial; connubial.

Conjugal, (kon'jóo-gal-le) *adv.* Connubially; matrimonially.

Conjugate, (kon'jóo-gát) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *jugare*, from *jugum* yoke.] To unite; to infect, as verbs:—*imp. & pp. conjugated*; *ppr. conjugating*.

Conjugate, (kon'jóo-gát) *a.* United in pairs; yoked together;—agreeing in derivation with other words.

Conjugation, (kon'jóo-gá'shun) *n.* Act of inflecting, as a verb;—a class of verbs inflected in the same manner.

Conjunct, (kon'junkt) *a.* [*L. conjunctus*, *pp. of conjungere*.] United; conjoined; concurrent.

Conjunction, (kon'junkt'shun) *n.* Union; connection; association;—a connecting word used to join words and sentences.

Conjunctive, (kon'junkt'iv) *a.* Closely united;—serving to unite. [or union.]

Conjunctively, (kon'junkt'iv-le) *adv.* In conjunction

Conjunctly, (kon'junkt'le) *adv.* In union; conjointly; unitedly.

Conjuncture, (kon'junkt'túr) *n.* The act of joining, or the state of being joined; union; combination;—an occasion or crisis; concurrence.

Conjuration, (kon'jóo-á'shun) *n.* An earnest or solemn entreaty;—invocation of divine power;—incantation; magic spell.

Conjure, (kon'jóo-r) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *jurare*, to swear.] To call on or summon by a sacred name; to implore with solemnity;—to effect by magic;—*v. i.* To practise magical acts:—*imp. & pp. conjured*; *ppr. conjuring*.

Conjurer, (kon'jóo-r) *n.* One who conjures, or entreats;—a practitioner of magic or legerdemain.

Connascence, (kon-nas'ens) *n.* [*L. con* and *nasci*, to be born.] The common birth of two or more at the same time;—act of growing together, or at the same time. [time.]

Connascent, (kon-nas'ent) *a.* Produced at the same

Connate, (kon'nát) *a.* [*L. con* and *natus*, born.] Born with another; existing from birth;—united in origin.

Connatural, (kon-nát'úr-al) *a.* [*L. con* and *Eng. natural*.] Connected by nature; inborn; inherent;—participating of the same nature.

Connect, (kon-nekt) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *nectere*, to bind.] To knit or fasten together; to link;—*v. i.* To unite or cohere; to have close relation:—*imp. & pp. connected*; *ppr. connecting*. [unitedly.]

Connectedly, (kon-nekt'ed-le) *adv.* By connection;

Connection, (kon-nek'shun) *n.* [*L. connexio*.] The act of uniting, or the state of being united;—the persons or things connected;—one who is connected by family ties;—a religious community; junction; association; dependence. [necing.]

Connective, (kon-nekt'iv) *a.* Having the power of connecting.

Connective, (kon-nekt'iv) *n.* A particle that connects words or sentences; a conjunction.

Connivance, (kon-nív'ans) *n.* Winking at;—voluntary blindness to a fault or crime; hence, consent; participation.

Connive, (kon-nív) *v. i.* [*L. con* and *nectere*, to close.]

To close the eyes upon; to wink at; to forbear to see; to overlook, as a fault; to pass without censure:—*imp.* & *pp.* *connived*; *ppr.* *conniving*.

Connoisseur, (kon'is-sür) *n.* [*F. connottre*, from *L. con* and *noscere*, to know.] Critical judge or master of the fine arts, as painting, music, and sculpture.

Connoisseurship, (kon'is-sür-ship) *n.* Skill or taste of a connoisseur.

Connotation, (kon-nō-tā'shun) *n.* Juxta-position of things or qualities. [*additional.*]

Connotative, (kon-nō't-at-iv) *a.* Implying something

Connote, (kon-nōt) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *notare*, to mark.] To mark out as having common qualities, attributes, &c.; to rank in the same group; to include:—*imp.* & *pp.* *connoted*; *ppr.* *connoting*.

Connubial, (kon-nū-be-al) *a.* [*L. con* and *nubere*, to marry.] Pertaining to the marriage state; conjugal; nuptial.

Connumeration, (kon-nū-mer-nā'shun) *n.* [*L. connumerare*, to number with.] A reckoning together.

Conoid, (kōn'oid) *n.* (*G. kōnos*, cone, and *eidos*, form.) Any thing that has the form of a cone:—a solid which is formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis.

Conoid or Conoidie, (kōn'oid) *a.* Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.



Conquer, (kong'ker) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *querere*, to seek.] To reduce by force; Conoid. vanquish; subdue:—to gain by force; acquire; subjugate:—to overcome by argument, or other moral influence; to surmount, as difficulties or obstacles:—*v. i.* To gain the victory; to overcome; to prevail:—*imp.* & *pp.* *conquered*; *ppr.* *conquering*.

Conquerable, (kong'ker-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being gained or overcome.

Conquest, (kong'kwest) *n.* Act of conquering, or overcoming opposition by force:—that which is conquered;—act of gaining or regaining a possession by force of arms.

Conseguineous, (kon-san-gwin's-us) *a.* [*L. con* and *seguis*, blood.] Of the same blood; related by birth; near of kin. [*ship of persons by blood or birth.*]

Consequinity, (kon-san-gwin's-te) *n.* The relation-

Conscience, (kon'she-us) *n.* [*L. conscientia*, from *con* and *scire*, to know.] Self-knowledge; knowledge of one's character, motives, and conduct:—the moral sense, the faculty which determines and enforces right, and prohibits and condemns wrong:—the judgment of the moral sense; conviction; feeling of duty:—moral judgment in general.

Conscientious, (kon-she-en'she-us) *a.* Governed by the dictates of conscience:—characterized by regard to truth and right; scrupulous; exact.

Conscientiously, (kon-she-en'she-us-le) *adv.* In accordance with the dictates of conscience.

Conscientiousness, (kon-she-en'she-us-nes) *n.* A scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; tenderness of conscience;—integrity of motives and principles.

Conscious, (kon'she-us) *a.* [*L. con* and *scire*, to know.] Possessing the faculty or power of knowing one's own thoughts or actions:—having knowledge; avowing knowledge of:—said or done with knowledge of.

Consciously, (kon'she-us-le) *adv.* With knowledge of one's own mental operations or actions.

Consciousness, (kon'she-us-nes) *n.* The knowledge of what passes in one's own mind:—innate sense of guilt or innocence:—immediate knowledge.

Conscrip, (kon'skript) *a.* [*L. con* and *scribere*, to write.] Enrolled; written; registered.

Conscrip, (kon'skript) *n.* One taken by lot, and compelled to serve as a soldier or sailor.

Conscription, (kon-krip'shun) *n.* An enrolling or registering:—a compulsory enrolment of individuals for military or naval service.

Consecrate, (kon'se-krát) *v. t.* [*L. con*, *sacrare*, from *sacer*, sacred.] To make or declare to be sacred; to dedicate; to devote:—to enrol among the gods or saints; to canonize:—*imp.* & *pp.* *consecrated*; *ppr.* *consecrating*.

Consecrate, (kon'se-krát) *a.* Devoted; sacred; hal-

Consecration, (kon'se-krát'shun) *n.* Act of setting apart from a common to a sacred use:—devotion of a person or thing to the service of God:—canonization:—act of blessing the elements in the Lord's Supper.

Consequence, (kon-se-kú'shun) *n.* [*L. con* and *sequi*, to follow.] A sequence; train of consequences;—a chain of deductions.

Consecutive, (kon-sek-ú-tiv) *a.* Following; uninterrupted in course or succession; successive:—following as a consequence or result; succeeding in the same order.

Consequently, (kon-sek-ú-tiv-le) *adv.* By way of succession; in order, one after another.

Consent, (kon-sent) *n.* Act of yielding:—agreement in opinion or sentiment:—correspondence in parts, qualities, or operations:—voluntary accordance with what is done, or proposed to be done, by another; assent; acquiescence; concurrence.

Consent, (kon-sent) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *sentire*, to feel.] To feel with; to be of the same mind; to agree with:—to yield to, as to force or argument; to submit; to concede; to admit; to allow:—*imp.* & *pp.* *consented*; *ppr.* *consenting*.

Consentaneous, (kon-sent-ā-ne-us) *a.* [*L. consentaneus*.] Consistent; agreeable or accordant; suitable.

Consentaneousness, (kon-sent-ā-ne-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being consistent; mutual agreement.

Consentient, (kon-sen'she-ent) *a.* [*L. consentiens*.] Agreeing in mind; accordant in opinion.

Consequence, (kon'se-kwens) *n.* Event; effect:—a conclusion from reason or argument; inference; deduction:—connection of cause and effect;—influence; importance; moment.

Consequent, (kon'se-kwent) *a.* [*L. consequens*.] Following as a result or effect;—following by inference or deduction.

Consequent, (kon'se-kwent) *n.* That which follows, or results from, a cause; effect:—that which is deduced from reasoning or argument;—a conclusion or inference.

Consequential, (kon-se-kwen'she-al) *a.* Following as a consequence or result:—arrogant; pompous.

Consequently, (kon-se-kwen'she-al-le) *adv.* With just deduction of consequences; eventually;—with assumed importance.

Consequently, (kon'se-kwent-le) *adv.* By consequence; by logical sequence; necessarily.

Conservable, (kon-serv-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being kept or preserved. [*preservation.*]

Conservancy, (kon-serv'an-se) *n.* Act of preserving; Conservant, (kon-serv-ant) *a.* Having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction.

Conservation, (kon-serv-ā'shun) *n.* Act of preserving, guarding, or protecting; keeping safe and entire.

Conservatism, (kon-serv'a-tizm) *n.* [*For conservatism.*] Disposition to preserve what is established; opposition to change:—the principles of the Tory party.

Conservative, (kon-serv-at-iv) *a.* Having power to preserve:—disposed to maintain existing institutions.

Conservative, (kon-serv-at-iv) *n.* One who, or that which, preserves from ruin, injury, or radical change:—one who desires to maintain existing institutions and customs. [*for teaching music.*]

Conservatoire, (kon-serv'a-twar) *n.* [*F.*] An academy

Conservator, (kon-serv-āt-er) *n.* One who preserves from injury, violation, or innovation; a keeper.

Conservatory, (kon-serv'a-tor-e) *n.* A place for preserving things:—a greenhouse for exotic or tender plants.

Conserve, (kon-serv') v. t. [*L. con and servare, to keep.*] To save; to preserve; to protect;—to prepare with sugar, &c., for preservation, as fruits, &c.:—*imp. & pp. conserved*; *ppr. conserving*.

Conserve (kon-serv') n. Any thing which is conserved;—a sweetmeat made of fruit, &c., prepared with sugar.

Consider, (kon-sid'er) v. t. [*L. considerare.*] To think on with care; to fix the mind on;—to have regard to; to take into view or account;—to estimate:—v. i. To think seriously, maturely, or carefully; to reflect; to deliberate:—*imp. & pp. considered*; *ppr. considering*.

Considerable, (kon-sid'er-a-bl) a. Worthy of regard or attention;—possessing consequence or importance; of some distinction;—moderately large.

Considerably, (kon-sid'er-a-ble) adv. In a considerable degree.

Considerate, (kon-sid'er-ät) a. Given to consideration or to sober reflection; mindful of the rights and feelings of others. [*manner.*]

Considerately, (kon-sid'er-ät-le) adv. In a considerate manner.

Considerateness, (kon-sid'er-ät-nes) n. The quality of exercising consideration; prudence.

Consideration, (kon-sid'er-äshun) n. The act of considering; contemplation; deliberation;—appreciative regard;—degree of importance or consequence;—ground of opinion or action; motive; influence;—compensation; equivalent.

Considering, (kon-sid'er-ing) n. The act of deliberating;—hesitation.

Consign, (kon-sin') v. t. [*L. consignare, from signum, mark, sign.*] To give, transfer, or deliver in a formal manner;—to commit; to intrust;—to give into the hands of an agent for superintendence, sale, &c.:—*imp. & pp. consigned*; *ppr. consigning*.

Consignee, (kon-sin-ee) n. [*F. consigné.*] One to whom goods are delivered in trust, for sale or superintendence; an agent.

Consigner or **Consignor**, (kon-sin'er) n. One who delivers or transmits goods to another for sale.

Consignment, (kon-sin-ment) n. The act of consigning;—the thing consigned; the goods sent or delivered to an agent for sale.

Consist, (kon-sist') v. i. [*L. con and sistere, to stand.*] To stand together; to be in a fixed or permanent state; to subsist;—to be comprised or contained in;—to be composed of;—to agree; to be compatible with:—*imp. & pp. consisted*; *ppr. consisting*.

Consistence or **Consistency**, (kon-sist-ens) n. Condition of standing together, or being fixed in union;—a degree of firmness or density;—a combination;—firmness of constitution or character;—agreement or harmony; congruity.

Consistent, (kon-sist-ent) a. Fixed; firm; solid, as opposed to fluid; standing together; congruous; compatible. [*manner.*]

Consistently, (kon-sist-ent-le) adv. In a consistent manner.

Consistorial, (kon-sis-tör-äl) a. Pertaining to an ecclesiastical court.

Consistory, (kon-sis-tör-e) n. [*L. consistorium, from consistere.*] Any solemn assembly or council;—the spiritual court of a diocesan bishop;—the college of cardinals at Rome.

Consociate, (kon-sö'she-ät) v. t. [*L. con and sociare, from socius, companion.*] To associate; to unite; to cement:—v. i. To form an association:—*imp. & pp. consociated*; *ppr. consociating*.

Consociation, (kon-sö'she-äshun) n. Intimate union; alliance; association.

Consolable, (kon-sö-lä-bl) a. Capable of receiving consolation.

Consolation, (kon-sö-läshun) n. Comfort;—act of comforting, or the state of being comforted; alleviation of misery;—that which comforts; the cause of comfort.

Consolatory, (kon-sö-lä-tör-e) a. Tending to give comfort.

Console, (kon-söl') v. t. [*L. con and solari, to console.*]

To comfort; to cheer in distress or depression:—*imp. & pp. consoled*; *ppr. consoling*.

Console, (kon-söl') n. [*L. consolidus, very firm, from con and solidus, firm, solid.*] A bracket or a projecting ornament on the keystone of an arch.

Consolidate, (kon-söl-e-dät) v. t. [*L. con and solidare, from solidus, firm.*] To make solid; to unite or press together into a compact mass;—to unite, as various particulars, into one mass or body:—v. i. To grow firm and hard; to unite and become solid:—*imp. & pp. consolidated*; *ppr. consolidating*.

Consolidate, (kon-söl-e-dät) a. Formed into a solid mass; compact.

Consolidation, (kon-söl-e-däshun) n. Act of making or becoming compact and firm;—concretion or coagulation;—combination, as of legal claims, moneyed interests, &c., into one form, &c.

Consols, (kon-sölz) n. pl. Consolidated annuities bearing an annual interest of three per cent.

Consonance, (kon-sö-nans) a. A pleasing accord of sounds produced simultaneously;—a state of agreement or congruity.

Consonant, (kon-sö-nant) a. [*L. con and sonare, to sound.*] Having agreement; congruous;—harmonizing together.

Consonant, (kon-sö-nant) n. An articulate sound which in utterance is combined with a vowel; a letter representing such a sound. [*sonants.*]

Consonantal, (kon-sö-nant'al) a. Pertaining to consonants.

Consonantly, (kon-sö-nant-le) adv. In a consistent or congruous manner.

Consort, (kon-sört) n. [*L. con and sors, lot.*] A companion or partner; especially, a wife or husband; a spouse;—a twin or companion ship.

Consort, (kon-sört) v. i. To unite or to keep company; to associate:—*imp. & pp. consorted*; *ppr. consorting*.

Consortship, (kon-sört-ship) n. Fellowship; partnership.

Conspicuous, (kon-spek'tü-s) n. [*L.*] A general sketch or outline of a subject; a synopsis; an epitome.

Conspicuousness, (kon-spek'tü-s-nes) a. [*L. from con and spicere, to behold.*] Obvious to the eye; easy to be seen; manifest;—distinguished; illustrious; prominent. [*mently.*]

Conspicuously, (kon-spek'tü-s-le) adv. Obviously; eminently.

Conspicuousness or **Conspicuity**, (kon-spek'tü-s-nes) n. State of being easily seen, as by exposure or prominence;—state of being widely known; eminence; renown; celebrity.

Conspiracy, (kon-spir-a-se) n. A combination of persons presumably for an evil purpose;—a concurrence or tendency, as of causes or circumstances to one event.

Conspirator, (kon-spir-ät-er) n. One who conspires; a plotter.

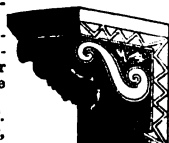
Conspire, (kon-spir') v. i. [*L. con and spirare, to breathe.*] To unite or covenant usually for an evil purpose; to plot together;—to concur to one end; to agree:—*imp. & pp. conspired*; *ppr. conspiring*.

Constable, (kun'stä-bl) n. [*F. constable.*] A high officer in the monarchical establishments of the middle ages;—an officer of the peace; a public officer executing the warrants of judges, magistrates, &c.

Constableness, (kun'stä-bl-ship) n. The office of a constable.

Constabulary, (kon-stäb'l-lä-e) a. Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables.

Constancy, (kon'stän-se) n. Quality of being constant or steadfast;—fixedness or firmness of mind; stability; resolution.



Console.

Constant, (kon'stant) *a.* [L. *con* and *stare*, to stand.] Fixed; steadfast; firm;—not liable or given to change;—unchanged; invariable; durable; unshaken; determined.

Constant, (kon'stant) *n.* That which is not subject to change;—a quantity whose value always remains the same in the problem.

Constantia, (kon-stan'she-a) *n.* A South African wine both red and white.

Constantly, (kon'stant-le) *adv.* With constancy; firmly; steadily; continually.

Constellation, (kon-stel-lä'shun) *n.* [L. *con* and *stellä*, a star.] A cluster or group of fixed stars;—an assemblage of splendours or excellences.

Consternation, (kon-ster-nä'shun) *n.* [L. *con* and *sternere*, to throw down.] Amazement or terror which confounds the faculties, and incapacitates for thought or action; amazement; perturbation.

Constipate, (kon'ste-pät) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *stipare*, to crowd together.] To cram into a narrow space;—to stop, as a passage, by filling it; to render ostive:—*imp. & pp. constipated*; *ppr. constipating*.

Constipation, (kon-ete-pä'shun) *n.* Act of crowding into less compass; condensation;—costiveness; stoppage of the bowels. [constituents.]

Constitution, (kon-stit'ü-en-se) *n.* The whole body of **Constituent**, (kon-stit'ü-ent) *a.* Serving to form, compose, or make up; component; elemental;—having the power of electing or appointing.

Constituent, (kon-stit'ü-ent) *n.* The person who establishes, determines, or constructs;—a component part; an element;—one who appoints to an office or employment;—a voter for a member of Parliament.

Constitute, (kon'ste-tüt) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *statuere*, to set.] To cause to stand; to establish; to enact;—to give formal existence to; to compose; to form;—to appoint or elect to an office or employment:—*imp. & pp. constituted*; *ppr. constituting*.

Constitution, (kon-ete-tü'shun) *n.* Act of constituting; formation;—the state of being; natural condition;—state of body or mind, in respect of health, vigour, &c.;—established form of government; system or body of laws under which a state subsists;—a particular law or usage.

Constitutional, (kon-ete-tü'shun-al) *a.* Belonging to, or inherent in, the constitution;—in accordance with or authorized by the constitution of a government or a society.

Constitutional, (kon-ete-tü'shun-al) *n.* A walk or other exercise taken for the benefit of health.

Constitutionalism, (kon-ete-tü'shun-al-izm) *n.* Adherence to the constitution;—conservatism.

Constitutionalist, (kon-ete-tü'shun-al-ist) *n.* One who adheres to the existing state or order of things in a government.

Constitutionally, (kon-ete-tü'shun-al-le) *adv.* In accordance with the constitution.

Constitutive, (kon'ste-tü-tiv) *a.* Tending or assisting to constitute;—having power to enact or establish.

Constrain, (kon-strän) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *stringere*, to draw tight.] To strain or press; to compel; to force to action;—to secure by bonds;—to hold back by force;—to urge with power; to necessitate:—*imp. & pp. constrained*; *ppr. constraining*.

Constrainable, (kon-strän'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being forced or repressed. [compulsion.]

Constrainedly, (kon-strän'ed-le) *adv.* By constraint; by **Constraint**, (kon-stränt') *n.* Compelling force; compulsion; violence;—restraining force; hindrance; check; confinement.

Constrict, (kon-strikt') *v. t.* [L. *constringere*.] To draw together; to contract or cause to shrink; to cramp; to bind:—*imp. & pp. constricted*; *ppr. constricting*.

Constricted, (kon-strikt'ed) *a.* Drawn together; contracted; cramped. [ing together.]

Constriction, (kon-strikt'shun) *n.* A contraction or draw-

Constrictive, (kon-strikt'iv) *a.* Serving to bind or constringe.

Constrictor, (kon-strikt'er) *n.* That which draws together, or contracts;—one of certain muscles which contract parts or organs of the body. *Bovæ constrictor*, a serpent which winds its folds round its prey, and crushes it.

Constringe, (kon-strinj') *v. t.* [L. *constringere*.] To draw together; to contract:—*imp. & pp. constringed*; *ppr. constringing*.

Constringent, (kon-strinj'ent) *a.* Having the quality of contracting.

Construct, (kon-strukt') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *struere*, to pile up.] To form; to build; to put together the constituent parts of;—to devise and put in order:—*imp. & pp. constructed*; *ppr. constructing*.

Constructor, (kon-strukt'er) *n.* One who constructs or frames.

Construction, (kon-struk'shun) *n.* Act of building, or of devising and forming; fabrication; composition;—structure; conformation;—syntactical arrangement;—the method of construing or explaining a declaration or fact; understanding; interpretation.

Constructive, (kon-strukt'iv) *a.* Having ability to construct or form;—derived by interpretation; inferred.

Constructively, (kon-strukt'iv-le) *adv.* In a constructive manner; by way of interpretation or inference.

Constructiveness, (kon-strukt'iv-ness) *n.* Tendency to construct;—the faculty which leads to the formation of parts into a whole.

Construe, (kon'ströö) *v. t.* [L. *construere*.] To arrange words in proper order; to explain the connection of words in a clause or sentence;—hence; to interpret; to render into plain English; to translate:—*imp. & pp. construed*; *ppr. construing*.

Construate, (kon'stüt-prät) *v. t.* [L. *construere*, from *stuprum*, rape.] To violate the person of; to ravish:—*imp. & pp. construated*; *ppr. construating*.

Construtation, (kon-ete-prä'shun) *n.* The act of violating or debauching.

Consubstantial, (kon-sub-stan'she-al) *a.* [L. *con* and *substantialis*.] Having the same substance or essence;—of the same nature.

Consubstantiality, (kon-sub-stan-she-al'e-te) *n.* Co-existence of different things in the same body.

Consubstantiate, (kon-sub-stan'she-ät) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *substantia*, substance.] To unite in one common substance or nature:—*imp. & pp. consubstantiated*; *ppr. consubstantiating*.

Consubstantiation, (kon-sub-stan-she-ä'shun) *n.* Identity or union of substance;—the real presence of the body of Christ in the bread and wine of the Lord's supper.

Consul, (kon'sul) *n.* [L. *consulere*, to deliberate, consult.] One of the two chief magistrates of the Roman republic;—an officer appointed by government to protect the commercial and other interests of its citizens in a foreign country. [consuls.]

Consular, (kon'sül-er) *a.* Pertaining to a consul or to **Consulate**, (kon'sül-ät) *n.* Office and official residence of a consul. [the term of office of a consul.]

Consulship, (kon'sül-ship) *n.* The office of a consul;—**Consult**, (kon'sült') *v. t.* [L. *consulere*, *consultum*.] To seek opinion or advice; to take counsel; to deliberate;—*v. t.* To ask advice of; to seek the opinion of;—to deliberate upon; to contrive:—*imp. & pp. consulted*; *ppr. consulting*.

Consultation, (kon-sült-ä'shun) *n.* Act of consulting or deliberating;—a meeting of persons, especially of lawyers or of physicians, to consult together.

Consultor, (kon-sült'er) *n.* One who asks advice or information.

Consumable, (kon-süm'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being consumed.

Consume, (kon-süm') *v. t.* [L. from *con* and *sumere*, to take.] To waste or destroy, as by decomposition, use,

or fire;—*v. i.* To waste away slowly;—*imp. & pp.* consumed; *ppr.* consuming.

Consumer, (kon-sūm'gr) *n.* One who or that which consumes;—one who buys and uses marketable goods.

Consummate, (kon-sūm'āt) *v. t.* [*L. consummare*, from *con* and *summa*, sum.] To bring to completion; to raise to the highest point or degree; to perfect.

Consummate, (kon-sūm'āt) *a.* Carried to the utmost extent or degree; complete; perfect. [*pletely.*]

Consummately, (kon-sūm'āt-le) *adv.* Perfectly; consummation. (kon-sūm'āhun) *n.* Act of carrying to the utmost extent or degree; completion; perfection;—final end of all things.

Consumption, (kon-sūm'āhun) *n.* [*L. consumptio.*] Act of consuming; waste;—state of being wasted, or diminished;—decay of the body, especially a disease in the lungs, attended with a hectic fever, cough, &c.

Consumptive, (kon-sūm'tiv) *a.* Having the quality of consuming or dissipating;—affected with or inclined to phthisis, or disease of the lungs.

Consumptively, (kon-sūm'tiv-le) *adv.* In a way tending to consumption.

Consumptiveness, (kon-sūm'tiv-nes) *n.* Tendency to consumption.

Contact, (kon'takt) *n.* [*L. con* and *tangere*, to touch.] Touch; a touching or meeting of bodies;—junction of one body to another; close union.

Contagium, (kon-tā'jun) *n.* [*L. contagio.*] A touching;—communication of disease by contact; propagation of infectious disease;—that which tends to transmit disease;—act or means of spreading immoral and vicious influence.

Contagious, (kon-tā'je-us) *a.* Infectious; communicable by contact; catching;—containing or generating contagion; pestilential.

Contagiously, (kon-tā'je-us-le) *adv.* By contagion.

Contagiousness, (kon-tā'je-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being contagious.

Contain, (kon-tān) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *tenere*, to hold.] To hold within fixed limits; to comprehend; to comprise;—to keep within bounds; to restrain;—*v. t.* To live in continence or chastity;—*imp. & pp.* contained; *ppr.* containing. [*tained.*]

Containable, (kon-tān'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being contained.

Contaminable, (kon-tām'in-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being contaminated.

Contaminate, (kon-tām'in-āt) *v. t.* [*L. con* and ancient *tenere*, to violate.] To soil, stain, or corrupt by defiling contact;—*imp. & pp.* contaminated; *ppr.* contaminating.

Contamination, (kon-tām'in-āhun) *n.* Act of polluting; pollution; defilement; taint.

Contemn, (kon-tem) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *temere*, to slight.] To despise; to scorn;—to consider and treat as unworthy of regard; to reject with disdain;—*imp. & pp.* contemned; *ppr.* contemning.

Contemner, (kon-tem'ner) *n.* A despiser; a scorner.

Contemper, (kon-tem'per) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *temperare*, to temper.] To temper; to moderate; to reduce by mixture.

Contemplate, (kon-tem'plāt) *v. t.* [*L. contemplari*, from *con* and *templum*, a space for observation marked out by the augur with his staff.] To look at on all sides; to regard with deliberate care; to meditate on; to study;—to have in view, as contingent or probable; to look forward to;—*v. t.* To think studiously; to ponder; to meditate;—*imp. & pp.* contemplated; *ppr.* contemplating.

Contemplation, (kon-tem-plā'ahun) *n.* Meditation; studious thought;—serious reflection; a holy exercise of mind.

Contemplative, (kon-tem-plāt-iv) *a.* Pertaining to, or addicted to, contemplation; studious; thoughtful;—having the power of thought or meditation.

Contemplatively, (kon-tem-plāt-iv-le) *adv.* Thoughtfully; studiously.

Contemplator, (kon-tem-plāt-er) *n.* One who studies and meditates.

Contemporaneous, (kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us) *a.* [*L. from con* and *tempus*, time.] Living, acting, or happening at the same time; contemporary.

Contemporaneously, (kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us-le) *adv.* At the same time with some other event.

Contemporaneousness, (kon-tem-pō-rā'nē-us-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being contemporaneous.

Contemporary, (kon-tem-pō-ra-re) *a.* [*L. con* and *tempus*, time.] Living, acting, or happening at the same time. [*the same time with another.*]

Contemporary, (kon-tem-pō-ra-re) *n.* One who lives at Contempt (kon-tem't) *n.* [*L. contemptus*, from *contemnere*.] Act of contemning or despising; disdain; scorn;—the state of being despised; shame; disgrace;—disobedience of the rules and orders of a court.

Contemptible, (kon-tem'te-bl) *a.* Worthy of contempt; deserving scorn;—despicable; vile; base.

Contemptibleness, (kon-tem'te-bl-nes) *n.* State of being mean, vile, or despicable.

Contemptibly, (kon-tem'te-ble) *adv.* Despicably; contemptuously, (kon-tem'tū-us-le) *adv.* Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain;—scornful in look, word, or act. [*temptuous manner; scornfully.*]

Contemptuously, (kon-tem'tū-us-le) *adv.* In a contempt. (kon-tem't) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *tendere*, to stretch.] To fight or struggle with; to combat;—to fight against; to oppose;—to strive or make an effort for;—*imp. & pp.* contended; *ppr.* contending.

Contender, (kon-tem'gr) *n.* One who contends; a combatant.

Content, (kon-ten't) *a.* [*L. con* and *tenere*, to hold.] Self-contained; satisfied in desire; happy in condition; pleased.

Content, (kon-ten't) *v. t.* To satisfy the mind of; to appease;—to please or gratify.

Content, (kon-ten't) *n.* Rest or quietness of the mind in one's present condition; satisfaction; moderate happiness;—*pl.* That which is contained; the things held in any given space, as a box, book, room, &c.;—the sum of such.

Contented, (kon-ten't'ed) *a.* Content; easy in mind; satisfied. [*manner.*]

Contentedly, (kon-ten't'ed-le) *adv.* In a contented Contentedness, (kon-ten't'ed-nes) *n.* Quiet satisfaction in one's condition or lot.

Contention, (kon-ten'shun) *n.* [*L. contentio.*] Strife;—a violent effort to obtain something, or to resist a person, claim, or injury;—contest in words; controversy; debate.

Contentious, (kon-ten'she-us) *a.* Apt to contend; given to angry debate;—relating to, or involving, contention; wrangling; litigious.

Contentiously, (kon-ten'she-us-le) *adv.* In a quarrelsome or litigious manner. [*content.*]

Contentiousness, (kon-ten'she-us-nes) *n.* Disposition to Contentment, (kon-ten'tment) *n.* Satisfaction of mind, without disquiet; content;—that which affords satisfaction; gratification.

Contermious, (kon-ter'min-us) *a.* [*L. con* and *terminus*, border.] Bordering upon; touching at the borders or boundaries; contiguous.

Contest, (kon-tes't) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *testari*, from *testis*, witness.] To make a subject of dispute;—to strive earnestly to hold or maintain;—to resist, as a claim by law;—*v. t.* To engage in dispute, strife, or emulation; to contend;—*imp. & pp.* contested; *ppr.* contesting.

Contest, (kon-tes't) *n.* Earnest struggle for superiority, defence, or the like; strife in arms;—earnest dispute; strife in argument. [*vertible.*]

Contestable, (kon-tes't-a-bl) *a.* Disputable; contro-

Context, (kon-tekst) *n.* [*L. contextus*, from *contexere*, to knit together.] The parts of a discourse which precede or follow a sentence quoted;—the passages of

Scripture which are near the text, either before it or after it.

Contextural, (kon-tekst'ūr-al) *a.* Pertaining to contexture; composition of parts.

Contexture, (kon-tekst'ūr) *n.* The weaving of parts into one body; fabric; system;—the disposition of the parts towards each other; composition; constitution.

Contiguity, (kon-te-gū'e-te) *n.* Touching of bodies; contact; nearness in situation or place.

Contiguous, (kon-tig'ū-us) *a.* [*L. con* and *tangere*, to touch.] In actual or close contact; touching; near; adjacent.

Contiguously, (kon-tig'ū-us-le) *adv.* In a manner to touch; in close junction.

Contiguoussness, (kon-tig'ū-us-ness) *n.* State of contact; close union.

Continence, (kon-te-nens) *n.* Voluntary restraint put on one's desires and passions; self-command; *speci-ally*, restraint of sexual passion; chastity.

Continent, (kon-te-nent) *a.* [*L. con* and *tenerē*, to hold.] Exercising restraint as to the indulgence of desires or passions, especially as to sexual intercourse; temperate; chaste.

Continent, (kon-te-nent) *n.* One of the larger bodies of land on the globe;—the main land of Europe, as distinguished from the British Islands.

Continental, (kon-te-nent'al) *a.* Pertaining to a continent;—pertaining to the main land of Europe.

Continently, (kon-te-nent-le) *adv.* In a continent manner.

Contingency, (kon-tin'jen-se) *n.* State of being contingent or casual;—an event which may occur; possibility.

Contingent, (kon-tin'jent) *a.* [*L. contingere*, to happen.] Possible or liable, but not certain, to occur;—dependent on what is undetermined or unknown;—accidental; casual; conditional.

Contingent, (kon-tin'jent) *n.* A fortuitous event, or that which happens without our foresight or expectation;—that which falls to one in a division or apportionment; proper share; proportion.

Contingently, (kon-tin'jent-le) *adv.* Without design or foresight; accidentally. [*tinued*]

Continuable, (kon-tin'ū-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being continual, (kon-tin'ū-al) *a.* Incessant; proceeding without interruption;—often repeated; of frequent recurrence; constant; unceasing.

Continually, (kon-tin'ū-al-le) *adv.* Without cessation; unceasingly;—in repeated succession; constantly; perpetually.

Continuance, (kon-tin'ū-ans) *n.* Lasting; duration; permanence, as of condition, habits, abode, &c.;—uninterrupted succession; constant renewal; propagation.

Continuation, (kon-tin'ū-a'shun) *n.* Act of continuing, or the state of being continued; extension, as of space or line, or succession, as of time or events; prolongation; protraction.

Continuative, (kon-tin'ū-āt-iv) *n.* A statement expressing permanence or duration;—a connective; a conjunction.

Continuator, (kon-tin'ū-āt-ēr) *n.* One who keeps up a series, succession, or work.

Continue, (kon-tin'ū) *v. i.* [*L. continuare*, from *continuu*.] To remain in a given place or condition;—to be permanent or durable;—to endure; to last;—*v. t.* To extend; to prolong; to protract;—*imp. & pp. continued*; *ppr. continuing*.

Continuity, (kon-te-nū'e-te) *n.* State of being continuous; uninterrupted connection; close union of parts; cohesion.

Continuous, (kon-tin'ū-us) *a.* [*L. continere*, to hold together.] Conjoined without break, cessation, or interruption; protracted; extended.

Continuously, (kon-tin'ū-us-le) *adv.* In a continuous manner.

Contort, (kon-tort) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *torguere*, to twist.] To twist together; to writhe.

Contortion, (kon-tort'shun) *n.* A twisting; a writhing; a twist; wry motion; distortion; partial dislocation of a limb.

Contour, (kon-tōor) *n.* [*F. con* and *tour*.] Shape; figure; bounding line; outline; periphery.

Contra, (kon'tra) *prep.* [*L.*] Against;—a prefix to many words, giving the sense of opposition or contrast. [*creaty*; forbidden.]

Contraband, (kon'tra-band) *a.* Prohibited by law or **Contraband**, (kon'tra-band) *n.* [*L. contrabandum*, contrary to public proclamation.] Prohibited merchandise or traffic;—the legal prohibition of traffic.

Contrabandist, (kon'tra-band-ist) *n.* One who traffics illegally; a smuggler.

Contract, (kon-trakt) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw together or nearer; to reduce to a less compass;—to make a bargain or covenant for;—to betroth;—to unite into a long vowel or diphthong;—*v. t.* To be drawn together or reduced in compass;—to make an agreement; to bargain;—*imp. & pp. contracted*; *ppr. contracting*.

Contract, (kon'trakt) *n.* A compact or bargain;—an agreement or covenant;—a formal writing containing such agreement;—the act or deed of betrothal.

Contracted, (kon-trakt'ed) *p. a.* Drawn together; narrow; mean. [*manner*]

Contractedly, (kon-trakt'ed-le) *adv.* In a contracted

Contractedness, (kon-trakt'ed-ness) *n.* The state of being contracted.

Contractibility or **Contractibleness**, (kon-trakt'e-bil'e-te) *n.* Capability of being contracted.

Contractible, (kon-trakt'e-bl) *a.* Capable of contraction.

Contractile, (kon-trakt'il) *a.* Tending to contract.

Contractility, (kon-trakt'il'e-te) *n.* The inherent quality or force by which bodies shrink or contract.

Contraction, (kon-trakt'shun) *n.* Act of contracting or state of being contracted;—process of shortening any operation;—abbreviation;—the shortening of a word by the omission of a vowel or syllable. [*contract*]

Contractive, (kon-trakt'iv) *a.* Tending or serving to

Contractor, (kon-trakt'ēr) *n.* [*L.*] A party to a bargain;—one who undertakes to furnish goods, or to execute work at a stipulated rate, or for a fixed sum.

Contradict, (kon-tra-dikt') *v. t.* [*L. contra*, against, and *dicere*, to say.] To oppose verbally; to assert the contrary of; to gainsay; to deny;—to be directly contrary to; to oppose;—*imp. & pp. contradicted*; *ppr. contradicting*.

Contradiction, (kon-tra-dik'shun) *n.* Verbal denial;—an assertion of the contrary to what has been affirmed;—direct opposition or repugnancy; contrariety.

Contradictive, (kon-tra-dikt'iv) *a.* Containing contradiction; opposed. [*dictory manner*]

Contradictorily, (kon-tra-dik'tor-e-le) *adv.* In a contra-

Contradictory, (kon-tra-dik'tor-e) *a.* Affirming the contrary; implying a denial;—inconsistent; contrary; repugnant;—opposed in every possible respect.

Contradictory, (kon-tra-dik'tor-e) *n.* A proposition or thing which denies or opposes another in all its terms;—contrariety; inconsistency.

Contradistinct, (kon-tra-dis-tingkt') *a.* Marked or distinguished by opposite qualities.

Contradistinction, (kon-tra-dis-tingkt'shun) *n.* Distinction by opposite qualities.

Contradistinctive, (kon-tra-dis-tingkt'iv) *a.* Distinguishing by contrast.

Contradistinguish, (kon-tra-dis-tingkwial) *v. t.* To distinguish by contrast;—to designate by opposite qualities;—*imp. & pp. contradistinguished*; *ppr. contradistinguishing*.

Contralto, (kon-tral'to) *n.* [*It. contra*, against, and *alto*.] The part sung by the highest male or lowest female voices; the counter-tenor;—the voice or singer performing this part.

Contra-positiōn, (kon-tra-pō-zī'ah'un) *n.* A placing over against; opposite position.

Contraries, (kon-tra-ri-zī) *a. pl.* Things of opposite nature or quality;—in logic, universal propositions which are antagonistic, but do not disprove each other.

Contrariety, (kon-tra-ri-ē-le) *a.* Opposition in essence, quality, or principle; discrepancy; inconsistency; repugnance. [in opposite ways.]

Contrarily, (kon-tra-re-le) *adv.* In a contrary manner; **Contrarieness**, (kon-tra-re-nes) *n.* The quality of being contrary. [repugnant.]

Contrariwise, (kon-tra-re-wīz) *adv.* On the contrary; on the other hand;—conversely.

Contrary, (kon-tra-re) *a.* [L. *contrarius*, from *contra*.] Opposite; opposing; different; contradictory;—given to opposition;—opposed in quality.

Contrary, (kon-tra-re) *n.* A thing of contrary or opposite qualities;—a proposition contrary to another.

Contrast, (kon-trast) *v. t.* [L. *contra*, against, and *stare*, to stand.] To be or stand in opposition; to exhibit contrast;—*v. t.* To set side by side, or in opposition, with a view to show the superiority of one thing over another, or to make the one set off the other;—*imp. & pp.* contrasted; *ppr.* contrasting.

Contrast, (kon-trast) *n.* Exhibition of dissimilarity; differential comparison;—juxtaposition of bodies, figures, or qualities, to set off each other, or to show their relative excellence;—the result of such comparison.

Contravallation, (kon-tra-val-lā'ah'un) *n.* A trench guarded with a parapet, formed by the besiegers, to check sallies.

Contravene, (kon-tra-vēn) *v. t.* [L. *contra* and *venire*, to come.] To come against; to oppose;—to obstruct; to counteract; to baffle;—*imp. & pp.* contravened; *ppr.* contravening. [struccion.]

Contravention, (kon-tra-ven'shun) *n.* Opposition; obstruction;—(kong-tr-long) *n.* [F.] An unexpected accident. [contributed.]

Contributable, (kon-trib'ū-tā-bl) *a.* Capable of being contributed;—(kon-trib'ū-tā-er) *a.* Paying tribute to the same sovereign; contributing aid; auxiliary.

Contribute, (kon-trib'ū-t) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *tribuere*, to grant, impart.] To give to a common stock or for a common purpose;—*v. t.* To give a part; to furnish a portion; to lend assistance or aid;—*imp. & pp.* contributed; *ppr.* contributing.

Contribution, (kon-trib'ū-shun) *n.* Act of giving money or lending aid;—that which is contributed; collection;—imposition levied on a conquered city or province. [bute; lending aid or influence.]

Contributive, (kon-trib'ū-tiv) *a.* Tending to contribute;—(kon-trib'ū-t-er) *n.* One who contributes;—a writer in a periodical.

Contributory, (kon-trib'ū-tor-e) *a.* Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end.

Contrite, (kon-trit) *a.* [L. *con* and *terere*, to rub, to grind.] Bruised; worn;—broken down with grief; broken-hearted for sin, and especially for sin, as against God. [penitently.]

Contritely, (kon-trit-le) *adv.* In a contrite manner; **Contriteness**, (kon-trit-nes) *n.* Contrition; penitence; sorrow.

Contrition, (kon-trit'shun) *n.* [L. *contritio*.] Grinding or rubbing down to particles or powder;—the state of being contrite; deep sorrow for sin; repentance; compunction.

Contributary, (kon-trib'ū-t-er) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *terere*, to grind.] To pulverize or reduce to small particles.

Contrivable, (kon-trib'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being contrived.

Contrivance, (kon-trib'ans) *n.* Act of contriving;—the thing contrived; mechanical invention; disposition of parts by design;—device; invention; project.

Contrive, (kon-trib) *v. t.* [F. *con* and *trouver*, to find.]

To form by an exercise of ingenuity; to devise;—*v. i.* To make devices; to plan;—*imp. & pp.* contrived; *ppr.* contriving. [schemer.]

Contriver, (kon-triv'er) *n.* One who plans a design; a **Control**, (kon-trōl) *n.* [F. *contre*, against, and *rolle*, roll.] A register kept to correct or check another register;—that which serves to restrain or hinder;—power or authority to check; restraining influence.

Control, (kon-trōl) *v. t.* To check, as by a register;—to have under command, as mechanical force;—to regulate, as passions or moral influence;—to govern, as troops;—to direct; to subdue;—*imp. & pp.* controlled; *ppr.* controlling.

Controllable, (kon-trōl'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being controlled.

Controller, (kon-trōl'er) *n.* An officer appointed to oversee or verify the accounts of other officers;—one who restrains or governs. [troller.]

Controllership, (kon-trōl'er-ship) *n.* The office of a controllerment; (kon-trōl'ment) *n.* Power or act of controlling; the state of being controlled.

Controversial, (kon-trō-vēr'she-al) *a.* Relating to disputes; disputatious; polemical.

Controversialist, (kon-trō-vēr'she-al-ist) *n.* One who carries on a controversy.

Controversially, (kon-trō-vēr'she-al-le) *adv.* In a controversial manner.

Controversy, (kon-trō-vēr-se) *n.* [L. *controversia*.] Contest in argument; debate;—a difference in opinion, question of fact, doctrine or action, maintained by reasoning; discussion;—the point argued or discussed.

Controvert, (kon-trō-vért) *v. t.* [L. *contra*, against, and *vertere*, to turn.] To oppose or dispute by argument; to contend against in words or writings; to debate; to deny;—*imp. & pp.* controverted; *ppr.* controverting.

Controvertible, (kon-trō-vért'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being controverted; disputable.

Controvertibly, (kon-trō-vért'e-ble) *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

Contumacious, (kon-tū-mā'she-us) *a.* Swelling against; rebellious;—exhibiting contumacy;—contemning authority;—wilfully disobedient to the summons or orders of a court.

Contumaciously, (kon-tū-mā'she-us-le) *adv.* In a perverse, haughty, or rebellious manner.

Contumaciousness, (kon-tū-mā'she-us-nes) *n.* Obstinacy; stubbornness.

Contumacy, (kon-tū-mā-se) *n.* [L. from *con* and *tumere*, to swell.] Persistent obstinacy; stubborn perverseness;—wilful contempt of, and disobedience to, any lawful summons, or to the rules and orders of court.

Contumelious, (kon-tū-mā-le-us) *a.* Exhibiting contumely; overbearingly contemptuous; insolent.

Contumeliously, (kon-tū-mā-le-us-le) *adv.* Reproachfully; rudely; insolently.

Contumely, (kon-tū-me-le) *n.* [L. *contumelia*, from *tumere*, to swell.] Insult; indignity; affront;—rudeness or reproach compounded of haughtiness and contempt.

Contuse, (kon-tūr) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *tundere*, to beat.] To beat, pound, or bruise together;—to bruise or injure by beating;—*imp. & pp.* contused; *ppr.* contusing.

Contusion, (kon-tū'zhun) *n.* Act of beating and bruising;—state of being bruised;—a hurt or injury to a body by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

Conundrum, (kō-nun'drum) *n.* [O. Eng. *conne*, to know.] A riddle in which some odd resemblance between things quite unlike is proposed for discovery.

Convalesce, (kon-va-lēs) *v. i.* [L. *con* and *valere*, to grow strong.] To recover health and strength after sickness;—*imp. & pp.* convalesced; *ppr.* convalescing.

Convalescence, (kon-va-lēs'ens) *n.* Recovery of health

and strength after disease; the state of a body renewing its vigour after sickness.

Convalescent, (kon-va-les'ent) *a.* Recovering health and strength. [sickness.]

Convalescent, (kon-va-les'ent) *n.* One recovering from **Convallaria**, (kon-val-lä-re-a) *n.* [*L. liliun convallium*, lily of the valley.] A genus of British plants. The lily of the valley is one of the most beautiful and valued plants in the British flora.



Convallaria.

Convection, (kon-vek'shun) *n.* [*L. con* and *vehere*, to carry.] Act or process of conveying;—a process of transmission, as of heat or electricity, by means of currents in liquids or gases.

Convenable, (kon-ven'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being collected or assembled.

Convene, (kon-ven') *v. i.* [*L. con* and *venire*, to come.] To come together; to meet in the same place;—*v. t.* To cause to assemble; to call together; to convoke;—to summon judicially to meet or appear;—*imp. & pp. convened*; *ppr. convening*.

Convenor, (kon-ven'er) *n.* One who convenes;—the president of a county court, committee, or club, who summons the members, and presides at their meetings.

Convenience, (kon-ven'yens) *n.* State of being convenient;—fitness or suitability, as of place, time, &c.;—that which is convenient; an accommodation.

Convenient, (kon-ven'yent) *a.* [*L. convenire*.] Fit; answering its object or purpose; suitable;—adapted to requirement; handy;—affording ease or advantage; roomy. [commodiously; easily.]

Conveniently, (kon-ven'yent-le) *adv.* Fitly; suitably; **Convent**, (kon'vent) *n.* [*L. conventus*.] A community devoted to a religious life; a body of monks or nuns;—a house occupied by such a community.

Conventicle, (kon-ven'te-kl) *n.* [*L. conventus*.] An assembly or gathering, especially for worship;—a dissenters' meeting house.

Convention, (kon-ven'shun) *n.* [*L. conventio*.] Act of coming together, or assembling; union; coalition;—a formal assembly of delegates or representatives;—a compact to suspend hostilities pending negotiations, &c.

Conventional, (kon-ven'shun-al) *a.* Formed by agreement or compact; stipulated;—growing out of, or sanctioned by usage; customary.

Conventionalism, (kon-ven'shun-al-izm) *n.* That which is received or established by agreement and common usage.

Conventionality, (kon-ven'shun-al-e-te) *n.* Conventional character or rule. [tional manner.]

Conventionally, (kon-ven'shun-al-e) *adv.* In a conventional.

Conventual, (kon-ven'tü-al) *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic.

Converge, (kon-verj') *v. i.* [*L. con* and *vergere*, to incline.] To tend to one point; to incline and approach nearer together;—*imp. & pp. converged*; *ppr. converging*. [tendency to one point.]

Convergence, (kon-verj'ens) *n.* Quality of converging; **Convergent**, (kon-verj'ent) *a.* Tending to one point; approaching.

Conversible, (kon-vers'a-bl) *a.* Qualified for conversation;—disposed to talk; affable. [manner.]

Conversably, (kon-vers'a-ble) *adv.* In a conversable

Conversant, (kon-vers-ant) *a.* Having frequent intercourse;—familiar or acquainted with by use or study; versed.

Conversation, (kon-ver-sä'shun) *n.* General conduct; behaviour; deportment;—familiar intercourse; close acquaintance;—familiar discourse; unrestrained and informal talk.

Conversational, (kon-ver-sä'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to conversation, or familiar and informal talk; colloquial.

Conversationalist or **Conversationist**, (kon-ver-sä'shun-al-ist) *n.* One who excels in conversation.

Conversazione, (kon-ver-sat-së-ö'nä) *n.* [It.] A party for conversation, particularly on literary or scientific subjects.

Converse, (kon-vers) *v. i.* [*L. con* and *versari*, to be turned, from *versare*, to turn often.] To keep company or have familiarity;—to talk familiarly; to chat;—*imp. & pp. conversed*; *ppr. conversing*.

Converse, (kon-vers) *n.* Familiarity; acquaintance;—familiar discourse or talk;—a proposition which is formed from another by interchanging the subject and predicate.

Converse, (kon-vers) *a.* Turned about; reversed in order or relation; reciprocal.

Conversely, (kon-vers-le) *adv.* With change of order; in an opposite order; reciprocally.

Conversion, (kon-ver'shun) *n.* [*L. conversio*.] Act of turning or changing from one state or condition to another;—a change from one side, party, or form of religion to another;—a change or reduction of the form or value of a proposition;—a radical change of heart, character, and life.

Convert, (kon-ver't) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *vertere*, to turn.] To change from one state to another;—to turn from a party, religion, &c.;—to turn to one's use; to appropriate;—to alter the form of a proposition;—to turn, as the heart and life, from sin unto God;—*v. i.* To be turned or changed;—*imp. & pp. converted*; *ppr. converting*.

Convert, (kon'vert) *n.* A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; especially one who turns from the controlling power of sin to that of holiness.

Convertibility or **Convertibleness**, (kon-ver'te-bil'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being convertible.

Convertible, (kon-ver'te-bl) *a.* Capable of change; transmutable;—capable of being exchanged or interchanged; reciprocal.

Convertibly, (kon-ver'te-ble) *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms.

Convex, (kon'veks) *a.* [*L. convexus*, from *convexere*, to bring together.] Rising or swelling on the exterior surface into a spherical or rounded form; gibbous;—opposed to *concave*.

Convex, (kon'veks) *n.* A convex body.

Convexed, (kon'vekst) *a.* Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

Convexity or **Convexness**, (kon'veks-e-te) *n.* State of being convex; exterior surface of a convex body;—rounded or spherical form. [Convex.]

Convexly, (kon'veks-le) *adv.* In a convex form.

Convey, (kon-vä') *v. t.* [*F. conveier*, from *L. con* and *via*, way.] To carry from one place to another;—to transfer or deliver to another; to make over by deed or assignment;—to impart or communicate;—to steal;—*imp. & pp. conveyed*; *ppr. conveying*.

Conveyable, (kon-vä'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being conveyed or transferred.

Conveyance, (kon-vä'ans) *n.* Act of conveying; transmission;—the means of transit; coach; waggon, &c.;—the transference of titles, estates, &c., to another;—the legal document by which property, titles, &c., are transferred.

Conveyancer, (kon-vä'ans-er) *n.* One who draws up conveyances of property, &c.

Conveyancing, (kon-vä'ans-ing) *n.* The act or practice of drawing up conveyances of property, &c.

Convict, (kon-vikt') *v. t.* [*L. from con* and *vincere*, to conquer.] To prove or find guilty of an offence or crime charged; to pronounce guilty, as by legal decision;—to show by proof or evidence;—*imp. & pp. convicted*; *ppr. convicting*.

Convict, (kon'vikt) *n.* A person proved guilty of a crime alleged against him; one legally convicted of crime.

Conviction, (kon-vik'shun) *n.* Act of proving or ad-



Convex.

judging guilty of an offence:—act of convincing of error; confutation;—state of being convinced of sin, or condemned by one's conscience;—strong belief; assurance of a truth.

Convince, (kon-vins') *v. t.* [L. from *con* and *vincere*, to conquer.] To overcome by argument; to satisfy by proof;—to subdue the opposition of the mind to truth:—*imp.* & *pp.* **convinced**; *ppr.* **convincing**.

Convivable, (kon-vins'e-bl) *a.* Capable of conviction.

Convivial, (kon-viv'e-al) *a.* Relating to a feast or entertainment:—festive; festive; jovial; social.

Conviviality, (kon-viv'e-al'e-ty) *n.* The good humour or mirth indulged in upon festive occasions.

Convivially, (kon-viv'e-al-le) *adv.* In a convivial manner.

Convocate, (kon-vō-kūt) *v. t.* [L. *convocare*, from *con* and *vocare*, to call.] To call together; to summon to an assembly:—*imp.* & *pp.* **convocated**; *ppr.* **convocating**.

Convocation, (kon-vō-kā'shun) *n.* Act of calling or assembling by summons:—an assembly or meeting;—a general assembly of the clergy of England and Wales, by their representatives, to consult on ecclesiastical affairs;—an assembly of the heads in a university.

Convolve, (kon-vōk') *v. t.* [L. *convolvere*.] To call together; to convene; to assemble:—*imp.* & *pp.* **convolved**; *ppr.* **convolving**.

Convolute or **Convolutel**, (kon-vō-lūt) *a.* [L. *convolutus*, *pp.* of *convolvere*.] Rolled together, or one part on another.

Convolution, (kon-vō-lū'shun) *n.* Act of rolling or winding together, or one thing on another;—state of being rolled or wound together;—a winding motion.

Convolve, (kon-volv') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *volvere*, to roll.] To roll or wind together; to twist; to coil:—*imp.* & *pp.* **convolved**; *ppr.* **convolving**.

Convolutum, (kon-volv'ū-lus) *n.* [L. *convolvere*.] A genus of plants with bell-shaped flowers:—*bindweed*.

Convey, (kon-voy') *v. t.* [F. *convoier*.] To accompany for protection either by sea or land:—*imp.* & *pp.* **conveyed**; *ppr.* **conveying**.

Convey, (kon-voy) *n.* Act of attending for protection;—a protecting force accompanying ships or property on their way:—that which is conveyed.

Convulse, (kon-vuls') *v. t.* [L. *con* and *vellere*, to pluck.] To agitate or disturb:—to contract violently and irregularly:—to affect by irregular spasms:—*imp.* & *pp.* **convulsed**; *ppr.* **convulsing**.

Convulsion, (kon-vul'shun) *n.* A violent involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body:—any violent and irregular motion or agitation.

Convulsive, (kon-vuls'iv) *a.* Producing, or attended with, convulsion; spasmodic. [manner.]

Convulsively, (kon-vuls'iv-le) *adv.* In a convulsive manner.

Coney, (kō'ne) *n.* [L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit.] A rabbit:—a quadruped of the genus *Lepus*:—also *Comey*.

Coo, (kōō) *v. t.* [From the sound.] To make a low cry or sound, as pigeons or doves:—*imp.* & *pp.* **cooed**; *ppr.* **cooing**.

Cook, (kōōk) *v. t.* [L. *coquere*.] To prepare, as food for the table, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, &c.:—to concoct:—to temper with or alter:—*v. t.* To prepare food for the table:—*imp.* & *pp.* **cooked**; *ppr.* **cooking**.

Cool, (kōōl) *v. t.* To make cool;—to moderate the excitement of; to allay, as passion of any kind; to calm; to abate:—*v. t.* To become less hot; to lose heat:—to become less ardent; to become more moderate:—*imp.* & *pp.* **cooled**; *ppr.* **cooling**.

Cooler, (kōōl'er) *n.* That which cools or abates heat or excitement;—a vessel in which liquors or other things are cooled. [easily excited; free from passion.]

Cool-headed, (kōōl'hed-ed) *a.* Having a temper not easily excited;—free from passion.

Coolie, (kōōl'e) *n.* [Hind. *kālī*.] An East Indian porter or carrier; a labourer transported from the East for service in some other country.

Coolish, (kōōl'ish) *a.* Moderately cool.

Coolly, (kōōl'ly) *adv.* In a cool manner; with coolness.

Coolness, (kōōl'nes) *n.* State of being cool; moderate cold:—want of ardour, zeal, or affection; estrangement; indifference.

Coomb, (kōōm) *n.* [D. *kaam*, F. *cambouis*.] Foul refuse matter, as that in the boxes of carriage-wheels, or at the mouth of an oven.

Coomb, (kōōm) *n.* [D. *kumbos*, cup.] A dry measure of four bushels, or half a quarter.

Coop, (kōōp) *n.* [D. *kuij*, L. *cupa*.] A barrel or cask;—a grated box for keeping small animals, especially poultry.

Coop, (kōōp) *v. t.* To confine in a coop; hence, to confine in narrow compass:—*imp.* & *pp.* **cooped**; *ppr.* **cooping**.

Cooper, (kōōp'er) *n.* One who makes barrels, casks, tubs, and the like.

Cooper, (kōōp'er) *v. t.* To do the work of a cooper; to mend or put in order.

Cooperage, (kōōp'er-āj) *n.* The business of a cooper;—price paid for cooper's work;—a place where cooper's work is done.

Co-operate, (kō-op'er-āt) *v. i.* [L. *con* and *opus*, work.] To act jointly with others;—to concur in producing a result:—*imp.* & *pp.* **co-operated**; *ppr.* **co-operating**.

Co-operation, (kō-op'er-ā'shun) *n.* Act of co-operating; concurrent effort; joint operation.

Co-operative, (kō-op'er-a-tiv) *a.* Operating jointly to the same end.

Co-operative-store, (kō-op'er-at-iv-stōr) *n.* A joint-stock shop, or store, established by operatives, to supply to the shareholders provisions, &c., at the lowest remunerative price.

Co-operator, (kō-op'er-ā-ter) *n.* One who labours jointly with others to promote the same end.

Co-ordinate, (kō-ōdin-āt) *a.* [L. *con* and *ordinare*, to regulate.] Equal in rank or order; not subordinate.

Co-ordinate, (kō-ōdin-āt) *v. t.* To make co-ordinate or equal; to harmonize.

Co-ordinate, (kō-ōdin-āt) *n.* A person or thing of the same rank with another:—*pl.* lines or angles drawn through or about a fixed or given point called the origin, in such relation and proportion as to furnish data by which the position and quantity of any other point, line, &c., in the same plane or curved figure, may be defined and measured. The method of co-ordinates was invented by Descartes, the quantities being treated under algebraic symbols. [or rank.]

Co-ordinately, (kō-ōdin-āt-le) *adv.* In the same order

Co-ordination, (kō-ōdin-ā'shun) *n.* State of being co-ordinate, or of equal value;—act of bringing into similarity of condition or action.



Convolute.



Convolutum.



Coney.

Coot, (kóot) *n.* [*D. koet, W. cwtá, bobtailed.*] A waterfowl of the genus *Fulica*, which frequents lakes and other still waters.

Cop, (kop) *n.* [*A.-S. cop or copp.*] The top; a tuft;—the conical ball of thread which is formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame.



Coot.

Copaiba, (kô-pá'ba) *n.* [*Sp. & Pg. from Brazil. cupaúba.*] A resinous-juice of yellowish colour and bitterish pungent taste, the produce of a tree growing in Spanish America.

Copal, (kô'pal) *n.* [*Mexican copalli, resins.*] A resinous substance derived from trees found in the East Indies, and in Southern America—used in the manufacture of varnishes.

Coparcenary, (kô-párs'en-er-e) *n.* [*L. con and Nor. parceren, to divide.*] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship.

Coparcener, (kô-párs'en-er) *n.* A joint heir.

Copartner, (kô-párt'ner) *n.* [*From co and partner.*] A joint partner; an associate; a partaker.

Partnership or Copartnership, (kô-párt'ner-ship) *n.* Joint interest or concern in any matter;—an unincorporated association of two or more persons for carrying on business.

Cope, (kôp) *n.* [*W. cob, A.-S. cappe.*] A covering for the head;—the vault of the sky;—a sacerdotal vestment worn during divine service;—the top part of a flask.

Cope, (kôp) *v. i.* [*O. Eng. coupe, F. coup, interchange blows.*] To strive; to contend, especially on equal terms or with success; to match;—to exchange or barter;—*v. t.* To match one's self against; to encounter;—*imp. & pp. coped; ppr. coping.*

Copernican, (kô-pér'ne-kan) *n.* A pertaining to Copernicus, or to the solar system, bearing his name.

Copestone, (kôp'stôn) *n.* Head or top stone of a wall;—called also *coping-stone*. [*imitator.*]

Copier, (kop'e-er) *n.* One who copies; a transcriber; an **Coping**, (kôp'ing) *n.* The highest course of masonry in a wall, wider than the wall, and with sloping edges to carry off water.

Copious, (kô'pe-us) *a.* [*L. copia, abundance.*] Large in quantity or amount; furnishing full supplies;—abundant; plentiful; diffuse. [*berantly.*]

Copiously, (kô'pe-us-le) *adv.* Fully; plentifully; exuberantly.

Copiousness, (kô'pe-us-ness) *n.* State or quality of being copious;—abundance; fulness; exuberance; diffusion.

Copper, (kop'er) *n.* [*G. chalkos Kuprios, Cyprian brass, from Cyprus, renowned for its copper mines.*] A familiar metal of a reddish colour, ductile, malleable, and tenacious;—a coin made of copper;—a vessel made of copper; a large boiler.

Copper, (kop'er) *v. t.* To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper;—*imp. & pp. coppered; ppr. coppering.*

Copperas, (kop'er-as) *n.* [*O. Ger. koper roose, L. cupriroasa, copper-flower.*] Sulphate of iron or green vitriol. [*poisonous American serpent.*]

Copper-head, (kop'er-hed) *n.* [*From its colour.*] A **Coppering**, (kop'er-ing) *n.* Act of covering with copper.

Copperiah, (kop'er-iah) *a.* Containing copper; resembling copper.

Copper-plate, (kop'er-plät) *n.* An engraved plate of highly polished copper;—a print or impression taken from such a plate. [*copper utensils.*]

Coppersmith, (kop'er-smith) *n.* One who manufactures **Copper-worm**, (kop'er-wurm) *n.* A small worm which penetrates the bottoms of ships;—the ring-worm.

Coppery, (kop'er-e) *a.* Mixed with copper; made of copper; like copper.

Coppice or Copee, (kop'is) *n.* [*F. couper, to cut.*] A

wood of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood.

Copee, (kope) *v. t.* To trim or cut, as brushwood.

Copt, (kopt) *n.* A descendant of an ancient Egyptian race.

Coptic, (kop'tik) *a.* [*An abbreviation of L. Ægyptius, A. kibit.*] Belonging or relating to the Copts.

Coptic, (kop'tik) *n.* The language of the Copts.

Copula, (kop'ü-la) *n.* [*L. con and copere, to take.*] The word which unites the subject and predicate of a proposition;—in law, sexual intercourse.

Copulate, (kop'ü-lät) *v. i.* [*L. copulare, to couple.*] To unite in sexual embrace;—*imp. & pp. copulated; ppr. copulating.* [*union in general.*]

Copulation, (kop'ü-lä'ahun) *n.* Act of coupling;—coition.

Copulative, (kop'ü-lät-iv) *a.* Serving to couple, or connect;—uniting the sense as well as the words.

Copulative, (kop'ü-lät-iv) *n.* A copulative conjunction.

Copulatory, (kop'ü-la-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to copulation; serving to unite.

Copy, (kop'e) *n.* [*F. copie.*] A writing like another writing; a transcript; a book printed according to the original;—one of a series of imitations of an original work;—the manuscript, &c., placed in the compositor's hands;—any thing to be imitated; a model; pattern.

Copy, (kop'e) *v. t.* To write, print, or engrave after an original; to transcribe; to model after;—to follow an example in manners, life, or conversation; to imitate;—*v. i.* To do a thing in imitation of something else;—*imp. & pp. copied; ppr. copying.*

Copy-book, (kop'e-book) *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Copy-hold, (kop'e-höld) *n.* A tenure of estate by copy of court roll;—land held in copy-hold.

Copy-holder, (kop'e-höld-er) *n.* One who is possessed of land in copy-hold. [*arist.*]

Copyist, (kop'e-ist) *n.* A copier; a transcriber; a plagiator.

Copyright, (kop'e-rit) *n.* The exclusive right which, by law, an author has to print, publish, and vend his own works, during a certain period of time.

Copyright, (kop'e-rit) *v. t.* To secure by copyright, as a book.

Coquet, (kô-ket') *v. t.* To attempt to attract notice, admiration, or love;—*v. i.* To flirt; to trifle in love;—to court admiration by specious airs and graces;—*imp. & pp. coquetted; ppr. coquetting.*

Coquetry, (kô-ket'-re) *n.* Affectation of amorous advances; trifling in love;—airy graces, ogling, &c., to attract admirers.

Coquette, (kô-ket') *n.* [*F. coquette, coquettish.*] A vain, trifling woman, who endeavours to attract admiration;—a flirt.

Coquettish, (kô-ket'-ish) *a.* Practising or exhibiting coquetry; befitting a coquet. [*ner; flirtingly.*]

Coquettishly, (kô-ket'-ish-le) *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

Coracle, (kor'-kl) *n.* [*W. corrag, any round body or vessel.*] A boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth.

Coracid, (kor'-kold) *a.* [*G. korax, crow, and cidos, form.*] Shaped like a crow's beak.

Coral, (kor'-al) *n.* [*G. corallion.*] A solid secretion of zoophytes, or marine polypes. It consists almost purely of carbonate of lime;—a piece of coral, used by children cutting their teeth.

Coralline, (kor'-al-in) *a.* Consisting of coral; like coral.

Coralline, (kor'-al-in) *n.* A submarine, calcareous plant, consisting of many jointed branches, resembling some species of moss.



Coracia.

Coral-reefs, (kor'al-rēf) *n. pl.* Reefs of coral, formations produced by the operations of a species of marine zoöphytes.

Corb, (korb) *n.* [*L. corbis*, basket.] A basket used in collieries;—an ornament in a building; corbel;—an alms-basket.

Corban, (kor'ban) *n.* [*H. korban*, *A. kurbān*, offering, sacrifice.] An alms-basket;—an offering or sacrifice devoted to God; a vow by which a person bound himself not to give or to receive some particular object.

Corbel-table, (kor'bel-tā'bl) *n.* A projecting course of masonry; an entablature or other architectural arrangement requiring the support of a series of corbels.

Corbel, (kor'bel) *n.* [*F. corbeille*, from *L. corbis*, basket.] The representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides;—the vase of the Corinthian column;—a short piece of timber, iron, &c., in a wall, jutting out in the manner of a shoulder-piece;—a niche for statues, images, &c.

Corby or **Corbie**, (kōr'be) *n.* [*L. corvus*.] The raven.

Cord, (kord) *n.* [*L. chorda*, *G. chordē*.] A string or small rope;—a solid measure for wood, &c., equivalent to 128 cubic feet; a pile eight feet long, four feet high, and four feet broad.

Cord, (kord) *v. t.* To bind with a cord or rope;—to pile up, as wood, for measurement and sale by the cord;—*imp. & pp. corded*; *ppr. cording*.

Cordage, (kord'āj) *n.* Ropes or cords—used collectively; the ropes of a ship.

Cordated, (kord'āt-ed) *a.* Having the form of a heart; heart-shaped.

Cordelier, (kor-de-lēr) *n.* [*F. from corde*, rope, or girder worn by that order.] One of a religious order founded by St. Francis; a Gray friar.

Cordial, (kor'de-al) *a.* [*L. cordialis*, from *cor*, heart.] Proceeding from the heart; sincere; heartfelt; cheering;—tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate; restorative.

Cordial, (kor'de-al) *n.* Any thing that comforts;—that which cheers or invigorates, as a medicine;—aromatized and sweetened spirit employed as a beverage. [warm, and cordial affections.]

Cordial-hearted, (kor'de-al-hārt-ed) *a.* Having kind, cordiality, (kor-de-al'e-te) *n.* Sincere affection and kindness; warmth of regard; heartiness.

Cordially, (kor'de-al-le) *adv.* With real affection; heartily; sincerely.

Cordon, (kor-dong) *n.* [*F. from corde*.] A ribbon borne as a badge of honour;—the edge of a stone on the outside of a building;—a line or series of military posts;—a line of troops posted on the confines of a district infected with disease, to prevent all communication.

Corduroy, (kor-dā-roiy) *n.* [*F. corde du roi*, king's cord.] A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface.

Cordwain or **Cordovan**, (kord'wān) *n.* [*Sp. cordoban*.] Spanish leather; goat skin tanned and dressed.

Cordwainer, (kord'wān-gr) *n.* A worker in cordovan leather; a shoemaker.

Core, (kōr) *n.* [*Norm. F. from L. cor*, heart.] The heart or inner part of a thing, especially of fruit;—the centre of a boil or carbuncle;—the internal mould which forms a hollow in casting, as in a tube or pipe.

Core, (kōr) *v. t.* To take out the core or inward parts of;—*imp. & pp. cored*; *ppr. coring*.

Coriaceous, (kōr-e-āsh-ē-us) *a.* [*L. corium*, leather.] Consisting of leather, or resembling leather; leathery.

Coriander, (kor-e-and'r) *n.* [*L. coriandrum*.] A plant, the seeds of which are strongly aromatic, stomachic, and carminative.

Corinthian, (kor-in'the-an) *a.* Pertaining to Corinth;—pertaining to the third order of Grecian architecture, which is the most delicate, graceful, and richly ornamented.

Cork, (kork) *n.* [*L. cortex*.] The outer bark of the cork-tree, of which stoppers are made;—a stopper for a bottle or cask cut out of cork.

Cork, (kork) *v. t.* To stop with corks;—to furnish with corks;—*imp. & pp. corked*; *ppr. corking*.

Cork-cutting, (kork'kut-ing) *n.* Of cutting and shaping corks.

Cork-jacket, (kork'jak-et) *n.* A jacket having thin pieces of cork inclosed within canvas, and used to aid in swimming.

Cork-screw, (kork'ekrō) *n.* A screw for drawing corks from bottles.

Corky, (kork'e) *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, cork; tasting like cork.

Cormorant, (kormō-rant) *n.* [*F. cormoran*.] A genus of web-footed sea-birds, of the pelican family, characterized by great voracity;—a glutton.

Corn, (korn) *n.* [*A.-S. corn*.] A single seed of plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. [In this sense it has a plural.] The various cereal or farinaceous grains which grow in ears, and are used for food, used collectively;—the plants which produce corn.

Corn, (korn) *n.* [*L. cornu*, horn.] A hard, horn-like excrescence, or induration of the skin on the toes or other part of the foot.

Corn, (korn) *v. t.* To cure by salting;—to form into small grains; to granulate;—*imp. & pp. corned*; *ppr. corning*.

Cornes, (korn'ē-a) *n.* [*L. cornu*, a horn.] The strong, horny, transparent membrane which forms the front part of the ball of the eye. [wood.]

Cornel, (korn'el) *n.* A shrub and its fruit; the dog-Cornelian, (korn'ē-le-an) *n.* A precious stone; a variety of chalcedony of various colours.

Corneous, (korn'ē-us) *a.* [*L. corneus*, from *cornu*, horn.] Horn-like; consisting of a horny substance.

Corner, (korn'gr) *n.* [*L. cornu*, horn, end, angle.] The point where two converging lines meet; an angle;—the space between two converging lines or walls which meet in a point;—an inclosed, secret or retired place; a nook; a bit of; a part;—an embarrassed position.

Corner-stone, (korn'gr-stōn) *n.* The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; the chief stone; hence, that which is of great importance or indispensable. [corner in front.]

Cornerwise, (korn'gr-wiz) *adv.* Diagonally; with the Cornet, (korn'net) *n.* [*F. cornet*, *L. cornu*, horn.] A species of trumpet;—the officer who carries the standard in a cavalry troop.

Cornet-a-piston, (korn'et-a-pist'un) *n.* [*F.*] A brass wind instrument, like the trumpet, furnished with valves moved by small pistons or sliding rods.

Cornetcy, (korn'et-se) *n.* The commission or rank of a cornet.

Cornice, (korn'nis) *n.* [*G. korōnis*, a curved line.] A moulded projection which crowns or finishes the



Corinthian Order.
The art or trade



Cork-jacket.



Cormorant.



Corbel.

capital or column; the upper part of an entablature; any ornamental projection, as in the ceiling of a room.
Cornish, (korn'ish) a. Pertaining to Cornwall.

Cornish, (korn'ish) n. The dialect or the people of Cornwall.

Corn-laws, (korn'laws) n. Laws relating to the exportation and importation of grain.

Cornucopia, (kor-nū-kō'pe-a) n. [L. *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, plenty.] The horn of plenty, from which fruits and flowers are represented as proceeding—an emblem of abundance.



Cornucopia.

Cornuted, (kor-nūt'ed) a. Grafted with horns; horned; horn-shaped.

Corny, (korn'e) a. [L. *cornu*, horn.] Strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn; resembling horn.

Corny, (korn'e) a. Producing corn or grain;—tasting of malt.

Corolla, (kō-rol'a) n. [L. *corolla*, diminutive of *corona*, crown.] The inner covering of a flower, which surrounds the organs of fructification, and is composed of one or more leaves, called *petals*.



Corolla.

Corollary, (kor'ol-la-re) n. [L. *corolla*.] That which follows over and above a proposition demonstrated; an inference; a deduction; a consequence.

Corona, (kor-ō'na) n. [L. *corona*, crown.] A large, flat member of a cornice, usually of considerable projection;—a crown-like margin of the top of a flower;—a circle around a luminous body, as the sun, moon, or stars;—a peculiar phase of the *aurora borealis*, formed by the convergence of luminous beams around a point in the heavens.

Coronal, (kor'ō-nal) a. Pertaining to the crown or top of the head.

Coronal, (kor'ō-nal) n. A crown; wreath; garland;—the frontal bone.

Coronary, (kor'ō-nā-re) a. Relating to, or resembling a crown.

Coronation, (kor'ō-nā'hun) n. Act, ceremony, or solemnity of crowning a sovereign.

Coroner, (kor'ō-nēr) n. [L. *coronarius*, from *corona*, crown.] A legal officer appointed to hold inquest on cases of death, especially such as are violent, sudden, or suspicious.

Coronet, (kor'ō-net) n. [L. *corona*, crown.] An inferior crown worn by noblemen;—an ornamental head-dress;—the upper part of a horse's hoof.

Coronoid, (kor'on-oid) n. [G. *korōnē* and *eidos*.] Denoting the upper and anterior process of the end of the lower jaw—called the *coronoid process*.



Coronet.

Corporal, (kor'po-ral) n. [F. *caporal*, from L. *caput*.] The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company or troop, next below a sergeant;—an officer under the master at arms.

Corporal, (kor'po-ral) a. [L. *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body.] Belonging or relating to the body;—having a body or substance; material.

Corporality, (kor'po-ral'e-ty) n. State of being embodied; materiality—opposed to spirituality.

Corporally, (kor'po-ral-le) adv. In or with the body; bodily.

Corporate, (kor'po-rāt) a. [L. *corporatus*, from *corpus*, body.] United in an association, and endowed by law with the rights and liabilities of an individual.

Corporately, (kor'po-rāt-le) adv. In a corporate capacity.

Corporation, (kor'po-rā'hun) n. A united body of men;—a municipal, legal, mercantile, or professional association, authorised to act, plead, or sue, as a

single person, governed by its own bye-laws, and electing its office-bearers from its own body.

Corporeal, (kor-pō-rē-al) a. [L. *corporeus*, from *corpus*, body.] Having a material body or substance.

Corporealist, (kor-pō-rē-al-ist) n. One who denies the reality of spiritual existences; a materialist.

Corporeality, (kor-pō-rē-al'e-ty) n. The state of being corporeal.

Corporeally, (kor-pō-rē-al-le) adv. In a bodily form or

Corps, (kōr) n. sing. & pl. [F. from L. *corpus*, body.]

A body of troops; a division of an army.

Corpse, (kōrps) n. [L. *corpus*, body.] The dead body of a human being; corpse; carcase.

Corpulency, (kor-pū-len-sē) n. Excessive fatness; fleshiness; obesity.

Corpulent, (kor-pū-lent) a. [L. *corpulentus*, from *corpus*, body.] Fleishy; fat;—stout; plump; obese.

Corpusele, (kor-pus-le) n. [L. *corpusculum*, diminutive of *corpus*, body.] A minute particle or physical atom;—an animal cell.

Corpuscular, (kor-pus-kū-lēr) a. Pertaining to or composed of corpuscles or small particles.

Corradiate, (kō-rā-de-āt) v. t. [L. *con* and *radiare*, to radiate.] To concentrate to one point, as light or rays.

Corradiation, (kō-rā-de-ā'hun) a. Conjunction of rays

Correct, (kor-rekt) a. [L. *correctus*, pp. of *corrigerē*.] Conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety, or to a just standard; free from error or fault; accurate; exact.

Correct, (kor-rekt) v. t. [L. *con* and *regere*, to lead straight.] To make or set right; to bring to the standard of truth, justice, or propriety;—to improve or punish for faults or deviations from moral rectitude;—to obviate or remove; to counteract or change; to amend;—imp. & pp. corrected; ppr. correcting.

Correction, (kor-rek'hun) n. Act of correcting; emendation of faults or errors; change for the better; amendment;—punishment; discipline; chastisement;—that which is substituted in the place of what is wrong;—counteraction of what is inconvenient or hurtful.

Correctional, (kor-rek'hun-al) a. Tending to, or intended for, reproof, punishment, or reformation.

Corrective, (kor-rekt'iv) a. Having the power to correct; tending to obviate or rectify.

Corrective, (kor-rekt'iv) n. That which has the power of correcting.

Correctly, (kor-rekt'le) adv. Accurately; according to correctness, (kor-rek'tness) n. State of being correct; exactness; accuracy.

Correlation, (kor-rē-lā'hun) n. [L. *con* and *relatio*.] Reciprocal or mutual relation; corresponding similarity or relation.

Correlative, (kor-rel'at-iv) a. Having or indicating

Correlative, (kor-rel'at-iv) n. One who, or that which, stands in reciprocal relation to some other person or thing;—the antecedent of a pronoun.

Correlatively, (kor-rel'at-iv-le) adv. In a correlative relation.

Correspond, (kor-rē-spond') v. t. [L. *con* and *respondere*, to answer.] To answer one to another;—to be adapted; to be congruous;—to have intercourse or communication, especially by letter;—imp. & pp. corresponded; ppr. corresponding.

Correspondence, (kor-rē-spond'ens) n. Mutual adaptation of one thing to another; congruity; fitness; relation;—friendly intercourse, especially, by letters;—the letters which pass between correspondents.

Correspondent, (kor-rē-spond'ent) a. Suitable; congruous; conformable; answerable.

Correspondent, (kor-rē-spond'ent) n. One with whom intercourse is carried on by letters or messages.

Correspondently, (kor-rē-spond'ent-le) adv. Conformably; answerably; suitably.

Corridor, (kor're-dör) *n.* [F. from *L. currere*, to run.] A gallery or passage-way in a building, flanked by the doors of apartments; a covered way.

Corrigible, (kor're-je-bl) *a.* [*L. corrigere*, to correct.] Capable of being right, amended, or reformed;—worthy of being chastised; punishable.

Corrival, (kò-rí-val) *n.* A fellow-rival; a competitor; an opponent. (emulous.)

Corrival, (kò-rí-val) *a.* Having contending claims;

Corroborant, (kor-ro'bò-rant) *a.* Having the power or quality of giving strength; confirming.

Corroborant, (kor-ro'bò-rant) *n.* A medicine that strengthens the body; a tonic.

Corroborate, (kor-ro'bò-rät) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *roborare*, to strengthen.] To make more strong; to strengthen;—to make more certain; to confirm by additional evidence or proof;—*imp. & pp.* corroborated; *ppr.* corroborating.

Corroboration, (kor-ro'bò-rä'shun) *n.* The act of confirming or strengthening;—confirmation by proof or evidence; additional testimony.

Corroborative, (kor-ro'bò-rät-iv) *a.* Giving additional strength or proof; confirmatory.

Corroborative, (kor-ro'bò-rät-iv) *n.* A medicine that strengthens.

Corrode, (kor-röd) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *rodere*, to gnaw.] To eat away or consume by degrees;—*imp. & pp.* corroded; *ppr.* corroding. [or eaten away.]

Corrodible, (kor-röd-e-bl) *a.* Capable of being corroded

Corrosion, (kor-rö'shun) *n.* [*L. corrosio*.] Action of eating or wearing away;—state of being fretted or worn away.

Corrosive, (kor-rö'siv) *a.* Having the power of gradually wearing, consuming, or impairing;—fretting or vexing. [of corroding.]

Corrosive, (kor-rö'siv) *n.* That which has the quality

Corrosively, (kor-rö'siv-le) *adv.* In a corroding manner.

Corrugate, (kor-röö-gant) *a.* Having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

Corrugate, (kor-röö-gät) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *rugare*, to wrinkle, from *rug*, wrinkle.] To form or shape into wrinkles or folds; to pursue up;—*imp. & pp.* corrugated; *ppr.* corrugating. [folds; furrowed.]

Corrugate, (kor-röö-gät) *a.* Shaped into wrinkles or

Corrugation, (kor-röö-gä'shun) *n.* A contraction into wrinkles. [the forehead into wrinkles.]

Corrugator, (kor-röö-gät-ör) *n.* A muscle which knits

Corrupt, (kor-rupt) *v. t.* [*L. con* and *rumpere*, to break.] To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state;—to change from good to bad;—to pervert; to vitiate; to deprave;—*v. i.* To become putrid or tainted;—to become vitiated, to lose purity;—*imp. & pp.* corrupted; *ppr.* corrupting.

Corrupt, (kor-rupt) *a.* Changed from a sound to a putrid state; spoiled; tainted;—changed to a worse state; vitiated; depraved; debased; perverted.

Corrupter, (kor-rupt'er) *n.* One who vitiates or destroys.

Corruptibility, (kor-rupt-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Possibility of being corrupted, vitiated, or bribed. [rupted.]

Corruptible, (kor-rupt-e-bl) *a.* Capable of being corrupted

Corruptible, (kor-rupt-e-bl) *n.* That which may decay and perish; the human body.

Corruptibleness, (kor-rupt-e-bl-ness) *n.* Susceptibility of corruption. [rupted, debased, or bribed.]

Corruptibly, (kor-rupt-e-ble) *adv.* So as to be corrupted.

Corruption, (kor-rupt'shun) *n.* Act of corrupting, or state of being corrupt;—putrid matter;—perversion or deterioration of moral principles;—effort to destroy moral principle; bribery;—taint; defilement; depravation; gross wickedness;—taint or impurity of blood.

Corruptionist, (kor-rupt'shun-ist) *n.* One who defends corrupt principles and practices.

Corruptive, (kor-rupt'iv) *a.* Having the quality of corrupting.

Corruptly, (kor-rupt'le) *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

Corrage, (kor'sä) *n.* [F.] The waist or bodice of a lady's dress.

Corsaire, (kor'sär) *n.* [F. *corsaire*, from *L. currere*, to run.] A pirate;—a piratical vessel.

Corse, (kors) *n.* A corpse; the dead body of a human being.

Corselet, (kors'let) *n.* [F. *cors*, *L. corpus*, body.] A kind of light breastplate worn by pikemen.

Corset, (kor'set) *n.* [F. *cors*, *L. corpus*, body.] An article of dress worn by women to support or give shape to the figure; stays; bodice.

Corset, (kor'set) *v. t.* To inclose in a corset;—*imp. & pp.* corseted; *ppr.* corseting.

Corstge, (kor'täzh) *n.* [F., *It. corteggio*, train.] A train of attendants.

Cortez, (kor'tez) *n. pl.* [Sp. & Pg. *corte*, court.] The legislative assemblies of Spain and Portugal.

Cortical, (kor'tik-al) *a.* [*L. cortex*, bark.] Belonging to or resembling bark or rind; external.

Corundum, (kor-un'dum) *n.* [Hind. *kurand*.] The earth alumina, as found native in a crystalline state;—adamantine spar. [shining.]

Coruscant, (kò-rus'kant) *a.* Glittering by flashes;

Coruscate, (kò-rus'kät) *v. i.* [*L. coruscare*, to flash.] To lighten; to glitter;—to throw off vivid flashes of light.

Coruscation, (kò-rus'kä'shun) *n.* A sudden flash or play of light;—a flash of intellectual brilliancy.

Corvette, (kor-vet) *n.* [F. *corvette*, Sp. *corveta*.] A ship of war, of less tonnage and armament than a frigate, used to carry advices.

Corvine, (kor'vin) *a.* [*L. corvus*, crow.] Pertaining to the crow or raven.

Corybant, (kor'e-bant) *n.* [G. *korubas*.] A priest of Cybele;—a frantic or frenzied person.

Corymb, (kor'im) *n.* [G. *korumbos*.] A species of inflorescence, in which the lesser flower-stalks are produced along the common stalk on both sides, and rise to the same height, so as to form an even surface.

Corymbose or **Corymbous**, (kor-im'bös) *a.* Consisting of corymbes; resembling clusters.

Corypheus, (kor'e-féus) *n.* [G. *koruphaio*s, standing at the head.] The conductor or leader of the dramatic chorus; any chief or leader.

Co-secant, (kò-sé'kant) *n.* [*L. complementi secana*.] The secant of the complement of an arc or angle;—in the figure, AD, which is the secant of the arc CE, is the co-secant of the complement of that arc, or BE.

Coscy, (kò'ze) *a.* Snug; comfortable.

Coscy, (kò'ze) *a.* A covering of cloth or knitted worsted, for a teapot.

Co-sine, (kò'sin) *n.* [*L. complementi sinus*.] The sine of the complement of an arc or angle;—in the figure, BF, which is the sine of the arc CF, is the co-sine of EF, the complement of that arc.

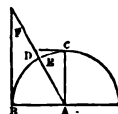
Cosmetic, (koz-met'ik) *a.* [G. *kosmētikos*, from *kosmos*, order.] Improving the beauty of the skin or complexion.

Cosmetic, (koz-met'ik) *n.* Any external application that helps to improve the complexion.

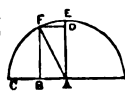
Cosmical, (koz-me-kal) *a.* [G. *kosmos*, from *kosmos*.] Pertaining to the world; expressing the order in creation;—pertaining to the solar system;—raising or setting with the sun.



Corselet.



Co-secant.



Co-sine.

Cosmically, (kò'mík-al-le) *adv.* With the sun at rising or setting. [in cosmogony.]

Cosmogonist, (kòz-mòg'on-ist) *n.* One who is versed in cosmogony. [kòz-mòg'on-e] *n.* [G. *kosmos*, world, and *gignesthai*, to beget.] The doctrine of the origin and formation of the world.

Cosmographer, (kòz-mò-gra-fr) *n.* One who is versed in cosmography. [cosmography.]

Cosmographical, (kòz-mò-graf'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to cosmography.

Cosmography, (kòz-mò-gra-fe) *n.* [G. *kosmos*, world, and *graphein*, to write.] A description of the world;—the science which teaches the form or figure of the world, and the disposition of its parts;—the representation of such, as on a chart.

Cosmologist, (kòz-mòl'o-jist) *n.* One who is versed in cosmology.

Cosmology, (kòz-mòl'o-je) *n.* [G. *kosmos*, the world, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the world;—a treatise on the elements or constituent parts of the world, their structure and combination, the laws of motion, and the general order and course of nature.

Cosmoplastic, (kòz-mò-plas'tik) *a.* [G. *kosmos*, the world, and *plassein*, to form.] Pertaining to the formation of the world.

Cosmopolitan, (kòz-mò-pol'e-tan) *n.* [G. *kosmos*, the world, and *polis*, city.] A citizen of the world.

Cosmopolitism, (kòz-mòp'ol-e-tizm) *n.* Citizenship of the world;—regard to the general weal of mankind, as opposed to patriotism or civism.

Cosmorama, (kòz-mò-ra'ina) *n.* [G. *kosmos*, the world, and *oran*, to see.] An optical exhibition of drawings or paintings of the world.

Cosmos, (kòz-mòs) *n.* [G. *kosmos*, order.] The universe—so called from its perfect arrangement;—the system of law and order in creation.

Cossack, (kòs'ak) *n.* The name of a military people, skilful as horsemen, who inhabit the Ukraine in the Russian empire.

Cost, (kòst) *n.* Amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for any thing bought; charge; expense;—loss of any kind; suffering;—*pl.* Expenses incurred in litigation.

Cost, (kòst) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *stare*, to stand.] To require to be given or laid out for;—to require to be borne; to cause to be suffered:—*imp.* & *pp.* cost; *ppr.* costing.

Costal, (kòst'al) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib.] Pertaining to the side of the body or the ribs.

Costean, (kòst'e-an) *v. i.* [Sax. *costian*, to try.] In mining, to seek for lode by sinking small pits.

Costermonger, (kòst'er-mung-ger) *n.* An itinerant seller of fruit, &c.

Costive, (kòst'iv) *a.* [L. *con* and *stipare*, to press together.] Bound in the bowels; constipated.

Costiveness, (kòst'iv-nes) *n.* Obstruction in the bowels;—prolonged detention of fecal matter in the bowels.

Costliness, (kòst'le-nes) *n.* Great cost or expense.

Costly, (kòst'le) *a.* Of great cost; of a high price; dear; expensive.

Costume, (kòst'üm) *n.* [F. from L. *consuetudo*, custom.] An established manner, mode, or style, especially of dress;—dress peculiar or appropriate, as to a nation, office, or character.

Cot, (kòt) *n.* [A.-S. *cote*, Icel. *kot*.] A small house; a hut; a shed or inclosure for beasts.

Co-tangent, (kò-tan'jent) *n.* [L. *complementi tangens*.] The tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.—In the figure, DI, which is the tangent of the arc DB, is the co-tangent of BA, the complement of that arc.

Cotemporaneous, (kò-tem-pò-rà'nè-us) *a.* Living or being at the same time.

Cotemporary, (kò-tem-pò-rà-re) *a.* Living or being at the same time.

Cotemporary, (kò-tem-pò-rà-re)n. One Co-tangent who lives at the same time with another.

Cotarie, (kò'ta-rè) *n.* [F.] A set or circle of persons; a friendly group;—a select society.

Cotidal, (kò-tid'al) *a.* [Co and tidal.] Marking or indicating an equality in the tides.

Cotillon, (kò-tíl'yun) *n.* [F. *cotillon*.] A brisk dance of eight persons; a quadrille.

Cott, (kòt) *n.* [A.-S. *cote*.] A little bed; a cradle; a bedstead which can be folded together.

Cottage, (kòt'táj) *n.* [From *cot*.] A small, neat dwelling house of one story. [hut or cottage.]

Cottager or Cottier, (kòt'táj-er) *n.* One who lives in a cottage.

Cotton, (kòt'n) *n.* [A. *qoton*.] A soft, downy substance, resembling fine wool, growing in the capsules or pods of the cotton-plant;—cloth made of cotton.

Cotton, (kòt'n) *v. i.* To rise with a nap, as cloth;—to unite together; to agree.

Cotton-plant, (kòt'n-plant) *n.* A plant of several species, growing in warm climates, and producing the cotton of commerce.

Cotton-wood, (kòt'n-wóód) *n.* A tree of the poplar kind.

Cotton-wool, (kòt'n-wóól) *n.* Cotton in its raw or woolly state.

Cottony, (kòt'n-e) *a.* Covered with hairs or pubescence, like cotton; downy.

Cotyledon, (kòt'e-léd'on) *n.* [G. *kotyledón*.] One of the seed-lobes of a plant which incloses and nourishes the embryo plant, and then perishes.

Cotyledonous, (kòt'e-léd'on-us) *a.* Cotton-plant. Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe.

Couch, (kouch) *v. t.* [F. *coucher*, to lie down.] To lay down on a bed or resting-place;—to compose to rest;—to rest or fix, as a spear or lance;—to express in obscure terms; to phrase;—to comprise;—to remove a cataract;—*v. i.* To lie down, as on a bed; to repose;—to lie down for concealment; to hide;—to bend the body, as in reverence, pain, &c.:—*imp.* & *pp.* couched; *ppr.* couching.

Couch, (kouch) *n.* A bed; a place for night rest and sleep;—a place for day rest; a sofa or easy chair;—the lair of a beast;—a layer or stratum, as of barley for maling, or of size in painting.

Couchant, (kouch'ant) *a.* Lying down with the head raised—said of a lion or other beast.

Coucher, (kouch'er) *n.* One who couches a cataract. [F.]

Bedtime.

Cougur, (kò'g'ar) *n.* A carnivorous feline quadruped of the American continent;—called also *puma* and *pawther*.

Cough, (kof) *n.* [M. H. Ger. *küchen*, to breathe, *küchen*, to gasp.] A violent effort of the lungs, usually attended with a harsh sound, to throw off irritating matter; a violent sonorous expiration.

Cough, (kof) *v. i.* To make a violent effort, attended with a harsh sound, to throw off irritating matter from the throat or lungs;—*v. t.* To expel from the lungs by a cough; to expectorate, as phlegm:—*imp.* & *pp.* coughed; *ppr.* coughing.

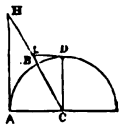
Could, (kòód) *imp.* of *can*. Was able, capable, or susceptible. [the cutting part of a plough.]

Coulter, (kòul'ter) *n.* [L. *cutter*.] A ploughshare.

Council, (kòun'sil) *n.* [L. *concilium*, from *convocare*, to assemble.] An assembly summoned for consultation or advice;—the body nominated to advise the sovereign in matters of government;—the representatives elected by the citizens for the municipal government of a city; an assembly of prelates and doctors, representing the church; congress; convocation.



Couchant.



Counsellor, (koun'sil-er) *n.* A member of a council.

Counsel, (koun'sel) *n.* [*L. consilium*, from *consulere*, to consult.] Advice, opinion, or instruction;—consultation; interchange of opinions;—result of consultation or deliberation;—deliberate purpose;—one who gives advice, especially in legal matters; the legal advocates united in the management of a case; design; scheme; plan.

Counsel, (koun'sel) *v. t.* To advise, admonish, or instruct;—to recommend;—*imp. & pp.* counselled; *ppr.* counselling.

Counsellable, (koun'sel-a-bl) *a.* Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow advice.

Counsellor, (koun'sel-er) *n.* One who counsels; an adviser;—a member of a council;—one who gives advice in questions of law; a barrister.

Counsellorship, (koun'sel-er-ship) *n.* The office of a counsellor.

Count, (kount) *v. t.* [*F. conter*, from *L. computare*, to reckon.] To number; to sum up or reckon;—to place to account; to regard as one's own;—to ascribe or charge to another; to impute;—*v. i.* To be counted; hence, to swell the number; to add strength or influence;—to depend; to rely;—to plead orally;—*imp. & pp.* counted; *ppr.* counting.

Count, (kount) *n.* Act of numbering, or the amount ascertained by numbering; reckoning;—a statement of a plaintiff's case in court;—one of several charges in an indictment.

Count, (kount) *n.* [*F. comte*, from *L. comes*.] One holding a title of foreign nobility equivalent to that of an English earl.

Countenance, (koun'ten-ans) *n.* [*F. contenance*, from *L. continere*, to hold.] Outline or external visage of a body;—appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect;—the face; the features;—approving aspect; favour; encouragement.

Countenance, (koun'ten-ans) *v. t.* To give bodily presence and support; to look on with approving eye; to aid by word and deed;—to make a show or pretence of;—*imp. & pp.* countenanced; *ppr.* countenancing.

Counter, (kount'er) *n.* One who counts, or keeps an account;—a piece of metal, wood, &c., in the form of a coin, used in reckoning;—a table or board on which money is counted, and on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers;—a check, as upon articles delivered;—a tell-tale.

Counter, (kount'er) *a.* Contrary; opposite.

Counter, (kount'er) *adv.* [*F. contre*, *L. contra*, against.] Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction. This word is prefixed to many others, chiefly verbs and nouns, expressing opposition or contrariety.

Counteract, (koun-ter-akt) *v. t.* To act in opposition to; to hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency;—*imp. & pp.* counteracted; *ppr.* counteracting.

Counteraction, (koun-ter-akshun) *n.* Action in opposition; contrary agency; hindrance.

Counteractive, (koun-ter-akt'iv) *a.* Tending to counteract or hinder.

Counter-attraction, (koun-ter-at-trak'shun) *n.* Opposite attraction;—allurement of a different kind.

Counterbalance, (koun-ter-bal'ans) *v. t.* To oppose with equal weight; to act against with equal power or effect;—*imp. & pp.* counterbalanced; *ppr.* counterbalancing.

Counter-balance, (koun-ter-bal'ans) *n.* Equal opposing weight; equal power or agency acting in opposition.

Counter-charge, (koun-ter-charj) *n.* An opposite charge.

Countercharm, (koun-ter-charm) *v. t.* To destroy the effect of enchantment;—*imp. & pp.* countercharmed; *ppr.* countercharming.

Counter-charm, (koun-ter-charm) *n.* That which has the power of dissolving or opposing the effect of a charm. [check.]

Countercheck, (koun-ter-chek) *v. t.* To oppose; to

Counter-check, (koun-ter-chek) *n.* Check; stop; rebuke.

Counter-current, (koun-ter-kur-ent) *n.* A current running in an opposite direction from that of the main current.

Counterfeit, (koun-ter-fit) *v. t.* [*F. contrefaire*, *L. contra* and *facere*.] To put on a semblance of;—to copy or imitate without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud; to forge;—*v. i.* To dissemble; to feign;—*imp. & pp.* counterfeited; *ppr.* counterfeiting.

Counterfeit, (koun-ter-fit) *a.* Having a resemblance to;—fabricated in imitation of;—false; spurious; hypocritical.

Counterfeit, (koun-ter-fit) *n.* An impostor; one who personates another;—one who obtains goods on false pretences or by forged orders;—a forged imitation, as of handwriting, bank-note, &c.

Counterfeiter, (koun-ter-fit-er) *n.* One who counterfeits; a forger.

Counter-irritant, (koun-ter-ir-rit-ant) *n.* That which is used to produce irritation in some part of the body, in order to relieve inflammation in some other part.

Counter-irritation, (koun-ter-ir-rit-ashun) *n.* Irritation excited in one part of the body with the view of relieving irritation in another.

Countermand, (koun-ter-mand) *v. t.* [*F. contre*, against, and *mander*, to command.] To revoke a former command;—to contradict the orders of another;—*imp. & pp.* countermanded; *ppr.* countermanding.

Countermand, (koun-ter-mand) *n.* Revocation of a former command; a contrary order.

Counter-march, (koun-ter-march) *v. i.* To march back, or to march in a reversed order;—*imp. & pp.* counter-marched; *ppr.* counter-marching.

Counter-march, (koun-ter-march) *n.* A marching back;—a change of the wings or face of a battalion.

Counter-mark, (koun-ter-mark) *n.* An additional mark on goods;—the mark of the goldsmith's company placed over the mark of the maker;—an artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses to disguise their age.

Counter-mine, (koun-ter-min) *n.* A gallery under ground, constructed to meet and surprise the mines of the enemy;—any scheme to frustrate the designs of an opponent.

Counter-mine, (koun-ter-min) *v. t.* To oppose by means of a counter-mine;—to frustrate by secret and opposing measures;—*v. i.* To make a counter-mine or counter-plot;—*imp. & pp.* countermined; *ppr.* countermining.

Counter-motion, (koun-ter-mō-shun) *n.* An opposing

Counter-movement, (koun-ter-mōv-ment) *n.* A movement made in opposition to another;—a counter-acting motion. [a counterpart.]

Counterpane, (koun-ter-pān) *n.* A coverlet for a bed;—**Counterpart**, (koun-ter-pārt) *n.* The corresponding part; the part that fits, answers, or agrees with another;—a duplicate; a copy;—a co-relative quality.

Counterplot, (koun-ter-plot) *v. t.* To oppose one plot by another; to meet stratagem by stratagem.

Counterplot, (koun-ter-plot) *n.* A plot or artifice opposed to another.

Counterpoint, (koun-ter-point) *n.* An opposite point;—a cover for a bed;—musical notation, exhibiting the relations of the different parts or notes; hence, composition of harmonious modulations to a melody.

Counterpoise, (koun-ter-pōiz) *v. t.* To act against with equal weight; to counterbalance;—to act against with equal power or effect;—*imp. & pp.* counterpoised; *ppr.* counterpoising.

Counterpoise, (koun-ter-pōiz) *n.* A weight sufficient to balance another;—equal power or force acting in opposition.

Counter-poison, (koun-ter-pol-zn) *n.* A poison which obviates the effect of another; an antidote.

Counter-pressure, (koun-ter-presh'ūr) *n.* Opposing force or resistance;—force acting in a contrary direction.

Counterscarp, (koun-ter-skarp) *n.* The exterior slope

of the ditch;—the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis.

Countersign, (koun-ter-sin') *v. t.* To sign in addition and opposite to the signature of a principal or superior, in order to attest the authenticity of a writing;—*imp. & pp.* countersigned; *ppr.* countersigning.

Countersign, (koun-ter-sin') *n.* The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity;—a private sign, word, or phrase, which must be given in order to pass a sentry; a military watch-word.

Counter-signal, (koun-ter-sig-nal') *n.* A corresponding signal.

Countersink, (koun-ter-sink') *v. t.* To form, as a depression, for the reception of the head of a screw or bolt below the surface;—*imp. & pp.* countersunk; *ppr.* countersinking.

Countersink, (koun-ter-sink') *n.* A cavity for receiving the head of a screw or bolt;—a tool for forming such.

Counterlope, (koun-ter-slop') *n.* An overhanging slope.

Counter-step, (koun-ter-step') *n.* Contrary method of procedure.

Counter-tenor, (koun-ter-ten-or') *n.* One of the middle parts between the tenor and the treble.

Countervail, (koun-ter-vail') *v. t.* [Counter and *L. valere*, to be strong.] To act against with equal force or effect; to thwart or overcome by such action; to balance;—*imp. & pp.* countervailed; *ppr.* countervailing.

Countervail, (koun-ter-vail') *n.* Equal weight, strength, or value; compensation.

Counterweigh, (koun-ter-wā') *v. t.* To weigh against; to counterbalance.

Counterwork, (koun-ter-wurk') *v. t.* To work in opposition to; to counteract.

Countess, (kount-ess') *n.* [F. *comtesse*.] The consort of an earl or count.

Counting-house, (koun-ting-hous') *n.* The house or room appropriated to the keeping of books, letters, papers, and accounts.

Countless, (kount-les') *a.* Innumerable; numberless; multitudinous.

Countrified, (koun-tre-fid') *a.* [Eng. *country*, and *L. facere*, to make.] Having the appearance and manners of the country; rustic; rude.

Country, (kun-tre') *n.* [F. *contrée*, from *L. contra*, against.] A tract of land; district; properly land in the vicinity of a city;—any large tract of land; territory; kingdom;—the land of one's birth or residence;—the inhabitants of a district or kingdom.

Country, (kun-tre') *a.* Pertaining to the territory outside or distant from a city; rural; rustic.

Countryman, (kun-tre-man') *n.* An inhabitant or native of a country; one born in the same country;—one who dwells in the country; a rustic.

County, (kount-ee') *n.* [F. *comté*, *L. comitat-us*.] The lands of a Count or Earl; a shire;—one of the large districts or territorial divisions of the kingdom, having its Lord-lieutenant, Sheriffs, Justices, and Constabulary force, assessing itself for public and parochial burdens, and electing its representatives to Parliament.

Couple, (kup-lee') *n.* [*L. copula*.] Two things of the same kind connected together or taken together;—a betrothed or married pair; pair; brace; chain; link.

Couple, (kup-lee') *v. t.* To link or connect together, to join;—to unite as male and female; to marry;—*v. i.* To come together as male and female; to form a sexual union; to embrace;—*imp. & pp.* coupled; *ppr.* coupling.

Couplet, (kup-let') *n.* [F. diminutive of *couple*.] Two verses; two lines of verse which rhyme.

Coupling, (kup-ling') *n.* Act of bringing or coming together; connection;—that which couples or connects one thing with another, as a hook, chain, or other contrivance.

Coupon, (koo-poon') *n.* [F. from *couper*, to cut.] An interest certificate attached to a transferable bond.

Courage, (kur-ā') *n.* [F. from *L. cor*, heart.] Bravery; fearlessness; fortitude;—intrepidity; valour; boldness; daring.

Courageous, (kur-ā'-jé-us') *a.* Bold; daring;—possessing, or characterized by, courage; brave; intrepid; adventurous.

Courageously, (kur-ā'-jé-us-le) *adv.* Boldly; bravely.

Courageousness, (kur-ā'-jé-us-ness') *n.* The quality of courage.

Courant, (koo-rant') *n.* [F. *courir*, to run.] A piece of music in triple time;—a lively kind of dance;—a newspaper.

Courier, (koo-re-er') *n.* [F. from *courir*, to run.] A messenger sent in haste with letters or despatches, usually on public business; an express.

Course, (kōrs') *n.* [F. *coursée*, *L. from currere*, to run.] A moving forward, or passing from one point to another;—journey; voyage; career;—the line of progress; route; direction;—the ground traversed; path; way; bed of a stream; ground on which a race is run;—the manner of progress; regular series; succession; systematized form of lecturing or teaching;—way of life; conduct;—a service of dishes of one kind at a meal;—a continued level range of stones of the same height throughout the face of a building;—*pl.* The menstrual flux;—the lower sails of a ship.

Course, (kōrs') *v. t.* To run, hunt, or chase after; to pursue;—to hunt hares with harriers;—to run through or over;—to cause to run;—*v. i.* To run as if in a race, or in hunting;—*imp. & pp.* coursed; *ppr.* coursing.

Coursier, (kōrs-er') *n.* One who courses or hunts;—a Court, (kōrt') *n.* [A-S. *curt*, *L. curia*.] An inclosed space; a yard or area;—the residence of a sovereign or other dignitary;—persons composing the retinue of a sovereign;—the appointed assembling of the retinue of a sovereign;—attention directed to a person in power; conduct designed to gain favour;—a legal tribunal; the judge or judges, as distinguished from the counsel;—the session of a judicial assembly;—the hall where justice is administered;—*pl.* Places where worship is offered.

Court, (kōrt') *v. t.* To endeavour to gain the favour of; to strive to please;—to seek in marriage; to woo;—*imp. & pp.* courted; *ppr.* courting.

Court-day, (kōrt-dā') *n.* A day in which a court sits to administer justice.

Courteous, (kur-té-us') *a.* [From *court*.] Polite; well-bred; of court-like or elegant manners; pertaining to, or expressive of, courtesy; gentlemanly.

Courteously, (kur-té-us-le) *adv.* In a courteous manner.

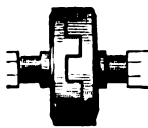
Courteousness, (kur-té-us-ness') *n.* Quality of being courteous; civility of manners; obliging condescension; complaisance.

Courtesan, (kur-té-zan') *n.* [F. *courtisane*.] A prostitute; a harlot.

Courtesy, (kur-té-se') *n.* Elegance and politeness of manners;—an act of civility or respect;—favour or indulgence, as distinguished from right.

Courtesy, (kur-té-se') *n.* A gesture or expression of respect or civility by women;—consisting in a slight inclination of the body.

Courtesy, (kur-té-se') *v. i.* To bow the body slightly, as an expression of civility or respect;—*imp. & pp.* courtesied; *ppr.* courtesying.



Coupling.

Court-hand, (kört'hand) *n.* Manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings.

Court-house, (kört'hous) *n.* A house in which established courts are held.

Courtyer, (kört'e-er) *n.* [From *court*.] One who frequents the courts of princes;—one who courts or solicits favour.

Courtliness, (kört'le-ness) *n.* Quality of being courtly or high-bred; elegance of manners; stately and dignified deportment.

Courtly, (kört'le) *a.* Relating to a court; court-like; high-bred;—disposed to favour the great; fawning; obsequious.

Court-martial, (kört-mär'shal) *n.* A court of military or naval officers, for the trial of offences against military or naval laws. [of silk.]

Court-plaster, (kört-plas-ter) *n.* Sticking-plaster made of ovenship, (kört'ship) *n.* Act of soliciting favour by complaisance or flattery;—act of wooing to marriage.

Court-yard, (kört'yard) *n.* A court or inclosure belonging to a house.

Cousin, (kuz'n) *n.* [F. *cousin*.] One collaterally related; a kinsman; the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt.

Cousin-german, (kuz'n-ger-man) *n.* A first cousin; a cousin in the first generation.

Cove, (köv) *n.* [A.-S. *cofa*.] A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess in the sea-shore;—a concave moulding; the arched part of a vault.

Cove, (köv) *v. t.* To arch over.

Covenant, (kuv'en-ant) *n.* [F. *convenant*, L. *convenire*.] A mutual agreement in writing and under seal; a contract;—a writing containing the terms of agreement between parties;—a form of action for the violation of a contract;—the terms in which God condescends to deal with his creatures; contract; compact; bargain; stipulation.

Covenant, (kuv'en-ant) *v. i.* To enter into a formal agreement; to bind one's self by contract; bargain; stipulate;—*v. t.* To grant or promise by covenant;—*imp. & pp.* covenanted; *ppr.* covenanting.

Covenantor, (kuv'en-ant-er) *n.* One who makes a covenant; one who subscribed the Scottish National Covenant in the reign of Charles I.

Cover, (kuv'er) *v. t.* [L. *con* and *operire*, to cover.] To overspread the surface or body of;—to brood or sit on;—to hide from sight; to conceal;—to place under shelter; to protect; to defend;—to extend over; to be sufficient for; to comprehend or include;—to put the usual head-dress on;—*imp. & pp.* covered; *ppr.* covering.

Cover, (kuv'er) *n.* Any thing which is laid, set, or spread upon, about, or over another; an envelope; a lid;—any thing which veils or conceals; a screen; disguise; a cloak;—concealment, shelter, defence;—woods, underbrush, &c., which conceal game. [F. *couvert*.] Table furniture for a meal.

Covering, (kuv'er-ing) *n.* Any thing spread or laid over another, whether for security or concealment.

Coverlet, (kuv'er-let) *n.* [F. *couvrir*, to cover, and *lit*, bed.] The uppermost cover of a bed; quilt.

Covert, (kuv'ert) *a.* [F. *covert*, *pp.* of *couvrir*.] Covered over;—sheltered; concealed;—under protection, as a married woman.

Covet, (kuv'ert) *n.* A place which covers and protects; a shelter; a defence; a hiding place; a thicket.

Covetous, (kuv'ert-le) *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private.

Coveture, (kuv'ert-ür) *n.* Covering; shelter; defence;—condition of a woman under the protection of her husband.

Covet, (kuv'et) *v. t.* [F. *convoiter*, L. *cupere*, to desire.] To wish for with eagerness;—to wish for inordinately, unreasonably, or unlawfully; hanker after; lust after;—*imp. & pp.* coveted; *ppr.* coveting.

Covetable, (kuv'et-a-bl) *a.* Capable or worthy of being desired.

Covetous, (kuv'et-us) *a.* Very desirous;—inordinately desirous; excessively eager; avaricious for gain.

Covetously, (kuv'et-us-le) *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

Covetousness, (kuv'et-us-ness) *n.* Strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing some supposed good, especially riches; avarice; greed.

Covey, (kuv'e) *n.* [F. *couver*, to brood.] An old bird with her brood of young; a small flock of birds;—a company; a set.

Covin, (kuv'in) *n.* [F. *covine*, L. *convenire*, to agree.] A collusive or deceitful agreement between two or more persons to prejudice a third.

Coving, (köving) *n.* The projection of the upper stories of a house over those beneath;—the jambs of a fire-place.

Cow, (kow) *n.* [A.-S. *cū*, Icel. *kú*.] The female of the bovine genus of animals.

Cow, (kow) *v. t.* [Icel. *kuga*, to depress.] To depress with fear; to sink the spirits or courage; to intimidate;—*imp. & pp.* cowed; *ppr.* cowering.

Coward, (kow'rd) *n.* [F. *coward*.] One who lacks courage to meet danger; a timid or pusillanimous man; poltroon; dastard. [base.]

Coward, (kow'rd) *a.* Destitute of courage; timid; cowardice, (kow'rd-i) *n.* Want of courage to face danger; timidity; pusillanimity.

Cowardliness, (kow'rd-i-ness) *n.* Want of courage; cowardice.

Cowardly, (kow'rd-le) *a.* Wanting courage to face danger;—proceeding from fear of danger; befitting a coward; timid; dastardly; mean; base.

Cowardly, (kow'rd-le) *adv.* In the manner of a coward.

Cower, (kow'er) *v. i.* [W. *cwrian*, to cower.] To sink by bending the knees; to crouch, especially through fear;—*imp. & pp.* cowered; *ppr.* cowering.

Cow-hell, (kow'hél) *n.* The foot of a cow boiled.

Cow-herd, (kow'herd) *n.* One who tends cows.

Cowhide, (kow'hid) *n.* The hide of a cow;—leather made of the hide of a cow;—a scourge or whip made of cow's hide.

Cowhide, (kow'hid) *v. t.* To beat or whip with a cow-hide;—*imp. & pp.* cowhided; *ppr.* cowhiding.

Cowl, (kowl) *n.* [A.-S. *cukle*, L. *cucullus*, cap, hood.] A monk's hood or habit;—a cowl-shaped cap for the top of chimneys. [like a cowl.]

Cowled, (kowl'd) *a.* Wearing a cowl; hooded;—shaped

Cow-leech, (kow'lēch) *n.* One who professes to heal the diseases of cows.

Cow-pox, (kow'poks) *n.* A pustular eruption of the cow, which, when communicated to the human system by inoculation, preserves from small pox.

Cowslip, (kow'slip) *n.* [Perhaps for *cow's-leek*.] A species of primrose which appears early in the spring.

Coxcomb, (koks'kōm) *n.* [Cock's comb.] A strip of red cloth notched like the comb of a cock, which fools wore in their caps;—the cap itself;—a superficial pretender to knowledge or accomplishments; a fop.

Coxcombry, (koks'kom-re) *n.* The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

Coy, (koy) *a.* [F. *coy*, from L. *quies*, rest.] Reserved; shy;—shrinking from approach or familiarity; modest.

Coyish, (koy'ish) *a.* Somewhat coy or reserved.

Coyly, (koy'le) *adv.* With reserve; shyly.

Coyness, (koy'ness) *n.* Reserve; shyness; backwardness; appearance or affectation of modesty.

Cazen, (kuz'n) *v. t.* [Ger. *közen*, to wheedle.] To cheat; to defraud; to beguile; to deceive;—*imp. & pp.* cazenied; *ppr.* cazenying.

Cazenage, (kuz'n-aj) *n.* The art or practice of cheating; artifice; trick; fraud.

Cosily, (köz'e-le) *adv.* Snugly; comfortably.

Cozy, (köz'e) *a.* [F. *coucher*, to talk, Ger. *közen*.] Snug; comfortable; easy;—also Cosy.

Crab, (krab) *n.* [A.-S. *crabba*, G. *karabos*.] A crustaceous animal having the body covered with a crust-like shell called the *carapax*. It has ten legs, the front pair of which terminate in claws;—the fourth sign in the zodiac. [W.] A wild apple, or the tree producing it;—a crane for raising heavy weights.



Crab

Crabbed, (krab'ed) *a.* [From *crab*.] Harsh; rough; austere; contracted, as handwriting; sour; testy; cross; cynical.

Crabbedly, (krab'ed-le) *adv.* In a crabbed manner.

Crabbedness, (krab'ed-nes) *n.* State of being crabbed.

Crack, (krak) *v. t.* [F. *cracker*, Dan. *krakke*, Gael. & Ir. *crac*.] To break without entire separation of parts;—to fissure;—to rend with grief or pain;—to distress;—to disorder, as the brain;—to derange;—to cause to sound abruptly and sharply;—to snap;—to utter smartly;—*v. i.* To be fractured without quite separating into parts;—to go to pieces;—to be ruined or impaired;—to utter a loud or sharp sudden sound;—*imp. & pp.* cracked; *ppr.* cracking.

Crack, (krak) *n.* A partial separation of the parts of a substance; a chink or fissure;—a sharp noise; the break in the voice at puberty;—craziness of intellect; insanity. [intellect; crazy.]

Crack-brained, (krak'bränd) *a.* Having an impaired **Cracker**, (krak'er) *n.* One who or that which cracks;—a small firework;—a kind of hard biscuit.

Crackle, (krak'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *crack*.] To make small, abrupt, snapping noises.

Crackling, (krak'ling) *n.* Small abrupt cracks or reports frequently repeated;—the rind of roasted pork.

Cracknel, (krak'nel) *n.* A hard brittle biscuit.

Cradle, (krä'dl) *n.* [A.-S. *cradel*, W. *cryd*.] A swinging or rocking bed for infants; the place in which any thing is nurtured or protected in its infancy;—a light framework added to a scythe, for receiving the grain as cut;—an instrument used in preparing plates for mezzotints;—a framework of timbers used to support a vessel on the stocks;—a case for a broken bone.

Cradle, (krä'dl) *v. t.* To lay in a cradle; to rock in a cradle;—to nurse in infancy;—*v. i.* To lie in a cradle;—*imp. & pp.* cradled; *ppr.* cradling.

Craft, (kraft) *n.* [A.-S. *craft*, W. *cryf*, strong.] Art; ability; dexterity in manual employment; hence, the employment itself; a trade;—art, or skill, in a bad sense; artifice; guile;—sailing vessels of any kind. [guile.]

Craftily, (kraft'e-le) *adv.* With craft, cunning, or **Craftiness**, (kraft'e-nes) *n.* Cunning; artifice; stratagem; williness.

Craftsman, (krafts'man) *n.* One skilled in a manual occupation; an artificer; a mechanic.

Crafty, (kraft'e) *a.* Cunning; skillful at deceiving; full of plots or wiles; artful; subtle; shrewd.

Crag, (krag) *n.* [W. *craig*, Gael. & Ir. *creag*.] A steep, rugged rock; a rough broken rock;—a bed of gravel mixed with shells;—the throat or neck.

Cragged, (krag'ed) *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks.

Craggedness, (krag'ed-nes) *n.* State or quality of being cragged. [broken rocks.]

Crabby, (krag'e) *a.* Full of crags; abounding with **Crake**, (kräk) *n.* [Icel. *kräka*, crow.] A species of rail found among grass, corn, broom, or furze—so called from its singular cry.

Cram, (kram) *v. t.* [A.-S. *crammian*.] To stuff in; to crowd; to fill to superfluity;—to qualify for public examination by special preparation;—*v. i.* To eat greedily or beyond satiety;—to make preparation for an examination by study of special subjects or points;—*imp. & pp.* crammed; *ppr.* cramming.

Crambo, (kram'bō) *n.* A play in which one person

gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme;—a rhyme.

Cramp, (kramp) *n.* [D. & Sw. *kramp*, Dan. *krampe*.] A restriction or restraint;—an iron instrument serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, &c.;—a spasmodic and painful contraction of muscles of the body;—shackle; confinement.

Cramp, (kramp) *v. t.* To hold tightly pressed together; to restrain from free action;—to afflict with cramp;—*imp. & pp.* cramped; *ppr.* cramping.

Cranberry, (kran'ber-e) *n.* A red, sour berry, much used for preserves.

Crane, (krän) *n.* [A.-S. *cran*, G. *geranos*, L. *grus*.] A wading bird, having a long straight bill, and long legs and neck;—a machine for raising, lowering, and moving heavy weights—so called from a fancied similarity between its arm and the neck of a crane;—an iron bar turning on a vertical axis, in a fireplace, for supporting kettles, &c., over a fire;—a siphon, or bent pipe, for drawing liquors out of a cask;—a piece of wood or iron formed with two arms, used, in pairs, to stow spare spars in.



Crane.

Crane, (krän) *v. t.* To cause to rise; to raise by a crane;—to stretch the neck, and look forward before taking a leap in the hunting field.

Crane's-bill, (krän's'bil) *n.* The plant *Geranium*, of many species;—a pair of long-beaked pincers used by surgeons.



Crane.

Cranial, (krä'ne-al) *a.* Belonging to the cranium.

Cranio, (krä'ne-o) *n.* One who is versed in the science of cranialogy; a phrenologist.

Craniology, (krä'ne-o'lo-je) *n.* [G. *kranion*, skull, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which investigates the structure of the skull, and its relation to the faculties of the mind; phrenology;—a treatise on the skull.

Cranium, (krä'ne-um) *n.* [L. from G. *kranion*.] The skull of an animal; the bones which inclose the brain.

Crank, (krangk) *n.* [Ger. *krank*, Icel. *kringr*, circle.] A bend or turn;—the bent portion of an axis, used to produce circular motion, to change a horizontal into a vertical motion, &c.;—an iron brace for support;—a sportive twisting of an idea or word, analogous to pun.



Crank

Crank, (krangk) *a.* [D. & Ger. *krank*, sick, weak.] Liable to careen or be over-set, as a ship;—full of spirit; brisk; lively.

Crackle, (krangk'l) *v. t.* To run in a winding course; to turn;—*v. i.* To break into bends or angles; to crinkle.

Crackle, (krangk'l) *n.* A bend or turn.

Cranied, (krän'id) *a.* Full of crannies; having rents, chinks, or fissures.

Cranny, (kran'e) *n.* [F. *cran*, L. *crena*, notch.] A small narrow opening; a fissure, crevice, or chink;—a secret, retired place; a hole.

Crape, (kräp) *n.* [F. *crêpe*, from L. *crispus*, curled.] A thin, transparent stuff, made of raw silk gummed and twisted, used for mourning garments.

Crapsulence, (kräp'ü-lens) *n.* Stickness occasioned by intemperance.

Crash, (krash) *v. t.* [Go. *krustan*.] To break to pieces

violently.—*v. i.* To make a loud, clattering sound:—*imp. & pp. crashed; ppr. crashing.*

Crash, (krash) *n.* The loud, mingled sound of many things falling and breaking at once. [*L. crassus.*] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

Crasia, (krāsia) *n.* [*G. krasia.*] The healthy constitution of the blood in an animal body.

Craze, (kraz) *a.* Thick; gross; dense;—dull in intellect.

Crasement, (kraz-ment) *n.* [*L. crasementum, from crassus, thick.*] The thick part of the blood, as distinct from the aqueous part; a clot.

Crasitude, (kraz'e-tüd) *n.* [*L. crassitudo.*] Grossness; coarseness; thickness.

Crate, (krät) *n.* [*L. crates.*] A hamper of wicker-work for the transportation of crockery, glass, and similar ware.

Crater, (krät'er) *n.* [*L., G. kratēr.*] The aperture or mouth of a volcano.

Crateriform, (krät'er-form) *a.* [*L. crater, a bowl, and forma, form.*] Having the form of a goblet.

Craunch, (kränah) *v. t.* [*D. schrunken, to eat greedily.*]

To crush with the teeth; to chew noisily; to crunch:—*imp. & pp. crunched; ppr. crunching.*

Cravat, (kra-vat) *n.* [*F. cravate.*] A neck-cloth:—a piece of muslin or other cloth worn by men about the neck.

Crave, (kräv) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cræfan.*] To ask with earnestness, submission, or humility:—to long for:—to require or demand:—*imp. & pp. craved; ppr. craving.*

Craven, (kräv'n) *n.* One who, being vanquished, has craved his life of his antagonist; a spiritless fellow; coward; castard. [hearted.]

Craven, (kräv'n) *a.* Cowardly; spiritless; chicken.

Craw, (kraw) *n.* [*D. kragt, Ger. krage, throat, crop.*] The crop or first stomach of fowls.

Craw-fish or **Cray-fish**, (kraw'fish) *n.* [*F. écrevisse.*] A crustaceous animal, resembling the lobster, but smaller, found in fresh-water streams.

Crawl, (krawl) *v. i.* [*D. krabbelen, Dan. kravler.*] To creep, as a worm; or on the hands and knees, as a human being:—to move in a slow and feeble manner:—*imp. & pp. crawled; ppr. crawling.*

Crawl, (krawl) *n.* The act or motion of crawling;—a staked net for catching fish.

Crawler, (krawl'er) *n.* One who or that which crawls;—a creeper; a reptile.

Crayon, (krä'on) *n.* [*L. creta, chalk.*] A piece of chalk or lead in the form of a cylinder, used in drawing;—a drawing made with a pencil or crayon.

Crayon, (krä'on) *v. t.* To sketch, as with a crayon:—*imp. & pp. crayoned; ppr. crayoning.*

Craze, (krä'z) *v. t.* [*Ital. frassa, to grind, Sw. krasa, to crush.*] To break into pieces; to crush:—to confuse; to impair;—to derange; to render insane:—*imp. & pp. crazed; ppr. crazing.*

Craze, (krä'z) *n.* State of craziness; insanity;—a strong habitual desire or passion; hallucination.

Crazily, (krä'e-le) *adv.* In a crazy, deranged manner.

Craziness, (krä'e-nes) *n.* The state of being crazy; derangement; imbecility.

Crazy, (krä'ze) *a.* [*From craze.*] Characterized by weakness or feebleness; decrepit;—disordered in intellect; deranged.

Crack, (kräk) *v. i.* [*A modification of crack.*] To make a sharp, harsh, grating sound, as by the friction of hard substances:—*v. t.* To produce a creaking sound:—*imp. & pp. creaked; ppr. creaking.*

Crack or **Creaking**, (kräk) *n.* A sharp, grating sound.

Cream, (kräm) *n.* [*L. cremor, thick juice or broth;*



Crater.

allied to A.-S. *ream.*] The unctuous substance which forms a scum on the surface of milk:—the best part of a thing.

Cream, (kräm) *v. t.* To skim or take off by skimming, as cream:—to take off the best part of:—*v. i.* To become covered with cream; to froth or mantle:—*imp. & pp. creamed; ppr. creaming.*

Creamy, (kräm'e) *a.* Full of cream;—resembling cream; unctuous.

Craze, (kräs) *n.* [*H. Ger. krause, crispness, krausen, to curl.*] A line or mark made by folding or doubling; a hollow streak; a groove.

Craze, (kräs) *v. t.* To make a craze or mark in, as by folding or doubling:—*imp. & pp. crazed; ppr. crazing.*

Create, (krät'ät) *v. t.* [*L. creare, to create.*] To form or shape:—to form out of nothing; to give existence to:—to give a particular form; to constitute:—to be the occasion of; to raise or produce:—to give a new form, character, or title:—to reconstruct:—*imp. & pp. created; ppr. creating.*

Creation, (krät'ahun) *n.* Act of creating; especially act of bringing the world into existence;—the mode of creating; constitution; appointment;—any thing created; the world; creatures:—fabric; work; invention. [active; productive.]

Creative, (krät'ät'iv) *a.* Having the power to create; **Creator**, (krät'ät'er) *n.* One who creates; specifically, the Supreme Being.

Creature, (krät'tür) *n.* [*L. creatura.*] Any thing created; any being created with life; an animal; a man;—an epithet used in contempt or endearment;—a servile dependent.

Credence, (kréd'ens) *n.* [*L. credentia, from credere, to believe.*] The act of believing;—reliance on testimony; confidence in the veracity of another; belief;—that which gives a claim to credit or acceptance.

Credential, (kré-den'she-al) *a.* Giving a title to credit or belief.

Credential, (kré-den'she-al) *n.* That which gives credit or a title to confidence;—*pl.* testimonials showing that a person is entitled to credit, or has a commission from a state or court.

Credibility or **Oredibleness**, (kred-e-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality or the state of being credible; credibleness.

Oredible, (kred'e-bl) *a.* [*L. credibilis, from credere.*] Capable of being believed; worthy of belief;—likely; probable. [belief.]

Oredibly, (kred'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner that deserves credit, (kred'it) *n.* [*L. creditum, trust, from credere, to trust, to loan.*] Reliance on the truth of something said or done; belief;—authority derived from character or reputation; interest;—trust given or received;—the time given for payment of goods bought on trust; mercantile reputation;—the side of an account on which are entered all values received.

Credit, (kred'it) *v. t.* To confide in the truth of; to put trust in; to believe;—to enter upon the credit side of an account;—to set to the credit of:—*imp. & pp. credited; ppr. crediting.*

Creditable, (kred'it-a-bl) *a.* Deserving or possessing reputation or esteem; praiseworthy.

Creditableness, (kred'it-a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being creditable.

Creditably, (kred'it-a-ble) *adv.* Reputably; with credit.

Creditor, (kred'it-er) *n.* One who gives credit in business; one to whom money is due.

Credulity, (kred'ü-le-te) *n.* A disposition to believe on slight evidence;—liability to deception or imposition.

Credulous, (kred'ü-lus) *a.* [*L. credulus, from credere, to believe.*] Apt to believe on insufficient evidence; easily imposed upon.

Credulously, (kred'ü-lus-le) *adv.* With credulity.

Credulousness, (kred'ü-lus-nes) *n.* Readiness to believe without sufficient evidence.

Creed, (kräd) *n.* [*L. credo, I believe.*] A brief sum-

many of the articles of the Christian religion;—any solemn profession of opinions or principles.

Creek, (krék) *n.* [A.-S. *crecca*.] A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea, or of a river;—any turn or winding.

Creel, (krél) *n.* A osier basket.

Creep, (krép) *v. i.* [A.-S. *creopan*.] To move as a worm or reptile; to move on hands and knees; to crawl;—to move slowly or timorously;—to move in a stealthy manner; to insinuate;—to fawn;—to grow, as a vine, clinging to support;—*imp.* *crept*; *pp.* *crept*; *ppr.* *creeping*.

Creepier, (krép'ér) *n.* One who creeps; any creeping thing;—a creeping plant;—a small bird, allied to the wren;—*pl.* An instrument with iron hooks for dragging a harbour, river, &c.

Creese, (krés) *n.* A Malay dagger.

Crementation, (kré-má'shun) *n.* [L. *cremare*, to burn.] A burning; particularly the burning of the dead.

Cremona, (kré-mó'na) *n.* A superior kind of violin, made at Cremona, in Italy.

Crenated, (kré'nát-ed) *a.* [L. *crena*, notch.] Having the edge cut or notched.

Crenelles, (kré'néls) *n. pl.* [F. *creneaux*.] The openings in an embattled parapet; embrasures through which to shoot.

Criole, (kré'ól) *n.* [Sp. *criollo*, from *criar*, to nurse.] One born in tropical America, or the adjacent islands, of European ancestors.

Cresote, (kré'sót) *n.* [G. *kreas*, flesh, and *oëzin*, to preserve.] An antiseptic oily liquid, obtained from the distillation of wood.

Crepitate, (krép'it-át) *v. i.* [L. *crepitare*.] To burst with a sharp, abrupt sound, rapidly repeated; to crackle; to snap;—*imp.* & *pp.* *crepitated*; *ppr.* *crepitating*. [a snapping or crackling.]

Crepitation, (krép-it-á'shun) *n.* The act of crepitating.

Crepuscular, (kré-pur'ul-kr) *a.* Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear.

Crescendo, (kré-shen'dó) *n.* A gradual increase in the strength and fullness of tone with which a passage is performed;—a passage to be performed with increasing tone. [increase.] Increasing; growing.

Crescent, (kré'sent) *a.* [L. *crescens*, *ppr.* of *crecere*, to increase.] The increasing moon; the moon in her first quarter;—the figure of the new moon, borne in the Turkish standard;—the standard itself; the Turkish power;—a range of buildings or street in the form of a crescent.

Cresse, (kres) *n.* [A.-S. *crese*.] A plant of various species used as a salad.

Cresset, (kré'set) *n.* [F. *croisset*.] An open lamp, filled with combustible material, placed on a beacon, lighthouse, &c., or carried on a pole.

Crest, (krest) *n.* [A.-S. *crasta*, L. *crista*.] A tuft, growing on an animal's head;—the plume or other decoration, worn on a helmet;—the helmet, as typical of a high spirit; spirited bearing; lofty mien;—an appendage to the shield, placed over it, and usually borne upon a wreath;—the top of a wave;—the summit.

Crest, (krest) *v. t.* To furnish or adorn with a crest; to serve as a crest for;—*imp.* & *pp.* *crested*; *ppr.* *cresting*.

Crested, (krest'ed) *a.* Having a crest;—bearing any elevated appendage like a crest.

Crest-fallen, (krest-fawl'n) *a.* With lowered front; dispirited; dejected; cowed.

Crestless, (krest'les) *a.* Without a crest; not entitled to wear or use armorial designs.

Cretaceous, (kré-tá'she-us) *a.* [L. *cretaceus*, from *creta*, chalk.] Having the qualities of chalk; abounding with chalk.



Cresset.

Cretin, (kré'tin) *n.* [F. *crétin*.] A deformed idiot, afflicted with goitre.

Crevet, (kré'vet) *n.* A melting pot used by goldsmiths.

Crevices, (kré'vies) *n.* [O. Eng. & F. *crevasse*.] A narrow opening resulting from a split or crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent.

Crew, (króo) *n.* [O. Eng. *crue*.] A company of people associated together; a gang;—a ship's company; the seamen belonging to a vessel or boat.

Crib, (krib) *n.* [A.-S. *crybb*, O. H. Ger. *crippa*.] The manger or rack of a stall;—a stall for cattle;—a small inclosed bedstead for a child;—a bin for storing grain, &c.;—a hut or small dwelling.

Crib, (krib) *v. t.* To shut or confine in a narrow habitation;—to pilfer or purloin;—*v. i.* To crowd together; to be confined, as in a crib;—*imp.* & *pp.* *cribbled*; *ppr.* *cribbing*.

Cribbage, (krib'áj) *n.* [From *crib*.] A game at cards.

Cribble, (krib'l) *n.* [L. *cribrum*, sieve, from *cernere*, to sift.] A coarse sieve or screen;—coarse flour or meal.

Cribble, (krib'l) *v. t.* To cause to pass through a sieve or riddle; to sift;—*imp.* & *pp.* *cribbled*; *ppr.* *cribbling*.

Criek, (krik) *n.* [A.-S. *cric*.] A spasmodic affection of the neck or back.

Cricket, (krik'et) *n.* [W. *criciad*, cricket, *cricellu*, to chirp.] An orthopterous insect, of the genus *Gryllus*, characterized by a chirping note.

Cricket, (krik'et) *n.* [A.-S. *crice*.] A game in which one player defends a wicket with a bat, against another who tries to throw it down with a ball;—a low stool.

Cricket, (krik'et) *v. t.* To play at cricket.

Cricketeer, (krik-et-ér) *n.* One who plays at cricket.

Crier, (kri'ér) *n.* One who cries; one who makes proclamation.

Crime, (krim) *n.* [L. *crimen*.] Any violation of law, either divine or human; a gross offence; an outrage or great wrong.

Criminal, (krim'in-al) *a.* Guilty of crime;—involving a crime;—relating to crime; culpable; wicked; felonious.

Criminal, (krim'in-al) *n.* A person who has committed or is accused of crime; culprit; malefactor; evil-doer.

Criminality, (krim'in-al'e-ty) *n.* [L. *criminalis*.] Quality or state of being criminal; guiltiness.

Criminally, (krim'in-al'e) *adv.* In violation of law; wickedly.

Criminate, (krim'in-át) *v. t.* [L. *criminare*, from *crimen*.] To accuse or charge with a crime; to convict of crime or guilt;—*imp.* & *pp.* *criminated*; *ppr.* *criminating*.

Crimination, (krim'in-á'shun) *n.* Act of accusing; arraignment; charge.

Criminatory, (krim'in-á-tor-e) *a.* Relating to accusation; accusing; censorious.

Crimp, (krimp) *a.* [A.-S. *ge-crympt*, crimped.] Easily crumbled; friable; brittle.

Crimp, (krimp) *v. t.* [Ger. *krimmen*.] To form into ridges or plaits;—to pinch and hold;—to decoy into the power of a recruiting officer, or of a press-gang;—to contract the flesh of a fish;—*imp.* & *pp.* *crimped*; *ppr.* *crimping*.

Crimple, (krimp'l) *v. t.* [Dim. of *crimp*.] To cause to shrink or draw together; to contract; to curl; to corrugate;—*imp.* & *pp.* *crimped*; *ppr.* *crimping*.

Crimson, (krim'zn) *n.* [O. Eng. *crimson*, from A. *germez*, cochineal insect.] A deep-red colour tinged with blue; red in general.

Crimson, (krim'zn) *a.* Of a deep-red colour.

Crimson, (krim'zn) *v. t.* To dye with crimson, or deep bluish red;—*v. i.* To become deep red in colour; to bluish;—*imp.* & *pp.* *crimsoned*; *ppr.* *crimsoning*.



Cricket.

Crinatory or **Crinal**, (krin'a-tor-e) *a.* Of, or relating to, the hair.

Orings, (krin) *v. t.* [Icel. *kringi*, to make round.] To contract;—*v. i.* To draw one's self together, as in fear or timid servility; to bow obsequiously; to fawn;—*imp. & pp.* cringed; *ppr.* cringing.

Orings, (krin) *n.* Servile civility; a mean bow.

Cringly, (krin'ing-le) *adv.* In a whining, servile, or obsequious manner.

Cringle, (krin'gl) *n.* [Icel. *kringer*, circle.] A wither for fastening a gate;—an iron ring strapped to the bolt-rope of a sail.

Crinate, (krin'it) *a.* [L. *crinitus*, from *crinis*, hair.] Having the appearance of a tuft of hair; streaming.

Crinkle, (krin'k'l) *v. t.* [D. *krinkenel*, to wind or twist, from *kring*, circle.] To form with short turns or wrinkles;—*v. i.* To run in and out in little or short bends or turns; to run in flexures;—*imp. & pp.* crinkled; *ppr.* crinkling.

Crinoline, (krin'ò-lin) *n.* [F. *crin*, L. *crinis*, hair.] A device for expanding a lady's skirt by hoops, hair-cloth, wire-frame, &c.

Cripple, (krip'l) *n.* [A.-S. *creopan*, to creep.] A lame person; one who halts, or limps; one who is partially or wholly disabled in his limbs.

Criddle, (krip'l) *v. t.* To deprive of the use of the limbs, particularly of the legs and feet;—to deprive of strength or capability for service or use; to disable;—*imp. & pp.* crippled; *ppr.* crippling.

Crisis, (kriz'is) *n.* [G. *krisis*, from *krinein*, to separate, to decide.] The decisive moment; the turning-point;—the change of a disease which indicates recovery or death;—any unsettled or critical state in individual life, or in public affairs.

Crisp, (krisp) *a.* [L. *crispus*.] Formed into stiff curls or ringlets;—brittle; friable; breaking short, with slight resistance.

Crisp, (krisp) *v. t.* To curl, as the hair; to breathe or interweave;—to wrinkle;—*v. i.* To form little curls or undulations on the surface or edges;—*imp. & pp.* crisped; *ppr.* crisping.

Crisper, (krisp'gr) *n.* One who, or that which, crimps or curls;—an instrument for frizzling cloth.

Crisply, (krisp'le) *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

Crispness, (krisp'nes) *n.* State of being crisp, curled, or crisped.

Crispy, (krisp'e) *a.* Formed into ringlets; frizzled;—prepared so as to break short; brittle.

Cristate, (kris'tát) *a.* [L. *crista*, a tuft of hair.] Crested;—tufted; having an appendage like a crest.

Criterion, (kri'ti-re-un) *n.* [G. from *krinein*, to sift, discriminate, judge.] A rule, standard, or measure; any established fact or principle, by comparison with which things are estimated or judged.

Critic, (krit'ik) *n.* An examiner; a judge in matters of taste and beauty;—one competent to discern merit or demerit, as in literature or art;—a writer or reviewer of such;—one apt to censure or detect faults;—a caviller; carper.

Critical, (krit'ik-al) *a.* Judging; discerning;—accurate and discriminating in estimating literary or artistic productions;—inclined to make nice distinctions; exact;—inclined to find fault; captious;—relating to criticism; belonging to the art of a critic;—pertaining to, or indicating a crisis or turning point; decisive; nice; of doubtful issue.

Critically, (krit'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a critical manner;—**Criticise**, (krit'e-siz) *v. t.* To examine and judge as a critic; to sumadvent on;—*v. i.* To act as a critic; to pass literary or artistic judgment;—*imp. & pp.* criticised; *ppr.* criticising.

Criticism, (krit'e-sizm) *n.* The act or process of judging and estimating literature and the fine arts; system, rules, or principles on which literary or artistic judgment is formed;—a critical judgment expressed; stricture; animadversion;—a written review

Critique, (kro-ték) *n.* [F. *critique*.] The art of criticism;—examination or estimate of a work of literature or art.

Croak, (krók) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cracetan*, G. *krodsein*, to croak.] To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog or crow;—to forebode evil; to grumble;—*v. t.* To utter in a low, hoarse voice;—*imp. & pp.* croaked; *ppr.* croaking.

Croak, (krók) *n.* The low, harsh sound uttered by a frog or a raven; any like sound.

Croaker, (krók'er) *n.* One who murmurs, or complains unreasonably; one who habitually forbodes evil.

Crochet, (krò'há) *n.* [F. W. *croq*, hook.] A kind of netting made by a small hook from worsted, cotton, or silk.

Crook, (krók) *n.* [Gael. *croq*, earthen vessel, jar.] An earthen-ware; vessels formed of clay, glazed and baked; pottery.

Crooket, (krók'et) *n.* An ornament formed in imitation of curved and bent foliage.

Crocodile, (krók'ò-dil) *n.* [G. *krokodeilos*.] A genus of the saurian animals growing to the length of sixteen or eighteen feet. It inhabits the large rivers in Africa and Asia, and lays its eggs, resembling those of a goose, in the sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun—it is allied to the alligator.



Crocodile.

Crocodilian, (krók'ò-dil'yán) *a.* Pertaining to the crocodile family.

Crocus, (krók'us) *n.* [G. *krokos*.] A genus of plants valued for their early flowering and brilliant blossoms.

Croft, (kroft) *n.* [A.-S. *croft*, *cruft*.] A close or inclosed field;—a small farm.

Cromlech, (krom'lek) *n.* [W. from *crom*, bending, and *llech*, a flat stone.] A sepulchral structure consisting of a large flat stone placed in a slightly inclined position upon other stones set up on end, and supposed to be the remains of druidical altars.



Cromlech.

Crone, (krón) *n.* [G. *geron*, old.] An old woman.

Crony, (krón'e) *n.* An intimate companion; an associate; a familiar friend.

Crook, (krók) *n.* [Icel. *krókr*.] A bend or curve;—an instrument bent at the end; a shepherd's or a bishop's staff;—a trick or artifice.

Crook, (krók) *v. t.* To turn from a straight line; to curve;—to turn from rectitude; to pervert;—*v. i.* To be bent or curved;—*imp. & pp.* crooked; *ppr.* crooking.

Crook-back, (krók'bak) *n.* One who has a crooked back or round shoulders;—hunchback.

Crooked, (krók'ed) *p. a.* Bent; oblique;—not straightforward; deviating from rectitude; devious; perverse.

Crookedly, (krók'ed-le) *adv.* In a crooked manner.

Crookedness, (krók'ed-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being bent; curvity; deformity.

Croon, (kròon) *n.* A low, continued moan; a plain, artless melody.

Croon, (kròon) *v. t.* To sing in a low tone;—to soothe by singing softly;—*v. i.* [Scot.] To moan;—to hum in a low tone; to murmur softly;—*imp. & pp.* crooned; *ppr.* crooning.

Crop, (krop) *n.* [A.-S. *cropp*.] The first stomach of a fowl; the claw;—the top or highest part of any thing, especially of a plant;—that which is cropped or gathered; fruit; harvest.

Crop, (krop) *v. t.* To cut off the ends of; to pluck;—to reap the produce of a field;—*v. i.* To appear above the surface, as a seam or bed of coal;—to come to light;—*imp. & pp. cropped*; *ppr. cropping*.

Crop-eared, (krop'ërd) *a.* Having the end of the ears cut off.

[raising of crops.]

Cropping, (krop'ing) *n.* The act of cutting off;—the **Croquet**, (krò-ket') *n.* A game played on a lawn with balls and mallets.

Crozier, (krò'zhër) *n.* [*L. cruciarius*, from *cruz*, cross.] The official staff of an archbishop, terminating at the top in a cross; the pastoral staff of a bishop, which terminates in an ornamental curve.

Cross, (kros) *n.* [*L. cruz*.] A gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber placed transversely upon one another, in various forms, as a T or † or X;—the theological and religious import of the death of Christ; the Christian doctrine; the gospel;—the symbol of Christ's death, and hence, of Christianity and Christendom;—any thing which thwarts or tries one's patience; affliction; disappointment; opposition;—an ornament or monument in the form of a cross;—the cross-like mark used instead of a signature by those who cannot write;—a mixing of breeds or stock, especially in cattle-breeding; or the product of such intermixture.

Cross, (kros) *a.* Lying or falling athwart; transverse;—adverse; contrary; perverse;—peevish or fretful;—mutually inverse; interchanged; contrary.

Cross, (kros) *v. t.* To put across or athwart;—to pass from one side to the other of;—to run counter to; to thwart; to clash or interfere with;—to debar;—to make the sign of the cross upon;—to cancel; to erase;—to mix the breed of;—*v. i.* To lie or be athwart;—to move or pass from one side toward the other, or from place to place;—to interbreed, as races;—*imp. & pp. crossed*; *ppr. crossing*.

Cross-bar, (kros'bär) *n.* A transverse bar or lying in a cross direction.

Cross-bill, (kros'bil) *n.* A genus of bird, the mandibles of whose bill curve in opposite directions, and cross each other.

Cross-bow, (kros'bō) *n.* A weapon used in discharging arrows, formed by placing a bow crosswise on a stock.

Cross-breed, (kros'brëd) *n.* A breed produced from parents of different breeds.

Cross-cut, (kros'kut) *n.* A short cut across.

Cross-bill.

Cross-examination, (kros'egz-am-in-s'ahün) *n.* The examination of a witness, called by one party, by the opposite party or his counsel.

Cross-examine, (kros'egz-am-in) *v. t.* To examine for the purpose of eliciting facts which were not brought out in the direct testimony;—*imp. & pp. cross-examined*; *ppr. cross-examining*.

Cross-fire, (kros'fir) *n.* A fire of musketry or artillery upon one place or body, from two or more different quarters or positions.

Cross-grained, (kros'gränd) *a.* Having the grain or fibres crossed or irregular;—perverse; untractable nature; crabbed.

Crosslet, (kros'let) *n.* [*Cross*.] A small cross.

Crossly, (kros'le) *adv.* Athwart;—adversely;—peevishly; fretfully.

Crossness, (kros'nes) *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness; ill-humour.

Cross-purpose, (kros'pur-pōs) *n.* A counter or oppos-



Crosiers.

ing purpose. A game in which questions and answers are made to involve ludicrous combinations or contrarieties of ideas.

Cross-question, (kros'kwest-yün) *v. t.* To cross-examine.

[cross-way.]

Cross-road, (kros'rōd) *n.* A road that crosses another.

Cross-tie, (kros'ti) *n.* A sleeper connecting the rails of a railroad.

Cross-trees, (kros'trëz) *n. pl.* Pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower masts and topmasts to extend the shrouds.

Cross-way, (kros'wä) *n.* A way that crosses another; cross-road.

Cross-wind, (kros'wind) *n.* An unfavourable wind.

Crosswise, (kros'wiz) *adv.* In the form of a cross; across.

Crotch, (kroch) *n.* Place of division, as of a trunk into

Crotchety, (kroch'et) *n.* [*F. crotchety*.] A forked piece of wood; a crotch;—the third principal note, equal in duration to half a minim, marked with a hook, the stem of which may turn up or down according to its situation;—a bracket;—a perverse fancy; a capricious opinion; a whim.

Crotchety, (kroch'et-e) *a.* Given to crotchets; whimsical.

Croton-oil, (krò'ton-oil) *n.* A vegetable oil of a brownish-yellow colour, and a hot, biting taste. It is a powerful drastic or cathartic.

Crouch, (krouch) *v. i.* [*O. & Prov. Eng. crooch*, from *crook*, to bend.] To bend down; to stoop or lie low;—to bend severely or obsequiously; to fawn; to cringe;—*imp. & pp. crouched*; *ppr. crouching*.

Croup, (kròop) *n.* [*F. croupe*.] The rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horse; the place behind the saddle.

Croup, (kròop) *n.* [*Go. kroupian*.] An inflammatory affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse ringing cough and difficult respiration, which chiefly attacks children.

Croupier, (kròop'ër) *n.* [*F. from groupe*, group.] One who watches the game and collects the money at a gaming-table;—an assistant chairman at a public dinner party.

Crow, (krò) *n.* [*A.-S. crawe*, so named from its cry.] A large bird of the genus *Corvus*, usually black, having a conical and somewhat curved beak, with projecting plumes at its base, and uttering a harsh croaking note;—an iron lever with a claw shaped like the beak of a crow;—the voice of the cock.

Crow, (krò) *v. i.* To make the shrill sound of a cock;—to brag; to boast; to exult;—to utter a sound of joy or pleasure, as an infant;—*imp. crew or crowed*; *pp. crowed*; *ppr. crowing*.

Crow-bar, (kros'bär) *n.* A bar of iron sharpened at one end, and used as a lever.

Crowd, (krowd) *v. t.* To press or drive together;—to fill by pressing together; to encumber by numbers or quantity;—*v. i.* To press together in numbers; to swarm or be numerous;—*imp. & pp. crowded*; *ppr. crowding*.

Crowd, (krowd) *n.* [*A.-S. croda*.] A number of things closely pressed together, or lying adjacent;—a number of persons congregated and pressed together; throng; multitude; populace; mob.

Crowdy, (krowd'e) *n.* A mixture of meal and water, with milk, butter, or bacon fat.

Crow-foot, (krò'fōot) *n.* A genus of plants of many species, some of which are common weeds, while others are flowering plants; the *Ranunculus*;—a number of small cords roved through a long block, and used to suspend an awning by;—a caltrop.



Cross-bill.



Crow.

Crown, (krown) n. [O. Eng. *corone*, from L. *corona*.]

A wreath, garland, or ornament encircling the head as a badge of dignity or power; — the ornament worn on the head by sovereign princes; — any object sought for as a prize or consummation; — any thing imparting beauty, dignity, or distinction; — one entitled to wear a regal or imperial crown; the sovereign; — regal or imperial power; sovereignty; royalty; — a piece of money bearing the image of a crown; — top of the head; topmost part, as of a mountain, or other elevation; — the flat circular part at the top of a hat; — the highest member of a cornice; the summit; — that part of an anchor where the arms are joined to the shank.



Crown.

Crown, (krown) v. t. To invest with a crown, or with royal dignity; — to bestow upon as a mark of honour or recompense; to adorn; to dignify; — to form the topmost part of; to complete; to consummate; to perfect; — *imp. & pp. crowned; ppr. crowning.*

Crown-anter, (krown'an-ter) n. The topmost branch or anter of the horn of a stag. [crowns.]

Crowner, (krown'er) n. One who, or that which, crowns.

Crown-glass, (krown'glas) n. The finest sort of window-glass, formed in large circular plates or disks.

Crown-imperial, (krown'im-pé-re-al) n. A plant of the lily family, having drooping flowers of beautiful appearance.

Crown-jewels, (krown'joo-elz) n. pl. The royal jewels.

Crown-law, (krown'law) n. That part of the common law which applies to criminal matters.

Crown-paper, (krown'pá-per) n. Paper of a particular size, which formerly had the water-mark of a crown.

Crown-prince, (krown'prins) n. The prince royal who inherits and succeeds to the crown.

Crown-saw, (krown'saw) n. A species of tubular saw; — a hollow cylinder with teeth on the edge.

Crown-wheel, (krown'hwell) n. A wheel with cogs or teeth at right angles to its plane.

Crown-work, (krown'wurk) n. An outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions at the extremes, and a bastion in the middle, with curtains.

Crow-quill, (kró'kwil) n. A pen made from the quill of the crow, used in marking linen, sketching, &c.

Crow's-foot, (króz'foót) n. A wrinkle under and around the outer corners of the eyes; — a caltrop.

Crucial, (króó'she-al) a. [L. *crux*, cross.] Having the form of a cross; — trying or searching; testing by experiment.

Cruciate, (króó'she-át) v. t. [L. *cruciare*, to torture, from *crux*, cross.] To torture; to torment; to give pain to.

Crucible, (króó'se-bl) n. [L. Ger. *kroos*, jar, F. *crucet*.] A chemical vessel or melting-pot capable of enduring great heat without injury — used in melting ores or metals; — a hollow place at the bottom of a furnace to receive the melted metal.

Cruciferous, (króó'seif-er-us) a. [L. *crux*, cross, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing a cross; — belonging to, or resembling, the cruciform family of plants.

Crucifix, (króó'se-fliks) n. [L. *crux*, cross, and *figere*, to fix.] A cross with the figure of Christ upon it.

Crucifixion, (króó'se-flíkshun) n. Act of fastening a person to a cross; — death upon a cross; — intense suffering or affliction.



Crucible.

Cruciform, (króó'se-form) a. [L. *crux*, cross, and *forma*.] Cross-shaped; — consisting of four equal petals, disposed in the form of a cross.

Crucify, (króó'se-fi) v. t. [L. *crucifigere*, from *crux*, cross, and *figere*, to fix.] To fasten to a cross; — to torture; to torment; — to destroy the power of; to subdue completely; — *imp. & pp. crucified; ppr. crucifying.*

Crude, (króód) a. [L. *crudus*, from *cruo*, blood which flows from a wound.] In its natural state; not cooked or prepared for use; raw; — unripe; immature; — undigested; — hasty and ill-considered; — having, or displaying, superficial knowledge; — roughly or coarsely done; not accurately shaded or coloured.

Crudely, (króód'le) adv. In a crude manner; without form or arrangement; without due preparation.

Crudeness, (króód'nee) n. A crude state; unripeness; immaturity.

Crudity, (króód'e-te) n. The condition of being crude; rawness; — that which is crude; an imperfect conception; immature plan.

Cruel, (króó'el) a. [L. *crudelis*.] Disposed or pleased to give pain to others; — causing, or fitted to cause pain, grief, or misery; barbarous; hard-hearted; inhuman; pitiless; merciless; inexorable.

Cruelly, (króó'el-e) adv. In a cruel manner.

Cruelty, (króó'el-te) n. The attribute or character of being cruel; inhumanity; — a barbarous deed; inhuman treatment.

Cruet, (króó'et) n. [F. *cruchette*, *cruche*, jug.] A small glass bottle for vinegar, oil, or the like.

Cruise, (króóz) n. A small bottle.

Cruise, (króóz) v. t. [D. *kruisen*, to move crosswise, from *cruis*, a cross.] To go to and fro on the ocean; to sail in search of an enemy or for pleasure; — *imp. & pp. cruised; ppr. cruising.*

Cruise, (króóz) n. A voyage made without a settled course; — sailing to and fro in search of an enemy's ship.

Cruiser, (króóz'er) n. One who, or a ship that, cruises; an armed ship for capturing the vessels of the enemy, or for protecting commerce.

Crumb, (krum) n. [A-S. *crum*, from *cruman*, to break.] A small fragment or piece, especially of bread or other food. [pieces.]

Crumb, (krum) v. t. To break into crumbs or small pieces.

Crumble, (krum'bl) v. t. [Diminutive of *crumb*.] To break into small pieces; to divide into minute parts; — *v. i.* To fall or break into small pieces; hence, to fall to decay; to perish; — *imp. & pp. crumbled; ppr. crumbling.* [crust.]

Crummy, (krum'e) a. Full of crumbs; — soft; not Crumpet, (krum'pet) n. A kind of soft bread-cake, not sweetened.

Crumple, (krum'pl) v. t. To press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple; — *v. i.* To shrink irregularly; to wrinkle; — *imp. & pp. crumpled; ppr. crumpling.*

Crunch, (krunsh) v. t. To chew with violence and noise; to crunch; — *imp. & pp. crunched; ppr. crunching.*

Crupper, (krup'er) n. [F. *croupière*, from *croupe*.] The rump of a horse; — a strap of leather buckled to a saddle, and passing under a horse's tail.

Crupper, (krup'er) v. t. To fit with a crupper; to place a crupper upon.

Crural, (króó'ral) a. [L. *cruralis*, from *crus*, leg.] Belonging to the leg; — shaped like a leg.

Crusade, (króó-sád) n. [Sp. *crusada*, from L. *crux*, cross.] A mediæval military expedition for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans; — any enterprise undertaken from religious motives; any effort against existing or supposed evil. [sade.]

Crusader, (króó-sád'er) n. A person engaged in a crusade, (króóz) n. [D. *kroes*.] A small cup or bottle.

Cruset, (króó'set) n. [F. *crucet*.] A goldsmith's crucible or melting pot.

Crush, (krush) v. t. [Ital. *crasset*, to grind, F. *écraser*.]

To press and bruise between two hard bodies;—to break into fragments; to squeeze out by pressure;—to overcome completely; to ruin;—*v. t.* To be pressed into smaller compass by external weight or force:—*imp.* & *pp.* crushed; *ppr.* crushing.

Crush, (*kruush*) *n.* A violent collision or compression which breaks or bruises bodies; a press or throng of persons; a crowd.

Crust, (*krust*) *n.* [*L. crusta*, *W. crest*, from *creus*, to harden by heat.] The hard external coat or covering of anything; concretion or incrustation;—the outer part of baked bread; a piece of a loaf;—a deposit from wine collected on the interior of bottles;—the surface of the earth.

Crust, (*krust*) *v. t.* To cover with a hard case or crust; to incrust; to envelop;—*v. i.* To gather or contract into a crust; to concrete or freeze at the surface:—*imp.* & *pp.* crusted; *ppr.* crusting.

Crustacea, (*kruus-tá-she-a*) *n. pl.* [*L. crusta*, crust, shell.] A class of articulated animals, including lobsters, shrimps, crabs, &c.—so called from the crust-like shell with which the body and legs are covered.

Crustaceous or **Crustacean**, (*kruus-tá-she-us*) *a.* Having a crust-like shell;—belonging to the crustacea.

Crustily, (*krust'e-le*) *adv.* Peevishly; testily; morosely.

Crustiness, (*krust'e-ness*) *n.* The quality of being crusty;—shortness and sharpness of temper and manner.

Crusty, (*krust'e*) *a.* Having the nature of crust; hard;—having a harsh exterior, or a short, rough manner; peevish; surly; morose.

Crutch, (*kruch*) *n.* [*It. croccia*, *L. cruz*, cross.] A staff with a cross-piece at the head, placed under the arm or shoulder to support the lame or infirm in walking;—any fixture or support.

Crutched, (*krucht*) *p. a.* Supported on crutches;—marked with the sign of the cross.

Cry, (*kri*) *v. i.* [*F. crier*, *L. queri*, to complain.] To call, or exclaim loudly; to proclaim;—to weep and sob; to bawl, as a child;—to utter inarticulate sounds, as animals;—to call importunately; to call for vengeance or punishment;—*v. t.* To utter loudly or vehemently;—to advertise by outcry, as things lost, &c.:—*imp.* & *pp.* cried; *ppr.* crying.

Cry, (*kri*) *n.* A loud utterance; especially, the inarticulate sound made by an animal or child; scream; yell;—outcry; clamour; loud expression of triumph, pain, or distress;—acclamation; expression of popular favour;—an importunate call, as in entreaty or prayer;—public report or complaint; noise; bruit; proclamation;—the noise made by hounds on the scent;—the shedding of tears.

Crying, (*kri'ing*) *a.* Calling for notice; notorious; heinous; clamant;—weeping.

Crypt, (*kript*) *n.* [*G. krupte*, from *kruptein*, to hide.] A subterranean cell or cave; a vault under a church used for burial purposes;—a subterranean chapel or oratory. [*occult*.]

Cryptical, (*krip'tik-al*) *a.* Hidden; concealed; secret; **Cryptogam**, (*krip-to-gam*) *n.* [*G. kruptos*, secret, and *gamos*, marriage.] A flowerless plant, or one which does not fructify by the ordinary method.

Cryptogamic, (*krip-to-gam'ik*) *a.* Pertaining to cryptogamy; having the fructification concealed.

Cryptogamy, (*krip-to-gam-me*) *n.* A concealed fructification.

Cryptography, (*krip-to-g'ra-fe*) *n.* [*G. kruptos*, secret, and *graphein*, to write.] Act or art of writing in secret characters;—secret characters or cipher.

Cryptology, (*krip-to-lo'je*) *n.* [*G. kruptos*, secret, and *logos*, discourse.] Secret or enigmatical language.



Crystal, (*kris'tal*) *n.* [*G. krystallos*, from *kruos*, icy cold.] A mineral body which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed a regular geometrical form;—a fine kind of glass;—any thing resembling crystal.

Crystall, (*kris'tal*) *a.* Consisting of, or like, crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.

Crystalline, (*kris'tal-in*) *a.* [*L. crystallinus*, *G. krystallos*.] Consisting of crystal;—produced by crystallization;—resembling crystal; transparent; pellucid.

Crystallizable, (*kris'tal-liz-a-bl*) *a.* That may be crystallized.

Crystallization, (*kris-tal-iz-a'shun*) *n.* Process by which a substance in solidifying becomes crystallized;—the body thus formed.

Crystallize, (*kris'tal-iz*) *v. t.* [*G. krystalлизein*.] To cause to form crystals, or to assume the crystalline form;—*v. i.* To be converted into crystals:—*imp.* & *pp.* crystallized; *ppr.* crystallizing.

Crystallography, (*kris-tal-log'ra-fe*) *n.* [*G. krystallos*, and *graphein*, to write.] Discourse or treatise on crystallization.

Cub, (*kub*) *n.* [*L. cubare*, to lie down.] A young animal, especially the young of the bear or fox; a whelp.

Cub, (*kub*) *v. t.* or *i.* To bring forth—said of animals:—*imp.* & *pp.* cubbed; *ppr.* cubbing.

Cubature, (*küb'a-tür*) *n.* [*L. cubus*.] The process of measuring or determining the solid or cubic contents of a body.

Cube, (*küb*) *n.* [*L. cubus*, *G. kubos*, a cube, a cubical die.] A regular solid body with six equal square sides;—the product of a number multiplied twice into itself, as $4 \times 4 = 16$, and $16 \times 4 = 64$, the cube of 4.

Cube, (*küb*) *v. t.* To raise to the third power, by multiplying a number into itself twice:—*imp.* & *pp.* cubed; *ppr.* cubing.

Cubical, (*küb'ik-al*) *a.* Having the form or properties of a cube; contained, or capable of being contained, in a cube.

Cubically, (*küb'ik-al-ly*) *adv.* In a cubical method.

Cubicalness, (*küb'ik-al-ness*) *n.* State or quality of being cubical.

Cubiform, (*küb'ik-form*) *a.* [*L. cubus*, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a cube.

Cubit, (*küb'it*) *n.* [*L. cubitum*, elbow.] The fore-arm;—a measure of length, being the distance from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

Cubital, (*küb'it-al*) *a.* Pertaining to the cubit;—of the length of a cubit.

Cuboidal, (*küb'id'al*) *a.* [*G. kubos*, cube, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of a cube; relating to a cube.

Cucking-stool, (*kuk'ing-stööl*) *n.* [*Chucking* or *choking stool*.] A ducking-stool for punishing scolds and refractory women.

Cuckold, (*kuk'old*) *n.* [*L. cuculus*, cuckoo] A man whose wife is false to his bed.

Cuckold, (*kuk'old*) *v. t.* To make a cuckold of:—*imp.* & *pp.* cuckolded; *ppr.* cuckolding.

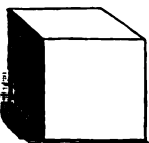
Cuckoo, (*koo'koo*) *n.* [*L. cuculus*, *G. kokkuz*.] A well-known bird, of the genus *Cuculus*, deriving its name from its note.

Cucullated, (*kü'kül-ät-ed*) *a.* [*L. cucullus*, a cap, cowl.] Covered, as with a hood or cowl;—having the shape or resemblance of a hood.

Cucumber, (*kü'kum-ber*) *n.* [*L. cucumis*.] A well-known plant and its fruit, used as a salad and for pickling.

Cucumiss, (*kü'kum-is*) *n.* A species of plants embracing the melon, the cucumber, and some kinds of gourds.

Cucurbit, (*kü'kur-bit*) *n.* [*L. cucurbita*, a gourd.] A



Cube.



Cuckoo.

chemical vessel in the shape of a gourd, used in distillation.

Cucurbitaceous, (kū-kur-be-tā'she-us) *a.* Belonging to the family of plants which includes the melon, gourd, pumpkin, &c.

Cud, (kud) *n.* [A-S. *cud*, *cud*, from *ceowan*, to chew.] A portion of food brought up into the mouth by ruminating animals from their first stomach, and chewed a second time.

Cuddle, (kud'dl) *v. i.* [W. *cuddiau*, to hide.] To lie close or snug; to squat; to crouch;—*v. t.* To make snug; to caress; to fondle;—*imp. & pp.* cuddled; *ppr.* cuddling.

Cuddy, (kud'e) *n.* [D. *kajuit*, F. *cahute*, cabin, hut.] A small cabin in the fore part of a lighter or boat;—a cabin under the poop of a ship;—in Scotland a donkey.

Cudgel, (kud'jel) *n.* [W. *cogel*, from *cog*, mass or lump.] A short, thick stick; a club; a bludgeon.

Cudgel, (kud'jel) *v. t.* To beat with a cudgel;—*imp. & pp.* cudgelled; *ppr.* cudgelling.

Cudweed, (kud'wed) *n.* A plant, called also *everlasting*.

Cue, (kū) *n.* [F. *queue*, from L. *cauda*, tail.] A tail; a tail-like twist of hair formerly worn at the back of the head;—last words of an actor's speech, regarded as a hint for the next succeeding player to speak;—any hint or intimation;—the part one is to perform, or the line he is to adopt;—the straight rod used in playing billiards. [a box; a buffet.]

Cuff, (kuf) *n.* A blow with the open hand; a stroke; **Cuff**, (kuf) *v. t.* [Sw. *kuffa*, Ger. *kneffen*, to cuff.] To strike with the hand, as a man; or with talons or wings, as a fowl;—*imp. & pp.* cuffed; *ppr.* cuffing.

Cuff, (kuf) *n.* [A. *kauya*, G. *kuplein*, to bend.] The fold at the end of a sleeve; the part turned back from the hand.

Cuirass, (kwe'ras) *n.* [L. *corium*, leather, F. *cuir*.] A piece of defensive plate or chain armour covering the body from the neck to the girdle.

Cuirassier, (kwe'-ras-ēr) *n.* A soldier armed with a cuirass or breast-plate.

Cuisse, (kwis) *n.* [F. *cuisse*, thigh.] Defensive armour for the thighs;—generally plural.

Cuisine, (kwe-zēn) *n.* [F. from L. *coquina*, from *coquere*, to cook.] The kitchen;—manner or style of cooking; cookery.

Cultores, (kul'dēz) *n. pl.* [L. *Cultores Dei*, worshippers of God.] Monks who in the 6th century evangelised, especially the west of Scotland.

Culinary, (kū'lin-ār-e) *a.* [L. *culinarius*, from *culina*, kitchen.] Relating to the kitchen or to the art of cookery.

Cull, (kul) *v. t.* [L. *colligere*, to collect.] To separate, select, or pick out;—*imp. & pp.* culled; *ppr.* culling.

Cullender, (kul'en-der) *n.* A strainer.

Culler, (kul'er) *n.* One who picks or chooses; especially, one who selects wares suitable for market.

Culling, (kul'ing) *n.* Any thing selected or separated from a mass; refuse.

Cully, (kul'e) *n.* [D. *kullen*, to cheat, to gull.] A person easily deceived; a mean dupe.

Cully, (kul'e) *v. t.* To trick, cheat, or impose on; to deceive; to defraud.

Culm, (kum) *n.* [L. *culmus*, stalk.] The stalk or stem of corn and grasses.

Culmen, (kul'men) *n.* [L.] Top; summit.

Culmiferous, (kul-mif'er-us) *a.* [L. *culmus*, stalk, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing culms, or producing straw.

Culminate, (kul'min-āt) *v. i.* [L. *culmen*, top.] To reach the highest point of altitude;—to reach the highest point, as of rank, size, numbers, and like qualities;—*imp. & pp.* culminated; *ppr.* culminating.

Culmination, (kul-min-ā'shun) *n.* Attainment of the highest point of altitude; passage across the meridian; transit;—attainment or arrival at the highest pitch of glory, power, and the like; top or crown.

Culpability, (kul-p-a-bil'e-tye) *n.* Quality or condition of being culpable; blameworthiness; faultiness.

Culpable, (kul-p-a-bl) *a.* [L. *culpabilis*, from *culpare*, to blame.] Deserving censure; worthy of blame; blameworthy; censurable. [blamably.]

Culpably, (kul-p-a-ble) *adv.* In a culpable manner;

Culprit, (kul'prit) *n.* [O. Eng. *culpit*, L. *culpa*, fault.] One accused of a crime, as before a judge;—one convicted of crime; a criminal.

Culstrostral, (kul-tir-ō'stral) *a.* [L. *culter*, and *rostrum*, a beak.] Having a bill shaped like the colter of a plough, or like a knife, as the heron.

Cultivable, (kul'te-va-bl) *a.* Capable of being cultivated or tilled.

Cultivate, (kul'te-vāt) *v. t.* [L. *cultivare*, from *colere*, to till.] To till; to improve land by drainage or manure; to fertilize;—to prepare land for a particular crop; to foster a particular growth;—hence, generally, to improve by care and study; to train in a special direction or for a special end; to refine; to civilize.

Cultivation, (kul'te-vā'shun) *n.* Art or practice of tilling land and producing crops; agriculture; husbandry;—process of improving by labour, training, &c.; fostering care;—the state of being cultivated; mental or moral improvement; refinement, &c.

Cultivator, (kul'te-vāt-ēr) *n.* One who tills and utilises land;—one who fosters improvement and progress in any department of human industry.

Cultrated, (kul'trāt-ed) *a.* [L. *culter*.] Sharp-edged and pointed, like a pruning knife.

Culture, (kul'tūr) *n.* [L. *cultura*, from *colere*, to till.] Tillage; means of making land productive;—process of effecting mental or moral growth; mental instruction; moral training or discipline;—the result of such; high attainment; refinement, &c.

Culture, (kul'tūr) *v. t.* To cultivate;—*imp. & pp.* cultured; *ppr.* culturing.

Culver, (kul'ver) *n.* [Sax. *culfer*.] A wood-pigeon.

Culverin, (kul'ver-in) *n.* [L. *colubrinus*, like a serpent.] A piece of ordnance formerly in use—so called because ornamented with castings of snakes.

Culvert, (kul'vert) *n.* [F. *couvert*, covered, *pp.* of *couvrir*, to cover.] An arched drain for the passage of water under a road or canal, &c.

Cumber, (kum'ber) *v. t.* [F. *encombrer*, from L. *cumulus*, heap.] To hang or rest on as a troublesome weight; to be burdensome or oppressive to; burden; overload; encumber; perplex; embarrass;—*imp. & pp.* cumbered; *ppr.* cumbering.

Cumbersome, (kum'ber-us) *a.* Burdensome or hindering, as a weight or drag;—oppressive; embarrassing; unwieldy. [embarrassment.]

Cumbrance, (kum'brans) *n.* Encumbrance; hindrance;

Cumbersome, (kum'brans) *a.* Bulky; unwieldy; oppressive; embarrassing; troublesome.

Cumbrously, (kum'brus-le) *adv.* In a cumbrous manner. [brou or burdensome.]

Cumbrouness, (kum'brus-ness) *n.* State of being cumbrous.

Cumin, (kum'in) *n.* [G. *kumison*, H. *kawmūn*.] A dwarf umbelliferous plant, somewhat resembling fennel, cultivated for its aromatic seeds.

Cumulate, (kū'm'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *cumulare*, from *cumulus*, a heap.] To heap together; to amass;—*imp. & pp.* cumulated; *ppr.* cumulating.

Cumulation, (kū'm'ū-lā'shun) *n.* The act of heaping together; a heap.

Cumulative, (kū'm'ū-lāt-iv) *a.* Formed in a mass; aggregated;—augmenting; gaining or giving force by successive additions, as evidence or proof.

Cuneal or **Cuneated**, (kū'ne-al) *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge.] Having the form or shape of a wedge; cuneiform.

Cuneiform, (kū'ne-forū) *a.* [L. *cuneus*, a wedge, and



Cuirass.

forma, form.] Pertaining to the wedge-shaped characters found in ancient Persian and Assyrian inscriptions.

Cunning, (kun'ing) *a.* [*A.-S. cunnan, to know.*] Well-instructed; knowing; skilful;—wrought with skill or craft; ingenious; curious;—artful; wily; shrewd; designing.

Cunning, (kun'ing) *n.* The faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; deceit; art; craft; artifice. [artfully.]

Cunningly, (kun'ing-le) *adv.* In a cunning manner;

Cunningness, (kun'ing-nes) *n.* Quality of being cunning; craft.

Cup, (kup) *n.* [*A.-S. cupp, from L. cupa, tub, cask, &c.*] A small vessel used to drink out of;—the contents of such a vessel; a cupful;—that which is to be received or endured; portion; lot;—any thing formed like a cup;—a cupping-glass;—*pl.* Repeated potations; excessive drinking; revelry.

Cup, (kup) *v. t.* To supply with cups;—to bleed by means of scarification and a cupping-glass;—*imp. & pp. cupped*; *ppr. cupping*.

Cup-bearer, (kup'bar-er) *n.* An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests; an officer of the king's household.

Cupboard, (kup'burd) *n.* A small closet with shelves for cups, plates, &c.

Cupel, (kū'pel) *n.* [*L. cupella, small cask.*] A small cup or vessel used in refining precious metals.

Cupel, (kū'pel) *v. t.* To separate by means of a cupel; to refine, as the precious metals.

Cupellation, (kū'pel-lā'shun) *n.* The refining of gold, silver, and other metals, in a cupel.

Cupid, (kū'pid) *n.* In mythology the god of love.

Cupidity, (kū'pid'e-te) *n.* [*L. cupiditas, from cupere, to long for.*] Eager desire to possess, especially wealth; covetousness.

Cupola, (kū'pō-lā) *n.* [*It. cupola, from L. cupa, a cup.*]

A spherical vault on the top of an edifice; a dome;—the round top of a furnace, or the furnace itself.

Cupping, (kup'ing) *n.* Operation of drawing blood with a cupping-glass.

Cupping-glass, (kup'ing-glas) *n.* A glass vessel like a cup, applied to the skin to draw blood by exhausting the air in the glass.

Cupreous, (kū'pre-us) *a.* [*L. cupreus, from cuprum, copper.*]

Consisting of copper, or resembling copper.

Cur, (kur) *n.* [Contracted from Ger. *köter*, a common dog.] A worthless or mongrel dog;—a worthless, snarling fellow. [edied.]

Curable, (kū'rā-bl) *a.* Capable of being healed or removed.

Curacy, (kū'rā-se) *n.* The office or employment of a curate.

Curate, (kū'rāt) *n.* [*L. curatus.*] One who has the cure of souls; a clergyman employed as an assistant to the rector or vicar.

Curative, (kū'rāt-iv) *a.* Relating to the cure of diseases; tending to cure disease.

Curator, (kū'rāt-er) *n.* [*L. curare, from cura, care.*] A superintendent, as of a museum or collection;—a trustee; a guardian.

Curb, (kurb) *n.* A check or hindrance;—a chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle;—a wall designed to buttress a mass of earth.

Curb, (kurb) *v. t.* [*F. courber, to bend, L. currare, from currus, bent.*] To restrain; to confine;—to furnish with a curb, as a well; to restrain by a curb;—*imp. & pp. curbed*; *ppr. curbing*.

Curb-stone, (kurb'stōn) *n.* A stone placed at the edge of pavement, or against earth or stonework to prevent its giving way.

Curd, (kurd) *n.* [*Scot. crud.*] The coagulated or thickened part of milk, eaten as food.

Curdle, (kurd'l) *v. i.* [*From curd.*] To change into curd; to be coagulated;—to be congealed;—*v. t.* To change into curd; to coagulate or congeal;—to congeal;—*imp. & pp. curdled*; *ppr. curdling*.

Curdy, (kurd'e) *a.* Like curd; full of curd.

Cure, (kūr) *n.* [*L. cura, care.*] Act of healing; medical treatment of disease or hurt;—that which heals; remedy; restorative;—successful treatment; restoration of health or soundness;—the office of a curate; charge of souls; spiritual charge.

Cure, (kūr) *v. t.* To heal; to restore to health or sanity;—to remedy; to remove;—to preserve by drying, salting, &c.;—*imp. & pp. cured*; *ppr. curing*.

Cure, (kū'rā) *n.* [*F.*] A curate; a parson.

Cureless, (kūr'les) *a.* Incapable of cure; incurable.

Curer, (kūr'er) *n.* One who cures; a healer; a physician.

Curfew, (kur'fū) *n.* [*F. couvre-feu, from couvrir, to cover, and feu, fire.*] The ringing of a bell at night-fall, or eight o'clock;—a signal to cover fire, extinguish lights, and retire to rest.

Curiosity, (kū're-ō'e-te) *n.* Exactness or accuracy, as of mind;—neatness and delicacy, as of workmanship;—disposition to enquire and search for knowledge, especially in things rare, forbidden, &c.; inquisitiveness;—any object of wonder; a rarity; a novelty, &c.

Curious, (kū're-us) *a.* [*L. curiosus, from cura, care.*] Solicitous; scrupulous;—desirous to see the novel and discover the unknown; inquisitive; prying;—ill to please; nice; fastidious;—wronged with skill and art; rare; fanciful; singular.

Curiously, (kū're-us-le) *adv.* In a curious manner.

Curiousness, (kū're-us-nes) *n.* State or quality of being curious.

Curly, (kur'l) *v. t.* [*Isol. krulla, to curl, to crisp.*] To twist or form into ringlets;—to twist or make into coils;—to raise in waves or undulations; to ripple;—*v. i.* To bend into curls or ringlets, as hair;—to move in curves, spirals, or undulations;—*imp. & pp. curled*; *ppr. curling*.

Curly, (kur'l) *n.* A ringlet of hair;—an undulating or curving line in any substance; flexure; sinuosity.

Curlew, (kur'lū) *n.* [*F. corlieu, It. chiurla.*] An aquatic, wading bird, with a long bill; its colour is diversified with ash and black. Its cry is well expressed in the name.

Curliness, (kur'le-nes) *n.* State of being curly.

Curling-irons, (kur'ling-i-rurnz) *n. pl.* An instrument for curling the hair;—*curling tongs*.

Curly, (kur'le) *a.* Having curls; tending to curl.

Curmudgeon, (kur-mū'jun) *n.* [*O. Eng. cornmudgion, F. cœur méchant, bad heart.*] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

Currant, (kur'ant) *n.* [*From Corinth.*] A small kind of dried grape, imported from the Levant—used in cookery;—the fruit of a well-known shrub of the genus Ribes.

Currency, (kur'en-se) *n.* State or quality of being current; general acceptance; circulation;—current value; general estimation;—that which is in circulation, as representing funds or property; money; coin.

Current, (kur'ent) *a.* [*L. currere, to run.*] Running or moving rapidly;—now passing in its progress;—circulating through the community; generally received; common.

Current, (kur'ent) *n.* A flowing of water in a particular direction; a stream;—general course; ordinary procedure; progressive and connected movement.

Currently, (kur'ent-le) *adv.* In a current manner; commonly.



Cupola.



Curlew.

Currie, (kur'e-ki) *n.* [L. *curriculum*, from *currere*, to run.] A chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

Curriculum, (kur-rik'ū-lum) *n.* [L.] A race-course; —a specified course of study, as in a university.

Currier, (kur'e-er) *n.* [From *curry*.] One who dresses and colours leather after it is tanned.

Curriah, (kur'iah) *a.* Having the qualities of a cur; snarling; quarrelsome; brutal.

Curriahly, (kur'iah-ly) *adv.* Like a cur; in a brutal manner.

Curriahness, (kur'iah-ness) *n.* Moroseness; churlishness.

Curry, (kur'e) *v. t.* [F. *corroyer*, from L. *corium*, leather.] To dress leather; to seek favour by flattery; —to comb, rub, or cleanse the skin of a horse; —to cook with curry, as rice, &c. —*imp. & pp.* curried; *ppr.* currying.

Curry, (kur'e) *n.* [Per. *kharīdī*, broth.] A stew of fowl, fish, &c., cooked with curried curried.

Curry-comb, (kur'e-kōm) *n.* An instrument for combing and cleaning horses.

Currying, (kur'e-ing) *n.* Rubbing down a horse; —the act of dressing skins after they are tanned.

Curry-powder, (kur'e-pow-der) *n.* An East India condiment composed of turmeric, ginger, cayenne, and other ingredients.

Curse, (kurs) *v. t.* [A.-S. *currian*.] To utter a wish of evil against; to execrate; to devote to evil; —to bring great evil upon; to vex, harass, or torment; to injure; —*v. i.* To use profane language; to swear: —*imp. & pp.* cursed or curs; *ppr.* cursing.

Curse, (kurs) *n.* Imprecation of evil upon another; —evil pronounced or invoked on another; —sentence of divine justice on sinners; —that which brings evil or severe affliction; torment; malediction; execration.

Cursed, (kurs'ed) *a.* Blasted by a curse; —deserving a curse.

[Running; rapid; flowing.]

Curvace, (kur'siv) *a.* [L. *curvatus*, from *currere*, to run.]

Curvaceously, (kur'sor-e-ly) *adv.* In a curvaceous manner; without attention.

Curvaceousness, (kur'sor-e-ness) *n.* Hasty or superficial view.

Curvaceous, (kur'sor-e) *a.* [L. *curvatus*, from *currere*, to run.] Characterized by haste; hastily or superficially performed; perfunctory.

Cur, (kur) *a.* [L. *curvus*.] Characterized by brevity; short; concise; abrupt.

Curtail, (kur-tail) *v. t.* [F. *curt*, short, and *tailler*, to cut.] To cut short; to abridge; to diminish; to restrain: —*imp. & pp.* curtailed; *ppr.* curtailing.

Curtain, (kur'tin) *n.* [L. *curtina*.] A movable cloth screen or covering intended to darken or conceal: —a cloth used in theatres to conceal the stage from the audience; —part of the rampart between the flanks of two bastions.

Curtain, (kur'tin) *v. t.* To inclose as with curtains; to furnish with curtains; to conceal: —*imp. & pp.* curtained; *ppr.* curtaining.

Curty, (kur'ty) *adv.* Briefly; shortly; abruptly.

Curtness, (kur'tness) *n.* Shortness; conciseness.

Curvated, (kur'vāt-ed) *a.* [L. *curvare*, to bend, from *curvus*.] Bent in a regular form; curved.

Curvation, (kur'vāshun) *n.* Act of bending or crooking: —a curved form.

Curvature, (kur'vā-tūr) *n.* The continual flexure or bending of a line or surface from a rectilinear direction.

[crooked; curved.]

Curve, (kurv) *a.* [L. *curvus*.] Bent without angles; curved.

Curve, (kurv) *n.* A bending without angles; that which is bent; a flexure: —a line of which no three consecutive points are in the same direction or straight line.

Curve, (kurv) *v. t.* To bend; to crook; —*Curv.* to infect; —*v. i.* To bend or turn in a slanting direction: —*imp. & pp.* curved; *ppr.* curving.

Curvet, (kur'vet) *n.* [F. *courbette*.] A leap of a horse; —a prank; a frolic.

Curvet, (kur'vet) *v. i.* To make a curvet; —to leap and frisk: —*imp. & pp.* curvetted; *ppr.* curvetting.

Curvilinear, (kurv-e-lin'e-al) *a.* [L. *curva* and *linea*, line.] Consisting of curved lines; bounded by curved lines.

Curvity, (kurv'e-to) *n.* The state of being curved; a bending in a regular form; crookedness.

Cushat, (kuah'at) *n.* [A.-S. *cuccote*.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon.

Cushion, (kōoh'un) *n.* [F. *cousin*, Ger. *kissen*, pillow.] A stuffed case or bag used to sit or recline upon; —hence, any stuffed or padded surface used as a rest or protector.

Cushion, (kōoh'un) *v. t.* To seat on a cushion; to furnish with cushions: —*imp. & pp.* cushioned; *ppr.* cushioning.

Cusp, (kusp) *n.* [L. *cuspis*, point.] A projecting point in the ornamentation of arches, panels, &c.; —the point or horn of the crescent; —the point at which two curves meet.

Cuspidal, (kusp'id-al) *a.* Ending in a point.

Cuspidated, (kusp'id-āt-ed) *a.* Having a sharp end, like the point of a spear.

Custard, (kust'erd) *n.* [W. *cwets*, curd.] A dish composed of milk and eggs, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

Custard-apple, (kust'erd-ap-pl) *n.* A plant growing in the West Indies, whose fruit contains a yellowish eatable pulp.

Custodial, (kus-tō'de-al) *a.* Relating to custody or guardianship.

Custodian or **Custodier**, (kus-tō'de-an) *n.* [L. *custos*, a guard.] One who has care, as of some public building; a keeper or superintendent; a guardian.

Custody, (kus-tō'de) *n.* A keeping or guarding; especially, judicial or penal safekeeping; —restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment.

Custom, (kust'um) *n.* [F. *coutume*.] Way of acting; habitual practice; —habitual buying of goods; business support; patronage; —long established practice or usage; toll, tax, or tribute; —*pl.* Duties imposed on commodities imported into or exported from the country.

Customable, (kust'um-a-bl) *a.* Common; habitual; —subject to the payment of custom duties.

Customarily, (kust'um-ar-e-ly) *adv.* Habitually; commonly; ordinarily.

Customary, (kust'um-ar-e) *a.* According to custom; ordinary; —established by common usage; conventional; —holding or held by custom.

Custom-duties, (kust'um-dū-tiz) *n.* Taxes laid on imported or exported goods.

Customer, (kust'um-er) *n.* One who frequents any place for buying what he wants.

Custom-house, (kust'um-hous) *n.* The building where customs are paid, and where vessels are entered or cleared.

Cut, (kut) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *cotu*, cut.] To separate the parts of with a sharp instrument; to make an incision in; to divide; to sever; —to hew, as wood; —to mow as corn; —to remove by cutting; to dock; —to form or shape by cutting; to carve; to hew out; —to decline the acquaintance of; to wound or hurt deeply; —to intersect; to cross; to operate in lithotomy; —*v. i.* To serve in dividing or gashing; —to admit of incision or severance; —to perform the operation of dividing, severing, intersecting, and the like; —to run rapidly; —to divide a pack of cards: —*imp. & pp.* cut; *ppr.* cutting.

Cut, (kut) *n.* An opening made with a sharp instrument; a gash; a wound; —a stroke or blow with an edged instrument, whip, or the like; —a harsh remark, or avoidance of one's acquaintance; —a notch, passage, or channel made by cutting; —a portion severed or cut off; —an engraved block; the impression from an engraving; —the act of dividing a pack



Custard-apple.

of cards:—the right to divide;—manner in which a thing is cut or formed; shape; style; fashion.

Cutaneous, (kū-tā-ne-us) a. [*L. cutis*, skin.] Belonging to the skin; existing on or affecting the skin.

Cuticle, (kū'tē-kl) n. [*L. cuticula*, diminutive of *cutis*, skin.] The outer skin; the scarf-skin;—the thin covering of the bark of a plant.

Cuticular, (kū-tik'ū-lr) a. Pertaining to the cuticle or external coat of the skin.

Cutis, (kū'tis) n. [*L.*] A dense resisting membrane, next below the cuticle—the true skin.

Cutlass, (kut'las) n. [*L. cuter*, knife.] A broad curving sword, with but one cutting edge, used by seamen; a hanger.

Cutler, (kut'ler) n. [*L. cutter*, knife.] One who makes or who deals in knives and edged tools.

Cutlery, (kut'ler-e) n. The business of a cutler;—edged or cutting instruments in general;—hardware.

Cutlet, (kut'let) n. [*F. côtelette*, from *L. costa*, a rib.] A piece of meat cut for broiling.

Cut-off, (kut'of) n. That which cuts off or shortens, as a nearer passage;—a contrivance in the steam-engine for cutting off the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder.

Cutpurses, (kut'purs) n. One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents;—a pick-pocket.

Cutter, (kut'er) n. One who cuts or hews;—an instrument used for cutting;—a front tooth; an incisor;—a small boat used by ships of war;—a vessel rigged nearly like a sloop, with one mast, and a straight running bowsprit.

Cut-throat, (kut'thrōt) n. A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

Cutting, (kut'ing) n. Act of one who cuts; incision; division;—

a twig cut from a stock for grafting; an excavation cut through a hill;—removing stone from the bladder. Cuttle-fish, (kut'tl-fish) n. [*Ger. kuttelfisch*.] A molluscous animal having ten arms furnished with cupules, by which it attaches itself tenaciously to other bodies. When pursued, it throws out a blackish liquor which darkens the water, and enables it to escape.

Cwt., n. An abbreviation for hundred-weight.

Cyanic, (ai-an'ik) n. [*G. kyanos*, blue.] Pertaining to, or containing, cyanogen.

Cyanean, (ai-ā-nē-an) a. Dark blue or azure in colour.

Cyanogen, (ai-an'ō-jen) n. [*G. kyanos*, blue, and *gennacin*, to beget.] A compound radical, being a gas composed of one equivalent of nitrogen and two of carbon.

Cycle, (ai'kl) n. [*G. kuklos*, ring.] An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens;—a period of time in which a succession of events or phenomena is repeated in the same order;—one entire round in a spire or circle.

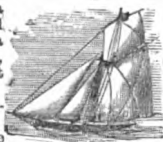
Cyclic, (ai'klik) a. Pertaining to a cycle; moving in cycles.

Cycloid, (ai'kloid) n. [*G. kuklos*, circle, and *eidos*, form.] A curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle revolved on a straight line.

Cycloidal, (ai-kloid'al) a. Pertaining or relating to a cycloid.

Cycloidian, (ai-kloid'ān) n. One of an order of fishes.

Cyclometry, (ai-klom'ē-tre) n. [*G. kuklos*, circle, and *metron*, measure.] The art of measuring circles.



Cutter.



Cycloid.

Cyclone, (ai'klōn) n. [*G. kuklos*, circle.] A rotatory storm or whirlwind of extensive circuit.

Cyclopean, (ai-klō-pē'an) a. Pertaining to the Cyclops; huge; gigantic; vast and rough; massive.

Cyclopaedia, (ai-klō-pē'dē-a) n. [*G. kuklos*, circle, and *paideia*, education.] The circle or compass of the arts and sciences, or of human knowledge;—hence, a dictionary of arts and sciences.

Cyclopedic, (ai-klō-pē'dik) a. Belonging to the circle of the sciences, or to a cyclopaedia; encyclopedic.

Cyclops, (ai'klōps) n. pl. [*G. kuklops*.] A fabulous race of giants who had but one eye placed in the midst of the forehead;—a family of minute crustacea.

Cygnēt, (sig'net) n. [*F. cygne*, *G. kuknos*, swan.] A young swan.

Cylinder, (sil'in-dēr) n. [*G. kulindros*, from *kuliein*, to roll.] A geometric form generated by the rotation of a parallelogram round one of its sides; a body of roller-like form, of which the longitudinal section is oblong and the cross section is circular; a body having two surfaces flat and one circular.

Cylindrical, (sil'in-drik-al) a. Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.

Cylindroid, (sil'in-droid) n. [*G. kulindros*, and *eidos*, form.] A solid body resembling a cylinder.

Cymbal, (sim'bal) n. [*G. kymbalon*, from *kymbos*, hollow vessel.] A musical instrument consisting of two hollow rounded pieces of brass or other metal held in the hand, and producing, when struck together, a sharp, ringing sound.

Cymar, (sīm'ar) n. [*F. simarre*, *H. simlah*, garment.]

Cymbal, (sim'bal) n. [*G. kymbalon*, from *kymbos*, hollow vessel.] A musical instrument consisting of two hollow rounded pieces of brass or other metal held in the hand, and producing, when struck together, a sharp, ringing sound.

Cynic, (sin'ik) n. One of the school of ancient philosophers, founded by Diogenes, who lived in a tub, and taught contempt of riches, pleasures, and the arts of refined life;—a misanthrope.

Cynical, (sin'ik-al) a. [*G. kuōn*, dog.] Having the qualities of a snarling dog; snarling; captious; curriah;—belonging to the sect of cynics; resembling the doctrines of the cynics.

Cynically, (sin'ik-al-ē) adv. In a cynical or morose manner.

Cynicism, (sin'ik-izm) n. Practice or principles of a cynic.

Cynosure, (sin'ō-shōór) n. [*G. kunosoura*, dog's tail, from *kuōn*, dog, and *oura*, tail.] The constellation of the Lesser Bear, to which, as containing the polar star, the eyes of mariners and travellers are often directed;—any thing to which attention is strongly turned; a centre of attraction; a bright or dazzling object.

Cyprian, (sip're-an) a. Belonging to the island of Cyprus, renowned for the worship of Venus;—of or pertaining to lewdness, or those who practise it.

Cyst, (sist) n. [*G. kystis*, kistein, to swell.] A pouch or sac containing morbid matter.

Cystic, (sist'ik) a. Having the form of a cyst;—containing cysts.

Cystocele, (sist'ō-sēl) n. [*G. kystis*, bag, and *kēlē*, tumour.] Hernia of the urinary bladder.

Czar, (zār) n. [*Russ. tsar*, *L. Cæsar*.] A king; a chief; a title of the emperor of Russia.—written also Tsar.

Czarina, (zā-rō'nā) n. [*Russ. tsarina*.] A title of the empress of Russia.

Czarowitz, (zār'ō-vita) n. [*Russ. tsarowitch*.] The title of the eldest son of the czar of Russia.



D.

D (dē), in the English alphabet, is the fourth letter, and the third consonant or articulation:—as a numeral, it represents 500; and with a daab over it, (D) 5000:—as an abbreviation, it stands for doctor.

Dab, (dab) v. t. [Eng. *dap*, *tap*.] To strike gently, as with the hand, or with some soft or moist substance:—*imp.* & *pp.* dabbed; *ppr.* dabbing.

Dab, (dab) n. A gentle blow with the hand, or with some soft substance; hence, a sudden blow or hit:—a small lump or mass of any thing soft, as butter or mortar:—an adept; an expert:—a small flat fish, of dark brown colour, allied to the flounder.



Dab.

Dabble, (dab'bl) v. t. [Diminutive of *dab*.] To wet by little dips or strokes; to moisten; to splash:—v. i. To play in water, as with the hands;—to work in a slight or superficial manner; to touch here and there; to tamper; to meddle:—*imp.* & *pp.* dabbled; *ppr.* dabbling.

Dabbler, (dab'bler) n. One who dabbles:—a super-dabbler, (dab'chik) n. [From *dab* and *chick*.] A small water-fowl allied to the grebe—called also *dipstick*, *di-dapper*, and *dobchick*.

Dace, (dā) n. [W. *darsen*.] A small river fish, of a bright silvery colour, like the roach.



Dace.

Daisy, (dā'til) n. [G. *dakalos*, a finger.] A poetical foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, or two accented followed by two unaccented, as *tēgmēd, mer'ciful*.

Dactylic, (dā'kil-ik) a. Pertaining to or consisting of dactyls.

Dactylogy, (dā'kil-ol'o-je) n. [G. *daktulos*, finger, and *logos*, discourse.] The art of conversing by spelling words with the fingers.

Daddy, (dad'e) n. [Fr. *daid*, W. *tad*.] Father—a word used by little children.

Dada, (dā'dō) n. [It.] The die or square part in the middle of the pedestal of a column;—that part of an apartment between the plinth and impost moulding.

Dafodil, (dā'fō-dil) n. [G. *asphodelos*.] A plant of the genus *Narcissus*. It has a bulbous root, and beautiful flowers, usually of yellow hue.

Daff, (dā'f) a. [Scott.] Insane; stupid; foolish; giddy.

Dag, (dag) n. [D. *dagge*, a dagger, Gael. *dag*, a pistol.] A dagger or poniard:—a kind of pistol formerly used.

Dag, (dag) n. [A.-S. *dag*, any thing that is loose.] A loose end, as of locks of wool:—a leathern latchet.

Dagger, (dag'gr) n. [F. *dague*.] A short sword:—a poniard:—a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus (!)—called also *obelisk*.

Daggers-drawing, (dag'grz-draw-ing) n. The act of drawing daggers; an approach to open rupture and violence.

Daggle, (dag'l) v. t. To trail so as to wet or befoul; to wet; to dirty:—v. i. To be drawn or trailed through water and mud; to drizzle:—*imp.* & *pp.* dagged; *ppr.* daggling.

Daguerrotypy, (dag'grō-tip) n. [From *Daguerre*, the discoverer.] A method of taking pictures by photography on plates of silvered copper;—the picture produced by the above process.

Daguerrotype, (dag'grō-tip) v. t. To represent by the photographic art, as a picture;—to impress with great distinctness.

Daguerrotypy, (dag'grō-tip-e) n. Art of producing photographic pictures on metal plates.

Dahlia, (dāl'e-a) n. [From Andrew *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] A genus of plants, of the order compositae, a native of Mexico. It produces a large and beautiful flower, and has many varieties.

Daily, (dā'le) a. Happening or belonging to each successive day; diurnal; quotidian.

Daily, (dā'le) adv. Every day; day by day.

Daintily, (dān'te-le) adv. Fastidiously; nicely.

Daintiness, (dān'te-nee) n. State or condition of being dainty.

Dainty, (dān'te) a. [W. *deintiaidd*, delicious, L. *dens*, tooth.] Delicious to the taste;—elegant in form, manner, or breeding;—requiring dainties;—over-nice; hard to please; fastidious; scrupulous; affected.

Dainty, (dān'te) n. That which is delicious, delicate, or nice.

Dairy, (dā're) n. [O. E. *dey*, milk.] The place where milk is kept, set for cream, or converted into butter or cheese.

Dairy-maid, (dā're-mād) n. A female servant whose business is to manage milk in the dairy.

Dais, (dā's) n. [G. *diskos*, a quoit, It. *desco*, Ger. *tisch*, a table.] A raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall;—the upper table of a dining-hall.

Daisy, (dā'ze) n. [A.-S. *dages-edge*, day's eye, daisy.] A well-known plant of the genus *Bellis*, of several varieties, and bearing a white flower with a tinge of red, and a yellow centre:—Scott. *gowan*.

Dale, (dāl) n. [O. Sax. & Go. *dāl*, Icel. *dala*.] A low place between hills; a vale or valley.

Dalliance, (dāl'le-ans) n. Act of trifling or fondling; interchange of caresses;—trifling with business; procrastination.

Dallier, (dāl'e-gr) n. One who fondles; a trifler.

Dally, (dāl'e) v. i. [Ger. *dallen*, A.-S. *dol*, foolish.] To waste time in pleasure or trifles; to linger; to delay;—to interchange caresses; to use fondling; to sport; to frolic;—to while away the time:—*imp.* & *pp.* dallied; *ppr.* dallying.

Daltonism, (dāl'ton-izm) n. Inability to distinguish colours; colour-blindness.

Dam, (dam) n. A female parent—used of beasts;—a human mother—in contempt.

Dam, (dam) n. [D. *damm*, Ger. *damm*.] A mole, bank of earth, wall, or frame of wood, to obstruct the flow of water.

Dam, (dam) v. t. To obstruct or restrain the flow of by a dam;—to shut up; to confine:—*imp.* & *pp.* dammed; *ppr.* damming.

Damage, (dam'āj) n. [F. from L. *damnum*, loss.] Any injury or harm to person, property, or reputation;—a compensation in money which a man claims or gets by the verdict of a jury for some wrong or loss he has sustained;—hurt; detriment.

Damage, (dam'āj) v. t. To inflict injury upon; to harm; to hurt; to injure; to impair:—*imp.* & *pp.* damaged; *ppr.* damaging.

Damagable, (dam'āj-a-bl) a. Capable of being damaged.

Damascene, (dam'a-sēn) n. [L. *Damascenus*, from *Damascus*, a city celebrated for its plums.] A particular kind of plum—*damsen*.

Damask, (dam'ask) n. A rich silk stuff with raised figures, woven in the loom—originally made at Damascus; now made of silk intermingled with flax, cotton, or wool:—linen woven in imitation of the figures in damask silk.

Damask, (dam'ask) v. t. To decorate, as silk or other stuff with raised flowers, &c., or steel with etchings,

or inlaid devices; hence, to embellish; to variegate. —*Damascene*. — *imp.* & *pp.* damasked; *ppr.* damasking.

Dame, (dām) *n.* [*L. domina*, mistress, from *domus*, house.] A lady (formerly applied to women of birth, rank, or official station);—the mistress of a household; a matron;—the mistress of a school.

Damn, (dām) *v. t.* [*L. damnare*, from *damnum*, damage.] To adjudge to punishment or death; to censure; to sentence;—to condemn to punishment in a future world;—to condemn as bad or displeasing, by hissing, &c. — *imp.* & *pp.* damned; *ppr.* damning.

Damnable, (dām'nā-bl) *a.* Worthy of condemnation or reprobation;—detestable.

Damnation, (dām-nā'shun) *n.* Condemnation to punishment in a future state.

Damnatory, (dām-nā-tor-e) *a.* Containing a sentence of condemnation;—deserving judgment.

Damp, (dāmp) *a.* Moderately wet; moist; humid.

Damp, (dāmp) *n.* [*Ger. dampf*, vapour, fog.] Moisture; humidity; fog;—dejection; depression; discouragement;—*pl.* Gaseous products in coal-mines, wells, &c., classed as choke-damp and fire-damp.

Damp, (dāmp) *v. t.* To moisten; to make humid;—to chill; to depress; to deject; to discourage;—*imp.* & *pp.* damped; *ppr.* damping.

Dampen, (dāmp'n) *v. t. & i.* To make or become damp or moist;—*imp.* & *pp.* dampened; *ppr.* dampening.

Damper, (dāmp'er) *n.* That which damps or checks; discouragement;—a valve in the flue of a stove to regulate the draught of air;—a contrivance to check action at a particular time. [*ture*.]

Dampness, (dāmp'nes) *n.* Moderate humidity; moisture.

Damsel, (dām'sel) *n.* [*F. demoiselle*, *It. damigella*.] A young unmarried woman.

Damson, (dām'son) *n.* [*Contracted from damascene*.] A small black plum.

Dance, (dāns) *v. i.* [*F. danser*, *It. danzare*.] To move with measured steps to a musical accompaniment;—to move nimbly or merrily; to caper; to frisk;—*v. t.* To cause to dance; to dandle;—*imp.* & *pp.* danced; *ppr.* dancing.

Dance, (dāns) *n.* A lively motion or leaping, with set steps and postures of the body, in time with measure;—music;—a figure in which two or more move or leap in concert;—the tune to which dancing is performed.

Dancer, (dāns'er) *n.* One who dances or practices dancing.

Dancing-master, (dāns'ing-mas'ter) *n.* Teacher of the steps and figures of dancing.

Dandelion, (dan-de-lj'ion) *n.* [*F. dent de lion*.] A well-known plant, with large yellow compound flowers.

Dandle, (dāndl) *v. t.* [*Ger. tadeln*, from *tadel*, trifle.] To move up and down, as an infant; to fondle;—to toy with; to pet;—to delay; to procrastinate;—*imp.* & *pp.* dandled; *ppr.* dandling.

Dandling, (dānd'ling) *n.* The act of fondling or dandling on the knee, as an infant.

Dandruff, (dānd'ruf) *n.* [*A.-S. tan*, a tetter, and *drof*, dirty.] A scurf which forms on the head, and comes off in small scales or particles.

Dandy, (dānd'e) *n.* [*F. dandin*, a ninny.] One who affects special finery in dress; a fop; a coxcomb.

Dandyism, (dānd'e-izm) *n.* The manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness.

Danger, (dān'jer) *n.* [*L. damnum*, damage.] Exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil;—peril; hazard; risk; jeopardy.

Dangerous, (dān'jer-us) *a.* [*F. dangereux*.] Attended with danger; full of risk; perilous; hazardous; causing danger;—unsafe. [*mannen*.]

Dangerously, (dān'jer-us-le) *adv.* In a dangerous manner.

Dangle, (dāng'l) *v. i.* [*Dan. dingle*.] To hang loosely, or with a swinging, or jerking motion; to hang about or follow after;—*v. t.* To cause to dangle; to swing.

Dangler, (dāng'gler) *n.* One who hangs about or follows others, especially women; trifler. [*mark*.]

Danish, (dān'ish) *a.* Belonging to the Danes or Denmark. [*mark*.]

Dank, (dāngk) *a.* Allied to damp. Damp; moist; humid; wet; raw.

Dankish, (dāngk'ish) *a.* Somewhat damp.

Daphne, (dāf'ne) *n.* [*G. daphnē*.] The laurel, a genus of diminutive shrubs, of great beauty and fragrance in the flower;—an asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Dapper, (dap'ər) *a.* [*Ger. tapfer*.] Little and active; lively; neat in dress or appearance; smart.

Dapple, (dap'pl) *a.* [*Ger. dappeln*.] Marked with spots of different colour; spotted; variegated.

Dapple, (dap'pl) *v. t.* To variegate with spots; to spot;—*imp.* & *pp.* dappled; *ppr.* dapping.

Dare, (dār) *v. i.* [*A.-S. dearr*.] To have sufficient courage; to be bold enough; to venture;—*v. t.* To have courage for;—to challenge; to defy; to brave;—*imp.* & *pp.* dared; *ppr.* daring.

Daring, (dār'ing) *n.* A bold act; a hazardous attempt; a rash venture.

Dark, (dārk) *a.* [*A.-S. deare*, Gael. & Ir. *dorch*.] Destitute of light; not reflecting or radiating light; black;—obscure; mysterious; concealed; hidden;—destitute of knowledge; ignorant;—evinching black traits of character;—foreboding evil; gloomy; jealous; suspicious.

Dark, (dārk) *n.* Absence of light; gloom; obscurity;—condition of ignorance; secrecy; unknown state.

Darken, (dār'k'n) *v. t.* To make dark or black; to cloud; to obscure;—to render dim; to deprive of vision;—to render less clear or intelligible;—to cast a gloom upon;—to sully;—*v. i.* To grow dark or darker;—*imp.* & *pp.* darkened; *ppr.* darkening.

Darkish, (dār'k'ish) *a.* Somewhat dark; dusky; dim.

Darkling, (dār'k'ling) *a.* In the dark, or without light; twilight.

Darkly, (dār'k'le) *adv.* With imperfect light; obscurely; dimly; blindly; uncertainly.

Darkness, (dār'k'nes) *n.* Absence of light; obscurity;—want of clearness or perspicuity;—a state of privacy; secrecy;—a state of ignorance or error, especially on moral or religious subjects; hence, wickedness; impurity;—a state of distress or trouble; calamity; perplexity. [*obscure*.]

Darksome, (dār'k'sum) *a.* Somewhat dark, gloomy, or

Darling, (dār'k'ling) *a.* [*A.-S. deorling*, from *deor*, dear.]

One dearly beloved; a favourite.

Darling, (dār'k'ling) *a.* Dearly beloved; regarded with especial kindness and tenderness; favourite.

Darn, (dār'n) *v. t.* [*W. & Arn. darra*, a piece or patch.]

To mend, as a rent or hole, in a garment, stocking, &c., with thread, worsted, &c., of the same colour;—*imp.* & *pp.* darned; *ppr.* darning.

Darn, (dār'n) *n.* A garment mended by darning.

Darnel, (dār'nel) *n.* [*Prov. Eng. drant*.] A plant of the genus *Lolium*; a species of grass.

Darning, (dār'n'ing) *n.* The act of mending, as a hole in a garment; patching;—the piece mended.

Dart, (dār't) *n.* [*H. Ger. tart*.] A pointed, missile weapon, to be thrown by the hand;—any thing that pierces and wounds.

Dart, (dār't) *v. t.* To throw with a sudden effort, as a dart; to hurl or launch;—to emit; to shoot, as rays;—*v. i.* To be let fly or launched, as a dart;—to start and run with velocity; to shoot rapidly along;—*imp.* & *pp.* darted; *ppr.* darting.

Darter, (dār't'er) *n.* One who darts or who throws a dart;—the snake-bird, a bird of the pelican family.

Dash, (dash) *v. t.* [*Dan. dask*, Sw. & Icel. *dasku*, to strike.] To throw with violence or haste;—to break by collision; to destroy;—to put to shame; to confound;

to dash;—to throw in or on in a rapid, careless manner;—to form or sketch rapidly or carelessly;—to erase by a stroke; to strike out; to blot out or

obliterate :—*v. i.* To rush with violence through :—to strike violently against :—to come in collision :—*imp. & pp.* dashed; *ppr.* dashing.

Dash, (dash) *n.* Violent striking of two bodies : collision; crash :—a sudden check; frustration :—an admixture, infusion, or adulteration : a partial over-spreading :—a rapid movement : a sudden onset :—a show or parade : a flourish :—a mark or line thus [—], in writing or printing, denoting a sudden break, stop, or transition in a sentence.

Dastard, (das'terd) *n.* [*A.-S. *adastrian*, to frighten.*] One who meanly shrinks from danger; an arrant coward; a poltroon. [from danger.]

Dastardly, (das'terd-le) *a.* Cowardly; meanly shrinking; cowardly; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

Date, (dāt) *n.* [*L. *datus*, pp. of *dare*, to give.*] Specification of the time when a writing, inscription, coin, &c., was given or executed :—precise period or time of; epoch :—duration; continuance.

Date, (dāt) *v. t.* To note the time of writing or executing :—to note or fix the time of :—to refer to as a starting point or origin :—*v. i.* To have a beginning :—to have a date :—to reckon or count from :—*imp. & pp.* dated; *ppr.* dating. [date-palm.]

Date, (dāt) *n.* [*G. *daiktulos*, a finger.*] The fruit of the *dateless*, (dāt'les) *a.* Without date; having no fixed term.

Date-palm or **Date-tree**, (dāt'palm) *n.* The genus of palms which bear dates. Its stem shoots up in one cylindrical column to the height of 50 or 60 feet, and is crowned by a luxuriant spread of foliage. Its fruit is perhaps the most nutritious of all vegetable products.

Dative, (dāt'iv) *n.* [*L. *dativus*, from *dare*, to give.*] That which may be given or disposed of at pleasure :—the case of a noun which expresses the object to which any thing is given, directed, or referred.

Dative, (dāt'iv) *a.* Capable of being disposed of at will and pleasure :—pertaining to the dative.

Datum, (dāt'um) *n.* [*L.*] Something given or admitted : a ground of inference or deduction—chiefly plural, *data*.

Daub, (dawb) *v. t.* [*W. *dwiebau*, Ir. *dob*.*] To smear with soft adhesive matter; to plaster :—to paint in a coarse or unskilful manner :—to disguise; to conceal :—*imp. & pp.* daubed; *ppr.* daubing.

Daub, (dawb) *n.* A viscous sticky application; a picture coarsely executed.

Dauby, (daw'be) *a.* Smeary; slimy; viscous; glutinous.

Daughter, (daw'ter) *n.* [*A.-S. *dohtor*, G. *thugater*.*] A female child or offspring; a female descendant :—a female penitent or nun. [son.]

Daughter-in-law, (daw'ter-in-law) *n.* The wife of one's daughter; (daw'ter-le) *a.* Becoming a daughter; filial.

Dauht, (dānt) *v. t.* [*F. *dompter*, L. *donare*, to tame.*] To repress or subdue the courage of; intimidate; frighten :—*imp. & pp.* daunted; *ppr.* daunting.

Dautless, (dānt'les) *a.* Bold; fearless; intrepid; undaunted.

Dautlessly, (dānt'les-le) *adv.* In a heroic and fearless manner.

Dauphin, (daw'fin or dō'fang) *n.* [*F.*] The eldest son of the king of France, and heir of the crown, prior to 1830.

Davit, (dā'vit) *n.* A spar used on board of ships as a crane of hoist the flukes of the anchor :—*pl.* Pieces of timber

or iron projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by.

Davy-lamp, (dā've-lamp) *n.* A lantern in which the light is inclosed within fine wire gauze, for use in mines.

Daw, (daw) *n.* A bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

Dawdle, (daw'dl) *v. i.* [*Allied to *dandle*.*] To trifle; to loiter about :—*v. t.* To waste time by trifling :—*imp. & pp.* dawdled; *ppr.* dawdling.

Dawk, (dawk) *n.* An incision in timber. In *India*, the post.

Dawn, (dawn) *v. i.* [*A.-S. *dagian*, from *dag*, day.*] To spread or expand, as rays of light :—to grow towards the light of morning :—to open out or develop, as genius, hope, &c. :—to glimmer; to come to the mind with a faint light :—*imp. & pp.* dawned; *ppr.* dawning.

Dawn, (dawn) *n.* The break of day; first appearance of light in the morning :—first opening or expansion; beginning; rise, as of hope, genius, &c.

Day, (dā) *n.* [*A.-S. *dag*, L. *dies*, Skr. *dyu*.*] The period from sunrise to sunset :—the period of the earth's revolution on its axis :—divided into twenty-four hours :—a specific time or period; time of life; any particular day, as Christmas day :—day of battle; victory.

Day-book, (dā'bōok) *n.* A book in which are recorded the accounts of the day in their order.

Day-break, (dā'brāk) *n.* The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn of day. [mine.]

Day-coal, (dā'kōl) *n.* The upper stratum of coal in a **Day-dream**, (dā'drēm) *n.* A vain fancy or speculation;—a castle in the air.

Day-fly, (dā'fi) *n.* One of a genus of insects that live only one day—called *Ephemera*. [the day.]

Day-labour, (dā'lā-ber) *n.* Labour hired or done by **Day-light**, (dā'līt) *n.* The light of day; sunlight.

Dayman, (dā'zman) *n.* [Properly the judge or umpire on the day appointed.] An umpire or arbiter; a mediator. [the dawn.]

Dayspring, (dā'spring) *n.* The beginning of the day; **Days-work**, (dā'wurk) *n.* The work of a single day;—the reckoning of a ship's course from noon to noon.

Day-time, (dā'tim) *n.* Time between sunrise and sunset.

Daze, (dāz) *v. t.* [*A.-S. *dwæc*, stupid.*] To overpower with light; hence, to confuse; to bewilder.

Dazzle, (dāzl) *v. t.* To overpower with light :—to strike or surprise with brilliancy, or display of any kind :—*v. i.* To blind or dim by excess of brightness :—*imp. & pp.* dazzled; *ppr.* dazzling.

Deacon, (dē'kn) *n.* [*L. *diaconus*, from G. *diakonos*, a servant.*] Originally one appointed to serve tables, or superintend the care of the poor :—in the Romish church, an assistant to the priest :—in the English church, one licensed to preach, but not to administer sealing ordinances :—in Presbyterian churches, one charged with the care and distribution of Church Property and Funds. [primitive church.]

Deaconess, (dē'kn-es) *n.* A female deacon in the Deaconship, (dē'kn-ship) *n.* The office or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

Dead, (ded) *a.* [*A.-S. *dead*, G. *dauts*.*] Deprived or destitute of life :—inanimate; without show of life; without motion; inactive :—unproductive; unprofitable :—lacking form, colour, or spirit; dull; monotonous or unvaried; fixed :—producing death :—wanting in religious spirit; cold; heartless :—cut off from the rights of a citizen or property holder :—breathless; useless; gloomy; still; cold; spiritless; tasteless; rapid.

Dead, (ded) *adv.* To a degree resembling death; to the last degree; completely; wholly.

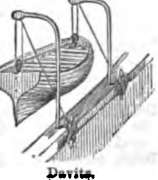
Dead, (ded) *n.* The state of the dead : the most quiet or death-like time; the period of profoundest repose, inertness, or gloom :—*pl.* Those who are dead; the deceased; the departed.

Dead-born, (ded'born) *a.* Born lifeless; still-born.

Deaden, (ded'n) *v. t.* To impair in vigour, force, or



Date-tree.



Davit.

sensibility; to benumb;—to lessen the velocity or momentum of; to retard;—to make rapid or spiritless;—to deprive of gloss or brilliancy:—*imp. & pp. deadened; ppr. deadening.*

Dead-eye, (ded'ī) *n.* [*Dead-man's eye.*] A round, flat-tish, wooden block, pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds, stays, &c.

Dead-level, (ded'lev-el) *n.* Perfect or complete level.

Dead-lift, (ded'lift) *n.* The lifting of a thing at the utmost disadvantage, as of a dead body; a lift made with main strength; hence, an extreme exigency.

Dead-light, (ded'lit) *n.* A strong shutter for a cabin window to prevent water from entering.

Deadliness, (ded'le-nes) *n.* Quality of being deadly; destructiveness.

Deadly, (ded'le) *a.* Capable of causing death; mortal; destructive;—willing to destroy; hostile.

Deadly, (ded'le) *adv.* So as to resemble death;—so as to occasion death; mortally;—in an implacable manner; destructively.

Deadly-nightshade, (ded'le-nit'hād) *n.* A poisonous plant of the genus *Atropa*; the *belladonna*.

Dead-march, (ded'mārch) *n.* A piece of solemn music at a funeral.

Deadness, (ded'nes) *n.* The state of being dead;—dullness; inertness; languor; coldness; indifference.

Dead-shot, (ded'shot) *n.* An exact marksman.

Dead-water, (ded'waw-ter) *n.* The eddy water that closes behind a ship.

Dead-weight, (ded'wāt) *n.* A heavy or oppressive load.

Deaf, (def) *a.* [*A.-S. deaf, Icel. daufr.*] Wanting the sense of hearing either wholly or in part;—unwilling to hear or listen; not to be persuaded;—stified; indistinctly heard.

Deafen, (defn) *v. t.* To make deaf; to stun;—to render impervious to sound, as a floor, wall, &c.:—*imp. & pp. deafened; ppr. deafening.*

Deaf-mute, (defmūt) *n.* A person who is deaf and dumb.

Deafness, (defnes) *n.* State of being deaf;—incapacity to perceive sound; want of hearing;—act of refusing to listen or attend to.

Deal, (dél) *v. t.* [*A.-S. delan, Go. dailjan.*] To divide; to distribute;—to bestow successively or indiscriminately;—*v. i.* To make distribution;—to traffic; to trade;—to act between; to intervene;—to have transactions with; to manage;—to distribute cards to the players:—*imp. & pp. dealt; ppr. dealing.*

Deal, (dél) *n.* [*A.-S. del, O. Sax. del.*] A part or portion; hence, an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent;—distribution of cards; the portion distributed;—division of a piece of timber made by sawing; a pine or fir board or plank;—wood of the pine or fir.

Dealer, (dél'er) *n.* One who deals; a trader.

Dealing, (dél'ing) *n.* Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic;—conduct in relation to others; treatment; practical action.

Dean, (dén) *n.* [*L. decanus, the chief of ten, from decem, ten.*] An ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches;—the head of a college;—president in an ecclesiastical court.

Deanery, (dén'er-e) *n.* Office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction of a dean.

Deanship, (dén'ship) *n.* The office of a dean.

Dear, (dér) *a.* [*A.-S. deore, deor.*] Bearing a high price; costly; expensive;—marked by scarcity and exorbitance of price;—highly valued; much esteemed; greatly beloved; precious.

Dear, (dér) *adv.* Dearly; at a high rate.

Dear, (dér) *n.* A dear one; one dearly beloved; a darling.

Dear-bought, (dér'bawt) *a.* Bought at a high cost; not cheap.

Dearly, (dér'le) *adv.* In a dear manner; or at a dear rate.



Dead-light.

Dearness, (dér'nes) *n.* State or condition of being dear.

Dearth, (dérth) *n.* That which makes dear; deficiency; want; destitution; famine.

Death, (deth) *n.* [*A.-S. deað, Go. dautus.*] Cessation or extinction of bodily life; decease; demise; departure; dissolution;—mode or manner of dying;—cause, agent, or instrument of loss of life;—the state of the dead;—the emblem or image of mortality;—alienation from God;—separation from the favour and fellowship of God.

Death-bed, (deth'bed) *n.* The bed on which a person dies; the closing hours of life.

Deathless, (deth'les) *a.* Not subject to death; undying; immortal; as the soul.

Deathly, (deth'le) *a.* Resembling death or a dead body; rattling in the throat of a dying person.

Death-rattle, (deth'rat-l) *n.* A rattling in the throat of a dying person.

Death's-door, (deth'dör) *n.* Brink of the grave;—the threshold of death.

Death's-head, (deth'hed) *n.* A figure representing the head of a human skeleton;—a species of moth.

Death-warrant, (deth'wor-ant) *n.* An order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.

Death-watch, (deth'woch) *n.* A small kind of beetle.

Debar, (dē-bār) *v. t.* [*From de and bar.*] To cut off from entrance; to shut out or exclude; to deny or refuse; to hinder;—*imp. & pp. debarred; ppr. debarring.*

Debar, (dē-bār) *v. t.* [*F. débarrer, from barque.*] To land from a ship or boat; to disembark;—*v. i.* To leave a ship or boat, and pass to the land;—*imp. & pp. debarred; ppr. debarking.*

Debarment, (dē-bār-ment) *n.* The act of debarring;—the state of being debarred; degradation.

Debase, (dē-bās) *v. t.* [*From de and base.*] To reduce from a higher to a lower state of worth, dignity, purity, station, and the like; degrade; adulterate; disgrace;—*imp. & pp. debased; ppr. debasing.*

Debasement, (dē-bās-ment) *n.* The act of debasing, or the state of being debased; degradation.

Debatable, (dē-bāt-a-bl) *a.* Liable to be debated; disputable.

Debate, (dē-bāt) *n.* Contention in words or arguments; dispute; controversy;—discussion for elucidating truth; argument or reasoning between individuals of different opinions;—*pl.* The published reports of Parliamentary proceedings and discussions.

Debate, (dē-bāt) *v. t.* [*F. débattre.*] To strive for;—to contend for in words or arguments;—*v. i.* To engage in strife; to contend; to dispute; discuss; wrangle;—*imp. & pp. debated; ppr. debating.*

Debater, (dē-bāt'er) *n.* One who debates; a disputant.

Debauch, (dē-bawch) *v. t.* [*F. débaucher.*] To corrupt in character or principles; to vitiate; to pollute; to lead astray; to seduce;—*imp. & pp. debauched; ppr. debauching.*

Debauch, (dē-bawch) *n.* Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; lewdness;—a drinking match; carousal.

Debauchee, (dē-bāwch-ee) *n.* A sensual or dissipated person; a rake; a libertine.

Debaucher, (dē-bawch'er) *n.* One who corrupts; a debauchee.

Debauchery, (dē-bawch'ery) *n.* Corruption; seduction from duty or virtue;—excessive indulgence of the appetites; intemperance; sensuality; lewdness.

Debiture, (dē-bent'ir) *n.* [*L. debentur, from debere, to owe, because these receipts began with the words Debentur mihi, &c.*] A writing acknowledging a debt;—a custom-house certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback;—bonds and securities for money loans.

Debilitate, (dē-bil'it-āt) *v. t.* [*L. debilitare, from debilis, feeble.*] To weaken; to impair;—to make feeble, faint, or languid;—*imp. & pp. debilitated; ppr. debilitating.*

Debility, (dē-bil'it-ty) *n.* The state of being feeble or weak; want of strength; languor; imbecility; weakness.

Debit, (dē-bit) *n.* [*L. debitum, from debere, to owe.*]

A recorded item of debt; the debtor side of an account; debt.

Debit, (deb'it) *v. t.* To charge with debt;—to enter on the debtor side of a book:—*imp. & pp.* debited; *ppr.* debiting.

Debonnaire, (deb-ô-nâr) *a.* [*F. débonnaire*, from *de*, of, bow, good, and *air*, look, manner.] Bearing himself well; of good air or mien;—characterized by courteousness, affability, or gentleness; complaisant; civil.

Debounce, (dê-bôch) *v. i.* [*F. déboucher*.] To issue or march out of a confined place, or from defiles.

Debounceure, (dê-bôch-ur) *a.* [*F.*] The outward opening, as of a valley, river, and the like.

Debris, (dê-brê) *n.* [*F. briser*, to break.] Fragments detached from a rock or mountain, and piled up at the base;—rubbish; remains; ruins.

Debt, (det) *n.* [*F. dette*, from *L. debere*, to owe.] Thing owed;—that which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services; obligation; liability;—a fault; a crime; a trespass.

Debtor, (det'er) *n.* [*L. debitor*, from *debere*, to owe.] The person who owes another either money, goods, or services; one who is indebted;—the side of an account on which debts are entered.

Debut, (dê-bû) *n.* [*F.* from *but*, aim, mark.] A beginning; a first appearance, as of an actor or public speaker, &c.

Debutant, (dê-bû-tang) *n.* [*F.*] A person who makes his first appearance before the public.

Deka, (dê'ka) *a.* [*G. deka*.] A Greek numeral signifying ten, used as a prefix.

Decahard, (dek-a-kord) *n.* [*G. deka* and *chordê*, a string.] An ancient musical instrument of ten strings.

Decade, (dek'ad) *n.* [*G. dekas*, ten.] The sum or number of ten; an aggregate of ten parts; a period of ten years.

Decadence, (dê-kê-dens) *n.* [*L. de* and *cadere*, to fall.] Decay; fall; deterioration.

Decagon, (dek-a-gon) *n.* [*G. deka*, ten, and *gonia*, corner, angle.] A plane figure of ten sides and ten angles.

Decadrous, (dek-a-hê-dron) *n.* [*G. deka*, ten, and *hedra*, a seat.] A solid figure or body having ten sides.

Decalogist, (dek-al-ô-jist) *n.* One who explains the decalogue.

Decalogue, (dek-a-log) *n.* [*G. deka*, ten, and *logos*, speech.] The ten commandments.

Decamp, (dê-kamp) *v. i.* [*F. décamper*, from *camp*, a camp.] To move away from a camping ground; to depart suddenly; to march off; hence, to run away with, as with money:—*imp. & pp.* decamped; *ppr.* decamping.

Decampment, (dê-kamp-ment) *n.* Departure from a camp; a breaking up of a camp; a marching off.

Decanal, (dek-an-al) *a.* [*L. decanus*.] Pertaining to a dean or deanery.

Decandrous, (dek-an-drus) *a.* [*G. deka*, ten, and *anêr*, andro, a male.] Having ten stamens.

Decangular, (dek-ang-gû-ler) *a.* [*G. deka*, ten, and *angular*.] Having ten angles.

Decant, (dê-kant) *v. t.* [*F. décanter*.] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; pour from one vessel into another:—*imp. & pp.* decanted; *ppr.* decanting.

Decantation, (dê-kant-â-hun) *n.* Act of pouring off a fluid gently from its lees, or from one vessel into another.

Decanter, (dê-kant'er) *n.* A vessel used to decant liquors, or for receiving decanted liquors:—a glass bottle for the table:—one who decants liquors.

Decapitate, (dê-kap-it-ât) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *caput*, head.] To behead; to decollate:—*imp. & pp.* decapitated; *ppr.* decapitating.

Decapitation, (dê-kap-it-â-hun) *n.* The act of beheading;—state of being beheaded.

Decapod, (dek-a-pod) *n.* [*G. deka*, ten, and *pous*,

foot.] A crustacean with ten feet or legs, as the crab, lobster, &c.

Decarbonisation, (dê-kâr-bon-e-zâ'hun) *n.* The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon.

Decarbonize, (dê-kâr'bon-iz) *v. t.* [*From de* and *carbonize*.] To deprive of carbon:—*imp. & pp.* decarbonized; *ppr.* decarbonizing.

Decastich, (dek-a-stik) *n.* [*G. deka*, ten, and *stichos*, a verse.] An ode or stanza consisting of ten lines.

Decastyle, (dek-a-stil) *n.* [*G. deka*, ten, and *stulos*, a column.] A building with a portico of ten columns in front.

Decay, (dê-kâ) *v. i.* [*L. de* and *cadere*, to fall.] To pass gradually from a sound, prosperous, or perfect state to one of imperfection, weakness, or dissolution; to fail; to decline:—*v. t.* To impair; to bring to a worse state:—*imp. & pp.* decayed; *ppr.* decaying.

Decay, (dê-kâ) *n.* Gradual failure of health, strength, soundness, prosperity, or any kind of excellence or perfection:—decline; deterioration; rottenness.

Decaying, (dê-kâ-ing) *n.* Decay; decline.

Decedence, (dê-sê) *n.* [*L. decedere*, to depart, die, from *de* and *cadere*, to withdraw.] Departure, especially departure from life; death; dissolution; demise.

Decedence, (dê-sê) *v. i.* To depart from this life; to die:—*imp. & pp.* decedenced; *ppr.* decedencing.

Decoit, (dê-sêt) *n.* [*O. Eng. decept*, from *L. decipere*.] An attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error; fraud; imposition; artifice; guile; duplicity; wile; trick. [*deceptive*]

Decoitful, (dê-sêt'fûl) *a.* Full of decoit; fraudulent.

Decoitfully, (dê-sêt'fûl-le) *adv.* In a deceitful manner.

Decoitfulness, (dê-sêt'fûl-nes) *n.* Disposition to deceive;—quality of being fraudulent.

Decoivable, (dê-sêv-a-bl) *a.* Subject to decoit or imposition; liable to be misled, or imposed on.

Decoivably, (dê-sêv-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner to produce deception; artfully; plausibly.

Deceive, (dê-sêv) *v. t.* [*L. decipere*, from *de* and *capere*, to take.] To lead into error; to impose upon; delude; beguile; mislead; cheat; impose on:—*imp. & pp.* deceived; *ppr.* deceiving. [*impostor*]

Deceiver, (dê-sêv'er) *n.* One who deceives; a cheat.

Decem, (dê'sem) *a.* A Latin numeral signifying ten, used as a prefix. [*year*]

December, (dê-sê'm'ber) *n.* The last month in the Decemvir, (dê-sê'm'ver) *n.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.] One of ten magistrates who had absolute authority in ancient Rome from 449 to 447 B. C.

Decemviral, (dê-sê'm'ver-al) *a.* Pertaining to the decemvirs.

Decemvirate, (dê-sê'm'ver-ât) *n.* Office or term of office of decemvirs:—a body of ten men in authority.

Decency, (dê'sem-ee) *n.* [*L. decetia*.] State or quality of being decent; propriety in intercourse, actions or discourse; proper formality; modesty;—that which is decent or becoming.

Decennary, (dê-sen-ar-e) *n.* [*L. decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

Decennial, (dê-sen-e-al) *a.* Consisting of or continuing for ten years, or happening every ten years.

Decent, (dê'sent) *a.* [*L. decens*.] Fitting or becoming;—suitable in words, behaviour, dress, and ceremony:—free from immodesty;—graceful; well-formed;—moderate but competent; sufficient;—comely; seemly. [*manner*; with propriety]

Decently, (dê'sent-le) *adv.* In a decent or becoming

Deception, (dê-sêp'hun) *n.* [*L. deceptio*.] Act of deceiving or misleading;—state of being deceived or misled;—that which deceives; artifice; cheat; fraud; imposition; artifice.

Deceptive or **Deceptious**, (dê-sêp'tiv) *a.* Tending to deceive; having power to mislead; giving a false idea or impression; delusive.

Deceptively, (dê-sêp'tiv-le) *adv.* In a manner to mislead or deceive.

Decern, (dē-sern') v. i. [*L. de* and *cernere*, to judge.] To pass a decree or judgment.

Decerpation, (dē-sēp'shun) n. [*L. de* and *carpere*, to pluck.] The act of pulling or rending off.

Decidable, (dē-sid'a-bl) a. Capable of being decided.

Decide, (dē-sid') v. t. [*L. de* and *cadere*, to cut.] To determine the result of; to settle; to end; to terminate; to conclude;—v. i. To determine; to form a definite opinion; to judge; to come to a conclusion; to give decision:—*imp.* & *pp.* decided; *ppr.* deciding.

Decided, (dē-sid'ed) a. Free from ambiguity; unequivocal:—free from doubt or wavering; determined; undoubted; clear; resolute.

Decidedly, (dē-sid'ed-le) adv. In a decided manner; clearly; resolutely.

Deciduous, (dē-sid'ū-us) a. [*L. de* and *cadere*, to fall.] Falling off or away; liable to fall;—having but a temporary existence.

Decillion, (dē-sil'yun) n. [*L. decem*, ten.] A million involved to the tenth power.

Decimal, (dēs'e-mal) a. [*L. decimus*, from *decem*, ten.] Pertaining to the number ten; counted by tens;—increasing or diminishing by tens.

Decimal, (dēs'e-mal) n. A number expressed in the scale of tens; a tenth part. [by tens.]

Decimally, (dēs'e-mal-le) adv. By means of decimals.

Decimate, (dēs'e-māt) v. t. [*L. decimare*.] To take the tenth part; to tithes;—to select by lot and punish with death every tenth man:—*imp.* & *pp.* decimated; *ppr.* decimating.

Decimation, (dēs'e-mā'shun) n. A tithing or the tenth part;—a selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, &c.

Decimo-sexto, (dēs'e-mō-seks'tō) n. A book is in decimo-sexto when the sheet is folded into sixteen leaves.

Decipher, (dē-sī'fer) v. t. [*F. déchiffrer*.] To find the key to a cipher;—to translate from a cipher into intelligible terms;—to unravel; to explain:—*imp.* & *pp.* deciphered; *ppr.* deciphering. [ciphered.]

Decipherable, (dē-sī'fer-a-bl) a. Capable of being deciphered.

Decipherment, (dē-sī'fer-ment) n. Act of deciphering.

Decision, (dē-siz'un) n. [*L. decisio*.] Act of settling or terminating, as a controversy, battle, or event; settlement; conclusion;—final opinion or judgment;—the quality of being decided; determination; resolution.

Decisive, (dē-sī'siv) a. Having the power or quality of deciding a question or controversy, &c.;—marked by decision; resolute; conclusive; positive.

Decisively, (dē-sī'siv-le) adv. In a manner to end deliberation, doubt, or contest; conclusively.

Decisiveness, (dē-sī'siv-nes) n. Quality of ending doubt, controversy, &c.; conclusiveness.

Deck, (dek) v. t. [*A.-S. deccan*.] To cover; to overspread;—to dress; to clothe with elegance; array; adorn; embellish;—to furnish with a deck, as a vessel:—*imp.* & *pp.* decked; *ppr.* decking.

Deck, (dek) n. The floor-like covering or division of a ship;—a pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

Decker, (dek'er) n. One who, or that which, decks or adorns;—a vessel which has a deck or decks.

Decking, (dek'ing) n. Act of adorning; that which embellishes.

Declaim, (dē-klām) v. i. [*L. de* and *clamare*, to cry out.] To speak rhetorically; to make a formal speech or an oration; to harangue;—to speak pompously; to rant;—v. t. To utter in public; to deliver in a rhetorical manner:—*imp.* & *pp.* declaimed; *ppr.* declaiming.

Declaimer, (dē-klām'er) n. One who declaims.

Declaration, (dek-la-mā'shun) n. [*L. declaratio*.] Act or art of declaiming;—a set speech or harangue;—pretentious rhetorical display.

Declamatory, (dē-klām'a-tor-e) a. Pertaining to de-

clamation;—characterized by rhetorical display; without solid sense or argument;—appealing to the feelings or passions. [proof.]

Declarable, (dē-klār'a-bl) a. Capable of declaration or Declaration, (dek-la-rā'shun) n. Affirmation;—act of declaring; explicit assertion;—distinct statement;—the document by which an assertion or announcement is authoritatively verified.

Declarative, (dē-klār'a-tiv) a. Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; explanatory.

Declaratory, (dē-klār'a-tor-e) a. Making declaration, explanation, or exhibition; expressive; affirmative.

Declare, (dē-klār) v. t. [*L. de* and *clarare*, to make clear.] To tell explicitly; to manifest;—to make known publicly; to publish; to proclaim;—to assert; to affirm;—to make full statement of;—v. i. To make a declaration; to proclaim one's opinion or resolution;—to decide in favour of;—*imp.* & *pp.* declared; *ppr.* declaring.

Declaredly, (dē-klār'ed-le) adv. Avowedly; explicitly.

Declaring, (dē-klār'ing) n. Declaration; proclamation; making explicitly known.

Declension, (dē-klēn'shun) n. Declination; descent; slope;—a falling off from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay;—act of refusing or declining; a declinature;—inflection of a word according to grammatical forms.

Declinable, (dē-klīn'a-bl) a. Admitting of declension or inflection; capable of being declined.

Declinate, (dek'lin-āt) a. Bending downward in a curve; curved downward; declining.

Declination, (dek'lin-ā'shun) n. Act or state of bending downward; descent; inclination;—act or state of falling off from excellence or perfection; deterioration; decay;—act of deviating or turning aside; obliquity; divergence;—angular distance of any object from the celestial equator;—act of inflecting a word through its various terminations.

Declinature, (dek'lin-ā-tūr) n. Act of putting away or refusing.

Decline, (dē-klīn) v. i. [*L. declinare*.] To bend over or hang down, as from weakness, weariness, &c.;—to tend or draw towards a close, or extinction; to fail; to decay;—to turn aside; to deviate; to stray;—to refuse;—to diminish; to fall in value;—v. t. To bend downward; to depress;—to turn off or away from; to refuse; to reject courteously; to shun; to avoid;—to change the terminations of a word in grammatical form; to inflect:—*imp.* & *pp.* declined; *ppr.* declining.

Decline, (dē-klīn) n. A falling off; tendency to a worse state; diminution; deterioration;—a gradual sinking and wasting away; consumption; phthisis.

Declinous, (dē-klīn'us) a. Bent downward, as a branch or shoot. [descending; sloping.]

Declivitous, (dē-kliv'it-us) a. Gradually declining or Declivity, (dē-kliv'e-te) n. [*L. declivis*, sloping, down hill, from *de* and *clivus*, a slope, hill.] Deviation from a horizontal line; inclination downward;—a descending or inclining surface; a slope.

Decoct, (dē-kok't) v. t. [*L. de* and *coquere*, to cook.] To prepare by boiling; to make an infusion of;—to prepare for assimilation by the heat of the stomach; to digest:—*imp.* & *pp.* decocted; *ppr.* decocting.

Decoction, (dē-kok'shun) n. Act of preparing for use by boiling;—an extract prepared by boiling something in water.

Decoctive, (dē-kok'tiv) a. That may be easily decocted or digested.

Decollate, (dē-kol'āt) v. t. [*L. decollare*, from *collum*, the neck.] To sever the neck of; to behead; to decapitate:—*imp.* & *pp.* decollated; *ppr.* decollating.

Decollation, (dē-kol-ā'shun) n. The act of beheading; decapitation.

Decolour, (dē-kul'er) v. t. [From *de* and *colour*.] To deprive of colour; to bleach.

Decolouration, (dê-kul-gr-âshun) *n.* The removal or absence of colour.

Decolourize, (dê-kul-gr-iz) *v. t.* To deprive of colour.

Decomposable, (dê-kom-pôz-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being decomposed.

Decompose, (dê-kom-pôz) *v. t.* [*F. décomposer, L. de* and *componere*, to place together.] To separate the constituent parts of; to set free from chemical combination; to resolve into original elements;—*v. i.* To become resolved from existing combinations; to undergo dissolution:—*imp. & pp. decomposed; ppr. decomposing.*

Decomposition, (dê-kom-pô-zish'un) *n.* [*From de* and *composition.*] The resolution, either spontaneously or artificially, of a chemical body into its elements;—state of being separated; release from previous combinations; dissolution.

Decomound, (dê-kom-pound) *v. t.* [*From de* and *compound.*] To compound or mix with that which is already compound;—to decompose:—*imp. & pp. decomposed; ppr. decomposing.*

Decomound, (dê-kom-pound) *a.* Compound of what is already compounded;—several times compounded or divided, as a leaf or stem.

Decomposable, (dê-kom-pôz-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being decomposed.

Decorate, (dek-ô-rât) *v. t.* [*L. decorare, from decus, ornament.*] To deck with that which is becoming, ornamental, or honorary;—adorn; embellish:—*imp. & pp. decorated; ppr. decorating.*

Decoration, (dek-ô-râshun) *n.* Act of decorating;—that which adorns, enriches, or beautifies;—ornament; badge of an order of knighthood;—ornament of an edifice. [*adorn; ornament.*]

Decorative, (dek-ô-rât-iv) *a.* Suited to embellish.

Decorous, (dê-kô-rus) *a.* [*L. decus.*] Suitable to a character, or to the place, and occasion; becoming; proper; seemly; befitting.

Decorously, (dê-kô-rus-le) *adv.* In a decorous or becoming manner.

Decorticate, (dê-kor-te-kât) *v. t.* [*L. decorticare, from de* and *cortex, bark.*] To take off the exterior coating or bark of; to husk; to peel:—*imp. & pp. decorticated; ppr. decortivating.*

Decortication, (dê-kor-te-kâshun) *n.* The act of peeling or stripping off the bark or husk.

Decorum, (dê-kô-rum) *n.* [*L.*] Propriety of speech, manner, or conduct; seemliness; decency;—becoming or staid manner; gravity.

Decoy, (dê-koy) *v. t.* [*From de* and *coy.*] To lead or entice into a snare; to lead into danger by artifice; to entrap by any means which may deceive;—allure; entice:—*imp. & pp. decoyed; ppr. decoying.*

Decoy, (dê-koy) *n.* Anything intended to lead into a snare; trap; bait; allurement; a lure used by sportsmen to entice birds within shot;—a place into which wild fowls are enticed in order to take them.

Decrease, (dê-kreâs) *v. i.* [*L. decrecere, from de* and *crecere, to grow.*] To become less; to be diminished gradually in extent, quantity, amount, quality, value, or strength;—to decline in mental or moral excellence;—*s. i.* To lessen; to make less; to diminish gradually:—*imp. & pp. decreased; ppr. decreasing.*

Decrease, (dê-kreâs) *n.* A becoming less; gradual diminution; decay;—wane, as of the moon.

Decreasingly, (dê-kreâsing-le) *adv.* In a decreasing manner.

Decree, (dê-kreâs) *n.* [*L. decernere, to decide.*] An order or decision made by a court or other competent authority; an established rule or law.—*pl.* The predetermined purposes or plans of the Almighty.

Decree, (dê-kreâs) *v. t.* To determine judicially, by authority, or by edict; to order; to appoint; to establish by law;—*s. i.* To decide authoritatively; to determine decisively; to resolve:—*imp. & pp. decreed; ppr. decreeing.*

Decreeable, (dê-kreâ-bl) *a.* That which may be decreed.

Decrement, (dek-rê-ment) *n.* [*L. decrementum, from decrecere.*] State of becoming gradually less; decrease;—quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste.

Decrepit, (dê-krep-it) *a.* [*L. decrepitus, from de* and *crepere, to break.*] Wasted or worn by the infirmities of old age; broken down; infirm.

Decrepitate, (dê-krep-it-ât) *v. t.* [*From de* and *crepitare.*] To roast or calcine with continual explosion or cracking of the substance;—*v. i.* To crackle, as salts when roasting:—*imp. & pp. decrepitated; ppr. decrepitating.*

Decrepitation, (dê-krep-it-âshun) *n.* Act of calcining salts or other minerals in a crucible, usually with a crackling noise;—the noise produced in calcination.

Decrepitude, (dê-krep-it-üd) *n.* The feeble or infirm state of the body produced by decay and the infirmities of age; state of senility.

Decrescendo, (dê-kreâ-sen-dô) *a.* [*It.*] With decreasing volume of sound—a direction to performers, either written upon the staff or indicated thus:—

Decrescent, (dê-kreâ-sent) *a.* Becoming Decrescendo, less by gradual diminution; decreasing.

Decretal, (dê-kreât-al) *a.* [*L. decretalis, from decretum.*] Containing or appertaining to a decree.

Decretal, (dê-kreât-al) *n.* An authoritative order or decree; especially, of the pope;—a collection of the pope's decrees.

Decretive, (dê-kreât-iv) *a.* Having the force of a decree; of the nature of a decree; determining.

Decretorially, (dek-rê-tor-e-le) *adv.* In a decretory manner.

Decretory, (dek-rê-tor-e) *a.* Established by a decree; judicial; definitive;—serving to determine; critical.

Decrual, (dê-kreât-al) *a.* A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

Decrustation, (dê-krust-âshun) *n.* The removal of crust.

Decry, (dê-kri) *v. t.* [*F. décrier.*] To cry down; to censure as faulty, mean, or worthless; to rail or clamour against; to bring into disrepute; disparage; traduce:—*imp. & pp. decryed; ppr. decrying.*

Decumbency, (dê-kum-ben-se) *n.* Act, posture, or state of lying down.

Decumbent, (dê-kum-bent) *a.* [*L. decumbens, from cubare, to lie down.*] Bending or lying down; prostrate. [*posture.*]

Decumbently, (dê-kum-bent-le) *adv.* In a decumbent posture.

Decuple, (dek-ü-pl) *a.* [*G. dekaplous, from deka, ten.*] Tenfold; multiplied by ten.

Decuple, (dek-ü-pl) *n.* A number ten times repeated.

Decuple, (dek-ü-pl) *v. t.* To make tenfold; to multiply by ten.

Decurrent, (dek-ür-ent) *a.* [*L. decurrere, from de* and *currere, to run.*] Running down; extending downward, as the base of a leaf.

Decursion, (dê-kur-shun) *n.* [*L. de* and *currere, to run, to flow.*] The act of flowing down, as of a stream or current.

Decursive, (dê-kurs-iv) *a.* Running down; decurrent;—in Botany, applied to a leaf having the leaflets running along the petiole.

Decussate, (dek-üs-ât) *v. t.* [*L. decussare, from decem asses, ten pounds weight, which the Romans represented by X.*] To cross at an acute angle; to intersect or lie upon in the form of an X:—*imp. & pp. decussated; ppr. decussating.*

Decussated, (dek-üs-ât-ed) *a.* Crossed; intersected;—growing in pairs, at right angles or in opposition to each other.

Decussation, (dek-üs-âshun) *n.* Act of crossing at an acute angle; the state of being thus crossed; an intersection in the form of an X.

Dedicate, (ded-ê-kât) *v. t.* [*L. dedicare, from de* and *dicare, to declare.*] To set apart and consecrate for a

sacred purpose;—to devote or give wholly or earnestly up to;—to inscribe or address, as a book, to a patron or friend;—*imp.* & *pp.* dedicated; *ppr.* dedicating.

Dedicate, (ded'e-kät) *a.* Set apart; devoted; consecrated; addited; appropriated.

Dedication, (ded-e-kä'shun) *n.* Act of setting apart or consecrating to the Divine Being, or to a sacred use; solemn appropriation;—an inscription of a book, formerly to a patron, now to a friend in token of respect or affection.

Dedicator, (ded'e-kät-er) *n.* One who dedicates; one who inscribes a book to a patron or friend.

Dedicatory, (ded'e-kä-tor-e) *a.* Composing a dedication; complimentary; adulatory.

Dedition, (dē-dish'un) *n.* [*L. delitio.*] The act of yielding or surrendering.

Deduce, (dē-dus') *v. t.* [*L. deducere, from de and ducere, to lead.*] To draw from; to collect;—to derive by logical process; to obtain or arrive at as the result of reasoning; to infer; to gather from premises;—*imp.* & *pp.* deduced; *ppr.* deducing.

Deduction, (dē-dūs'ment) *n.* The act of deducing; that which is deduced; inference.

Deducible, (dē-dūs'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being gathered or inferred.

Deductive, (dē-dūs'iv) *a.* Performing the art of deduction.

Deduct, (dē-dukt') *v. t.* [*L. deducere.*] To take away, in calculating; to subtract;—*imp.* & *pp.* deducted; *ppr.* deducting.

Deduction, (dē-dukt'shun) *n.* Act or method of inferring or concluding;—that which is deduced; an inference; a conclusion;—act of deducting or taking away;—that which is deducted; abatement; subtraction; discount.

Deductive, (dē-dukt'iv) *a.* Capable of being deduced from premises; deducible.

Deductively, (dē-dukt'iv-le) *adv.* By process of reasoning from premises; by inference.

Deed, (dēd) *n.* [*A.-S. deað, from doan, to do.*] That which is done, acted, or effected; an act;—illustrious act; achievement; exploit;—power of action; agency; efficiency;—a written contract or agreement.

Deedless, (dēd'les) *a.* Inactive; indolent; not having performed deeds or exploits.

Deem, (dēm) *v. t.* [*A.-S. deman.*] To believe on consideration; to think; to judge; to regard;—*v. i.* To be of opinion; to think; to estimate; to suppose;—*imp.* & *pp.* deemed; *ppr.* deeming.

Deep, (dēp) *a.* [*A.-S. deop.*] Extending far below the surface; of great perpendicular dimension, as measured downward;—low in situation; much beneath the adjacent land;—entering far; piercing a great way; extending far back; far from the outer part;—not obvious; hidden; secret;—hard to understand; mysterious; intricate;—having power to understand; penetrating; searching; profound;—in-sidious; designing; treacherous;—sunk low; abject; depressed;—very still or calm; solemn;—thick; black; dark; intense;—of low tone; grave;—heart-felt; affecting.

Deep, (dēp) *adv.* To a great depth; far down; profoundly; deeply.

Deep, (dēp) *n.* That which is deep, especially, deep water; the sea or ocean;—that which is profound or not easily fathomed;—the most quiet or profound part; the midst.

Deepen, (dēpn) *v. t.* To make deep or increase the depth of;—to make darker or more intense;—to make more poignant or affecting;—to make more grave in tone;—*v. i.* To become more deep;—*imp.* & *pp.* deepened; *ppr.* deepening.

Deeply, (dēp'le) *adv.* At or to a great depth;—profoundly; thoroughly;—gravely.

Deepness, (dēp'nes) *n.* State or quality of being deep; depth; profundity.

Deer, (där) *n. sing. & pl.* [*A.-S. deor.*] A ruminant quadruped of the genus *Cervus*, of several species, the males of which have branched horns, which they shed annually—the deer hunted in England is called stag or red deer.



Deer-stalking, (där'stawk-ing) *n.* The shooting of deer by lying in wait, or by stealing upon them unawares.

Deface, (dē-fäs') *v. t.* [*L. de and facies, face.*] To destroy or mar the face or external appearance of; to disfigure;—to obliterate; to erase; to destroy;—*imp.* & *pp.* defaced; *ppr.* defacing.

Defacement, (dē-fäs'ment) *n.* Act of defacing, or the condition of being defaced; injury to the external appearance;—erasure; obliteration.

De facto, (dē-fak'tō) *adv.* [*L.*] Actually; in reality; substantially.

Defalcate, (dē-fal'kät) *v. t.* [*L. defalcare, from de and falx, a sickle.*] To cut off; to take away or deduct a part of—used chiefly of money, accounts, &c.;—*imp.* & *pp.* defalcated; *ppr.* defalcating.

Defalcation, (dē-fal'käs'hun) *n.* A cutting off; a diminution, deficit, or withdrawal;—an abstraction of money, &c., by an officer having it in charge; an embezzlement; fraudulent deficiency.

Defalcator, (dē-fal'kät-er) *n.* One who embezzles money intrusted to his care; one who is guilty of breach of trust.

Defamation, (def-a-mäs'hun) *n.* Act of bringing infamy upon;—the malicious uttering of falsehoods, or the circulating of reports tending to destroy the good name of another; slander; detraction; calumny; aspersion.

Defamatory, (dē-fam'a-tor-e) *a.* Containing defamation; injurious to reputation; calumnious; slanderous; libellous.

Defame, (dē-fäm') *v. t.* [*L. defamare, from de and fama, fame.*] To make infamous; to harm or destroy the good fame or reputation of, by slanderous reports; to speak evil of; slander; calumniate;—*imp.* & *pp.* defamed; *ppr.* defaming.

Defamer, (dē-fäm'er) *n.* A slanderer; detractor; calumniator.

Defatigate, (dē-fat'e-gät) *v. t.* [*L. de and fatigare.*] To tire; to weary.

Default, (dē-fawlt) *n.* [*F. défaut, from défailir, to fail.*] Omission of that which ought to be done;—fault; offence; defect; failure;—neglect to take some step necessary to secure the benefit of law.

Default, (dē-fawlt) *v. i.* To fail to appear in court; to fail to perform;—to omit by neglect;—*imp.* & *pp.* defaulted; *ppr.* defaulting.

Defaulter, (dē-fawlt'er) *n.* One who fails to appear in court when called;—one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care; a speculator.

Defeasance, (dē-fäs'ans) *n.* [*Norm. F. defeasance, from défaire, to undo.*] A rendering null or void;—an instrument which nullifies the force or operation of;—defeat.

Defeasible, (dē-fäs'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being abrogated, annulled, or made void.

Defeasibleness, (dē-fäs'e-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of being annulled or made void.

Defeat, (dē-fēt) *n.* [*F. défaite, from défaire, to undo.*] An overthrow, as of an attack, an army, &c.; rout;—frustration; discomfiture.

Defeat, (dē-fēt) *v. t.* To render null and void;—to overcome or vanquish, as an army;—to resist with success;—overpower; subdue; discomfit; baffle; frustrate;—*imp.* & *pp.* defeated; *ppr.* defeating.

Defecate, (dē-fäk't) *v. t.* [*L. defecare, from de and fec, dregs, loes.*] To clear from impurities, as loes, dregs, &c.; to clarify; to purify;—to free from

extraneous matter;—v. i. To void excrement; to become clear or pure;—*imp. & pp. defecated; ppr. defecating.*

Defecate, (dĕfĕ-kāt) *a.* Freed from any thing that can pollute, as drugs, lees, &c.; refined; purified.

Defection, (dĕf-ĕ-kā'shun) *n.* Act of separating from impurities, as lees or drugs;—act of voiding excrement from the body.

Defect, (dĕ-fĕkt) *n.* [L. *deficere*, to fail.] Want of something necessary for completeness or perfection;—imperfection, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; failing; blemish; deformity; deficiency; spot; taint.

Defection, (dĕ-fĕk'shun) *n.* [L. *defectio*.] A falling away; want or failure in duty;—act of abandoning a person or cause; apostasy; revolt; backsliding.

Defective, (dĕ-fĕkt'iv) *a.* Wanting in substance, quantity, or quality; incomplete; inadequate; imperfect; faulty;—lacking some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation.

Defectively, (dĕ-fĕkt'iv-le) *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

Defence, (dĕ-fĕns) *n.* [F. *défense*, L. *defendere*.] Act of defending, or state of being defended;—that which defends or protects; guard; protection;—the art of defending; military skill;—flanking works or bastions;—resistance; opposition;—vindication; justification; plea;—the reply of a defendant to a charge or allegation.

Defenceless, (dĕ-fĕns'les) *a.* Destitute of defence or protection; unprotected.

Defend, (dĕ-fĕnd) *v. t.* [L. *defendere*.] To drive from; to thrust back;—to repel; to resist;—to forbid; to prohibit;—to protect; to guard;—to vindicate; to maintain;—to fortify; to secure;—to deny, as a legal claim; to contest, as a suit;—*imp. & pp. defended; ppr. defending.*

Defendant, (dĕ-fĕnd'ant) *n.* One who makes defence;—the party that opposes a complaint, demand, or charge, at law or in equity.

Defender, (dĕ-fĕnd'ēr) *n.* One who defends; a champion; an assertor; a vindicator.

Defensible, (dĕ-fĕns-ē-bl) *a.* Capable of being defended.

Defensive, (dĕ-fĕns'iv) *a.* Serving to defend; proper for defence;—carried on by resisting attack or aggression;—in a state or posture to defend.

Defensive, (dĕ-fĕns'iv) *n.* That which defends; a safeguard;—state of defence or resistance.

Defensively, (dĕ-fĕns'iv-le) *adv.* In a defensive manner.

Defensive, (dĕ-fĕns'iv-le) *adv.* In a defensive manner.

Defensive, (dĕ-fĕns'iv-le) *adv.* In a defensive manner.

Deferr, (dĕ-fĕr) *v. t.* [L. *deferre*, from *de* and *ferre*, to bear.] To put off; to postpone to a future time;—to lay before; to submit in a respectful manner;—*v. t.* To put off; to delay; to wait;—to yield from respect to the wishes of another;—*imp. & pp. deferred; ppr. deferring.*

Defiance, (dĕ-fĕr-ens) *n.* Regard; respect;—a yielding of judgment or preference from respect to the wishes or opinion of another; submission; compliance.

Deferv, (dĕ-fĕr-ent) *a.* Serving to carry or convey.

Deferv, (dĕ-fĕr-ent) *a.* Serving to carry or convey.

Defiance, (dĕ-fĕns-ē) *n.* [F. *défiance*.] Act of defying; a challenge; a provocation; a summons to combat;—a state of opposition; willingness to fight; contempt of danger or opposition.

Defiant, (dĕ-fĕnt) *a.* Full of defiance; bold; insolent.

Deficiency, (dĕ-fĕsh'ē-on-se) *n.* Defect; shortcoming;—state of being deficient; inadequacy; want; failure; imperfection.

Deficient, (dĕ-fĕsh'ē-ent) *a.* [L. *deficiens*, *ppr. of deficere*, to be wanting.] Failing;—wanting to make up completeness;—lacking full or adequate supply;—inadequate; imperfect; insufficient.

Deficiently, (dĕ-fĕsh'ē-ent-le) *adv.* Imperfectly; insufficiently.

Deficit, (dĕ-fĕ-sit) *n.* [L. *deficere*, to fail.] Deficiency in amount or quality; balance on the wrong side.

Defier, (dĕ-fĕr) *n.* One who defies or challenges to combat.

Defile, (dĕ-fil) *n.* [F. *défilé*, from *file*, line; L. *flum*, thread.] A narrow passage or way in which troops can march only in a file, or with a narrow front; any long narrow pass; a ravine.

Defile, (dĕ-fil) *v. t.* [A-S. *syfan*, to pollute.] To make unclean; to render foul or dirty; to pollute; to corrupt;—to make impure or turbid;—to soil or sully; to tarnish, as reputation; &c.;—to vitiate; to corrupt;—to debase; to violate;—to make ceremonially unclean;—*v. t.* [L. *dis* and *flum*, a thread.] To march off file by file; to file off;—*imp. & pp. defiled; ppr. defiling.*

Defilement, (dĕ-fil'ment) *n.* Act of defiling, or state of being defiled, whether physically or morally; foulness; uncleanness; pollution.

Defiler, (dĕ-fil'ēr) *n.* One who defiles or pollutes.

Definable, (dĕ-fĕn-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being defined, limited, or explained.

Definably, (dĕ-fĕn-a-blē) *adv.* In a definable manner.

Define, (dĕ-fĕn) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *finire*, to end, from *finis*, end.] To end;—to exhibit the boundaries of; to mark the limits of;—to determine with precision; to mark out with distinctness;—to fix the precise meaning of; to explain; to expound or interpret;—*imp. & pp. defined; ppr. defining.*

Definer, (dĕ-fĕn'ēr) *n.* One who defines or determines.

Definite, (dĕ-fĕn-it) *a.* Having certain limits; determinate in extent or greatness;—having certain limits in signification; precise; fixed; exact;—serving to define or restrict.

Definitely, (dĕ-fĕn-it-le) *adv.* In a definite manner; exactly; precisely.

Definiteness, (dĕ-fĕn-it-nes) *n.* The state of being definite; certainty of meaning.

Definition, (dĕ-fĕn-ē-sh'un) *n.* Act of determining, explaining, or establishing the signification of;—a description of a thing by its properties; an explanation of the meaning of a word or term;—an exact enunciation of the constituents which make up the essence of a being or substance.

Definitive, (dĕ-fĕn-it-iv) *a.* Limiting; determining;—determinate; positive; final; express.

Definitive, (dĕ-fĕn-it-iv) *n.* That which defines; a word used to define or limit the signification of a common noun.

Definitively, (dĕ-fĕn-it-iv-le) *adv.* In a definitive manner; finally; positively; expressly.

Deflagrate, (dĕf-la-grāt) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *flagrare*, to flame.] To burn with a sudden and sparkling combustion;—*v. t.* To cause to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion;—*imp. & pp. deflagrated; ppr. deflagrating.*

Deflagration, (dĕf-la-grā'shun) *n.* A sudden and sparkling combustion; consumption by fire generally.

Deflagrator, (dĕf-la-grāt'ēr) *n.* A form of the voltaic battery for producing rapid and powerful combustion.

Deflect, (dĕ-flekt) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *flectere*, to bend.] To turn aside; to deviate from a right line, course, or direction; to avert;—*v. t.* To cause to turn aside; to bend; to divert from a true course or right line;—*imp. & pp. deflected; ppr. deflecting.*

Deflection, (dĕ-flekt'shun) *n.* Act of turning aside from a right line or proper course; deviation;—distortion; warping; modification.

Deflexure, (dĕ-flekt'sūr) *n.* [L. *deflectere*.] A bending down or turning aside; deflection.

Deflorate, (dĕf-lō-rā'shun) *n.* [L. *defloratio*.] Cutting of the flower; selection or cutting of the best part;—act of seducing or ravishing.

Deflower, (dê-flôur') v. t. [L. *de* and *florare*, to flower, from *flos*, *floris*, flower.] To deprive of flowers;—to rob of the choicest ornament;—to deprive of virginity; to ravish;—imp. & pp. *deflowered*; ppr. *deflowering*.

Deflux, (dê-flûks') n. A downward flow.

Defluxion, (dê-flûkshun) n. [L. *defluere*, to flow down.] A discharge or flowing off of humours.

Defoliation, (dê-fô-le-ashun) n. [L. *de* and *folium*, leaf.] The fall of the leaf, or shedding of leaves;—the season of shedding leaves.

Deforce, (dê-fôrs') v. t. [F. *deforcer*.] To keep from the lawful possession of the owner;—imp. & pp. *deforced*; ppr. *deforcing*.

Deforcement, (dê-fôrsment) n. A wrongful withholding, as of lands or tenements, to which another has a right;—in Scotland, resistance of a legal officer in execution of a writ, &c.

Deforation, (dê-fôrs-e-ashun) n. A withholding by force or fraud from rightful possession.

Deform, (dê-form') v. t. [L. *de* and *formare*, to form.] To mar or alter in form; to disfigure;—to render displeasing or ugly; to dishonour;—imp. & pp. *deformed*; ppr. *deforming*.

Deform, (dê-form) a. [L. *deformis*, deformed.] Disfigured; having a distorted shape; ugly.

Deformation, (dê-form-ashun) n. Act of disfiguring or defacing.

Deformedly, (dê-form-ed-le) adv. In an ugly manner.

Deformedness, (dê-form-ed-ness) n. Ugliness; a distorted or ungainly form.

Deformer, (dê-form'er) n. One who deforms.

Deformity, (dê-form'e-te) n. State of being deformed; want of uniformity or symmetry; irregularity of shape or features;—any thing that destroys beauty, grace, or propriety;—gross deviation from order;—disproportion;—disfigurement; blemish.

Defraud, (dê-frawd') v. t. [L. *de* and *fraudare*, to cheat.] To deprive of right by fraud, deception, or artifice; to withhold wrongfully from another what is due to him; to injure by embezzlement;—cheat; rob; pilfer;—imp. & pp. *defrauded*; ppr. *defrauding*.

Defray, (dê-frâ') v. t. [F. *defrayer*, from *dé* and *frais*, expense.] To meet the cost of; to bear or pay the expense of; to discharge;—imp. & pp. *defrayed*; ppr. *defraying*.

Defrayment, (dê-frâment) n. Payment of charges.

Defy, (dêft) a. [A.-S. *daft*, from *dafan*, to be fit or apt.] Apt; fit; dexterous; neat; handy.

Defily, (dêft-le) adv. Aptly; fitly; dexterously; neatly.

Definess, (dêft'ness) n. Handsomeness; neatness; beauty; skill or dexterity in work.

Defunct, (dê-fungkt') a. [L. *de* and *fungi*, to perform, discharge.] Having finished the course of life; having done duty; dead; deceased.

Defunct, (dê-fungkt') n. A dead person; one deceased.

Defy, (dê-ft') v. t. [F. *défer*, from L. *ades*, faith.] To renounce faith or obligation with; to refuse or renounce;—to provoke to combat or strife; to challenge; to dare; to brave;—imp. & pp. *defied*; ppr. *defying*.

Degarnish, (dê-gâr'nish) v. t. [F. *dé* and *garnir*, to furnish.] To strip off, as of furniture or apparatus;—to deprive of a garrison or troops necessary for defence;—imp. & pp. *degarnished*; ppr. *degarnishing*.

Degarnishment, (dê-gâr'nish-ment) n. The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or defence.

Degeneracy, (dê-jen'er-â-se) n. Act of becoming inferior; a growing worse;—estate of having become degenerate;—decay; deterioration; meanness.

Degenerate, (dê-jen'er-ât) v. i. [L. *degenerare*, from *de* and *genus*, birth.] To be or grow worse than one's kind;—to decay in good or valuable qualities; to deteriorate;—to be inferior; to be degraded;—imp. & pp. *degenerated*; ppr. *degenerating*.

Degenerate, (dê-jen'er-ât) a. Having become worse than one's kind; declined in worth; deteriorated; degraded; mean; base; low.

Degenerately, (dê-jen'er-ât-le) adv. In a degenerate manner; unworthily.

Degenerateness, (dê-jen'er-ât-ness) n. State of being degenerate; condition in which the good qualities of the species are decayed or lost.

Degeneration, (dê-jen'er-âshun) n. Act of growing worse, or the state of having become worse;—a decline from former virtue and worth; a gradual deterioration in plants and animals;—the thing that has sunk or fallen from a high estate.

Degenerative, (dê-jen'er-ât-iv) a. Tending to degenerate.

Deglutinate, (dê-glôo'tin-ât) v. t. [L. *de* and *glutina*, glue.] To loosen or separate by dissolving the glue which unites; to unglue;—imp. & pp. *degutinated*; ppr. *degutinating*.

Deglutition, (dê-glôo'tish'un) n. [L. *de* and *glutire*, to swallow.] Act of swallowing;—power of swallowing.

Degradation, (dê-grâ-dâshun) n. [F. from L. *de* and *gradus*, step.] Act of reducing in rank, character, or reputation; abasement; humiliation;—state of being reduced in rank, character, or reputation; disgrace;—reduction of strength, efficacy, or value;—a gradual wearing down or wasting;—deposition; decline; diminution.

Degrade, (dê-grâd') v. t. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of any office or dignity;—to reduce in estimation, character, or reputation;—to wear down, as hills and mountains;—demean; lower; reduce;—imp. & pp. *degraded*; ppr. *degrading*.

Degraded, (dê-grâd') p. a. Reduced in rank, character, intellect, or reputation; sunken; low; base.

Degradingly, (dê-grâd'ing-le) adv. In a degrading manner.

Degravate, (dê-grâ-vât) v. t. [L. *de* and *gravis*, heavy.] To make heavy; to weigh down with sorrow, care, or disease.

Degree, (dê-grê') n. [F. *degré*, from L. *de* and *gradus*, step.] A step; an advance in space or time; a step upward or downward, in quality, rank, requirement, and the like;—point to which a person has arrived; position; station; measure of advancement; extent;—grade or rank to which students or professional men are admitted in recognition of their attainments by a college or university;—a certain distance or remove in the line of descent determining the proximity of blood;—a 360th part of the circumference of a circle;—a space, or interval, marked as on a thermometer or barometer;—difference in elevation between two musical notes.

Dehiscence, (dê-his'ens) n. [L. *dehiscere*, to gape.] Act of gaping;—the opening of pods and of the cells of anthers at maturity, for emitting seeds, pollen, &c.

Dehiscent, (dê-his'ent) a. Opening, as the capsule of a plant.

Dehort, (dê-hôrt') v. t. [L. *de* and *hortari*, to exhort.] To urge to abstain from; to dissuade.

Dehortation, (dê-hôrt-âshun) n. Act of dissuading; dissuasion.

Dehortatory, (dê-hôrt-â-tor-e) a. Fitted or designed to dissuade or warn against.

Deicide, (dê-îd') n. [L. *deus*, god, and *crucere*, to kill.] Act of putting to death a being possessing a divine nature;—act of putting Jesus Christ to death;—one concerned in putting Christ to death.

Deifical, (dê-îf-ik-al) a. Making divine; producing resemblance to God.

Deification, (dê-îf-ik-âshun) n. Act of deifying; apotheosis; the act of enrolling among the heathen deities.

Deiform, (dê-e-form) a. [L. *deus*, a god, and *forma*.] Like a god; of a godlike form.

Deify, (dê-e-fî) v. t. [L. *deus*, god, and *facere*, to

make.] To make a god of; to apotheosize;—to treat as an object of supreme regard; to render godlike:—*imp. & pp. deified; ppr. deifying.*

Deign, (dān) *v. i.* [*F. daigner*, from *L. dignus*, worthy.] To think worthy; to vouchsafe; to condescend:—*v. t.* To condescend to give to; to grant; to give or bestow; to allow:—*imp. & pp. deigned; ppr. deigning.*

Deil, (dēl) *n.* The Scottish word for the devil.

Deism, (dē'izm) *n.* [*L. deus*, god.] The being of God:—belief in the existence of God:—belief that God is not known otherwise than by the works of nature; hence natural religion apart from revelation:—belief in the unity of God; anti-trinitarianism:—denial of the divinity of Christ—in this sense allied to Unitarianism.

Deist, (dē'ist) *n.* One who believes in a God; a pro-fessor of deism.

Deistical, (dē-ist'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to deism or to deists; embracing or containing deism.

Deistically, (dē-ist'ik-al-le) *adv.* After the manner of deists.

Deity, (dē'tē) *n.* [*L. deus*, God.] Godhead; divinity:—the infinite, self-existing, omnipresent, and omniscient Spirit:—the nature and essence of God;—the qualities or attributes of God:—a fabulous god or goddess:—their nature and functions:—the protection or help they were supposed to give.

Deject, (dē-jekt') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *jacere*, to throw.] To cast down, as the countenance;—to cast down the spirits of:—depress; dishearten; sink:—*imp. & pp. dejected; ppr. dejecting.* [sadly.]

Dejectedly, (dē-jekt'ed-le) *adv.* In a dejected manner; **Dejectedness**, (dē-jekt'ed-nes) *n.* State of being dejected or cast down; depression.

Dejection, (dē-jek'shun) *n.* Lowness of spirits occasioned by grief or misfortune; melancholy:—a low condition; weakness:—act of voiding the excrements. [ment.]

Dejecture, (dē-jekt'ūr) *n.* That which is voided; excrement. **Dejeuner**, (de-zhōō-nā) *n.* [*F. from L. disjungere*.] A breakfast:—an early luncheon.

Delaine, (dē-lān) *n.* A thin figured muslin for ladies' dresses.

Delapse, (dē-laps) *v. i.* [*L. de* and *labi*, to fall.] To fall or slide down:—to pass down by inheritance:—*imp. & pp. delapsed; ppr. delapsing.*

Delate, (dē-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. delatus*, being carried.] To bear a charge against; to accuse; to inform against.

Delation, (dē-lā'shun) *n.* Conveyance;—accusation; act of accusing of a crime;—business of an informer.

Delay, (dē-lā) *v. t.* To put off; to defer;—to stop, detain, or hinder, for a time; to retard the motion of:—*v. i.* To move slowly; to linger; to tarry:—*imp. & pp. delayed; ppr. delaying.*

Delay, (dē-lā) *n.* [*F. délai*.] A putting off or deferring; procrastination;—a lingering; stay; stop; detention; hindrance.

Dele, (dē-le) *v. t.* [Imperative *L. delere*, to destroy.] Erase; remove;—a direction to cancel something which has been put in type—usually expressed thus: *Δ*.

Deleable, (dē-le-bil) *a.* [*L. delebilis*.] Capable of being blotted out.

Delectable, (dē-lect'a-bl) *a.* [*L. delectabilis*, from *delectare*, to delight.] Highly pleasing; affording great joy or pleasure.

Delectably, (dē-lect'a-bile) *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully. [light.]

Delectation, (dē-lek-tā'shun) *n.* Great pleasure; de-
Delegate, (dē-le-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *legare*, to send as ambassador.] To send as one's representative; to commission; to depute;—to intrust to the care or management of another; to assign; to commit:—*imp. & pp. delegated; ppr. delegating*,

Delegate, (dē-le-gāt) *n.* One commissioned to act for another; one deputed to represent a party, or a civil or ecclesiastical body;—deputy; a representative; a commissioner.

Delegated, (dē-lē-gāt-ed) *a.* Deputed; sent with a commission to act for another.

Delegation, (dē-lē-gā'shun) *n.* Act of delegating; the appointment of a delegate; commission; deputation;—a kind of substitution by which a debtor names a third person, who becomes obliged in his stead to the creditor.

Delenda, (dē-len'da) *n. pl.* [*L. delere*, to blot out.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

Delete, (dē-lēt) *v. t.* [*L. delere*.] To blot out; to erase; to destroy:—*imp. & pp. deleted; ppr. deleting.*

Deleterious, (dē-le-tē-ri-us) *a.* Having the quality of destroying or extinguishing life;—destructive; pernicious; injurious.

Deletion, (dē-lē'shun) *n.* Act of blotting out or erasing. **Delf**, (delf) *n.* Earthenware covered with white glazing in imitation of chinaware or porcelain; *delftware*.

Deliberate, (dē-lib'er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *librare*, to weigh.] To weigh in the mind; to consider maturely; to reflect upon; to ponder:—*v. i.* To take counsel with one's self; to weigh the arguments for and against a proposed course of action; to reflect; to consider:—ponder; debate; hesitate; demur:—*imp. & pp. deliberated; ppr. deliberating.*

Deliberate, (dē-lib'er-āt) *a.* Circumspect; wary; cautious:—weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of a step;—formed with deliberation; well advised or considered;—not hasty or sudden; slow.

Deliberately, (dē-lib'er-āt-le) *adv.* With careful consideration; slowly; advisedly.

Deliberateness, (dē-lib'er-āt-nes) *n.* Quality of being deliberate.

Deliberation, (dē-lib'er-ā'shun) *n.* Act of deliberating; careful consideration; mature reflection;—discussion; examination of the reasons for and against a measure; consultation;—coolness; prudence.

Deliberative, (dē-lib'er-āt-iv) *a.* Pertaining to deliberation; proceeding or acting by deliberation, or by discussion and examination;—having power or right to discuss and determine.

Deliberatively, (dē-lib'er-āt-iv-le) *adv.* In the way of deliberation.

Delicacy, (dē-le-kā-se) *n.* [*F. délicatesse*.] State of being delicate; agreeableness to the senses;—fineness of form, texture, or constitution; hence, frailty or weakness;—propriety of manners or conduct; susceptibility or tenderness of feeling; hence, effeminacy;—addiction to pleasure; self-indulgence;—refined perception and discrimination; critical niceness;—something pleasant to the senses, especially to the sense of taste; a dainty.

Delicate, (dē-le-kāt) *a.* [*L. delicatus*, from *delicis*, delight.] Full of pleasure; pleasing to the senses; dainty; nice;—lightly or softly tinted;—fine or slender;—alight or smooth; light and yielding;—soft and fair;—refined; scrupulous not to trespass or offend;—tender; not able to endure hardship;—requiring nice handling;—nicely discriminating;—elegant; gentle; frail; effeminate; fastidious.

Delicately, (dē-le-kāt-le) *adv.* In a delicate manner; daintily; tenderly.

Delicateness, (dē-le-kāt-nes) *n.* State of being delicate.

Delicious, (dē-liā'h-us) *a.* [*L. delicia*, delight.] Affording exquisite pleasure; most sweet or grateful to the senses, especially to the taste;—exquisite; charming.

Deliciously, (dē-liā'h-us-le) *adv.* In a delicious manner.

Deliciousness, (dē-liā'h-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being very pleasing to the taste or mind.

Delict, (dê-lik't) *n.* [*L. delinquere*, to leave.] A misdeamour;—a fault or omission.

Delight, (dê-lit') *n.* A high degree of gratification of mind; lively pleasure or happiness;—that which affords delight.

Delight, (dê-lit') *v. t.* [*O. Eng. delite*, *L. de* and *lacere*, to entice.] To give great pleasure to; to afford joy, great satisfaction, or supreme content;—*v. i.* To have or take great pleasure;—*imp. & pp. delighted*; *ppr. delighting*.

Delighted, (dê-lit'ed) *p. a.* Full of delight or pleasure; charmed; gratified; joyful.

Delightful, (dê-lit'fôol) *a.* Affording great pleasure and satisfaction;—charming; enjoyable.

Delightfully, (dê-lit'fôol-le) *adv.* In a manner to delight; charmingly.

Delightfulness, (dê-lit'fôol-ness) *n.* Quality of being delightful or yielding pleasure. [*delight*]

Delightless, (dê-lit'les) *a.* Affording no pleasure or delight.

Delightsome, (dê-lit'sum) *a.* Delightful.

Delightsomeness, (dê-lit'sum-ness) *n.* Pleasantry in a high degree; sprightly pleasure.

Delineament, (dê-lin'e-a-ment) *n.* [*L. delineare*.] Representation of outward form or appearance.

Delineate, (dê-lin'e-ât) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *lineare*, to draw a line, from *linea*, a line.] To designate by linear drawing; to sketch; to make a draught of, as a plan or map;—to draw a likeness of; to portray, as the face or features;—to express by verbal description; to exhibit, as character, &c.;—*imp. & pp. delineated*; *ppr. delineating*.

Delineation, (dê-lin'e-â-shun) *n.* [*L. delineatio*.] Act of representing or portraying, as by lines, diagrams, sketches, &c.;—representation by language; verbal description.

Delineator, (dê-lin'e-ât-er) *n.* One who delineates.

Delinquency, (dê-lin'kwên-se) *n.* Failure or omission of duty; fault; offence; crime.

Delinquent, (dê-lin'kwent) *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty.

Delinquent, (dê-lin'kwent) *n.* [*L. de* and *linquere*, to leave.] One who fails to perform his duty; an offender or transgressor; one who commits a fault or crime.

Delinquently, (dê-lin'kwent-le) *adv.* In a faulty or neglectful manner.

Deliquesce, (dê-l'e-kwê) *v. i.* [*L. de* and *lique*, to be fluid.] To dissolve gradually and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air;—*imp. & pp. deliquesced*; *ppr. deliquescing*.

Deliquescence, (dê-l'e-kwê-sens) *n.* Act or state of being deliquescent.

Deliquescent, (dê-l'e-kwê-sent) *a.* Liquefying in the air; melting from moisture.

Deliquium, (dê-l'ik'wê-um) *n.* [*L.*] A melting or dissolution, as in the air, or in a moist place;—a liquid state;—a swooning; *syncope*.

Delirious, (dê-lir'e-us) *a.* Having delirium; wandering in mind; lightheaded; insane.

Deliriously, (dê-lir'e-us-le) *adv.* In an insane or delirious manner.

Deliriousness, (dê-lir'e-us-ness) *n.* State of being delirious; delirium.

Delirium, (dê-lir'e-um) *n.* [*L. delirare*, to go out of the furrow, from *de* and *lira*, a furrow.] A fever of the brain; a frenzied state of mind; wandering of the mind, characterized by wild incoherent ideas, and strange or fearful visions;—any strong excitement; passionate enthusiasm.

Delitescence, (dê-l'e-tê-sens) *n.* [*L. de*, to later, to lie hid.] State of being concealed; retirement; obscurity.

Delitescent, (dê-l'e-tê-sent) *a.* Lying hid; concealed.

Deliver, (dê-liv'er) *v. t.* [*F. délivrer*, *L. deliverare*, to liberate.] To free from restraint; to set at liberty; to rescue or save from evil;—to give or transfer;—

to communicate;—to give forth in action; to discharge;—to relieve of a child in child-birth;—pronounce; utter;—*imp. & pp. delivered*; *ppr. delivering*.

Deliverance, (dê-liv'er-ans) *n.* [*F. délivrance*, from *délivrer*.] Act of freeing from restraint, captivity, peril, and the like;—state of being delivered; freedom; gift or transfer;—act of bringing forth children;—act of pronouncing judgment; utterance of opinion;—acquittal by a jury. [*server*]

Deliverer, (dê-liv'er-er) *n.* One who delivers; a pre-deliverer.

Delivery, (dê-liv'er-e) *n.* Act of delivering from restraint; rescue; release;—act of delivering up or over; surrender;—act or style of utterance; pronunciation; elocution;—act of giving birth; parturition;—state of being delivered; freedom; preservation.

Dell, (dêl) *n.* [*A.-S. dælc*.] A small retired valley between two hills;—a hollow place;—a narrow cavity.

Delphine, (dêl'fin) *a.* [*L. delphinus*, a dolphin.] Pertaining to the dolphin, a genus of marine fishes, and including the grampus, porpoise, &c.

Delta, (dêl'ta) *n.* The Greek letter Δ ;—a tract of land of a similar figure, especially the space between two mouths of a river, primarily applied to the space at the mouth of the Nile.

Deltoid, (dêl'toid) *a.* [*G. deltoideis*, from *delta* and *oides*, form.] Resembling the Greek Δ (delta); triangular.

Deltoid, (dêl'toid) *n.* The muscle of the shoulder which moves the arm.

Deludable, (dê-lûd'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being deceived or imposed on.

Delude, (dê-lûd') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *ludere*, to play, to mock.] To lead from truth or into error; to mislead the mind or judgment of; to frustrate or disappoint; to impose on;—deceive; beguile; cheat;—*imp. & pp. deluded*; *ppr. deluding*.

Deluder, (dê-lûd'er) *n.* One who deceives; an impostor.

Deluding, (dê-lûd'ing) *n.* Falsehood; the act of deluding.

Deluge, (dê'lûj) *n.* [*F. déluge*, *L. diluvium*, to wash away.] An overflowing of the land by water; an inundation; a flood; especially the great flood in the days of Noah;—any thing which overwhelms, as a great calamity.

Deluge, (dê'lûj) *v. t.* To overflow, as with water; to inundate; to drown;—to overwhelm, or cause to sink under a general or spreading calamity;—*imp. & pp. deluged*; *ppr. deluging*.

Delusion, (dê-lû'zhun) *n.* [*L. delusio*, from *deludere*.] The act of deluding; deception; a misleading of the mind;—the state of being deluded; false belief; erroneous conception; vain fancy.

Delusive, (dê-lû'siv) *a.* Fitted to delude; tending to mislead the mind; deceptive; beguiling.

Delusory, (dê-lû'sor-e) *a.* Apt to delude; delusive; fallacious.

Delve, (dêlv) *v. t.* [*A.-S. delfan*.] To dig; to open with a spade;—to penetrate;—*v. i.* To labour with the spade;—*imp. & pp. delved*; *ppr. delving*.

Delve, (dêlv) *n.* A place dug; a ditch; pit; cave; hole.

Delver, (dêlv'er) *n.* One who digs, as with a spade.

Demagnetize, (dê-mag-net-iz) *v. t.* [*From de* and *magnetize*.] To deprive of magnetic polarity;—to restore from a sleep-waking state.

Demagogism, (dê-m'a-gog-izm) *n.* The practices of a demagogue.

Demagogue, (dê-m'a-gog) *n.* [*G. dêmos*, the common people, and *agôgos*, leading, from *agôn*, to lead.] A leader of the people; a political orator who aways or influences the commonalty, usually by specious arts and to bad ends.

Demand, (dê-mand') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *mandare*, to commit, to order.] To ask or call for, as one who has a

claim, right, or power; to make requisition of;—to enquire earnestly or authoritatively; to question;—to require as necessary or useful; to be in urgent need of;—to call into court; to summon;—*v. i.* To make a demand; to ask; to inquire;—*imp.* & *pp.* demanded; *ppr.* demanding.

Demand, (dē-mānd') *n.* Act of demanding; requisition; exaction;—earnest inquiry; question; query;—that which may be claimed; rightful claim; due;—the asking of a price for goods; or the price asked;—the desire to purchase, as goods, or the degree in which they are desired; great request.

Demandable, (dē-mānd'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being demanded.

Demandant, (dē-mānd'-ant) *n.* One who demands; a plaintiff in a legal action. [or requires]

Demandor, (dē-mānd'-er) *n.* One who claims, asks, Demarcation, (dē-mārk'-shun) *n.* [F., from *démarrer*.] Act of marking, or of ascertaining and setting a limit;—a limit or bound ascertained and fixed.

Demane, (dē-mēn') *v. t.* [F. *demener*, from *de* and *menir*, to lead.] To manage; to conduct; to treat;—to behave or conduct one's self; to comport. [From *de* and *man*.] To debase; to lower;—*imp.* & *pp.* demaneated; *ppr.* demaneating.

Demansour, (dē-mēn'-sūr) *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct;—behaviour; deportment; bearing.

Demency, (dē-mēn'-sē) *n.* [L. *de*, from, out of, and *mens*, the mind.] Dementia; insanity; madness.

Dementate, (dē-mēnt'-āt) *v. t.* [L. *dementatus*, *pp.* of *dementare*.] To deprive of reason; to madden;—*imp.* & *pp.* dementated; *ppr.* dementating.

Dementia, (dē-mēn'-shē-a) *n.* [L.] Insanity;—a partial or incipient loss of reason; fatuity.

Demerit, (dē-mēr'-it) *n.* [F. *démérite*, from *dé* and *merite*, merit.] That which deserves blame; misconduct; fault;—state of one who deserves ill; ill-desert.

Demersed, (dē-mēr'-st) *a.* [L. *demersus*.] Situated or growing under water.

Demersion, (dē-mēr'-shun) *n.* Act of plunging into a fluid; immersion.

Demermerize, (dē-mēr'-mēr'-iz) *v. t.* [From *de* and *mermerize*.] To relieve from mermeric influence.

Demese, (dē-mēn') *n.* [O. Eng. *demayne*.] A manor house, and the lands attached to it;—*pl.* Estates in land.

Demid, (dēm'-e) *n.* [F. from L. *dimidium*, half.] A prefix, signifying half, used only in composition.

Demibastion, (dēm'-e-bast'-yun) *n.* A bastion that has only face and one flank. [cadence]

Demiacadence, (dēm'-e-kad'-ens) *n.* An imperfect Demi-god, (dēm'-e-god) *n.* A fabulous hero, imagined to be produced by the cohabitation of a deity with a mortal.

Demijohn, (dēm'-e-jon) *n.* A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck, inclosed in wicker-work.

Demilune, (dēm'-e-lūn) *n.* A work constructed in front of the curtain between two bastions, intended to defend the curtain. [or lessened]

Demissible, (dē-mis'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being demised

Demise, (dē-mis') *n.* [F. *démétte*, L. *dimittere*, to put away.] Transmission by formal act or will to an heir or successor;—conveyance of an estate;—transfer of the crown to an heir or successor; hence, death of a king; death of a man of rank; death in general;—decease.

Demise, (dē-mis') *v. t.* To transmit by succession or inheritance; to bequeath;—*imp.* & *pp.* demised; *ppr.* demising.

Demisemiquaver, (dēm'-e-sem'-e-kwā'-vēr) *n.* A short note, equal in time to the half

of a semiquaver, or to the thirty-second part of a whole note.



Demisemiquavers.

Demise, (dē-mis') *v. t.* To transmit by succession or inheritance; to bequeath;—*imp.* & *pp.* demised; *ppr.* demising.

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of a semiquaver, or to the thirty-second part of a whole note.

Demission, (dē-mish'-un) *n.* [L. *demissio*.] A letting down or lowering; depression; degradation; humiliation;—resignation of an office.

Demit, (dē-mit') *v. i.* [L. *demittere*, from *de* and *mittere*, to send.] To let fall; to depress; to lay down, as an office;—to yield or submit.

Demi-tint, (dēm'-e-tint) *n.* A gradation of colour between positive light and positive shade; half-tint.

Demivolt, (dēm'-e-volt) *n.* An artificial motion of a horse, in which he raises his fore-legs in a peculiar manner.

Democracy, (dē-mok'-ra-se) *n.* [G. *dēmos*, the people, and *kratein*, to rule.] Republican government; a form of government in which the power resides in the collective body of the people, who conduct it by representation and delegation of powers;—the principles held by one of the two chief parties in the United States.

Democrat, (dēm'-ō-krat) *n.* One who is an adherent or promoter of democracy.

Democratical, (dēm'-ō-krat'-ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or favouring democracy; constructed upon the principle of popular government;—favouring popular rights.

Democratically, (dēm'-ō-krat'-ik-al-le) *adv.* In a democratic manner.

Demolish, (dē-mol'-ish) *v. t.* [L. from *de* and *moliri*, to construct, from *mole*, a mass.] To throw or pull down; to pull to pieces; to ruin;—dismantle; raze;—*imp.* & *pp.* demolished; *ppr.* demolishing.

Demolisher, (dē-mol'-ish'-er) *n.* One who demolishes.

Demolition, (dē-mō'-lish'-un) *n.* [L. *demolitio*, from *demoliri*.] Act of pulling down, or destroying a pile or structure; ruin; destruction.

Demon, (dēm'-on) *n.* [G. *daimōn*.] A spirit holding a middle place between men and the gods;—also, a departed soul;—an evil spirit; a devil.

Demoniac, (dē-mō'-ne-ak) *a.* [L. *demoniacus*.] Pertaining to, or resembling, demons;—influenced or produced by demons or evil spirits; devilish.

Demoniac, (dē-mō'-ne-ak) *n.* A human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

Demonism, (dēm'-on-izm) *n.* The belief in demons or false gods;—the worship of demons.

Demonize, (dēm'-on-iz) *v. t.* To fill with the spirit of a demon.

Demonolatry, (dēm'-on-ol'-a-tre) *n.* [G. *daimon*, demon, and *latreia*, worship.] Worship of demons or of evil spirits.

Demonology, (dēm'-on-ol'-o-je) *n.* [G. *daimon*, demon, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on demons or evil spirits, and their nature and agency.

Demonstrable, (dēm'-on'-stra-bl) *a.* Capable of being demonstrated; admitting of decisive proof.

Demonstrableness, (dēm'-on'-stra-bl-ness) *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

Demonstrably, (dēm'-on'-stra-bl-ly) *adv.* In a manner to prove or put beyond doubt.

Demonstrate, (dēm'-on'-strāt) *v. t.* [L. *de* and *monstrare*, to show.] To point out; to indicate; to manifest;—to prove, or establish so as to exclude possibility of doubt or denial;—to exhibit and describe the parts of a dead body.

Demonstration, (dēm'-on'-strā'-shun) *n.* Act of showing, or making clear; exhibition or establishment of truth; proving by evidence;—conclusive proof; proof beyond doubt;—exhibition and description of an anatomical subject;—display of the feelings; show; pretence;—an exhibition of force, or movement of troops as if to attack;—a public ceremony in favour of a cause or party.

Demonstrative, (dēm'-on'-strā'-iv) *a.* Proving by evidence; exhibiting with clearness; having the power to prove or exhibit;—expressing or inclined to express one's feelings or sentiments; frank; unreserved.

Demonstratively, (dēm'-on'-strā'-iv-le) *adv.* In a

manner fitted to demonstrate; clearly; openly; conclusively.

Demonstrator, (dem'on-strāt'ər) *n.* One who explains or proves;—one who describes anatomical or dissected subjects.

Demonstration, (dē-mor-al-iz-ā'hun) *n.* The act of corrupting morals; the act of subverting discipline, courage, &c.;—the state resulting from loss of discipline, courage, or moral principle.

Demoralize, (dē-mor-al-iz) *v. t.* [*F. démoraliser.*] To destroy or undermine the morals of; to corrupt;—to destroy the discipline, organization, or courage, as of an army:—*imp. & pp. demoralized*; *ppr. demoralizing*.

Demotie, (dē-mot'ik) *a.* [*G. demos, the people.*] Pertaining to the people; popular; common.

Demulcent, (dē-mul'sent) *a.* [*L. demulcere.*] Softening; soothing; mollifying.

Demulcent, (dē-mul'sent) *n.* Any medicine of a mucilaginous nature capable of protecting the tissues from the action of irritant or acrid humours.

Demur, (dē-mur') *v. i.* [*F. demeurer, L. de and morari, to delay.*] To delay; to pause; to suspend proceedings in view of doubt or difficulty;—to raise an objection in the pleadings, and rest upon it for a decision by the court:—*imp. & pp. demurred*; *ppr. demurring*.

Demur, (dē-mur') *n.* Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding; suspense of decision or action.

Demure, (dē-mūr') *a.* [*F. de mœurs, L. mores, manners.*] Of sober or serious mien; grave; downcast;—modest in outward seeming; making a show of gravity.

Demurely, (dē-mūr'le) *adv.* In a demure manner.

Demureness, (dē-mūr'nes) *n.* Gravity of countenance; soberness; modest manner.

Demurrage, (dē-mur'j) *n.* Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time allowed by the charter-party;—payment made for such detention.

Demurser, (dē-mur'ser) *n.* One who demurs;—a stop in an action upon a point of difficulty;—an issue upon a point of law.

Demy, (dē-mī') *n.* A size of paper intervening between royal and crown, which measures 22½ inches by 18 inches.

Den, (den) *n.* [*A.-S. den.*] A cave or hollow place in the earth used for concealment, shelter, or security;—a place of resort; a haunt;—the cave of a wild beast.

Den, (den) *v. i.* To dwell as in a den.

Denarius, (dē-nār-ē-us) *n.* [*L.*] A Roman silver coin equivalent to about 7½d., English money.

Denary, (den-ar-ē) *a.* [*L. denarius.*] Containing ten; tenfold.

Denary, (den-ar-ē) *n.* The number ten.

Denationalize, (dē-naash-un-al-iz) *v. t.* [*From de and nationalize.*] To divest of national character or rights by transference to the service of another nation;—to deprive of citizenship:—*imp. & pp. denationalized*; *ppr. denationalizing*.

Denaturalize, (dē-nat'ūr-al-iz) *v. t.* [*From de and naturalize.*] To render unnatural; to alienate from nature;—to denationalize:—*imp. & pp. denaturalized*; *ppr. denaturalizing*.

Dendroid, (den'droid) *a.* [*G. dendron, tree, and eidos, form.*] Resembling a shrub or tree in form.

Dendrology, (den-drol'ō-jō) *n.* [*G. dendron, a tree, and logos, discourse.*] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees.

Denegation, (den-ē-gā'hun) *n.* [*L. de and negare, to deny.*] Denial; refusal. [*or refused.*]

Deniable, (dē-nī-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being contradicted.

Denial, (dē-nī-ā) *n.* Negation; affirmation to the contrary;—allegation of untruth in a statement; contradiction;—refusal to grant; rejection of a request or petition;—refusal to acknowledge; disowning of claims or interests; rejection of the truth or faith;—

restraint put upon one's desires or propensities;—disavowal; disclaimer. [*or refused.*]

Denier, (dē-nī-ər) *n.* One who denies, contradicts.

Denization, (den-iz-ā'hun) *n.* [*L. denisatio.*] Act of making one a citizen or subject.

Denizen, (den-ē-zn) *n.* [*Norm. F. deinszein.*] A naturalized citizen;—hence, an alien admitted to residence and certain rights in a country;—a dweller; an inhabitant. [*enfranchise.*]

Denizen, (den-ē-zn) *v. t.* To make a denizen; to Denmark-satin, (den'mark-sat'in) *n.* A stout worsted stuff woven with a satin twill, used for ladies' shoes.

Dennet, (den'net) *n.* A kind of light, open, two-wheeled carriage, like a gig.

Denominable, (dē-nom'in-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being denominated or named.

Denominate, (dē-nom'in-āt) *v. t.* [*L. denominare, from de and nomen, a name.*] To give a name or epithet to; to characterize; to designate:—*imp. & pp. denominated*; *ppr. denominating*.

Denominate, (dē-nom'in-āt) *a.* Having a specific name or title.

Denomination, (dē-nom'in-ā'hun) *n.* [*L. denominatio.*] Act of naming;—that by which any thing is denominated; a name, especially, a general name belonging to and indicating a class of like individuals;—a class or collection of individuals, called by the same name; a sect; division or body.

Denominal, (dē-nom'in-ā'hun-al) *a.* Relating to a distinctive body of the same class or name.

Denominative, (dē-nom'in-āt-iv) *a.* Conferring a name or title;—possessing a distinct appellation or designation;—derived from a substantive or an adjective.

Denominator, (dē-nom'in-āt-er) *n.* One who, or that which, gives a name;—that number placed below the line in vulgar fractions, which shows into how many parts the integer is divided.

Denotable, (dē-not-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being marked or signified.

Denotation, (den-ō-tā'hun) *n.* The act of denoting.

Denote, (dē-not') *v. t.* [*L. de and notare, to mark, from nota, a sign.*] To indicate; to point out; to mark;—to be the sign of; to signify; to betoken; to mean; to intend:—*imp. & pp. denoted*; *ppr. denoting*.

Denouement, (dē-nōo-māng') *n.* [*F. de and nouer, to tie.*] The development of a plot; the solution of a mystery, as in a play or novel;—the final issue or result.

Denounce, (dē-noun's) *v. t.* [*L. de and nunciare, to report.*] To give official notice of; to declare;—to point out as deserving of reprehension or punishment, &c.; to inform against; to accuse publicly; to stigmatize:—*imp. & pp. denounced*; *ppr. denouncing*.

Denouncement, (dē-noun'sment) *n.* Notification or announcement of evil; menace; threat.

Denouncer, (dē-noun's-er) *n.* One who denounces.

Dense, (dens) *a.* [*L. densus.*] Having the constituent parts closely united; close; compact; thick; heavy; opaque.

Densely, (dens'le) *adv.* In a dense, compact manner.

Density, (dens-ē-te) *n.* Quality of being close, or thick; compactness; imperviousity, as of a cloud; closeness of constituent parts, as opposed to rarity;—the proportion in a body or mass of its weight to its bulk or volume.

Dent, (dent) *n.* [*F. L. dens, a tooth.*] The mark made by a blow; indentation.

Dent, (dent) *v. t.* To make a notch, hollow, or depression in; to leave the mark of a blow upon; to indent:—*imp. & pp. dented*; *ppr. denting*.

Dental, (dent'al) *a.* [*L. dens, a tooth.*] Pertaining to the teeth;—formed by the aid of the teeth or of the gum investing them, and the tongue.

Dental, (dent'al) *n.* An articulation or letter sounded by the teeth or the gum of the teeth and the tongue.

Dentated, (dent'at-ed) *a.* [*L. dentatus*, from *dens*, a tooth.] Toothed; sharply notched; serrate.

Dentation, (dent'-a-shun) *n.* The form or formation of teeth.

Dented, (dent'ed) *a.* Indented; impressed with little

Denticle, (dent'e-kl) *n.* [*L. denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, a tooth.] A small tooth or projecting point.

Denticulated, (den-tik'ü-lät-ed) *a.* [*L. denticulatus*, from *denticulus*, a little tooth.] Notched into little tooth-like projections; finely dentate.

Dentification, (den-tik'ü-lä-shun) *n.* The state of being set with small notches or teeth, as a saw.

Dentiform, (dent'e-form) *a.* [*L. dens*, a tooth, and *forma*.] Having the form of teeth.

Dentifrice, (dent'e-fris) *n.* [*L. dens*, tooth, and *fricare*, to rub.] A powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth.

Dentist, (dent'ist) *n.* [*L. dens*, a tooth.] One who cleans, extracts, repairs, or fills natural teeth, and inserts artificial ones. [dentist.]

Dentistry, (dent'ist-ri) *n.* The art or profession of a

Dentition, (den-tish'un) *n.* [*L. dentitio*, from *dens*, a tooth.] The natural formation and development of the teeth; — the system of teeth peculiar to an animal.

Denudation, (dē-nū-dā-shun) *n.* Act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

Denude, (dē-nūd') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *nudare*, from *nudus*, naked.] To divest of all covering; to make bare or naked; to strip.

Denunciate, (dē-nū-nē-āt) *v. t.* [*L. denunciare*.] To denounce; to threaten; to condemn publicly.

Denunciation, (dē-nū-nē-ā-shun) *n.* Act of denouncing; solemn declaration; formal accusation; — that by which any thing is denounced; proclamation.

Denunciator, (dē-nū-nē-āt-er) *n.* One who denounces, threatens, or accuses another.

Denunciatory, (dē-nū-nē-a-tor-e) *a.* Containing a denunciation; minatory; accusing.

Deny, (dē-nī) *v. t.* [*F. dénier*, *L. de* and *negare*, to deny, from *ne*, not, and *aio*, I say.] To contradict; to gainsay; to declare not to be true; — to refuse; to reject; — to refuse to grant; to withhold; — to disclaim connection with, responsibility for, and the like; to disown; to abjure; — *imp. & pp. denied*; *ppr. denying*.

Deconstruct, (dē-ob-strukt') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *struere*, to lay.] To remove obstructions; to clear away impediments or obstacles.

Deobstruent, (dē-ob-strō-ent) *n.* A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient.

Deodorisation, (dē-ō-dēr-iz-ā-shun) *n.* Act of removing foul air, or process by which it is neutralized.

Deodorize, (dē-ō-dēr-iz) *v. t.* To deprive of odour or impurities.

Deontology, (dē-on-to-lō-ō-ē) *n.* [*G. deon*, necessary, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of positive duty or moral obligation.

Deoxidate, **Deoxidise**, or **Deoxygenate**, (dē-oks'id-āt) *v. t.* [*From de* and *oxidate*.] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxide; — *imp. & pp. deoxidated*; *ppr. deoxidating*.

Deoxidation, (dē-oks'id-ā-shun) *n.* Act or process of reducing from the state of an oxide.

Depaint, (de-pānt') *v. t.* [*L. depingere*.] To picture; to describe by colours; — to represent as character.

Depart, (de-pärt') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *partiri*, to divide, from *pars*, a part.] To go forth or away; to quit, leave, or separate from a place or person; — to quit this world; to decess; to die; — to deviate; to vary; — *imp. & pp. departed*; *ppr. departing*.

Department, (dē-pärt'ment) *n.* [*F. département*, from *départir*.] A separation or division; — a part or portion; — a distinct course of life, action, study, or the like; — subdivision of business or official duty; one

of the principal divisions of executive government; — territorial division. [partment.]

Departmental, (dē-pärt'ment-al) *a.* Pertaining to a

Departure, (dē-pärt'ür) *n.* Act of going away; setting out; removal from a place; — death; decess; — deviation or abandonment, as of a rule of duty, of an action or of a plan or purpose; — the distance east or west, as of a ship or the end of a course, from the particular meridian from which the vessel or course departs.

Depasture, (dē-pas'tür) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *pasci*, to feed.] To eat up; to consume; — *v. i.* To feed; to graze.

Depatriate, (dē-pät're-ät) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *patria*, country.] To banish; to expel.

Depend, (dē-pend') *v. i.* [*L. de* and *pendere*, to hang.] To hang; to be sustained by something above; — to be in suspense; to remain undetermined; — to rely for support; to stand related to any thing, as to an efficient cause or condition, &c.; — to rest with confidence; to confide; to rely; — to be in a condition of service; — *imp. & pp. depended*; *ppr. depending*.

Dependence or Dependence, (dē-pend'ens) *n.* [*L. dependentia*.] The act or the state of depending or of being dependent; — suspension from a support; — subjection to the action of a cause or law; — mutual connection and support; — subjection to the direction or disposal of another; inability to help or provide for one's self; — a resting with confidence; reliance; trust.

Dependency or Dependancy, (dē-pend'ens-e) *n.* State of being dependent; — a consequence, subordinate, satellite, or the like; — a territory remote from the kingdom, but subject to its dominion; a colony.

Dependent, (dē-pend'ent) *a.* Hanging down; — relying on, or subject to; contingent or conditioned; subordinate.

Dependent, (dē-pend'ent) *n.* One who depends; one who is sustained by, or who relies on another; a retainer; — that which depends; corollary; consequence. [manner.]

Dependently, (dē-pend'ent-le) *adv.* In a dependent

Deplagate, (dē-fleg'mät) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *G. phlegma*.] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; to rectify; — *imp. & pp. deplagated*; *ppr. deplagating*.

Deplagation, (dē-fleg-mä-shun) *n.* The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation.

Deplagisticate, (dē-fō-jist'e-kät) *v. t.* [*From de* and *phlogisticate*.] To deprive of phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability; — *imp. & pp. deplagisticated*; *ppr. deplagisticating*.

Depict, (dē-pikt') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *pingere*, to paint.] To form a painting or picture of; to portray; — to represent in words; to describe; — *imp. & pp. depicted*; *ppr. depicting*. [in words.]

Depicture, (dē-pikt'ür) *v. t.* To represent in colours or

Depilatory, (dē-pil'ä-tor-e) *a.* [*L. depilare*, to strip of hair.] Having the quality or power to remove the hair and make bald or bare.

Depilatory, (dē-pil'ä-tor-e) *n.* An external application for removing hair.

Deplete, (dē-plēt') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *plere*, to fill.] To empty the vessels by venesection; — to exhaust the strength of; — *imp. & pp. depleted*; *ppr. depleting*.

Depletion, (dē-plē-shun) *n.* Act of depleting or emptying; — venesection; blood-letting.

Depletory, (dē-plē-tor-e) *a.* Calculated to deplete, or reduce fulness of habit.

Deplorable, (dē-plōr-ä-bl) *a.* That which is to be deplored or lamented; — that which causes grief or unavailing regret; — grievous; — miserable; pitiable.

Deplorableness, (dē-plōr-ä-bl-nēs) *n.* State of being deplorable.

Deplorably, (dē-plōr-ä-blē) *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; miserably.

Deplore, (dē-plōr') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *plorare*, to cry out.]

To weep over; to bewail; to feel or express deep and poignant grief for; to regret the loss of; lament:—*imp. & pp. deplored*; *ppr. deploring*.

Deplorer, (dē-plōr'ing-lē) *n.* One who deplores or laments. **Deplorably**, (dē-plōr'ing-lē) *adv.* In a lamenting or bewailing manner.

Deploy, (dē-plōy) *v. t.* [*F. déployer*, from *L. plicare*, to fold.] To open; to display;—to extend in a long or narrow line, as troops;—*v. i.* To open; to extend in line:—*imp. & pp. deployed*; *ppr. deploying*.

Deputation, (dē-plū-māshun) *n.* The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; moulting;—a disease of the eyelids.

Depulse, (dē-plūm) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *pluma*, feather.] To deprive of plumes or plumage;—to lay bare; to expose:—*imp. & pp. depulsed*; *ppr. depulsing*.

Depolarization, (dē-pōl'ar-iz-ā'shun) *n.* Process by which any substance loses its *polarity*, as the rays of light.

Depolarize, (dē-pōl'ar-iz) *v. t.* [From *de* and *polarize*.] To deprive of polarity.

Depone, (dē-pōn) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *ponere*, to put.] To assert upon oath; to depose;—to lay down, as a wager;—*v. i.* To testify upon oath; to depose;—to make an assertion; to give testimony:—*imp. & pp. deposed*; *ppr. deposing*.

Deponent, (dē-pōn'ent) *a.* [*L. deponens*, laying down.] Having a passive form with an active meaning;—said of certain Latin verbs.

Deponent, (dē-pōn'ent) *n.* One who gives testimony upon oath;—a witness in a court of justice;—a deponent verb.

Depopulate, (dē-pōp'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. depopulari*, to ravage.] To deprive of inhabitants, whether by death or by expulsion; to lay waste inhabited countries;—*v. i.* To become depopulated:—*imp. & pp. depopulated*; *ppr. depopulating*.

Depopulation, (dē-pōp'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of destroying mankind; havoc; laying waste.

Deport, (dē-pōrt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *portare*, to carry.] To transport; to carry away; to exile;—to demean; to conduct; to behave:—*imp. & pp. deported*; *ppr. deporting*.

Deportation, (dē-pōrt-ā'shun) *n.* Act of deporting or state of being deported; banishment; exile; transportation.

Deportment, (dē-pōrt'ment) *n.* [*F. deportement*.] Conduct; management;—manner of demeaning one's self;—carriage; behaviour.

Deposable, (dē-pōz-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being deposited.

Deposal, (dē-pōz'al) *n.* Act of depositing, or divesting of office.

Depose, (dē-pōz) *v. t.* [*F. déposer*, from *L. de* and *ponere*, to place.] To lay down; to let fall;—to reduce from a throne or other high station; to degrade; to divest of office;—to bear written testimony to; to aver upon oath;—*v. i.* To bear witness; to testify by deposition; to attest:—*imp. & pp. deposed*; *ppr. deposing*.

Deposit, (dē-pōzit) *v. t.* [*L. deponere*.] To lay down; to place; to put;—to lay up or aside; to store;—to commit to the custody of another; to place in a bank, as a sum of money;—to let fall, as a sediment:—*imp. & pp. deposited*; *ppr. depositing*.

Deposit, (dē-pōzit) *n.* That which is laid, or thrown down; matter precipitated from solution in a liquid;—that which is intrusted to the care of another;—money left with a banker; a pledge given in security; a sum of money as an earnest; pledge; pawn.

Depository, (dē-pōzit-ār-ē) *n.* A person with whom any thing is left or lodged in trust; a trustee; a guardian.

Deposition, (dē-pōz-īsh'un) *n.* Act of depositing or depositing; precipitation;—act of dethroning a sovereign or setting aside a public officer; removal;—matter laid or thrown down; sediment;—act of giving

testimony or evidence; testimony under oath or affirmation taken down in writing; oral evidence of a witness before a court.

Depositor, (dē-pōzit-ēr) *n.* One who makes a deposit.

Depository, (dē-pōz-ē-tor-ē) *n.* A place where any thing is deposited for sale or safe keeping.

Depot, (dē-pōt) *n.* [*F. dépôt*.] A place of deposit; a warehouse; a storehouse;—a military station where stores are kept, or where recruits are drilled;—the headquarters of a regiment;—a goods station; head quarters for rolling stock.

Depravation, (dē-prā-vā'shun) *n.* Act of degrading, or corrupting;—state of being depraved or degenerated; corruption; profligacy.

Deprave, (dē-prāv) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *pravus*, crooked, wicked.] To make bad or worse;—vitiate; contaminate; pollute:—*imp. & pp. depraved*; *ppr. depraving*.

Depravedly, (dē-prāv-ē-lē) *adv.* In a corrupt or vitiated manner.

Depravity, (dē-prāv-ē-tē) *n.* [*L. de* and *pravitas*, crookedness, from *pravus*.] The state of being depraved or corrupted; extreme wickedness;—corruption; vice; contamination.

Deprecate, (dē-prē-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *precari*, to pray.] To pray against;—to seek to avert by prayer; to pray for deliverance from; to regret deeply; to implore mercy of:—*imp. & pp. deprecated*; *ppr. deprecating*.

Deprecation, (dē-prē-kā'shun) *n.* Act of deprecating; prayer that an evil may be removed or prevented;—entreaty for pardon.

Deprecatory or Depreciative, (dē-prē-kā-tor-ē) *a.* Having the form of urgent entreaty or earnest prayer;—tending to remove or avert evil by prayer or entreaty.

Depreciate, (dē-prē-shē-āt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *pretium*, price.] To put at a lower price; to lessen the value of;—to undervalue; disparage; traduce; detract;—*v. i.* To fall in value; to become of less worth; to sink in estimation:—*imp. & pp. depreciated*; *ppr. depreciating*.

Depreciation, (dē-prē-shē-ā'shun) *n.* Act of lessening price or value;—running or crying down of merit or character;—falling in value; reduction of worth.

Depreciative, (dē-prē-shē-āt-iv) *a.* Inclined to undervalue; tending to depreciate. [*preciate*.]

Depreciatory, (dē-prē-shē-ā-tor-ē) *a.* Tending to depreciate.

Depredate, (dē-prē-dāt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *predari*, to plunder, from *preda*, plunder, prey.] To subject to plunder and pillage; to despoil; to lay waste; to devour:—*imp. & pp. depredated*; *ppr. depredating*.

Depredation, (dē-prē-dā'shun) *n.* The act of plundering or laying waste; the act of making incursions or inroads on;—waste; spoil; consumption.

Depredator, (dē-prē-dāt-ēr) *n.* One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler.

Depredatory, (dē-prē-dā-tor-ē) *a.* Plundering; spoiling; roving to pillage.

Depress, (dē-pres) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *premere*, to press.] To press down; to cause to sink;—to bring down or humble;—to cast a gloom upon; to dispirit;—to embarrass, as trade, &c.;—to lessen the price of; to cheapen:—*imp. & pp. depressed*; *ppr. depressing*.

Depression, (dē-pres'hun) *n.* [*L. depressio*.] Act of pressing, or state of being pressed down;—a hollow or cavity;—a falling in or sinking of the surface;—a low state of the mind or spirits; sadness; dejection; despondency;—the act of putting down; humiliation; abasement;—a low state of business or trade;—angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon;—the operation of reducing equations to a lower degree;—a method of operating for catarrh; conching.

Depressive, (dē-pres-iv) *a.* Able or tending to depress.

Deprivable, (dē-prī-vā-bl) *a.* Liable to be deprived or to lose position; liable to be dispossessed or deposed.

Deprivation, (dep-re-vā'shun) *n.* The act of depriving, dispossessing, or bereaving:—the state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement;—deposition; degradation.

Deprive, (dē-prīv') *v. t.* [*L. de* and *privare*, to deprive, from *privus*, one's own.] To take away; to remove;—to dispossess of something owned or enjoyed; to divest;—to depose; to dispossess of dignity, especially of ecclesiastical dignity:—*imp. & pp.* deprived; *ppr.* depriving.

Depth, (dēpth) *n.* [From *deep*, *Go. diupitha*.] Deepness: the distance or measure from the surface downwards:—a deep place; the sea; the ocean; an abyss; a dark gulf;—the quality of being deep; profundity; unsearchableness; mystery;—extent of penetration, as of understanding or knowledge;—the middle or inner part of a thing.

Depurate, (dēp'ū-rāt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *purare*, to purify, from *purus*, pure.] To free from impurities, heterogeneous matter, or feculence; to purify:—*imp. & pp.* depurated; *ppr.* depurating.

Deputation, (dēp-ū-rā'shun) *n.* Act or process of deputing, or cleansing a wound.

Deputation, (dēp-ū-tā'shun) *n.* Act of deputing, or appointing a substitute or representative;—the person or persons deputed or commissioned by another to act on his behalf.

Depute, (dē-pūt) *v. t.* [*L. deputare*, to esteem, from *de* and *putare*, to think.] To send with a special commission;—to appoint as substitute or agent; to delegate:—*imp. & pp.* deputed; *ppr.* deputing.

Deputy, (dēp'ū-tē) *n.* [*F. député*.] One appointed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him:—substitute; representative; lieutenant; delegate; envoy; agent; factor.

Derange, (dē-rān') *v. t.* [*F. déranger*, from *dé* and *range*, to range, from *rang*, rank.] To put out of place, order, or rank; to throw into confusion, embarrassment, or disorder;—to disturb in the action or function;—to disorder the intellect; to render insane:—*imp. & pp.* deranged; *ppr.* deranging.

Derangement, (dē-rān'mēt) *n.* Act of deranging, or state of being deranged; disorder; especially, mental disorder;—confusion; irregularity; disturbance.

Derby, (dēr'be) *n.* A race for three-year-old thoroughbred horses run annually at Epsom.

Derbyshire-spar, (dēr'be-aher-spar) *n.* Fluor spar, or fluoride of calcium, found in Derbyshire, and wrought into vases and other ornaments.

Derelict, (dē-rē-lik't) *a.* [*L. derelictus*, from *de* and *relinquere*, to leave.] Forsaken by the rightful owner or guardian; abandoned;—abandoning responsibility; unfaithful.

Derelict, (dē-rē-lik't) *n.* A thing voluntarily abandoned by its proper owner or guardian;—a tract of land left dry by the sea, and fit for cultivation or use;—*pl.* Goods found at sea.

Dereliction, (dē-rē-lik'hāshun) *n.* Act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim; abandonment;—state of being abandoned.

Deride, (dē-rīd') *v. t.* [*L. deridere*, from *de* and *ridere*, to laugh.] To laugh at with contempt; to turn to ridicule or make sport of;—mock; taunt; insult; scorn:—*imp. & pp.* derided; *ppr.* deriding.

Derider, (dē-rīd'er) *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

Deriding, (dē-rīd'ing-le) *adv.* By way of derision or derision, (dē-rīzh'un) *n.* [*L. derisio*.] Act of deriding, or state of being derided; scornful or contemptuous treatment; mockery; ridicule; an object of contempt; a laughing-stock.

Derisive, (dē-rīz'iv) *a.* Expressing, or characterized by, derision; mocking; ridiculing.

Derisively, (dē-rīz'iv-le) *adv.* In a derisive manner.

Derisory, (dē-rīz'or-e) *a.* [*L. derisorius*, from *derisor*, mocker.] Mocking; ridiculing; scoffing.

Derivable, (dē-riv'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being derived; transmissible; communicable; deducible.

Derivation, (dē-rō-vā'shun) *n.* The act of drawing or deducing from;—act of procuring an effect from a cause, means, or condition, as profits from capital, truth from testimony, conclusions or opinions from evidence;—act of tracing origin or descent, as in grammar or genealogy;—state or method of being derived;—that which is derived; a derivative; a deduction;—a drawing of humours from one part of the body to another. [derived; secondary.]

Derivative, (dē-riv'āt-iv) *a.* Obtained by derivation;

Derivative, (dē-riv'āt-iv) *n.* That which is derived; any thing obtained, or deduced from, another; as a word formed from another word by a prefix or suffix;—a chord, not fundamental, but obtained from another by inversion;—a mathematical term expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function.

Derivatively, (dē-riv'āt-iv-le) *adv.* In a derivative manner; by means of derivation.

Derive, (dē-rīv') *v. t.* [*L. derivare*, from *de* and *rivus*, stream, brook.] To draw from; to deduce;—to receive, as from a source; to obtain by transmission; to acquire;—to trace the origin, descent, or derivation of; to recognize transmission of; to communicate to by descent; to spread; to diffuse;—*v. i.* To flow; to proceed; to be deduced;—trace; deduce; infer; draw:—*imp. & pp.* derived; *ppr.* deriving.

Deriver, (dē-rīv'er) *n.* One who derives, transmits, or deduces.

Derm, (dērm) *n.* [*G. derma*, akin, from *derein*, to akin, flay.] The natural tegument or covering of an animal; the true skin as distinguished from the epidermis or scarf skin.

Dermal, (dērm'al) *a.* Pertaining to the exterior covering or skin of animals.

Dermatology, (dērm-a-to'l'ō-je) *n.* [*G. derma*, skin, and *logos*, discourse.] The branch of physiology which treats of the structure of the skin and its diseases.

Dernier, (dēr'ne-ir) *a.* [*F. derrière*, behind, from *L. retro*, backward.] Last; final; ultimate, as a *dernier* resort.

Derogate, (dē-rō-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. derogare*, from *de* and *rogare*, to ask.] To annul in part; to repeal partly; to restrict;—to detract from; to disparage; to depreciate;—*v. i.* To lessen, as reputation;—*imp. & pp.* derogated; *ppr.* derogating.

Derogate, (dē-rō-gāt) *a.* Diminished in value; damaged.

Derogation, (dē-rō-gā'shun) *n.* The act of derogating, partly repealing, or lessening in value; disparagement; detraction; depreciation; defamation.

Derogatorily, (dē-rō-g'ā-tor-e-le) *adv.* In a derogatory manner.

Derogatory, (dē-rō-g'ā-tor-e) *a.* Tending to derogate or lessen in value; detracting; disparaging; injurious.

Derriek, (dē-rīk) *n.* [*Ger. dietrich*.] A mast or spar supported at the top by stays or guys, with suitable tackle for raising heavy weights;—a tackle at the end of the mizen-yard consisting of a double and single block connected by a fall.

Dervish, (dērv'is) *n.* [*Per. dervēsch*, poor, from *Per. derew*, to beg.] A Turkish or Persian monk; one who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

Descant, (des'kant) *n.* [*F. deschant*, from *L. dis* and *cantus*, singing.] A tune composed in parts; a variation of an air;—a discourse formed on a theme; a comment or series of comments.

Descant, (des'kant) *v. i.* To sing a variation or modulation of an air;—to comment; to discourse with fulness and particularity; to animadvert freely:—*imp. & pp.* descanted; *ppr.* descanting.

Descend, (dē-sēnd') *v. i.* [*L. descendere*, from *de* and *scendere*, to climb.] To pass from a higher to a lower place; to go down in any way, &c.; to plunge; to

fall;—to make an attack or incursion, as if from a vantage-ground;—to lower or abase one's self;—to pass from the general or important to the particular or trivial;—to be derived; to proceed by generation or by transmission;—to move toward the south, or to the southward;—to fall in musical tone;—*r. t.* To go down upon or along; to pass from the top to the bottom of;—*imp. & pp.* descended; *ppr.* descending.

Descendant, (dê-sen'dant) *n.* One who descends, as offspring, however remotely.

Descending, (dê-sen'dant) *a.* Descending; proceeding from an ancestor.

Descendibility, (dê-sen'd-e-bil'i-te) *n.* Capability of descending.

Descendible, (dê-sen'd-e-bil) *a.* Admitting descent;—capable of descending or being transmitted by inheritance.

Descension, (dê-sen'shun) *n.* [*L. descensus.*] Act of going downward; descent; falling or sinking; degradation; declension.

Descensional, (dê-sen'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to descension or descent.

Descensive, (dê-sen'siv) *a.* Descending; tending downward; having power to descend.

Descent, (dê-sent) *n.* [*F. descente, L. descensus.*] Act of descending or coming down; inclination; declivity;—incursion; sudden attack;—progress downward, as in station, virtue, or the like, from the more to the less important, from a higher to a lower tone, &c.;—derivation, as from an ancestor; lineage;—that which is derived or descended; offspring; descendants; issue;—a step in the process of derivation; a generation; degree.

Describable, (dê-scrib'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being described.

Describe, (dê-scrib) *v. t.* [*L. de and scribere, to write.*] To form or represent by lines, real or imaginary; to trace out; to sketch; to delineate;—to mark out or exhibit as a line, circle, or curve by a body in motion;—to mark out any thing by mentioning its character or properties; to define;—to set forth or sketch in oral or written language;—*imp. & pp.* described; *ppr.* describing.

Description, (dê-scrip'shun) *n.* Act of delineating or representing by a plan; the figure or appearance delineated;—act of exhibiting the nature or properties of in words; definition; account of; word-painting;—the qualities which belong to a certain class or order represented; the persons or things having these qualities;—cast; turn; sort; kind.

Descriptive, (dê-scrip'tiv) *a.* Tending to describe; having the quality of representing; containing description.

Descriptively, (dê-scrip'tiv-le) *adv.* In a descriptive manner; by description.

Descry, (dê-scri) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. descrier.*] To discover by the eye, as objects at a distance that can be faintly seen; to explore; to detect;—behold; esp; discern;—*imp. & pp.* descried; *ppr.* descrying.

Desecrate, (des-ê-kra't) *v. t.* [*L. desecrare, from de and sacrare, to declare as sacred, to consecrate, from sacer, sacred.*] To divest of a sacred character or office; to divert from a sacred use; to treat in a sacrilegious manner;—*imp. & pp.* desecrated; *ppr.* desecrating.

Desecration, (des-ê-kra'shun) *n.* Act of desecrating; act of treating sacrilegiously.

Desert, (dê-zert) *v. t.* [*L. de and serere, to join or bind together.*] To part from; to quit; to abandon; to end a connection with;—to leave without permission; to forsake in violation of duty;—*r. i.* To quit a service without permission; to run away;—*imp. & pp.* deserted; *ppr.* deserting.

Desert, (dê-zert) *a.* Wild; waste; solitary; without life or cultivation;—untilled; unproductive; desolate.

Desert, (dê-zert) *n.* A deserted or forsaken tract of land; an unproductive region; a vast sandy plain; a wilderness; a solitude.

Desert, (dê-zert) *n.* [*F. deserte, merit, from deservir, to merit.*] That which is deserved; the reward or punishment to which one is entitled—usually in a good sense;—worth; excellence; due.

Deserted, (dê-zert'ed) *a.* Entirely forsaken; wholly abandoned; left alone.

Deserter, (dê-zert'er) *n.* One who forsakes his duty, his post, or his party or friend; especially a soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission.

Desertion, (dê-zert'shun) *n.* Act of deserting, especially the abandonment of a service, a party, or a post;—state of being deserted or forsaken; spiritual despondency.

Deserve, (dê-zerv) *v. t.* [*L. de and servire, to serve.*] To earn by service; to merit; to be entitled to;—to be worthy of—in a bad sense; to merit by an evil act;—*r. i.* To be worthy of recompense;—*imp. & pp.* deserved; *ppr.* deserving.

Deservedly, (dê-zerv'ed-le) *adv.* According to desert, whether good or evil; justly.

Deservingly, (dê-zerv'ing-le) *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

Dehabille, (des-a-bil') *n.* [*F. déshabiller, to undress.*] An undress; a loose morning dress; a careless toilet.

Desiccant, (dê-sik'ant) *a.* Drying or tending to dry.

Desiccant, (dê-sik'ant) *n.* A medicine or application that dries a sore.

Desiccate, (dê-sik'ât) *v. t.* [*L. de and siccare, to dry.*] To exhaust of moisture; to dry;—*imp. & pp.* desiccated; *ppr.* desiccating.

Desiccation, (des-ik-â'shun) *n.* The act of making dry, or the state of being dried.

Desiccative, (dê-sik'ât-iv) *a.* Drying; tending to dry.

Desiccative, (dê-sik'ât-iv) *n.* An application which tends to dry up morbid or ulcerous secretions.

Desiderate, (dê-sid'er-ât) *v. t.* [*L. desiderare.*] To desire earnestly; to feel the want of; to miss greatly; to long for; to regret;—*imp. & pp.* desiderated; *ppr.* desiderating.

Desiderative, (dê-sid'er-ât-iv) *a.* Expressing or denoting desire.

Desiderative, (dê-sid'er-ât-iv) *n.* An object of desire; a desideratum;—a verb formed from another verb, expressing the desire of doing that which is indicated by the primitive verb.

Desideratum, (dê-sid'er-ât-um) *n.* [*L. desideratus, pp. of desiderare.*] A requirement; that which is desired or is desirable; a want generally felt and acknowledged.

Design, (dê-sin) *v. t.* [*L. de and signare, to mark, from signum, sign.*] To draw the outline or main features of; to sketch a pattern or model;—to mark out and exhibit; to appoint; to designate to a particular end or use;—to form a plan of; to contrive;—to intend or purpose;—*r. i.* To have a purpose; to intend;—*imp. & pp.* designed; *ppr.* designing.

Design, (dê-sin) *n.* [*F. dessein.*] A preliminary sketch or representation; a delineation; a plan;—a preliminary conception; idea intended to be worked out or expressed; aim; intent;—contrivance; adaptation of means to a preconceived end;—object for which one plans—often in a bad sense; scheme; plot;—emblematic or decorative figures, as of a medal, embroidery, &c.

Designable, (dê-sin-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being designed or distinctly marked out;—distinguishable.

Designate, (des'ig-nât) *v. t.* [*L. designare.*] To mark out and make known; to indicate; to call by a distinctive title;—to point out by distinguishing from others; to specify;—to set apart for a particular use, purpose, or duty;—*imp. & pp.* designated; *ppr.* designating.

Designation, (des'ig-nâ'shun) *n.* Act of pointing out; indication; denomination;—selection and appointment for a purpose;—that which designates; distinctive title; appellation;—use or application; signification.

Designedly, (dê-sin'ed-le) *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

Designer, (dê-sin'er) *n.* One who designs, or furnishes designs, as for prints;—a plotter; a schemer—used in a bad sense.

Designing, (dê-sin'ing) *n.* The art of drawing or modelling designs;—art of inventing patterns for textile fabrics, or illustrations to a book.

Designless, (dê-sin-less) *a.* Without design or intention.

Desipient, (dê-sip'e-ent) *a.* [*L. desipiens*, from *de* and *sapere*, to be wise.] Trifling; foolish; playful; sportive.

Desirable, (dê-zir'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of desire or longing; fitted to excite a wish to possess; pleasing; agreeable.

Desirableness, (dê-zir'a-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of being desirable.

Desirably, (dê-zir'a-ble) *adv.* In a desirable manner.

Desire, (dê-zir) *v. t.* [*F. désirer*, *L. desiderare*.] To long for the enjoyment or possession of; to wish for;—to express a wish for; to entreat; to request;—*imp. & pp. desired*; *ppr. desiring*.

Desire, (dê-zir) *n.* Natural eagerness to obtain any object from which pleasure, sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected;—any good which is desired; object of longing;—an expressed wish; a request; petition;—craving; inclination; aspiration.

Desirer, (dê-zir'er) *n.* One who desires, asks, or wishes.

Desirous, (dê-zir'us) *a.* [*F. désireux*.] Full of desire; longing after; wishing for; solicitous; covetous; eager to obtain. [*wish or longing*.]

Desirously, (dê-zir'us-le) *adv.* With desire; with earnest

Desirousness, (dê-zir'us-ness) *n.* State or affection of being desirous.

Desist, (dê-sist) *v. i.* [*L. de* and *sistere*, to stand.] To stand aside; to cease to proceed or act; to forbear; to stop; to discontinue;—*imp. & pp. desisted*; *ppr. desisting*. [*ceasing to act*.]

Desistance, (dê-sist'ans) *n.* Act or state of desisting;

Desk, (desk) *n.* [*Sax. & Icel. disc*, *G. diskos*, a round plate, quoit.] A table with a sloping top for reading or writing;—a portable writing case of wood or leather;—part of a pulpit.

Desmography, (des-mog'ra-fe) *n.* [*G. desmos*, ligament, and *graphein*, to write.] Description of the ligaments of the body.

Desmology, (des-mol'o-je) *n.* [*G. desmos*, ligament, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of physiology which treats of the ligaments and sinews.

Desolate, (des'ô-lât) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *solare*, to lay waste, from *solus*, alone.] To deprive of inhabitants; to make desert;—to lay waste; to ruin; to ravage;—*imp. & pp. desolated*; *ppr. desolating*.

Desolate, (des'ô-lât) *a.* Destitute or deprived of inhabitants;—laid waste; in a ruinous condition;—left alone; without a companion; afflicted;—lonely; waste; solitary.

Desolately, (des'ô-lât-le) *adv.* In a desolate manner.

Desolateness, (des'ô-lât-ness) *n.* State of being lonely and afflicted; friendlessness.

Desolation, (des'ô-lâ'shun) *n.* Act of desolating or laying waste;—state of being desolated, laid waste, or ravaged;—a desolate place or country;—havoc; devastation; ravage; sadness; destitution; melancholy; gloom; gloominess.

Despair, (dê-spâr) *v. i.* [*F. désespérer*, to despair, *L. desperare*.] To be without hope; to give up all hope or expectation; to despond;—*imp. & pp. despaired*; *ppr. despairing*.

Despair, (dê-spâr) *n.* Loss of hope; the giving up of expectation;—that which is despaired of;—desperation; despondency; hopelessness.

Despairingly, (dê-spâr'ing-le) *adv.* In a despairing manner.

Despairingness, (dê-spâr'ing-ness) *n.* Sadness; sorrow; deep darkness of mind; a hopeless state.

Despatch, (dê-spach) *v. t.* [*F. pecher*, *It. spacciare*.]

To send off or away; to send in haste, or on a special errand;—to send out of the way; to kill;—to perform speedily, as business; to execute;—also *Dispatch*;—*imp. & pp. despatched*; *ppr. despatching*.

Despatch, (dê-spach) *n.* Act of sending away; especially of sending off a letter, message, or messenger;—speed; haste; expedition;—speedy performance; diligent execution;—the letter or message sent; government or official letter.

Despatchful, (dê-spach'fûl) *n.* Bent on haste; indicating haste;—*Despatchful*.

Desperate, (des-per'at) *n.* [*Sp. pp. of desperare*.] A desperate fellow; a person urged by furious passions, regardless alike of law and personal safety.

Desperate, (des-per'at) *a.* Beyond hope; despaired of; past cure;—proceeding from despair; desponding; without regard to danger or safety;—violent; headlong; precipitate; furious; frantic.

Desperately, (des-per'ât-le) *adv.* In a desperate manner. [*desperate*.]

Desperateness, (des-per'ât-ness) *n.* The state of being

Desperation, (des-per'ât-shun) *n.* Act of despairing; a giving up of hope;—state of despair or hopelessness; abandonment of hope.

Despicable, (des-pik'a-bl) *a.* [*L. despicari*, to despise.] Fit or deserving to be despised;—contemptible; mean; paltry; sordid; base; degrading.

Despicably, (des-pik'a-ble) *adv.* In a despicable or mean manner. [*unworthy*.]

Despicable, (dê-spir'a-bl) *a.* Contemptible; low; mean;

Despise, (dê-spiz) *v. t.* [*F. despit*, *L. despicer*, to despise.] To look down upon with contempt; to have a low opinion of;—contemn; scorn; disdain; undervalue;—*imp. & pp. despised*; *ppr. despising*.

Despiser, (dê-spiz'er) *n.* One who despises; a contemner; a scorner.

Despite, (dê-spit) *n.* [*F. despite*, from *L. despectus*, contempt, from *despicere*.] Extreme malice; malignity; angry hatred;—an act prompted by malice or hatred; act of defiance.

Despite, (dê-spit) *prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding.

Despiteful, (dê-spit'fûl) *a.* Full of despite; malicious; malignant. [*manner*.]

Despitefully, (dê-spit'fûl-le) *adv.* In a spiteful

Despitefulness, (dê-spit'fûl-ness) *n.* The state of being spiteful.

Despoil, (dê-spoi'l) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *spoliare*, to lay waste.] To take from by force; to deprive; to strip or divest, as of clothing or arms;—*imp. & pp. despoiled*; *ppr. despoiling*.

Despoliation, (dê-spoi-lâ'shun) *n.* The act of despoiling or the state of being despoiled.

Despond, (dê-spond) *v. i.* [*L. de* and *spondere*, to promise solemnly.] To sink under or fail by loss of hope; to be cast down by failure; to lose hope; to become depressed or dispirited; to give over or give up, as effort; to fall in spirit or resolution;—*imp. & pp. desponded*; *ppr. desponding*.

Despondency, (dê-spond'en-se) *n.* State of desponding; abandonment of hope; permanent depression or dejection; inactivity arising from discouragement or want of hope.

Despondent, (dê-spond'ent) *a.* [*L. despondens*.] Sinking in spirit or losing courage; depressed; yielding to discouragement. [*manner*.]

Despondingly, (dê-spond'ing-le) *adv.* In a desponding

Despot, (dê-spot) *n.* [*G. despôtês*, master, lord.] One who possesses absolute power over another; especially, a sovereign invested with absolute power;—an autocrat; one who rules according to his own pleasure, without regard to the constitution, laws, or opinions of the country; a tyrant; an oppressor.

Despotic, (des-pot'ik) *a.* Having the character of, or pertaining to, a despot; absolute in power; tyrannical; arbitrary. [*manner*.]

Despotically, (des-pot'ik-a-le) *adv.* In a despotic

Despotism, (des'pot-izm) *n.* Absolute power;—the power, spirit, or principles of a despot; tyranny;—arbitrary government; autocracy.

Despumate, (des'pū-māt) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *spumare*, to foam.] To throw off impurities; to form scum;—*imp. & pp. despumated; ppr. despumating.*

Despumation, (des'pū-mā'shun) *n.* Separation of the scum on the surface of liquor; clarification.

Desquamation, (des-kwā-mā'shun) *n.* [*L. desquamare*, to scale off.] Separation of the cuticle in flakes or scales; exfoliation.

Dessert, (des-zert) *n.* [*F. dessert*, from *desservir*, to serve the table.] A service of pastry, fruits, or sweetmeats; the last course.

Destinate, (des'tin-āt) *v. t.* To design; to fix the end or purpose of.

Destination, (des'tin-ā'shun) *n.* Act of destining or appointing;—that to which any thing is destined or appointed; predetermined end, object, or use;—place or point aimed at; end of a journey.

Destine, (des'tin) *v. t.* [*L. destinare*, allied to *G. idēmi*, to make fast or firm, to stand.] To determine the future condition or application of; to set apart by design or intention;—to fix, as by an authoritative decree; to establish irrevocably;—appoint; decree; ordain;—*imp. & pp. destined; ppr. destinating.*

Destinist, (des'tin-ist) *n.* A believer in destiny; a fatalist.

Destiny, (des'tin-e) *n.* State or condition appointed; foreordained position or lot; fate; doom;—the power conceived of as determining the future; divine decree; invincible necessity; mysterious fatality.

Destitute, (des'te-tūt) *a.* [*L. destitutus*, from *de* and *statuere*, to set.] In want; devoid; deficient; lacking;—not possessing the necessities of life; needy; poor; indigent.

Destitution, (des'te-tū'shun) *n.* State or condition of being needy, or without resources; deprivation; deficiency; lack; poverty.

Destroy, (dē-stroy) *v. t.* [*L. destruere*, from *de* and *struere*, to build.] To pull down; to break up the structure and organic existence of;—to bring to naught; to put an end to;—to kill; to extirpate; to lay waste; to desolate;—to eat and devour;—to mar or spoil the beauty or form of;—in chemistry, to resolve a body into its primitive elements;—*imp. & pp. destroyed; ppr. destroying.* [destroyed.]

Destroyable, (dē-stroy-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being destroyed.

Destroyer, (dē-stroy-er) *n.* One who destroys or ruins.

Destroyability, (dē-struk-te-bil-e-ty) *n.* The quality of being capable of destruction.

Destroyable, (dē-struk-te-bil) *a.* Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Destruction, (dē-struk'shun) *n.* Act of destroying or demolishing; ruin by any means;—state of being destroyed, demolished, ruined, slain, or devastated;—destroying agency; cause of ruin or devastation; final ruin of the wicked.

Destructionist, (dē-struk'shun-ist) *n.* One who delights in destroying; a destructive;—one who believes in the final destruction of the wicked.

Destructive, (dē-strukt'iv) *a.* [*L. destructivus*.] Causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, devastation, or death;—taking pleasure in destruction;—mortal; deadly; poisonous; fatal; ruinous; mischievous.

Destructive, (dē-strukt'iv) *n.* One who destroys;—an opprobrious epithet applied to political reformers.

Destructively, (dē-strukt'iv-le) *adv.* In a destructive manner or degree; ruinously; mischievously.

Destructiveness, (dē-strukt'iv-nes) *n.* The quality of destroying;—the phenomenal faculty which impels to the commission of acts of destruction.

Desudation, (des-tū-dā'shun) *n.* [*L. de* and *sudare*, to sweat.] A profuse or morbid perspiration, followed by an eruption of pustules, called heat pimples.

Desuetude, (des'wē-tūd) *n.* [*L. desuetudo*, from *desuere*, to become unaccustomed.] Cessation of practice; custom, or fashion; disuse.

Desulphurate, (dē-sul'fū-rāt) *v. t.* [*De* and *sulphur*.] To deprive of sulphur;—*imp. & pp. desulphurated; ppr. desulphurating.*

Desulphuration, (dē-sul'fū-rā'shun) *n.* The operation of depriving of sulphur.

Desultorily, (des'ul-tor-e-le) *adv.* In a desultory manner.

Desultoriness, (des'ul-tor-e-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being desultory; absence of order and method.

Desultory, (des'ul-tor-e) *a.* [*L. desultorius*, from *de* and *salire*, to leap.] Leaping from one thing or subject to another; without order or connection; without logical sequence; disconnected;—immethodical; cursory.

Detach, (dē-tach) *v. t.* [*F. détacher*, *L. dis*, and the root of *Eng. tack*, to fasten.] To part; to disunite;—to separate for a special object or use;—to select men from their companies or regiments, or ships from a fleet, for special service;—*imp. & pp. detached; ppr. detaching.*

Detachment, (dē-tach'ment) *n.* Act of detaching or separating;—state of being detached;—that which is detached; especially, a body of troops or part of a fleet detailed for special service.

Detail, (dē-tāl) *v. t.* [*F. détailler*, to cut up in pieces, from *de* and *tailler*, to cut, *L. talea*, a cutting.] To relate minutely; to particularize;—to appoint for a particular service, usually naval or military;—*imp. & pp. detailed; ppr. detailing.*

Detail, (dē-tāl) *n.* A minute portion; item; a particular—used chiefly in the plural;—a narrative which relates minute points;—the selection for a particular service of a person or company; hence, the person or company so selected.

Detailed, (dē-tāld) *a.* Related in particulars; minutely gone over in all its bearings.

Detain, (dē-tān) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *tenere*, to hold.] To keep back or from; to keep what belongs to another; to withhold; to arrest;—to restrain from proceeding;—to hold in custody;—*imp. & pp. detained; ppr. detaining.*

Detainer, (dē-tān-er) *n.* One who detains;—detention of what is another's;—a writ to continue to keep a person in custody.

Detainment, (dē-tān'ment) *n.* The act of detaining.

Detect, (dē-tek't) *v. t.* [*L. detegere*, from *de* and *tegere*, to cover.] To uncover; to find out; to bring to light; to discover; to expose;—*imp. & pp. detected; ppr. detecting.*

Detectable, (dē-tek't-a-bl) *a.* That may be detected.

Detector, (dē-tek't-er) *n.* One who detects or brings to light.

Detection, (dē-tek'shun) *n.* Act of detecting; the discovery of what was concealed or hidden; discovery of a fault, fraud, or crime.

Detective, (dē-tek'tiv) *a.* Fitted, skilled, or employed in detecting.

Detent, (dē-ten't) *n.* [*F. détente*, from *L. detinere*.] That which locks or unlocks a movement, as the wheelwork in the striking part of a clock.

Detention, (dē-ten'shun) *n.* Act of keeping back; a withholding;—state of being detained; confinement; restraint; delay.

Deter, (dē-ter) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *terere*, to frighten, terrify.] To frighten from; to discourage by fear;—to stop or prevent by considerations of danger, difficulty, &c.;—to deter from action by prohibition or threat;—*imp. & pp. deterred; ppr. deterring.*

Deterge, (dē-terj) *v. t.* [*L. de* and *terpere*, to rub or wipe off.] To cleanse; to purge away;—*imp. & pp. deterged; ppr. deterging.* [ing.]

Detergent, (dē-terj'ent) *a.* Cleansing; purging; purifying.

Detergent, (dē-terj'ent) *n.* A medicine that cleanses the vessels or the skin from offensive matter.

Deteriorate, (dê-tê-re-ô-rât) v. t. [*L. deteriorare*, from *deterior*, worse.] To make worse; to impair; to reduce by mixing, as inferior ingredients or breed:—v. i. To grow worse; to be impaired in quality; to degenerate:—*imp. & pp. deteriorated*; *ppr. deteriorating*.

Deterioration, (dê-tê-re-ô-râ'shun) n. State of growing or of having grown worse. [which *deters*]

Determent, (dê-têr'ment) n. Act of deterring:—that

Determinable, (dê-têr'm-in-â-bl) a. Capable of being determined or ended:—capable of being decided with certainty.

Determinate, (dê-têr'm-in-ât) a. [*L. determinatus*.] Having defined limits; fixed; established;—conclusive; decisive; positive.

Determinately, (dê-têr'm-in-ât-le) adv. In a determinate manner; definitely; distinctly; with fixed resolve.

Determination, (dê-têr'm-in-â'shun) n. Act of deciding or state of being decided;—act of bringing to an end; termination;—judicial decision;—fixed purpose; resolution; firmness of mind;—direction or tendency; flow of blood to the brain, &c.

Determinative, (dê-têr'm-in-ât-iv) a. Having power to determine; limiting; shaping; directing; conclusive.

Determine, (dê-têr'm) v. t. [*L. de* and *terminare*, to limit, from *terminus*, limit.] To fix the boundaries of;—to set bounds to; to bring to an end;—to fix the form or character of; to bring about, as a cause; to effect;—to fix the course of; to impel and direct;—to assign to its true place in a system;—to settle by authoritative or judicial sentence;—to resolve on; to cause to come to a conclusion or resolve;—to ascertain the quantity or amount of;—v. i. To come to a decision; to resolve:—*imp. & pp. determined*; *ppr. determining*. [manner]

Determinedly, (dê-têr'm-ind-le) adv. In a determined

Deterrent, (dê-têr'ent) n. [*L. deterere*.] That which deters or prevents. [sore]

Deterision, (dê-têr'ishun) n. The act of cleansing, as a

Deterisive, (dê-têr'iv) a. Having power to free from offending matter; cleansing. [ulcers]

Deterisive, (dê-têr'iv) a. A medicine to cleanse sores or

Detest, (dê-test) v. t. [*L. detestari*, to execrate, from *de* and *testari*, to testify.] To hate or dislike extremely; to abhor;—abominate; loathe:—*imp. & pp. detested*; *ppr. detesting*.

Detestable, (dê-test-â-bl) a. Worthy of being detested; deserving abhorrence; extremely hateful;—odious; execrable; abhorred. [nably]

Detestably, (dê-test-â-bl) adv. Very hatefully; abomi-

Detestation, (dê-test-â'shun) n. Act of detesting; extreme hatred or dislike; abhorrence; loathing.

Dethrone, (dê-thrôn) v. t. [*F. détrôner*, *L. thronus*, a throne.] To remove or drive from a throne; to depose;—to divest of royal authority and dignity:—*imp. & pp. dethroned*; *ppr. dethroning*.

Dethroned, (dê-thrôn'd) a. Deposed or removed from a throne.

Dethronement, (dê-thrôn'ment) n. Removal from a throne; deposition.

Detinue, (dê-tin-û) n. [*F.*] A form of action for the recovery of goods and chattels.

Detonate, (dê-tô-nât) v. i. [*L. detonare*, from *de* and *tonare*, to thunder.] To explode with a sudden report like thunder:—v. t. To cause to explode:—*imp. & pp. detonated*; *ppr. detonating*.

Detonation, (dê-tô-nâ'shun) n. An explosion made by the inflammation of certain combustible bodies, as gunpowder, &c.

Detonize, (dê-tô-niz) v. t. To cause to explode; to burn with an explosion; to calcine with detonation:—v. i. To explode; to burn with a loud report:—*imp. & pp. detonized*; *ppr. detonizing*.

Detort, (dê-tôrt) v. t. [*L. de* and *torquere*, to turn

about, twist.] To turn from the original or plain meaning; to pervert; to wrest:—*imp. & pp. detorted*; *ppr. detorting*.

Detortion, (dê-tôrt'shun) n. The act of detorting, or the state of being detorted.

Detour, (dê-tôôr) n. [*F.* from *dê*, equivalent to *L. dis*, and *tour*.] A turning; a circuitous route.

Detract, (dê-trâkt) v. t. [*L. de* and *trahere*, to draw.] To take away; to derogate;—to remove apart; to subtract;—to take credit or reputation from;—disparage; depreciate; defame; traduce:—*imp. & pp. detracted*; *ppr. detracting*.

Detraction, (dê-trâkt'shun) n. Act of taking away from reputation or worth; act of depreciating from envy or malice;—disparagement; derogation; slander.

Detractor, (dê-trâkt'ôr) n. One who attempts to lessen the character or good name of another;—calumniator; defamer; depreciator.

Detractory, (dê-trâkt'ôr-s) a. Defamatory; derogatory.

Detriment, (dê-trêr'ment) n. [*L. detrimentum*, from *deterere*, to rub or wear away.] That which injures or causes damage; diminution; loss;—hurt; mischief; harm.

Detrimental, (dê-trêr'men'tal) a. Causing loss or damage; hurtful or prejudicial to the character;—injurious; mischievous.

Detrition, (dê-trî'ah'un) n. [*L. deterere*, to rub or wear away.] A wearing off or away from solid bodies by attrition.

Detritus, (dê-trî'tus) n. Disintegrated parts or particles of rocks; substances worn off or detached by volcanic, diluvial, or elemental agency, and carried down by flood or river.

Detrude, (dê-trôôd) v. t. [*L. de* and *trudere*, to thrust.] To thrust down; to push down with force into a lower place:—*imp. & pp. detruded*; *ppr. detruding*.

Detruncate, (dê-trungk'ât) v. t. [*L. de* and *truncare*, to maim by cutting off.] To shorten by cutting; to cut off; to lop:—*imp. & pp. detruncated*; *ppr. detruncating*.

Detruncation, (dê-trungk-â'shun) n. Act of cutting off;—loss of a limb;—abridgment of a book.

Detrusion, (dê-trôô'shun) n. [*L. detrusio*.] Act of thrusting or driving down.

Deuce, (dûs) n. [*F. deux*, two, *L. duo*.] Two; a card or a die with two spots.

Deuce, (dûs) n. [Armor. *dux*, *teûs*, phantom.] An evil spirit; a demon. [the second time.]

Deuterogamist, (dû-têr-og-a-mist) n. One who marries

Deuterogamy, (dû-têr-og-a-me) n. [*G. deuterios*, the second, and *gamos*, marriage.] A second marriage, after the death of the first husband or wife.

Deuteronomy, (dû-têr-on-ô-me) n. [*G. deuterios*, the second, and *nomos*, law.] The fifth book of the Pentateuch, containing the second giving of the law by Moses.

Deuteropathy, (dû-têr-op-a-the) n. [*G. deuterios*, the second, and *pathein*, to suffer.] A sympathetic affection of one part of the body with another.

Depravation, (dê-vap-ôr-â'shun) n. [*De* and *vapor*, it, vapour.] The changing of vapour into water, as in the generation of rain.

Devastate, (dev-âs-tât) v. t. [*L. de* and *vastare*, to lay waste, from *vastus*, waste.] To lay waste; to desolate;—ravage; destroy; plunder; pillage:—*imp. & pp. devastated*; *ppr. devastating*.

Devastation, (dev-âs-tâ'shun) n. Act of devastating, or state of being devastated;—waste of the goods of the deceased by an executor or administrator;—desolation; ravage; havoc; destruction; overthrow.

Develop, (dê-vel'up) v. t. [*F. develop*, *It. svilupp*, from *villuppo*, a packet, from *L. relare*, to conceal.] To free from a cover or envelope; to disclose or make known; to unfold gradually; to lay open to view by degrees;—v. i. To go through a process of successive

changes from a less perfect to a more perfect or finished state;—to become visible gradually;—to expand to view:—*imp. & pp. developed; ppr. developing.*

Development, (dè-vel'up-ment) *n.* Act of developing or disclosing; process by which any thing secret or unknown is unfolded or revealed;—unravelling of a plot;—the growth or organic change in animal or vegetable bodies from an embryo to a perfect state;—full disclosure or exhibition;—act or process of changing or expanding an expression into another of equivalent value or meaning;—the equivalent expression into which another has been developed.

Devest, (dè-vest) *v. t.* [L. *devestire*, to undress, from *vestis*, garment.] To alienate, as title or right; to deprive of clothing or arms; to strip; to take away;—*v. t.* To be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate:—*imp. & pp. divested; ppr. divesting.*

Devestity, (dè-veste'té) *n.* [L. *devestitas*, from *de*, down, and *vestere*, to carry.] A sloping; incurvation downward.

Deviate, (dè-ve-it) *v. i.* [L. *de* and *viare*, to go, travel, from *via*, way.] To go out of the common way; to turn aside from the right course or direction; to diverge; to stray from the path of duty;—*swerve*; wander; digress; deflect:—*imp. & pp. deviated; ppr. deviating.*

Deviation, (dè-ve-ā'shun) *n.* Going or turning from the way; aberration;—turning from the right course; wandering from the path of duty; obliquity of conduct; want of conformity to the laws of God;—variation from the ordinary form, or from common analogy.

Devise, (dè-vis) *n.* [L. *dividere*, to separate, distinguish.] That which is devised, or formed by design; a contrivance; an expedient; an invention; a stratagem:—an emblem or ensign formerly borne on shields or embroidered upon banners as a cognizance; a motto;—power of devising; invention; genius.

Devil, (dev'il) *n.* [A.-S. *diabol*, G. *teufel*, G. *diabolos*, from *diaballein*, to accuse.] An evil spirit; a fallen angel; Satan, the tempter and accuser of men; the father of lies; the spirit or principle of evil;—any evil spirit; a demon; an idol or false god;—a wicked person; a passionate temper or disposition;—a piece of flesh highly spiced and broiled;—a revolving cylinder armed with spikes or knives, for tearing, cutting, or opening cotton, wool, rags, &c.

Devillish, (dev'il-ish) *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, the devil;—infernal; satanic; fiendish; wicked; diabolical.

Devillishly, (dev'il-ish-ly) *adv.* In a devillish manner.

Devilous, (dè-ve-us) *a.* [L. *de* and *via*, way.] Out of a straight line; varying from directness;—going out of the right or common course of conduct; erring; going aside from rectitude or the divine precepts.

Devilously, (dè-ve-us-ly) *adv.* In a devilous manner.

Devilousness, (dè-ve-us-ness) *n.* Departure from a straight course; tendency to wander from the path of duty.

Devisable, (dè-vis-ā-ble) *a.* Capable of being invented or contrived;—capable of being bequeathed or left by will.

Devise, (dè-viz) *v. t.* To invent or contrive; to form in the mind by new combinations of ideas, new applications of principles, or new arrangement of parts; to strike out by thought;—to plan or scheme;—project;—to give by will—used of real estate:—*v. i.* To form a scheme; to lay a plan; to contrive:—*imp. & pp. devised; ppr. devising.*

Devise, (dè-viz) *n.* Act of giving or disposing of real estate by a will;—a will or testament, properly of real estate;—property devised or given by will.

Devises, (dev-e-iz) *n.* One to whom a devise is made or real estate bequeathed.

Deviser, (dè-viz-er) *n.* One who devises; an inventor.

Devisor, (dè-viz-er) *n.* One who devises or gives real estate by will; a testator.

Devoid, (dè-void) *a.* Void; empty; vacant;—destitute; not in possession.

Devoir, (dè-vaw') *n.* [F. from L. *debere*, to owe.] Duty; service owed; hence, act of civility; due respect; compliment.

Devolution, (dè-vō-lū'shun) *n.* [L. *derolutio*.] Act of rolling down;—removal from one person to another; a passing or falling upon a successor; transference as of office or right.

Devolve, (dè-volv') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *volvere*, to roll.] To roll onward or downward; to overthrow;—to transfer from one person to another; to deliver over; to hand down to a successor:—*v. t.* To pass by transmission or succession; to be handed over or down; to come upon as a duty, privilege, &c.:—*imp. & pp. devolved; ppr. devolving.*

Devolve, (dè-volv-ment) *n.* The act of devolving.

Devote, (dè-vōt') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *vovere*, to vow, to promise solemnly.] To give or assign by vow; to set apart by solemn act; to dedicate;—to give as time or attention to a subject; to attach, as to a cause or party;—in a bad sense, to consign, as to the flames; to doom, as to destruction;—to give over to the spirit of evil; to exorcise:—*imp. & pp. devoted; ppr. devoting.*

Devotedness, (dè-vōt-ed-ness) *n.* Attachment to a cause, principle, or party;—quality of being addicted.

Devotee, (dev-ō-tē) *n.* [F. *devot*.] One devoted, especially to some form of religious faith or duty;—an earnest worshipper; a sincere follower;—in a bad sense, a superstitious or bigoted follower.

Devotion, (dè-vō'shun) *n.* State of being set apart or dedicated; especially to the worship or service of God;—yielding of the heart to God; solemn and reverent spirit; piety; prayer; performance of religious duties; ardent zeal for the truth;—ardent attachment to any cause or principle; voluntary addiction to and effort for;—ardour; earnestness.

Devotional, (dè-vō'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to, used in, or suited to acts of religious worship or service.

Devotionalist, (dè-vō'shun-al-ist) *n.* One given to devotion, or formally devout.

Devotionally, (dè-vō'shun-al-ly) *adv.* In a devotional manner.

Devour, (dè-vour') *v. t.* [L. *de* and *vorare*, to swallow up.] To eat up with greediness; to consume ravenously;—to enjoy with avidity;—to destroy with rapidity, as fire; to consume; to annihilate; to ruin;—to destroy; ravage:—*imp. & pp. devoured; ppr. devouring.*

Devourer, (dè-vour-er) *n.* One who, or that which, preys upon or consumes.

Devout, (dè-vout') *a.* [L. *devotus*, *pp. of devovere*.] Solemn and earnest in religious feelings and exercises; pious; reverent;—expressing devotion or piety;—warmly devoted; hearty;—religious; prayerful; earnest; solemn; sincere.

Devoutly, (dè-vout-ly) *adv.* In a devout manner;—with devout emotions;—sincerely; solemnly; earnestly.

Devoutness, (dè-vout-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being devout.

Dew, (dū) *n.* [A.-S. *deaw*.] Aqueous vapour condensed on the surface of bodies colder than the lower strata of the atmosphere.

Dew, (dū) *v. t.* To wet with dew; to bedew:—*imp. & pp. dewed; ppr. dewing.*

Dew-be-spangled, (dū-bē-spang-gid) *a.* Spangled with Dew-claws, (dū'klawz) *n.* A bone or little nail behind a deer's foot; the uppermost claw in a dog's foot.

Dew-drop, (dū-drop) *n.* A drop of dew.

Dewiness, (dū-ness) *n.* State of being dewy.

Dewlap, (dū-lap) *n.* [From *dew* and *lap*, to lick.] The flesh hanging from the throats of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.

Dew-point, (dū-point) *n.* The temperature or point of the thermometer at which dew begins to form.

Dew-stone, (dū'stōn) *n.* A species of limestone which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface.

Dew-worm, (dū'wōrm) *n.* A worm of the genus *Lumbricus*; earthworm.

Dewy, (dū'e) *a.* Covered with dew;—pertaining to dew;—resembling dew-drops; falling gently, like the dew.

Dexter, (dēk'stēr) *a.* [L. from *G. dexterōs*.] Pertaining to, or situated on the right hand; right, as opposed to *left*;—the right side of a shield in a coat-of-arms.

Dexterity, (dēks-tēr'e-to) *n.* [L. *dexteritas*, from *dexter*.] Readiness and grace in physical activity;—activity and expertness of the mind; quickness and skill in managing any complicated or difficult affair; stoutness; expertness; ability; address; tact; cleverness; facility; aptness; aptitude; faculty.

Dextrous, (dēk'stēr-us) *a.* [L. *dexter*.] Ready and expert in the use of the body and limbs;—skilful in contrivance; quick at inventing expedients;—done with dexterity;—adroit; clever; handy;—Dextrous.

Dexterously, (dēk'stēr-us-le) *adv.* In a dextrous manner.

Dexterousness, (dēk'stēr-us-ness) *n.* Dexterity; adroit.

Dextrous, (dēk'stēr-us) *a.* [L. *dexter*, right, and *vertere*, to turn.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line or a climbing plant.

Dy, (dā) *n.* [Turk. *ddi*.] The title given to the former governors of Algiers.

Dy, (dī) [L. from *G. dia*, or *dicha*.] A prefix to many words, signifying difference, diversity, negation, twofold or manifold state.

Dia, (dī'a) [G.] A prefix to words taken from the Greek, signifying thoroughness, intensity, division, or diversity.

Diabetes, (di-a-bē'tēs) *n. sing. & pl.* [G. *diabētēs*, from *diabainein*, to pass through.] A disease of two varieties, one of which is simply an excessive discharge of urine, in the other the urine contains abundance of saccharine matter.

Diabetic, (di-a-bēt'ik) *a.* Pertaining to diabetes; affected with diabetes.

Diabery, (di-ab'ler-e) *n.* [F. *Diablerie*, from *diabla*.] Sorcery; diabolical deed; mischief.

Diabolical, (di-a-bol'ik) *a.* [G. *diabolikos*, from *diabolos*, devil.] Pertaining to the devil; resembling or appropriate to the devil;—devilish; infernal; impious; atrocious; nefarious. [manner.]

Diabolically, (di-a-bol'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a diabolical manner.

Diabolism, (di-ab'ol-izm) *n.* The actions of the devil; possession by a demon or evil spirit.

Diametric, (di-a-kaw'stik) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *metron*, to measure.] That which is caustic by refraction, as the sun's rays concentrated by a convex lens;—a curve formed by the consecutive intersections of rays of light refracted through a lens.

Diametrical, (di-ak'e-lum) *n.* [G. *dia* and *chaulos*.] A plaster originally made of several vegetable juices, now made of an oxide of lead and oil.

Diametrical, (di-ak'on-al) *a.* [L. *diametralis*.] Pertaining to a diameter.

Diametrical, (di-ak'on-āt) *n.* [L. *diametralis*.] The office of a deacon; deaconship.

Diametrical, (di-a-kous'tiks) *n. sing.* [G. *dia*, through, and *akousin*, to hear.] That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of sound reflected by passing through different media.

Diametrical, (di-a-krit'ik) *a.* [G. *dia*, through, and *kritinai*, to separate.] Separating; indicating something to be distinguished; distinctive.

Diamond, (dī'a-dēm) *n.* [G. *diadema*, *dia*, through, and *dēm*, to bind.] An ornamental fillet worn as a badge of royalty; hence, a crown;—royalty; sovereignty; dignity;—an arch rising from the rim of a crown, and uniting with others over its centre.

Diamond, (dī-ō-sis) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *aisin*,

to take.] The separation of one syllable into two;—a mark [...] placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to denote that they are to be pronounced as distinct letters, as *aisin* (ā-sē-a-l).

Diagnosis, (di-ag-nō'sis) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *gignōskein*, to know.] Discriminating knowledge;—the art of distinguishing one disease from another;—scientific determination of any kind.

Diagnostic, (di-ag-nō'stik) *a.* Pertaining to, or furnishing, a diagnosis; indicating the nature of a disease.

Diagnostic, (di-ag-nō'stik) *n.* The mark or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others;—*pl.* The study of symptoms in disease.

Diagonal, (di-ag'on-al) *n.* A right line drawn from one angle to another not adjacent, of a figure of four or more sides.

Diagonal, (di-ag'on-al) *a.* [G. *diagonalis*, from *angle* to *angle*, from *dia*, through, and *gonia*, corner, angle.]

Joining two not adjacent angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure, and dividing it into two parts; hence, crossing at an angle with one of the sides.

Diagonally, (di-ag'on-al-le) *adv.* In a diagonal direction.

Diagram, (dī'a-gram) *n.* [G. *diagramma*, from *diagraphēin*, to mark out by lines.] A figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement, or facilitate a demonstration.

Diagraph, (dī'a-graf) *n.* [G. *diagraphēin*.] An instrument used in perspective drawing.

Dial, (dī'al) *n.* [L. *dialis*, daily, from *dies*, day.] An instrument for showing the time of day from the shadow of a stile on a graduated surface;—the graduated face of a timepiece on which the time of day is shown by pointers or hands.

Dialect, (dī'a-lect) *n.* [G. *dialekto*, from *dia*, through, and *legō*, to speak.] Means or mode of expressing thought; language; tongue;—variety or subdivision of a language;—local form; provincialism; patois.

Dialectic, (di-a-lek'tik) *a.* Pertaining to a dialect or form of a language;—pertaining to dialectics; logical.

Dialectician, (di-a-lek'te'she-an) *n.* One versed in dialectics; a logician; a reasoner.

Dialectics, (di-a-lek'tiks) *n. sing.* [G. *dialektike*, so. *technē*, reasoning art.] Science of reasoning; that which teaches the forms and rules of argument; application of logical principles to the processes of thought, and the statement or discussion of a question.

Dialist, (dī'al-ist) *n.* A constructor of dials.

Diallage, (dī'al-āj) *n.* [G. *diallage*, change.] A dark-green or bronze-coloured laminate mineral, considered as a variety of hornblende or augite.

Dialling, (dī'al-ing) *n.* The science which unfolds the principles of measuring time by dials; the art of constructing dials.

Dialogist, (dī'al'ō-jist) *n.* A speaker in a dialogue;—a writer of dialogues.

Dialogistic, (dī'al-ō-jist'ik) *a.* Relating to, or having the form of, a dialogue.

Dialogues, (dī'al-log) *n.* [G. *dialogos*, from *dialegethai*, to converse.] A conversation between two or more; a formal conversation in theatrical performances, or in scholastic exercises;—a written conversation;—a composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing on some topic.

Dial-plate, (dī'al-plāt) *n.* The graduated plate of a dial or of a clock or watch.

Dialysis, (di-al'e-sis) *n.* [G. *dialusis*, from *dialuein*, to part asunder, to dissolve.] A diuresis;—debility;—a solution of continuity;—two marks over one of two vowels to separate a diphthong.

Diamagnetic, (di-a-mag-net'ik) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *magnetēs*, magnet.] Any substance, which is a field of magnetic force is differently affected from ordinary magnetic bodies; especially

which, when freely suspended, takes a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

Diamagnetism, (di-a-mag'net-izm) *n.* The science which treats of diamagnetic phenomena, and of the properties of diamagnetic bodies.

Diameter, (di-am'et-er) *n.* [*G. dia*, through, and *metron*, measure.] A right line through the centre of a figure or body, as a circle, sphere, cube, &c., and terminated by the opposite boundaries;—length of a straight line through the centre of an object from side to side; width; thickness.

Diameter.

Diameter.

Diametrical or **Diametral**, (di-a-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a diameter;—in the line or direction of a diameter; direct; straight across.

Diametrically, (di-a-met'rik-al-ly) *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly.

Diamond, (di-a-mond) *n.* [*G. adamant*.] A mineral and gem remarkable for its hardness, as it scratches all other minerals; crystallized carbon;—a geometrical figure otherwise called a rhombus or (brilliant) lozenge;—one of a suit of playing cards, stamped with the figure of a diamond;—the smallest kind of type.



Diamond.

Diamond.

(Diamond type.)

Diamond-edition, (di-a-mond-e-dish'un) *n.* An edition of a book in very small type; miniature edition.

Diamond-mine, (di-a-mond-min) *n.* A mine from which diamonds are dug.

Diana, (di-an'a) *n.* [*L.*] In mythology, the goddess of hunting, of the moon, and of chastity.

Diapason, (di-a-pā'zon) *n.* [*G.*] The octave or interval which includes all the tones;—concord, as of notes an octave apart; harmony;—the entire compass of tones;—one of the stops in the organ, so called because it extends through the whole scale of the instrument.

Diaper, (di-a-per) *n.* [*F. diapre*, dispersed.] Figured linen cloth much used for towels, napkins, &c.;—a towel or napkin;—panelling filled up with arabesque gilding and painting, or with carving or other wrought work in low relief.

Diaper, (di-a-per) *v. t.* To variegate or diversify with figures, as cloth;—to flower or cover with flowers;—*v. i.* To draw flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

Diapering, (di-a-per-ing) *n.* In heraldry, covering the field of the shield with little squares, and filling them with figures or scrolls.

Diaphaneity, (di-a-fa-nē'e-ty) *n.* Quality of being diaphanous, (di-a-fan'us) *a.* [*G. dia*, through, and *phainein*, to show, to shine.] Having power to transmit rays of light, as glass; pellucid; transparent; clear.

Diaphonies, (di-a-fon'iks) *n. sing.* [*G. dia*, through, and *phōnē*, a sound, tone.] The doctrine of refracted sound; diacoustics.

Diaphoresis, (di-a-fō-rē'sis) *n.* [*G. diaphorēin*, to carry through.] Augmentation of the insensible perspiration, or an elimination of the humours of the body through the pores of the skin.

Diaphoretic, (di-a-fō-ret'ik) *n.* A medicine which promotes insensible perspiration; sudorific.

Diaphoretical, (di-a-fō-ret'ik-al) *a.* Having the power to increase the insensible perspiration.

Diaphragm, (di-a-fram) *n.* [*G. diaphragma*, from *diaphragmānai*, to fence by.] A dividing membrane or thin partition;—the muscle separating the chest or thorax from the abdomen; the midriff.

Diariat, (di-a-riat) *n.* One who keeps a diary.

Diarrhoea, (di-a-rē'a) *n.* [*G. dia*, through, and *rein*, to flow.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the intestines.

Diary, (di-a-re) *n.* [*L. diarium*, from *dies*, day.] A register of daily occurrences; a journal; a blank-book dated for the record of daily memoranda.

Diaspore, (di-a-spōr) *n.* [*G. diaspērein*, to disperse.] A mineral occurring in lamellar concretions which decrepitate and is dispersed before the blow-pipe. It consists of alumina and water.

Diastase, (di-as-tās) *n.* [*G. dia*, through, and *stēnai*, to stand.] A substance containing nitrogen, generated during the germination of grain for the brewery, and tending to accelerate the formation of sugar during fermentation.

Diastole, (di-as-tō-lē) *n.* [*G. dia*, through, and *stēlein*, to set, place.] A dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries—opposed to *systole*;—a figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

Diatheia, (di-athē'e-ia) *n.* [*G. diatithēnai*, to place separately, to arrange.] Bodily condition which predisposes to a particular disease; habit of body.

Diatonic, (di-a-ton'ik) *a.* [*G. dia*, through, and *teinēin*, to stretch.] Pertaining to the natural musical scale of eight tones, the eighth of which is the octave of the first.

Diatribē, (di-a-trib) *n.* [*G. from dia*, through, and *tribein*, to rub.] A continued discourse or disputation;—an invective harangue; a strain of reviling or reproach.

Dibble, (dib'l) *n.* A pointed hand instrument used to make holes for planting seeds, &c.

Dibble, (dib'l) *v. t.* To plant with a dibble; to make holes in with a dibble for planting seeds, &c.;—*v. i.* [*A dim. of dib*, for *dip*, to thrust in.] To dip, as in angling; to make holes;—*imp. & pp.* dabbled; *ppr.* dabbling.

Dice, (dis) *n. pl. of die*. A game.

Dice, (dis) *v. t.* To play with dice.

Dice-box, (dis'box) *n.* A box from which dice are thrown in gaming.

Dicer, (dis'er) *n.* A player at dice.

Dichotomy, (di-kot'o-me) *n.* [*G. dichō*, in two, asunder, and *temnein*, to cut.] A cutting in two;—division or distribution of genera into two species;—that phase of the moon in which it shows only half its disk;—distribution or growth by pairs, as when the stem of a plant divides into two branches, each branch into other two successively.

Dichromatic, (di-kro-mat'ik) *a.* [*G. dia*, twice, and *chroma*, colour.] Having or producing two colours.

Dicing, (dis'ing) *n.* The act or practice of playing at dice.

Dicker, (dik'er) *n.* [*L. decuria*, a division consisting of ten, from *decem*, ten.] The number or quantity of ten, particularly, ten hides, skins, gloves, bars of iron, &c.

Dickey, (dik'e) *n.* A seat behind a carriage for servants, &c.;—a sham bosom to tie over the front of a shirt.

Dicotyledon, (di-kot-e-lō'don) *n.* [*G. dia*, twice, and *kotyledōn*.] A plant whose seeds divide into two lobes in germinating.

Dicotyledonous, (di-kot-e-lō'do-nus) *a.* Having two seed-lobes or cotyledons.

Dictate, (dik'tāt) *v. t.* [*L. dictare*, frequentative form of *dicere*, to say.] To speak with authority;—to deliver as an order or direction;—to instruct what is to be written;—to prescribe to an amanuensis or to a scholar;—to direct by impulse of the mind; to urge or enforce, as by conscience or sense of duty;—*v. i.* To deliver or communicate commands;—*imp. & pp.* dictated, *ppr.* dictating.

Dictate, (dik'tāt) *n.* An order delivered; command; precept;—an authoritative rule, principle, or maxim.

Dictation, (dik-tā'shun) *n.* Act of dictating or prescribing; in a bad sense, arbitrary power or habit of ordering or admonishing;—a school exercise.

Dictator, (dik-tā'ter) *n.* One who dictates;—one who lays down rules and maxims for the guidance of others;—one invested with supreme authority;—a

Roman magistrate elected in times of exigency with absolute power.

Dictatorial, (dik-tă-tô-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to a dictator;—authoritative;—absolute; imperious; dogmatical; overbearing. [*a* dictator.

Dictatorially, (dik-tă-tô-re-al-le) *adv.* In the manner of Dictatorship, (dik-tă-tô-r-ship) *n.* The office of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office; authority; imperiousness; insolent assumption.

Diction, (dik'shun) *n.* [*L. dictio*, from *dicere*, to say.] Choice of words; selection of terms; manner of expression;—style; phraseology.

Dictionary, (dik'shun-ar-e) *n.* [*F. dictionnaire*, from *L. dictio*, speech.] A book in which words are alphabetically arranged and explained; a lexicon; a vocabulary; a word-book;—a work containing information in any department of knowledge; an encyclopedia.

Dictum, (dik'tum) *n.* [*L. dicere*, to say.] An authoritative saying or assertion;—an apothegm;—a judicial opinion expressed by judges on points that are not necessarily involved in the case.

Did, (did) *imp. of do.*

Didactic, (de-dak'tik) *a.* [*G. didaskin*, to teach.] Fitted or inclined to teach; suitable for instruction; preceptive. [*manner.*

Didactically, (de-dak'tik-al-le) *adv.* In a didactic **Didactics**, (de-dak'tiks) *n. sing.* The act or science of teaching.

Didactyle, (di-dak'til) *n.* An animal having two toes.

Didactylous, (di-dak'til-us) *a.* [*G. dis*, and *daktulos*, a finger, a toe.] Having two toes.

Diapper, (di'adp-per) *n.* [*From dib.*] A bird of the genus *Columbus*, that dives into the water; dab-chick.

Diddle, (did'l) *v. i.* To totter, as a child in walking;—*v. t.* To cheat; to cozen.

Didst, (didst) *Second person imperfect of do.*

Die, (di) *v. i.* [*Heb. daya*, *deya*, *O. Sax. doan*, *dojan*, *Go. diwan*.] To cease to live; to expire; to leave this world;—to cease; to come to an end; to become extinct;—to fade away; to languish; to decay;—to recede; to diminish, as light or sound;—to wither as a plant;—to become rapid or tasteless, as liquors;—to become indifferent to;—to perish eternally;—*imp. & pp. died*; *ppr. dying.*

Die, (di) *n.* [*F. dé*, from *L. datum*, from *dare*, to give, to throw.] A small cube, marked on its faces with spots, from one to six, used in gaming; hence, hazard; chance;—any small cubical body;—the cubical part of the pedestal between its base and cornice;—the piece of metal on which is cut a device to be impressed by stamping, as on a coin, medal, paper, card, &c.

Die-sinker, (di'sing-k-er) *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.

Die-sinking, (di'sing-k-ing) *n.* The process of cutting or engraving dies for stamping coin, medals, &c.

Dieze, (di'ezis) *n.* [*G. diezis*, division.] The division of a musical tone;—a printing mark of reference [[]] called double dagger.

Diet, (di'et) *n.* [*G. diaita*, manner of living.] Habitual food; what is eaten and drunk; victuals;—course of food selected with reference to a particular state of health;—allowance of provision;—price paid for food; board.

Diet, (di'et) *v. t.* To feed; to nourish; to furnish provision; to board; to cause to eat and drink sparingly or by prescribed rules;—*v. i.* To eat; to eat according to prescribed rules;—*imp. & pp. dieted*; *ppr. dieting.*

Diet, (di'et) *n.* [*L. dieta*, from *L. dies*, day.] A legislative or administrative assembly in some countries of Europe meeting from day to day;—in Scotland, the days in which parties in a civil or criminal process are cited to appear; also one assembly or set time for public worship. [*of diet.*

Dietary, (di'et-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to diet, or the rules

Dietary, (di'et-ar-e) *n.* Rule of diet; allowance of food; especially that prescribed in almshouses, prisons, &c. [*By rules.*

Dieter, (di'et-er) *n.* One who diets or prescribes food **Dietetic** or **Dietistical**, (di'et-et'ik) *a.* Pertaining to diet, or to the rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

Dietetics, (di'et-et'iks) *n. sing.* That part of the medical or hygienic art which relates to diet or food; the science of determining what is most nutritive and wholesome in articles of food.

Differ, (dif'er) *v. i.* [*L. differre*, from *dis* and *ferre*, to bear, carry.] To be or stand apart; to be distinguished from; to be unlike or discordant;—to disagree in sentiment;—to have a difference or quarrel; to be at variance;—*v. t.* To cause to be different or unlike;—*imp. & pp. differed*; *ppr. differing.*

Difference, (dif'er-ens) *n.* Act of differing; state of being different, discordant, or unlike;—disagreement in opinion; dissension; hence, cause of dissension; point in dispute; occasion of quarrel;—that by which one thing differs from another; characteristic quality;—the sum or amount by which one quantity differs from another; remainder after subtraction.

Different, (dif'er-ent) *a.* Distinct; separate; not the same;—of various or contrary nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

Differential, (dif'er-en'she-al) *a.* Creating a difference; discriminating; special;—pertaining to the science of infinitesimals or fluxions;—differing in amount or in the producing force;—said of motions or effects;—intended to produce or indicate difference of motion or effect;—said of machinery, &c.

Differential, (dif'er-en'she-al) *n.* An increment, usually indefinitely small, given to a variable quantity.

Differential thermometer, (dif'f-er-en'she-al ther-mom-et-er) *n.* A thermometer for measuring minute differences of the temperature.

Differentiate, (dif'er-en'she-ät) *v. t.* To obtain the differential, or differential coefficient of.

Differentiation, (dif'er-en'she-ä-tion) *n.* Act of distinguishing or describing a thing, by giving its specific difference from another;—production of a diversity of parts by a process of evolution or development.

Differently, (dif'er-ent-le) *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

Difficult, (dif'e-kult) *a.* [*L. difficilis*, from *dis* and *facilis*, not easy to do or be done, from *facere*, to make.] Not easy to do or perform; hard to be made or executed; accomplished with pains and laborious effort;—hard to please; not easily managed; not yielding readily. [*usually.*

Difficultly, (dif'e-kult-le) *adv.* With difficulty; laboriously.

Difficultly, (dif'e-kul-te) *a.* [*F. difficile*, *L. difficilis*.] State or quality of requiring labour, and pains to make, perform, or deal with;—a thing hard to accomplish or deal with; obstacle; hindrance;—toll-someness, as of ascent; perplexity, as of mind; objection, as to belief;—embarrassment, as in business; entanglement, as in conduct of affairs; difference or quarrel, as between related parties;—impediment, as in utterance or speech.

Difidence, (dif'e-dens) *n.* Distrust; doubt of the power or disposition of others;—want of confidence in one's self; lack of self-reliance; modest reserve;—bashfulness; modesty; timidity; hesitation.

Difident, (dif'e-dent) *a.* [*L. difidens*, *ppr. of diffidere*, to distrust.] Wanting confidence in others;—wanting confidence in one's self; not self-reliant;—timid; modest; bashful.

Difidently, (dif'e-dent-le) *adv.* In a difident manner.

Diffuence, (dif'fu-ens) *n.* [*Dis* and *ferre*, to flow.] A flowing or spreading through, or on all sides.

Diffuent, (dif'fu-ent) *a.* Flowing; spreading; unsettled; variable.

Difform, (dif'form) *a.* [*L. dis* and *forma*, shape, form.]

Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; unlike; dissimilar.

Difformity, (dif-for'me-te) *n.* Diversity of form; irregularity; dissimilitude.

Diffraet, (dif-frak't) *v. t.* [*L. diffringere*, to break in pieces, from *dis* and *frangere*, to break.] To break or separate into parts or pieces:—*imp.* & *pp.* **diffraet**; *ppr.* **diffraeting**.

Diffraction, (dif-frak'shun) *n.* The deflection and decomposition of light in passing by the edges of opaque bodies or through narrow slits, causing the appearance of parallel bands or fringes of prismatic colours.

Diffuse, (dif-füz) *v. t.* [*L. diffundere*, from *dis* and *fundere*, to pour, to spread.] To pour out and spread, as a fluid; to send out or extend in all directions:—circulate; disseminate; disperse; publish; spend; waste; scatter:—*imp.* & *pp.* **diffused**; *ppr.* **diffusing**.

Diffuse, (dif-füz) *a.* Poured out; widely spread; not restrained, especially as to style; copious; verbose; prolix. [with wide dispersion.]

Diffusely, (dif-füz'le) *adv.* In a diffuse manner; diffuseness, (dif-füz-ed-ness) *n.* State of being widely spread. [boeely.]

Diffusely, (dif-füz'le) *adv.* In a diffuse manner; ver-

Diffuseness, (dif-füz'ness) *n.* Quality of being diffuse; the use of a great number of words to express the meaning; lack of conciseness; verbosity.

Diffusibility, (dif-füz-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being diffusible.

Diffusible, (dif-füz'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being diffused; that may flow or spread in all directions.

Diffusion, (dif-füz'shun) *n.* The flowing, as of a liquid; the expansion, as of light or air; the spreading abroad, as of truth; dissemination; circulation;—spread; propagation.

Diffusive, (dif-füz'iv) *a.* Having the quality of flowing, as fluids, or of expanding, as volatile particles; extending in all directions;—having power to circulate or disseminate.

Diffusively, (dif-füz'iv-le) *adv.* In a diffusive manner. **Diffusiveness**, (dif-füz'iv-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being diffusive or diffuse;—said especially of style.

Dig, (dig) *v. t.* [*A.-S. dician*, *Go. digan*, to form.] To turn and throw up, as the earth; to loosen or remove with a spade or other instrument; to delve;—to hollow out, as a well; to form, as a ditch, by removing earth; to excavate;—to pierce; to thrust in;—*v. i.* To work with a spade or other like instrument; to delve:—*imp.* & *pp.* **dug** or **digged**; *ppr.* **digging**.

Dig, (dig) *n.* A thrust; a poke.

Digamma, (di-gam'ma) *n.* [*G. digamma*, *dis*, double, and *gamma*, the letter Γ .] A letter (Φ) of the Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse. It was pronounced, probably, much like the English *v*.

Digastrie, (di-gas'trik) *a.* [*G. dia*, twice, double, and *gaster*, belly.] Having a double belly;—pertaining to the double muscle situated between the lower jaw and the mastoid process.

Digest, (de-jest) *v. t.* [*L. digerere*, from *di* and *gerere*, to bear, carry.] To arrange methodically;—to distribute into classes, or under heads;—to think over; to reflect upon;—to bear with patience or submission;—to dissolve in the stomach, as food;—to soften and prepare by heat for chemical change;—to induce supuration;—*v. i.* To undergo digestion;—to be prepared by heat;—to suppurate:—*imp.* & *pp.* **digested**; *ppr.* **digesting**.

Digest, (di'jest) *n.* [*L. digestus*, put in order, *pp.* of *digerere*.] That which is digested; that which is worked over, classified, and arranged;—a collection of Roman laws arranged under proper titles by order of the emperor Justinian;—any compilation or ar-

range of literary or legal materials;—summary; abridgment.

Digested, (de-jest'ed) *a.* Arranged in proper order; concocted in the stomach; disposed for use.

Digester, (de-jest'er) *n.* One who disposes or arranges; one who digests food; a medicine to aid in digesting food. [gestible.]

Digestibility, (de-jest-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being digestible.

Digestible, (de-jest-e-bl) *a.* Capable of being digested.

Digestion, (de-jest'yun) *n.* [*L. digestio*.] Act of digesting; classification;—conversion of food into chyme;—preparation by heat and moisture; gradual solution;—production of pus; maturation.

Digestive, (de-jest'iv) *a.* Causing digestion; pertaining to digestion.

Digger, (diger) *n.* One who digs; a delver.

Digging, (dig'ing) *n.* Act or place of digging;—*pl.* Places where ore, especially gold, is dug.

Digit, (di'it) *n.* [*L. digitus*, a finger, the 16th part of a Roman foot.] A finger;—a finger's breadth, or three fourths of an inch;—integer under ten; one of the figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by which, with the cipher, 0, all numbers are expressed;—a 12th part of the diameter of the sun or moon. [digita.]

Digital, (di'it'al) *a.* Pertaining to the fingers or to Digitalis, (di'it'al'ia) *n.* [*L. digitus*, a finger.] A genus of plants used medicinally as sedative, diuretic, and narcotic; the fox-glove.

Digitated, (di'it-at'ed) *a.* [*L. digitatus*, having fingers.] Having several leaflets arranged like the fingers of the hand at the extremity of a stem or petiole.

Digitation, (di'it-ä'shun) *n.* A division into finger-like processes.

Digitigrade, (di'it'e-gräd) *n.* An animal that walks or steps on its toes, as the lion, wolf, &c.

Dignification, (dig-ne-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Exaltation; promotion to high station or rank.

Dignify, (dig-ne-f) *v. t.* [*L. dignus*, worthy, and *facere*, to make.] To invest with dignity or honour; to give distinction to; to exalt; to honour;—elevate; advance; ennoble:—*imp.* & *pp.* **dignified**; *ppr.* **dignifying**.

Dignitary, (dig-ne-tar'e) *n.* One who possesses exalted rank, especially ecclesiastical rank.

Dignity, (dig-ne-te) *n.* [*L. dignitas*, from *dignus*, worthy.] State of being worthy or honourable; nobleness of nature, character, or disposition; moral excellence; high tone of feeling or sentiment; grave and lofty form of speech;—stately mien or deportment; high rank or official station;—preference;—one holding such a dignity.

Digraph, (di-graf) *n.* [*G. di*, twice, double, and *graphe*, a writing, from *graphein*, to write.] A combination of two written characters to express a single articulated sound.

Digress, (de-gres) *v. i.* [*L. di* and *gradi*, to step, walk.] To turn aside; to step out of the way;—to turn from the main subject or course of argument;—to turn aside from the right path:—*imp.* & *pp.* **digressed**; *ppr.* **digressing**.

Digression, (de-gresh'un) *n.* Act of digressing; a part of a discourse deviating from the tenor or subject;—a turning aside from the right path; transgression; offence. [consisting in digression.]

Digressional, (de-gresh'un'al) *a.* Pertaining to, or Digressive, (de-gres'iv) *a.* Departing from the main subject; expatiating. [sion.]

Digressively, (de-gres'iv-le) *adv.* By way of digress-

Dike, (dik) *n.* [*A.-S. dlc*.] A ditch; a channel for water made by digging;—a mound thrown up to prevent low lands from being inundated by the sea or a river;—a wall-like mass of mineral matter, filling up fissures in the original strata or stratified rocks.

Dike, (dik) *v. t.* To surround or protect with a dike or bank;—to drain by a dike or dikes:—*imp.* & *pp.* **diked**; *ppr.* **diking**.

Diking, (dī'king) *n.* The act of ditching, or protecting by a dike.

Dilacerate, (de-las'er-āt) *v. t.* [*L. di* and *lacerare*, to tear.] To rend asunder; to tear in two; to separate by force.—*imp. & pp.* dilacerated; *ppr.* dilacerating.

Dilaoeration, (de-las'er-ā'shun) *n.* Act of rending asunder.

Dilapidate, (de-lap'e-dāt) *v. t.* [*L. di* for *dis*, and *lapidare*, to throw stones, from *lapis*, a stone.] To suffer to fall into a condition of decay or partial ruin; to diminish by waste and abuse; to squander;—*v. i.* To get out of repair; to become decayed; to go to ruin:—*imp. & pp.* dilapidated; *ppr.* dilapidating.

Dilapidation, (de-lap'e-dā'shun) *n.* Act of dilapidating, or state of being dilapidated; decay or ruin in general;—decay of church or church property under the incumbent. [latable.]

Dilatability, (de-lāt-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being dilatable; expansive; elastic.

Dilatation, (dī-lā-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. dilatatio*, from *dilatare*, to enlarge, dilate.] Act of dilating; expansion; a spreading or extending in all directions; the state of being expanded.

Dilate, (de-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. di* and *latus*, wide.] To enlarge or extend in all directions; to relate at large; to tell in a copious or verbose manner;—*v. i.* To expand; to swell or extend in all directions;—to speak largely and copiously; to expatiate; to decant:—*imp. & pp.* dilated; *ppr.* dilating.

Dilate, (de-lāt'er) *n.* That which widens or expands; a muscle that dilates any part.

Dilatatorily, (dī-lā-tor-e-le) *adv.* With delay; tardily.

Dilativeness, (dīl'ā-tor-e-nes) *n.* The quality of being dilatory.

Dilatatory, (dī-lā-tor-e) *a.* [*L. dilator*, from *differre*, to delay.] Tardy; off-putting; inclined to put off what ought to be done at once;—marked with procrastination; intended to make delay, or to gain time and defer decision or action;—inactive; loitering; tardy.

Dilemma, (de-lem'a) *n.* [*G. dilemma*, from *di*, twice, double, and *lemma*, an assumption.] An argument which presents an antagonist with two or more alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever he chooses;—a perplexing state or alternative; a difficult or doubtful choice.

Dilettante, (de-le-tant'e) *n.* [*It.* from *L. delectare*, to delight.] An admirer of the fine arts;—one who delights in promoting art or science; an amateur;—one who dabbles in art or science from caprice or for amusement.

Dilettanteism, (de-le-tant'e-izm) *n.* Character, objects, or pursuits of a dilettante.

Diligence, (dī'e-jens) *n.* Willing and earnest effort; industry; assiduity;—attention; constancy; heedfulness; earnestness.

Diligence, (dē'le-zhongs) *n.* [*F.*] A four-wheeled public stage-coach used in France.

Diligent, (dī'e-jent) *a.* [*L. diligens*.] Constant in work; laborious; interested in work; persevering;—steady in application to business;—persecuted with care and constant effort; earnest; assiduous;—sedulous; attentive; industrious; careful.

Diligently, (dī'e-jent-le) *adv.* In a diligent manner; with industry or assiduity.

Dill, (dīl) *n.* [*A. S. dīl, dīle*.] An annual plant, the seeds of which are pungent and aromatic.

Diluent, (dīl'ū-ent) *a.* [*L. diluere*.] Diluting; making thinner or weaker by admixture.

Diluent, (dīl'ū-ent) *n.* That which dilutes, thins, or weakens any thing by mixture.

Dilute, (de-lūt) *v. t.* [*L. diluere*, to dissolve, from *di* and *luere*, to wash.] To make thinner or more liquid by admixture with something;—to di-

minish by mixing the strength, flavour, colour, &c. of; to reduce, especially by the addition of water;—*v. i.* To become attenuated or thin:—*imp. & pp.* diluted; *ppr.* diluting.

Dilute, (de-lūt) *a.* Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or colour.

Dilution, (de-lū'shun) *n.* Act of diluting or state of being diluted.

Diluvial or **Diluvian**, (de-lū've-al) *a.* [*L. diluvialis*, from *diluvium*.] Pertaining to or produced by a deluge, more especially by the deluge in Noah's days.

Diluvialist, (de-lū've-al-ist) *n.* One who explains all geological phenomena as resulting from the deluge.

Diluvium, (de-lū've-um) *n.* [*L.*] A deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, pebbles, &c., caused by former action of the sea or other water.

Dim, (dim) *a.* [*A. S. dim*, *loel*, dimma, to grow dark.] Not bright or distinct; of obscure lustre or sound;—of obscure vision; dull of apprehension;—dusky; dark; darkish; mysterious; imperfect; sullied; tarnished.

Dim, (dim) *v. t.* To cloud; to render obscure; to darken;—to deprive of distinct vision; to darken the senses or understanding of; to dull; to sully; to tarnish:—*imp. & pp.* dimmed; *ppr.* dimming.

Dimension, (de-men'shun) *n.* [*L. dimetiri*, to measure out.] The extent of a body;—measurement in a single direction, as length, breadth, height, or thickness—usually *pl.*, length, breadth, and thickness; definite extent or bulk; the capacity, size, or measure of a body;—reach; application; importance.

Dimeter, (dim'et-er) *a.* [*G. di*, twice, double, two-fold, and *metron*, measure.] Having two poetical measures or metres. [vision.]

Dim-eyed, (dim'id) *a.* Having indistinct or obscure vision.

Dimication, (dim-e-kā'shun) *n.* A fight or battle; a contest; struggle; an encounter.

Dimidiate, (de-mid'e-āt) *v. t.* [*L. dimidiare*, from *dimidius*, half.] To divide into two equal parts:—*imp. & pp.* dimidiated; *ppr.* dimidiating.

Dimidiate, (de-mid'e-āt) *a.* Divided into two equal parts;—appearing as if halved;—having one half set off against the other in functions.

Dimidiation, (de-mid'e-kā'shun) *n.* Act of halving; division into two equal parts.

Diminish, (de-min'ish) *v. t.* [*L. diminuere*, to lessen.] To make smaller; to lessen the extent, strength, value, or authority of; to weaken; to reduce; to impair;—to lower a musical note by a semitone;—to take away; to subtract;—*v. i.* To become or appear less or smaller; to shrink; to contract:—*imp. & pp.* diminished; *ppr.* diminishing.

Diminishable, (de-min'ish-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being diminished. [diminiah.]

Diminisher, (de-min'ish-er) *n.* One who, or that which, Diminishing. [*It.* *ppr.* of *diminuere*, to diminish.] In a gradually diminishing manner;—a direction, written on the staff, to decrease the volume of sound.

Diminution, (dim-e-nū'shun) *n.* [*L. diminutio*.] Act of diminishing, or state of being diminished; reduction in size, quantity, degree, or value;—loss of dignity or esteem; discredit;—deprivation of official rank; degradation;—an error or omission in a law plea. [little.]

Diminutive, (de-min'ū-tiv) *a.* Of small size; minute; Diminutive, (de-min'ū-tiv) *n.* Something of very small size or value; an insignificant thing;—a derivative from a noun, denoting a small or young thing of the same kind, quality, or nature.

Diminutively, (de-min'ū-tiv-le) *adv.* In a diminutive manner.

Diminutiveness, (de-min'ū-tiv-nes) *n.* Smallness; littleness; minuteness; want of bulk or importance.

Dimissory, (dim'is-or-e) *a.* [*L. dimissorius*, from *dimittere*, to send away.] Sending away; dismissing

to another jurisdiction;—granting leave to depart.

Dimity, (dim'e-*tē*) *n.* [*G. dimitos*, of double thread.] A kind of stout, white, cotton cloth, ribbed or figured. [manner.]

Dimly, (dim'le) *adv.* In a dim, indistinct, or obscure manner.

Diminish, (dim'in-*ish*) *a.* Somewhat dim; indistinct; rather obscure, or of weak light.

Dimness, (dim'nes) *n.* State of being dim; dulness of sight or of apprehension;—indistinctness; obscurity; uncertainty; dulness.

Dimorphism, (di-mor'fizm) *n.* [*G. di*, twice, and *mōrphē*, form.] The state of having two forms or shapes;—the property some bodies have of crystallizing in different forms under different degrees of temperature.

Dimorphous, (di-mor'fus) *a.* Occurring under two distinct forms;—crystallizing under two forms.

Dimple, (dim'pl) *n.* [*Ger. dümpel*, a pool, and *Eng. dingle*, a narrow dell.] A slight natural depression or cavity on the cheek or chin;—a slight indentation on any surface.

Dimple, (dim'pl) *v. i.* To form dimples; to sink into depressions or little inequalities;—*v. t.* To mark with dimples;—*imp. & pp.* dimpled; *ppr.* dimpling.

Din, (din) *n.* [*A.-S. dyne*.] Loud, stunning noise; racket; clamour.

Din, (din) *v. t.* To strike with continued or confused sound; to stun with noise;—*imp. & pp.* dinned; *ppr.* dinning.

Dine, (din) *v. i.* [*F. dîner*, *L. dis* and *jejunare*, to fast.] To partake of the noon meal, or of the principal regular meal of the day; to take dinner;—*v. t.* To give a dinner to; to entertain;—to cater for; to feed;—*imp. & pp.* dined; *ppr.* dining.

Ding, (ding) *v. i.* [*Scot. ding*, *A.-S. dingan*, to knock.] To talk with vehemence or reiteration; to bluster;—to sound, as a bell; to ring or tinkle;—*v. t.* To drive; to beat; to overcome; to dash with violence. [bell.]

Ding, (ding) *n.* A thump or stroke, especially of a Ding-dong, (ding'dong) *n.* The sound of bells; hence, a monotonous sound.

Dingey, (din'jē) *n.* [Bengalee.] A kind of boat used in the East Indies;—a ship's smallest boat, rowed by two men. [dingy.]

Dinginess, (din'jē-nes) *n.* State or quality of being dingy, (ding'gi) *n.* A narrow dale or valley between hills.

Dingy, (din'jō) *a.* [Allied to *din* and *dun*.] Soiled; sullied; of a dark or dusky colour; dun.

Dinner, (din'er) *n.* The principal meal of the day, eaten between noon and evening;—an entertainment; a feast.

Dinotherium, (di-no-thē're-um) *n.* [*G. deinós*, terrible, and *thērion*, wild beast.] A genus of extinct, herbivorous mammals, found in strata of the tertiary formation.

Dinornis, (din-or'nīs) *n.* [*G. deinós* and *ornis*, a bird.] A genus of extinct birds of a gigantic size, which formerly inhabited New Zealand.

Dint, (dint) *n.* A blow; a Dinotherium.

Dint, (dint) *v. t.* To make a mark or small cavity on, by a blow or by pressure;—*imp. & pp.* dinted; *ppr.* dinting.

Diocesan, (di-oc'e-san) *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.

Diocesan, (di-oc'e-san) *n.* A bishop; one holding a diocese;—one related or subject to it.

Diocese, (di'ō-sēs) *n.* [*G. dioikēsis*, from *diōkein*, to

keep house, from *oikos*, a house.] The district in which a bishop exercises his ecclesiastical authority.

Dioptrical, (di-op'trik-al) *a.* [*G. dioptrikos*, from *diá*, through, and *optein*, to see.] Assisting vision by means of the refraction of light;—relating to dioptrics.

Dioptrics, (di-op'triks) *n. sing.* That part of optics which treats of the laws of the refraction of light in passing through different media.

Diorama, (di-ō-rā'ma) *n.* [*G. diá*, through, and *oráma*, to see.] A mode of scenic representation, in which a painting is seen from a distance through a large opening, with direct and reflected lights and coloured blinds to produce light and shade;—a building for such an exhibition.

Dioramic, (di-ō-rā'm'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a diorama.

Dip, (dip) *v. i.* [*A.-S. dippan*, *G. duplein*, to bathe.] To plunge or immerse in a liquid; to put in and withdraw;—to take out, by putting in the hand, a spoon, ladle, &c., and then withdrawing it with its contents;—to engage or take concern in;—to baptize by immersion;—*v. i.* To sink; to immerse; to bathe;—to enter into; to pierce; to look into, as a book;—to engage in, as the Funds;—to incline downwards;—*imp. & pp.* dipped; *ppr.* dipping.

Dip, (dip) *n.* Action of dipping, or of plunging for a moment into water;—inclination downward; alope; depression below the horizontal line;—a dipped candle.

Dipetalous, (di-pet'a-lus) *a.* [*G. diá*, double, and *petala*, a leaf.] Having two flower leaves or petals.

Diphtheria, (di-thē're-a) *n.* [*G. diphthera*, a membrane.] An epidemic disease in which the air passages and the throat become coated with a false membrane.

Diphthong, (dif'thong, dip'thong) *n.* [*G. diá*, twice, and *phthōgos*, sound.] A union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable, as *ou* in *out*, *oi* in *noise*;—called a *proper diphthong*.—A union of two vowels in the same syllable, only one of them being sounded; as, *eo* in *people*;—called an *improper diphthong*.

Diphthongal, (dif'thong-gal, dip'thong-gal) *a.* Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

Diploma, (de-plō'ma) *n.* [*G. diplōma*, from *diplōos*, twofold.] A writing or instrument conferring some authority, privilege, or honour.

Diplomacy, (de-plō'ma-se) *n.* [From *diploma*.] The art of conducting relations with foreign states; process or forms of negotiation;—the persons appointed to negotiate; ambassadors; envoys; representatives; the whole body of representatives at a court or congress;—dexterity and skill in negotiating; tact.

Diplomate or **Diplomatist**, (diplō-mat) *n.* One who is skilled in diplomacy.

Diplomatic, (diplō-mat'ik) *a.* Furnished with a diploma;—pertaining to the state, privileges, functions, or character of an ambassador;—relating to the art of deciphering charters and other old documents.

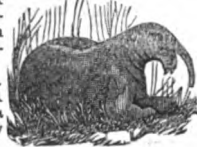
Diplomatic, (diplō-mat'ik) *n.* A diplomatist or envoy to a foreign court.

Diplomatics, (diplō-mat'iks) *n. sing.* The science of diplomas, or of reading ancient writings, literary and public documents, &c.; paleography.

Dipper, (dip'er) *n.* One who or that which dips;—a ladle;—a small bird resembling the blackbird or thrush; the water ousel.

Dipping, (dip'ing) *n.* Act of plunging or immersing in water; bathing; washing of sheep before shearing; baptizing by immersion of the body;—inclination downward;—the termination of a stratum, as of one in a mine.

Dipping-needle, (dip'ing-nē-dl) *n.* A magnetic needle suspended so as to move freely in a vertical



Dipping-needle.

plane, and indicating on a graduated circle the magnetic dip.

Dipsomania, (dip-sō-mā-ne-ā) *n.* [*G. dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*, madness.] An excessive desire for drink; confirmed drunkenness.

Dipteral, (dip'tēr-al) *a.* [*G. dis*, double, and *pteron*, wing.] Having two wings;—having a double row of columns on each of the flanks as well as in front and rear.

Dipterous, (dip'tēr-us) *a.* Having two wings, as among insects, or wing-like processes, as in some plants.

Diptych, (dip'tik) *n.* [*G. dis*, twice, and *ptussein*, to fold.] A writing tablet among the ancients, consisting of two leaves hinged at the back.

Dire, (dir) *a.* [*L. dirus*.] Evil in a great degree; dreadful; horrible; terrible.

Direct, (de-rekt) *a.* [*L. directus*, *pp.* of *dirigere*.] Straight; not crooked, oblique, or circuitous; leading to a point or end;—straightforward; not swerving from truth and openness; sincere;—immediate; unambiguous; plain; express; absolute;—in the line of descent; not collateral;—in the direction of the general planetary motion, or from west to east.

Direct, (de-rekt) *v. t.* [*L. dirigere*, from *dis* and *regere*, to lead straight.] To point or aim at;—to show the right road; to guide;—to prescribe a course; to indicate the line of procedure;—to regulate; to govern;—to order; to instruct;—to put a direction or address upon;—to superscribe;—*v. i.* To give direction; to act as guide;—*imp.* & *pp.* directed; *ppr.* directing.

Direction, (de-rekshun) *n.* Act of aiming, regulating, guiding, or ordering;—that which is imposed by direction; authoritative instruction; prescription;—name and residence of a person to whom any thing is sent, written upon the thing sent; superscription; address;—line or course upon which any thing is moving or aimed to move; line or point of tendency;—a board of directors or managers.

Directive, (de-rekt'iv) *a.* Having power to direct; pointing out or indicating; helping to guide or govern; directing.

Directly, (de-rekt'le) *adv.* In a straight line or course; straightforwardly; expressly; without ambiguity;—without interposition or interruption;—straightway; immediately;—immediately after; as soon as.

Directness, (de-rek'tnes) *n.* State or quality of being direct.

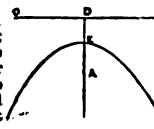
Director, (de-rekt'ēr) *n.* One who, or that which directs; superintendent; overseer; one of a body of persons appointed to conduct the affairs of a commercial company or corporation;—one who prescribes the course of procedure; instructor; counsellor;—one consulted in cases of conscience; father confessor;—that which directs; rule; ordinance;—a surgical instrument to guide the hand in operating.

Directorate, (de-rekt'ēr-āt) *n.* The body of directors, or the office of director.

Directorship, (de-rekt'ēr-ship) *n.* Office of a director.

Directory, (de-rekt'ōr-e) *a.* Containing directions; instructing; commanding.

Directory, (de-rekt'ōr-e) *a.* A guide or rule;—a collection of rules or ordinances; especially, a book of directions for the conduct of worship;—a book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of a place;—a board of directors.

Directrix, (de-rekt'riks) *n.*  *a* woman who governs or directs;—in geometry, the line or plane along which another line or plane is supposed to move in the generation of a plane or solid figure;—a line, *CD*, drawn at right angles to the axis *AD*, when produced to a distance *D*

Directrix.

from the vertex *E*, equal to the distance of the vertex *E* from the focus *A*.

Direful, (dir'fōol) *a.* Dire; dreadful; terrible; calamitous. [*ous*; horrible.]

Direfully, (dir'fōol-le) *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; woefully. [*fulness*; horror.]

Direfulness, (dir'fōol-nes) *n.* Calamitousness; dread.

Dirge, (dĕrj) *n.* [*Contr.* from a hymn beginning "*Dirige gressus meos*."] A piece of music of a mournful character; a funeral chant.

Dirigent, (de're-jent) *a.* Directing.

Dirk, (dĕrk) *n.* [*Scot. durt*, from *Ir. & Gael. duirc*, or *duirc*, a dagger.] A kind of dagger or poniard.

Dirk, (dĕrk) *v. t.* To stab with a dirk or dagger; to poniard.

Dirt, (dĕrt) *n.* [*Heb. drit*, excrement, *drita*, to dung.] Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, earth, mud, dust, &c. [*basely*.]

Dirtilly, (dĕrt'e-le) *adv.* Filthily; sordidly; meanly.

Dirtness, (dĕrt'e-nes) *n.* State of being dirty; foulness; baseness; sordidness.

Dirty, (dĕrt'e) *a.* Foul or filthy; defiled; muddy; wiry;—base; grovelling; mean; low.

Dirty, (dĕrt'e) *v. t.* To foul; to soil;—to tarnish; to sully;—*imp.* & *pp.* dirtied; *ppr.* dirtying.

Disruption, (de-rup'shun) *n.* [*L. disruptio*, from *dis* and *rumpere*, to break.] A bursting or rending asunder.

Disability, (dis-a-bil'e-ty) *n.* [*From disable*.] Want of power or ability;—physical weakness; impotence;—want of intellectual faculty; mental incapacity;—want of proper means or instruments;—want of legal standing or qualification; incompetency.

Disable, (dis-a-bl'e) *v. t.* To render unable or incapable; to deprive of competent physical or intellectual power; to deprive of efficient means or resources;—to make unfit for service;—to deprive of legal right or qualification;—*imp.* & *pp.* disabled; *ppr.* disabling.

Disabuse, (dis-a-buz') *v. t.* [*F. desabuser*.] To free from mistake; to undeceive; to set right;—*imp.* & *pp.* disabused; *ppr.* disabusing.

Disaccommodate, (dis-ak-kom'mō-dāt) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *commodare*, to suit.] To incommode; to put to inconvenience.

Disaccommodation, (dis-ak-kom-mō-dā'shun) *n.* A state of being unsuited or unprepared.

Disadvantage, (dis-ad-van'taj) *n.* [*F. desavantage*.] Deprivation of advantage;—that which operates against or hinders success;—unfavourable situation or position, as of troops;—unfavourable state or condition, as of business, money, market, &c.;—any thing prejudicial to interest, fame, credit, profit, or other good;—detriment; injury; hurt; loss; damage.

Disadvantage, (dis-ad-van'taj) *v. t.* To injure in interest of any kind; to prejudice.

Disadvantageous, (dis-ad-van-taj'f-us) *a.* Attended with disadvantage;—unfavourable to success or prosperity; inconvenient; prejudicial; detrimental.

Disadvantageously, (dis-ad-van-taj'f-us-le) *adv.* In a disadvantageous manner; with loss or inconvenience.

Disaffect, (dis-af-fekt) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *afficere*, to influence.] To alienate or diminish the affection of; to fill with discontent and unfriendliness;—to disdain; to dislike;—to disturb the functions of; to disorder;—*imp.* & *pp.* disaffected; *ppr.* disaffecting.

Disaffected, (dis-af-fekt'ed) *a.* Alienated in affection; discontented;—said of the enemies of the government.

Disaffected, (dis-af-fek'shun) *n.* State of being disaffected or unfriendly; want of good-will;—ill-will; alienation; disloyalty; hostility.

Disaffirm, (dis-af-fĕrm) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *affirmo*, to assert.] To affirm the contrary of; to contradict;—to refuse to confirm; to annul, as a judicial decision.

Disaffirmance or **Disaffirmation**, (dis-af-fĕrm-ans) *n.* Disproof; denial; negation;—overthrow or annulment by the decision of a superior tribunal.

Disagree, (dis-a-grĕ) *v. t.* [*F. agréer*, to harmonize,

L. dis and agree. To fail to accord or agree; to be at variance;—to differ in opinion; to hold discordant views;—to be unsuited; to have unfitness;—disent; dispute:—*imp.* & *pp.* disagreed; *ppr.* disagreeing.

Disagreeable, (dis-a-gré-a-bl) *a.* Not agreeable, conformable, or congruous; exciting repugnance; unpleasant to the mind or senses;—unpleasant; offensive; displeasing.

Disagreeableness, (dis-a-gré-a-bl-nee) *n.* Unsuitableness; contrariety;—offensiveness to the senses; unpleasantness to the mind. [manner.]

Disagreeably, (dis-a-gré-a-blé) *adv.* In a disagreeable manner.

Disagreement, (dis-a-gré-ment) *n.* Act of disagreeing, or state of being disagreed;—difference of opinion;—unsuitableness;—a falling out or controversy;—diversity; discrepancy; variance; dissension; dispute; discord.

Disaggregate, (dis-ag-gré-gât) *v. t.* [*L. dis, from, ad, to, græz, a flock.*] To separate a mass into its component parts.

Disallow, (dis-al-low) *v. t.* [*L. dis and F. allow, to grant.*] To refuse to allow, permit, authorize, or sanction; to testify dislike or disapprobation; to disown and reject:—*v. i.* To refuse permission:—*imp.* & *pp.* disallowed; *ppr.* disallowing.

Disallowable, (dis-al-low-a-bl) *a.* Not allowable; not to be suffered.

Disallowance, (dis-al-low'ans) *n.* Act of disallowing; refusal to admit or permit;—prohibition; condemnation; rejection.

Disanimate, (dis-an-e-mât) *v. t.* [*L. dis and animare, to give life.*] To deprive of spirit or courage; to discourage; to dishearten; to deject.

Disannex, (dis-an-neks') *v. t.* [*L. dis and annexare, to unite.*] To disunite; to separate; to sunder.

Disannul, (dis-an-nul') *v. t.* To annul; to render void; to nullify.

Disappear, (dis-ap-per') *v. t.* [*L. dis and apparere, to come in sight.*] To vanish from the sight; to become invisible; to withdraw from observation;—to cease to be or exist; to become merged or concealed in something else:—*imp.* & *pp.* disappeared; *ppr.* disappearing. [ing: vanishing.]

Disappearance, (dis-ap-per'ans) *n.* Act of disappearing.

Disappoint, (dis-ap-point') *v. t.* [*L. dis and appoint.*] To defeat of expectation or hope;—to hinder of result;—frustrate; balk; baffle; foil:—*imp.* & *pp.* disappointed; *ppr.* disappointing.

Disappointment, (dis-ap-point-ment) *n.* Act of disappointing, or state of being disappointed; failure of expectation or hope;—that which disappoints;—misfortune; frustration; balk.

Disappreciate, (dis-ap-pré-ahé-ât) *v. t.* To undervalue; to disesteem.

Disapprobation, (dis-ap-prô-bâ-shun) *n.* [*L. dis and approbare, to approve.*] Act of disapproving; mental condemnation of what is judged wrong or inexpedient; expression of blame or censure.

Disapprobatory, (dis-ap-prô-bâ-to-re) *a.* Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove.

Disappropriation, (dis-ap-prô-pre-â-shun) *n.* Act of alienating church property; especially the proposal to turn a portion of the funds of the Irish Church to secular uses, first made in 1835.

Disapproval, (dis-ap-prôv'al) *n.* Disapprobation; act of finding fault or objecting to.

Disapprove, (dis-ap-prôv') *v. t.* To pass unfavourable judgment upon; to censure;—to refuse official approbation; to decline to sanction; to disallow; to reject:—*imp.* & *pp.* disapproved; *ppr.* disapproving.

Disapprovingly, (dis-ap-prôv'ing-le) *adv.* In a disapproving manner.

Disarm, (dis-arm') *v. t.* [*L. dis and arma.*] To deprive of arms or of the means of attack or defence;—to deprive of the means or the disposition to harm;

to render harmless:—*imp.* & *pp.* disarmed; *ppr.* disarming.

Disarmament, (dis-arm'a-ment) *n.* The act of disarming.

Disarrange, (dis-a-rânj') *v. t.* [*L. dis and F. arrange, to put in order.*] To unsettle or disturb the order or due arrangement of:—*imp.* & *pp.* disarranged; *ppr.* disarranging.

Disarrangement, (dis-a-rânj'ment) *n.* Act of disarranging, or state of being disarranged; confusion; disorder.

Disarray, (dis-a-râ') *v. t.* [*L. dis and Nor. araise, order.*] To throw into disorder; to break the array of:—to undress; to unrobe:—*imp.* & *pp.* disarrayed; *ppr.* disarraying.

Disarray, (dis-a-râ') *n.* Want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion;—state of being imperfectly attired; undress; dishabille.

Disassociate, (dis-as-sô-shé-ât) *v. t.* [*L. dis and socius, companion.*] To disunite; to disconnect.

Disaster, (dis-âs'ter) *n.* [*F. désastre.*] An unfortunate event; a sudden misfortune;—calamity; mishap; mischance.

Disastrous, (dis-as'trus) *a.* Unlucky; ill-starred; unpropitious;—attended with suffering or misfortune; unfortunate; calamitous. [manner.]

Disastrously, (dis-as'trus-le) *adv.* In a disastrous manner.

Disavouch, (dis-a-vouch') *v. t.* [*L. dis and Nor. voucher, to affirm.*] To disavow; to retract a profession; to disclaim knowledge of.

Disavow, (dis-a-vow') *v. t.* [*L. dis and F. avouer, to confess.*] To refuse to own or acknowledge; to deny responsibility for, approbation of, and the like;—to disprove;—disown; disallow:—*imp.* & *pp.* disavowed; *ppr.* disavowing. [claimer.]

Disavowal, (dis-a-vow'al) *n.* Act of disavowing; disband.

Disband, (dis-band') *v. t.* [*L. dis and Sw. band, Sax. banda.*] To loose the bands or banded existence of; to disperse; to break up military organization; to dismiss from service in general:—*v. i.* To be broken up, or scattered; to quit military service:—*imp.* & *pp.* disbanded; *ppr.* disbanding.

Disbandment, (dis-band'ment) *n.* The act of disbanding.

Disbelieve, (dis-bé-léf') *v. t.* [*L. dis and Sax. geleaf, geleafan, to believe.*] Act of disbelieving; refusal of credit; denial of belief;—system of error;—scepticism; doubt; unbelief.

Disbelieve, (dis-bé-lév') *v. t.* Not to believe; to hold not to be true or actual; to refuse credit to:—*imp.* & *pp.* disbelieved; *ppr.* disbelieving.

Disbeliever, (dis-bé-lév'ér) *n.* One who distrusts or refuses to believe; a sceptic.

Disburden, (dis-bur'dn) *v. t.* [*L. dis and Sax. byden, a burden.*] To remove a burden from; to discharge of a weight, load, freight, or incumbrance;—to relieve, as the mind:—*v. i.* To empty or discharge; to be relieved:—*imp.* & *pp.* disburdened; *ppr.* disburdening.

Disburse, (dis-burs') *v. t.* [*L. dis and F. bourse, an exchange.*] To pay out; to expend:—*imp.* & *pp.* disbursed; *ppr.* disbursing.

Disbursement, (dis-burs'ment) *n.* Act of disbursing or paying out;—that which is paid out.

Disburthen, (dis-bur'then) *v. t.* To disburden:—*imp.* & *pp.* disburthened; *ppr.* disburthening.

Disc, (disk) *n.* A flat circular plate or surface;—the visible projection of a celestial body;—the width of the aperture of a telescope.

Discard, (dis-kârd') *v. t.* To throw out of the hand as useless—said of cards;—to cast off or dismiss as no longer of service;—to put or thrust away;—to discharge; cashier; reject:—*imp.* & *pp.* discarded; *ppr.* discarding.

Discern, (dis-âern') *v. t.* [*L. dis and cernere, to separate.*] To behold as separate; to note the distinctive character of;—to make out and distinguish by the eye; to perceive and recognise;—to perceive with the

mind; to apprehend with distinctness; — *v. i.* To see or understand the difference; to make distinction; to discriminate: — *imp. & pp. discerned; ppr. discerning.* [cerns; — *a judge.*

Discerner, (dis-*cern*'-r) *n.* One who or that which discerns. **Discernible**, (dis-*cern*'-e-*bl*) *a.* Capable of being discerned; discoverable to the eye or the mind; — perceptible; apparent; visible; manifest.

Discernibleness, (dis-*cern*'-e-*bl*-ness) *n.* Quality of being discernible. [discerned.]

Discernibly, (dis-*cern*'-e-*ble*) *adv.* In a manner to be discerned. **Discerning**, (dis-*cern*'-ing) *a.* Having power to discern; capable of seeing, discriminating, and judging; penetrating; acute. [acutely.]

Discerningly, (dis-*cern*'-ing-*le*) *adv.* With judgment. **Discernment**, (dis-*cern*'-ment) *n.* Act of discerning; — power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another; — judgment; acuteness; discrimination; penetration; sagacity.

Discharge, (dis-*chärj*') *v. t.* [*F. décharger.*] To free from a load or weight; to disburden; — to unload, as a ship; to disembark, as cargo; — to fire off, as a gun; to let fly, as a missile weapon; to disengage, as electric fluid; to utter, as abusive or violent language; — to pay, as a debt; to receipt, as an account; to give acquittance to, as a bankrupt; — to release from a duty; to absolve from an obligation; — to dismiss from service or employment; — to clear from an accusation; — to set free from prison; to release; — to perform or execute, as a commission, trust, or official function; — to emit matter from a sore or boil; — *v. i.* To throw off or deliver a load, charge, or burden: — *imp. & pp. discharged; ppr. discharging.*

Discharge, (dis-*chärj*') *n.* Act of discharging; — state of being discharged; — release; absolution; performance; execution; acquittance.

Discharger, (dis-*chärj*'-r) *n.* One who or that which discharges; an instrument for discharging a Leyden jar or an electrical battery.

Disciple, (dis-*cipl*') *v. t.* To train; to bring up; to correct; to discipline; — to convert; to make followers or adherents.

Disciple, (dis-*cipl*'-n) [*L. discipulus*, from *discere*, to learn.] One who receives instruction from another; — one who accepts the instructions or doctrines of another; — scholar; pupil; follower; adherent; partisan; supporter. [disciple or follower.]

Discipleship, (dis-*cipl*'-ship) *n.* The state of being a Disciple. **Disciplinable**, (dis-*ciplin*'-a-*bl*) *a.* Capable of being disciplined; — liable or deserving to be disciplined.

Disciplinarian, (dis-*ciplin*'-a-*re*-an) *n.* One who enforces rigid discipline; one who teaches or rules with great strictness; a martinet.

Disciplinary, (dis-*ciplin*'-a-*re*) *a.* Pertaining to discipline; intended for instruction or government.

Discipline, (dis-*ciplin*'-e) [*L. disciplina*.] Education; instruction; training of the mind; formation of manners; — subject matter of instruction; course of study; — method of training; subjection to authority; rule; government; penal infliction; correction; chastisement; — military law or command; — infliction of church censure or punishment; — self-inflicted punishment; mortification of the flesh. **Discipline**, (dis-*ciplin*'-e) *v. t.* To educate; to develop by instruction and exercise; — to bring under control; to drill; — to improve by corrective and penal methods; — to inflict ecclesiastical censures and penalties upon: — *imp. & pp. disciplined; ppr. disciplining.*

Disclaim, (dis-*klām*') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *clamare*, to call.] To reject all claim to; to deny ownership of, or responsibility for; to disown; — to disavow; to deny; — to renounce or reject, as authority; — to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office: — *imp. & pp. disclaimed; ppr. disclaiming.*

Disclaim, (dis-*klām*'-r) *n.* One who disowns, or renounces; — a renunciation, as of a title, claim, in-

terest, estate, or trust; — a public disavowal, as of pretensions, opinions, and the like; in law, an implied or express denial of some things in question.

Disclose, (dis-*klöz*') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. clos*, inclosed.] To unclose; to open; — to bring to light; to lay open to the view; — to make known, as that which has been kept secret; to reveal in words; to impart; — reveal; divulge; expose: — *imp. & pp. disclosed; ppr. disclosing.*

Disclosure, (dis-*klöz*'-ür) *n.* Act of disclosing; — that which is disclosed or revealed. [gruous.]

Discolor, (dis-*köl*'-r) *v. t.* [*L. discolor*, unlike in colour.] To alter the hue or colour of; to stain; to tinge; — to alter the true complexion or appearance of: — *imp. & pp. discoloured; ppr. discolouring.*

Discolouration, (dis-*köl*'-r-*ä*-shun) *n.* Act of discolouring or state of being discoloured; — discoloured spot; stain.

Discomfit, (dis-*kum*'fit) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *conficere*, to bring about.] To scatter in flight; — to break up and frustrate the plans of; to throw into perplexity and dejection; — disconcert; defeat; vanquish: — *imp. & pp. discomfited; ppr. discomfiting.*

Discomfit, (dis-*kum*'fit) *n.* Rout; overthrow; total defeat.

Discomfiture, (dis-*kum*'fit-ür) *n.* Act of discomfiting or state of being discomfited; rout; defeat; overthrow; frustration.

Discomfort, (dis-*kum*'fert) *n.* [*L. dis* and *comfort*.] Want of comfort; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; inquietude.

Discomfort, (dis-*kum*'fert) *v. t.* To destroy or disturb the comfort, peace, or happiness of; to sadden; to deject: — *imp. & pp. discomfited; ppr. discomfiting.*

Commend, (dis-*kum*'mend') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *commendare*, to commend.] To mention with disapprobation; to blame; to censure.

Discommendable, (dis-*kum*'mend'-a-*bl*) *a.* Deserving disapprobation; blameable; censurable.

Discommendation, (dis-*kum*'mend'-ä-shun) *n.* Blame; censure.

Discommode, (dis-*kum*'mód') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *commodare*, to make fit, from *commodus*, fit.] To put to inconvenience; — incommode; trouble: — *imp. & pp. discommoded; ppr. discommoding.*

Discommodious, (dis-*kum*'mód'-us) *a.* Incommodious; troublesome.

Discommodiousness or **Discommody**, (dis-*kum*'mód'-de-us-ness) *n.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; trouble; hurt.

Discommon, (dis-*kum*'un) *v. t.* To deprive of the right of common; to appropriate common land; — to deprive of the privileges of a place.

Discompose, (dis-*kum*'pöz') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *composere*.] To disarrange; to throw into disorder; to destroy the composure or equanimity of; — derange; disconcert; agitate; ruffle; vex: — *imp. & pp. discomposed; ppr. discomposing.*

Discomposed, (dis-*kum*'pöz') *a.* Unsettled; disordered; agitated; disturbed.

Discomposure, (dis-*kum*'pöz'hür) *n.* State of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; perturbation.

Disconcert, (dis-*kon*'sért') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *concert*.] To break up the harmonious progress of; to throw into disorder; — to throw into confusion; to disturb the composure of; to unsettle the mind; — derange; confuse; disturb; frustrate: — *imp. & pp. disconcerted; ppr. disconcerting.*

Disconcertion, (dis-*kon*'sért'-shun) *n.* Act of disconcerting, or state of being disconcerted; confusion; discomposure.

Disconformable, (dis-*kon*'form'-a-*bl*) *a.* [*L. dis* and *conformare*, to shape, to adapt.] Not conformable.

Disconformity, (dis-*kon*'form'-e-*te*) *n.* Want of conformity or agreement; inconsistency.

Discongruity, (dis-kon-gru'it-e) *n.* Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement.

Disconnect, (dis-kon-nekt') *v. t.* [*L. dis and connectere*, to unite.] To dissolve the union or connection of; to separate; to sever; to disjoint:—*imp. & pp. disconnected*; *ppr. disconnecting*.

Disconnection, (dis-kon-nek'th-an) *n.* Act of separating or state of being separated; separation; disunion.

Disconsolate, (dis-kon'sō-lāt) *a.* [*L. dis and consolatus*, *pp. of consolari*, to console.] Destitute of comfort or consolation; deeply dejected; sad; melancholy;—inspiring dejection; saddening; cheerless.

Disconsolately, (dis-kon'sō-lāt-le) *adv.* In a disconsolate manner.

Discontent, (dis-kon-tent') *n.* Want of content; uneasiness and inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction.

Discontent, (dis-kon-tent') *v. t.* [*L. dis and contentus*, contented.] To deprive of content; to make uneasy; to dissatisfy:—*imp. & pp. discontented*; *ppr. discontenting*.

Discontented, (dis-kon-tent'ed) *a.* Uneasy; dissatisfied; unhappy; miserable.

Discontentedly, (dis-kon-tent'ed-le) *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood. [*of mind.*]

Discontentedness, (dis-kon-tent'ed-ness) *n.* Uneasiness

Discontentment, (dis-kon-tent'ment) *n.* The state of being discontented; uneasiness; inquietude.

Discontinuance, (dis-kon-tin'ū-ans) *n.* [*L. dis and continuus*, *F. continuus*, continual.] Act of discontinuing, or the state of being discontinued; want of continued connection or continuity of parts;—cessation; intermission; interruption; separation; disunion.

Discontinuation, (dis-kon-tin'ū-āshun) *n.* Breach or interruption of continuity; intermission; disruption or separation of parts.

Discontinue, (dis-kon-tin'ū) *v. t.* [*L. dis and continuare*, from *con* and *tenere*, to hold.] To interrupt the continuance of; to intermit, as a practice or habit; to put an end to;—to break the continuity of; to disunite;—*v. i.* To lose continuity or cohesion of parts;—to be separated or severed; to part:—*imp. & pp. discontinued*; *ppr. discontinuing*.

Discontinuity, (dis-kon-tin'ū-ē-te) *n.* Want of continuity or cohesion; disunion of parts.

Discontinuous, (dis-kon-tin'ū-us) *a.* Not continuous; interrupted; broken up; disrupted;—extended; gaping.

Discord, (dis'kord) *n.* [*L. discordia*, from *dis* and *cor*, *cordis*, heart.] Want of concord or agreement; variance leading to contention and strife;—a union of musical sounds which is inharmonious; combination of discordant notes; dissonance.

Discordance, (dis-kord'ans) *n.* State of being discordant; disagreement; inconsistency.

Discordant, (dis-kord'ant) *a.* Being at variance; clashing; opposing;—not in harmony or musical concord;—contradictory; dissonant; harsh; jarring.

Discordantly, (dis-kord'ant-le) *adv.* In a discordant manner.

Discount, (dis'kount) *n.* [*Prefix dis and count.*] A sum refunded in making a purchase, or returned on payment of an account, or deducted for prompt payment; a trade allowance on settlement of accounts;—a deduction made for interest in advancing money upon a bill or note not due;—act of discounting.

Discount, (dis'kount) *v. t.* [*Prefix dis and count.*] To deduct a sum or rate per cent. from the account or money paid;—to advance money on a bill or other security, deducting the term interest at a certain rate per cent.;—*v. i.* To lend, or make a practice of lending money, abating the discount:—*imp. & pp. discounted*; *ppr. discounting*. [*counted.*]

Discountable, (dis-kount'ā-ble) *a.* Capable of being discounted.

Discountenance, (dis-koun'ten-ans) *v. t.* [*L. dis and countenance.*] To put out of countenance; to put to

shame; to abash;—to refuse to countenance or give support or approval to; to discourage:—*imp. & pp. discountenanced*; *ppr. discountenancing*.

Discountenance, (dis-koun'ten-ans) *n.* Unfavourable aspect; unfriendly regard; cold treatment; disapprobation.

Discounter, (dis-koun'ter) *n.* One who discounts or advances money on bills, notes, &c.

Discounting, (dis-kount'ing) *n.* The act or practice of lending money on discounts.

Discourage, (dis-kur'āj) *v. t.* [*L. dis and F. courage*, courage.] To extinguish the courage of; to deprive of confidence;—to deter from; to dishearten with respect to;—dispirit; depress; discountenance:—*imp. & pp. discouraged*; *ppr. discouraging*.

Discourageable, (dis-kur'āj-ā-ble) *a.* Capable of being discouraged.

Discouragement, (dis-kur'āj-ment) *n.* Act of discouraging, or state of being discouraged; dejection;—that which discourages.

Discourse, (dis-kōrs) *n.* [*L. discursus*, from *discurrere*, to run to and fro.] Mental power of reasoning from premises; comparison and deduction;—an exercise or act of this power;—oral treatment or exposition of a subject; talk; conversation;—a formal dissertation or treatise; a sermon.

Discourse, (dis-kōrs) *v. i.* To exercise reason;—to talk in a continuous or formal manner;—to treat of in writing and in a formal manner;—*v. t.* To utter or give forth:—*imp. & pp. discoursed*; *ppr. discoursing*.

Discursive, (dis-kōrs'iv) *a.* Reasoning from premises to consequences; argumentative;—containing dialogue or conversation.

Discourteous, (dis-kurt'e-us) *a.* Uncivil; rude; destitute of good manners. [*our manner.*]

Discourteously, (dis-kurt'e-us-le) *adv.* In a discourteous manner.

Discourtesy, (dis-kurt'e-ess) *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness of behaviour or language; incivility.

Discous, (disk'us) *a.* [*L. discus*, disk.] Disklike; circular, wide, and flat.

Discover, (dis-kuv'er) *v. t.* [*L. dis and F. coverre*, to cover.] To remove the covering or envelope from; to expose to view;—to make known;—to have the first sight of; to spy;—to obtain the first knowledge of; to find out; to detect:—*imp. & pp. discovered*; *ppr. discovering*. [*discovered.*]

Discoverable, (dis-kuv'er-ā-ble) *a.* Capable of being discovered.

Discoverer, (dis-kuv'er-er) *n.* One who discovers; one who first finds out an unknown country, or a new principle, truth, or fact; an explorer.

Discovery, (dis-kuv'er-ee) *n.* Action of discovering; disclosure;—a making known; revelation;—finding out, or bringing for the first time to the light or the knowledge of;—that which is discovered.

Discredit, (dis-kred'it) *n.* Want of credit or reputation; some degree of dishonour or disesteem;—the act of disbelieving or distrusting;—the state of being disbelieved or distrusted.

Discredit, (dis-kred'it) *v. t.* [*F. decréditer*, to distrust.] To refuse to credit; to disbelieve;—to deprive of credibility;—to deprive of credit or good repute; to bring reproach upon; to disgrace:—*imp. & pp. discredited*; *ppr. discrediting*.

Discreditable, (dis-kred'it-ā-ble) *a.* Tending to injure credit; injurious to reputation; disgraceful; disreputable. [*manner.*]

Discreditably, (dis-kred'it-ā-ble) *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

Discreet, (dis-kret) *a.* [*L. discretus*, *pp. of discernere*.] Possessed of discernment or discretion; wise in avoiding error or evil, and in the adaptation of means to ends;—sagacious; circumspect; cautious; wary.

Discreetly, (dis-kret'le) *adv.* In a discreet manner; prudently.

Discreetness, (dis-kret'ness) *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

Discrepancy, (dis-krep'an-se) *n.* Difference; contrariety; disagreement; variance; inconsistency.

Discrepant, (dis-krep'ant) *a.* [L. *discrepans*, *ppr.* of *discrepare*, to sound discordantly.] **Discrepant**; contrary; disagreeing; different.

Discrete, (dis-kret') *a.* [L. *discretus*, *pp.* of *discernere*.] Separate; distinct;—disjoined;—disjunctive.

Discretion, (dis-kresh'un) *n.* [L. *discretio*, separation, from *discernere*.] Prudence; sagacity; wise management; power of ordering wisely one's conduct or affairs;—liberty to act according to one's judgment; uncontrolled or unconditional freedom of action;—disjunction; separation.

Discretionally, (dis-kresh'un-al-le) *adv.* At discretion; according to discretion.

Discretionary, (dis-kresh'un-ar-e) *a.* Left to discretion; unrestrained except by discretion or judgment.

Disjunctive, (dis-kret'iv) *a.* Disjunctive; separating.

Discriminate, (dis-krim'in-ät) *v. t.* [L. *discriminare*, from *discrimen*, distinction.] To separate; to distinguish;—to mark as different; to distinguish by a peculiar note or sign;—*v. i.* To make a difference or distinction; to distinguish accurately between;—*imp.* & *pp.* discriminated; *ppr.* discriminating.

Discriminate, (dis-krim'in-ät) *a.* Distinguished; having the difference marked.

Discriminately, (dis-krim'in-ät-le) *adv.* Distinctly; minutely; particularly.

Discrimination, (dis-krim'in-äshun) *n.* Act of discriminating;—state of being discriminated;—faculty of nicely distinguishing;—that which discriminates; mark of distinction.

Discriminative, (dis-krim'in-ät-iv) *a.* Marking a difference; distinctive; characteristic;—observing distinctions; making differences; discriminating.

Discriminatively, (dis-krim'in-ät-iv-le) *adv.* With discrimination or observance of due distinction.

Discrewn, (dis-krown') *v. t.* To deprive of a crown;—*imp.* & *pp.* discrewned; *ppr.* discrewning.

Disculpate, (dis-kul'pät) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *culpare*, to blame, from *culpa*, fault.] To free from blame; to exonerate.

Disumber, (dis-kum'ber) *v. t.* To free from that which cumber or impedes.

Discursion, (dis-kur'shun) *n.* [L. *dis* and *currere*, to run.] Expiration; desultory talk;—act of discoursing or reasoning.

Discursive, (dis-kurs'iv) *a.* Rational; proceeding by process of argument, or from premises to conclusions;—passing from one thing to another; desultory; rambling; digressive. [manner.]

Discursively, (dis-kurs'iv-le) *adv.* In a discursive manner.

Diskus, (dis'kus) *n.* A quoit;—a disk.

Disseas, (dis'kus) *v. t.* [L. *discutere*, from *dis* and *cutere*, to shake.] To break up; to disperse;—to examine and debate a subject; to sift; to ventilate; to reason and dispute;—to break in pieces;—to partake of, as viands, &c.

Dissection, (dis-kush'un) *n.* Act or process of discussing; examination by argument; debate; disputation.

Disseative, (dis-kus'iv) *a.* Able or tending to disperse. [cuss.]

Dissement, (dis-kü'she-ent) *a.* [L. *discutere*, *ppr.* of *discutere*, to shake off.] Serving to disperse morbid matter.

Dissement, (dis-kü'she-ent) *n.* A medicine to disperse a tumour or any coagulated fluid in the body.

Disdain, (dis-dän') *v. t.* [It. *disdegnare*, from L. *dis* and *dignari*, to deem worthy.] To look upon as worthless or despicable; to consider unworthy of notice or regard, &c.; to look on with contemptuous indifference; to scorn—said of others;—to regard as unworthy of one's own character, &c.;—*v. i.* To be filled with contemptuous anger;—*imp.* & *pp.* disdained; *ppr.* disdaining.

Disdain, (dis-dän') *n.* A feeling of contempt and aversion;—scorn; contempt; arrogance.

Disdainful, (dis-dän'fööl) *a.* Full of disdain; expressing disdain; scornful; contemptuous; haughty.

Disdainfully, (dis-dän'fööl-le) *adv.* In a disdainful manner.

Disdainfulness, (dis-dän'fööl-ness) *n.* State of being disdainful.

Disease, (dis-ēz') *n.* [Prefix *dis* and *ease*.] Lack of ease; uneasiness;—a morbid or unhealthy condition of body; sickness—applied figuratively to the mind, to the moral character and habits, to institutions, &c.;—disorder; distemper; malady; sickness; indisposition.

Disease, (dis-ēz') *v. t.* To cause uneasiness to;—to afflict with a malady or sickness; to disorder; to derange; to infect;—*imp.* & *pp.* diseased; *ppr.* diseasing.

Disembark, (dis-em-bark') *v. t.* [F. *deembarker*, to land.] To put on shore; to land;—*v. i.* To go on land; to debark;—*imp.* & *pp.* disembarked; *ppr.* disembarking.

Disembarkation or **Disembarkment**, (dis-em-bark-ä'shun) *n.* Act of disembarking.

Disembarrass, (dis-em-bar-as) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *embarrass*.] To free from doubt, or perplexity; to clear from impediment. [embarrassing.]

Disembarrassment, (dis-em-bar-as-ment) *n.* Act of disembarrassing.

Disembay, (dis-em-bä') *v. t.* To clear from a bay.

Disembellish, (dis-em-bel'ish) *v. t.* To deprive of embellishment. [ness or acrimony.]

Disembitter, (dis-em-bit'ter) *v. t.* To free from bitter.

Disembodied, (dis-em-bod'id) *a.* Divested of the body; separated, as the soul from the body.

Disembody, (dis-em-bod'e) *v. t.* To divest of the body; to free from the flesh;—to discharge from military organization;—*imp.* & *pp.* disembodyed; *ppr.* disembodying.

Disembogue, (dis-em-bög') *v. t.* To discharge at the mouth, as a stream; to vent;—*v. i.* To get a vent or escape from;—*imp.* & *pp.* disembogued; *ppr.* disemboguing. [the bosom.]

Disembowel, (dis-em-bow'el) *v. t.* To separate from the bowels or entrails of; to gut.

Disembroll, (dis-em-broll') *v. t.* To free from perplexity or confusion; to disentangle;—*imp.* & *pp.* disembrolled; *ppr.* disembrolling.

Disenable, (dis-en-ä'b'l) *v. t.* To deprive of power, natural or moral; to disqualify.

Disenchant, (dis-en-chant') *v. t.* To free from enchantment or spells;—to undeceive;—*imp.* & *pp.* disenchanting; *ppr.* disenchanting.

Disenchantment, (dis-en-chant'ment) *n.* Act of disenchanting, or state of being disenchanting.

Disencumber, (dis-en-kum'ber) *v. t.* To free from encumbrance, clogs, or impediments;—*imp.* & *pp.* disencumbered; *ppr.* disencumbering.

Disencumbrance, (dis-en-kum'brans) *n.* Deliverance from any thing burdensome or troublesome.

Disengage, (dis-en-gä') *v. t.* To separate a substance from any thing with which it is connected or involved; to disentangle; to clear from impediments, difficulties, and the like;—to withdraw, as the mind or affections from; to wean;—to release from a promise or obligation;—*v. i.* To release one's self; to withdraw one's affections; to become free from engagement or obligation;—*imp.* & *pp.* disengaged; *ppr.* disengaging.

Disengaged, (dis-en-gä'd) *a.* Free from business or occupation; vacant; at leisure. [disengaged.]

Disengagedness, (dis-en-gä'd-ness) *n.* State of being disengaged.

Disengagement, (dis-en-gäj'ment) *n.* Act of disengaging; extrication;—state of being disengaged;—freedom from engrossing occupation; leisure; vacancy.

Disennoble, (dis-en-nö'b'l) *v. t.* To deprive of that which ennobles; to degrade.

Disenrol, (dis-en-ról) *v. i.* To erase from a roll or list.

Disentangle, (dis-en-tang'l) *v. t.* To unravel; to unfold;—to separate or disconnect things interwoven or commingled;—to disentangle, as from complication of circumstances or relations; to extricate from impediments or difficulties; to free from perplexity;—*imp. & pp.* disentangled; *ppr.* disentangling.

Disentanglement, (dis-en-tang'l-ment) *n.* Act of disentangling. [to dethrone.]

Disenthroned, (dis-en-thrón) *v. t.* To deprive of a throne.

Disentitle, (dis-en-tít'l) *v. t.* To deprive of title or claim.

Disentomb, (dis-en-tóom) *v. t.* To take out of a tomb.

Disentrance, (dis-en-trans) *v. t.* To awaken from a trance.

Disestablish, (dis-es-tab'lísh) *v. t.* [*Dis* and *establish*.] To deprive of the position and privileges of an Establishment.

Disestablishment, (dis-es-tab'lísh-ment) *n.* Deprival of the position or privileges of an Established Church.

Disesteem, (dis-es-tém) *n.* [*Dis* and *esteem*, to set a value on.] Want of esteem, low regard, inclining to dislike; disfavour.

Disesteem, (dis-es-tém) *v. t.* To feel an absence of esteem for; to regard with disapproval; to slight;—*imp. & pp.* disesteemed; *ppr.* disesteeming.

Disestimation, (dis-es-tím-á-shun) *n.* Disesteem; disfavour; bad repute.

Disfavour, (dis-fá'vər) *n.* Want of favour; disesteem; disregard;—an unkindness; a disobliging act.

Disfavour, (dis-fá'vər) *v. t.* To withhold or withdraw favour from; to regard with disesteem; to discountenance;—*imp. & pp.* disfavoured; *ppr.* disfavoring.

Disfeature, (dis-fet'ūr) *v. t.* To deprive of feature; to disfigure the countenance.

Disfiguration, (dis-fig-ūr-á-shun) *n.* Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured.

Disfigure, (dis-fig'ūr) *v. t.* To mar the figure or appearance of; to render less complete or beautiful; deface; deform;—*imp. & pp.* disfigured; *ppr.* disfiguring.

Disfigurement, (dis-fig'ūr-ment) *n.* Act of disfiguring, or state of being disfigured.

Disfranchise, (dis-fran-chíz) *v. t.* [*Dis* and *F. franchise*, privilege.] To deprive of a franchise or chartered right; to dispossess of the rights of a citizen;—*imp. & pp.* disfranchised; *ppr.* disfranchising.

Disfranchisement, (dis-fran-chíz-ment) *n.* Act of disfranchising or state of being disfranchised.

Disgorge, (dis-gorj) *v. t.* [*F. degorger*, from *gorge*, the throat.] To eject from the stomach, throat, or mouth; to vomit;—to pour forth or throw out with violence, as from the mouth of a stream or volcano;—to give up; to make restitution of;—*imp. & pp.* disgorged; *ppr.* disgorging.

Disgorgement, (dis-gorj-ment) *n.* Act of disgorging; that which is disgorged.

Disgrace, (dis-grás) *n.* [*Dis* and *gratia*, favour.] Lack or loss of favour, support, or countenance;—that which brings dishonour; cause of shame;—reproach; discredit; dishonour.

Disgrace, (dis-grás) *v. t.* To deprive of favour;—to bring reproach or shame upon; to dishonour;—*imp. & pp.* disgraced; *ppr.* disgracing.

Disgraceful, (dis-grás'fóol) *a.* Bringing disgrace or dishonour; causing shame; shameful; infamous; ignominious. [manner.]

Disgracefully, (dis-grás'fóol-le) *adv.* In a disgraceful

Disgracefulness, (dis-grás'fóol-nes) *n.* Shamefulness; ignominy.

Disguise, (dis-gíz) *v. t.* To change the appearance of; to conceal by an unusual dress; to hide by a counterfeit appearance;—dissemble; mask; cover; counterfeit;—*imp. & pp.* disguised; *ppr.* disguising.

Disguise, (dis-gíz) *n.* A dress or exterior put on to conceal or deceive;—artificial language or manner assumed for deception; false appearance; cloak; mask.

Disguisedly, (dis-gízd-le) *adv.* In disguise.

Disguising, (dis-gí-zing) *n.* [*Dis* and *F. déguiser*, to conceal.] The act of giving a counterfeit appearance; theatrical mask; mummery.

Disgust, (dis-gúst) *n.* [*Dis* and *gustus*, tasting, taste.] Disrelish; distaste; aversion to what is unpleasant to the organs of sense; loathing; nausea; hence, aversion to what is offensive, unseemly, or odious in manners, opinions, character, or conduct; dislike; repugnance.

Disgust, (dis-gúst) *v. t.* [*Dis* and *gustare*, to taste.] To provoke disgust in; to offend the taste of; to excite aversion;—*imp. & pp.* disgusted; *ppr.* disgusting.

Disgustful, (dis-gúst'fóol) *a.* Provoking disgust; offensive to the taste or sensibilities; exciting aversion; nauseous. [disgust.]

Disgustingly, (dis-gúst'ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to

Dish, (diáh) *n.* [*A.-S. disc*, disc.] A vessel used for serving up food at the table; hence, victuals served in a dish; any particular kind of food;—any body concave like a dish.

Dish, (diáh) *v. t.* To put in a dish, ready for serving at table;—to make like a dish;—to frustrate or disappoint;—to damage;—*imp. & pp.* dished; *ppr.* dishing. [dishable.]

Dishabille, (dis-á-bíl') *n.* [*F.*] An undress; loose dress;

Dishcloth, (dish'kloth) *n.* A cloth used for wiping dishes after they have been washed.

Dishcover, (dish'kuv-ər) *n.* A metal or earthenware cover put on a dish in serving.

Dishhearten, (dis-hárt'n) *v. t.* [*Dis* and *heart*.] To deprive of heart, courage, or hope;—dispirit; discourage; deject;—*imp. & pp.* dishheartened; *ppr.* dishheartening.

Dishave, (dis-á-her'el) *v. t.* [*F. décheveller*.] To suffer to hang in a loose or negligent manner, as the hair; to ravel;—*imp. & pp.* dishavelled; *ppr.* dishavelling.

Dishful, (dish'fóol) *n.* As much as a dish holds or can hold.

Dishonest, (dis-on'est) *a.* [*Dis* and *F. honeste*, honesty.] Wanting in honesty; fraudulent; disposed to deceive or cheat;—characterized by fraud;—unchaste. [near.]

Dishonestly, (dis-on'est-le) *adv.* In a dishonest manner.

Dishonesty, (dis-on'est-e) *n.* Want of honesty, probity, or integrity;—violation of trust or of justice;—dishonour; unchastity.

Dishonour, (dis-on'ər) *n.* Disgrace; want of honour; whatever stains the reputation;—shame; reproach; opprobrium.

Dishonour, (dis-on'ər) *v. t.* [*Dis* and *honor*, honour.] To deprive of honour; to bring reproach or shame on;—to treat with indignity;—to violate the chastity of;—to refuse to accept or pay;—said of a draft or acceptance;—*imp. & pp.* dishonoured; *ppr.* dishonouring.

Dishonourable, (dis-on'ər-á-bl) *a.* Bringing dishonour; shameful; base;—wanting in honour; vile; shameless. [manner.]

Dishonourably, (dis-on'ər-á-ble) *adv.* In a dishonourable

Dishonour, (dis-ū'mur) *n.* Peevishness; ill-humour.

Disincorporate, (dis-in-kár'pər-át) *v. t.* To liberate from prison.

Disinclination, (dis-in-klin-á-shun) *n.* State of being disinclined; want of propensity, desire, or affection;—unwillingness; dislike; aversion; repugnance.

Disincline, (dis-in-klin) *v. t.* To excite dislike or aversion; to make averse;—*imp. & pp.* disinclined; *ppr.* disinclining.

Disincorporate, (dis-in-kor'pər-át) *v. t.* [*Dis* and *corpus*, a body.] To deprive of corporate powers; to disunite a corporate or established society.

Disincorporation, (dis-in-kor-pər-á-shun) *n.* Deprivation of the privileges of a corporation.

Disinfect, (dis-in-fekt') *v. t.* To cleanse from infection;—to purify from contagious matter:—*imp. & pp. disinfecting*; *ppr. disinfecting*.

Disinfectant, (dis-in-fekt'ant) *n.* That which disinfects;—agent used to disinfect, as chlorine.

Disingenuous, (dis-in-jen'ü-us) *a.* Not noble or high-toned; mean; unworthy;—not ingenuous; wanting in candour or frankness.

Disingenuously, (dis-in-jen'ü-us-le) *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; unfairly; not openly and candidly.

Disingenuoseness, (dis-in-jen'ü-us-nee) *n.* The state or quality of being disingenuous.

Disinherit, (dis-in-her'it) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *heres*, heir.] To cut off from hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance:—*imp. & pp. disinherited*; *ppr. disinheriting*.

Disinheritance, (dis-in-her'it-ans) *n.* Act of disinheriting.

Disintegrable, (dis-in-të-gra-bl) *a.* Capable of separation into parts.

Disintegrate, (dis-in-të-grät) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *integrare*, to renew, from *integer*, whole.] To separate into integrant parts:—to destroy the entirety or unity of:—*imp. & pp. disintegrated*; *ppr. disintegrating*.

Disintegration, (dis-in-të-gräshun) *n.* Act of disintegrating, or state of being disintegrated; reduction to integrant parts.

Disinter, (dis-in-ter') *v. t.* To take out of the grave or tomb:—to bring out to view, as from obscurity; to resuscitate, as an old idea or custom:—*imp. & pp. disinterred*; *ppr. disintering*.

Disinterested, (dis-in-ter'est-ed) *a.* [L. *dis* and F. *intéresser*, to concern.] Not influenced by regard to personal advantage; free from self-interest;—unbiased; impartial. (terested manner.)

Disinterestedly, (dis-in-ter'est-ed-le) *adv.* In a disinterestedness, (dis-in-ter'est-ed-nee) *n.* State or quality of being disinterested:—freedom from bias, prejudice, or personal feeling; impartiality;—disregard of personal advantage or profit.

Disinterment, (dis-in-ter'ment) *n.* Act of disintering.

Disinthrall, (dis-in-thrawl') *v. t.* To release from thralldom or bondage, physical or mental; to emancipate.

Disinthrallment, (dis-in-thrawl'ment) *n.* Emancipation; liberation from constraint of any kind.

Disjoin, (dis-join') *v. t.* To part; to disunite; to separate; to sunder:—*v. i.* To be separated; to part:—*imp. & pp. disjoined*; *ppr. disjoining*.

Disjoint, (dis-join't) *v. t.* To sever a joint; to put out of joint; to dislocate:—to separate at junctures; to break in pieces;—to break the natural order and relations of:—*v. i.* To fall or break in pieces:—*imp. & pp. disjointed*; *ppr. disjointing*.

Disjointed, (dis-join't-ed) *a.* Separated at the joints; put out of joint:—incoherent; unconnected.

Disjointedness, (dis-join't-ed-nee) *n.* State of separation or incoherence.

Disjoinet, (dis-jungkt') *a.* Disjoined; separated.

Disjunction, (dis-jungk'shun) *n.* [L. *dis* and *jungere*, to join.] Act of disjoining; disunion; separation.

Disjunctive, (dis-jungk'tiv) *a.* Tending to disjoin; separating; disjoining.

Disjunctive, (dis-jungk'tiv) *n.* A disjunctive conjunction;—a disjunctive proposition. (manner.)

Disjunctively, (dis-jungk'tiv-le) *adv.* In a disjunctive

Disk, (disk) *n.* [G. *diskos*, L. *discus*.] A flat circular plate;—a discus; a quoit;—the face of a celestial body;—the whole surface of a leaf;—the central part of a radiate compound flower:—Disc.

Dialike, (dis-lik') *n.* Want of liking or inclination; aversion; a moderate degree of hatred;—disreliah; distaste; antipathy.

Dialike, (dis-lik') *v. t.* To regard with aversion or displeasure; to disapprove:—to disreliah; to have no taste for:—*imp. & pp. dialiked*; *ppr. dialiking*.

Dialocate, (dis-lô-kät) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *locare*, to place,

from *locus*, a place.] To displace; to disjoin; to put out of joint:—*imp. & pp. dialocated*; *ppr. dialocating*.

Dialocation, (dis-lô-kä'shun) *n.* Act of displacing, or state of being displaced;—displacement of rocks or strata from their original position:—a disjoining; luxation;—a bone or joint displaced.

Dialodge, (dis-lôj') *v. t.* To drive from a lodge or place of rest, repose, hiding or defence; to remove, as troops, to other quarters:—*v. i.* To go from a place of rest:—*imp. & pp. dialodged*; *ppr. dialodging*.

Dialogment, (dis-lôj'ment) *n.* The act of dialodging, or the state of being dialodged.

Dialoyal, (dis-lôyal) *a.* [Dis and *loyal*.] Failing in allegiance or duty to the crown;—false or inconstant in love;—unfaithful to the marriage vow or bed:—perfidious; treacherous. (treacherously.)

Dialoyally, (dis-lôyal-le) *adv.* In a disloyal manner;

Dialoyalty, (dis-lôyal-te) *n.* Want of loyalty; lack of fidelity;—unfaithfulness in love.

Dismal, (dis-mäl) *a.* [L. *dis* and *malus*, evil day.] Gloomy to the eye or ear; sorrowful and depressing to the feelings;—gloomy; dark; horrid; direful; lamentable; calamitous; sorrowful; melancholy; unfortunate.

Dismally, (dis-mäl-le) *adv.* In a dismal manner; gloomily; sorrowfully.

Dismantle, (dis-man'tl) *v. t.* [Dis and *mantle*.] To deprive of dress; to strip:—to throw off, as a cloak; to open:—to deprive of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defences, fortification, rigging, &c.:—*imp. & pp. dismantled*; *ppr. dismantling*. (unmaak.)

Dismaak, (dis-maak') *v. t.* To strip a mask from; to

Diamast, (dis-mast') *v. t.* To take out the masts from a ship; to break or carry away the masts:—*imp. & pp. diamasted*; *ppr. diamasting*.

Dismastment, (dis-mast'ment) *n.* The act of diamasting; the state of being diamasted.

Dismay, (dis-mä') *v. t.* [Sp. *demayor*.] To deprive of strength or courage; to dishearten; to depress the spirit or resolution:—to fill with fear or apprehension; to affright; to appeal:—*imp. & pp. dismayed*; *ppr. dismaying*.

Dismay, (dis-mä') *n.* Loss of courage; sinking of the spirit:—a fear impressed; terror felt;—state of alarm and consternation.

Dismember, (dis-mem'ber) *v. t.* To divide limb from limb;—to strip of its essential parts:—*imp. & pp. dismembered*; *ppr. dismembering*.

Dismemberment, (dis-mem'ber-ment) *n.* Act of dismembering, or state of being dismembered;—mutilation.

Dismiss, (dis-mis's) *v. t.* [L. *dimittere*, from *dis* and *mittere*, to send.] To send away; to permit to go:—to remove from office, service, or employment; to discharge:—to despatch;—to discontinue;—to reject, as a petition or motion in court:—*imp. & pp. dismissed*; *ppr. dismissing*.

Dismissal, (dis-mis'al) *n.* Dismission; discharge.

Dismission, (dis-mish'un) *n.* Act of dismissing; leave to depart;—removal from office or employment; discharge:—a setting aside, as a plea.

Dismount, (dis-mount') *v. i.* To come down; to descend;—to alight from a horse;—*v. t.* To bring down from an elevation, place of honour, or the like;—to throw or remove from a horse;—to throw or remove cannon or other artillery from carriages:—*imp. & pp. dismounted*; *ppr. dismounting*.

Disobedience, (dis-ô-bë'dë-ens) *n.* [L. *dis* and *obediencia*, obedience.] Neglect or refusal to obey.

Disobedient, (dis-ô-bë'dë-ent) *a.* Neglecting or refusing to obey. (manner.)

Disobediently, (dis-ô-bë'dë-ent-le) *adv.* In a disobedient

Disobey, (dis-ô-bä') *v. t.* To neglect or refuse to obey; to break or transgress the commands of:—*imp. & pp. disobeyed*; *ppr. disobeying*.

Disoblige, (dis-ô-blj') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *obligatio*,

binding.] To offend by an act of unkindness or incivility; to be unaccommodating to:—*imp. & pp. disobliged*; *ppr. disobliging*. [manner.]

Disobligingly, (dis-ob-lig-ing-le) *adv.* In a disobliging manner.

Disorder, (dis-or-der) *n.* [*L. dis* and *ordo*, order.] Want of order; irregularity; confusion; disturbance; disarrangement;—disturbance of the bodily functions; indisposition; sickness;—disturbance of the mental functions; discomposure; mental derangement;—violation of public rule and law; unsettled state; tumult.

Disorder, (dis-or-der) *v. t.* To disturb the order of; to throw into confusion;—to make sick;—to disturb the regular operations of:—*imp. & pp. disordered*; *ppr. disordering*. [disorderly.]

Disorderliness, (dis-or-der-le-ness) *n.* State of being disorderly, (dis-or-der-le) *a.* Confused; marked by disorder; irregular;—not acting in an orderly way, as the functions of the body;—lawless; not complying with the restraints of order and law;—vicious; loose; not regulated by the restraints of morality.

Disorganization, (dis-or-gan-e-zā'shun) *n.* Destruction of organic form or structure; subversion of order or system.

Disorganize, (dis-or-gan-iz) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. organiser*, to organize.] To break or destroy the organic structure or connected system of; to throw into utter disorder:—*imp. & pp. disorganized*; *ppr. disorganizing*.

Disown, (dis-on) *v. t.* To refuse to own or acknowledge; to renounce;—disavow; disclaim; disallow:—*imp. & pp. disowned*; *ppr. disowning*.

Disparage, (dis-par-āj) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. desparager*, from *des* and *parage*, peer, pair, *L. par*, equal.] To unite unequally; to marry to an inferior;—to associate with or liken to something of less value or excellence; to lower in rank or estimation; to dishonour; to undervalue;—decry; depreciate:—*imp. & pp. disparaged*; *ppr. disparaging*.

Disparagement, (dis-par-āj-ment) *n.* Unequal marriage; alliance with an inferior;—unjust comparison; unfair representation;—depreciation; detraction.

Disparager, (dis-par-āj-er) *n.* One who traduces or depreciates, as character or reputation, by unfair representation or unjust comparison.

Disparity, (dis-par-ē-tē) *n.* [*L. disparitas*, from *dispar*, unlike, from *par*, equal.] Inequality in form, character, or degree;—difference in age, rank, condition, or excellence;—disproportion.

Dispark, (dis-pārk) *v. t.* To throw open, as a park;—to set at large; to release from confinement.

Dispart, (dis-part) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. partir*, to separate.] To part asunder; to divide; to separate; to burst; to split;—*v. i.* To separate; to open; to cleave:—*imp. & pp. disparted*; *ppr. disparting*.

Dispart, (dis-part) *n.* The difference between the semi-diameter of the base ring at the breach of a gun, and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle.

Dispassion, (dis-pash'un) *n.* [*L. dis* and *it. passionato*, tractable.] Freedom from passion; apathy.

Dispassionate, (dis-pash'un-āt) *a.* Free from passion; unmoved by feelings;—moderate; impartial;—cool; composed; serene; untroubled.

Dispassionately, (dis-pash'un-āt-le) *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

Despatch. See **Despatch**. [ing haste.]

Dispatchful, (dis-pach'fool) *a.* Bent on haste; impatient.

Dispauper, (dis-paw-per) *v. t.* To deprive of the claim of a pauper to public support.

Dispeace, (dis-pēs) *n.* Want of peace, rest, or quiet.

Dispel, (dis-pel) *v. t.* [*L. dispellere*, from *dis* and *pellere*, to push, drive.] To drive away; to scatter; to cause to disappear; to dissipate; to banish;—*v. i.* To fly different ways; to be dispersed; to disappear, as dust or clouds:—*imp. & pp. dispelled*; *ppr. dispelling*.

Dispensable, (dis-pens-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being dispensed or administered;—capable of being dispensed with.

Dispensary, (dis-pens-ar-ē) *n.* An institution for supplying the poor with medical and surgical advice, and with medicines gratuitously;—the shop or place in which medicines are prepared.

Dispensation, (dis-pens-a'shun) *n.* Distribution; act of giving or dealing out;—the dealings of God with his creatures; general distribution of good or evil in the divine economy;—the particular mode or form of God's dealings, embodied in laws, rites, and promises; the Mosaic dispensation; the Christian dispensation;—in the Romish church, a licence to do what is forbidden, or omit what is commanded; exemption. [penser.]

Dispensator, (dis-pens-āt-er) *n.* A distributor; a dispenser.

Dispensatory, (dis-pens-a-tor-ē) *a.* Granting, or authorized to grant, dispensations.

Dispensatory, (dis-pens-a-tor-ē) *n.* A book of directions for compounding medicines; a pharmacopoeia.

Dispense, (dis-pens) *v. t.* [*L. dispensare*, from *dis* and *pendere*, to weigh.] To deal or divide out in parts;—to apply, as laws to particular cases;—to make up a medicine;—*v. i.* To excuse from; to grant a dispensation, as from duty, obligation or vow;—to do without:—*imp. & pp. dispensed*; *ppr. dispensing*.

Dispenser, (dis-pens-er) *n.* One who distributes or administers; a compounder of medicines.

Dispeople, (dis-pēpl) *v. t.* To depopulate;—to empty of inhabitants by war, pestilence, or expulsion:—*imp. & pp. dispeopled*; *ppr. dispeopling*.

Dispermous, (dis-perm'us) *a.* [*G. di*, twofold, and *sperma*, seed.] Containing two seeds only.

Disperse, (dis-pers) *v. t.* [*L. dispergere*, from *dis* and *spargere*, to strew.] To scatter here and there; to distribute; to spread, as knowledge, light, &c.;—to cause to vanish or separate;—*v. i.* To separate; to go in different directions; to vanish; to be dispelled:—*imp. & pp. dispersed*; *ppr. dispersing*.

Dispersion, (dis-per'shun) *n.* Act of scattering or dispersing;—state of being scattered.

Dispersive, (dis-per'siv) *a.* Tending to separate and scatter; capable of dispersion.

Dispirit, (dis-pir-it) *v. t.* To depress the spirits of;—dishearten; discourage; deject; damp; depress:—*imp. & pp. dispirited*; *ppr. dispiriting*.

Displace, (dis-plās) *v. t.* [*F. déplacer*.] To change the place of; to remove; to put out of place;—to disorder;—derange; dismiss; discard:—*imp. & pp. displaced*; *ppr. displacing*. [placed.]

Displaceable, (dis-plās-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being displaced.

Displacement, (dis-plā'sment) *n.* Act of displacing, or state of being displaced; removal; discharge;—quantity of water displaced by a floating body, as by a ship.

Displant, (dis-plant) *v. t.* To root up a plant;—to remove from the natural or usual place;—to strip a country of its inhabitants:—*imp. & pp. displaced*; *ppr. displanting*.

Display, (dis-plā) *v. t.* [*F. deployer*, from *des* and *ployer*, *L. plicare*, to fold.] To unfold; to spread wide;—to exhibit to the eyes or to the mind; to manifest;—to set in view ostentatiously;—*v. i.* To make a show, especially in talk:—*imp. & pp. displayed*; *ppr. displaying*.

Display, (dis-plā) *n.* An unfolding; exhibition; manifestation;—ostentatious show; parade.

Displayer, (dis-plā-er) *n.* One who, or that which, displays.

Displease, (dis-plēz) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *placere*, to please.] To offend; to excite a feeling of disapprobation or dislike in; to make angry;—to disgust, as the taste:—*imp. & pp. displeased*; *ppr. displeasing*.

Displeasing, (dis-plēz-ing) *a.* Disagreeable and offensive to the mind or the senses.

Displeasure, (dis-plezh'ür) *n.* The feeling of one who is displeased; slight anger or irritation;—that which displeases; offence; state of disfavour or disgrace;—disapprobation; dislike.

Displode, (dis-plöd') *v. t. & i.* [*L. displodere*, from *dis* and *plodere*, *plaudere*, to clap, strike, beat.] To discharge; to explode; to burst with a loud sound:—*imp. & pp. disploded*; *ppr. disploding*.

Displonian, (dis-plö'zhun) *n.* An explosion; a discharge.

Displume, (dis-plüm') *v. t.* To strip of plumage;—to divest of badges of honour.

Disport, (dis-pört') *n.* Play; sport; pastime; diversion.

Disport, (dis-pört') *v. i.* [*F. desporter*, *L. disportare*, from *portare*, to carry.] To play; to wanton; to sport; to move lightly and gayly:—*v. t.* To divert or amuse:—*imp. & pp. disported*; *ppr. disporting*.

Disposable, (dis-pö'z-a-bl) *a.* Subject to disposal; liable to be disposed of or made use of; disengaged; free to be bought or employed.

Disposal, (dis-pö'z'al) *n.* Act of disposing, or disposing of; orderly distribution;—power of ordering; regulation of the fate, condition, application, &c., of any thing; government; management; control;—power or right of bestowing;—dispenation; arrangement.

Dispose, (dis-pö'z) *v. t.* [*L. disponere*, from *dis* and *ponere*, to lay, put, set.] To distribute and put in place; to set in order; to arrange; to adjust; to regulate;—to assign to a service or use; to bestow for an object or purpose;—to give a tendency or inclination; to fit; to adapt; to incline the mind of:—*imp. & pp. disposed*; *ppr. disposing*.

Disposed, (dis-pö'd') *a.* Inclined; minded; arranged; set in order.

Disposer, (dis-pö'z'er) *n.* One who or that which disposes:—one who arranges, regulates, or bestows.

Disposition, (dis-pö'zish'un) *n.* The act of disposing; disposal; regulation;—the state or manner of being disposed; arrangement; order; method;—natural fitness or tendency; bias; propensity;—inherent or acquired frame of mind; temper; inclination;—bestowal or distribution, as of estates or goods; deed of gift.

Dispositive, (dis-pö'z-e-tiv) *a.* Implying alienation or transfer, as of real property.

Dispossess, (dis-pö'z-zes) *v. t.* To put out of possession; to eject:—*imp. & pp. dispossessed*; *ppr. dispossessing*.

Dispossession, (dis-pö'z-zesh'un) *n.* Act of putting out of possession; the state of being dispossessed.

Dispraise, (dis-prä'z) *n.* [*Dis* and *praise*.] Blame; censure; reproach; dishonour; disparagement.

Dispraise, (dis-prä'z) *v. t.* To withdraw praise from; to censure; to blame:—*imp. & pp. dispraised*; *ppr. dispraising*.

Dispread, (dis-pred') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *Sax. spreðan*, to spread.] To spread abroad; to expand widely:—*v. i.* To be spread; to extend itself.

Disproof, (dis-prö'f) *n.* [*L. dis* and *Sax. profian*, *Sv. prof*, proof.] A proving to be false or erroneous; conviction of error; confutation; refutation.

Disproportion, (dis-prö-pör'shun) *n.* Want of proportion or of symmetry;—want of suitableness or adequacy; disparity; inequality.

Disproportion, (dis-prö-pör'shun) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *proportio*, measure.] To make unsuitable; to mismatch; to join unfitly:—*imp. & pp. disproportioned*; *ppr. disproportioning*.

Disproportionable, (dis-prö-pör'shun-a-bl) *a.* Disproportional; unsuitable; inadequate.

Disproportionably, (dis-prö-pör'shun-a-ble) *adv.* With want of proportion or symmetry; unsuitably.

Disproportional, (dis-prö-pör'shun-al) *a.* Not having due proportion; unsuitable in form or quantity; unequal; inadequate.

Disproportionally, (dis-prö-pör'shun-al-lo) *adv.* Un-

suitably with respect to form, quantity, or value; inadequately.

Disproportionate, (dis-prö-pör'shun-at) *a.* Not proportioned; unsymmetrical; unsuitable in bulk, form, or value.

Disproportionately, (dis-prö-pör'shun-at-le) *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately.

Disprovable, (dis-prööv'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being disproved.

Disproof, (dis-prööv'al) *n.* Act of disproving; refutation.

Disprove, (dis-prööv) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *Dan. pröve*, *L. probare*, to prove.] To prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; to refute:—*imp. & pp. disproved*; *ppr. disproving*.

Disputable, (dis-püt-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being disputed; liable to be called in question; controvertible.

Disputant, (dis-püt-ant) *n.* One who disputes; a controversialist.

Disputation, (dis-püt-ä'shun) *n.* Act of disputing; controversy in words;—a college exercise in argument and discussion.

Disputations, (dis-püt-ä'she-us) *a.* Inclined to dispute; apt to cavil or controvert.

Dispute, (dis-püt') *v. i.* [*L. disputare*, from *dis* and *putare*, to set in order, think.] To think differently; to contend in argument; to argue a question for and against; to discuss; to debate;—to strive in opposition to a competitor;—*v. t.* To argue for and against; to discuss;—to struggle for the possession of; to strive to maintain;—to oppose by argument; to call in question:—*imp. & pp. disputed*; *ppr. disputing*.

Dispute, (dis-püt') *n.* Verbal discussion; contest in words and arguments;—effort to maintain one's opinion or vindicate one's claims;—a fact or argument not to be denied or controverted.

Disputer, (dis-püt'er) *n.* One who disputes; a controversialist.

Disqualification, (dis-kwol-e-fë-kä'shun) *n.* Act of disqualifying or state of being disqualified; disability; especially, legal disability;—that which disqualifies or incapacitates.

Disqualify, (dis-kwol-e-f) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *L. qualis*, such like, and *facere*, to make.] To render unfit; to incapacitate;—to deprive of legal capacity, power, or right:—*imp. & pp. disqualified*; *ppr. disqualifying*.

Disquiet, (dis-kwi'et) *n.* Want of quiet or tranquillity; uneasiness; restlessness; disturbance; anxiety.

Disquiet, (dis-kwi'et) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *quietus*, rest.] To render unquiet; to make uneasy or restless; to disturb; to harass; to vex; to fret:—*imp. & pp. disquieted*; *ppr. disquieting*.

Disquietude, (dis-kwi'et-üd) *n.* Want of peace or tranquillity; uneasiness; disturbance; agitation; anxiety.

Disquisition, (dis-kwe-zish'un) *n.* [*L. disquisition*, from *disquirere*, to investigate.] A formal or systematic inquiry into, or discussion of, any subject; elaborate argumentative essay; a written treatise.

Disregard, (dis-rë-gärd') *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. regarder*, to look to.] To take no notice of; to overlook; to pay no heed to; to neglect; to slight:—*imp. & pp. disregarded*; *ppr. disregarding*.

Disregard, (dis-rë-gärd') *n.* The act of disregarding, or the state of being disregarded; omission to notice; indifference.

Disrelish, (dis-rel'ish) *n.* Want of relish; distaste; dislike; aversion; antipathy;—bad taste; nauseousness.

Disrelish, (dis-rel'ish) *v. t.* To dislike the taste of; to feel some disgust at:—*imp. & pp. disrelished*; *ppr. disrelishing*.

(or in bad condition.)

Disrepair, (dis-rë-pär) *n.* State of being out of repair, disreputable, (dis-rep'üt-a-bl) *a.* [*L. dis* and *reputatio*, reputation.] Not reputable; tending to bring into disesteem or discredit;—discreditable; disgraceful; shameful.

Disreputably, (dis-rep'üt-a-ble) *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

Disreputation or **Disrepute**, (dis-rep-üt-ä'shun) *n.*

Loss or want of reputation or credit;—discredit; dishonour; disgrace.

Disrespect, (dis-rĕ-spekt') *n.* Want of respect or reverence; disrespect; incivility; rudeness.

Disrespect, (dis-rĕ-spekt') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *respectare*, to regard.] To show disrespect to:—*imp.* & *pp.* **disrespected**; *ppr.* **disrespecting**.

Disrespectful, (dis-rĕ-spekt'fŭl) *a.* Wanting in respect; uncivil; unceremonious; rude.

Disrespectfully, (dis-rĕ-spekt'fŭl-le) *adv.* In a disrespectful manner.

Disrobe, (dis-rŏb') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and F. *robe*, a garment.] To divest of a robe, or of that which dresses or decorates:—*imp.* & *pp.* **disrobed**; *ppr.* **disrobing**.

Disroot, (dis-rŏt') *v. t.* To tear up the roots of, or by the roots; to extirpate; to loosen; to undermine:—*imp.* & *pp.* **disrooted**; *ppr.* **disrooting**.

Disrupt, (dis-rŭpt') *a.* [L. *disruptus*, *pp.* of *disrumpere*, to break asunder.] Rent asunder; broken.

Disruption, (dis-rŭp't'ŭn) *n.* The act of rending asunder, or the state of being rent asunder; disruption; dilaceration; rent; breach.

Disruptive, (dis-rŭpt'iv) *a.* Causing, or accompanied by, disruption. [ruption.]

Disrupture, (dis-rŭpt'ŭr) *n.* A rending asunder; dis-

Dissatisfaction, (dis-sat-is-fak'ŭſhun) *n.* State or condition of being dissatisfied;—discontentment; dissatisfaction; distaste; dislike.

Dissatisfactory, (dis-sat-is-fak'tŏr-e) *a.* Causing dissatisfaction; giving discontent; displeasing.

Dissatisfy, (dis-sat-is-fi) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *satisfacere*, to afford gratification.] To render unsatisfied or discontented:—to disappoint; to displease:—*imp.* & *pp.* **dissatisfied**; *ppr.* **dissatisfying**.

Dissect, (dis-sekt') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *secare*, to cut.] To cut up; to cut in pieces; to separate the parts of organized bodies in such a manner as to display their structure; to anatomize:—to analyze into its constituent parts for the purpose of examination, as in science or criticism:—*imp.* & *pp.* **dissected**; *ppr.* **dissecting**.

Dissectible, (dis-sekt'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being dissected.

Dissection, (dis-sek't'ŭn) *n.* Act of dissecting; anatomy:—act of separating into constituent parts for the purpose of critical examination. [tuit.]

Dissector, (dis-sekt'er) *n.* One who dissects; an anatomist.

Disseize, (dis-sĕz') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and F. *saisir*, to lay hold on.] To deprive of actual seisin or possession; to dispossess wrongfully:—*imp.* & *pp.* **disseized**; *ppr.* **disseizing**.

Disseizin, (dis-sĕz'in) *n.* An unlawful dispossessing of a person actually seized of the freehold.

Dissemble, (dis-sem-bl) *v. t.* [F. *dissembler*, L. *dis* and *similis*, like.] To hide under a false semblance; to put an untrue appearance upon; to disguise; to mask:—to make pretence of; to feign:—*v. i.* To assume a false appearance; to conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments, under some pretence:—*imp.* & *pp.* **dissembled**; *ppr.* **dissembling**.

Dissembler, (dis-sem-bl'r) *n.* One who dissembles.

Disseminate, (dis-sem-in-āt') *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *seminare*, to sow, from *semen*, seed.] To sow, as seed; to scatter for growth and propagation:—to spread or extend by dispersion;—diffuse; to circulate:—*imp.* & *pp.* **disseminated**; *ppr.* **disseminating**.

Dissemination, (dis-sem-in-ā'ŭn) *n.* Act of disseminating, or state of being disseminated; propagation; diffusion; dispersion.

Dissension, (dis-sen'shun) *n.* [L. *dissensio*, from *dissentire*.] Violent disagreement in opinion; breach of friendship and union; strife; quarrel; contention.

Dissent, (dis-sent') *v. i.* [L. *dissentire*, from *dis* and *sentire*, to feel, think, judge.] To differ in opinion; to disagree:—to differ from the established church;—to be of a contrary nature:—*imp.* & *pp.* **dissented**; *ppr.* **dissenting**.

Dissent, (dis-sent') *n.* Act of dissenting; difference of opinion; disagreement;—declaration of difference;—separation from an established church.

Dissenter, (dis-sent'er) *n.* One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, and declares his difference:—one who withdraws from the established church; one who denies the principle or right of the establishment of a state church. [dissent.]

Dissentient, (dis-sen'she-ent) *a.* Disagreeing; declaring dissent.

Dissentment, (dis-sen'she-ent) *n.* One who dissents.

Dissertation, (dis-er-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *dissertatio*, from *dissertare*, to discuss.] A formal or elaborate discourse; a disquisition; an essay; a written treatise.

Disserve, (dis-serv') *v. t.* To injure; to hurt; to harm:—*imp.* & *pp.* **diserved**; *ppr.* **dis-serving**.

Disservice, (dis-serv'is) *n.* Injury; harm; mischief.

Dissever, (dis-sev'er) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *sever*.] To part in two; to divide asunder; to disunite; to separate:—*imp.* & *pp.* **dissevered**; *ppr.* **dissevering**.

Disseverance or **Disseveration**, (dis-sev'er-ans) *n.* Act of dissevering; separation.

Dissidence, (dis-sē-dens) *n.* Disagreement; dissent.

Dissident, (dis-sē-dent) *a.* [L. *dissider*, to sit apart, to disagree, from *dis* and *sedere*, to sit.] Not agreeing; dissenting.

Dissident, (dis-sē-dent) *n.* One who separates from the established religion; a dissenter. [asunder.]

Dissillience, (dis-sil'e-ens) *n.* Act of leaping or starting.

Dissilient, (dis-sil'e-ent) *a.* [L. *dis* and *salire*, to leap.] Starting asunder; bursting and opening with elastic force.

Dissimilar, (dis-sim'e-lar) *a.* [L. *dis* and *similis*, resembling.] Unlike; heterogeneous; having no resemblance.

Dissimilarity, (dis-sim-e-lar'e-ty) *n.* Want of resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilitude.

Dissimilarly, (dis-sim'e-lar-le) *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

Dissimilitude, (dis-sim'il-i-tūd) *n.* Want of similitude or resemblance; unlikeness; dissimilarity;—a comparison by contrast.

Dissimulate, (dis-sim'ŭ-lāt) *v. i.* To dissemble; to feign.

Dissimulation, (dis-sim'ŭ-lā'shun) *n.* [L. *dissimulatio*.] Act of dissembling or feigning; false pretension; hypocrisy.

Disseipate, (dis-se-pāt) *v. t.* [L. *disseipare*.] To drive asunder; to scatter every way; to spread on all sides:—to spend, as money; to squander:—to divide, as the attention; to waste the mental powers in desultory pursuits:—*v. i.* To separate into parts and disappear; to waste away; to vanish:—to be extravagant or dissolute in pleasure:—*imp.* & *pp.* **disseipated**; *ppr.* **disseipating**.

Dissipation, (dis-se-pā'shun) *n.* Act of dissipating; a state of dispersion;—a dissolute course of life; vicious indulgence; debauchery;—that which diverts or distracts the mind.

Dissociate, (dis-sŏ'she-āt) *v. t.* [L. *dis* and *sociare*, to unite, from *socius*, a companion.] To separate; to disunite; to part:—*imp.* & *pp.* **dissociated**; *ppr.* **dissociating**.

Dissociation, (dis-sŏ'she-ā'shun) *n.* Act of dissociating; a state of separation; disunion.

Dissolubility, (dis-sol-ŭ-bil'i-ty) *n.* Capacity of being converted into a fluid by heat and moisture.

Dissoluble, (dis-sol-ŭ-bl) *a.* [L. *dissolubilis*.] Capable of being dissolved or liquefied;—capable of being dissolved.

Dissolute, (dis'ol-ŭt) *a.* [L. *dissolutus*, *pp.* of *dissolvere*, to loose.] Loose in morals and conduct:—abandoned to;—disorderly; wild; vicious; lax; licentious; rakish; debauched. [manner.]

Dissolutely, (dis'ol-ŭt-le) *adv.* In a loose or dissolute manner.

Dissoluteness, (dis'ol-ŭt-ness) *n.* State or quality of being dissolute; debauchery; dissipation.

Dissolution, (dis-ol-ŭ'shun) *n.* Act of dissolving or

separating into component parts;—state of being dissolved;—change from a solid to a fluid state;—decomposition;—dispersion of an assembly by terminating its sessions; the breaking up of a partnership;—extinction of human life; death; destruction.

Dissolvable, (dis-solv-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

Dissolve, (dis-solv) *v. t.* [*L. dis and solvere*, to loose, free.] To separate into component parts;—to break the continuity of; to disconnect;—to convert into a liquid; to melt; to liquify;—to destroy the power of; to waste away; to consume;—to terminate; to cause to disappear;—to annul; to rescind;—*v. i.* To waste away;—to be melted;—to be decomposed; to crumble;—to break up; to be dismissed;—*imp. & pp. dissolved*; *ppr. dissolving*.

Dissolved, (dis-solv'd) *a.* Melted; disunited; relaxed; separated into minute parts; ended; dispersed.

Dissolvent, (dis-solv-ent) *a.* Having power to melt or dissolve. [*dissolve*.]
Dissolvent, (dis-solv-ent) *n.* That which has the power of dissolving; a solvent.

Dissomance, (dis-sō-nans) *n.* A mingling of discordant sounds; jargon;—want of agreement; incongruity.

Dissonant, (dis-sō-nant) *a.* [*L. dis and sonare*, to sound.] Discordant; unharmonious; harsh;—disagreeing; incongruous.

Dissuade, (dis-swād) *v. t.* [*L. dis and suadere*, to persuade.] To advise or exhort against;—*imp. & pp. dissuaded*; *ppr. dissuading*.

Dissuasion, (dis-swā-shun) *n.* Act of dissuading; exhortation against a thing.

Dissuasive, (dis-swā-siv) *a.* Tending to dissuade.

Dissuasive, (dis-swā-siv) *n.* An argument or counsel employed to deter one from a measure or purpose.

Dissuasively, (dis-swā-siv-le) *adv.* In a way to dissuade or induce to refrain from.

Disyllabic, (dis-sil-lab'ik) *a.* Consisting of two syllables.

Disyllable, (dis-sil-la-bl) *n.* [*G. dis, twice, double, and syllabē, syllable.*] A word consisting of two syllables.

Distaff, (dis'taf) *n.* [*A.-S. distaf, D. toestaff.*] The staff for holding the flax, tow, or wool, from which the thread is drawn in spinning by hand;—the holder of a distaff.

Distain, (dis-tān) *v. t.* [*F. dis and teindre, L. tingere*, to dye, tinge.] To stain; to discolour; to sully; to defile; to tarnish;—*imp. & pp. distained*; *ppr. distaining*.

Distance, (dis'tans) *n.* [*L. distare*, to stand apart, from *dis* and *stare*, to stand.] The space between two objects or bodies; the linear extent from one place to another;—a measure of division or separation;—part of a race course;—the near, middle, or back ground of a picture;—a certain period or interval of time;—remoteness in succession or relation;—state of standing aloof, as from fear or respect; reserve; coldness.

Distance, (dis'tans) *v. t.* To place at a distance;—to remove back from the view point;—to leave behind in a race; to surpass or excel;—*imp. & pp. distanced*; *ppr. distancing*.

Distant, (dis'tant) *a.* Separate; having a space or interval between;—remote in place or time;—remote in relation or succession;—unconnected; indirect; indistinct; remote in view; faint; slight;—cold in manner; reserved; ceremonious; haughty.

Distantly, (dis'tant-le) *adv.* At a distance; remotely; with reserve.

Distaste, (dis-tāst) *n.* [*Dis and taste.*] Aversion of the taste; dislike of food or drink; uneasiness; displeasure;—alienation of affection.

Distaste, (dis-tāst) *v. t.* To dislike the taste of; to disrelish; to loathe;—*imp. & pp. distasted*; *ppr. distasting*.

Distasteful, (dis-tāst'fōl) *a.* Unpleasant to the taste;

—displeasing to the feelings;—offensive;—displeasing; repulsive.

Distastefully, (dis-tāst'fōl-le) *adv.* In a distasteful manner.

Distastefulness, (dis-tāst'fōl-nes) *n.* Dislike; disagreeableness; offensiveness.

Distemper, (dis-tem'per) *n.* [*L. dis and temperare*, to moderate.] Disproportionate mixture of parts;—predominance of some bad humour; disease; especially in dogs;—predominance of any passion or appetite;—ill humour; bad temper;—malady; indisposition.

Distemper, (dis-tem'per) *v. t.* To disorder; to derange the functions of;—to disturb; to ruffle;—to mix opaque colours; to form dystemper;—*imp. & pp. distempered*; *ppr. distemping*.

Distemperature, (dis-tem'per-a-tūr) *n.* Bad temperature; excess of heat, cold, or moisture;—confusion; irregularity;—violent disturbance; outrageousness;—mental uneasiness; perturbation;—indisposition.

Distend, (dis-tend) *v. t.* [*L. distendere*, from *dis* and *tendere*, to stretch, stretch out.] To lengthen out;—to stretch or spread in all directions;—to spread apart; to divaricate;—*v. i.* To become expanded or inflated; to swell;—*imp. & pp. distended*; *ppr. distending*.

Distensible, (dis-tens-ē-bl) *a.* Capable of being distended.

Distension, (dis-ten'shun) *n.* Act of distending; state of being distended;—spreading; divarication;—breadth; extent or space occupied by the thing distended.

Distich, (dis'tik) *n.* [*G. distichos*, from *di*, twice, two-fold, and *stichos*, row, verse.] A couplet; an epigram of two lines or verses.

Distich, (dis'tik) *a.* Having two rows, or disposed in two rows; two-ranked.

Distil, (dis'til) *v. i.* [*L. de and stillare*, to drop, stilla, a drop.] To fall in drops;—to flow gently;—to use a still; to practise distillation;—*v. t.* To let fall in drops;—to extract by heat, evaporation, and condensation; to extract spirit from; to rectify; to purify;—*imp. & pp. distilled*; *ppr. distilling*.

Distillation, (dis-til-lā-shun) *n.* Act of falling in drops;—the operation of extracting spirit from a substance by evaporation and condensation; rectification;—the substance extracted by distilling.

Distiller, (dis-til'er) *n.* One who distills.

Distillery, (dis-til'ri-e) *n.* The building and works where distilling is carried on.

Distinct, (dis-tingkt) *a.* [*L. distinctus*, *pp. of distinguere*.] Having the difference marked; distinguished by visible signs;—spotted; variegated;—separate in place; not united by growth;—different in number, kind, &c.; individual;—clear; manifest;—definite; obvious; precise.

Distinction, (dis-tingkt'shun) *n.* [*L. distinctio*.] Marking off by visible signs; separation;—exercise of discernment; discrimination;—distinguishing quality;—estimation of difference;—conspicuous station; honourable estimation; elevation in rank or character;—honorary mark or badge.

Distinctive, (dis-tingkt'iv) *a.* Marking or expressing distinction or difference.

Distinctively, (dis-tingkt'iv-le) *adv.* With distinction; plainly.

Distinctly, (dis-tingkt'le) *adv.* With distinctness; clearly; plainly.

Distinctness, (dis-tingkt'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being distinct; nice discrimination; clearness; precision.

Distinguish, (dis-tingkwish) *v. t.* [*L. dis and stingere*, to quench.] To note the difference between; to separate by mark or visible sign;—to separate by character or quality; to ascertain and indicate difference; to specify; to characterize;—to discern critically; to judge;—to separate by mark of preference or honour; to make eminent or illustrious; to exalt;—to separate by definition of terms or logical divi-

- sion;—v. i. To make distinctions; to show the difference between;—to exercise discrimination:—*imp.* & *pp.* distinguished; *ppr.* distinguishing.
- Distinguishable**, (dis-tin-gwiah-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being distinguished.
- Distinguished**, (dis-tin-gwiah-t) *a.* Having distinction; made eminent or known; noted;—conspicuous; illustrious; marked; famous.
- Distinguishing**, (dis-tin-gwiah-ing) *a.* Constituting difference or distinction; peculiar; characteristic; distinctive.
- Distort**, (dis-tort) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *torguere*, to twist.] To twist out of natural or regular shape;—to force out of the true posture or direction;—to wrest from the true meaning:—*imp.* & *pp.* distorted; *ppr.* distorting.
- Distortion**, (dis-tor-shun) *n.* The act of twisting out of shape;—the state of being twisted out of shape; visible deformity;—perversion of the sense or meaning.
- Distract**, (dis-trakt) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw apart;—to turn from; to divert;—to draw toward different objects;—to perplex; to confuse:—to agitate by conflicting passions;—to render insane; to craze—used in the past participle:—*imp.* & *pp.* distracted; *ppr.* distracting.
- Distraction**, (dis-trak-shun) *n.* [*L. distractio.*] Drawing apart; separation;—confusion of mind; state in which the attention is disturbed by variety or multiplicity of objects or motives;—confusion of affairs; public disorder;—wandering of the mind; loss of the wits; madness.
- Distrain**, (dis-train) *v. t.* [*F. distraindre*, from *L. distringere*, to draw asunder.] To seize for debt; to take a man's movables in order to compel him to discharge some duty, or make amends for some wrong:—*imp.* & *pp.* distrained; *ppr.* distraining.
- Distrainer**, (dis-train-er) *n.* One who distrains or seizes goods for debt or service.
- Distraught**, (dis-trawt) *a.* Distracted; perplexed.
- Distress**, (dis-tres) *n.* [*F. detresse*, *L. districtus*, *pp.* of *distringere*.] Extreme pain or suffering of body or mind;—that which occasions suffering;—a state of danger or necessity;—calamity; misfortune; adversity;—the act of distressing;—the thing taken by distressing.
- Distress**, (dis-tres) *v. t.* To cause pain or anguish to;—to afflict greatly; to make miserable;—to seize for debt; to distress:—*imp.* & *pp.* distressed; *ppr.* distressing.
- Distressed**, (dis-trest) *a.* Severely afflicted; suffering misfortune or calamity.
- Distressful**, (dis-tres-fool) *a.* Inflicting, indicating, or proceeding from distress; calamitous.
- Distributable**, (dis-trib-ut-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being distributed.
- Distribute**, (dis-trib-ut) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *tribuere*, to bestow.] To give in parts or portions;—to divide among several;—to dispense; to administer, as justice;—to divide or separate, as into classes, orders, &c.; to give in charity;—to separate types, and put them in their proper case:—v. i. To make distribution:—*imp.* & *pp.* distributed; *ppr.* distributing.
- Distributor**, (dis-trib-ut-gr) *n.* One who distributes or dispenses.
- Distribution**, (dis-tre-bu-shun) *n.* Act of distributing or dispensing;—almsgiving;—separation into parts or classes; arrangement of topics in a discourse;—the separating of the types, and placing each letter in its proper cell in the cases.
- Distributive**, (dis-trib-ut-iv) *a.* Tending to distribute; dealing to each his proper share;—assigning the various species of a generic term;—expressing separation or division.
- Distributive**, (dis-trib-ut-iv) *n.* A word that divides or distributes a collective number, as *each*, *every*, *either*.
- Distributively**, (dis-trib-ut-iv-le) *adv.* By distribution; singly.
- District**, (dis-tribt) *n.* [*L. districtus*, from *distringere*, to bind.] A limited extent of country; circuit; province;—a division or quarter of a city;—a territory within given lines; region or portion of the earth;—an undefined territory.
- District**, (dis-tribt) *v. t.* To divide into districts:—*imp.* & *pp.* districted; *ppr.* districting.
- Distrust**, (dis-trust) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *Dan. tröst*, reliance.] To doubt or suspect; not to confide in or rely upon; to mistrust; to misbelieve:—*imp.* & *pp.* distrusted; *ppr.* distrusting.
- Distrust**, (dis-trust) *n.* Doubt of reality or sincerity;—suspicion of evil designs; want of faith or reliance;—discredit; loss of confidence.
- Distrustful**, (dis-trust-fool) *a.* Apt to distrust; suspicious;—not confident; diffident; modest; timorous.
- Distrustfully**, (dis-trust-fool-le) *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.
- Distrustfulness** or **Distrusting**, (dis-trust-fool-ness) *n.* State of being doubtful or suspicious; want of confidence.
- Disturb**, (dis-turb) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *turbare*, to disturb, from *turba*, crowd.] To stir; to move; to discompose;—to move from regular course or action; interrupt; hinder; interfere with;—to throw into confusion; to disorder;—to affect the mind; to excite uneasiness; to disquiet:—*imp.* & *pp.* disturbed; *ppr.* disturbing.
- Disturbance**, (dis-turb-ans) *n.* Derangement of the regular course of things;—confusion or agitation of the mind;—public commotion; right;—tumult; brawl; disorder; derangement.
- Disunion**, (dis-ün-yun) *n.* Disjunction; separation; state of division; want of agreement; contention; strife.
- Disunite**, (dis-ü-nit) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *It. unire*, to join.] To destroy the continuity or union of;—to break the concord of;—v. i. To part; to become separate; to fall asunder;—divide; part; sever; dijoin; sunder; separate:—*imp.* & *pp.* disunited; *ppr.* disuniting.
- Disusage**, (dis-üz-ä) *n.* Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect of use, exercise, or practice.
- Disuse**, (dis-üs) *n.* Cessation of use, practice, or exercise;—cessation of custom; disuse.
- Disuse**, (dis-üz) *v. t.* [*L. dis* and *F. user*, to employ.] To cease to use or practise; to desist from employing;—to disaccustom:—*imp.* & *pp.* disused; *ppr.* disusing.
- Ditch**, (dich) *n.* [*A.-S. dīc*.] A trench in the earth, particularly for draining wet land, for guarding or fencing inclosures, &c.;—a moat surrounding a fortress.
- Ditch**, (dich) *v. t.* To dig a ditch; to surround with ditches;—v. i. To dig or make a ditch or ditches:—*imp.* & *pp.* ditched; *ppr.* ditching.
- Ditcher**, (dich-er) *n.* One who digs ditches.
- Ditheism**, (dith-ē-izm) *n.* [*G. di*, double, and *theism*.] The doctrine of the existence of two gods, a good one and an evil one.
- Ditheistical**, (dith-ē-ist-ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to di-theism.
- Dithyrambus**, (dith-ē-ran-bus) *n.* [*G. dithyrambos*, a name of Bacchus.] An ode or song in honour of Bacchus or in praise of wine;—hence, any wild, enthusiastic strain:—also Dithyrambe.
- Ditone**, (dit-ōn) *n.* [*G. dis*, twice, and *tonos*, a tone.] An interval comprehending two whole tones.
- Dittany**, (dit-ta-ne) *n.* [*G. diktamnōn*, a plant growing on Mount Dicé, in Crete.] A kind of aromatic perennial plant, the leaves of which in small resemble lemon-thyme, and yield an essential oil.
- Ditto**, (dit-ō) *n.* [*It. detto*, from *L. dictum*, said—contracted into *do*, in books of account.] That which has been said; the aforesaid thing; the same thing.
- Ditto**, (dit-ō) *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

Ditty, (dit'e) *n.* [A.-S. *diht*, L. *dictum*, from *dicere*, to say.] A song; a lay; a little poem to be sung.

Diuresis, (di-û-rê'si) *n.* [G. *dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine.] Excretion of urine.

Diuretic, (di-û-ret'ik) *a.* Exciting the secretion and discharge of urine. [*properties*]

Diuretic, (di-û-ret'ik) *n.* A medicine with diuretic

Diurnal, (di-urn'al) *a.* [L. *diurnus*, from *dies*, day.] Relating to daytime;—daily; recurring every day; performed in a day.

Diurnal, (di-urn'al) *n.* A day-book;—a book containing the canonical hours of the Roman Catholic breviary.

Diurnally, (di-urn'al-le) *adv.* Daily; every day.

Divan, (de-van) *n.* [Per. *divân*, A. *daivân*.] A council; the Turkish council of state;—the council chamber; an audience chamber for company;—a kind of cushioned seat;—a public coffee-house for tobacco smokers.

Divariate, (de-var'e-kât) *v. i.* [L. *dis* and *varicare*, from *varus*, bent, outward.] To part into two branches; to open; to fork;—*v. t.* To divide into two branches;—*imp. & pp.* divaricated; *ppr.* divaricating.

Divariation, (de-var-e-kâ'shun) *n.* A parting; a forking;—a wide divergence;—intersection of fibres at different angles.

Dive, (div) *v. i.* [A.-S. *dû/æn*.] To descend or plunge into water head first;—to go deep into a subject;—to plunge into any business or condition, so as to be thoroughly engaged in it;—to sink; to penetrate;—*imp. & pp.* dived; *ppr.* diving.

Dive-dapper, (div'dap-er) *n.* A small bird; a didapper.

Divalent, (de-val'ent) *a.* [L. *divellens*, drawing asunder.] In chemistry, tending to arrange the particles of a compound in a new form; producing decomposition.

Diver, (div'er) *n.* One who dives;—one who goes deeply into a study or business;—a bird of the genus *Columbidae*, remarkable for their habit of diving.

Diverge, (de-verj) *v. i.* [L. *di* and *vergere*, to incline.] To proceed from a point and extend; to spread or shoot as rays;—to deviate from a given course or line;—to vary from a type, or a normal state, or from the truth;—*imp. & pp.* diverged; *ppr.* diverging.

Divergence, (de-verj'ens) *n.* A receding from each other in radiating lines;—a going further apart.

Divergent, (de-verj'ent) *a.* Deviating from a given point or direction; receding.

Divers, (div'ers) *a.* [L. *diversus*, *pp.* of *divertere*.] Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number; various. [unlike; dissimilar.]

Diverse, (div'ers) *a.* [L. *diversus*.] Different in kind;

Diversely, (di-ver'se-le) *adv.* In different ways; variously;—in different directions.

Diversification, (de-ver's-e-fe-kâ'shun) *n.* Act of changing forms or qualities; variation;—state of being altered or different; variation;—variety or multiplicity of forms.

Diversified, (de-ver's-e-fid) *p. a.* Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of aspects.

Diversify, (de-ver's-e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *diversus*, and *facere*, to make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities;—to give variety to; to exhibit in different lights;—*imp. & pp.* diversified; *ppr.* diversifying.

Diversion, (de-ver'shun) *n.* Act of turning aside from any course, occupation, or object;—that which diverts; sport; play; pastime;—act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made; the attack, alarm, or feint which diverts.

Diversity, (de-ver's-e-te) *n.* A state of difference; unlikeness; dissimilitude;—distinct being or form as opposed to identity;—variety.

Divert, (de-ver't) *v. t.* [L. *divertere*, from *dis* and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn off from any course,

direction, or intended application;—to turn aside; to draw off, as the forces of an enemy;—to turn from business or study; to give pleasure or amusement;—*v. i.* To turn aside; to depart from the main branch or design of an argument or subject;—*imp. & pp.* diverted; *ppr.* diverting.

Divertingly, (de-ver'ting-le) *adv.* In an amusing and diverting manner.

Divertissement, (de-ver'tiz-ment) *n.* [F.] A short ballet or other entertainment between the acts of longer pieces.

Divet, (de-vest) *v. t.* [It. *divettare*.] To strip, as of clothes, arms, or equipage;—to deprive;—*imp. & pp.* divested; *ppr.* divesting.

Divide, (de-vid) *v. t.* [L. *dividere*, from *dis* and *videre*, to part.] To part or separate;—to cut into parts or pieces; to cleave;—to keep apart, as by a partition; to separate, as by conflicting opinions or interests;—to apportion in parts; to distribute, as profits, &c.;—to distinguish or classify;—to take the votes of a meeting or legislative assembly for or against a motion;—*v. i.* To be separated; to part; to open;—to vote;—*imp. & pp.* divided; *ppr.* dividing.

Dividend, (div'e-dend) *n.* [L. *dividendus*, from *dividere*, to divide.] A thing divided; part; portion; share;—interest on bank or railway shares, public funds, or other stock, paid half-yearly to the shareholders or proprietors;—amount of profit from business or trade divided annually among the partners;—proportionate sum paid to a creditor out of the realized effects or assets of a bankrupt;—arithmetical term for a sum that is to be divided.

Divination, (div-in-â'shun) *n.* Act or art of foretelling future events; augury; omen; conjectural presage; prediction.

Divine, (div'in) *a.* [L. *divinus*, divine, from *divus*, a deity, G. *theos*.] Belonging to God; godlike in nature;—proceeding from God;—appropriated to God, or celebrating his praise;—relating to divinity or theology;—supernatural; superhuman; heavenly; holy.

Divine, (div'in) *n.* A priest; a clergyman;—a man skilled in divinity; a theologian.

Divine, (div'in) *v. t.* [L. *divinare*.] To foresee or foreknow;—to conjecture; to guess;—*v. i.* To practise divination;—to impart presages of the future;—to have forebodings;—to guess or conjecture;—*imp. & pp.* divined; *ppr.* divining.

Divinely, (div'in-le) *adv.* In a divine manner;—by the agency of God;—supremely; excellently.

Diviner, (de-vin'er) *n.* One who divines;—one who pretends to reveal secret things by supernatural means;—a conjecturer.

Diving-bell, (div'ing-bel) *n.* A hollow vessel, sometimes bell-shaped, so contrived as to enable persons to descend into deep water, and while under water furnished with fresh air by means of a flexible pipe.

Divinity, (div-in'e-te) *n.* State of being divine; Godhead;—the Deity; God;—a false god;—a celestial being inferior to God, but superior to man;—supernatural power or virtue;—science of divine things; theology.

Divisibility, (de-viz-e-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being divisible;—the general property of all material bodies of being capable of division in their parts or component particles.

Divisible, (de-viz-e-bl) *a.* Capable of being divided.

Divisibly, (de-viz-e-ble) *adv.* In a divisible manner.

Division, (de-vizhun) *n.* [L. *divisio*, from *dividere*, *divisum*.] Act of dividing;—state of being divided;—that which divides;—the portion separated by the



Diving-bell.

- dividing of a mass;—difference in opinion or feeling;—difference of condition;—separation of the members of a deliberative body to ascertain the vote;—process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another;—the rule by which the operation is performed;—a section of an army or fleet;—*pl.* Parts of a discourse; heads.
- Divisional**, (de-vizh-un-al) *a.* Marking or making division;—belonging to a district.
- Divisive**, (de-viz-iv) *a.* Forming division or distribution;—creating division or discord.
- Divisor**, (de-viz-or) *n.* [L.] The number by which the dividend is divided.
- Divorce**, (de-vōrs) *n.* [L. *divortium*, from *dis* and *vertere*, to turn.] A legal dissolution of the marriage contract;—the separation of a married woman from the bed and board of her husband;—separation of things closely united;—the decree by which marriage is dissolved.
- Divorce**, (de-vōrs) *v. t.* To separate by divorce;—to disunite; to sunder; to put away;—*imp. & pp.* divorced; *ppr.* divorcing.
- Divorcement**, (de-vōrs-ment) *n.* Act of dissolving the Divorce.
- Divorcer**, (de-vōrs-er) *n.* The person or cause that produces divorce.
- Divulge**, (de-vulj) *v. t.* [L. *di* and *vulgare*, to make public, from *vulgus*, the common people.] To make public; to reveal; to disclose;—*imp. & pp.* divulged; *ppr.* divulging.
- Division**, (de-vul-shun) *n.* [L. *divisio*, from *divel-tere*.] Act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder.
- Divulsive**, (de-vuls-iv) *a.* Tending to pull asunder or Dizziness, (diz-e-nēs) *n.* Giddiness; vertigo.
- Dizzy**, (diz-e) *a.* [A.-S. *dysig*, foolish.] Having a sensation of vertigo; giddy; hence, confused; indistinct;—unreflecting; heedless; thoughtless.
- Dizzy**, (diz-e) *v. t.* To whirl round; to make giddy; to confuse.
- Do**, (dō) *n.* A syllable attached to the first tone of the major diatonic scale for the purpose of solmization.
- Do**, (dōo) *n.* A feat; what one can perform;—a cheat; a trick;—contraction of ditto.
- Do**, (dōo) *v. t. or auxiliary.* [A.-S. *dōn*, Go. *taugan*.] To perform; to execute; to make;—to produce, as an effect or result; to effect;—to perform completely; to finish; to accomplish;—to cook completely;—to translate or transform into, as a written text;—to deceive; to play a trick upon; to hoax; to humbug;—*v. i.* To act or behave;—to fare; to be in a state with regard to sickness or health;—to manage; to accomplish a purpose; to answer an end;—*imp. did*; *pp. done*; *ppr. doing*.
- Docile** or **Docible**, (dō-sil) *a.* [L. *docilis*, from *docere*, to teach.] Teachable; easily instructed; ready to learn; tractable.
- Docility**, (dō-sil-e-te) *n.* Teachableness; readiness to learn; aptness; submissiveness.
- Docimacy**, (dō-s-ma-se) *n.* [G. *dokimasia*, from *dokimazein*, to assay metals.] The art or practice of assaying of ores and metals; metallurgy.
- Docimastic**, (dō-s-mast'ik) *a.* Proving by experiments or tests.
- Dock**, (dok) *n.* [A.-S. *docte*.] A common weed of the genus *Rumex*, having a long tap root and large broad leaves.
- Dock**, (dok) *v. t.* To cut off, as the end of a thing; to curtail; to clip;—to deduct from, as an account;—to break an entail;—to defeat; to bar;—to place in a dock, as a ship;—*imp. & pp.* docked; *ppr.* docking.
- Dock**, (dok) *n.* [Ice. *dockr*.] The stump of a tail, or the part left after cutting or clipping;—a case to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.
- Dock**, (dok) *n.* [G. *dockē*, receptacle, from *dechenthai*, to receive.] An inclosure artificially constructed on the side of a harbour or bank of a river, and closed by gates, for the reception of ships;—usually classed as *dry dock* or *graving dock*, in which the water can be pumped out to facilitate repairs on the bottom of ships; and *wet dock*, in which the water is kept at high level to float the ships, and permit their exit at high tide;—the place where a criminal or accused person stands in court.
- Dockage**, (dok-aj) *n.* A charge for the use of a dock.
- Docket**, (dok-et) *n.* [From *doct*.] A paper containing the heads of a written document;—a summary or digest;—a bill or label tied to goods;—a list of causes ready for hearing or trial.
- Docket**, (dok-et) *v. t.* To make an abstract of the heads of;—to enter in a docket;—to mark the contents on the back of papers;—to initial or mark;—*imp. & pp.* docketed; *ppr.* docketing.
- Docking**, (dok-ing) *n.* Act of placing ships in a dock.
- Dock-yard**, (dok-yard) *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbour for all kinds of naval stores and timber.
- Doctor**, (dok-ter) *n.* [L. from *docere*, to teach.] A teacher or expounder;—one who has received an honorary degree in any of the learned professions; a man of science, erudition, or professional acquirements;—one licensed to practise medicine; a physician;—one of the authorities in the early or mediæval church;—a mechanical contrivance;—the reservoir or duct of ink in a steam press.
- Doctor**, (dok-ter) *v. t.* To attend or treat as a physician;—to make a doctor;—*v. i.* To practise physic;—*imp. & pp.* doctored; *ppr.* doctoring.
- Doctoral**, (dok-ter-al) *a.* Relating to the degree or practice of a doctor.
- Doctorate**, (dok-ter-at) *n.* The degree, rank, or condition
- Doctorship**, (dok-ter-ship) *n.* Degree of a doctor; doctorate.
- Doctrinal**, (dok-trin-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing doctrine; pertaining to the act, mode, or means of teaching.
- Doctrinally**, (dok-trin-al-e) *adv.* In a doctrinal manner
- Doctrine**, (dok-trin) *n.* [L. *doctrina*.] Act of teaching; instruction;—that which is taught; a principle, or the body of principles, in any branch of knowledge; dogma; tenet;—the truths of the gospel; instruction in gospel truth; form or system in which gospel truth is embodied or taught; any special truth;—learning; knowledge.
- Document**, (dok-ū-ment) *n.* [L. *documentum*, from *docere*, to teach.] Precept; direction;—written instruction; evidence or proof;—an official paper containing instruction, conveying information, or establishing the allegation of facts; memorial; certificate; affidavit; deed; record.
- Document**, (dok-ū-ment) *v. t.* To furnish with documents or with papers necessary to establish facts; to instruct; to direct.
- Documental**, (dok-ū-ment-al) *a.* Pertaining to instruction; consisting in, or derived from, documents.
- Documentary**, (dok-ū-ment-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to written evidence; consisting in documents.
- Dodder**, (dod-der) *n.* [Dan. *dodder*, Ger. *dotter*.] A parasitical vine, which fixes itself to some other plant, and, decaying at the root, is nourished by the plant that supports it.
- Dodecagon**, (dō-dek-a-gon) *n.* [G. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gonia*, angle.] A regular figure or polygon bounded by twelve equal sides, and containing twelve equal angles.
- Dodecahedral**, (dō-dek-a-hē-dral) *a.* Pertaining to a dodecahedron.
- Dodecahedron**, (dō-dek-a-hē-dron) *n.* [G. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, seat.] A regular solid contained under twelve equal and regular pentagons; a solid having twelve equal bases.



Dodecahedron.

Doltish, (dôlt'ish) *a.* Dolt-like; dull in intellect; stupid.

Doltishness, (dôlt'ish-nes) *n.* Dullness of intellect; stupidity.

Dom, (dum). A termination signifying right, property or quality, jurisdiction.

Domain, (dô-mân) *n.* [*L. dominium*, from *dominus*, master, from *domus*, a house.] Dominion; authority;—territory over which dominion is exerted;—landed property; estate; especially, the land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy. [landed estates.]

Domaniel, (dô-mân'-e-al) *a.* Related to domains or

Dome, (dôm) *n.* [*L. domus*, a house.] A building;—a noble edifice; fabric;—a structure raised above the roof of an edifice, usually hemispherical in form; a cupola;—any erection resembling the dome or cupola of a building;—the upper part of a furnace.

Domestic, (dô-mes'tik) *a.* [*L. domesticus*, from *domus*, house.] Belonging to the house or home; pertaining to one's place of residence, and to the family;—pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or home, or to one's own country;—intestate;—remaining much at home; devoted to home duties or pleasures;—living in or near the habitations of man; tame;—made in one's own house, nation, or country.

Domestic, (dô-mes'tik) *n.* One who lives in the family of another, as a chaplain, secretary, or companion; a servant or hired attendant residing in the house;—*pl.* Newspaper paragraphs relating to home or local matters.

Domestically, (dô-mes'tik-al-e) *adv.* In a domestic manner; relatively to home or household affairs; privately.

Domesticate, (dô-mes'tik-ât) *v. t.* [*L. domesticare*, from *domus*, house.] To make domestic; to familiarize; to treat as one of the family;—to retire from the public; to remain much at home;—to accustom to live near the habitations of man; to tame;—*imp. & pp.* domesticated; *ppr.* domesticating.

Domestication, (dô-mes'tik-â'-shun) *n.* The act of domesticating.

Domest, (dom'et) *n.* A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.

Domicile, (dom'e-sil) *n.* [*L. domicilium*, from *domus*, a house.] An abode or mansion; place of permanent residence;—a residence at a particular place accompanied with positive or presumptive proof of an intention to remain there.

Domicile, (dom'e-sil-ate), (dom'e-sil) *v. t.* To establish in a fixed residence;—to render domestic or familiar;—*imp. & pp.* domiciled; *ppr.* domiciling.

Domiciliary, (dom'e-sil'-e-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to a domicile, or the residence of a person or family;—intruding into a house for purposes of searching.

Domiciliation, (dom'e-sil-e-â'-shun) *n.* Permanent residence.

Dominance, (dom'in-ans) *n.* Ascendancy; authority;—rule.

Dominant, (dom'in-ant) *a.* [*L. dominans*, *ppr.* of *dominari*.] Ruling; prevailing; governing; presiding;—ascendant; predominant.

Dominant, (dom'in-ant) *n.* The fifth tone of the scale.

Dominat, (dom'in-it) *v. t.* [*L. dominari*, from *dominus*, master, from *domus*, house.] To predominate over; to rule; to govern;—*v. i.* To predominate;—*imp. & pp.* dominated; *ppr.* dominating.

Domination, (dom'in-â'-shun) *n.* Exercise of power in ruling; dominion; government; authority; tyranny;—the fourth of the supposed orders of angelical beings.

Domineer, (dom-in-er) *v. i.* [*F. dominer*.] To rule with insolence or arbitrary sway; to bluster; to swell with haughty assumption;—*imp. & pp.* domineered; *ppr.* domineering.

Domineering, (dom-in-er-ing) *a.* Ruling with insolence; arbitrary; overbearing; tyrannical.

Dominical, (dô-min'ik-al) *a.* [*L. dominicus dies*, the

Lord's day.] Indicating Lord's day or Sunday;—relating to, or given by, our Lord.

Dominican, (dô-min'ik-an) *a.* Belonging or relating to the Dominicans, or to St. Dominic.

Dominican, (dô-min'ik-an) *n.* One of the order of monks founded by Dominic de Guzman;—called also *predicants*, *preaching-friars*, *Jacobins*, and *black-friars*.

Dominie, (dom'in-e) *n.* [*L. dominus*, master, from *domus*, house.] A schoolmaster;—a parson.

Dominion, (dô-min'yun) *n.* [*L. dominium*.] Sovereign or supreme authority;—superior prominence; predominance;—a governing power of very high rank;—the right to govern others; sovereignty; governmental rule;—that which is governed; territory; state; kingdom; principality; subjects;—the power to dispose or use what is one's own; possessions; personal property;—*pl.* An order of angels.

Domino, (dom'in-ô) *n.* [*It. & Sp.* from *L. dominus*, master.] A cape with a hood, formerly worn by priests;—a mourning veil worn by women;—a half-mask;—a long, loose cloak, with a hood, used as a disguise;—a person wearing a domino;—*pl.* A game played with twenty-eight pieces of ivory, &c., indented on the face with spots from a one to double-six;—one of the pieces with which the game is played.

Don, (don) *n.* [*Sp.* *lg. don*, *It. donno*, from *L. dominus*, master.] Sir; Mr.; Signior—a title of courtesy in Spain;—a grand personage, or one making pretension to consequence;—the students' name for the head men in college.

Don, (don) *v. t.* [*To do on*.] To dress; to put on; to invest one's self with;—*imp. & pp.* donned; *ppr.* donning.

Donation, (dô-nâ'-shun) *n.* Act of giving;—that which is given; a gift; a grant; a grant of money to a charitable purpose;—benefaction; gratuity; largess; presentation.

Donative, (don'a-tiv) *n.* [*L. donativum*, from *donare*.] A gift; a gratuity; a present;—a benefice conferred by the founder or patron, without presentation or induction by the ordinary.

Donative, (don'a-tiv) *a.* Vested or vesting by donation.

Donax, (don'aks) *n.* A genus of molluscous bivalves.

Done, (dun) *pp. of do.* Performed; executed; finished;—given out; issued; made public;—word used in accepting an offer, wager, or bet.

Donee, (dô-nê) *n.* [*F. donné*, *pp. of donner*, from *L. donare*.] One to whom a gift or donation is made; one to whom a grant or transfer of lands or tenements is conveyed.

Donjon, (don'jon) *n.* A massive tower in ancient castles, regarded as the strongest part of the fortifications, and usually in the innermost court or baillium;—also called the *keep*.

Donkey, (dong'kê) *n.* [Perhaps from *dun*, in allusion to the colour of the animal, and the termination *kin*.] An ass or mule;—a stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

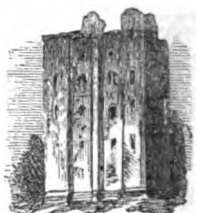
Donkey-engine, (dong'kê-en'-jin) *n.* A small assistant engine in steam-vessels, deriving its steam from the boiler.

Donna, (don'na) *n.* [*It. donna*, *L. domina*, mistress.] A lady; madam; mistress.

Donor, (dô-nér) *n.* [*F. donneur*, from *L. donare*, to give.] One who gives or bestows gratuitously; a benefactor;—one who confers a power or estate.

Doob-grass, (dôob'gras) *n.* A perennial creeping grass much prized in the East Indies.

Doodle, (dôod'l) *n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *do little*.] A trifler; a simple fellow.



Donjon.

Doily, (dóó'le) *n.* In the East Indies, a palanquin for the sick.

Doom, (dóóm) *v. t.* To pronounce sentence or judgment on; to condemn;—to ordain as penalty;—to mulct or fine;—to destine; to fix irrevocably the fate of:—*imp.* & *pp.* doomed; *ppr.* dooming.

Doom, (dóóm) *n.* [A.-S. *domr*, Icel. *domr*, Go. *doms*.] Judgment; judicial sentence; penal decree:—that to which one is doomed or sentenced; penalty; fate; destruction; final condemnation; ruin.

Doomsday, (dóómz'dá) *n.* A day of sentence, or condemnation;—the day of the final judgment.

Doomsday-book, (dóómz'dá-bóók) *n.* A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all England, with a view to taxation.

Door, (dór) *n.* [A.-S. *dorn*, L. *fores*.] An opening in the walls of a house for going in and out at;—the frame of boards or other material by which an opening into or in a house is closed;—means of approach or access;—portal; entrance.

Door-bell, (dór'bel) *n.* A bell that can be rung at the outer door of a dwelling to give notice of visitors, &c.

Door-keeper, (dór'kép-er) *n.* One who guards the entrance of a house or public building; a porter; a janitor.

Door-nail, (dór'nál) *n.* The nail or knob on which the knocker of a door strikes.

Door-way, (dór'wá) *n.* The passage by a door.

Dor, (dor) *n.* [A.-S. *dora*, drone.] The black-beetle or the hedge-beetle.

Dorado, (dó-rá'do) *n.* [Sp. *dorado*, gilt.] A southern constellation containing six stars;—a large fish, a species of dolphin.

Doree, (dó-ré') *n.* An acanthopterygious fish esteemed a table delicacy, commonly called *John Dory*, from *F. jaune-dore*, yellowish-golden.

Doric, (dór'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Doris, or the Dorian race, in ancient Greece;—belonging to or resembling the second order of architecture;—relating to one of the ancient musical modes or keys.

Doricism, (dór'e-izm) *n.* A phrase of the Doric dialect.

Dormancy, (dór'man-se) *n.* State of being dormant; quiescence.

Dormant, (dór'mant) *a.* [F. *ppr.* of *dormir*, to sleep.] Sleeping; hence, not in action; quiescent; not disclosed, asserted, or insisted on;—in a sleeping posture.

Dormant, (dór'mant) *n.* The large beam lying across a room; a joist;—a sleeper.

Dormer-window, (dór'mer-win'dó) *n.* F. *dormir*, L. *dormire*, to sleep.] A window placed vertically on the inclined plane of the roof of a house.

Dormitive, (dór'me-tiv) *n.* [L. *dormire*, to sleep.] A medicine to promote sleep; an opiate; a narcotic; a soporific.

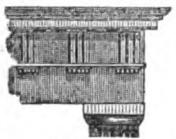
Dormitive, (dór'me-tiv) *a.* Causing sleep.

Dormitory, (dór'me-tor-e) *n.* [L. *dormitorium*, from *dormire*, to sleep.] A room, suite of rooms, or building, used to sleep in; a bed-room;—the gallery in a convent or monastery divided into cells for the nuns or monks.

Dormouse, (dór'mous) *n.* [Prov. Eng. *dorm*, to doze, and *mouse*.] A small rodent mammal which lives on trees like the squirrel, and feeds on acorns, nuts, &c.—so called because it is usually torpid during the winter.

Dornie, (dór'nik) *n.* Coarse damask and table-linen, made at Tournay.

Dornoch, (dór'noch) *n.* A stout figured linen, first made in Dornoch, Scotland.



Doric Order.



Dormouse.

Dorsal, (dorsal) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back.] Pertaining to the back.

Dorsiferous, (dór-sifer-us) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, the back, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing seeds on the back of the leaves, as the ferns.

Dorsum, (dór'sum) *n.* [L.] The ridge of a hill;—the back of the body.

Dose, (dóse) *n.* [G. *dosis*, from *didonai*, to give.] Quantity of medicine given or prescribed at one time; any thing nauseous that one is obliged to take; poison; draught.

Dose, (dóse) *v. t.* To form into suitable doses;—to give medicine or physic to;—to give any thing nauseous to:—*imp.* & *pp.* dosed; *ppr.* dosing.

Dost, (dust) *Second person present of do.*

Dot, (dot) *n.* [Perhaps from, A.-S. *dyttan*, to close up.] A small point or spot made with a pen or other pointed instrument; a speck;—in music, a point placed after a note or rest, to lengthen the sound or pause. [F. *dot*, from *L. dos*, dotis, dowry.] A marriage portion; dowry.

Dot, (dot) *v. t.* To mark with dots or specks;—to diversify with small detached objects;—*r. i.* To make dots or specks:—*imp.* & *pp.* dotted; *ppr.* dotting.

Dotage, (dót'áj) *n.* [From *dot*, & *dotis*.] Childishness; imbecility of mind, particularly in old age; senility;—excessive fondness; weak and foolish affection.

Dotal, (dót'al) *a.* [L. *dotalis*, from *dos*, dowry.] Pertaining to a dowry or marriage settlement.

Dotard, (dót'erd) *n.* [From *dot*.] A man whose intellect is impaired by age;—a foolishly fond fellow.

Dotation, (dót-tá'shun) *n.* [L. *dotare*, to endow, from *dos*, dower.] Act of bestowing a marriage portion on a woman;—endowment; establishment of funds for support, as of an hospital.

Dote, (dót) *v. i.* [D. *dolen*, F. *radoter*, to rave.] To have the intellect impaired, especially by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers;—to be excessively or foolishly fond;—*imp.* & *pp.* doted; *ppr.* doting.

Doter, (dót'er) *n.* One who dotes.

Doth, (duth) *Third person present of do.*

Dotingly, (dót'ing-le) *adv.* With extreme affection; fondly; excessively.

Dotted, (dót'ed) *a.* Marked with dots or small spots; diversified with small, detached objects.

Dotrel, (dót'rel) *n.* [From *dote*.] A wading bird of the genus *Grallus*, a congener of the plovers. It is said to imitate the action of the fowler, and to be easily taken by stratagem;—a silly fellow; a dupe; a gull.

Double, (dub'l) *a.* [F. from *L. duplex*, from *duo*, two, and *pliare*, to fold.] Noting two things of the same kind; existing or exhibited in pairs;—twofold; twice as much;—divided into two; of two kinds; acting two parts; serving two purposes; vacillating; deceitful.

Double, (dub'l) *adv.* Twice; twofold.

Double, (dub'l) *v. t.* To multiply by two; to make twice as great;—to fold one part upon another part of;—to contain or be worth twice as much as;—to pass around or by;—to unite, as ranks or files, so as to form one;—*r. i.* To increase or grow to twice as much;—to return upon one's track;—to use shifts or artifices:—*imp.* & *pp.* doubled; *ppr.* doubling.

Double, (dub'l) *n.* Twice as much;—that which is doubled over or together; a plait; a fold;—a turn in running to escape pursuers; hence, a trick; a shift; an artifice;—a counterpart. [rels, as a gun.]

Double-barrelled, (dub'l-bár-ol'd) *a.* Having two barrels.

Double-base, (dub'l-bás) *n.* The largest and lowest-toned instrument in the violin form.

Double-cylinder engine, (dub'l-sil'en-der-en'jin) *n.* A marine engine which has two cylinders placed exactly at right angles to the crank-shaft.

Double-dealer, (dub'l-dé'ér) *n.* One who acts two different parts,

Double-dealing, (dub'l-dē'ing) *n.* Artifice; duplicity.
Double-entry, (dub'l-en'tre) *n.* A mode of book-keeping in which every item or sum is entered to the debit of one account, and the credit of another, so that the ledger should always balance.

Double-minded, (dub'l-mind'ed) *a.* Having different minds at different times; unsettled; wavering; unstable. [doubled; duplicity.]

Doubleness, (dub'l-ness) *n.* State of being double or
Double-quick, (dub'l-kwik) *n.* The fastest time or step in marching next to the run, requiring 165 steps, each 33 inches in length, to be taken in one minute.

Doubler, (dub'ler) *n.* One who, or that which, doubles.

Double-star, (dub'l-star) *n.* Two stars so near to each other as to be seen separate by means of a telescope only.

Doublet, (dub'let) *n.* [F. *doublet*, dim. of *double*.] Two of the same kind; a pair; a couple;—the inner garment of a man; a waistcoat.

Double-tongued, (dub'l-tung'ed) *a.* Speaking differently about a thing at different times; deceitful.

Doublers, (dub'lets) *n. pl.* Two dice which, having been thrown, have each the same number of spots on the face lying uppermost.

Doubling, (dub'ling) *n.* Reduplication; turning or winding to escape pursuit; shift; quirk; artifice; sailing round, as a cape or promontory.

Doublon, (dub-lōon) *n.* [Sp. *doblon*.] A Spanish and Portuguese coin, being double the value of the *piastre*, or about thirty-two shillings.

Doubly, (dub'le) *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

Doubt, (dout) *v. t.* [F. *doubter*, L. *dubitare*.] To be in a state of uncertainty; to question;—to be in a state of suspense; to fluctuate;—to be undetermined; to hesitate;—to be apprehensive; to fear; to suspect;—*v. i.* To question or hold questionable; to hesitate to believe;—to fear; to apprehend; to suspect; to distrust; to withhold confidence from;—*imp. & pp.* doubted; *ppr.* doubting.

Doubt, (dout) *n.* Uncertainty of mind; suspense; unsettled opinion;—uncertainty of condition; fear; apprehension;—distrust of others; suspicion; difficulty expressed or urged for solution; objection; state of perplexity, as to moral or religious truth; irresolution;—unbelief; difficulty; sceptical objection.

Doubtable, (dout'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being doubted; questionable.

Doubter, (dout'er) *n.* One who doubts.

Doubtful, (dout'fool) *a.* Dubious; not settled in opinion; undetermined—said of a person;—ambiguous; equivocal; undefined—said of an expression;—not clear or certain; questionable—said of a statement or proposition;—of uncertain issue; undecided, as an event;—affected by fear; distrustful; suspicious.

Doubtfully, (dout'fool-le) *adv.* In a doubtful manner.

Doubtfulness, (dout'fool-ness) *n.* A state of being doubtful; dubiousness; ambiguity; uncertainty.

Doubtingly, (dout'ing-le) *adv.* Without perfect confidence; suspiciously; warily; dubiously.

Doubtless, (dout'les) *adv.* Without doubt or question; unquestionably.

Douce, (dōce) *a.* [F. *doux*, from L. *dulcis*, sweet.] Quiet; sober; sedate.

Douceur, (dōce-er) *n.* [F. from *doux*, sweet.] A present or gift; a bribe.

Douche, (dōch) *n.* [F., from L. *ducere*, to lead.] A jet or current of water or vapour directed upon some diseased part of the body, to benefit it medicinally.

Dough, (dō) *n.* [A.-S. *dah*.] A mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not yet baked.

Doughtily, (dow'te-le) *adv.* In a doughty manner; bravely; valorously.

Doughtiness, (dow'te-ness) *n.* The quality of being doughty; valour; bravery.

Doughty, (dow-te) *a.* [A.-S. *dohtig*, from *dugan*, to

be able or strong.] Characterized by bravery; valiant; redoubtable.

Doughy, (dō'e) *a.* Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure; pliable; pale; weakly.

Douse, (dous) *v. t.* [G. *durin*, to plunge into.] To thrust or plunge into water; to dip;—to strike or lower in haste, as a sail; to slacken suddenly;—to extinguish, as a light;—*imp. & pp.* doused; *ppr.* dousing.

Dove, (dov) *n.* [A.-S. *dova* Scot. *doe*, H. *dabab*, to murmur.] A bird of the pigeon family, some species of which are domesticated, and all of gentle and inoffensive character;—a tame pigeon;—a word of endearment. [which domestic pigeons breed.]

Dove-cot, (dov'kot) *n.* A small building or box in Dovelet, (dov'let) *n.* A young or little dove.

Dover's powder, (dō'verz-pow'der) *n.* [So called from Dover, its inventor, an English physician.] A compound of ipecacuanha, opium, and sulphate of potash, designed as a sedative and sudorific.

Dove's-foot, (dovz'foot) *n.* A plant of the Geranium species.

Dovetail, (dov'tail) *n.* A joint or tenon made by letting one piece, in the form of a dove's tail spread, into a corresponding cavity in another, so that it can not be drawn out.

Dovetail, (dov'tail) *v. t.* To unite by a tenon in form of a dove's tail spread, let into a board or timber;—to fit ingeniously;—*imp. & pp.* dovetailed; *ppr.* dovetailing.

Dowable, (dow'a-bl) *a.* [From *dower*.] Capable of being endowed; entitled to dower.

Dowager, (dow'a-jer) *n.* [F. *douairière*, from *douaire*, dower.] A widow endowed, or having a jointure—chiefly applied to the widows of personages of rank.

Dowdy, (dow'de) *a.* [Scot. *dauidie*.] Awkward; ill-dressed; vulgar-looking; slovenly.

Dowdy, (dow'de) *n.* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

Dowdylah, (dow'de-ish) *a.* Like a dowdy.

Dowel, (dow'el) *v. t.* To fasten together by dowels;—*imp. & pp.* dowelled; *ppr.* dowelling.

Dowel, (dow'el) *n.* A wooden or iron pin or tenon used in connecting two pieces of wood or other substance, as boards or felloes—the pin is driven in half its length into one board, and then is fitted into a corresponding hole made in the other; a *dowel-pin*.

Dower, (dow'er) *n.* [F. *douaire*, from L. *dotare*, to endow.] Endowment; gift;—the property with which a woman is endowed;—that which a woman brings to her husband in marriage;—that portion of the real estate of a man which his widow enjoys during her life. [tion.]

Dowered, (dow'erd) *a.* Furnished with dower or portion.

Dowerless, (dow'er-less) *a.* Destitute of dower; portionless.

Dowlas, (dow'las) *n.* [Probably from *Douless*, in France, formerly celebrated for this manufacture.] A kind of coarse linen cloth.

Down, (down) *n.* [Isol. *dān*.] The fine soft feathers of birds, especially of the eider duck;—the fine hair growing on the chin at puberty;—the pubescence of plants; the pappus or fine hairy growth by which seeds are conveyed, as in the thistle.

Down, (down) *n.* [A.-S. *dān*, F. *dune*, from L. *dūn*, hill, fortified hill.] A bank or hillock of sand thrown up by the sea;—a tract of sandy and barren land;—a large open plain on elevated land;—*pl.* A road for shipping in the English Channel, near Deal.

Down, (down) *prep.* [A.-S. *dān*, from *dān*, hill.] Along a descent; towards a lower place, station, or position;—toward the mouth of a river, or toward the place where water is discharged into the ocean or a lake.



Dovetail.

Down, (down) adv. In a descending direction; tending from a higher to a lower place;—from a higher to a lower condition;—from a remoter or higher antiquity;—below the horizon;—in a low position or condition; on the ground;—in humility, disgrace, and the like.

Down, (down) a. Downcast; dejected;—downright; plain; flat; absolute; positive;—downward; proceeding from the chief terminus.

Downcast, (down'kast) a. Cast downward; directed to the ground.

Downfall, (down'fawl) n. A falling downward;—a sudden descent from rank, reputation, happiness, or the like; destruction; ruin.

Downfallen, (down'fawin) a. Fallen; ruined.

Downhearted, (down'hart-ed) a. Dejected in spirits.

Downhill, (down'hil) a. Declivous; descending; sloping.

Down-lying, (down'li-ing) n. Act of lying down;—time of repose;—period of confinement; travail in child-birth.

Downright, (down'rit) adv. Straight down; perpendicularly;—in plain terms; absolutely; completely.

Downright, (down'rit) a. Plain; unceremonious; blunt;—said of persons;—plain; undisguised; absolute; unmixed;—said of things.

Down-sitting, (down'sit-ing) n. Act of sitting down; repose. [floor.]

Down-stairs, (down'stairs) a. Below; upon a lower

Down-stairs, (down'stairs) adv. Down the stairs; to a lower floor. [from the chief terminus.]

Down-train, (down'tran) n. A railway train departing

Downtrodden, (down'trod-n) a. Trodden down; trampled under foot.

Downward, (down'ward) a. Declivous; bending;—moving from a higher to a lower place; tending toward the earth or its centre;—descending from a head or source;—tending to a lower condition; depressing; dejecting.

Downwards, (down'wards) adv. [From down and ward.] From a higher to a lower place; in a descending course;—from a higher to a lower condition;—from a remote time.

Downy, (down'e) a. Covered with down;—made of or resembling down; hence, soft; soothing.

Dowry, (dow're) n. A gift;—the estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage;—the portion given with a wife; dower.

Doxological, (doks-ô-loj'ik-al) a. Pertaining to doxology; giving praise to God.

Doxology, (doks-ô-loj'e) n. [G. *doxologia*, from *doxa*, opinion, glory, and *logos*, to speak.] Act or form of giving glory to God; especially, a short hymn expressing praise and honour to God.

Dose, (dôs) v. t. [Dan. *dôse*, to make dull, A.-S. *dwea*, dull.] To slumber; to sleep lightly; to be drowsy or half asleep;—v. t. To pass or spend time in drowsiness; to stupefy;—imp. & pp. *dosed*; ppr. *dosing*.

Dose, (dôs) n. A light sleep; a slumber; a nap.

Douzen, (dux'n) n. [F. *douzaine*, from *douze*, twelve, from L. *duodecim*.] A collection of twelve; a set of twelve. [clination to sleep.]

Dowiness, (dô'e-nes) n. Drowsiness; heaviness; in-dory, (dô'e) a. Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

Drab, (drab) n. [A.-S. *drabbe*, *dreaga*.] A slut; a strumpet; a prostitute.

Drab, (drab) n. [F. *drap*, cloth.] A kind of thick, woolen cloth of a dun, or dull brownish-yellow or gray colour. [called.]

Drab, (drab) a. Of a dun colour, like the cloth so

Drabble, (drab'l) v. t. [A.-S. *drabbe*, *dreaga*.] To drizzle; to wet and befoul;—v. t. To fish for bar-bals with a long line and rod;—imp. & pp. *drabbled*; ppr. *drabbling*.

Drachma, (drak'ma) n. [G. *drachmê*, *drassesthai*, to grasp with the hand.] Ancient Greek silver coin of

the average value of 3d.;—an ancient Greek weight about 2 dw. 7 grs. Troy.

Drabb, (drab) n. [A.-S. *drabbe*, *dreaga*.] Refuse; leas; dreaga; wash given to swine, or grains to cows; refuse of malt from the brewery.

Draffy, (draf'e) a. Dreggy; waste; worthless.

Draft, (draft) n. [Originally a corrupt spelling of *draught*.] Act of drawing;—a selection of men from a military company;—an order directing the payment of money; a bill of exchange;—a deduction made from the gross weight of goods;—a figure described on paper; sketch; outline;—depth of water necessary to float a ship;—a current of air;—first or rough copy of a written composition;—n. pl. Game played on a checkered board.

Draft, (draft) v. t. To draw the outline of; to delineate;—to compose and write;—to draw from a military band or post, or from any collection or society; to detach;—imp. & pp. *drafted*; ppr. *drafting*.

Draftsman, (drafts'man) n. One who draws designs or plans of buildings, &c.

Drag, (drag) v. t. [A.-S. *dragan*, L. *trahere*.] To draw along by main force; to pull; to haul;—to break, as land, by drawing a harrow over it; to pass through with a drag or net, as a stream or harbour-bed;—to haul or pull roughly or ignominiously, as prisoners or captives;—to carry on or pass, as a weary or miserable time or condition;—v. i. To be drawn along, as a rope or dress, on the ground;—to move heavily, laboriously, or slowly onward;—to fish with a drag;—imp. & pp. *dragged*; ppr. *dragging*.

Drag, (drag) n. A draw-net used in deep sea fishery;—a net or hook used to bring up sunken bodies from the bottom of a river or harbour;—a low cart or car; a kind of carriage; a heavy harrow;—any thing that retards motion; a clog; instrument for stopping the wheels of a vehicle;—that which is drawn or towed;—any hindrance to success or prosperity.

Drabble, (drag'l) v. t. [Dim. of *drag*.] To wet and dirty by drawing on the ground or mud or on wet grass;—v. i. To become wet or dirty;—imp. & pp. *drabbled*; ppr. *drabbling*.

Drag-net, (drag'net) n. A net to be drawn along the bottom for taking fish.

Dragoman, (drag'o-man) n. [It. *dragomanno*, A. *tarjama*, *targama*, C. *targem*, to explain.] An interpreter attached to the European consulates and embassies in the Levant.

Dragon, (drag'un) n. [L. *draco*, G. *drakôn*.] A fabulous winged serpent or lizard, with crested head and enormous claws, regarded as very powerful and ferocious;—it is used in Scripture for Satan or the devil;—a fierce, violent person;—a northern constellation;—a short musket hooked to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt;—a genus of reptiles in the East Indies.



Dragon.

Dragonet, (drag'un-et) n. A little dragon;—a genus of fishes belonging to the Goby family.

Dragon-fish, (drag'un-fish) n. The dragonet.

Dragon-fly, (drag'un-flī) n. The popular name of a genus of swift and powerful insects, having large and strongly reticulated wings, a large head with enormous eyes, and a long body.

Dragon's-blood, (drag'unz-blud) n. A resinous substance obtained from several tropical trees;—its colour is red, or dark brownish red; it is used for tooth powders, staining marble, colouring varnishes, &c.

Dragon's-head, (drag'unz-hed) n. A plant of several species;—the ascending node of a planet, indicated, chiefly in almanacs, by the symbol ☊.

Dragon's-tail, (drag'unz-tail) n. The descending node of a planet, indicated by the symbol ☋.

Dragon, (dra-góon') *n.* [L. *draco*, dragon.] A soldier trained and armed to serve on horseback or on foot, as occasion may require.

Dragon, (dra-góon') *v. t.* To give a town or country over to martial law; to persecute or ravage by soldiers;—hence, to compel submission by violent measures; to discipline to obedience or duty by force:—*imp.* & *pp.* dragoned; *ppr.* dragoning.

Dragonade, (dra-góon'ád) *n.* The abandoning of a place to the fury and rage of soldiers.

Dragon-bird, (dra-góon'berd) *n.* A Brazilian bird, having a large, umbrella-like crest of feathers above the bill.

Drain, (dráin) *v. t.* [A.-S. *drehni-gaun*, from *drehan*, *dren*, drop, tear.] To filter; to pass through a porous substance;—to draw off by degrees; to empty;—to make gradually dry; to exhaust; to empty of wealth, resources, or the like;—*v. i.* To flow off gradually;—to be emptied of liquor by flowing or dropping:—*imp.* & *pp.* drained; *ppr.* draining.

Drain, (dráin) *n.* Act of drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off;—that by means of which any thing is drained; a channel; a trench; a water-course; a sewer; a ditch; a sink;—a gradual or steady withdrawal, as of men, means, resources, &c.

Drainable, (dráin'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being drained.

Drainage, (dráin'áj) *n.* A draining;—mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers;—system of drains and their operation, by which water or sewage is removed from towns, railway beds, &c.

Drainer, (dráin'ér) *n.* One who, or that which, drains;—a stream from a lake or morass;—a perforated plate, used in the kitchen.

Drake, (drák) *n.* [Ger. *drake*, L. *anas*, *anatis*, drake or duck.] The male of the duck kind;—the drake-fly. [L. *draco*, dragon.] A small piece of artillery.

Dram, (dram) *n.* [Contracted from *drachma*.] A weight of the eighth part of an ounce, or sixty grains;—the sixteenth part of an ounce;—a minute quantity; a mite;—as much spirituous liquor as is drunk at once;—a glass of spirits;—spirituous liquors in general.

Drama, (dram'a drá'ma) *n.* [L. G. *drama*, from *drán*, to do, to act.] A composition designed to be acted on the stage, representing various phases of human life, grave or humorous;—*figuratively*, a real series of events invested with dramatic unity and interest.

Dramatic, (dram-at'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the drama;—represented by action; not narrative; theatrical;—hence, unreal; specious; affected.

Dramatically, (dram-at'ik-al-ly) *adv.* By representation; in the manner of the drama.

Dramatist, (dram-at'ist) *n.* The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays.

Dramatize, (dram-at'iz) *v. t.* To compose in the form of the drama; to represent in a drama; to adapt for the stage:—*imp.* & *pp.* dramatized; *ppr.* dramatizing.

Dramming, (dram'ing) *n.* The practice of frequently taking spirits;—an apparatus for silk-throwing.

Drape, (dráp) *v. i.* [F. *draper*, from *drap*, cloth.] To make cloth;—*v. t.* To cover or adorn with drapery; to clothe.

Draper, (dráp'ér) *n.* One who sells cloth; a dealer in cloth.

Drapery, (dráp'ér-é) *n.* Occupation of a draper;—cloth or woollen stuffs in general;—the garments with which any thing is draped; hangings; curtains; tapestry;—the clothing of the human figure in sculpture and painting.



Dragon-bird.

Drastic, (dras'tik) *a.* [G. *drastikos*, from *dran*, to do, act.] Acting with strength or violence; powerful.

Drastic, (dras'tik) *n.* A speedy and effective purgative—generally used in the plural.

Draught, (draft) *n.* [A.-S. *dráht*, a drawing, course, from *dragan*, to draw.] Act of moving loads by drawing;—act of drawing a net;—act of drinking;—act of drawing men from a military company; detachment;—that which is taken with a net;—quantity drawn in at once in drinking; a potion or potation;—a sketch, outline, or representation, whether written, designed, or drawn;—an order for the payment of money; a bill of exchange;—a current of air;—a sink or drain;—a mild ventocory;—depth of water necessary to float a ship, or the depth to which a ship sinks in water, especially when laden;—a small allowance on weighable goods to insure full weight;—*pl.* A game played on a checkered board; checkers.

Draught, (draft) *a.* Used for drawing;—drawn directly from the barrel or other receptacle.

Draught, (draft) *v. t.* To draw out; to call forth;—to select; to detach.

Draw, (draw) *v. t.* [A.-S. & O. S. *dragan*.] To cause to move toward or after one by the exertion of force; to pull along; to haul; to drag;—to pull up; to raise from any depth;—to attract, as a magnet; to allure, as beauty; to entice;—to pull from a sheath, as a weapon;—to extract; to force forth; to let out, as blood;—to deduce from premises; to derive;—to take from a place of deposit;—to receive from a lottery; hence, to obtain by good fortune; to remove the contents of, as a cask;—to extract the bowels of, as a fowl;—to inhale; as breath;—to extend; to lengthen out;—to produce, as a line, a sketch, figure, or picture;—to delineate; to describe;—to write in due form;—to require a depth of water, for floating;—said of a vessel;—to close or uncloze, as curtains;—to wrest or distort, as the words or meaning of a passage;—*v. i.* To exert strength, as in drawing;—to act, as a weight or drag;—to be contracted; to shrink;—to move towards;—to act, as an attractive or alluring force;—to act, as a blister or poultice;—to give vent or exit to, as a chimney;—to unsheath, as a sword;—to be inflated with wind, as a sail;—to sketch;—to write a cheque or bill for acceptance on:—*imp.* drew; *pp.* drawn; *ppr.* drawing.

Draw, (draw) *n.* Act of drawing; draught;—a lot or chance drawn.

Drawable, (draw'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being drawn.

Drawback, (draw'bák) *n.* Amount or sum paid back;—sum of customs duties remitted to an importer on exportation of goods that had paid duty; excise duty remitted on exports of home manufacture;—discouragement; hindrance; any stop or bar to pleasure or enjoyment.

Draw-bridge, (draw'brij) *n.* A bridge of which either the whole or a part is made to be raised up, let down, or drawn aside, to admit or hinder communication.

Drawer, (draw'ér) *n.* One who, or that which, draws;—one who draws a bill of exchange or order for payment;—a sliding box or receptacle in a case;—*pl.* A close under garment for the lower limbs.

Drawing, (drawing) *n.* Act of pulling, hauling, or attracting;—a representation on a plain surface, by means of lines and shades, of the appearance of objects;—allocation of prizes and blanks in a lottery.

Drawing-master, (drawing-mas'tér) *n.* One who teaches the art of drawing.

Drawing-room, (drawing-room) *n.* A room for the reception of company; a room to which company withdraws from the dining-room;—the company assembled in such a room; also, a reception of company in it;—a formal reception by the sovereign on stated occasions; levee.

Drawl, (drawl) *v. t.* [D. *draelen*, to linger, tarry.]

To utter in a slow, lengthened tone:—*v. i.* To speak with slow and lingering utterance:—*imp. & pp. drawled; ppr. drawing.*

Drawl, (drawl) n. A lengthened utterance of the voice.

Draw-well, (draw-wel) n. A deep well from which water is drawn by a windlass and bucket.

Draw, (dra) n. [A.-S. *drage*, from *dragon*.] A low cart on wheels, drawn by a horse, and used for heavy burdens.

Dread, (dred) n. Overwhelming apprehension of danger; terror; reverential or respectful fear; awe;—an object of terrified apprehension or of reverential fear.

Dread, (dred) a. Exciting great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful;—venerable in the highest degree; awful; appalling.

Dread, (dred) v. t. To fear in a great degree; to look forward to with apprehension of danger or trouble;—*v. i.* To be in great fear:—*imp. & pp. dreaded; ppr. dreading.*

Dreadful, (dred-fūl) a. Inspiring dread; fearful; formidable;—inspiring awe or reverence; awful; venerable. [awfully.]

Dreadfully, (dred-fūl-le) adv. In a dreadful manner.

Dreadfulness, (dred-fūl-nes) n. The quality of being dreadful.

Dream, (drēm) n. [O. Sax. *drēm*, L. *dormire*, to sleep.] A thought, or series of thoughts, of a person in sleep; a sleeping vision;—an idle fancy; wild conceit; groundless suspicion; a reverie; a vagary.

Dream, (drēm) v. t. To have ideas or images in the mind in the state of slumber;—to think idly; to waste time in vain fancies;—to let the mind run on in reverie or vagary;—to anticipate as a coming reality; to imagine;—*v. i.* To imagine, think of, or see as in a dream or in an analogous state:—*imp. & pp. dreamed or dreamt; ppr. dreaming.*

Dreamer, (drēm-er) n. One who dreams or indulges in reverie; a visionary; one given to ideal or utopian schemes.

Dreamy, (drēm'e) a. Full of dreams; appropriate to dreams; misty; fanciful; shadowy; unreal.

Drear, (drēr) a. Dismal; gloomy.

Drearily, (drēr-e-le) adv. Gloomily; dismally.

Dreariness, (drēr-e-nes) n. Dismalness; gloomy solitude.

Dreary, (drēr'e) a. [A.-S. *dreorig*, bloody, from *drēor*, blood.] Exciting cheerless sensations, feelings, or associations; comfortless; dismal; gloomy; distressing; sorrowful.

Dredge, (drej) n. [A.-S. *drege*.] Any instrument to gather or take by dragging; especially, a machine for taking up mud, &c., from the bed of a stream or harbour;—a drag-net for taking oysters.

Dredge, (drej) v. t. To catch, gather, or deepen with a dredge;—to sprinkle flour on, as in culinary preparations:—*imp. & pp. dredged; ppr. dredging.*

Dredger, (drej-er) n. One who fishes with a dredge.

Dredging-box, (drej-ing-boks) n. A box with holes in the cover for sprinkling flour, used in the kitchen.

Dredging-machine, (drej-ing-ma-shēn) n. An engine to take up mud from the bottom of rivers, docks, &c.

Dree, (drē) v. i. [Scot.] To endure; to bear the penalty of; to rue.

Dregs, (dregs) n. pl. [Icel. *drepp*, G. *trub*, lees.] Corrupt or defiling matter contained in a liquid or precipitated from it; lees; grounds; sediment;—the vilest and most worthless part of any thing.

Dreggy, (dreg'ge) a. Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; feculent.

Drench, (drench) v. t. [A.-S. *drencan*, to give to drink.] To cause to drink; especially, to put a potion down the throat of a horse; hence, to purge violently;—to wet thoroughly; to soak; to saturate with water or other liquid:—*imp. & pp. drenched; ppr. drenching.*

Drench, (drench) n. A drink; a draught; specifically, a potion of medicine poured down the throat of an animal.

Dress, (dres) v. t. [F. *dresser*, L. *dirigere*, to direct.] To make straight; to arrange as soldiers in a line;—to adjust; to trim;—to treat with remedies, as a sore;—to prepare, as victuals for the table;—to cut to proper dimensions; to smooth or finish work;—to put clothes upon; to attire; adorn;—*v. i.* To arrange one's self in due position in a line of soldiers;—to clothe one's self; to put on one's garments:—*imp. & pp. dressed; ppr. dressing.*

Dress, (dres) n. Clothes; garments; habit; apparel;—a lady's gown;—attention to apparel, or skill in adjusting it.

Dresser, (dres'er) n. One who dresses. [F. *dressoir*.] A table on which meat and other things are prepared for use;—a cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

Dressing, (dres'ing) n. Dress; attire; raiment;—an application to a sore or wound;—manure spread over land;—correction or chastisement;—stuffing; forcemeat;—gum, starch, &c., used in stiffening or preparing silk, linen, and other fabrics;—an ornamental moulding round doors, windows, &c.

Dressing-gown, (dres'ing-gown) n. A light gown used by a person while dressing; a study gown.

Dressing-room, (dres'ing-rōom) n. An apartment appropriated for dressing the person.

Dress-maker, (dres'māk-er) n. A maker of gowns, or similar garments; a mantua-maker.

Dressy, (dres'e) a. Showy in dress; attentive to dress; fond of dress.

Dribble, (dribl) v. i. [Drip.] To fall in drops, or in a quick succession of drops;—to slaver, as a child or an idiot;—*v. t.* To throw down in drops:—*imp. & pp. dribbled; ppr. dribbling.*

Driblet, (driblet) n. [From *dribble*.] A small piece or part; a small sum.

Drier, (dri'er) n. [From *dry*.] One who, or that which, dries; a desiccative.

Drift, (dri't) n. [From *drive*.] That which is driven, forced, or urged along; a mass of matter driven together by the wind; heap;—a storm or shower, as of rain or snow;—that which drives; impelling force; impulse;—a drove or flock, as of cattle, birds, &c.;—course or direction;—tendency of an act, argument, conduct, or the like; object aimed at or intended; import of words;—a conical hand-tool of steel for enlarging or shaping a hole in metal;—a passage made for a road under ground;—direction of a current;—the distance to which a vessel is drawn off her course by currents or other causes.

Drift, (dri't) v. i. To float or be driven along by a current of water;—to accumulate in heaps;—to follow a vein in mining;—*v. t.* To drive into heaps; to urge along:—*imp. & pp. drifted; ppr. drifting.*

Drifty, (dri'te) a. Full of drifts; tending to form drifts, as snow and the like.

Drill, (dri'l) v. t. [D. & Ger. *drillen*, A.-S. *thryllan*.] To pierce or bore with a drill;—to sow, as seeds, in rows, drills, or channels;—to train in the military art; hence, to instruct in the rudiments and methods of any art or branch of knowledge;—*v. i.* To sow or plant seed in drills;—to muster for military or other exercise;—to flow gently or slowly:—*imp. & pp. drilled; ppr. drilling.*

Drill, (dri'l) n. A pointed steel instrument, used for boring holes, particularly in metals and other hard substances; a drill-press;—an implement, for making holes for sowing seed;—a light furrow or channel made to put seed into in sowing;—act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art; instruction and exercise in the rudiments and methods of any business.



Drill-box, (dril'box) *n.* A box containing seed for sowing.

Drilling, (dril'ing) *n.* Act of piercing with a drill, or of using a drill in sowing seeds. [*Ger. drilllich.*] A coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for trowsers, &c.

Drill-plough, (dril'plow) *n.* A sort of plough used for sowing grain in drills.

Drill-press, (dril'pres) *n.* A machine-tool embodying one or more drills for making holes in metal.

Drill-sergeant, (dril'sar-jent) *n.* A non-commissioned officer who instructs soldiers as to their duties, and trains them to military evolutions.

Drink, (dring'k) *v. t.* [*A.-S. drincan, Ger. trinken.*] To swallow, as a liquid;—to partake of wine or other stimulants;—to take spirituous liquors in excess; to be addicted to their use; to be intemperate;—*v. t.* To receive as a liquid into the mouth; to swallow; to imbibe;—to take in, as air; to inhale;—to suck up, as moisture; to absorb;—to take in by any inlet; to receive through the senses, as sounds, words, impressions, visions, &c.:—*imp. drank* (formerly drunk); *pp. drunk* or *drank* (formerly drunken); *ppr. drinking*. [*lowed.*]

Drink, (dring'k) *n.* Liquor of any kind to be swallowed.

Drinkable, (dring'ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being drunk; fit or suitable for drink.

Drinker, (dring'ker) *n.* One who drinks, particularly one who uses spirituous liquors to excess; tippler; drunkard.

Drink-offering, (dring'kof-fer-ing) *n.* An offering or oblation of wine, &c., in the Jewish temple service.

Drip, (drip) *v. t.* [*A.-S. dripan, Ger. triefan.*] To fall in drops; to let fall drops of moisture or liquid;—*v. t.* To let fall in drops;—*imp. & pp. dripped*; *ppr. dripping*.

Drip, (drip) *n.* A falling in drops; that which drips or falls in drops;—the edge of a roof; the eaves; a large, flat member of the cornice projecting so as to throw off water.

Dripping, (drip'ing) *n.* That which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.

Drive, (driv) *v. t.* [*A.-S. dripan, Icel. drifta, Ger. treiben.*] To move by hindward pressure; to force along; to impel;—to force down, as a nail;—to urge forward, as cattle on the road;—to chase; to hunt;—to direct or guide, as a vehicle;—to impel to greater speed; to hurry;—to clear out and send away;—to impel by passion; to urge by threat or violence; to press to a conclusion;—to carry on, as business; to prosecute;—*v. t.* To rush and press with violence;—to be forced along; to be impelled;—to ride in a carriage;—to aim or strike at with fury;—to tend to; to be directed as to a purpose or design;—*imp. drove*; *pp. driven*; *ppr. driving*.

Drive (driv) *n.* An excursion in a carriage;—a road prepared for driving; carriage road.

Drivel, (driv'l) *v. t.* [*From drip.*] To slaver; to let spittle flow from the mouth, like a child, idiot, or dotard;—to be weak or foolish; to dote;—*imp. & pp. drivelled*; *ppr. drivelling*.

Drivel, (driv'l) *n.* Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth;—inarticulate or unmeaning utterance; nonsense.

Driveller, (driv'l-er) *n.* An idiot; a fool.

Driver, (driv'er) *n.* One who drives a herd or flock; one who guides and directs a vehicle, as a team, wagon, carriage, or locomotive engine;—in mechanics, that which communicates motion, as a driving wheel;—the after-sail in a ship.

Drizzle, (dri'z'l) *v. t.* [*A.-S. driesan, Go. driusan, to fall.*] To rain gently; to fall in very small drops;—*v. t.* To shed in minute drops or particles;—*imp. & pp. drizzled*; *ppr. drizzling*.

Drizzle, (dri'z'l) *n.* Fine rain or mist.

Drizzly, (dri'z'le) *a.* Shedding small rain; drizzling.

Droit, (drwa) *n.* [*F., from L. directus, pp. of dirigere,*

to direct.] Right; title; fee; a writ of right; duty; custom.

Droll, (dröl) *a.* [*F. drôle, D. drol, a thick and short person.*] Fitted to provoke laughter; queer; amusing; funny; capable of amusing actions or sayings; comical; diverting; facetious.

Droll, (dröl) *n.* One who raises mirth by odd tricks; jester; buffoon; antic;—something exhibited to raise mirth or sport; a farce.

Droll, (dröl) *v. t.* To banter; to ridicule;—to befool; to cheat;—*v. t.* To jest; to play the fool.

Drollery, (dröl'er-e) *n.* Quality of being droll; sportive tricks; funny manners or gestures; ludicrous ideas or images.

Drollish, (dröl'ish) *a.* Somewhat droll

Dromedary, (drum'e-dar-e) *n.* [*F. dromedaire, from G. dromas, running.*] A species of camel having one hump or protuberance on the back, in distinction from the *Bactrian Camel*, which has two humps. Originally a native of Arabia, it has spread into all the north of Africa and Syria, and is peculiarly fitted for long journeys in the desert, being lighter, swifter, and more enduring than the other species.

Drone, (drön) *n.* [*A.-S. dran, dran, Ger. drone.*] The male of the honey-bee;—a lazy, idle fellow; a slug-gard;—a humming or low sound; the largest tube of the bagpipe.

Drone, (drön) *v. t.* To live in idleness;—to emit a low, heavy, dull sound;—*imp. & pp. droned*; *ppr. droning*.

Drone-bee, (drön'bë) *n.* The male of the bee-kind; drone.

Drone-fly, (drön'fī) *n.* A two-winged insect resembling the drone-bee.

Drongo, (drong'o) *n.* A bird having an arched beak and a long forked tail, inhabiting the deep forests of South Africa.

Dronish, (drön'ish) *a.* Like a drone; idle; sluggish; lazy.

Drop, (dröp) *v. t.* [*A.-S. drepan, Drone-Bee, Icel. drúpa.*] To sink or hang down, as an animal, plant, &c., from weakness; to grow weak or faint; to be dispirited or depressed;—*imp. & pp. dropped*; *ppr. dropping*.

Drooping, (dröp'ing) *a.* Hanging or bending down;—declining; languishing.

Droopingly, (dröp'ing-le) *adv.* In a declining or languishing manner.

Drop, (dröp) *n.* [*A.-S. dropa, Ger. tropfen.*] The quantity of fluid which falls in one small spherical mass; a globe about to fall; hence, the smallest measurable quantity; a sip; a taste;—that which resembles a liquid drop;—a door or platform opening downward; a trap-door; part of a galleys;—a machine for lowering heavy weights to a ship's deck;—a curtain which drops in front of the stage of a theatre, &c.;—*pl.* Medicine measured by drops.

Drop, (dröp) *v. t.* To pour or let fall in drops; to distil;—to cause to descend suddenly like a drop; to let fall;—to let go; to dismiss; to set aside;—to bestow or communicate in an indirect, cautious, or gentle manner;—to lower, as a curtain;—to cover with drops; to speckle; to bedrop;—*v. t.* To distil; to fall in globules or drops;—to let drops fall;—to descend suddenly, abruptly, or spontaneously;—to come in unexpectedly;—to come to an end; to cease; to fall down; to die suddenly;—to fall or be depressed; to lower;—*imp. & pp. dropped*; *ppr. dropping*.

Droplet, (dröp'let) *n.* A little drop.

Dropsical, (dröp'se-kal) *a.* Diseased with dropsy;—resembling or tending to dropsey.



Dromedary.



Drone-Bee.

Dropsicalness, (drop'-ee-kal-ness) *n.* The state of being dropsical.

Dropsy, (drop'se) *n.* [G. *hüdrops*, dropsy, from *hüdör*, water, and *ops*, face.] An unnatural collection of serous fluid in any part of the body;—a disease of succulent plants occasioned by an excess of water.

Drooky, (drov'ke) *n.* [Russ. *drozki*.] A low four-wheeled carriage, without a top, with a long, narrow bench, on which the passengers ride as on a saddle, with their feet reaching nearly to the ground.

Drosometer, (dros-om'e't-er) *n.* [G. *drosos*, dew, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of the dewfall— a balance with one plate to receive the dew, and the other covered to weigh it.

Dross, (dros) *n.* [A.-S. *dros*, from *dreosan*, to fall.] The scum or extraneous matter of metals thrown off in the process of smelting;—rust; crust of metals;—waste matter; refuse; impure matter; dregs.

Drossiness, (dros'e-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being drossy;—foulness; rust; impurity.

Drossy, (dros'e) *a.* Composed of, or pertaining to dross; impure; worthless.

Drought, (drou't) *n.* [A.-S. *drugadh*, Eng. *dry*.] Dryness of the weather affecting the earth and the growth of plants;—want of rain or moisture; thirstiness.

Droughtiness, (drou't'e-ness) *n.* A state of dryness of the weather; want of rain.

Droughty, (drou't'e) *a.* Sultry; wanting rain; dry; arid;—thirsty.

Drowth, (drowth) *n.* Dryness; want of rain or moisture;—thirstiness; want of drink.

Drowthiness, (drowth'e-ness) *n.* Parched or arid state, as of the ground or mouth; thirstiness.

Drowthy, (drowth'e) *a.* Dry, as the weather; lacking moisture, as the ground;—thirsty; wanting drink.

Drove, (drov) *imp.* of *drive*.

Drove, (drov) *n.* [A.-S. *dräf*, from *drifan*, Eng. *drive*.] A herd or flock driven to or from market;—any body of animals driven or in motion;—a moving crowd;—a road for driving cattle.

Drover, (drov'er) *n.* One who drives cattle or sheep to market;—one who buys cattle at one place to sell at another.

Drown, (drown) *v. t.* [Dan. *drugner*, A.-S. *adrencean*, to drown.] To overwhelm in water; to submerge;—to overflow; to deluge;—to kill by submersion; to suffocate by water;—to overpower; to overwhelm;—to sink or plunge into sensual pleasure;—*v. i.* To be suffocated in water or other fluid;—*imp.* & *pp.* drowned; *ppr.* drowning.

Drowse, (drowz) *v. i.* [A.-S. *dreosan*, Ger. *driusan*, drop.] To sleep imperfectly or unsoundly; to slumber; to doze;—*v. t.* To make heavy with sleepiness;—*imp.* & *pp.* drowsed; *ppr.* drowsing.

Drowse, (drowz) *n.* A slight or imperfect sleep; a doze. **Drowsily**, (drowz'e-le) *adv.* In a drowsy manner; sleepily; lazily; sluggishly. [sleepiness.]

Drowsiness, (drowse-ness) *n.* State of being drowsy; **Drowsy**, (drowse) *a.* Inclined to drowse or doze; heavy with sleepiness;—disposing to sleep; lethargic; soporific;—dull; stupid.

Drub, (drub) *v. t.* [Icel. *drabba*, to beat, G. *trüben*, to rub.] To beat with a stick; cudgel; thump; bang;—*imp.* & *pp.* drubbed; *ppr.* drubbing.

Drub, (drub) *n.* A blow with a stick or cudgel; a thump.

Drubbing, (drub'ing) *n.* Cudgelling; a sound beating. **Drudge**, (druj) *v. i.* [Provincial Eng. *drugge*.] To work hard; to labour in mean or unpleasant offices with toil and fatigue; to slave;—*imp.* & *pp.* drudged; *ppr.* drudging.

Drudge, (druj) *n.* One who drudges; one who labours with toil and fatigue.

Drudgery, (druj'er-ee) *n.* Servile occupation; mean or ignoble labour; toilsome work.

Drudgingly, (druj'ing-le) *adv.* With hard and labori-

ous effort; with fatiguing exertion; in a servile manner.

Drug, (drug) *n.* [F. *drogue*, from D. *droog*.] Any substance used in the composition of medicine; any stuff used in dyeing or in chemical operations;—any commodity that lies on hand or is not saleable;—a drossy medicine; a poison.

Drug, (drug) *v. t.* To prescribe or administer drugs;—*v. i.* To affect or season with drugs;—to tincture with something offensive or injurious;—to doze to excess;—*imp.* & *pp.* drugged; *ppr.* drugging.

Drugged, (drugd) *a.* Dozed with a drug, as a person; tinctured with a drug, as a liquid.

Druggert, (drug'et) *n.* [F. *droguet*.] A coarse, woollen cloth, stamped on one side with figures, and generally used over carpets.

Druggist, (drug'ist) *n.* One who deals in drugs; primarily, one who sells drugs without compounding or preparation; now apothecary or chemist.

Druid, (droo'id) *n.* [W. *derwyd*, from *där*, oak, and *gwydd*, knowledge, G. *drus*, oak.] A priest or minister of religion among the ancient Celtic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany—so called because their religious rites were performed under the oak.

Druidess, (droo'id-es) *n.* A female druid.

Druidical, (droo'id-ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the Druids or their manners, customs, and rites.

Druidism, (droo'id-izm) *n.* The system of religion, philosophy, and instruction received and taught by the Druids.

Drum, (drum) *n.* [O. Sax. *drom*, noise, A.-S. *dryme*.] An instrument of military music, consisting of a hollow cylinder or hemisphere, upon which vellum is stretched, to be beaten with a stick;—any thing resembling a drum in form;—a small cylindrical box in which figs, &c. are packed;—the tympanum or barrel of the ear;—the upright part of a cupola, either above or below a dome;—a short cylinder revolving on an axis for the transmission of motion;—a genus of fishes which make a drumming or grunting sound under water;—an evening assembly; a rout.

Drum, (drum) *v. i.* To beat or play a tune on a drum;—to beat with the fingers, as with drum-sticks; to beat, as the heart; to throb;—*v. t.* To execute on a drum, as a tune; to expel with beat of drum; to assemble by beat of drum; hence, also, to solicit custom by personal application;—*imp.* & *pp.* drummed; *ppr.* drumming.

Drum-head, (drum'hed) *n.* The upper part of a drum;—the top of a capstan. [parent.]

Drumly, (drum'le) *a.* Turbid; muddy; not transparent.

Drum-major, (drum-mä'jer) *n.* The chief drummer of a regiment.

Drummer, (drum'er) *n.* One who beats a drum.

Drum-stick, (drum'stik) *n.* A stick with which a drum is beaten;—the upper joint of the leg of a fowl.

Drunk, (drunk) *a.* [From *drunken*.] Overcome by drinking; intoxicated; inebriated;—saturated; drenched.

Drunkard, (drunk'ard) *n.* One given to excess in the use of stimulants or intoxicants; one who is frequently or habitually drunk.

Drunken, (drunk'n) *a.* Given to excessive drinking; intoxicated; inebriated;—pertaining to, or proceeding from, intoxication.

Drunkeness, (drunk'n-ness) *n.* Intoxication; state of being overcome by spirituous liquors; habit of drinking and being intoxicated;—a frenzied disorder resembling intoxication.

Drupaceous, (droop'-äsh'us) *a.* Producing, or pertaining to drupes; resembling a drupe.

Drupe, (droop) *n.* [L. *drupa*, G. *druppa*, from *drupēs*, ready to fall, from *drus*, oak.] A pulpy pericarp or fruit, without valves, containing a nut or stone with a kernel.

Dry, (dri) *a.* [A.-S. *dryg*.] Free from moisture of any

kind; arid:—free from rain or mist, as a day, season, or weather:—free from juices or sap, as vegetable products:—not giving milk, as the cow:—without tears, as the eyes:—thirsty; craving drink:—barren; plain; jejune, as style:—frigid; cold, as manner:—uninteresting; unamusing, as conversation:—sarcastic; wiping, as a remark or joke:—hard, as in outline:—cold and harsh in colour.

Dry, (dri) *v. t.* To free from water or from moisture of any kind, and by any means; to wipe away; to parch; to drain; to exhaust:—*v. i.* To grow dry; to lose moisture:—to evaporate wholly; to be exhaled:—*imp. & pp. dried*; *ppr. drying*.

Dryad, (dri'ad) *n.* [*L. dryas, pl. dryades, G. druas.*] A female deity or nymph of the woods.

Drying, (dri'ing) *a.* Adapted to exhaust moisture:—having the quality of rapidly becoming dry and hard.

Dryite, (dri'ti) *n.* [*G. drus, oak, and lithos, stone.*] Fossil or petrified wood, in which the structure of the wood is visible.

Dryly, (dri'le) *adv.* In a dry manner.

Dryness, (dri'nes) *n.* The state of being dry.

Dry-nurse, (dri'nurs) *n.* A nurse who attends and feeds a child by hand, in distinction from a *wet nurse* who suckles it.

Dry-rot, (dri'rot) *n.* A rapid decay of timber, by which its substance is converted into a dry powder.

Drysalter, (dri'sawlt-er) *n.* A dealer in salted or cured meats, pickles, sauces, &c.:—a dealer in drugs, dyestuffs, and chemicals generally.

Drysaltery, (dri'sawlt-er-ee) *n.* The articles kept by a drysalter:—the business of a drysalter.

Dual, (dü'al) *n.* [*G. duas, from duo, two.*] Union of two; duality.

Dual, (dü'al) *a.* [*L. dualis, from duo, two.*] Expressing, or consisting of, two; belonging to two.

Dualism, (dü'al-izm) *n.* The dividing into two; a two-fold division; two-fold state; a belief in the existence of two dissimilar primitive principles in nature, or in the constitution of man.

Dualist, (dü'al-ist) *n.* One who believes in dualism.

Dualistic, (dü'al-ist'ik) *a.* Consisting of two; pertaining to dualism or duality.

Duality, (dü'al-e-te) *n.* That which expresses two in number:—division; separation:—the state or quality of being two.

Dub, (dub) *v. t.* [*A.-S. dubban, Icel. dubba, to strike, beat.*] To strike with a sword and make a knight:—to invest with any dignity; to entitle:—*imp. & pp. dubbed*; *ppr. dubbing*.

Dubious, (dü'be-us) *a.* [*L. dubius, from dubitare, to doubt.*] Doubtful; not settled in opinion:—occasioning doubt:—of uncertain event or issue; undetermined; ambiguous; equivocal; uncertain; precarious.

Dubiously, (dü'be-us-le) *adv.* In a dubious manner; doubtfully; uncertainly.

Dubiousness, (dü'be-us-nes) *n.* The state or condition of being dubious; doubtfulness; uncertainty.

Ducal, (dü'kal) *a.* [*L. dux, leader.*] Pertaining to a duke.

Ducally, (dü'kal-le) *adv.* In the manner of or becoming a duke.

Ducat, (duk'at) *n.* [*F. ducat.*] A coin, either of silver or gold, current in several countries of Europe—the silver ducat is worth a dollar, or about 4s. 8d.; the gold is twice that value.

Duchess, (dutch'es) *n.* [*F. duchesse, from duc, duke.*] The consort or widow of a duke: also, a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy in her own right.

Duchy, (dutch'e) *n.* Territory or dominions of a duke; dukedom.

Duck, (duk) *n.* [*O. Sax. dok, Ger. tuch, cloth.*] A species of coarse cloth or light canvas, used for small sails, sacking of beds, &c.

Duck, (duk) *n.* [*From the verb to duck.*] A well-known water-fowl, of the genus *Anas*:—an inclina-

tion of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water:—a term of endearment.

Duck, (duk) *v. t.* [*D. duiken, to stoop, Ger. ducken, tauchen.*] To dip or plunge in water; to immerge;—to nod, as the head; to stoop or bend, as the body:—*v. i.* To plunge into water; to dip; to dive:—to bow; to nod; to stoop; to cringe:—*imp. & pp. ducked*; *ppr. ducking*.

Ducker, (duk'er) *n.* One who ducks; a plunger; a diver:—a cringing, servile person; a fawner.

Duckling, (duk'ling) *n.* A young or little duck.

Duckweed, (duk'wed) *n.* A plant of the genus *Lemma*, of several species, growing in ditches and shallow water; it floats on the surface, and frequently forms extensive plates, edible by ducks and geese.

Duct, (dukt) *n.* [*L. ductus, a leading conduit, from ducere, to lead.*] Any tube or canal by which a fluid or other substance is conducted or conveyed—usually applied to the vessels in an animal body.

Ductile, (duk'til) *a.* [*L. ductilis, from ducere, to lead.*] Easily led or drawn out; tractable; flexible; pliable; compliant; obsequious:—capable of being drawn out into wire or threads, or beaten out into sheets—said of metals.

Ductility, (duk-ti'l-ty) *n.* Quality of being ductile; tractableness; flexibility; pliability: the property which metals have of being beaten out, as in sheets, or drawn out, as in wire, without fracture.

Dudgeon, (duj'un) *n.* [*Ger. degen.*] A small dagger: the hilt of a dagger.

Dudgeon, (duj'un) *n.* [*W. dygen.*] Anger; resentment; malice; ill-will; discord.

Duds, (duds) *n. pl.* [*Scot. dud, D. tolde.*] Old clothes; tattered garments; effects in general.

Due, (dü) *n.* [*F. dû, pp. of devoir, L. debere.*] Owed; proper to be paid or done to another:—suitable; becoming; appropriate:—appointed; exact:—liable to come at any moment:—owing to; occasioned by.

Due, (dü) *adv.* Directly; exactly; duly.

Due, (dü) *n.* That which is owed; that which custom, station, or law requires to be paid; tribute; tax:—right; just title or claim.

Duel, (dü'el) *n.* [*L. duellum.*] A premeditated fight between two persons to decide some private difference:—any contention or contest.

Duel, (dü'el) *v. i.* To fight in single combat; to fight a duel:—*v. t.* To attack or fight singly.

Duellist, (dü'el-ist) *n.* One who fights in single combat.

Duello, (dü-el'lo) *n.* [*It.*] A duel:—practice of duelling, or the code of laws which regulates it.

Duenna, (dü-en'a) *n.* [*Sp. duenna, from L. domina.*] The chief lady in waiting on the queen of Spain:—an elderly lady in a Spanish family kept to guard a younger:—a governess.

Duet, (dü'et) *n.* [*L. duo, two.*] A musical composition for two performers, vocal or instrumental.

Duffel, (dufel) *n.* [*D. duffel, from Duffel, in the Netherlands.*] A kind of coarse woollen cloth having a thick nap:—written also *Duffie*.

Dug, (dug) *n.* [*Sw. dagga, D. dagge, to suckle.*] A teat, or nipple, especially of a cow or other beast.

Dug, (dug) *imp. & pp. of dig.*

Dugong, (dü-gong') [*Malay. dūyong, Javan. duyung.*] A swimming mammal of the East Indian seas having the aquatic habits of the whales, but herbivorous, and referred to a separate group.

Duke, (dük) *n.* [*F. duc, from L. dux, leader.*] A leader; a chief:—one of the highest order of nobility in England;—a sovereign prince in some European countries.

Dukedom, (dük'dum) *n.* Seigniorship or possessions of a duke:—title or quality of a duke.



Dugong.

Duplicate, (dŭ'ple-kăt-ŭr) *n.* A doubling; a fold, as of a membrane or vessel.

Duplicity, (dŭ-pli's-te) *n.* [L. *duplicitas*, from *duplex*, double.] The state of being double;—doubleness of heart, speech, or conduct;—the act of concealing one's real opinions with a view to mislead; dissimulation;—use of ambiguous or deceptive language; equivocation;—double-dealing; deceit;—in law, the advance of two or more allegations or pleas.

Durability, (dŭr-a-bil-ite) *n.* State or quality of being durable.

Durable, (dŭr-a-bl) *a.* [L. *durabilis*, from *durare*, to last.] Able to endure or continue in a particular condition; not perishable or changeable; abiding; permanent; stable.

Durableness, (dŭr-a-bl-nee) *n.* Power of lasting; continuance. [manner.]

Durably, (dŭr-a-ble) *adv.* In a durable or lasting

Durance, (dŭr'ans) *n.* Continuance; duration;—imprisonment; custody; restraint.

Duration, (dŭr-ā-shun) *n.* Continuance in time; prolonged existence;—portion of time during which any thing exists;—power of continuance; permanency.

Durbār, (dŭr'bār) *n.* [Hind. and Per. *darbār*.] An audience chamber in India; a meeting of potentates; a council of state.

Duress, (dŭr'es) *n.* [L. *durus*, hard.] Hardship; constraint; imprisonment;—restraint of liberty.

During, (dŭring) *ppr.* of *dure*, to last. Continuing; lasting; in the time of; as long as the action or existence of—commonly used as a preposition.

Durian, (dŭr-ion) *n.* [Malay. *durio*, a thorn.] The fruit of a large and lofty tree, *Durio*, growing in the Malayan Archipelago. It is of the size of a melon, is inclosed in a prickly husk, and is the favourite food of the natives when in season.

Durst, (durst) *imp.* of *dare*.

Dusk, (dusk) *a.* [Ger. *duster*, D. *duster*.] Tending to darkness or blackness; darkish.

Dusk, (dusk) *n.* Incipient obscurity; state between light and darkness; gloamin; twilight;—a colour partially black or dark.

Duskily, (dusk'o-le) *adv.* In a dusky manner; darkly; dimly. [dimness.]

Duskiness, (dusk'o-nee) *n.* The state of being dusky;

Duskish, (dusk'ish) *a.* Moderately dusky; partially obscure.

Dusky, (dusk'e) *a.* Partially dark or obscure;—tending to blackness in colour; dark-coloured;—gloomy; sad; melancholy.

Dust, (dust) *n.* [A.-S. *deol*, & Ger. *dust*, Ger. *dunst*, vapour.] Very fine, dry particles of earth or other matter; powder; fine sand;—the earth as the resting-place of the dead; the grave;—a low condition;—gold dust; hence, money; cash;—the pollen of the anther.

Dust, (dust) *v. t.* To free from dust;—to sprinkle with dust;—to reduce to a fine powder; to levigate;—*imp.* & *pp.* dusted; *ppr.* dusting.

Duster, (dust'er) *n.* One who dusts; a utensil for dusting;—a dredger.

Dustiness, (dust'e-nee) *n.* The state of being dusty.

Dusty, (dust'e) *a.* Filled, covered, or sprinkled with dust;—like dust; of the colour of dust.

Dutch, (dutch) *a.* [D. *duitsch*, popular, national, from Ger. *diot*, A.-S. *théod*, the people.] Pertaining to Holland, to its inhabitants, or their language.

Dutch-clover, (dutch-kli'v'er) *n.* A grass plant valuable for pasture.

Dutch-gold, (dutch'göld) *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc; pinchbeck.

Dutious, (dŭt'ŭs) *a.* [From *duty*.] Performing that which is due, or that which law, justice, or propriety



Durian.

requires;—enjoined by right or obligation;—obedient; obsequious; dutiful.

Dutiously, (dŭt'ŭs-le) *adv.* In a dutious manner.

Dutiousness, (dŭt'ŭs-nee) *n.* Quality of being dutious. [duty.]

Dutiable, (dŭt'ŭs-a-bl) *a.* Subject to the payment of a

Dutiful, (dŭt'ŭs-fool) *a.* Performing the duties or obligations required by law, justice, or propriety; submissive to natural or legal superiors;—proceeding from a sense of duty; required by duty; obedient; reverential; submissive; respectful.

Dutifully, (dŭt'ŭs-fool-le) *adv.* In a dutiful manner; obediently; respectfully.

Dutifulness, (dŭt'ŭs-fool-nee) *n.* State of being dutiful; obedience, especially to parents.

Duty, (dŭt'e) *n.* [From *due*.] That which is due, proper, or enjoined; obedience; submission; reverence; obligation;—military guard or watch;—tax; toll; customs; excise;—work; business; engagement; service; employment; occupation.

Dwarf, (dwa'rf) *n.* [A.-S. *dweorg*, D. *dweerg*.] An animal or plant much below the ordinary size of the species; especially, a diminutive man; munnikin.

Dwarf, (dwa'rf) *v. t.* To hinder from growing to the natural size; to stunt;—*imp.* & *pp.* dwarfed; *ppr.* dwarfing.

Dwarfish, (dwa'rf'ish) *a.* Like a dwarf; below the common stature or size; very small; low; petty; despicable. [diminutiveness.]

Dwarfishness, (dwa'rf'ish-nee) *n.* Smallness of stature;

Dwell, (dwell) *v. t.* [Icel. *dwellta*, to linger, *dwelli*, delay.] To abide in, as a permanent resident, to inhabit for a time; to be domiciled; to be attentive; to hang on with fondness;—to continue long, as on a subject; to expatiate;—*imp.* & *pp.* dwelled, usually dwell; *ppr.* dwelling.

Dweller, (dwell'er) *n.* An inhabitant; a resident.

Dwelling, (dwell'ing) *n.* Habitation; abode; domicile.

Dwindle, (dwin'dl) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dwinan*, to pine.] To diminish; to waste away;—*v. t.* To make less; to bring low;—to break; to disperse;—*imp.* & *pp.* dwindled; *ppr.* dwindling.

Dwindle, (dwin'dl) *n.* Process of dwindling; decline.

Dwine, (dwin) *v. t.* To waste away; to pine; to disappear gradually.

Dwt., (dwt.) *n.* An abbreviation of pennyweight.

Dye, (di) *v. t.* [A.-S. *deagan*, L. *tingere*, to stain.] To stain; to colour; to give a new and permanent colour to;—*imp.* & *pp.* dyed; *ppr.* dyeing.

Dye, (di) *n.* A colouring liquor; stain; tinge.

Dyeing, (di'ing) *n.* The art or practice of giving new and permanent colour to wool, silk, cotton, hair, &c.

Dyer, (di'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to dye cloth, &c.

Dying, (di'ing) *a.* Destined to death; mortal;—pertaining to death; manifested in the hour of death.

Dynamic, (di-nam'ik) *a.* [G. *dynamis*, power, from *dunathai*, to be able.] Pertaining to strength or power, or to dynamics.

Dynamics, (di-nam'iks) *n. sing.* Doctrine of forces and powers; science of matter in motion, as opposed to statics;—that part of mechanics which treats of forces in action, as opposed to forces in equilibrium.

Dynamometer, (di-na-mom'et-er) *n.* [G. *dynamis*, power, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the relative force or power, as of men, or animals, in traction; or for determining the motive power of a steam engine.

Dynastic, (di-nast'ik) *a.* Relating to a dynasty or line of kings.

Dynasty, (di-nas-te) *n.* [G. *dunastia*, lordship, from *dunastes*, lord, *dunasthai*, to be able.] Sovereignty; government;—rule in the same line or order;—a race or family of rulers or kings in a country;—the epoch or period of their reign.

Dyscrasy, (dis'kri-se) *n.* [G. *dyskrasia*, from *dus*,

hard, difficult, and *krasis*, mixture.] Unequal mixture of the blood; distemperature of the bodily juices.

Dysenterical, (dis-en-ter'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to dysentery;—afflicted with dysentery.

Dysentery, (dis'en-ter-e) *n.* [G. *dysenteria*, from *dus*, ill, and *entoe*, within.] Inflammation of the rectum or colon, attended with gripping pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and discharge of mucus and blood.

Dyspepy, (dis-pep'se) *n.* [G. *dyspepia*, from *dus*, ill,

and *peptein*, to cook.] Indigestion; a state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed; chronic difficulty of digestion.

Dyspeptic, (dis-pep'tik) *a.* Afflicted with, or consisting in, dyspepy or bad digestion.

Dyspeptic, (dis-pep'tik) *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepy.

Dysuria, (dis-ur'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or afflicted with, **Dysury**, (dis-ur'e) *n.* [G. *dysouria*, from *dus*, ill, and *ouren*, urine.] Difficulty in discharging the urine, attended with pain and a sensation of heat.

E.

E (3). The second vowel and the fifth letter of the English alphabet. At the end of words it is usually silent, but serves to indicate that the preceding vowel has a long sound, where otherwise it would be short, as in *maïe*, *edne*, *mêie*. It has a long sound, as in *mê*, *âere*; a short sound, as in *men*, *mêt*; and a sound like *a*, as in *there*, *prey*. As a prefix, it has a privative meaning, noting from or out of;—as a numeral, it stands for 250;—it is the third tone of the model diatonic scale; *E_b* (E flat) is a tone intermediate between D and E.

Each, (êch) *a.* [A.-S. *alc*.] This word is a distributive adjective pronoun, denoting every one of the two or more individuals composing a whole, considered separately from the rest.

Eager, (êger) *a.* [F. *aggre*, L. *acer*, sharp.] Ardent; vehement; impetuous;—inflamed by desire; earnestly longing; strongly solicitous to pursue, obtain, or perform;—sharp; keen; biting;—sour; acid;—brittle; inflexible.

Eagerly, (êger-le) *adv.* With great ardour of desire; earnestly; warmly; with prompt zeal;—hastily; impetuously;—keenly; sharply.

Eagerness, (êger-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being eager; vehemence; impetuosity; fervour; avidity.

Eagle, (êgl) *n.* [L. *aquila*.] A rapacious bird of the falcon family, remarkable for its strength, size, graceful figure, and extraordinary sight;—a gold coin of the United States, of the value of forty-two shillings.

Eagle-eyed, (êgl-id) *a.* Sharp-sighted, as an eagle; discerning.

Eagless, (êg'les) *n.* A female or hen eagle.

Eaglet, (êg'let) *n.* A young eagle.

Eagre, (êger) *n.* [A.-S. *edgor*, *egor*, *edr*, water, sea.] A sudden and rapidly rising tide;—a tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn.

Ear, (er) *n.* [A.-S. *earr*, L. *auris*.] The organ of hearing;—the sense of hearing;—the power of distinguishing sounds; musical perception or taste;—a favourable hearing; attention; regard; heed;—*pl.* The head or person;—parts projecting from a domestic vessel, used as handles. [A.-S. *ear*, Go. *ahs*.] The spike of a plant of corn or other grain.

Ear, (er) *v. t.* To form ears, as corn; to plough.

Earsache, (er'ak) *n.* Acute pain from inflammation in or about the ear.

Ear-drop, (er'drop) *n.* An ear-ring or pendant for the ear.

Ear-drum, (er'drum) *n.* The tympanum of the ear.

Earing, (er'ing) *n.* Ploughing;—growing, as corn into ears;—a rope attached to the cringle of a sail by which it is bent or reefed.

Earl, (erl) *n.* [A.-S. *eorl*.] A British title of nobility; a nobleman ranking between a marquis and a viscount.

Earldom, (erl'dum) *n.* Seignior, jurisdiction, or dignity of an earl.

Earless, (er'les) *a.* Without ears; deaf; unwilling to **Earl-marshal**, (erl'mar-shal) *n.* The eighth officer of state in England who ordered and superintended military ceremonies or court solemnities.

Earlock, (er'lok) *n.* A curl of hair near the ear; a love-lock.

Early, (er'le) *a.* [A.-S. *arlice*, from *ar*, before.] Prior in time; showing itself soon; forward; being in advance; being in good or seasonable time; timely; opportune.

Early, (er'le) *adv.* Soon; in good season; betimes.

Ear-mark, (er'mark) *v. t.* To mark, as sheep, by cropping or sitting the ear;—*imp.* & *pp.* ear-marked; *ppr.* ear-marking.

Ear-mark, (er'mark) *n.* A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known;—any distinguishing mark by which the ownership or relation of a thing is known.

Earn, (ern) *v. t.* [A.-S. *earnian*.] To merit or deserve by labour;—to acquire by labour, service, or performance;—*imp.* & *pp.* earned; *ppr.* earning.

Earnest, (ern'est) *a.* [A.-S. *earnost*.] Ardent in the pursuit of an object; eager to obtain; zealous;—intent; fixed;—serious; important; eager; warm; fervent.

Earnest, (ern'est) *n.* Seriousness; reality;—a pledge given as an assurance of earnest or serious intention; a token of what is to come; sum paid in hiring or engaging.

Earnestly, (ern'est-le) *adv.* In an earnest manner; warmly; eagerly; with fixed attention; intensely.

Earnestness, (ern'est-nes) *n.* State of being earnest; zeal.

Earning, (ern'ing) *n.* That which is earned; wages; stipend; reward;—used mostly in plural, **Earnings**.

Ear-ring, (er'ring) *n.* An ornament suspended from the ear by means of a ring passing through the lobe; a pendant.

Ear-shot, (er'shot) *n.* Reach of the ear; distance at which words may be heard.

Earth, (erth) *n.* [A.-S. *eorde*, earth, *earð*, country, G. *era*, earth.] The globe we inhabit; the world;—the solid materials which make up the globe; the dry land;—soil of all kinds, including gravel, clay, loam, &c.;—a region; a country;—the people on the globe;—a hole in the ground; a fox-hole;—a tasteless and inodorous, uncoloured, metallic oxide.

Earth, (erth) *v. t.* To hide, or cause to hide, in the earth;—to cover with earth or mould;—*v. t.* To retire under ground; to burrow;—*imp.* & *pp.* earthed; *ppr.* earthing.

Earth-board, (erth'bôrd) *n.* The board of a plough, which turns over the earth; mould-board.

Earth-born, (erth'bôrn) *a.* Born of the earth; hence, frail; mortal;—meanly born; vulgar.

Earthen, (erth'n) *a.* Made of earth; made of clay.

Earthenware, (erth'n-wâr) *n.* Household utensils made of clay hardened in the fire; crockery; pottery.



Eagle.

Earthiness, (erth'e-ness) *n.* Quality of being earthy; groanness.

Earthiness, (erth'le-ness) *n.* The state of being earthy; materiality;—state of mind attached to earthly things; worldliness; carnality; sensuousness.

Earthling, (erth'ling) *n.* An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

Earthly, (erth'le) *a.* Pertaining to the earth; material; sensual;—pertaining to the present world; not spiritual or heavenly; carnal;—corporeal; not mental; mean; base; grovelling.

Earthly-minded, (erth'le-mind-ed) *a.* Having a mind devoted to earthly things; worldly-minded.

Earth-nut, (erth'nut) *n.* The root of an umbelliferous plant, which is farinaceous, sweet, and nourishing; pig-nut.

Earthquake, (erth'kwak) *n.* A shaking, trembling, or convulsion of the earth, due to subterranean causes.

Earth-work, (erth'wuk) *n.* The removal of large masses of earth in the construction of canals, railways, and the like;—any fortification made by throwing up embankments of earth.

Earth-worm, (erth'wurm) *n.* The common worm found in the soil; *verm*;—a mean, sordid person.

Earthly, (erth'e) *a.* Consisting of, or relating to, earth; terrestrial;—gross; unrefined.

Earth-trumpet, (erth'rump-et) *n.* An instrument applied to the ear to aid in hearing.

Ear-wax, (er'waks) *n.* The cerumen; a thick, viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear.

Earwig, (er'wig) *n.* [A.-S. *ear-wigga*, from *ear*, ear, and *wigga*, beetle.] An insect with very short wing-causes, which eats fruit and flower leaves—so called because it has been erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear.

Earwig, (er'wig) *v. t.* To whisper in the ear; to influence by covert statements or insinuations.

Ear-witness, (er'wit-ness) *n.* One who gives the testimony of hearing as to any matter.

Ease, (ez) *n.* [F. *aise*, A.-S. *eas*, *easy*.] Rest; quiet; undisturbed state;—freedom from bodily effort or pain; rest from labour; relaxation;—freedom from annoyance, anxiety, or other mental disquietude;—freedom from stiffness or constraint; unaffectedness in manner;—facility in speech or literary composition.

Ease, (ez) *v. t.* To quiet; to calm; to free from any thing that pains, disquiets, or oppresses;—to render less painful;—to relieve; to mitigate;—to release from pressure or restraint; to shift a little;—*imp. & pp. eased*; *ppr. easing*.

Easel, (ez'el) *n.* [Ger. *easel*, *asa*.] A wooden frame with movable pegs or a sliding rack, on which a painter places his canvas.

Easement, (ez'ment) *n.* That which gives ease; convenience; accommodation; assistance; support; subsidy;—a liberty or advantage which one proprietor has in the estate of another, as a way, water-course, &c.

Easily, (ez'e-le) *adv.* With ease; without difficulty; readily; gently; smoothly.

Easiness, (ez'e-ness) *n.* State or condition of being easy;—act of moving with ease.

East, (est) *n.* [A.-S. *east*, Lith. *ausita*, it grows light.] One of the four cardinal points;—the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to rise at the equinox; the point directly opposite the west;—the eastern part of a country; especially, the parts of Asia which lie east of Europe and the Mediterranean.

East, (est) *a.* Toward the rising sun.



Earwig.



Easel.

East, (es'ter) *n.* [A.-S. *edster*, *edstran*.] A festival commemorating Christ's resurrection, occurring on Sunday, the second day after Good Friday.

Easter-egg, (es'ter-eg) *n.* An egg stained or dyed, usually purple, given as a present at Easter;—*pace egg*.

Easterly, (es'ter-le) *a.* Coming from the eastward;—situated, looking, or moving toward the east.

Easterly, (es'ter-le) *adv.* On, or in the direction of, the east.

Eastern, (es'tern) *a.* Situated or dwelling in the east; oriental;—going toward the east, or in the direction of east. [from a given meridian.]

Easting, (es'ting) *n.* Distance run by a ship eastward.

Eastward, (es'twrd) *adv.* Toward the east.

Easy, (ez'e) *a.* At ease; free from pain, care, anxiety, or constraint;—not causing or attended with pain, exertion, or disquiet; affording rest;—not difficult; not requiring labour;—causing ease; furnishing comfort;—not making resistance;—not straitened as to money matters; tranquil; secure; calm; yielding; compliant; ready. [repose.]

Easy-chair, (ez'e-char) *n.* An arm-chair for ease or rest.

Eat, (et) *v. t.* [A.-S. *etan*, L. *edere*, G. *edein*, to eat.] To chew and swallow, as food;—to corrode, as metal, by rust; to consume gradually, as a cancer, the flesh; to waste or wear away;—*v. i.* To take food; to feed; to taste or relish; to penetrate;—*imp. eat* or *ate*; *pp. eat* or *eaten*; *ppr. eating*.

Eatable, (et'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food; esculent; edible.

Eatable, (et'a-bl) *n.* Any thing that may be eaten.

Eater, (et'er) *n.* One who, or that which, eats or corrodes.

Eau-de-Cologne, (o-de-kö-lön') *n.* [F. *eau*, water, *de*, of, and *Cologne*.] A perfumed spirit used in the toilet, originally prepared at Cologne.

Eau-de-vie, (o-de-ve') *n.* [F. *eau*, water, *de*, of, and *vie*, from L. *vita*, life.] Literally, water of life; the French name for brandy.

Eaves, (evz) *n. pl.* [A.-S. *efrec*.] The lower edges of the roof of a building which overhang the walls.

Eavesdrop, (evz-drop) *v. i.* To stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house, to listen and learn what is said within doors; hence, to watch for opportunities of hearing the private conversation of others.

Eavesdropper, (evz-drop-er) *n.* One who skulks about to hear the private conversation of others.

Ebb, (eb) *n.* [A.-S. *ebba*, *ebbe*.] The reflux of the tide; the return of tide-water toward the sea;—a falling from a better to a worse state; decline; decay.

Ebb, (eb) *v. i.* To flow back; to return, as the water of a tide toward the ocean;—to fall from a better to a worse state; to decline;—*imp. & pp. ebbed*; *ppr. ebbing*. [tide.]

Ebb-tide, (eb'tid) *n.* Reflux of tide-water; the retiring Ebbs, (eb'lis) *n.* An evil spirit or demon.

Ebon, (eb'on) *a.* Consisting of ebony; like ebony;—black as ebony.

Ebonize, (eb'on-iz) *v. t.* To make black like ebony;—*imp. & pp. ebonized*; *ppr. ebonizing*.

Ebony, (eb'on-e) *n.* [G. *ebenos*, H. *ahob*, from *eben*, stone.] A species of hard, heavy, and durable wood, which admits of a fine polish or gloss—the most frequent colour is black.

Ebriety, (e-bri'e-te) *n.* [L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, intoxicated.] Intoxication; drunkenness.

Ebrious, (e-bri-us) *a.* Partially intoxicated;—inclined to drink to excess.

Ebullience, (e-bul'yens) *n.* A boiling over.

Ebullient, (e-bul'yent) *a.* [L. *ebullire*, to boil up, to bubble up, from *bullo*, bubble.] Boiling over, as a liquor; hence, exuberant; over-excited.

Ebullition, (e-bul-lish'un) *n.* The operation of boiling;—effervescence from fermentation;—outburst of excited feelings.

Burnean, (ē-bar'ne-an) *a.* [*L. eburneus*, from *ebur*, ivory.] Made of ivory.

Boarte, (ēk-artē) *n.* [*F.*] A game at cards.

Boatie, (ēk-bat'ik) *a.* [*G. ekbatikos*, from *ekbainein*, to go or step out.] Denoting a result or consequence.

Boe-homo, (ēk-se-hō-mō) *n.* [*L. behold the man.*] A picture which represents the Saviour given up to the people by Pilate, and wearing a crown of thorns.

Boecentric, (ēk-sen'trik) *a.* [*G. ekcentricus*, *L. eccentricus*, from *ex*, out of, and *centrum*, centre.] Departing from the centre;—not terminating in the same point;—not having the same centre—opposed to *concentric*;—departing from the usual course; deviating from stated forms, methods, or laws; anomalous; singular; odd; strange; whimsical.

Boecentric, (ēk-sen'trik) *n.* A circle not having the same centre as another;—one who or that which deviates from regularity;—the supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth in the Ptolemaic system;—a wheel or disk having its axis of revolution out of its centre of figure.



Eccentric.

Boecentrically, (ēk-sen'trik-al-le) *adv.* In an eccentric manner.

Boecentricity, (ēk-sen'tris-ē-tē) *n.* Deviation from a centre;—state of having a centre different from that of another circle;—distance of the centre of a planet's orbit from the centre of the sun;—deviation from custom or established method; irregularity; singularity; oddity; whimsicality.

Boeclesiarch, (ēk-klē-zē-ark) *n.* [*G. ekklēsia*, church, and *archos*, leader.] A ruler of the church.

Boeclesiastical, (ēk-klē-zē-as'tik-al) *a.* [*G. ekklēsiastikos*, from *ekklēsia*, an assembly.] Pertaining to the church or to its organization or government.

Boeclesiastic, (ēk-klē-zē-as'tik) *n.* A person in orders; a clergyman; a priest.

Boeclesiastically, (ēk-klē-zē-as'tik-al-le) *adv.* In an ecclesiastical manner; according to ecclesiastical rules.

Boeclesiasticism, (ēk-klē-zē-as'ti-zm) *n.* Strong attachment to church observances, privileges, &c.

Boeclesiasticus, (ēk-klē-zē-as'tik-us) *n.* A book of the Apocrypha.

Boeciesiology, (ēk-klē-zē-o'lo-je) *n.* [*G. ekklēsia*, church, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of church building and decoration, or a treatise on church organization.

Boehelen, (ēshe-lōng) *n.* [*F. from échelle*, ladder, *L. scala*.] The position of an army or other military body in the form of steps, or with one division more advanced than another.

Boehidna, (ē-kid'na) *n.* [*G. echidna*, adder, viper.] A genus of ant-eaters found in New Holland.

Boechinated, (ē-kin-at'ed) *a.* [*L. echinatus*, from *echinus*.] Prickly like a hedgehog; having sharp points.

Boehianus, (ē'kin-us) *n.* [*L. from G. echinos*, hedgehog.] A hedgehog;—a sea-urchin;—a prickly head or top of a plant;—a form of moulding having eggs and anchors carved on it.

Boeha, (ēk'ō) *n.* [*L. from G. echō*, same as *ēché*, sound.] A sound reflected or reverberated from a solid body; repercussion of sound.

Boeha, (ēk'ō) *v. t.* To reverberate or send back; to return;—to repeat with assent; to adopt;—*v. i.* To be echoed or reverberated; to send back a sound; to return what has been uttered;—*imp. & pp.* echoed; *pp. echoing*.

Boclairissement, (ēk-lā'ris-mōng) *n.* [*F.*] The clearing up of any thing obscure or not easily understood.

Boelat, (ē-khā) *n.* [*F. from élater*, to splinter.] Splendor; show; lustre;—renown; approbation of success; applause; acclamation.

Boelectic, (ēk-lek'tik) *a.* [*G. elektikos*, from *eklegin*, to pick out, choose.] Selecting; choosing at will.

Boelectio, (ēk-lek'tik) *n.* A selector; one who forms a system in any department of knowledge by selecting

from the principles, opinions, or systems of others;—applied to a sect of ancient philosophers; to a class of ancient physicians; and, specially, to a sect in the Christian church who combined the teaching of Plato with the doctrines of Scripture.

Boelectically, (ēk-lek'tik-al-le) *adv.* In an eclectic manner.

Boelecticism, (ēk-lek'ti-zm) *n.* The doctrine or practice of an eclectic; an eclectic system.

Boelipse, (ē-klipe) *n.* [*G. ekleipsis*, from *ekleipein*, to leave out.] An interception or obscuration of the light of the sun or moon, or other luminous body, as eclipse of the sun by the intervention of the moon between it and the earth, or eclipse



Eclipse.

of the moon by the interposition of the earth between it and the sun;—temporary or partial loss of brilliancy, honour, and the like; obscuration.

Boelipse, (ē-klipe) *v. t.* To darken or hide—said of a heavenly body;—to obscure or extinguish the beauty, honour, &c., of; to throw into the shade;—*v. i.* To suffer an eclipse; to become eclipsed;—*imp. & pp.* eclipsed; *pp. eclipsing*.

Boeliptic, (ē-klipt'ik) *n.* An imaginary great circle of the sphere, which is the apparent path of the sun, or the real path of the earth as seen from the sun;—a great circle on the terrestrial globe, answering to the celestial ecliptic.

Boeliptic, (ē-klipt'ik) *a.* [*G. ekleptikos*, from *ekleipein*, to leave.] Pertaining to, or described by, the ecliptic;—pertaining to an eclipse or to eclipses.

Boelogue, (ēk-log) *n.* [*G. eklogē*, selection.] A pastoral composition; a bucolic; an idyl.

Boeconomical, (ē-kon-om'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the household; domestic;—relating to the management of household or pecuniary affairs, private or public; saving; prudent in expenditure;—managed with frugality.

Boeconomically, (ē-kon-om'ik-al-le) *adv.* With economy; Economies, (ē-kon-om'iks) *n. sing.* The science of domestic management.

Boeconomist, (ē-kon-om'ist) *n.* One who manages domestic or other concerns with frugality;—one who is conversant with political economy.

Boeconomize, (ē-kon-om'iz) *v. t.* To use with prudence;—to expend with frugality;—*v. i.* To manage pecuniary concerns with frugality; to make a prudent use, as of money, time, labour, &c.; to save;—*imp. & pp.* economized; *pp. economizing*.

Boeconomy, (ē-kon-ō-mō) *n.* [*L. oeconomia*, *G. oikos*, house, and *nomos*, law.] Management of the house; prudence and frugality in the use of money and means; arrangement or disposition; system, rules, or regulations by which things are disposed, as in the kingdom of nature, the providence of God, and the Jewish or Christian dispensations;—political government, especially with reference to taxation and the development of national wealth and resources; frugality; thriftiness; saving.

Boectasy, (ēk'tasē) *n.* [*G. ekstasis*, from *ekistanai*, to put out of place, derange.] A fixed state; a trance; bodily condition in which the functions are suspended and the mind arrested;—excessive joy; rapture;—enthusiasm; excessive elevation of the mind.

Boectatic, (ēk-tat'ik) *a.* Arresting the mind; entrancing;—transporting; rapturous; delightful in the highest degree.

Boetype, (ēk'tip) *n.* A copy from an original; a type of something that has previously existed.

Boeumenical, (ēk-ū-men'ik-al) *a.* [*L. oecumenicus*, *G. oikoumenē* (see *pe*), the inhabited world, from *oikos*, house.] Relating to the whole world;—general; universal.

Boedacious, (ē-dā'she-us) *a.* [*L. edere*, from *edere*, to eat.] Given to eating; greedy; voracious; devouring.

Boedaciously, (ē-dā'she-us-le) *adv.* Greedily; voraciously.

Edacity, (ē-das'e-te) *n.* Tendency to or habit of eating largely; gluttony; greediness; voracity; rapacity.

Eddy, (ed'ē) *n.* [A.-S. *ed*, backward, and *ea*, running water.] A current of air or water running back, or in a direction contrary to the main current;—a current moving in a circular direction; a whirlpool.

Eddy, (ed'ē) *v. t.* To move in a circular direction, as a whirlpool or current;—*imp.* & *pp.* eddied; *ppr.* eddying.

Edematous, (ē-dem'a-tus) *a.* [G. *oedēma*, tumour, from *oidein*, to swell.] Pertaining to or affected with a serous humour; dropsical.

Eden, (ē'den) *n.* [H. *ēden*, delight.] The garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; a delightful region or residence; a paradise.

Edentate, (ē-dent'at) *n.* [L. *edentare*, from *e*, ex, out of, and *dens*, a tooth.] An animal of the sloth and armadillo tribes, wanting fore teeth and canines.

Edentated, (ē-dent'at-ed) *a.* Destitute of teeth; toothless; belonging to the sloth and armadillo tribes.

Edge, (ē) *n.* [A.-S. *ecg*, L. *acies*, G. *akē*, edge of sword.] The thin cutting side of the blade of an instrument;—the border or part adjacent to the line of division; brink; margin; sharp or narrow side;—that which cuts or wounds; point;—keenness, as of appetite;—intensity of desire; sharpness; acrimony.

Edge, (ē) *v. t.* To furnish with an edge; to sharpen;—to fringe or border;—to provoke; to exasperate; to embitter; to urge or egg on; to instigate;—to move by little and little;—*v. i.* To move sideways; to move gradually;—to sail close to the wind;—*imp.* & *pp.* edged; *ppr.* edging.

Edgeless, (ē'les) *a.* Wanting edge; blunt; obtuse; unfit to cut or pierce; pointless.

Edge-tool, (ē'tool) *n.* An instrument having a sharp edge; a cutting tool used in carpenter or joiner work.

Edgewise, (ē'wis) *adv.* In the direction of the edge.

Edging, (ē'ing) *n.* That which forms an edge or border; fringe; trimming.

Edible, (ed'e-bl) *a.* [L. *edere*, to eat.] Fit to be eaten as food; oculent; eatable.

Edict, (ē'dikt) *n.* [L. *edictum*, from *e*, ex, out, and *dicere*, to say.] That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority, as a rule of action; a special proclamation of command or prohibition; statute; decree; ordinance; manifest.

Edification, (ed-ē-fē-kā'shun) *n.* The act of edifying or the state of being edified; a building up, especially in a moral and religious sense; instruction; improvement.

Edifice, (ed'e-fis) *n.* [L. *edificare*, to build.] A building; a structure; a fabric—chiefly applied to large structures.

Edifical, (ed-ē-fish'e-al) *a.* Pertaining to an edifice.

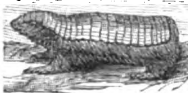
Edify, (ed'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *edificare*, from *edes*, a building, and *facere*, to make.] To build;—to instruct and improve in knowledge generally, particularly in moral and religious knowledge;—*imp.* & *pp.* edified; *ppr.* edifying.

Edile, (ē'dil) *n.* [L. *edilis*, from *edes*, a building.] A Roman magistrate who had the care of buildings, highways, public places, &c.

Edilship, (ē'dil-ship) *n.* The office of edile.

Edit, (ed'it) *v. t.* [L. *edere*, from *e*, ex, out, and *dare*, to give.] To superintend the publication of; to revise and correct; to prepare for publication;—*imp.* & *pp.* edited; *ppr.* editing.

Edition, (ē'dish'un) *n.* [L. *editio*, from *edere*, to publish.] The publication of any literary work;—republication of a book, often with revisions, corrections,



Edentate.

or additions;—impression; the number of copies printed at one publication.

Editor, (ed'it-er) *n.* A publisher of books;—one who prepares, revises, and corrects a book, newspaper, or the like, for publication.

Editorial, (ed-ē-tō're-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or written by, an editor.

Editorial, (ed-ē-tō're-al) *n.* A leading article in a newspaper or other periodical.

Editorially, (ed-ē-tō're-al-le) *adv.* In the manner or character of an editor.

Editorship, (ed'it-er-ship) *n.* Business or office of an editor.

Educate, (ed'ū-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *educare*, from *e*, out, and *ducere*, to lead.] To bring up, as a child; to cultivate and discipline the various powers of the mind; instruct; teach; train; rear; indoctrinate;—*imp.* & *pp.* educated; *ppr.* educating.

Education, (ed'ū-kā'shun) *n.* Act or process of educating; bringing up; training; formation of character or manners; the drawing forth and cultivation of the human faculties, especially among the young; tuition; nurture; admonition.

Educational, (ed'ū-kā'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to education.

Educationalist, (ed'ū-kā'shun-ist) *n.* One who is versed in, or who promotes, education.

Educator, (ed'ū-kāt-er) *n.* One who educates or instructs.

Educe, (ē'dūs) *v. t.* [L. *educere*, from *e*, out, and *ducere* to lead.] To draw forth, as if from concealment; elicit; extract;—*imp.* & *pp.* educes; *ppr.* educating.

Eduction, (ē'duk'shun) *n.* Act of drawing out or bringing into view.

Eductor, (ē'dukt'er) *n.* One who, or that which, brings forth.

Edulcorate, (ē'dul'kor-āt) *v. t.* [L. *e*, out, and *dulcorare*, to sweeten, from *dulcis*, sweet.] To render sweet; to sweeten;—to purify;—*imp.* & *pp.*edulcorated; *ppr.*edulcorating.

Edulcoration, (ē'dul'kor-ā'shun) *n.* The act ofedulcorating or sweetening.

Eel, (ēl) *n.* [A.-S. *el*, Ger. *el*.] A species of soft-finned, snake-like fishes.

Eel-basket, (ēl'bas-ket) *n.* A basket for catching eels.

Eel-grass, (ēl'gras) *n.* A kind of grass-like marine plant.

Eel-pout, (ēl'pout) *n.* The burbot, a fresh water fish somewhat resembling the eel.

E'en, (ēn). A contraction for *even*.

E'er, (ār). A contraction for *ever*.

Effable, (ēf'a-bl) *a.* [L. *effabilis*, from *ex*, out, and *fari*, to speak.] Capable of being uttered or spoken; utterable.

Efface, (ēf-as) *v. t.* [F. *effacer*, from *face*, L. *facies*, face, form.] To erase or scratch out; to rub off; to render illegible;—to remove from the mind, as an impression; to wear away;—*imp.* & *pp.* effaced; *ppr.* effacing.

Effacement, (ēf-as'ment) *n.* The act of effacing or effacing.

Effect, (ēf-ekt) *n.* [L. *effectus*, from *efficere*, to produce.] That which is produced by an agent or cause; result; consequence; event; impression produced;—purpose; general intention;—profit; advantage;—force; validity; efficiency;—reality; actual fact;—*pl.* Goods; movables; personal estate.

Effect, (ēf-ekt) *v. t.* [L. *efficere*, from *ex*, out, and *facere*, to make.] To produce, as a cause or agent; to cause to be;—to bring to pass; to accomplish; to perform; to achieve; complete; execute;—*imp.* & *pp.* effected; *ppr.* effecting.

Effectible, (ēf-ekt'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being done or achieved; practicable; feasible.

Effectation, (ēf-ekt'ā'shun) *n.* Creation or production;—the construction of a proposition in geometry.

Effective, (ēf-ekt'iv) *a.* Suited or tending to produce effects; in a condition to act efficiently; efficacious; effectual; operative; forcible; active; powerful; energetic.

Effectively, (ēf-ekt'iv-le) *adv.* With effect; power-

ordinary;—distinguished from common men or actions;—enormous; monstrous.

Egregiously, (è-grè'je-us-le) *adv.* Greatly; remarkably; enormously.

Egress, (è-grès) *n.* [*L. egressus*, from *ex*, out, and *gradi*, to step, go.] Act of issuing or proceeding from;—act of going out from or leaving a place—usually a confined or besieged place; departure;—right or liberty to depart.

Egression, (è-grèsh'un) *n.* The act of going out.

Egret, (è-gret) *n.* The lesser white heron; an elegant fowl of the genus *Ardea*, with a white body and a crest on the head;—a heron's feather;—the feathery crown of seeds.

Egretta, (è-gret') *n.* [*F. egrette*.]

A tuft of feathers, diamonds, &c.; an ornament of ribbons.

Egyptian, (è-jip'ahan) *a.* Pertaining to Egypt in Africa.

Egyptian, (è-jip'ahan) *n.* A native of Egypt;—a gipsy—so called because supposed to have originated in Egypt.

Egyptology, (è-jip-to'lo-je) *n.* [*Egypt* and *G. logos*, discourse.] The science of Egyptian antiquities;—a treatise on Egyptian antiquities.

Ek, (à) *interj.* An expression of inquiry, doubt, or slight surprise.

Eider-duck, (ìder-duk) *n.* [*Sw. ejder*, Dan. *ederfugl*, Ger. *eidervogel*.] A species of sea-duck about twice the size of the domestic duck, frequenting rocky shores and islands, and found in Orkney, the Shetlands, and especially in the Arctic regions. Its down has a high marketable value from its great lightness, elasticity, and warmth.

Eidograph, (ìdo-graf) *n.* [*G. eidos*, form, and *graphein*, to describe.] An instrument for copying drawings or designs.

Eight, (èt) *n.* [*A.-S. ahta*, *L. & G. octo*, *F. huit*.] A symbol representing eight units, as 8 or viii.

Eighteen, (èt'en) *n.* A symbol representing eighteen units, as 18 or xviii.

Eighteenth, (èt'en-mò) *n.* A book is said to be in 18mo when the sheet is folded into eighteen leaves.

Eighteenth, (èt'enth) *a.* Consisting of one of eighteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Eighth, (èt'h) *a.* Consisting of one of eight equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Eighth, (èt'h) *n.* One of eight equal parts; an eighth part;—the interval of an octave.

Eightieth, (èt'e-eth) *a.* Consisting of one of eighty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Eighty, (èt'e) *n.* A symbol representing eighty units, as 80 or lxxx.

Either, (èt'her, ì'ther) *a. or pron.* [*A.-S. æðther*, Ger. *jeder*.] One or the other—properly of two things, but sometimes of more;—each of two; the one and the other.

Either, (èt'her) *conj.* Either is a distributive pronoun used to indicate the first of two or more alternatives, and is answered by *or*, which precedes the second or subsequent alternatives.

Ejaculate, (è-jak'ù-lüt) *v. t.* [*L. e*, out, and *jaculari*, from *jaculum*, javelin, dart.] To throw out, as an exclamation;—*v. i.* To utter ejaculations;—*imp. & pp. ejaculated*; *ppr. ejaculating*.

Ejaculation, (è-jak'ù-lä'hun) *n.* Uttering of a short sudden exclamation or prayer; the exclamation or prayer uttered. [*out*;—uttered in short sentences.

Ejaculatory, (è-jak'ù-lä-tor-e) *a.* Casting or throwing

Eject, (è-jekt') *v. t.* [*L. ejicere*, from *ex*, out, and *jucere*, to throw.] To throw out; to cast forth;—to discharge, as excrement;—to dismiss with disgrace; to banish;—to dispossess of land or estate;—to throw away; to reject;—*imp. & pp. ejected*; *ppr. ejecting*.

Ejection, (è-jek'hun) *n.* The act of casting out; expulsion;—dismissal from office;—dispossession of land, &c.;—discharge of excrementitious matter.

Ejectment, (è-jekt'ment) *n.* Expulsion; dispossession;—a species of mixed action which lies for the recovery of possession of real property, and damages for the unlawful detention of it.

Ejector, (è-jekt'ér) *n.* One who ejects or dispossesses another of his land.

Eke, (èk) *v. t.* [*A.-S. eacan*.] To increase; to extend;—to add or supply what is deficient or scanty; to prolong;—*imp. & pp. eked*; *ppr. eking*.

Eke, (èk) *adv.* [Derived from the preceding verb.] In addition; also; likewise.

Eking, (èk'ing) *n.* Increase or addition.

Elaborate, (è-läb'or-ät) *v. t.* [*L. e*, out, and *laborare*, to labour.] To produce with labour;—to perfect with painstaking; to improve and heighten by successive touches;—*imp. & pp. elaborated*; *ppr. elaborating*.

Elaborate, (è-läb'or-ät) *a.* Wrought with labour; executed with care and exactness; highly finished.

Elaborately, (è-läb'or-ät-le) *adv.* With great labour or study.

Elaborateness, (è-läb'or-ät-nes) *n.* The state of being wrought out and finished by successive endeavours.

Elaboration, (è-läb'or-ä'hun) *n.* Act or process of producing with labour; state of being so produced;—the natural process of formation or assimilation performed by the living organs in animals and vegetables.

Elaborative, (è-läb'or-ät-iv) *a.* Serving or tending to elaborate.

Elaine, (è-lä'in) *n.* [*G. elaiä*, olive tree, *elaion*, olive-land.] The liquid principle of oils and fats.

Eland, (è'land) *n.* A species of clumsy antelope in Africa.

Elapse, (è-läps) *v. i.* [*L. elabi*, from *ex*, out, and *labi*, to fall, slide.] To slide, slip, or glide by; to pass away silently, as time;—*imp. & pp. elapsed*; *ppr. elapsing*.

Elastic, (è-läs'tik) *a.* [*L. elasticus*, from *G. elatuncin*, to drive.] Springing back; having the inherent property of recovering its former figure; springy;—readily returning to a previous state or condition after being depressed or over-taxed.

Elasticity, (è-läs-tis'e-te) *n.* Quality of being elastic; springiness; rebound;—power of resistance to, or recovery from, depression or overwork.

Elate, (è-lät) *a.* Lifted up; elevated;—having the spirits raised by success, or hope of success; flushed or exalted with confidence.

Elate, (è-lät) *v. t.* [*L. efferre*, *elatum*, from *ex*, out, and *ferre*, to bear.] To raise; to heighten;—to exalt the spirit of; to elevate or flush with success; to puff up;—*imp. & pp. elated*; *ppr. elating*.

Elation, (è-lä'hun) *n.* Inflation or elevation of mind; self-esteem, vanity, or pride, resulting from success.

Elbow, (el'bò) *n.* [*A.-S. elboga*, from *eln*, an ell, and *boga*, bow.] The joint connecting the arm and forearm;—any flexure or angle, especially if obtuse, as of a wall, building, and the like; an angular or jointed part of any structure.

Elbow, (el'bò) *v. t.* To push with the elbow;—*v. i.* To jut into an angle; to project;—to push rudely along; to jostle;—*imp. & pp. elbowed*; *ppr. elbowing*.

Elbow-room, (el'bò-ròom) *n.* Room to extend the elbows on each side; hence, room for motion or action.

Eld, (eld) *n.* [*A.-S.*, old age, from *ald*, *caid*.] Old age;—old times; antiquity.

Elder, (eld'ér) *a.* [*A.-S. ealder*.] Older; more advanced in age; senior; prior; as in origin.

Elder, (eld'ér) *n.* One who is older; a senior;—an ancestor; a predecessor;—one who is appointed to



Egret.



Eland.

office on account of his age and presumable experience and wisdom;—presbyter;—ordained minister;—a layman associated with the minister in the government and discipline of the church.

Elder, (eld'gr) *n.* [A.-S. *ellara*.] A genus of plants having broad umbels of white flowers and dark-red berries. [old age.]

Elderly, (eld'gr-le) *a.* Somewhat old; bordering on **Elder**ship. (eld'gr-ship) *n.* State of being older; seniority;—office of an elder; order or body of elders.

Elder-wort, (eld'gr-wert) *n.* A plant;—called also *dane-wort* and *wall-wort*.

Eldest, (eld'est) *a.* [A.-S. *caldest*.] Oldest; most advanced in age.

Eldorado, (el-dō-rā'dō) *n.* [Sp. from *el*, the, and *dorado*, gilt.] A fabulous region in the interior of South America, rich, especially in gold, gems, &c.; hence, any region abounding in gold or other precious products of nature. [weird; haggish.]

Eldritch, (el'drich) *a.* [Elder-witch.] Hideous; ghastly; **Elescampane**, (el-ē-kam-pān) *n.* [G. *elenion*, and L. & It. *campana*, a bell.] A plant of the genus *Faula*, whose root has a pungent taste, and was formerly of much repute as a stomachic;—a sweetmeat from the root of the plant.

Eleet, (ē-let') *v. t.* [L. *eligere*, *electum*, from *e*, out, and *legere*, to choose.] To pick out; to choose from;—to designate or appoint to office by vote or other mark of preference;—to make choice of and determine, as the subjects of divine grace;—to decide in favour of; to prefer; to select;—*imp.* & *pp.* **elected**; *ppr.* **electing**.

Eleet, (ē-let') *a.* Chosen; taken by preference from among two or more;—set apart for eternal life;—chosen, but not invested with office.

Eleet, (ē-let') *n.* One chosen or set apart;—*pl.* Those who are chosen or separated for salvation.

Election, (ē-lek-shun) *n.* [L. *electio*, from *eligere*, to choose.] Act of choosing; choice;—the act of choosing a person to fill an office or employment;—power of choosing or selecting; voluntary preference; liberty to take or reject;—discriminating choice; distinction between;—divine choice; predetermination of God with regard to the subjects of his grace;—those who are chosen;—public choice of representatives or members;—time or day of electing members.

Electioneer, (ē-lek-shun-ēr) *v. t.* To make interest, or use arts for securing the election of a candidate;—*imp.* & *pp.* **electioneered**; *ppr.* **electioneering**.

Electioneering, (ē-lek-shun-ēr-ing) *n.* The arts used for securing the choice of a person to office.

Elective, (ē-let'tiv) *a.* Exerting the power of choice; making selection;—dependent on choice; bestowed by election.

Electively, (ē-let'tiv-le) *adv.* By choice or preference.

Electer, (ē-let'tgr) *n.* One who elects or has the right to vote in favour of a candidate for office;—one of the princes of Germany formerly entitled to choose the emperor. [election.]

Electoral, (ē-let'tgr-al) *a.* Pertaining to electors or **Electorate**, (ē-let'tgr-āt) *n.* The dignity of an elector; **electorship**;—the territory of an elector in Germany.

Electroship, (ē-let'tgr-ship) *n.* The office of an elector.

Electress, (ē-let'tro) *n.* The wife or widow of an elector in the German empire.

Electric, (ē-let'trik) *n.* A non-conductor of electricity.

Electrical, (ē-let'trik-al) *a.* Pertaining to electricity;—occasioned by, or derived from, electricity;—containing electricity.

Electrically, (ē-let'trik-al-le) *adv.* In the manner of electricity, or by means of it.

Electric-rod, (ē-let'trik-ād) *n.* An rod from three to five feet long, and able to give a violent electric shock.

Electician, (ē-let'triah-ē-an) *n.* One versed in the science of electricity.

Electricity, (ē-let'tris-ē-te) *n.* [G. *elektron*, amber.]

A subtle agent or power in nature, evolved in any disturbance of molecular equilibrium, whether from a chemical, physical, or mechanical cause, and exhibiting itself in a variety of ways;—the science which unfolds the phenomena and laws of the electric fluid.

Electrifiable, (ē-let'tre-fi-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of receiving electricity, or of being charged with it.

Electrify, (ē-let'tre-fi) *v. t.* [L. *electrum* and *facere*, to make.] To charge with electricity;—to give an electric shock to;—to excite suddenly; to give a sudden shock, as of surprise, admiration, delight, &c.;—*imp.* & *pp.* **electrified**; *ppr.* **electrifying**.

Electro-biology, (ē-let'trō-bi-ō-jō) *n.* [G. *elektron*, amber, and Eng. *biology*.] That phase of mesmerism in which the actions, feelings, &c., of a mesmerized person are supposed to be controlled by the will of the operator;—the science of the electrical currents developed in living organisms.

Electro-chemistry, (ē-let'trō-kem'is-tre) *n.* That science which treats of the agency of electricity in effecting chemical changes.

Electrode, (ē-let'trōd) *n.* [G. *elektron*, amber, and *odos*, a way.] Direction of the electric current;—either of the so-called poles of the voltaic circle.

Electro-gilding, (ē-let'trō-gild'ing) *n.* The process of gilding copper, &c., by means of voltaic electricity.

Electrology, (ē-let'trō-lō-jō) *n.* [G. *elektron*, amber, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of physical science which treats of the phenomena of electricity and its properties.

Electrolysis, (ē-let'trō-lō'sis) *n.* [G. *elektron*, amber, and *lysis*, dissolving, from *lyein*, to loose.] The act or process of chemical decomposition by the action of electricity or galvanism.

Electro-magnet, (ē-let'trō-mag'net) *n.* A mass of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by being placed within a coil of wire through which a current of electricity is passing.

Electro-magnetism, (ē-let'trō-mag'net-izm) *n.* That science which treats of the development of magnetism by voltaic electricity.

Electrometer, (ē-let'trō-m'ē-tēr) *n.* G. *elektron*, amber, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity or intensity of electricity;—an instrument which indicates the presence of electricity or for discharging it.

Electromotor, (ē-let'trō-m'ō-tor) *n.* An instrument for generating a current of electricity.

Electro-negative, (ē-let'trō-neg'ā-tiv) *a.* Having the property of being attracted by an electro-positive body, or a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

Electro-plating, (ē-let'trō-plāt'ing) *n.* The process of silvering, as plate, spoons, pots, &c., by voltaic electricity.

Electro-polar, (ē-let'trō-pō'lār) *n.* A name given to conductors, one end of which is positive and the other negative.

Electro-positive, (ē-let'trō-pos'it-iv) *a.* Attracted by an electro-negative body, or passing to the negative pole in electrolysis.

Electroscope, (ē-let'trō-skōp) *n.* [G. *elektron*, amber (for electricity), and *skopos*, to look.] An instrument for detecting changes in the electric state of bodies, or the species of electricity present.

Electrotype, (ē-let'trō-tip) *n.* [G. *elektron*, amber, and *typos*, an impression, from *typein*, to strike.] A copy or stereotype taken by electrolysis.

Electrotype, (ē-let'trō-tip) *v. t.* To stereotype or take copies of by electrolysis;—*imp.* & *pp.* **electrotyped**; *ppr.* **electrotyping**.

Electrotypy, (ē-let'trō-tip-ē) *n.* The process of copying medals, engravings, &c., by electro deposition.

Electuary, (ē-let'ti-ār-ē) *n.* [G. *ekleichen*, to lick up.] A medicine composed of powders made up into a confection.

Elemosynary, (el-ě-mos'in-ar-ē) *a.* [G. *elemosynē*, from *eleos*, pity.] Relating to charity;—given in charity or alms; founded by charity;—supported by charity.

Elemosynary, (el-ě-mos'in-ar-ē) *n.* One who subsists on charity.

Elegance, (el-ě-gans) *n.* State or quality of being elegant; beauty characterized by grace, propriety, delicacy, and refinement;—that which is elegant.

Elegant, (el-ě-gant) *a.* [L. *elegans*, from *eligerē*, to choose, select.] Polished; refined;—pleasing or graceful, as manners;—correct; neat; pure, as style;—uttered with propriety, ease, and grace, as speech;—shapely; symmetrical, as a structure;—nice; delicate, as taste;—costly and decorated, as furniture;—beautiful; handsome.

Elegantly, (el-ě-gant-le) *adv.* In an elegant manner; with elegance.

Elegiac, (el-ě-jē-ak) *a.* Belonging to elegy or written in elegiacs;—used in elegies.

Elegiac, (el-ě-jē-ak) *n.* Elegiac verse.

Elegy, (el-ě-jē) *n.* [G. *elegios*, elegiac, from *eleos*, a lament.] A mournful or plaintive poem; a funeral song.

Element, (el-ě-ment) *n.* [L. *elementum*.] The first or constituent part of;—the minutest part of; an atom; an ingredient;—the matter or substance which composes the world;—that which is the proper habitation of an animal; sphere; suitable position;—that which excites action; moving cause or principle;—a part of a system;—a point to be taken into account; an important part in a case;—a sum or item in a calculation;—*pl.* The simplest or fundamental principles of any system in philosophy, science, or art; rudiments;—that which ancient philosophy supposed to be simple and undecomposable, as the four so called *elements*, air, earth, water, and fire;—the bread and wine used in the eucharist.

Elemental, (el-ě-ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to first principles; rudimentary; elementary.

Elementally, (el-ě-ment'al-ly) *adv.* According to elements; literally.

Elementary, (el-ě-ment-ar-ē) *a.* [L. *elementarius*, from *elementum*.] Primary; simple;—having only one principle or constituent part;—pertaining to the elements, rudiments, or first principles of any thing;—treating of elements or first principles of a science or art; rudimentary; introductory.

Eleuth, (ē-lēngk') *n.* [L. *eleuthus*, G. *elegethin*, to confute.] A vicious and fallacious argument; a sophism.

Eleuthical, (ē-lēngk'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to an eleuth.

Elephant, (el-ě-fant) *n.* [L. *elephantus*, G. *elephas*.] A quadruped of the tribe of pachyderms, of two living species, characterized by a proboscis and two large ivory tusks. They are the largest quadrupeds existing;—the tusk of the elephant; ivory.

Elephantiasis, (el-ě-fan-ti-ās-is) *n.* [L. & G. from *elephas*, elephant.] A disease of the skin, attended with either destruction or deformity of the part affected.

Elephantine, (el-ě-fan-tin) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling the elephant; huge; immense; bulky; unwieldy;—made of ivory, as Roman tablets.

Eleusinian, (el-ě-sin-ē-an) *a.* Pertaining to Eleusis, in Greece, or to secret rites in honour of Ceres there celebrated.

Elevate, (el-ě-vāt) *v. i.* [L. *elevare*, from *e*, out, and *levare*, to lift up.] To lift up; to put in a higher place; to set on a higher level;—to raise to a higher rank

or station; to exalt;—to animate or cheer, as the spirits;—to refine or purify, as character or motives;—to elate, as with pride;—to raise the pitch of, as the voice; to increase the volume of, as sound;—to intoxicate;—*imp. & pp.* elevated; *ppr.* elevating.

Elevation, (el-ě-vā'shun) *n.* Act of raising from a lower place to a higher;—condition of being lifted or elevated; exaltation;—an elevated place; rising ground; hill;—an elevated station; dignity; pre-eminence;—altitude of a heavenly body;—the angle which the line of direction of a cannon or mortar makes with the plane of the horizon;—front view of a machine, building, or other object, drawn without regard to perspective.

Elevator, (el-ě-vāt-er) *n.* One who, or that which, elevates;—a mechanical contrivance for lifting grain, &c., to an upper floor;—a muscle which serves to raise a part of the body;—an instrument for raising a depressed portion of a bone.

Elevatory, (el-ě-vāt-or-ē) *n.* An instrument used in trepanning, or for raising a fractured skull.

Eleven, (ē-lēv'n) *n.* [Go. *ainlif*.] Ten and one added;—a symbol representing eleven units, as 11 or xi.

Eleventh, (ē-lēv'nth) *a.* Constituting one of eleven parts into which a thing is divided.

Elf, (elf) *n.* [A.-S. *elf*, fairy, Ger. *alp*, demon of the mountains, from Celt. *alp*, mountain.] A wandering spirit; a hobgoblin; a diminutive fairy, supposed to inhabit wild and desert places, and to delight in mischievous tricks.

Elfin, (elfin) *n.* A little elf or urchin.

Elfish, (elfish) *a.* Elf-like; mischievous.

Elgin-marbles, (el'gin-mār-blz) *n. pl.* A series of ancient sculptured marbles, named after the Earl of Elgin, who brought them from Greece to England.

Elicite, (ē-lis'it) *v. t.* [L. *elicere*, from *e*, out, and *lucere*, to entice.] To draw out; to bring to light; to deduce;—to extort;—*imp. & pp.* elicited; *ppr.* eliciting.

Elide, (ē-lid) *v. t.* [L. *elidere*, from *e*, out, and *ludere*, to dash against.] To cut off or suppress, as a syllable;—*imp. & pp.* elided; *ppr.* eliding.

Eligibility, (el-ě-jē-bil'ē-ty) *n.* Capability of being elected; legal qualification;—worthiness or fitness to be chosen.

Eligible, (el-ě-jē-bl) *a.* Legally qualified to be chosen;—worthy to be chosen or selected; desirable; preferable.

Eligibleness, (el-ě-jē-bl-ness) *n.* Fitness to be chosen in preference to another; suitability; desirableness.

Eligibly, (el-ě-jē-bl-ly) *adv.* In an eligible manner; suitably.

Eliminate, (ē-lim'in-āt) *v. t.* [L. *eliminare*, from *e*, out, and *limen*, threshold.] To put out of doors; to get rid of;—to set aside as unimportant in a process of inductive inquiry; to leave out of consideration;—to obtain by separating, as from foreign matters; to deduce; to infer;—*imp. & pp.* eliminated; *ppr.* eliminating.

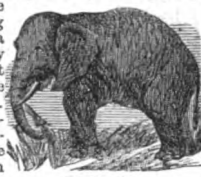
Elimination, (ē-lim'in-ā'shun) *n.* The act of expelling or throwing off;—the causing a quantity to disappear from an equation;—deduction.

Elision, (ē-liz'hun) *n.* [L. *elisis*, from *elidere*.] The cutting off, for the sake of metre or euphony, of a vowel or syllable, especially at the end of a word.

Elite, (ē-lit') *n.* [F. from L. *electa*, electus, *pp.* of *eligere*, to choose.] A choice or select body; the best in society.

Mixir, (ē-lik'sr) *n.* [A. *eliks'r*, the philosopher's stone.] A compound tincture or medicine;—a liquor which was supposed to transmute metals into gold;—the refined spirit, or quintessence;—any cordial or substance which invigorates.

Elizabethan, (ē-liz-ā-beth-an) *a.* Pertaining to Queen Elizabeth or her times, and to a style of architecture first adopted in her reign.



Elephant.

Elk, (elk) *n.* [A.-S. *elcā*.] A quadruped of the stag kind, with very large, spreading, branched or palmate horns.

Ell, (el) *n.* [A.-S. *ēln*, L. *u/na*.] A measure of different lengths in different countries, used chiefly for measuring cloth. The English ell is 45 inches; the Flemish ell, 27; the Scotch, 37.2; the French, 54.

Ellipse, (el-lips) *n.* [L. *ellipse*, G. *elipsis*, properly defect, the inclination of the ellipse to the base of the cone being in defect when compared with that of the side to the base.] An oval figure produced from the section of a cone by a plane intersecting it obliquely, or in a line not parallel to the base;—the path which a planet describes in its revolutions round the sun.



Elk.
to the base of



Ellipse.

Ellipsis, (el-lips'is) *n.* [L. *ellipsis*, G. *elipsis*, a defect, from *en*, in, and *leipein*, to leave.] Omission; a figure of syntax by which one or more words are omitted.

Ellipsoidal, (el-lips'oid) *n.* [G. *elipsis* and *eidōs*, form.] A solid or figure, all plane sections of which are ellipses or circles.

Elliptical, (el-lip'tik-al) *a.* [G. *elleiptikos*.] Pertaining to or having the form of an ellipse;—having a part omitted; defective.

Elliptically, (el-lip'tik-al-ly) *adv.* According to the form of an ellipse;—with a part omitted; defectively.

Ellipticity, (el-lip-tie'te) *n.* Deviation from the form of a circle or sphere.

Elward, (el'ward) *n.* A mete yard or measuring rod, which in England is 45 inches long, and in Scotland 37.

Elm, (elm) *n.* [A.-S. *elm*, L. *ulmus*.] A tree of the genus *Ulmus*, of which nine species are described, of which six are native. It is a hardy and rapidly growing tree, and is prized for its umbrageousness and the varied usefulness of its timber.



Elm.

Elocution, (el-ō-kū'shun) *n.* [L. *elocutio*, from *eloqui*, to speak out, express, declare.] Pronunciation;—proper or elegant utterance or delivery of spoken or written words;—the power of speaking fluently and elegantly.

Elocutionary, (el-ō-kū'shun-ary) *a.* Pertaining to elocution.

Elocutionist, (el-ō-kū'shun-ist) *n.* One who is versed in elocution; a teacher of elocution.

Eloge, (ē-lōzh) *n.* [F. from L. *elogium*, a short saying, from G. *logos*, speech.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead.

Elohistic, (ē-lō-hist'ik) *a.* [H. *elohim*, gods, one of the names of God.] Relating to Elohim—said of those passages in the Old Testament characterized by the use of Elohim instead of Jehovah. [Gated.]

Elongate, (ē-lōng'gāt) *a.* Drawn out at length; elongated.

Elongate, (ē-lōng'gāt) *v. t.* [L. *elongare*, *elongatum*, from *longus*, long.] To lengthen; to extend; to stretch out;—*v. i.* To depart from; to recede, as a planet in its orbit from the sun;—*imp.* & *pp.* elongated; *ppr.* elongating.

Elongation, (ē-lōng-gā'shun) *n.* Act of lengthening out, or the state of being lengthened out; protraction; extension; continuation;—that which lengthens out or makes longer;—removal to a distance; inter-

vening space;—angular distance of a planet from the sun.

Elope, (ē-lōp) *v. i.* [A.-S. *aledpan*, to leap.] To run away or escape privately—said especially of a woman who runs away with a lover;—*imp.* & *pp.* eloped; *ppr.* eloping.

Elopement, (ē-lōp'ment) *n.* Private or unlicensed departure, as a wife from her husband, or a daughter with her lover.

Eloquence, (el'ō-kwen) *n.* Power of speech; oratory, as forcible or effective argument; convincing or persuasive statement; elegance and propriety of diction; impassioned invective or declamation; fluency and animation of delivery; vivid expression of emotion, &c.

Eloquent, (el'ō-kwent) *a.* [L. *eloquens*, *ppr.* of *eloqui*, to speak out, to declaim.] Having the power of expressing thoughts and emotions in an elevated, impassioned, and effective manner;—able to speak with elegance, fluency, and power. [ner.]

Eloquently, (el'ō-kwent-ly) *adv.* In an eloquent manner.

Else, (els) *a.* & *pron.* [A.-S. *elles*, otherwise.] Other; one or something besides.

Else, (els) *adv.* & *conj.* Besides; except that mentioned;—otherwise; if the facts were different.

Elsewhere, (els'hwār) *adv.* In any other place;—in other places indefinitely.

Elain, (el'ain) *n.* A shoemaker's awl.

Elucidate, (ē-lū'sid-āt) *v. t.* [L. *elucidare*, from *lucidus*, light, clear.] To make clear or manifest; to explain; to illustrate;—*imp.* & *pp.* elucidated; *ppr.* elucidating.

Elucidation, (ē-lū-sid-ā'shun) *n.* Act of throwing light on, or bringing out the meaning of;—explanation; exposition; illustration.

Elucidative, (ē-lū'sid-āt-iv) *a.* Making clear, or tending to make clear. [expositor.]

Elucidator, (ē-lū'sid-āt-er) *n.* One who explains; an elucidator.

Elucidatory, (ē-lū'sid-āt-ory) *a.* Tending to elucidate.

Elude, (ē-lūd) *v. t.* [L. *e*, out, and *udere*, to play.] To evade or avoid by artifice, stratagem, or dexterity; to escape sight or discovery;—to remain unexplained or undiscovered;—*imp.* & *pp.* eluded; *ppr.* eluding.

Eludible, (ē-lūd-ē-ble) *a.* Capable of being eluded.

Elusion, (ē-lū'shun) *n.* [L. *elusio*.] An escape by artifice or deception; evasion.

Elusive, (ē-lū'siv) *a.* Tending to elude; eluding.

Elusiveness, (ē-lū'sor-e-ness) *n.* The state of being elusive.

Elusory, (ē-lū'sor-ē) *a.* Tending to elude or deceive; evasive; fraudulent; deceitful.

Elutriate, (ē-lū'tre-āt) *v. t.* [L. *elutriare*, from *elure*, to wash out, Ger. *lautre*, pure.] To purify by washing; to pulverize a metallic substance and mix it with water, so that foul matter may be strained off;—*imp.* & *pp.* elutriated; *ppr.* elutriating.

Elutration, (ē-lū'tre-ā'shun) *n.* Act of cleansing or disengaging.

Elysian, (ē-liz'h-ē-an) *a.* Pertaining to Elysium or the abode of the blessed after death; blissful.

Elysium, (ē-liz'h-ē-um) *n.* [L. *Elysium*, G. *Elysiun*.] In ancient mythology, a dwelling place assigned to happy souls after death; hence, any delightful place.

Emaciate, (ē-mā'she-āt) *v. t.* [L. *emaciare*, from *e*, out, *macies*, leanness.] To lose flesh gradually; to waste away in flesh;—*v. i.* To cause to lose flesh gradually;—*imp.* & *pp.* emaciated; *ppr.* emaciating.

Emaciation, (ē-mā-she-ā'shun) *n.* Condition of becoming lean; the state of being emaciated.

Emanate, (em-a-nāt) *v. t.* [L. *emanare*, from *e*, out, and *manare*, to flow.] To issue forth from a source;—to proceed, as a fountain; to take origin; proceed; issue; spring;—*imp.* & *pp.* emanated; *ppr.* emanating.

Emanation, (em-a-nā'shun) *n.* Act of flowing forth from a fountain head or origin;—that which issues,

flows, or proceeds from any source, substance, or body; effluvia; efflux.

Emancipate, (ē-man'ee-pāt) v. t. [L. *emancipare*, from *e*, out, *manus*, hand, and *capere*, to take.] To set free from servitude or slavery by voluntary act; to liberate;—to free from any thing which exerts undue or evil influence:—*imp.* & *pp.* emancipated; *ppr.* emancipating.

Emancipation, (ē-mān-se-pā'shun) n. Act of setting free from slavery or subjection; act of setting free from civil restraints or disqualifications; the state of being thus set free; liberation; release; freedom.

Emancipationist, (ē-man-se-pā'shun-ist) n. One who advocates the emancipation of slaves.

Emancipator, (ē-man'ee-pāt-er) n. One who emancipates or advocates emancipation.

Emasculate, (ē-mas'kū-lāt) v. t. [L. *e*, out, and *masculus*, masculine, *mas*, male.] To castrate;—to render effeminate; to take the vigour, life, or spirit from:—*imp.* & *pp.* emasculated; *ppr.* emasculating.

Emasculation, (ē-mas-kū-lā'shun) n. Act of emasculating or the state of being emasculated; castration.

Embalm, (em-bām) v. t. [F. *embalmer*, from *baume*, balm.] To preserve a dead body by aromatic oils or spices;—to perpetuate in grateful remembrance:—*imp.* & *pp.* embalmed; *ppr.* embalming.

Embank, (em-bang'k) v. t. [Prefix *en*, and *bank*.] To inclose with a bank; to bank up; to defend with mounds or ditches:—*imp.* & *pp.* embanked; *ppr.* embanking.

Embankment, (em-bang'k-ment) n. Act of surrounding or defending with a bank;—a mound or bank raised for any purpose.

Embar, (em-bār) v. t. [It. *imbarrare*.] To shut, close, or fasten with a bar; to inclose, so as to hinder egress or escape; to stop or shut from entering; to block up.

Embargo, (em-bārgō) n. [Sp. *embargar*, to restrain, from *barra*, bar.] A prohibition by public authority, and for a limited time, of departure from a port, or into port; hence, any hindrance or restraint.

Embargo, (em-bārgō) v. t. To hinder or prevent from sailing out of or into port, by law or edict;—to hinder from going forward:—*imp.* & *pp.* embargoed; *ppr.* embargoing.

Embar, (em-bārk) v. t. [Prefix *en*, and *bargue*, bark.] To put or cause to go on board a vessel or boat;—to engage, enlist, or implicate a person in any affair:—v. i. To go on board of a vessel;—to engage in any business; to enlist in; to undertake:—*imp.* & *pp.* embarked; *ppr.* embarking.

Embarkation, (em-bārk-ā'shun) n. Act of putting or going on board of a vessel; that which is embarked.

Embarrass, (em-bār'as) v. t. [F. *embarrasser*.] To hinder through perplexity; to render intricate; to confound;—to encumber with debt; to make incapable of paying; entangle, confuse, disconcert:—*imp.* & *pp.* embarrassed; *ppr.* embarrassing.

Embarrassingly, (em-bār-as-ing-le) adv. In an embarrassing manner.

Embarrassment, (em-bār-as-ment) n. A state of perplexity, entanglement, or confusion;—mental doubt or difficulty;—perplexity arising from insolvency or from temporary inability to discharge debts.

Embassy, (em-bas-e) n. [F. *ambassade*.] The public function of an ambassador;—the person or persons sent as ambassadors;—the dwelling or office of an ambassador.

Embatle, (em-bat'l) v. t. To arrange in order of battle; to prepare or arm for battle; to furnish with battlements:—*imp.* & *pp.* embattled; *ppr.* embattling.

Embattled, (em-bat'id) p. a. In *heraldry*, having the outline resembling a battlement, as an ordinary;—furnished with ramparts or battlements;—arrayed in order of battle.

Embattlement, (em-bat'l-ment) n. An indented para-

pet, used now in decorative architecture, but belonging originally to military works.

Embay, (em-bā) v. t. To inclose in a bay or inlet; to landlock:—*imp.* & *pp.* embayed; *ppr.* embaying.

Embed, (em-bed') v. t. To lay, as in a bed; to bed in the soil:—*imp.* & *pp.* embedded; *ppr.* embedding.

Embedment, (em-bed-ment) n. The act of embedding; state of being embedded.

Embellish, (em-bel'ish) v. t. [F. *embellir*, from *en*, and *bel*, beautiful.] To make beautiful or elegant by ornaments; to make graceful; decorate; enrich; ornament; grace; illustrate:—*imp.* & *pp.* embellished; *ppr.* embellishing. [adorna.]

Embellisher, (em-bel'ish-er) n. One who embellishes or Embellishment, (em-bel'ish-ment) n. The act of embellishing; that which adds beauty or elegance; ornament; decoration; enrichment; adornment.

Ember, (em-ber) n. [A.-S. *āmyric*, hot ashes.] A lighted coal smouldering amid ashes—used chiefly in the plural to signify mingled coals and ashes; cinders. *Ember-days*, certain days set apart for fasting and prayer in each of the four seasons of the year.

Ember-geese, (em-ber-gōō) n. [Norw. *embergæs*.] A web-footed bird of the genus *Colymbus*, called also the great northern diver or loon.

Embezzle, (em-bez'l) v. t. [Norm. F. *embeisler*, to slich.] To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use, as that intrusted to one's care:—*imp.* & *pp.* embezzled; *ppr.* embezzling.

Embezzlement, (em-bez'l-ment) n. Fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of what is intrusted to one's care.

Embitter, (em-bit'er) v. t. To make bitter.

Emblaze, (em-blāz') v. t. To adorn with glittering figures or colours.

Emblazon, (em-blā'zn) v. t. To deck in glaring colours; to decorate:—to adorn with figures of heraldry or ensigns armorial:—*imp.* & *pp.* emblazoned *ppr.* emblazoning. [decoration.]

Emblazonry, (em-blā'zn-re) n. Heraldic or ornamental Emblem, (em-blem) n. [G. *emblem*, inlaid work.] An object or the figure of an object, symbolizing and suggesting some other object, quality, or the like; type; sign; symbol.

Emblematical, (em-blem-at'ik-al) a. Pertaining to, or comprising, an emblem; using emblems.

Emblematically, (em-blem-at'ik-al-le) adv. By way or means of emblems; in the manner of emblems.

Emblematicist, (em-blem-at'ist) n. A writer or inventor of emblems.

Emblematize, (em-blem-at'ix) v. t. To represent, as by an emblem; to symbolize:—*imp.* & *pp.* emblemized; *ppr.* emblematising.

Embloom, (em-bloōm) v. t. To cover or enrich with bloom.

Embodyment, (em-bod'e-ment) n. Act of embodying; state of being embodied;—that which is embodied; a complete system; full expression of an idea or plan.

Embody, (em-bod'e) v. t. To form into a body; to invest with matter; to make corporeal;—to collect into a whole; to incorporate; to concentrate:—*imp.* & *pp.* embodied; *ppr.* embodying.

Embogues, (em-bōg') v. t. To discharge, as a river, its waters into the sea or into another river.

Embolden, (em-bōld'n) v. t. To give boldness or courage to; to encourage:—*imp.* & *pp.* emboldened; *ppr.* emboldening.

Embolism, (em-bol-izm) n. [G. *embolismos*, to put in, to insert.] Interpolation; the insertion of days, months, or years, in an account of time, to produce regularity; intercalated time.

Embonpoint, (ong-bong-pwāng) n. [F. from *en bon point*, in good condition.] Plumpness of person; a degree of stoutness.

Emborder, (em-bor'der) v. t. To adorn with a border.

Emboss, (em-bos') v. t. To cover with bosses or pro-

tuberances; to ornament in relief;—to fashion relief or raised work upon:—*imp.* & *pp.* **embossed**; *ppr.* **embossing**.

Embossment, (em-bo'sment) *n.* Act of embossing, or state of being embossed; raised work.

Embouchure, (ong-bôo-shôor) *n.* [F.] A mouth or opening, as of a river, cannon, and the like.

Embowel, (em-bow'el) *v. t.* To remove the bowels of; to eviscerate;—to hide in the inward parts; to bury; to secrete:—*imp.* & *pp.* **embowelled**; *ppr.* **embowelling**.

Embower, (em-bow'er) *v. i.* To lodge or rest in a bower:—*v. t.* To cover with a bower; to shelter with trees:—*imp.* & *pp.* **embowered**; *ppr.* **embowering**.

Embrace, (em-brâs) *v. t.* [F. *embrasser*, from prefix *em* and *bras*, arm, from L. *brachium*.] To clasp or inclose in the arms; to press to the bosom;—to cherish with affection;—to surround or inclose;—to include as parts of a whole, or as subordinate divisions of a part;—to seize eagerly or with alacrity; to welcome;—to have sexual intercourse:—*v. i.* To join in an embrace; comprise; contain; comprehend:—*imp.* & *pp.* **embraced**; *ppr.* **embracing**.

Embrace, (em-brâs) *n.* Close encircling with the arms; pressure to the bosom; clasp; hug.

Embrasure, (em-brâ'shûr) *n.* [F. from *embraser*.] An opening in a wall or parapet through which cannon are pointed and discharged;—the enlargement of the aperture of a door or window on the inside of the wall for giving greater space or for admitting more light.

Embrocate, (em-brô-kât) *v. t.* [G. *embrocâ*, from *embrocâin*, to soak in, to foment.] To moisten and rub, as a diseased part, with a liquid, as spirit, oil, &c.:—*imp.* & *pp.* **embrocated**; *ppr.* **embrocating**.

Embrocation, (em-brô-kâ'shun) *n.* Act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part;—the lotion with which an affected part is rubbed or washed.

Embroider, (em-broid'er) *v. t.* To border or cover with ornamental needle-work or figures:—*imp.* & *pp.* **embroidered**; *ppr.* **embroidering**.

Embroidery, (em-broid'er-e) *n.* Variegated needle-work;—ornamental decoration of any kind.

Embroil, (em-broil') *v. t.* [F. *embrouiller*.] To throw into perplexity, contention, or trouble; entangle; distract; disorder:—*imp.* & *pp.* **embroiled**; *ppr.* **embroiling**.

Embroidment, (em-broil'ment) *n.* A state of contention, perplexity, or confusion; disturbance.

Embryo, (em-brô-ô) *n.* [G. *embryon*, from *em*, in, and *brûin*, to be full of, to swell with.] The first rudiments of an organized being or thing, whether animal or plant;—an incipient or undeveloped state; a conception not yet executed.

Embry, (em-brô-ô) *a.* Pertaining to or having the quality of any thing in its first rudiments or undeveloped state.

Emend, (ê-mend') *v. t.* To amend.

Emendation, (ê-mend-a'shun) *n.* [L. *emendatio*.] Act of altering for the better; correction;—alteration of a text so as to give a better reading.

Emendator, (ê-mend-â't-er) *n.* One who amends by removing faults or errors.

Emendatory, (ê-mend-a't-er-e) *a.* Pertaining to emend.

Emerald, (em'er-ald) *n.* [F. *émeraude*, G. *emeraldus*.] A precious stone of a rich green colour;—a type in size between minion and nonpareil.

(Emerald type.)

Emerge, (ê-merj') *v. i.* [L. *emergere*, from *e*, out, and *mergere*, to dip.] To rise out of a fluid; to spring up;—to come forth from obscurity; to come to light; to reappear;—to proceed from; to issue:—*imp.* & *pp.* **emerged**; *ppr.* **emerging**.

Emergency, (ê-merj'en-se) *n.* Act of rising out of a fluid; sudden uprisal or appearance;—an unfore-

seen occurrence; a sudden occasion;—pressing necessity; exigency.

Emergent, (ê-merj'ent) *a.* Rising out of a fluid or any thing that covers or conceals; issuing;—suddenly appearing; calling for prompt action; urgent; pressing.

Emeritus, (ê-mer-it-us) *n.* [L. *emerere*, to serve one's term, from *e*, out, and *merere*, to merit, serve.] One who has been honourably discharged from public service.

Emroids, (em'er-oids) *n. pl.* [Corrupted from *hemorrhoids*.] Hemorrhoids; piles.

Emersion, (ê-mer'shun) *n.* [L. *emergere*.] Act of rising out of or coming forth from any enveloping or overshadowing substance or body.

Emery, (em'er-e) *n.* [G. *emiris*.] Corundum blended with oxide of iron, used in the arts for grinding and polishing metals, hard stones, and glass.

Emetic, (ê-met'ik) *a.* [G. *emetikos*, from *emein*, to vomit.] Inducing vomit.

Emetic, (ê-met'ik) *n.* A medicine which causes vomit.

Emute, (ê-mût') *n.* [F. from L. *emovere*, to stir up.] A seditious commotion or mob; a riot.

Emiction, (ê-mik'shun) *n.* [L. *e*, out, and *ungere*, to make water.] The discharging of urine.

Emigrant, (em'e-grant) *a.* Pertaining to an emigrant;—removing from one country to another.

Emigrant, (em'e-grant) *n.* One who quits one country or region to settle in another.

Emigrate, (em'e-grât) *v. i.* [L. *emigrare*, from *e*, out, and *migrare*, to migrate.] To remove from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence:—*imp.* & *pp.* **emigrated**; *ppr.* **emigrating**.

Emigration, (em'e-grâ'shun) *n.* Removal of inhabitants from one country or state to another for the purpose of residence.

Eminence, (em'e-nens) *n.* Elevation; height;—a rising ground; projecting part or place; highest part; summit;—an elevated station among men; rank; official dignity; preferment; high estimation; fame; conspicuousness; celebrity;—a title given to cardinals.

Eminent, (em'e-nent) *a.* [L. *eminens*, *ppr.* of *eminere*, to be prominent.] High; lofty; towering;—exalted in rank; high in office or public estimation; distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous; prominent; famous.

Eminently, (em'e-nent-le) *adv.* In an eminent or Emir, (ê-mir') *n.* [A. *emir*, *amir*.] An Arabian prince, military commander, or governor of a province; an honorary title given in Turkey to the descendants of Mohammed.

Emissary, (em'is-sâr-e) *n.* [L. *emissarius*, from *emittere*, to send out.] A secret agent employed to advance, in a covert manner, the interests of his employers; a spy.

Emissary, (em'is-sâr-e) *a.* Exploring; spying.

Emission, (ê-mish'un) *n.* Act of sending or throwing out; issue;—that which is sent out, or put in circulation at one time.

Emissive, (ê-mis'iv) *a.* Sending out; emitting.

Emit, (ê-mit') *v. t.* [L. *emittere*, to send out, from *e*, out, and *mittere*, to send.] To send forth; to cause to issue;—to let fly; to shoot; to discharge;—to issue forth, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as notes or bills of credit:—*imp.* & *pp.* **emitted**; *ppr.* **emitting**.

Emmet, (em'et) *n.* [A.-S. *æmet*, Ger. *ameise*.] An ant or pismire.

Emoliate, (ê-mol'î-ât) *v. t.* [L. *emollire*, to soften, from *molle*, soft.] To soften; to render effeminate:—*imp.* & *pp.* **emoliated**; *ppr.* **emoliating**.

Emollient, (ê-mol'e-ent) *a.* Softening; making supple.

Emollient, (ê-mol'e-ent) *n.* An external application to allay irritation and alleviate soreness, swelling, and pain.

Emolument, (ê-mol'ü-ment) *n.* [L. *emolumentum*, a working out, from *e*, out, and *molere*, to grind.]

Profit arising from office or employment;—gain in general; profit; advantage.

Emotion, (ē-mōshun) *n.* [L. *emovere*, to move, excite, from *e* and *movere*, to move.] A moving of the mind or soul; a state of excited feeling; agitation; trepidation; tremor; passion.

Emotional, (ē-mōshun-al) *a.* Pertaining to emotion; indicating some affection of the mind.

Empale, (em-pāl') *v. t.* [F. *empaler*, from *em*, in, and *pai*, *la paille*, stakes.] To fence or fortify with stakes; to inclose; to surround; to shut in;—to put to death by fixing on a stake:—*imp.* & *pp.* *empaled*; *ppr.* *empaling*.

Empalement, (em-pāl'ment) *n.* A fencing or inclosing with stakes;—a putting to death by thrusting a stake into the body;—the calyx of a plant.

Empearl, (em-pērl') *v. t.* To cover or adorn with pearls, or any thing resembling pearls:—*imp.* & *pp.* *empearled*; *ppr.* *empearling*.

Empirer, (em-pēr'el) *v. t.* To put in peril; to endanger.

Emperor, (em-pēr'er) *n.* [F. *empereur*, L. *imperator*, from *imparere*, to command.] The sovereign of an empire; the highest title given to a monarch.

Emphasis, (em-fā-si-a) *n.* [L. *emphasis*, G. *emphasis*, from *emphainein*, to indicate.] Stress of utterance or force of voice given to the words or parts of a discourse, intended to be impressed specially on an audience; force or meaning given to a word or sentence by the pronunciation;—significance of a particular expression;—weight or value of a thought in a particular connection.

Emphasize, (em-fā-si-a) *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with a particular stress of voice; to lay stress upon; to make emphatic:—*imp.* & *pp.* *emphasized*; *ppr.* *emphasizing*.

Emphatic, (em-fat'ik) *a.* Uttered with emphasis; forcible; requiring emphasis; momentous;—attracting special attention; striking:—positive; decided; impressive; energetic; earnest.

Emphatically, (em-fat'ik-al-ē) *adv.* Strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner:—positively; decidedly;—pre-eminently.

Empire, (em-pir'a) *n.* [L. *imperium*.] Imperial power; supreme dominion; sovereign command;—region or country over which rule or dominion is extended; kingdom; state;—control; governing influence; moral sway.

Empiric, (em-pir'ik) *n.* An experimenter;—one who relies upon experiment and observation;—one who confines himself to the results of his own observation and practice;—a quack doctor; a charlatan.

Empiric, (em-pir'ik) *a.* [G. *empeirikos*, from *peira*, a trial, experiment.] Pertaining to, or founded upon, experiment or experience;—in a bad sense, depending upon personal experience or observation alone.

Empirically, (em-pir'ik-al-ē) *adv.* By experiment or experience;—without professional learning or knowledge; in the manner of quacks.

Empiricism, (em-pir'e-izm) *n.* Method or practice of an empiric;—a practice of medicine founded on a man's own experience;—charlatanism; quackery.

Employ, (em-ploy') *v. t.* [F. *employer*, from L. *plicare*, to fold.] To keep in service; to use; to exercise;—to use as an instrument or means for accomplishing some purpose, or as materials for forming any thing;—to use as an agent, servant, or representative; to engage; to hire;—to occupy; to devote to:—*imp.* & *pp.* *employed*; *ppr.* *employing*.

Employment, (em-ploy'ment) *n.* Employment; business; occupation;—public office; agency; service for another.

Employee, (ong-ploy'ā) *n.* [F. *pp.* of *employer*.] One who is employed.

Employer, (em-ploy'er) *n.* One who employs or employment, (em-ploy'ment) *n.* The act of employing or using; the state of being employed;—that which engages or occupies; service; agency; occupation.

Empoison, (em-poi'zon) *v. t.* [F. *empoisonner*, to poison.] To administer poison; to taint with venom; to render deleterious by an admixture of poisonous substance; to embitter; to destroy, as the sources of pleasure.

Emporium, (em-pō're-um) *n.* [G. *emporion*, from *emporos*, traveller, trader, from *poros*, way through.] A place of extensive commerce or trade; a commercial city or town; a mart.

Empower, (em-pow'er) *v. t.* To give legal or moral power or authority to; to authorize;—to give physical power or force to; to enable:—*imp.* & *pp.* *empowered*; *ppr.* *empowering*.

Empress, (em'pres) *n.* [Contracted from *empress*.] The consort of an emperor;—a woman who governs an empire.

Emprise, (em-priz') *n.* [F. from prefix *em*, and *prise*, a taking, from *prendre*, to take, L. *prehendere*.] An undertaking; an enterprise.

Emptiness, (emp'te-nes) *n.* State of being empty; void space or vacuum; exhaustion; destitution;—want of solidity or substance; vacuity; unsatisfactoriness;—want of knowledge or sense.

Empty, (emp'te) *a.* [A.-S. *emtig*, from *emta*, reat.] Containing nothing; void;—unfurnished, as a room;—wanting force or meaning, as words;—unsustained; unreal, as visionary dreams;—hollow; unsatisfactory, as worldly pleasure;—unfitted; unfruitful; unproductive;—waste; desolate, as a country;—hungry;—ignorant; lacking ideas, said of the head;—without cargo; in ballast, as a ship.

Empty, (emp'te) *v. t.* To exhaust; to deprive of the contents; to waste; to desolate;—*v. i.* To pour or flow out; to discharge itself;—to become empty:—*imp.* & *pp.* *emptied*; *ppr.* *emptying*.

Emptying, (emp'te-ing) *n.* Act of making empty;—*pl.* **Empties**, the lees of beer, cider, &c.

Empurple, (em-pur'pl) *v. t.* To tinge or dye of a purple colour.

Empyreal or **Empyrean**, (em-pir'e-al) *a.* Formed of pure fire or light; refined beyond aerial substance; heavenly; ethereal.

Empyrean, (em-pe-rē'an) *n.* [L. *empyrium*, from G. *empyros*, in fire.] The highest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed by the ancients to subsist.

Empyreuma, (em-pir'ū-ma) *n.* [G. *empyreum*, to set on fire.] The peculiar smell and taste of animal or vegetable substances when burnt in close vessels, arising from an oil developed by the process of decomposition.

Emu, (e'mū) *n.* A bird of very large size, found in Australia, related to the cassowary and the ostrich.

Emulate, (em'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *emulari*, from *amulus*, emulous.] To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions; to vie with; to rival:—*imp.* & *pp.* *emulated*; *ppr.* *emulating*.

Emulation, (em'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Rivalry; act of attempting to equal or excel in qualities or actions; desire of superiority, attended with effort to attain it;—competition; contention; contest; strife.

Emulative, (em'ū-lāt-iv) *a.* Inclined to emulation; disposed to competition; rivaling.

Emulator, (em'ū-lāt'er) *n.* One who emulates; a rival; a competitor.

Emulgent, (ē-mul'jent) *a.* [L. *emulgens*, from *e*, out, and *mulgere*, to milk.] Milking or draining out;—said of the renal arteries and veins.

Emulgent, (ē-mul'jent) *n.* An emulgent vessel;—a remedy which excites the flow of bile.

Emulous, (em'ū-lus) *a.* Ambitiously desirous of like



Emu.

excellence with another;—engaged in competition; rivaling;—factious; contentious.

Emulously, (em'ū-lus-le) *adv.* With desire of equalling or excelling another.

Emulsion, (ē-mūl'shun) *n.* [*L. emulgere.*] A soft, liquid remedy, of a colour and consistence resembling milk, prepared from oily substances, as almonds.

Emulsive, (ē-mūl'siv) *a.* Softening;—yielding oil by expression;—producing a milk-like substance.

Emunctory, (ē-mūnk'tor-e) *n.* [*L. emungere,* to blow the nose.] Any organ of the body serving to carry off excrementitious matter;—an excretory duct.

Enable, (en-ābl) *v. t.* [*F. enabler,* from *en, in,* and *able*, Eng. *able.*] To give strength or ability to;—to supply with sufficient power, physical, moral, or legal; to empower;—*imp. & pp. enabled; ppr. enabling.*

Enact, (en-akt) *v. t.* To decree; to make into a law;—to perform; to act the part of; to play;—*imp. & pp. enacted; ppr. enacting.* [*law.*]

Enactive, (en-akt'iv) *a.* Having power to enact as a **Enactment**, (en-akt'ment) *n.* The passing of a bill into a law;—a decree; a law;—the acting of a part or character in a play.

Enactor, (en-akt'ēr) *n.* One who enacts or passes a law; an actor.

Enallage, (en-āl'a-je) *n.* [*G. enallagē,* an exchange, from *enallassein*, to exchange.] A substitution of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mode, or voice, of the same word for another.

Enamel, (en-amēl) *n.* [*Prefix en and F. email.*] A substance of the nature of glass, but more fusible and nearly opaque;—that which is enamelled;—the smooth, hard substance which covers the crown or visible part of a tooth.

Enamel, (en-amēl) *v. t.* To inlay colours, as in gold or silver;—to paint in enamel;—to form a glossy surface like enamel upon;—*v. i.* To practise the art of enamelling;—*imp. & pp. enamelled; ppr. enamelling.*

Enameller, (en-amēl'ēr) *n.* One who enamels or inlays colours.

Enamour, (en-am'ēr) *v. t.* [*F. en, in,* and *amour*, *L. amor.*] To inflame with love; to charm; to captivate;—*imp. & pp. enamoured; ppr. enamouring.*

Enarration, (en-ar-rāshun) *n.* [*L. e and narrare,* to relate.] Relation; recital; exposition.

Enage, (en-kā) *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cage.

Encamp, (en-kamp) *v. i.* To pitch tents as an army; to occupy as a temporary resting place;—to pitch tents for a siege; to besiege;—*v. t.* To form into a camp;—*imp. & pp. encamped; ppr. encamping.*

Encampment, (en-kamp'ment) *n.* Act of pitching tents or forming huts for temporary lodging or rest;—the place where an army or company is encamped; a camp.

Encardion, (en-kār'de-on) *n.* [*G. kardia,* the heart.] The heart and pith of vegetables.

Encarpas, (en-kārp'us) *n.* [*G. en and karpos,* fruit.] An ornament on a frieze or capital, consisting of festoons of fruit, flowers, and the like.

Encaustic, (en-kaw'stik) *a.* [*L. encausticus, G. epkaistein,* to burn in.] Pertaining to the art of burning in colours;—applied to a species of painting in wax liquefied by heat; also, to painting on glass, porcelain, earthenware, or any other style where colours are fixed by heat.

Encaustic, (en-kaw'stik) *n.* The method of painting in heated or burnt wax, or in any way where heat is used to fix the colours.

Encinate, (āng-sānt) *n.* [*F. encindre, L. cingere,* to gird.] The main inclosure;—the rampart which surrounds a place.

Encinate, (āng-sānt) *a.* [*F. pp. of encindre.*] Pregnant; with child.

Enchain, (en-chān) *v. t.* To chain; to fasten with a chain;—to hold fast; to restrain;—to connect; to link together;—*imp. & pp. enchained; ppr. enchaining.*

Enchainment, (en-chān'ment) *n.* Act of enchaining, or state of being enchained.

Enchant, (en-chant) *v. t.* [*F. enchanter, L. incantare.*] To charm by sorcery; to hold as by a spell;—to delight in a high degree; to fascinate; to bewitch;—*imp. & pp. enchanted; ppr. enchanting.*

Enchanter, (en-chant'ēr) *n.* One who enchants; a sorcerer or magician.

Enchantment, (en-chant'ment) *n.* Act of enchanting; use of magic arts, spells, or charms;—that which enchants; irresistible influence or delight; fascination; witchery.

Enchantress, (en-chant'rees) *n.* A woman who enchants, as by magic spells, beauty, and the like; a sorceress.

Enchase, (en-chās) *v. t.* [*F. enchâsser, from chās e, frame.*] To incase in a border or rim; to encircle; to inclose;—to adorn with embossed or engraved work;—*imp. & pp. enchased; ppr. enchasing.*

Encircle, (en-ēr'kl) *v. t.* To form a circle about; to embrace; to go or come round; inclose; surround; environ;—*imp. & pp. encircled; ppr. encircling.*

Encoirlet, (en-ēr'klet) *n.* A small circle or ring.

Enclasp, (en-klass) *v. t.* To fasten with a clasp; to inclose; to embrace.

Enclitic, (en-kli'tik) *a.* [*G. epklitikos,* inclined, inclining, from *epklitein*, to incline.] Subjoined; throwing the accent back on the fore-going syllable.

Enclitic, (en-kli'tik) *n.* A word subjoined to another; a suffix;—a particle which throws the accent or emphasis on the previous syllable.

Encloster, (en-klois'ter) *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cloister. [*confine on all sides.*]

Enclose, (en-kloz) *v. t.* To inclose;—to surround; to enclose; (en-kloz'ur) *n.* Inclosure; a space inclosed.

Encomiast, (en-kō'me-ast) *n.* [*G. epkōmiastes,* from *epkōmiassein*, to praise.] One addicted to praise; a panegyrist; a eulogist.

Encomiastic, (en-kō'me-ast'ik) *a.* Bestowing praise; praising; eulogistic; laudatory.

Encomium, (en-kō'me-um) *n.* [*G. epkōmion* from *en, in,* and *kōmos*, a jovial revel.] Formal praise; high commendation; eulogy; panegyric.

Encompass, (en-kum'pas) *v. t.* To describe a circle about; to shut in; to surround; inclose; environ; invest; hem in;—*imp. & pp. encompassed; ppr. encompassing.*

Encompassment, (en-kum'pas-ment) *n.* The act of surrounding, or the state of being surrounded.

Enore, (āng-kōr) *adv.* [*F.*] Once more; again;—a call for a repetition of a particular part of a play, &c.

Enore, (āng-kōr) *v. t.* To call for a repetition of;—*imp. & pp. enored; ppr. enoring.*

Encounter, (en-koun'ter) *n.* [*F. rencontre, from L. in and contra* against.] A meeting; an unexpected meeting;—accosting; casual address;—a hostile meeting; duel; combat;—meeting of hostile troops; engagement; conflict;—animated discussion; trial of wits;—occasion; casual incident.

Encounter, (en-koun'ter) *v. t.* To meet face to face; to meet unexpectedly;—to meet in a hostile manner; to rush against in conflict;—to meet in debate or controversy;—to meet with opposition or difficulties; to oppose; to oppose;—*v. i.* To confront; to conflict; to fight with; to engage;—*imp. & pp. encountered; ppr. encountering.*

Encourage, (en-kur'āj) *v. t.* [*F. encourage, from prefix en and courage, L. cor, heart.*] To give courage to; to inspire with spirit or hope; animate; cheer; stimulate; countenance; sanction; strengthen; promote; advance;—*imp. & pp. encouraged; ppr. encouraging.*

Encouragement, (en-kur'āj-ment) *n.* The act of giving courage or confidence; incentive;—that which serves to support, promote, or advance, as favour, countenance, profit, &c.

Encourager, (en-kur'āj-ēr) *n.* One who encourages, incites, or stimulates to action.

Encouraging, (en-kur'aj-ing) *a.* Furnishing ground to hope for success; favouring.

Encouragingly, (en-kur'aj-ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to give courage, or hope of success.

Enchirison, (en-krim'zn) *v. t.* To give a crimson colour or hue.

Enchirite, (en-krim-it) *n.* [*G. en, in, and khrison, a lily.*] A fossil animal of the star-fish family. The joints of the stems are small calcareous disks.

Encroacher, (en-kroch'er) *v. i.* [*F. accrocher, to grapple, from croc, hook.*] To pass the bounds, and enter on other ground; to trespass;—to invade the rights and possessions of another; trench; infringe;—*imp. & pp. encroached; ppr. encroaching.*

Encroacher, (en-kroch'er) *n.* One who encroaches.

Encroachment, (en-kroch'ment) *n.* Act of entering gradually on the rights or possessions of another;—that which is taken by encroaching on another.

En crust, (en-kru'st) *v. t.* To cover with a crust.

Encumber, (en-kum'ber) *v. t.* [*F. encombrer.*] To load; to burden;—to impede the motion or action of, as with a burden;—to load with debts, mortgages, or other legal claims;—*imp. & pp. encumbered; ppr. encumbering.*

Encumbrance, (en-kum'brance) *n.* A burden; a load; a useless addition;—that which impedes action; clog; impediment;—that which encumbers an estate, as a debt or legal claim.

Encyclical, (en-sik'lik-al) *a.* [*G. en, in, and kuklos, circle.*] Sent to many persons or places; circular.

Encyclopædia, (en-si-klō-pē'de-a) *n.* [*G. epiklōsis paideia, instruction in a circle.*] A general system of learning or knowledge; the circle of sciences; especially, a work in which the various branches of science or art are discussed separately, and usually in alphabetical order.

Encyclopedic, (en-si-klō-pēd'ik) *a.* Pertaining to an encyclopædia; universal in knowledge.

Encyclopedist, (en-si-klō-pēd'ist) *n.* The compiler of an encyclopædia;—one whose knowledge embraces the whole range of the sciences.

Encysted, (en-sist'ed) *a.* [*Prefix en and cyst.*] Inclosed in a cyst, bag, bladder, or vesicle.

End, (end) *n.* [*A. S. ende, Icel. endi, Go. andeis.*] The extremity of a line, thread, or other body extended lengthwise;—the last part in general; termination of an action; conclusion of a book or chapter;—point beyond which no progress can be made; final determination; issue of debate or deliberation;—ultimate state; final doom;—close of life; death; fate;—cessation in time; period;—consequence; issue; result;—thing aimed at; intention; purpose; design;—part left; fragment; remnant.

End, (end) *v. t.* To bring to an end or conclusion;—to destroy; to put to death;—*v. i.* To come to the ultimate point; to be finished; to come to a close; to cease; to terminate;—*imp. & pp. ended; ppr. ending.*

Endamage, (en-dam'aj) *v. t.* To bring loss or damage to; to harm; to injure; to prejudice;—*imp. & pp. endamaged; ppr. endamaging.*

Endanger, (en-dan'jer) *v. t.* To put to hazard; to expose to loss or injury; to peril;—*imp. & pp. endangered; ppr. endangering.*

Endangerment, (en-dan'jer-ment) *n.* Act of endangering; peril; hazard.

Endear, (en-dei'r) *v. t.* To make dear or more dear;—*imp. & pp. endeared; ppr. endearing.*

Endearment, (en-dei'r-ment) *n.* The cause of love; that which excites tender affection;—state of being loved; fond regard.

Endeavour, (en-dev'er) *n.* [*F. en devoir, in duty.*] A putting forth of one's power for some specific end; an attempt or trial; effort; exertion; essay.

Endeavour, (en-dev'er) *v. t.* To exert physical strength or intellectual power for the accomplishment of an

object;—*v. t.* To attempt to gain; to try; attempt; try; strive; struggle; essay; aim;—*imp. & pp. endeavoured; ppr. endeavouring.*

Endeogon, (en-dek'a-gon) *n.* [*G. en, deka, and gonia.*] A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

Endemic, (en-dem'ik) *a.* [*G. en, in, and demos, the people.*] Peculiar to a people or nation.

Ending, (end'ing) *n.* Termination; result; conclusion;—the terminating syllable or letter of a word.

Endive, (en-div'v) *n.* [*F.*] A species of the genus *Cichoriaceae* or succory—used as a salad.

Endless, (end'les) *a.* Without end; having no end or conclusion;—perpetually recurring; everlasting; infinite; incessant; perpetual; uninterrupted; continual.

Endlessly, (end'les-le) *adv.* In an endless manner; without end;—incessantly; continually; perpetually.

Endlessness, (end'les-ness) *n.* The state of being endless.

Endogen, (en-dō-jen) *n.* A plant which increases in size by internal growth and elongation at the summit, instead of externally, as the ratan, the palm, the cornstalk.

Endogenous, (en-dō-jen-us) *a.* [*G. endon, within, and gignethai, to be produced.*] Increasing by internal growth and elongation at the summit.

Endorse, (en-dors'e) *v. t.* To write on the back of, as of a note or bill; indorse.

Endorsement, (en-dors'e-ment) *n.* Act of indorsing, or state of being indorsed.

Endow, (en-dow) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. endouer, L. dotare, from dos, marriage portion.*] To make pecuniary provision for; to furnish with dower; to settle on, as an hospital, &c.; to furnish with funds or property for the support of;—to enrich with any gift, quality, or faculty; to induce;—*imp. & pp. endowed; ppr. endowing.*

Endowment, (en-dow'ment) *n.* The act of settling a fund or permanent provision for the support of any one, as a widow, professor, and the like;—property, fund, or revenue permanently appropriated to any object;—gift of nature; talents; natural capacity.

Endue, (en-dū) *v. t.* [*L. induere.*] To invest; to clothe;—to endow.

Endurable, (en-dūr'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being endured or borne; tolerable.

Endurableness, (en-dūr'a-bl-ness) *n.* State of being endurable; tolerableness.

Endurably, (en-dūr'a-ble) *adv.* In an endurable manner.

Endurance, (en-dūr'ance) *n.* A state of lasting or duration; continuance;—act of bearing pain or distress without resistance, or without sinking or yielding to the pressure; patience; fortitude; resignation.

Endure, (en-dūr) *v. t.* [*L. in and durare, to harden, to persist, from durus, hard.*] To remain firm under; to sustain; to brook; to undergo;—to bear with patience; to bear up under;—*v. i.* To continue in the same state without perishing; to abide; to last;—to remain firm under trial; to sustain suffering with self-command;—*imp. & pp. endured; ppr. enduring.*

Enduringly, (en-dūr'ing-le) *adv.* Lastingly; unalterably.

Endwise, (end'wis) *adv.* On the end; erectly;—with the end forward.

Enema, (ē-nē'ma) *n.* [*G. enēmi, to send in.*] An injection or clyster thrown into the rectum.

Enemy, (en'ē-me) *n.* [*F. ennemi, L. inimicus, from in, negative, and ami, friend.*] A foe; an adversary; one who is actuated by unfriendly feelings; one who hates or dislikes;—the opposing army;—Satan.

Energetic, (en-er-jet'ik) *a.* Exerting force; operative; active;—exhibiting energy; operating with vigour and effect; powerful; potent; vigorous; effective.



Energetically, (en-gr-jet'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an energetic manner.

Energetics, (en-gr-jet'iks) *n. sing.* That branch of science which treats of the laws of the physical or mechanical, in distinction from the vital forces.

Energize, (en-gr-jis) *v. i.* To act with force or vigour; —*v. t.* To give strength or force to:—*imp. & pp. energized*; *ppr. energizing*.

Energy, (en-gr-je) *n.* [G. *en*, in, and *ergon*, work.] Internal or inherent power;—power efficiently and forcibly exerted; effectual operation; efficacy;—strength of expression; emphasis:—capacity for performing work or moving against resistance; vigour; strength; spirit; efficiency.

Enervate, (ē-nēr-vāt) *a.* Weakened; without strength or force.

Enervate, (ē-nēr-vāt) *v. t.* [L. *enervare*, to weaken, from *en*, out, and *nervus*, nerve.] To deprive of nerve, force, strength, or courage;—to cut the nerves of; to enaculate; enfeeble; debilitate:—*imp. & pp. enervated*; *ppr. enervating*.

Enervation, (en-gr-vā'shun) *n.* Act of weakening;—state of being weakened; effeminacy.

Enfeeble, (en-fē-bl) *v. t.* To render feeble; to deprive of strength; to reduce the force or strength of:—*imp. & pp. enfeebled*; *ppr. enfeebling*. [ness.]

Enfeeblement, (en-fē-bl-ment) *n.* Enervation; weakness.

Enfeoff, (en-fē) *v. t.* [L. *infœffare*, equivalent to *excedat*, to invest with a feud.] To give a feud to; to invest with a fee:—*imp. & pp. enfeoffed*; *ppr. enfeoffing*.

Enfeoffment, (en-fēf-ment) *n.* The act of giving the fee-simple of an estate;—the deed which conveys the fee.

Enfilade, (en-fē-lād) *n.* [F. from *entiler*, to thread, from *en* and *fil*, thread, L. *filum*.] A line or straight passage;—narrow line, as of troops in marching.

Enfilade, (en-fē-lād) *v. t.* [From the noun.] To pierce, scour, or rake with shot through the whole length of, as a work or line of troops:—*imp. & pp. enfiladed*; *ppr. enfilading*.

Enforce, (en-fōr) *v. t.* [F. *enforcer*, *en* and *force*.] To give strength to; to invigorate;—to drive; to instigate; to animate;—to compel; to constrain;—to put in force; to give effect to, as laws;—to impress on the mind; to evince:—*imp. & pp. enforced*; *ppr. enforcing*.

Enforcement, (en-fōr-ment) *n.* Act of enforcing; compulsion; restraint;—sanction; urgent motive; pressing exigence;—putting into execution, as laws or penalties.

Enfranchise, (en-fran-chiz) *v. t.* [F. *en* and *franche*, free.] To set free; to liberate; to release;—to make free of a city, corporation, or state:—*imp. & pp. enfranchised*; *ppr. enfranchising*.

Enfranchisement, (en-fran-chiz-ment) *n.* Act of releasing from slavery or custody;—admission to the freedom of a corporation or state.

Engage, (en-gāj) *v. t.* [F. *engager*, from *en* and *gager*, pledge.] To make liable for a debt; to give as a pledge; to stake; to pawn;—to win over, as adherents; to attach;—to fix, as the attention;—to bespeak the service of; to employ;—to embark in an affair;—to bind by contract or promise;—to meet in contest; to encounter;—*v. i.* To become bound; to warrant;—to embark; to take a part; to enlist;—to enter into conflict:—*imp. & pp. engaged*; *ppr. engaging*.

Engaged, (en-gāj'd) *a.* Pledged; promised in marriage; affianced; betrothed;—greatly interested; attached; enlisted.

Engager, (en-gāj'er) *n.* One who enters into an engagement or agreement; a surety.

Engagement, (en-gāj-ment) *n.* Act of engaging;—state of being engaged;—obligation by contract or agreement;—adherence to a cause or party;—employ-

ment of one's time and attention; occupation;—fight; conflict; battle;—mutual agreement to marry.

Engagingly, (en-gāj-ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to win or attract.

Engender, (en-jen'der) *v. t.* [F. *engendrer*, from L. *in* and *genus*, birth.] To form in embryo; to procreate;—to cause to exist; to produce; to sow the seeds of;—*v. i.* To be caused or produced:—*imp. & pp. engendered*; *ppr. engendering*.

Engine, (en-jin) *n.* [L. *ingenium*, natural capacity, invention.] An instrument or tool in general;—any mechanical contrivance for producing and conveying motive power;—specifically, a complex mechanism of wheels, shafts, and cranks, to which motion is communicated by steam;—the mechanical apparatus by which steam power is concentrated and conveyed;—a military missile machine;—an instrument of torture; the rack;—a species of pump to play water upon a fire;—any means used to effect or compass an object;—an agent for another; a handle; a tool.

Engineer, (en-jin-ēr) *n.* A constructor of engines; a mechanist;—one who manages a steam engine;—a person skilled in the principles and practice of engineering, either civil or military.

Engineer, (en-jin-ēr) *v. t.* To perform the work of an engineer;—to guide or carry through a measure or enterprise:—*imp. & pp. engineered*; *ppr. engineering*.

Engineering, (en-jin-ēr-ing) *n.* The business, work, or skill of an engineer;—the art of constructing and using machines and other mechanical contrivances; especially, the art of constructing defensive and offensive works—called *military engineering*; or of constructing roads, bridges, canals, drainage, &c., *civil engineering*.

Engird, (en-gerd) *v. t.* To encircle; to surround; to encompass:—*imp. & pp. engirded* or *engirt*; *ppr. engirding*.

English, (ing-glish) *a.* [From *Engle*, *Angle*, Angles, a tribe of Germans who settled in Britain.] Belonging to England, or to its inhabitants, or to the language spoken by them.

English, (ing-glish) *n.* The people of England;—the language of England.

Engorge, (en-gorj) *v. t.* [F. *engorger*, from *gorge*, throat.] To swallow with greediness or in large quantities;—*v. i.* To feed with eagerness or voracity; to devour:—*imp. & pp. engorged*; *ppr. engorging*.

Engraill, (en-grāl) *v. t.* [F. *engrêler*, from *grêler*, hail.] To variegate or spot, as with hail; to indent or make ragged at the edges:—*imp. & pp. engrailed*; *ppr. engrailing*.

Engraillment, (en-grāl-ment) *n.* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal.

Engrain, (en-grān) *v. t.* To dye in grain, or in the raw material;—to dye deep:—*imp. & pp. engrained*; *ppr. engraining*.

Engrave, (en-grāv) *v. t.* To carve figures, letters, or devices upon;—to form or represent by means of incisions upon wood, stone, metal, or the like;—to impress deeply; to infix; to imprint:—*imp. engraved*; *pp. engraved* or *engraven*; *ppr. engraving*.

Engraver, (en-grāv'er) *n.* One who engraves.

Engraving, (en-grāv-ing) *n.* Act or art of cutting metals, wood, &c., and representing thereon figures, characters, and devices, especially for the purpose of subsequently printing from them on paper;—an engraved plate;—an impression from an engraved plate; a print.

Engross, (en-grōs) *v. t.* To enlarge; to increase in bulk;—to copy in a large, fair hand;—to occupy wholly; to absorb;—to take or assume in undue quantity, proportion, or degree; to monopolize:—*imp. & pp. engrossed*; *ppr. engrossing*.

Engrossing, (en-grōs-ing) *n.* The copying of a writing in round legible characters;—purchasing goods

to such an amount as to increase their value in the market.

Engrossment, (en-grōs'ment) *n.* Act of engrossing;—that which has been engrossed.

Engulf, (en-gulf) *v. t.* To absorb or swallow up, as in a gulf.

Enhance, (en-hans') *v. t.* [Norm. F. *enhaucner*, L. *altus*, high.] To raise to a higher point; to advance in value or worth;—to augment; to increase; to aggravate;—*v. i.* To be raised up; to grow larger; to increase;—*imp. & pp.* enhanced; *ppr.* enhancing.

Enhancement, (en-hans'ment) *n.* Act of increasing or state of being increased; augmentation; aggravation.

Enharden, (en-hård'n) *v. t.* To embolden; to encourage.

Enharmonic, (en-hār-mon'ik) *a.* Denoting a scale in music or modulation, which proceeds by smaller intervals than the diatonic or chromatic.

Enigma, (ē-nig'ma) *n.* [L. *enigma*, G. *aínisesthai*, to speak darkly, from *ainos*, tale, fable.] An obscure question or saying; a puzzle; a riddle;—a statement, the hidden meaning of which is to be discovered or guessed;—an action or mode of action which can not be satisfactorily explained.

Enigmatical, (ē-nig-mat'ik-al) *a.* Relating to, containing, or resembling an enigma; obscure; ambiguous. [manner.]

Enigmatically, (ē-nig-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an obscure

Enigmatist, (ē-nig-mat'ist) *n.* One who makes or talks in enigmas.

Enigmatize, (ē-nig-mat'iz) *v. i.* To deal in riddles;—*imp. & pp.* enigmatized; *ppr.* enigmatizing.

Enjoin, (en-join) *v. t.* [F. *enjoindre* from L. *injungere*, to join into, to charge.] To put an injunction on; to direct with authority; to order;—to prohibit or restrain by a judicial order or decree;—*imp. & pp.* enjoined *ppr.* enjoining.

Enjoy, (en-joy') *v. t.* [F. *enjoier*, to receive with joy, from *en* and *joie*, joy.] To feel or perceive with pleasure;—to have, possess, and use with satisfaction;—to obtain possession of;—*imp. & pp.* enjoyed; *ppr.* enjoying.

Enjoyable, (en-joy'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being enjoyed.

Enjoyment, (en-joy'ment) *n.* Condition of enjoying; pleasure;—cause of joy or gratification; fruition; happiness; pleasure.

Enkindle, (en-kind'l) *v. t.* To set on fire; to inflame; to kindle;—to excite; to rouse into action;—*imp. & pp.* enkindled; *ppr.* enkindling.

Enlarge, (en-lārj') *v. t.* [F. *enlarger*.] To make larger;—to increase the capacity of; to dilate, as with joy, affection, and the like;—to expand; to amplify;—to set free; to release;—*v. i.* To grow large or larger; to expand;—to be diffuse in speaking or writing; to expatiate;—*imp. & pp.* enlarged; *ppr.* enlarging.

Enlargement, (en-lārj'ment) *n.* Act of increasing in size or bulk; state of being increased;—expansion or extension, as of the powers of the mind or affections; ennoblement;—release from confinement, servitude, distress, &c.;—diffusiveness of speech or writing.

Enlighten, (en-lit'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *enlīhtan*.] To supply with light; to illuminate;—to make clear to the intellect or conscience; to inform; to instruct;—*imp. & pp.* enlightened; *ppr.* enlightening.

Enlightenment, (en-lit'n-ment) *n.* Act of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened or instructed.

Enlist, (en-list) *v. t.* To enter on a list; to enroll; to register;—to engage in public service, as soldiers;—to unite firmly to a cause;—*v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name;—to enter heartily into a cause;—*imp. & pp.* enlisted; *ppr.* enlisting.

Enlistment, (en-list'ment) *n.* Act of enlisting or state of being enlisted;—the writing by which a soldier is bound.

Enliven, (en-liv'n) *v. t.* To give life, action, or motion to;—to give spirit or vivacity to; to cheer; ex-

arate; inspirit; invigorate;—*imp. & pp.* enlivened; *ppr.* enlivening.

En masse, (ong-mās') [F.] In the mass or whole body.

Enmity, (en-me'te) *n.* [F. *inamitie*, from *in* and L. *amicus*, friend.] The quality of being an enemy; hostile or unfriendly disposition;—a state of opposition;—malice; hostility; hatred; animosity.

Ennoble, (en-nō'b'l) *v. t.* To make noble; to dignify;—to give titular rank to; exalt; elevate; aggrandize;—*imp. & pp.* ennobled; *ppr.* ennobling.

Ennoblement, (en-nō'b'l-ment) *n.* The act of ennobling;—exaltation; elevation; dignity.

Ennui, (ong-wē') *n.* [F. from L. *in odio*, in hatred.] A feeling of weariness and disgust; listlessness; tedium; lassitude; fastidiousness.

Enodation, (ē-nō-dā'shun) *n.* [L. *enodatio*, from *e* and *nodus*, a knot.] Act of untying a knot; the solution of a difficulty.

Enormity, (ē-nor'me-te) *n.* State or quality of being immoderate, monstrous, or outrageous;—that which is enormous; atrocious crime; flagitious villainy; atrocity.

Enormous, (ē-nor'mus) *a.* [L. *enormis*, out of rule, from *e*, out, and *norma*, rule.] Deviating from, or exceeding, the usual rule or measure;—excessive; irregular; unusual;—exceedingly wicked; atrocious.

Enormously, (ē-nor'mus-le) *adv.* Beyond measure; excessively.

Enough, (ē-nuf') *a.* [A.-S. *genōh*, *genōp*.] Satisfying desire; adequate; sufficient.

Enough, (ē-nuf') *adv.* Sufficiently;—fully; quite;—in a tolerable degree.

Enough, (ē-nuf') *n.* A sufficiency; a quantity which satisfies desire;—that which is equal to one's powers or wishes.

Enow, (ē-nōw). Another form of *enough*.

En passant, (āng-pas-sāng') [F.] In passing; by the way.

Enrage, (en-rāj') *v. t.* To fill with rage; to provoke to frenzy or madness; incense; inflame; exasperate; provoke;—*imp. & pp.* enraged; *ppr.* enraging.

Enrapture, (en-rap'tūr) *v. t.* To transport with pleasure; to delight excessively;—*imp. & pp.* enraptured; *ppr.* enrapturing.

Enravian, (en-rav'ish) *v. t.* To transport with delight; to enchant; to throw into ecstasy;—*imp. & pp.* enraviated; *ppr.* enravishing.

Enravishingly, (en-rav'ish-ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to enravish, or produce an ecstasy of delight.

Enravishment, (en-rav'ish-ment) *n.* Ecstasy of delight; rapture; exhilaration.

Enrich, (en-rič') *v. t.* To make rich with any kind of wealth; to adorn; to embellish; to make fruitful; to fertilize;—to store with knowledge; to instruct;—*imp. & pp.* enriched; *ppr.* enriching.

Enrichment, (en-rič'ment) *n.* Act of making rich, or that which enriches; decoration; embellishment.

Enrobe, (en-rōb') *v. t.* To invest or adorn with a robe.

Enrockment, (en-rōk'ment) *n.* A mass of large stones thrown in to form the foundation of piers, breakwaters, &c.

Enrol, (en-rō'l) *v. t.* To write in a roll or register; to record; to enlist;—to envelop; to involve; to envelop;—*imp. & pp.* enrolled; *ppr.* enrolling.

Enrolment, (en-rō'l'ment) *n.* Act of enrolling;—that in which any thing is enrolled; a register; a record.

Ensample, (en-sāmp'l) *n.* An example; pattern; subject of imitation.

Ensanguiue, (en-sāng'win) *v. t.* To stain with blood.

Enseance, (en-akōn') *v. t.* To cover or shelter, as with a sconce or fort; to protect; to hide securely;—*imp. & pp.* ensconced; *ppr.* ensconcing.

Ensemble, (āng-sām'bl) *n.* [F. from L. *in* and *simul*, together, at once.] The whole; all the parts taken together.

Enshrine, (en-shrin') *v. t.* To inclose in a shrine or

chest; hence, to cherish:—*imp. & pp.* enshrined; *ppr.* enshrining.

Ensign, (en'sin) *n.* [F. *enseigne*, from L. *in* and *signum*, mark, sign.] The flag or banner which distinguishes a company of soldiers, or army, or vessel; a badge; a mark of distinction; emblem of power;—a signal to give notice and assemble;—a commissioned officer who carries the flag of a regiment.



Ensign.

Ensignry, (en'sin-se) *n.* The rank or office of an ensign; junior lieutenantship.

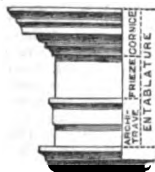
Enslave, (en-sláv) *v. t.* To reduce to slavery or bondage;—to reduce to servitude or subjection, as to habits or evil passions:—*imp. & pp.* enslaved; *ppr.* enslaving.

Enslavement, (en-sláv'ment) *n.* Act of reducing to slavery, or state of being enslaved; bondage; servitude.

Enstamp, (en-stamp) *v. t.* To impress as with a stamp; to impress deeply:—*imp. & pp.* enstamped; *ppr.* enstamping.

Ensuite, (en-sü) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *ensuer*, from L. *insequi*, to follow.] To follow; to pursue:—*v. i.* To follow or come after; to succeed:—*imp. & pp.* ensued; *ppr.* ensuing.

Entablature, (en-tab'lá-tür) *n.* [F. from L. *in* and *tabula*, board, table.] That part of an order which is over the columns, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice.



Entablature.

Entail, (en-tál) *n.* [F. *entaille*, from *en* and *tailler*, to cut.] An estate or fee entailed or limited in descent to a particular heir or heirs:—the rule by which the descent is fixed or settled.

Entail, (en-tál) *v. t.* To settle the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be sold or bequeathed by any subsequent possessor:—to bestow inalienably on a person and his heirs or successors;—in a bad sense, to transmit or devolve evil:—*imp. & pp.* entailed; *ppr.* entailing.

Entailment, (en-tál'ment) *n.* The act of entailing;—the condition of being entailed.

Entangle, (en-tang'l) *v. t.* To twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated:—to involve;—to perplex; to embarrass; to puzzle; to bewilder:—*imp. & pp.* entangled; *ppr.* entangling.

Entanglement, (en-tang'l'ment) *n.* The state of being entangled; intricacy; perplexity.

Enter, (en'tér) *v. t.* [F. *entrer*, L. *intrare*, from *inter*, between.] To come or go into; to penetrate:—to unite in; to join; to engage in;—to attain; to reach;—to begin; to cause to enter; to insert;—to inscribe; to record;—to take actual possession of:—*v. i.* To go or come in; to begin; to engage in;—to get within; to penetrate:—to form or constitute a part;—to penetrate deeply or profoundly:—*imp. & pp.* entered; *ppr.* entering.

Enterprise, (en'tér-priz) *n.* [F. *entreprise*, from *entre*, between, and *prendre*, to take.] That which is undertaken; a bold attempt; an adventure; an undertaking:—willingness or eagerness to engage in labour which requires boldness, promptness, energy, &c.

Enterprise, (en'tér-priz) *v. t.* To undertake; to venture upon.

Enterprising, (en'tér-pris-ing) *a.* Bold or forward to undertake.

Entertain, (en'tér-tán) *v. t.* [F. *entretenir*, from *entre*, between, and *tenir*, to hold, L. *tenere*.] To maintain; to support;—to show hospitality to; to receive as host;—to engage agreeably the attention of; to divert;—to receive and take into consideration;—to harbour; to cherish:—*v. i.* To receive guests:—*imp. & pp.* entertained; *ppr.* entertaining.

Entertainer, (en'tér-tán'ér) *n.* One who entertains, amuses, pleases, or diverts.

Entertaining, (en'tér-tán'ing) *a.* Affording entertainment; pleasing; amusing; diverting.

Entertainingly, (en'tér-tán'ing-le) *adv.* In an amusing, pleasing, or diverting manner.

Entertainment, (en'tér-tán'ment) *n.* Act of receiving as host, or of amusing, admitting, or cherishing; reception; admission;—that which entertains, or with which one is entertained; especially, a hospitable repast; a feast; diversion; recreation; pastime; banquet.

Enthroned, (en-thrón) *v. t.* To place on a throne; to invest with sovereign authority:—to induct or install, as a bishop, into the powers and privileges of a vacant see:—*imp. & pp.* enthroned; *ppr.* enthroning.

Enthronement, (en-thrón'ment) *n.* The act of enthroning or the state of being enthroned.

Enthronization, (en-thrón-iz-á'shun) *n.* The placing of a bishop in his stall or throne in his cathedral.

Enthusiasm, (en-thú-ze-asm) *n.* [G. *enthousiasmos*, from *enthousazein*, to be inspired or possessed by the god.] Belief in a special personal revelation from God;—heated imagination;—passionate excitement in pursuit of an object; ardent zeal;—exalted ideas; elevated fancy or conception; fanaticism; extravagance; devotedness.

Enthusiast, (en-thú-ze-ast) *n.* [G. *enthousiastês*.] One who is actuated by enthusiasm:—one devotedly attached to a cause or object;—a person of ardent feelings and warm imagination;—one who is excessively earnest and zealous; fanatic; devotee; zealot.

Enthusiastic, (en-thú-ze-ast'ik) *a.* Filled with enthusiasm; zealous in the pursuit of an object;—highly excited; elevated; vehemently attached.

Enthusiastically, (en-thú-ze-ast'ik-al-le) *adv.* With enthusiasm.

Enthymema, (en'the-mém) *n.* [G. *enthymêsthai*, to consider, from *en*, in, and *thumos*, mind, soul.] An argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent deduced from it.

Entice, (en-tis) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *entier*, from prefix *en* and Ger. *stechen*, to prick, goad.] To draw on or instigate by exciting hope or desire; especially, in a bad sense, to lead astray; to tempt; decoy; seduce; inveigle; persuade; prevail on:—*imp. & pp.* enticed; *ppr.* enticing.

Enticeable, (en-tis-á-bl) *a.* Capable of being enticed.

Enticement, (en-tis'ment) *n.* Act or practice of enticing:—that which incites to evil; alluring object; attraction; blandishment; seduction.

Enticingly, (en-tis'ing-le) *adv.* Delightfully; charmingly; in an attractive and winning manner.

Entire, (en-tir) *a.* [F. *entier*, from L. *integer*, from *in*, negative, and *tangere*, to touch.] Complete in all parts:—whole; not participated with others; single;—full; comprising all requisites in itself; complete;—without mixture or alloy of any thing; pure;—without irregularity or defect; perfect;—unbroken; undivided; unmingled.

Entirely, (en-tir-le) *adv.* In an entire manner; wholly; completely; fully.

Entireness, (en-tir'nes) *n.* State or condition of being entire; completeness; fulness; totality.

Entitle, (en-tít'l) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *entitler*, L. *intitularé*, from *in*, in, and *titulus*, title.] To give a title to; hence, to dignify by an honorary designation;—to denominate; to call;—to give a claim to; to qualify; designate; characterize:—*imp. & pp.* entitled; *ppr.* entitling.

Entity, (en'te-le) *n.* [L. *entitas*, from *ens*, *entis*, thing.] A real being; essence; existence.

Entomb, (en-tóom) *v. t.* To deposit in a tomb; to bury; to inter; to inhumate:—*imp. & pp.* entombed; *ppr.* entombing.

Entomological, (en-tom-o-lój'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the science of entomology.

Entomologist, (en-tom-ol'o-jist) *n.* One versed in the science of entomology.

Entomology, (en-tom-ol'o-je) *n.* [*G. entomon*, insect, and *logos*, discourse.] The natural history of insects; the science which treats of the structure, habits, and distribution of insects.

Entomostoma, (en-tom-ō-stom'a-ta) *n.* [*G. entomos*, cut into, and *stoma*, mouth.] In zoology, a family of Mollusca, mostly marine.

Entonie, (en-ton'ik) *a.* [*G. entonos*, strained.] Having great tension or exaggerated action; noting a morbid increase of vital power and strength of action in the circulating system.



Entomostoma.

Entozoon, (en-to-zō'on) *n.* [*G. entos*, in, and *zōon*, animal.] An intestinal worm.

Entails, (en'trāls) *n. pl.* [*F. entrailles*, from *L. intraila*, from *intra*, within.] The bowels; viscera;—the internal parts, as of the earth.

Entrance, (en'trans) *n.* Act of entering or going into; the act of taking possession, as of property or of office;—permission or power to enter; access;—the door or passage by which a place may be entered; avenue;—act of beginning; commencement; initiation.

Entrance, (en-trans) *v. t.* [*Prefix en* and *trans*.] To put into a trance; to make insensible to present objects;—to ravish with delight or wonder; to enrapture;—*imp.* & *pp.* entranced; *ppr.* entrancing.

Entrancement, (en-trans'ment) *n.* Act of entrancing; state of trance or ecstacy.

Entrap, (en-trap) *v. t.* To catch as in a trap; to ensnare; to involve in difficulties; to entangle;—*imp.* & *pp.* entrapped; *ppr.* entrapping.

Entreat, (en-trēt') *v. t.* To treat; to deal with; to use or manage;—to treat with; hence, to ask earnestly; to supplicate; to importune; to prevail with solicitation;—*imp.* & *pp.* entreated; *ppr.* entreating.

Entreaty, (en-trēt'o) *n.* The act of entreating or beseeching; request; suit; supplication; importunity; petition.

Entree, (ong-trā') *n.* [*F.* from *entrer*, to enter.] Entry; permission or right to enter;—a course of dishes placed upon the table.

Entremets, (ong-tr-mā') *n.* [*F.* from *entre*, between, and *meta*, a dish.] Small or dainty dishes set on between the principal dishes at table.

Entry, (en'tre) *n.* [*F. entrée*.] Act of entering; entrance; ingress; beginnings or first attempts;—act of making or entering a record;—that by which entrance is made; a passage; a vestibule;—the exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the custom-house;—the actual taking possession of lands or tenements, by entering or settling foot on the same.

Entwine, (en-twin') *v. t.* To twine; to twist together;—*imp.* & *pp.* entwined; *ppr.* entwining.

Entwist, (en-twist') *v. t.* To twist or wreath around;—*imp.* & *pp.* entwisted; *ppr.* entwisting.

Enumerate, (ē-nū'mer-āt) *v. t.* [*L. e*, out, forth, and *numerare*, to count, from *numerus*, number.] To count; to number; to reckon; to compute; hence, to recount; to recapitulate;—*imp.* & *pp.* enumerated; *ppr.* enumerating.

Enumeration, (ē-nū'mer-ā'shun) *n.* Act of enumerating;—a detailed account, in which each thing is specially noticed; statement of particulars;—recapitulation in the peroration of the heads of an argument.

Enumerative, (ē-nū'mer-āt-iv) *n.* Counting, or reckoning up, one by one.

Enunciate, (ē-nū'n-si-āt) *v. t.* [*L. enunciare*, from *e*, out, and *nuncius*, messenger.] To announce; to proclaim; to declare;—to make distinctly audible; to

utter; to pronounce;—*v. i.* To utter words or syllables;—*imp.* & *pp.* enunciated; *ppr.* enunciating.

Enunciation, (ē-nū'n-si-ā'shun) *n.* Act of announcing or proclaiming;—mode of utterance or pronunciation; distinctness of articulation;—declaration; public attestation; open proclamation;—intelligence; information. [citation or utterance.]

Enunciatory, (ē-nū'n-si-a-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to enunciation. [en-vel'up] *v. t.* [*F. envelopper*, *it. avvolgere*, from *avvolgere*, to wrap, to cover by folding or wrapping; to envelop;—to cover on all sides; to surround; to conceal;—to cover on the inside; to line;—*imp.* & *pp.* envelopped; *ppr.* enveloping.]

Envelope, (ang-vel'ōp) *n.* A cover; a wrapper; an integument;—paper or paper-cloth cover for a letter or other document.

Envelopment, (en-vel'up-ment) *n.* Act of enveloping; an inclosing or covering on all sides; entanglement; perplexity.

Envenom, (en-ven'um) *v. t.* To impregnate with venom or any substance noxious to life; to poison;—to taint with bitterness or malice; to exasperate;—*imp.* & *pp.* envenomed; *ppr.* envenoming.

Envious, (en've-a-bl) *a.* Fitted to excite envy; desirable.

Envious, (en've-u) *a.* [*F. envieux*, *L. invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy.] Feeling or harbouring envy; exhibiting envy; affected or directed by envy; repining or pained by the excellence, prosperity, or happiness of another.

Enviously, (en've-u-le) *adv.* In an envious manner.

Enviousness, (en've-us-nē) *n.* The quality or state of being envious.

Environ, (en-vi'rūn) *v. t.* [*F. environ*, about, thereabout, from *viron*, circle, circuit.] To surround; to encompass; to encircle;—to involve; to envelop;—to invest; to besiege;—*imp.* & *pp.* environed; *ppr.* environing. [state of being surrounded.]

Environment, (en-vi'rūn-ment) *n.* Act of environing; Environs, (en-vi'rūnz) *n. pl.* Places which surround another place or lie in its neighbourhood.

Envoy, (en'voy) *n.* [*F. envoyeur*, to send, from *en*, in, and *voie*, *L. via*, way.] One despatched upon an errand or mission; especially, a person deputed to negotiate a treaty or transact special business with a foreign prince or government. [envoy.]

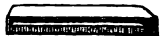
Envoyship, (en'voy-ship) *n.* The office or rank of an Envoy, (en'vo) *v. t.* To feel uneasiness, mortification, or discontent by the sight of another's superiority;—to grieve or repine with covetousness;—to withhold maliciously; to grudge;—*v. i.* To be filled with envious feelings;—*imp.* & *pp.* envied; *ppr.* envying.

Envy, (en've) *n.* [*F. envie*, *L. invidia*, from *invidere*.] Pain, uneasiness, mortification, or discontent excited by the sight of another's superiority or success;—unwillingness to be excelled; emulation; rivalry; competition;—malice; malignity;—invidiousness; ill repute;—object of desire.

Envying, (en've-ing) *n.* Mortification at the happiness and prosperity of another; ill-feeling to others on account of supposed superiority.

Eolian, (ē-ō'le-an) *a.* Pertaining to Æolia, in Asia Minor;—pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds; and hence to the wind.

Eolian-harp, (ē-ō'le-an-harp) *n.* A musical stringed instrument, the chords of which vibrate under the simple action of the wind, swelling or subdued according to the strength of the breeze.



Eolian-harp.

Eon, (ē'on) *n.* An emanation from God;—an eternal and spiritual being possessing divine virtues and perfections.

Ep, *epi*, (ep, ep'e). [*G. epi*.] A prefix which signifies addition; something applied to; on; upon; to; over; near.

Epaet, (épakt) *n.* [G. *epaktos*, added, from *epi* and *agria*, to lead.] The excess of the solar year or month beyond the lunar.

Epaulet, (épawlet) *n.* [F. *épaulette*, from *épaule*, shoulder.] A badge worn on the shoulder by military and naval officers.

Epargne, (épérn) *n.* [F. *épargne*, economy, from *épargner*, to save, A.-S. *sparian*, Eng. *spare*.] An ornamental stand with branches for the centre of a table.

Ephah, (éfa) *n.* [H. *épha*, Copt. *épi*, measure, G. *oipai*, *oipai*.] A Hebrew measure equal to one bushel and four-ninths.

Ephemera, (éf-em'éra) *n.* [L. from G. *ephēmeros*, daily, lasting but a day.] A fever of one day's continuance only;—the day-fly or May-fly, a genus of insects; strictly, a fly that lives one day only; but the word is applied also to insects that are very short-lived.

Ephemeral, (éf-em'éral) *n.* Any thing which lasts but a day, or a very short time.

Ephemeris, (éf-em'é-ri) *a.* Beginning and ending in a day; diurnal;—existing for a short time only; short-lived; transitory.

Ephemeris, (éf-em'é-ri) *n.* [G. *ephēmeros*.] A journal; a diary;—an astronomical almanac;—a tabular statement of the assigned places of a heavenly body on successive days.

Ephod, (éfod) *n.* [H. from *dphad*, to put on.] A kind of girdle worn by the Jewish priests. There were two sorts, one of plain linen, the other embroidered for the high priest. On the front two precious stones were set, engraved with the names of the twelve tribes, and a kind of breast-plate was attached to it.



Ephod.

Epic, (épik) *a.* [G. *epikos*, from *epos*, word, speech, tale, song.] Containing narration—commonly designating a heroic poem.

Epic, (épik) *n.* An epic or heroic poem, in which real or fictitious events, the achievements of some distinguished hero, real or fabulous, are narrated in an elevated style.

Epicene, (épé-sén) *a.* or *n.* [G. *epi*, and *koinos*, common.] Common to both sexes—a term applied in grammar to such nouns as have but one form and gender for both sexes.

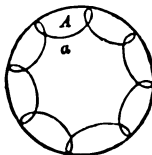
Epicure, (épé-kür) *a.* A follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher who assumed pleasure to be the highest good; hence, one addicted to sensual enjoyments; voluptuary; sensualist; gourmand.

Epicurean, (épé-kür'an) *a.* Pertaining to Epicurus, or following his philosophy;—given to luxury.

Epicureanism, (épé-kür'an-izm) *n.* Attachment to the doctrines of Epicurus; the principles or belief of Epicurus;—sensual enjoyments; voluptuousness.

Epicycle, (épé-si-kl) *n.* [G. *epi*, and *kuklos*, circle.] A circle whose centre moves round in the circumference of a greater circle called the *deferent*.

Epicycloid, (épé-si-kloid) *n.* [G. *epituklos*, and *eidōs*, form.] A curve generated by a point in the circumference of a movable circle, which rolls on the inside or outside of the circumference of a fixed circle, as by the point *a* in the circle *A*.



Epicycloid.

Epidemie, (épé-dem'ik) *a.* [G. *epidēmos*, among the people.] Common to or affecting a whole people or community;—generally prevailing.

Epidemie, (épé-dem'ik) *n.* An infectious or contagious disease which affects numbers of persons at the same time.

Epidermis, (épé-dér'mis) *n.* [G. *epi*, and *derma*, skin.] The cuticle or scarf-skin of the body;—the outer layer of the skin of animals;—the external layer of the bark of a plant.

Epigastria, (épé-gas'trik) *a.* [G. *epigastrios*, from *epi*, on, and *gaster*, belly.] Pertaining to the upper part of the abdomen.

Epiglottis, (épé-glót'tis) *n.* [G. *epi* and *glōtta*, *glōssa*, tongue.] A leaf-shaped cartilage, whose use is to prevent food or drink from entering the larynx and obstructing the breath while eating.

Epigram, (épé-gram) *n.* [G. *epigramma*, from *epi* and *graphein*, to write.] A short poem or sentence descriptive of one person or subject, or containing one thought or idea, ending with an ingenious point, or witty sting;—hence, any brief, sententious, pointed description of a character or action.

Epigrammatic, (épé-gram-mat'ik) *a.* Writing epigrams;—belonging to epigrams; concise; pointed; poignant.

Epigrammatically, (épé-gram-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the way of epigram; in an epigrammatic style.

Epigrammatist, (épé-gram-mat'ist) *n.* One who composes epigrams.

Epigrammatize, (épé-gram-mat'iz) *v. t.* To write an epigram on;—to describe pointedly and wittily;—imp. & pp. *epigrammatized*; ppr. *epigrammatizing*.

Epigraph, (épé-graf) *n.* [G. *epigraphē*, from *epigra-phēin*, to write upon.] An inscription on a building, &c.;—a motto.

Epilepsy, (épé-lep-sé) *n.* [G. *epilēpsia*, from *epilamainein*, to seize, attack.] The falling sickness;—characterised by clonic spasms, violent muscular agitation, and loss of sensation and consciousness.

Epileptic, (épé-lep'tik) *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy; consisting of epilepsy.

Epilogistic, (épé-lō-jist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to epilogue; of the nature of an epilogue.

Epilogue, (épé-lōg) *n.* [G. *epilogos*, conclusion, from *epilogēin*, to say in addition.] A speech or short poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors, at the conclusion of a play;—the closing part of a discourse; peroration.

Epiphany, (épé-pā-ne) *n.* [G. *epiphania*, appearance, from *epiphainein*, to show forth.] An appearance; a manifestation;—the glorious appearing of Christ;—a church festival celebrated on the sixth day of January, in commemoration of the appearance of our Saviour to the wise men.

Episcopacy, (épé-pis-kō-pas-e) *n.* [G. *episkopos*, from *epi*, and *skopein*, to look.] Government of the church by bishops; rule of diocesan prelates over priests and deacons in their diocese;—established religion in England.

Episcopal, (épé-pis-kō-pal) *a.* Governed by bishops;—belonging to, or vested in, bishops.

Episcopalian, (épé-pis-kō-pal'é-an) *a.* Pertaining to episcopacy; episcopal.

Episcopalian, (épé-pis-kō-pal'é-an) *n.* One who adheres to the episcopal form of church government; a churchman.

Episcopalianism, (épé-pis-kō-pal'é-an-izm) *n.* Episcopacy;—the episcopal form of church government; a churchman.

Episcopate, (épé-pis-kō-pāt) *n.* A bishopric; the office and dignity of a bishop;—the collective body of bishops.

Episode, (épé-sōd) *n.* [G. *epi*, and *eisodōs*, entrance.] An incidental narrative, or digression, naturally arising from the main subject.

Episodical, (épé-sōd'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or contained in, an episode.

Epistle, (épé-pis'l) *n.* [L. *epistola*, from G. *epistolē*, from

epistolein, to send to.] A writing directed or sent to a person; a letter.

Epistolary, (ē-pis'tō-lar-ē) *a.* Pertaining to epistles or letters; suitable to correspondence;—contained in letters;—transacted by letter.

Epitaph, (ep'e-taf) *n.* [G. *epi* and *taφος*, tomb.] An inscription on a monument in honour or in memory of the dead. [nature of, an epitaph.]

Epitaphic, (ep-e-taf'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or having the

Epithalamium, (ep-e-thal'ā-mē-um) *n.* [L. *G. epi* and *thalamos*, bride-chamber, marriage.] A nuptial song or poem in praise of the bride and bridegroom.

Epithet, (ep'e-thet) *n.* [G. *epithetos*, added, from *epi*, upon, and *tithenai*, to place.] A title; name; designation;—an adjective expressing a quality, attribute, or characteristic, appropriate to the person or thing described. [of, or abounding in, epithets.]

Epithetic, (ep-e-thet'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, consisting

Epitome, (ē-pit'ō-mē) *n.* [G. *epitōmē*, from *epi* and *temnein*, to cut.] A brief summary; abridgment; compendium; abstract; synopsis.

Epitomist, (ē-pit'ō-mist) *n.* One who makes an epitome or abridgment.

Epitomize, (ē-pit'ō-miz) *v. t.* To shorten or abridge, as a writing or discourse;—to abstract; to condense:—*imp.* & *pp.* epitomized; *ppr.* epitomizing.

Epitomizer, (ē-pit'ō-miz-ēr) *n.* One who abridges.

Epoch, (ē-pōk) *n.* [G. *epochē*, a check, stop, from *epi*, and *ekhein*, to have, hold.] A fixed point of time from which succeeding years are numbered; a remarkable period of time; era; date; period; age.

Epode, (ē-pōd) *n.* [G. *epōdos*, from *epi* and *adein*, to sing.] The third or last part of the ode;—a lyric poem in which a long verse is followed by a short.

Epos, (ep-o-pē) *n.* [G. *epos*, song, and *poiein*, to make.] An epic poem;—the action or fable which makes the subject of an epic poem.

Epsom Salt, (ep'sum-sawit) *n.* Sulphate of magnesia having cathartic qualities—from Epsom, England.

Equality, (ē-kwa-bil'i-tē) *n.* Quality or condition of being equal; evenness or uniformity of mind and temper.

Equable, (ē-kwa-bl) *a.* [L. *æqualis*, from *æquare*, to level, *æquus*, even, equal.] Equal and uniform; continuing the same at different times;—uniform in action or intensity; not variable or changing; even; smooth;—unruffled. [equable.]

Equableness, (ē-kwa-bl-ness) *n.* The state of being

Equally, (ē-kwa-blē) *adv.* In an equable manner; evenly.

Equal, (ē'kwāl) *a.* [L. *æqualis*, from *æquus*, even, equal.] Having the same magnitude, dimensions, value, degree, or the like;—having competent power, abilities, or means; fit; adequate;—not variable; equitable;—not unduly inclining to either side; fair; impartial; equitable.

Equal, (ē'kwāl) *n.* One not inferior or superior to another; one of the same age, rank, talents, &c.

Equal, (ē'kwāl) *v. t.* To be or become equal to; to be commensurate with;—to recompense fully;—to make equal; to equalize; hence, to compare or regard as equals; to rival in excellence or beauty:—*imp.* & *pp.* equalled; *ppr.* equaling.

Equality, (ē-kwāl-e-tē) *n.* Condition or quality of being equal;—exact agreement between two expressions or magnitudes with respect to quantity or value.

Equalization, (ē-kwāl-e-zā'shun) *n.* The act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized.

Equalize, (ē'kwāl-iz) *v. t.* To make equal;—to pronounce equal; to compare as equal:—*imp.* & *pp.* equalized; *ppr.* equalizing.

Equally, (ē'kwāl-lē) *adv.* In the same degree with another; alike;—in equal shares or proportions;—with equal justice; impartially;—evenly; uniformly. [equal; evenness; uniformity.]

Equalness, (ē'kwāl-ness) *n.* Equality; state of being

Equanimity, (ē-kwa-nim'ō-tē) *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *animus*, mind.] Evenness of mind; composure; calmness.

Equate, (ē-kwāt') *v. t.* [L. *æquare*, to level, from *æquus*, equal.] To make equal; to reduce to an average:—*imp.* & *pp.* equated; *ppr.* equating.

Equation, (ē-kwā'shun) *n.* A making equal, or an equal division;—an expression of the condition of equality between two algebraic quantities or sets of quantities, the sign = being placed between them;—the difference between the true and the mean place of a celestial body, or between apparent and mean time.

Equator, (ē-kwā'tēr) *n.* A great circle on the earth's surface, every where equally distant from the two poles, and dividing the earth's surface into two hemispheres; the line. [equator.]

Equatorial, (ē-kwa-tō're-al) *a.* Pertaining to the

Equatorial, (ē-kwa-tō're-al) *n.* An astronomical instrument with a telescope attached, so constructed as to keep a celestial body in view, notwithstanding the diurnal motion.

Equatorially, (ē-kwa-tō're-al-lē) *adv.* So as to have motion or direction parallel to the equator.

Equerry, (ēk'wē-re) *n.* [F. *écurie*, a stable for horses.] A large stable for horses;—an officer of nobles or princes charged with the care of their horses.

Equestrian, (ē-kwē'stre-an) *a.* [L. *equus*, horseman, from *equus*, horse.] Pertaining to horses;—riding on horseback;—representing a person on horseback, as an equestrian statue.

Equestrian, (ē-kwē'stre-an) *n.* A horseman; a rider.

Equiangular, (ē-kwē-ang'gū-lar) *a.* Consisting of or having equal angles.

Equidifferent, (ē-kwē-dif'er-ent) *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *differeus*, different.] Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

Equidistant, (ē-kwē-dis'tant) *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *distans*, distant.] Being at an equal distance from the same point or thing.

Equilateral, (ē-kwē-lat'er-al) *a.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *latus*, side.] Having all the sides equal, as an equilateral triangle.

Equilibrate, (ē-kwē-lī-brāt) *v. t.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *libra*, to weigh, to poise, from *libra*, balance.] To balance equally two scales, sides, or ends; to keep in equipoise:—*imp.* & *pp.* equilibrated; *ppr.* equilibrating.

Equilateral triangle.

Equilibrium, (ē-kwē-lī-brē-um) *n.* [L. *æquus*, equal, and *libra*, balance.] Equality of weight or force;—a just poise or balance in respect to an object, so that it remains firm; equipoise;—equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons;—state of indecision or doubt.

Equip, (ēkwēp) *v. t.* [F. *équiper*, to supply, A. S. *scip*, ship.] To fit a ship for sea;—to furnish with



arms or munitions of war; to provide for service of any kind; to accoutre; to array:—*imp. & pp. equipped; ppr. equipping.*

Equipage, (ek'we-paj) *n.* Furniture; especially, the furniture and supplies of a vessel, army, a body of troops, horseman, or single soldier, including whatever is necessary for efficient service;—ornamental furniture; accoutrements; habiliments;—carriage of state;—attendance; retinue.

Equipment, (è-kwip'ment) *n.* Act of equipping or state of being equipped;—any thing that is used in equipping; furniture;—warlike apparatus; necessities for a military or naval expedition.

Equipoise, (è'kwe-poi-z) *n.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *Eng. poise*.] Equality of weight or force; equilibrium:—a state in which the two ends or sides of a thing are balanced.

Equipollence, (è-kwe-poll'ens) *n.* Equality of power, force, or application;—equivalence between two or more propositions.

Equipollent, (è-kwe-poll'ent) *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *pollens*, strong, powerful.] Having equal force; equivalent;—having equivalent signification and reach.

Equiponderance, (è-kwe-pon'd'er-ans) *n.* Equality of **Equiponderant**, (è-kwe-pon'd'er-ant) *a.* Having the same weight.

Equiponderate, (è-kwe-pon'd'er-ât) *v. i.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *ponderare*, to weigh.] To be equal in weight;—to counterbalance.

Equitable, (ek'we-ta-bl) *a.* Possessing or exhibiting equity; giving, or disposed to give, each his due;—pertaining to the court or the rule of equity; fair; reasonable; right; honest; impartial.

Equitableness, (ek'we-ta-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of being equitable.

Equitably, (ek'we-ta-bl) *adv.* In an equitable manner.

Equitation, (ek'we-tâ-shun) *n.* Horsemanship.

Equity, (ek'we-te) *n.* [*L. æquitas*, from *æquus*, even, equal.] Evenness; uniformity;—equal adjustment or distribution; giving to each his due according to natural right;—system of jurisprudence differing from justice, as not being based on positive statute;—a law court to decide cases by regard to moral, as distinguished from legal, right or claim; impartiality; fairness; uprightness.

Equity-court, (ek'we-te-kört) *n.* The Court of Chancery, or rather one of its jurisdictions.

Equivalence, (è-kwi'va-lens) *n.* Equal worth or value;—equal power or force.

Equivalent, (è-kwi'va-lent) *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *valere*, to be worth.] Equal in value, worth, force, power, effect, import, and the like;—equal in dimensions;—contemporaneous in origin.

Equivalent, (è-kwi'va-lent) *n.* That which is equal in value, weight, dignity, or force;—atomic weight of a substance, or a number which expresses the proportion by weight in which it combines with other substances.

Equivoal, (è-kwi'vô-kal) *a.* [*L. æquus*, equal, and *vox*, word.] Having different significations equally appropriate or plausible; ambiguous; uncertain;—capable of being ascribed to different motives;—uncertain as to its cause or effect.

Equivoally, (è-kwi'vô-kal-le) *adv.* In an equivoal manner.

Equivoate, (è-kwi'vô-kât) *v. i.* [*L. æquivocus*.] To use words of ambiguous or doubtful signification with a view to mislead; prevaricate; evade; shuffle:—*imp. & pp. equivoated; ppr. equivoating.*

Equivoation, (è-kwi'vô-kâ-shun) *n.* Ambiguity of speech; shuffling; evasion; quibbling.

Equivocal, (è-kwi'vô-kât'or-e) *a.* Indicating or characterized by equivocation or double-dealing.

Equivoke, (ek'we-vök) *n.* An ambiguous term; equivocation.

Equivorous, (è-kwi'vô-r-us) *a.* [*L. æquus*, a horse, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding or subsisting on horse flesh.

Er, (er). The termination of many English words, and the Teutonic form of the Latin *or*; it is indiscriminately applied to men or things, as a *farmer*, *grater*; at the end of names of places, it signifies a person belonging to the place, as a Londoner.

Era, (è'ra) *n.* [*L. æra*, *F. ère*.] A fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned;—a succession of years proceeding from a fixed point, or comprehended between two fixed points; epoch; time; date; period; age. [cated.]

Eradicable, (è-rad'è-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being eradicated.

Eradicate, (è-rad'è-kât) *v. t.* [*L. eradicare*, from *e*, out, and *radix*, root.] To pull up by the roots; to extirpate; to root out; to put an end to; to destroy thoroughly; to exterminate:—*imp. & pp. eradicated; ppr. eradicating.*

Eradication, (è-rad'è-kâ-shun) *n.* Act of plucking up by the roots; extirpation;—state of being plucked up by the roots.

Erasable, (è-râs-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being erased.

Erase, (è-râs) *v. t.* [*L. eradere*, from *e*, out, and *radere*, to scrape.] To rub or scrape out; to efface;—to obliterate, as ideas in the mind or memory:—*imp. & pp. erased; ppr. erasing.*

Erased, (è-râst) *a.* Rubbed or scraped out; obliterated; defaced;—in *heraldry*, torn off, leaving jagged and uneven edges. [tion; destruction.]

Erasement, (è-râs'ment) *n.* Act of erasing; obliteration.

Eraser, (è-râs'er) *n.* One who, or that which, erases; hence, a sharp instrument used to erase writings, &c.

Erasion, (è-râ-shun) *n.* Act of rubbing out or effacing; obliteration.

Erastian, (è-râst'è-an) *n.* A follower of Thomas Erastus, a learned German physician, who maintained that the church is subject to the state in all matters of doctrine and discipline, as well as in its civil rights.

Eraseure, (è-râ-shûr) *n.* Act of erasing; part or word of a writing that has been erased.

Ere, (âr) *adv.* [*A.-S. ær*, *Ger. er*, *Icel. dr*, *Go. air*.] Before; sooner than.

Ere, (âr) *prep.* Before in respect to time.

Erebus, (è're-bus) *n.* [*G. erēbos*, darkness, *H. erēb*, evening.] The region of the dead; a dark and gloomy place; hell.

Erect, (è-rekt') *a.* [*L. erectus*, *pp. of erigere*.] Upright, or in a perpendicular posture;—raised; uplifted;—firmly established; bold; intellectually active; intent.

Erect, (è-rekt') *v. t.* [*L. erigere*, from *e*, out, and *regere*, to lead straight.] To set upright; to lift up;—to raise, as a building;—to give loftiness or high tone to; to exalt;—to cheer; to animate;—to extend or lengthen out; institute; establish; found:—*imp. & pp. erected; ppr. erecting.*

Erectile, (è-rekt'il) *a.* Capable of being erected.

Erection, (è-rek'ahun) *n.* Act of erecting;—state of being erected;—any thing erected; a building of any kind; formation; establishment;—elevation; exaltation;—exaltation;—distension or extension.

Erective, (è-rekt'iv) *a.* Setting upright; raising.

Erectly, (è-rekt'le) *adv.* In an erect manner or posture.

Erelong, (âr'long) *adv.* Soon; before long.

Eremit, (è're-mit) *n.* One who lives in a wilderness, or in retirement; a hermit; an ascetic; an anchorite.

Erenow, (âr'now) *adv.* Before this time.

Ergo, (èr'go) *adv.* [*L.*] Therefore; consequently.

Ergot, (èr'got) *n.* [*F. ergot*, *arjot*, spur, a disease of cereal grasses.] A parasitic fungus, having a spur-like form, of narcotic and poisonous qualities, found in some grains, especially rye;—a protuberance behind and below the pastern-joint of a horse's leg.

Erin, (è'rin) *n.* Ireland.

Ermine, (er'min) *n.* [*F. hermine*, Port. *arminho*.] An animal of the genus *Mustela*, allied to the weasel, an inhabitant of northern climates in Europe and America. In winter, the fur is white, but the tip of the tail is of the most intense black throughout the year;—the fur of the ermine;—the dignity of judges and magistrates, whose state robes, lined with ermine, are regarded as emblematic of purity.



Ermine.

Erode, (ë-röd') *v. t.* [*L. erodere*, from *e*, out, and *rodere*, to gnaw.] To eat into or away; to corrode;—*imp. & pp. eroded*; *ppr. eroding*.

Erosion, (ë-rözhun) *n.* [*L. erosio*, from *erodere*.] Act or operation of eating away;—the state of being eaten away; corrosion; canker.

Erotic, (ë-rö'tik) *a.* [*G. erotikos*, from *erös*, love.] Pertaining to or prompted by love; amatory; prurient.

Erpetology, (er-pë-tol'o-je) *n.* That part of natural history which treats of reptiles.

Err, (er') *v. i.* [*L. errare*, Ger. *irren*.] To wander from the right way; to go astray;—to commit error; to do wrong;—to fail in judgment or opinion; to mistake; to ramble;—*imp. & pp. erred*; *ppr. erring*.

Errand, (er'and) *n.* [*A.-S. ærend*, Go. *airus*, messenger.] A special business intrusted to a messenger; a message; a commission.

Errand-boy, (er'and-boy) *n.* A boy employed as a messenger.

Errant, (er'ant) *a.* [*L. errans*, *ppr. of errare*.] Deviating from an appointed course or from a direct path; wandering; roving; rambling;—wild; extravagant; notorious; errant.

Errantry, (er'ant-re) *n.* A wandering; a roving or rambling about; the employment of a knight-errant.

Erratic, (er-at'ik) *a.* [*L. erraticus*, from *errare*, to wander.] Roving about without a fixed destination; eccentric;—moving; not fixed or stationary;—mutable; irregular.

Erratically, (er-at'ik-al-le) *adv.* Without rule; irregular.

Erratum, (er-ä'tum) *n.* [*L. errare*.] An error or mistake in writing or printing.

Erroneous, (er-rö-ne-us) *a.* [*L. erroneus*, from *errare*, to err.] Deviating from a right course; not conformed to truth or justice;—containing error; liable to mislead; false; mistaken.

Erroneously, (er-rö-ne-us-le) *adv.* By mistake; not rightly; falsely.

Error, (er'er) *n.* [*L. error*, from *errare*, to wander.] A wandering or deviation from the right course or standard;—want of truth; inaccuracy;—violation of law or duty;—departure from the ordinary or appointed course;—blunder; mistake; misapprehension; transgression; iniquity; fault.

Errorist, (er'er-ist) *n.* One who errs or who encourages and propagates error.

Erse, (ers) *n.* [*O. Eng. Irish*.] The language of the descendants of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland.

Erist, (er'it) *adv.* [*A.-S. ærist*, *æröst*, superlative of *ær*.] First; at first;—in early times; once; formerly; long ago;—until now; hitherto.

Erubescence, (er-ü-be'sens) *n.* Act of becoming red; redness; a blushing.

Erubescant, (er-ü-be'sent) *a.* [*L. erubescens*, *ppr. of erubescere*, from *rubere*, red.] Red or reddish; blushing.

Eruet, (er-ükt) *v. t.* [*L. e*, out, and *ructare*, to belch.] To eject, as wind from the stomach; to belch.

Eruption, (er-uk-tä'shun) *n.* Act of belching wind from the stomach;—a violent bursting forth or ejection, as of wind or other matter from the earth.

Erudite, (er-ü-dit) *a.* [*L. erudire*, to polish, to instruct,

from *e*, out, and *rudis*, rude.] Characterized by extensive reading or knowledge; learned.

Erudition, (er-ü-dit-le) *adv.* With erudition or learning.

Erudition, (er-ü-dish'un) *n.* State of being erudite or learned; knowledge gained by extensive reading or study;—intimate acquaintance with literature as distinct from the sciences; scholarship; learning.

Eruinous, (ë-rü'in-us) *a.* [*L. æruginosus*, from *ærugo*, rust.] Partaking of copper or the rust of copper; resembling rust.

Eruption, (ë-rup'shun) *n.* [*L. eruptio*, from *e*, forth, and *rumpere*, to break.] Act of breaking or bursting forth, as from inclosure or confinement; that which bursts forth in a sudden or violent manner;—the breaking out of a cutaneous disease;—the disease itself.

Eruptive, (ë-rup'tiv) *a.* Breaking or bursting forth;—attended with eruption or producing it;—produced by eruption.

Erysipelas, (ë-ris-ep-el-as) *n.* [*G. erythros*, red, and *pella*, hide, skin.] St. Anthony's fire; the rose;—a febrile disease accompanied with a diffused inflammation of the skin, especially that on the face.

Erysipelous, (ë-ris-ep-el-us) *a.* Resembling erysipelas, or partaking of its nature.

Escalade, (es-ka-läd') *n.* [*F. It. scalata*, *L. scala*, ladder.] An attack by troops on a fortified place, in which ladders are used to mount a rampart.

Escalade, (es-ka-läd') *v. t.* To scale; to mount and enter by ladders.

Escalop, (es-ka-lup) *n.* [*F. escalope*, *D. schulp*, shell.] A bivalve shell, with one straight side, and the face usually marked with ribs;—a regular curving indentation in the margin of any thing.

Escaloped, (es-ka-lupt) *a.* Cut or marked in the form of an escalop.

Escapade, (es-ka-päd') *n.* [*F. Sp. escapada*.] Fling, or backward kick, of a horse;—an impropriety of speech or behaviour of which one is unconscious;—a wild freak; an inconclusive adventure.

Escape, (es-käp') *v. t.* [*F. échapper*.] To flee from and avoid; to shun;—to avoid the notice of; to evade;—*v. i.* To hasten away; to avoid danger or injury;—to be passed without harm;—*imp. & pp. escaped*; *ppr. escaping*.

Escape, (es-käp') *n.* Act of getting out of danger; flight;—state of being passed by without injury;—act of avoiding notice; evasion; excuse; subterfuge;—freedom from legal restraint or custody.

Escapement, (es-käp'ment) *n.* Act of escaping; escape;—the contrivance in a time-piece which connects the wheel-work with the pendulum or the balance, giving to the latter the impulse by which they are kept in vibration.

Escarp, (es-kärp') *n.* [*F. escarpe*.] The exterior slope of a fortified work;—the side of the ditch next the parapet.

Escarp, (es-kärp') *v. t.* [*F. escarper*, to cut straight down.] To make into, or furnish with, a steep slope.

Escarpment, (es-kärp'ment) *n.* A steep descent or declivity.

Eschalot, (esh'ä-lot) *n.* [*F. échalotte*.] A species of small onion or garlic.

Eschar, (es-kär) *n.* [*F. escarre*, *G. eschara*.] A dry scab, crust, or scab, produced by burns or caustics.

Escharotic, (es-ka-rö'tik) *a.* Scaring or tending to form a scar; caustic.

Eschatology, (es-ka-tol'o-je) *n.* [*G. eschatos*, last, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the last things, as death, judgment, &c.

Escheat, (es-oh't) *n.* [*O. Eng. eschete*, *F. eschet*, *L. cadere*, to fall.] The reverting of lands to the lord of the fee or to the state, as original and ultimate proprietor, by failure of persons legally entitled to hold



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the same;—the lands which fall to the lord or state by escheat;—that which falls to one; a reversion.

Escheat, (es-chét) v. i. To revert, as land, to the lord of the manor by failure of the tenant's right;—to fall to the crown or state by forfeiture or lack of heirs;—*imp.* & *pp.* escheated; *ppr.* escheating.

Escheatable, (es-chét-a-bl) a. Liable to escheat.

Eschew, (es-chôv) v. t. [O. Eng. *eschewe*, Ger. *scheuen*, to shun, avoid.] To flee from; to shun; to seek to avoid;—*imp.* & *pp.* eschewed; *ppr.* eschewing.

Escort, (es-kort) n. [F. *escorte*, It. *scorta*, a guard or guide.] A guard; a convoy;—a body of armed men sent along with, as protection or defence;—an official train or retinue;—act of accompanying or protecting on the road.

Escort, (es-kort) v. t. To attend with a view to guard and protect; to convoy;—*imp.* & *pp.* escorted; *ppr.* escorting.

Escribtor, (es-kre-twor) n. [F. from *ecrire*, L. *scribere*, to write.] A writing-dexter, either portable or fixed.

Esculapian, (es-kü-lä-pe-an) a. Pertaining to Esculapius, the god of the healing art; hence, medicinal; curative.

Esculapius, (es-kü-lä-pe-us) n. In mythology, the god of the healing art.

Esculent, (es-kü-lent) a. [L. *esculentus*, from *escere*, food, *edere*, to eat.] Suitable to be used by man for food; eatable; edible.

Esculent, (es-kü-lent) n. Any thing that is edible and proper for food.

Escutcheon, (es-kuch'un) n. [F. *écusson*, from *écu*, shield, L. *scutum*.] The shield; the field or ground on which a coat of arms is represented; also, the shield of a family. The two sides of an escutcheon are respectively designated as dexter and sinister, as in the cut, and the different parts or points by the following names: A, dexter chief point; B, middle chief point; C, sinister chief point; D, honour or Escutcheon (*Her.*) collar point; E, fesse or heart point; F, nombril or navel point; G, dexter base point; H, middle base point; I, sinister base point;—that part of a vessel's stern on which her name is written.



Esophagus, (e-sôf-a-gus) n. [G. *oïsofagos*.] The passage through which food and drink pass to the stomach; the gullet;—also *Œsophagus*.

Esoteric, (es-ô-terik) a. [F. *esotérique*, from *esoteros*, inner.] Secret; private; designed for, and understood by the initiated alone;—said of the instruction and doctrines of certain ancient philosophers.

Esoterics, (es-ô-teriks) n. pl. Secret and mysterious knowledge;—doctrine taught by Pythagoras and other ancient philosophers to their disciples, but concealed from the public generally.

Épaule, (es-päl-yer) n. [F. *épaule*, shoulder.] A row of trees trained up to a lattice, and forming a shelter for plants;—a lattice-work to train fruit-trees and ornamental shrubs on.

Especial, (es-peah-e-al) a. [F. *special*, L. *species*, kind, or quality.] Distinguished among others of the same class or kind; peculiar; special; particular; principal; chief. (uncommonly.)

Especially, (es-peah-e-al-le) adv. Principally; chiefly; **Especially**, (es-päl) n. Act of spying; notice; observation; discovery; a spy.

Espionage, (es-pe-on-aj) n. [F. *espionnage*.] Practice or employment of spies; secret watching; spy system.

Esplanade, (es-pla-nid) n. [F., L. *ex*, out, and *planus*, even, flat.] The sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the country; the glacia;—a clear space between a citadel and the first houses of the town;—a grass plat;—any clear space used for public walks or drives.

Eponsal, (es-pous'al) n. [F. *épousailles*, L. *sponsalis*,

belonging to betrothal or espousal.] Act of espousing or betrothing; especially, in the plural, betrothal or marriage ceremony;—the taking upon one's self the care and cause of any thing; adoption; protection.

Espouse, (es-pour) v. t. [F. *épouser*, from L. *sponsare*, to betroth, from *spondere*, to promise.] To give as spouse; to affiancé; to unite by a promise of marriage or by marriage ceremony;—to take as spouse; to accept in marriage; to wed;—to take up the cause of; to adopt; to embrace;—*imp.* & *pp.* espoused; *ppr.* espousing.

Esprit, (es-pré) n. [F. L. *spiritus*, from *spirare*, to breathe.] Spirit; animation. *Esprit de corps*, the spirit of the body, class, or society to which one belongs; attachment and fellow feeling in a particular pursuit or profession.

Espy, (es-pi) v. t. [F. *espier*, L. *spicere*.] To catch sight of; to see at a distance; to discern unexpectedly;—to inspect narrowly; to examine and keep watch upon;—v. i. To look narrowly; to look about; to watch;—*imp.* & *pp.* espied; *ppr.* espying.

Esquimaux, (es-ke-mô) n. An Indian of any of the tribes inhabiting the north western parts of Arctic America;—a rough and hardy dog found in Arctic America and Greenland, &c., used for drawing sledges and other works of traction.



Esquimaux Dog.

Esquire, (es-kwir) n. [F. *écuyer*, from *ecu*, now *écu*, shield.] A shield-bearer or armour-bearer; an attendant on a knight; hence a title of dignity next in degree below a knight;—common form of superscription or address by way of compliment, used in place of Mr.;—Squire.

Esquire, (es-kwir) v. t. To wait on; to attend;—*imp.* & *pp.* esquired; *ppr.* esquiring.

Essay, (es-ä) v. t. To try; to attempt; to endeavour;—to make experiment or trial of; to assay;—*imp.* & *pp.* essayed; *ppr.* essaying.

Essay, (es-ä) n. [Norm. F. *essai*, from L. *crangium*, weight, balance.] A trial; attempt; endeavour;—a literary composition shorter and less methodical than a treatise;—experiment; assay; first taste of any thing.

Essayist, (es-ä-lät) n. A writer of essays.

Essence, (es-sens) n. [L. *essentia*, from *esse*, to be.] Existence; subsistence;—formal cause of being; substance; peculiar nature or quality;—constituent part; necessary element;—a being; an existent person;—chief or predominant quality in any substance; volatile oil extracted from a substance;—perfume; odour; scent.

Essence, (es-sens) v. t. To perfume; to scent;—*imp.* & *pp.* essenced; *ppr.* essencing.

Essene, (es-sen) n. [G. *essênô*, H. *asä*, to heal.] One of a Jewish sect remarkable for their strictness and abstinence.

Essential, (es-sen/she-al) a. Belonging to the essence; necessary to the being or constitution of;—important in the highest degree; vital;—rectified; pure; hence, unmixed;—necessary; indispensable.

Essential, (es-sen/she-al) n. First or constituent principle; the chief point; that which is most important.

Essentiality or **Essentialness**, (es-sen/she-al-e-te) n. Existing nature or character;—first or constituent principle;—state or quality of being inherent in or necessary to the existence of.

Essentially, (es-sen/she-al-e) adv. Really; in the nature of; by constitution;—primarily; necessarily.

Establish, (es-tabl'ish) v. t. [F. *établir*, from L. *stabilis*, firm, stable, from *stare*, to stand.] To make stable or firm; to settle;—to enact or decree by authority; to ordain;—to secure the reception of; to uphold;—to

found; to institute; to fix; to fulfil; to make good;—to set up in business;—*imp. & pp. established; ppr. establishing.*

Establishment, (es-tab'lish-ment) *n.* Act of establishing;—state of being established;—settlement; fixed state;—confirmation; ratification;—form of government; ordinance; regulation;—military force or garrison;—commercial agency; place of business; depot;—estimated income; fixed allowance; style of living;—in England, the Episcopal form of religion;—in Scotland, the Presbyterian church sanctioned by the state.

Estate, (es'tât) *n.* [*F. état*, from *L. status*, from *stare*, to stand.] Fixed condition of any thing or person; rank; state; position; quality; means; circumstances; fortune;—a property which one possesses; especially property in land; also, property of all kinds which one leaves to be divided at his death;—one of the ranks or classes of men constituting the state;—business or interest of government; political body; commonwealth; republic.

Esteem, (es-tēm) *v. t.* [*L. aestimare*, from *æs*, brass, and obsolete *tumare*.] To set a value on; to estimate;—to set a high value on; to regard with respect or affection; to prize;—to hold in opinion; to think; to judge; to repute;—*imp. & pp. esteemed; ppr. esteeming.* [regard; favourable opinion.]

Esteem, (es-tēm) *n.* High value or estimation; great Esthetics, (es-thet'iks) *n. sing.* The science of the beautiful, or the theory of taste;—*aesthetics.*

Estimable, (es'tim-a-bl) *a.* [*L. estimabilis.*] Capable of being estimated or valued;—worthy of esteem or respect; honourable; praiseworthy.

Estimableness, (es'tim-a-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of deserving esteem.

Estimably, (es'tim-a-bly) *adv.* In an estimable manner.

Estimate, (es'tim-ât) *v. t.* [*L. aestimare, aestimatum.*] To rate; to value;—to judge and form an opinion of the value of, without actually measuring or weighing; to compute;—*imp. & pp. estimated; ppr. estimating.*

Estimate, (es'tim-ât) *n.* Valuation; opinion or judgment formed of the quantity, extent, worth, expense, &c.; computation; calculation; value;—*pl.* Official statements of the probable expense in any governmental department;—offers of a contractor to execute work, or furnish goods, &c., for a fixed sum, or at a specified rate.

Estimation, (es-tim-â'shun) *n.* Act of estimating;—an opinion or judgment of the worth, extent, or quantity of any thing, formed without using precise data;—favourable opinion; esteem;—calculation; computation; appraisement. [*mate.*]

Estimative, (es'tim-ât-iv) *a.* Inclined, or able, to estimate.

Estival, (es'tiv-al) *a.* [*L. æstivalis*, from *æstas*, summer.] Pertaining to, or continuing through, the summer; æstival.

Estivation, (es-tiv-â'shun) *n.* Act of passing the summer;—disposition of the petals within the floral germ or bud.

Estop, (es-top) *v. t.* [*F. etouper*, to hinder, from *L. stopa*, tow, oakum.] To impede or bar; to stop the progress of;—*imp. & pp. estopped; ppr. estopping.*

Estrade, (es-trâd') *n.* [*F.* originally a carpet and an elevated place in a room, covered with a carpet.] A level and slightly raised place in a room;—a teacher's bench in a school-room.

Estrange, (es-trânj') *v. t.* [*F. étranger.*] To make strange; to keep at a distance;—to divert from its original use or possessor; to alienate;—to withdraw the affections or confidence of; to withhold;—*imp. & pp. estranged; ppr. estranging.*

Estrangement, (es-trânj'-ment) *n.* Act of estranging, or state of being estranged; alienation; removal; voluntary abstraction.

Estray, (es-trâ') *n.* Any domestic animal found wandering from its owner.

Estray, (es-trâ') *v. i.* [*F. extraier.*] To wander; to stray.

Estrait, (es-trêt') *n.* [*Norm. F. estrait*, from *L. extractus*, *pp. of extrahere*, to draw out.] A true copy, duplicate, or extract of an original writing or record.

Estrait, (es-trêt') *v. t.* To extract from the records of a court, and return to the court of exchequer to be prosecuted; to bring into the exchequer, as a fine;—*imp. & pp. estrated; ppr. estrating.*

Estrich, (es'trich) *n.* The ostrich; the fine down of the ostrich, lying immediately beneath the feathers.

Estuary, (es'tü-är-e) *n.* [*L. æstuarium*, from *æstare*, to boil up, to be in violent motion.] A narrow passage, as the mouth of a river or lake, where the tide meets the current; an arm of the sea; a frith.

Estuary, (es'tü-är-e) *a.* Belonging to or formed in an estuary.

Estuation, (es-tü-â'shun) *n.* [*L. æstuatia.*] State of boiling; commotion of a fluid; agitation.

Esurient, (es'ü-re-ent) *a.* [*L. esuriens*, from *edere*, to eat.] Inclined to eat; appetized; hungry.

Etat Major, (â-tâ-mâ-jhor) *n.* [*F. état*, state, *L. status* and *major*, greater.] A military position in the French service;—the whole staff in a corps or army.

Ete, or **et estera**, (et-set'er-a) *n.* [*L.*] The rest; others of the same kind; and so on; so forth.

Etch, (ech) *v. t.* [*Ger. ätzen*, to corrode, *Go. itan*, Eng. eat.] To produce, as figures or designs, by drawing lines with a needle through a coat of varnish spread on the surface of a steel or copper plate, and deepening them with aquafortis;—to sketch or delineate with pen and ink;—*v. i.* To practise etching;—*imp. & pp. etched; ppr. etching.*

Etching, (ech'ing) *n.* Act, art, or practice of etching;—the impression taken from an etched plate;—a pen and ink sketch.

Etching-needle, (ech'ing-nê-dl) *n.* An instrument of steel with a fine point, used for tracing out lines, &c., on the plate.

Eternal, (ê-tern'al) *a.* [*F. éternel*, *L. æternus.*] Without beginning or end of existence;—everlasting; endless; immortal;—continued without intermission; perpetual; ceaseless;—existing at all times without change; immutable. [or end; the Deity; God.]

Eternal, (ê-tern'al) *n.* That which is without beginning.

Eternally, (ê-tern'al-le) *adv.* In an eternal manner; without beginning or end; perpetually; unchangeably; at all times.

Eternity, (ê-tern'-e-te) *n.* [*L. æternitas*, from *æternus.*] Condition or quality of being eternal; duration without beginning or end;—future state; condition or time after death.

Eternize, (ê-tern'-iz) *v. t.* To make eternal or endless; to perpetuate;—to make for ever famous; to immortalize;—*imp. & pp. eternized; ppr. eternizing.*

Etesian, (ê-têzhan) *a.* [*G. êtêsiân* (sc. *anemôn*), winds, etos, year.] Blowing at stated times of the year; stated; periodical; annual.

Ether, (ê'ther) *n.* [*G. aithēr*, from *aithēin*, to light up, kindle, to burn.] A subtle fluid or medium supposed to pervade all space, and to be the medium of transmission of light and heat;—a very light, volatile, and inflammable fluid, produced by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid.

Ethereal, (ê-thê-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to the ether, or to the regions beyond the earth or atmosphere; celestial;—consisting of ether; hence, exceedingly light or airy; tenuous; volatile.

Etherealize, (ê-thê-re-al-iz) *v. t.* To convert into ether; to saturate with ether;—to render ethereal or spirit-like. [or heavenly manner.]

Ethereally, (ê-thê-re-al-le) *adv.* In an ethereal, celestial.

Etherization, (ê-thê-iz-â'shun) *n.* Administration of ether by inhalation;—state of the system under the influence of ether.

Etherize, (ê'ther-iz) *v. t.* To convert into ether;—to put under the influence of ether;—*imp. & pp. etherized; ppr. etherizing.*

Euterpe, (û-ter'pé) *n.* In *mythology*, the muse who presided over wind instruments and music in general; the inspirer of pleasure;—an asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Euthanasia, (û-than-â'she-â) *n.* [G. *eu*, well, and *thanatos*, death.] An easy death; a mode of dying to be desired.

Eutyphian, (û-tik'-e-an) *n.* A follower of Eutyphius, who held that the divine and human natures of Christ formed but one nature; a monophysite.

Evacuate, (ê-vak'-û-ant) *a.* [L. *evacuans*, *ppr.* of *evacuare*.] Emptying; freeing from; purgative; cathartic.

Evacuant, (ê-vak'-û-ant) *n.* A purgative or cathartic.

Evacuate, (ê-vak'-û-ât) *v. t.* [L. *evacuare*, from *e*, out, and *vacuus*, empty.] To make empty;—to remove; to eject; to discharge;—to withdraw from or desert, as a city, fort, and the like;—to make void; to nullify;—*imp.* & *pp.* evacuated; *ppr.* evacuating.

Evacuation, (ê-vak'-û-â'hun) *n.* Act of evacuating, emptying, or clearing;—withdrawal, as of a garrison or army from a place;—a discharge by stool or other natural means;—abolition; nullification.

Evade, (ê-vâd') *v. t.* [L. *e*, out, from, and *vadere*, to go.] To avoid by dexterity; to escape by artifice or stratagem; to elude;—to escape by sophistry or ingenious plea;—to escape, as imposable or subtle—said of a volatile essence;—*v. i.* To slip away from or by; to use pleas or quibbles in order to elude or deceive; to make or utter evasions;—*imp.* & *pp.* evaded; *ppr.* evading.

Evanesce, (ê-van-es') *v. i.* [L. *e*, out, and *vanescere*, to vanish.] To vanish; to become dissipated and disappear like vapour.

Evanescent, (ev-an-es'ens) *n.* Act of vanishing; state of vanishing or of being vanished; disappearance.

Evanescent, (ev-an-es'ent) *a.* [L. *e*, out, and *vanescere*, to vanish, from *vanus*, empty.] Vanishing; fleeting;—imperceptible.

Evanescently, (ev-an-es'ent-le) *adv.* In a fleeting and vanishing manner.

Evangel, (ê-van'jel) *n.* [G. *euangelion*, good news.] Good news; glad tidings; the gospel.

Evangelical, (ê-van'jel-ik-al) *a.* [L. *evangelicus*, G. *euangelikos*.] Contained in or relating to the four Gospels;—belonging to, consonant with, or contained in the gospel;—earnest for the truth taught in the gospel; sound; orthodox;—technically applied to a party in the English and other churches.

Evangelically, (ê-van'jel-ik-al-le) *adv.* In an evangelical manner; in a manner according to the gospel.

Evangelicism, (ê-van'jel-ê-sizm) *n.* Evangelical principles.

Evangelism, (ê-van'jel-izm) *n.* The preaching or promulgation of the gospel.

Evangelist, (ê-van'jel-ist) *n.* One of the writers of the gospel history;—a preacher of the gospel; a missionary; an itinerant preacher; one who has no settled cure or charge, but publishes the glad tidings of the gospel wherever he can.

Evangelistic, (ê-van'jel-ist'ik) *a.* Designed or fitted to evangelize; evangelical.

Evangelize, (ê-van'jel-iz) *v. t.* To preach the gospel to; to convert to a belief of the gospel;—*v. i.* To preach the gospel;—*imp.* & *pp.* evangelised; *ppr.* evangelizing.

Evaniah, (ê-van'iah) *v. i.* To disappear; to vanish.

Evaniishment, (ê-van'iah-ment) *n.* A vanishing; a disappearance. [patented by evaporation.]

Evaporable, (ê-vap'er-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being dissipated.

Evaporate, (ê-vap'er-ât) *v. i.* [L. *evaporare*, from *e*, out, and *vaporare*, to emit steam or vapour.] To pass off in vapour, as a fluid;—to be dissipated; to be wasted;—*v. t.* To dissipate in vapour or fumes;—*imp.* & *pp.* evaporated; *ppr.* evaporating.

Evaporate, (ê-vap'er-ât) *a.* Dispersed in vapours.

Evaporation, (ê-vap'er-â'hun) *n.* Act or process of turning into or passing off in vapour;—transformation of a portion of a fluid into vapour to obtain the fixed matters contained in it in a state of greater consistence.

Evasion, (ê-vâ'shun) *n.* Act of eluding, avoiding, or escaping from an argument, accusation, charge, interrogation, &c.; shift; subterfuge; shuffling; prevarication; equivocation.

Evasive, (ê-vâ'siv) *a.* Tending to evade or marked by evasion; elusive; shuffling; slippery; sophistical.

Evasively, (ê-vâ'siv-le) *adv.* By evasion or subterfuge.

Evasiveness, (ê-vâ'siv-ness) *n.* The quality or state of being evasive.

Eve, (ev) *n.* [A.-S. *efen*, Ger. *abend*, level.] Latter part or close of the day; evening;—the evening preceding some particular day; the period just preceding some important event.

Eve, (ev) *n.* The wife of Adam and mother of the human race.

Evection, (ê-vek'ahun) *n.* [L. *evectio*, from *evectere*, to carry out.] Carrying away;—lifting up; extolling; exaltation;—an inequality of the moon's motion in its orbit.

Even, (êvn) *a.* [A.-S. *efen*.] Level; smooth; equal in surface; uniform in rate of motion or mode of action;—equable; calm; not easily ruffled or disturbed;—parallel; on a level;—equally balanced; adjusted; fair; equitable—said of accounts, bargains, &c.;—not odd; capable of division by 2—said of numbers.

Even, (êvn) *v. t.* To make even; to level; to smooth;—to equalize;—to balance accounts;—*imp.* & *pp.* evened; *ppr.* evening.

Even, (êvn) *adv.* In an equal or precisely similar manner; likewise; exactly; equally;—at the very time;—so much as;—indeed; verily.

Even-handed, (êvn-hand-ed) *a.* Fair or impartial.

Evening, (êvn-ing) *n.* The latter part and close of the day, and the beginning of darkness or night;—the latter portion, as of life; the declining period.

Evenly, (êvn-le) *adv.* With a level or smooth surface;—equally; uniformly;—in equipoise;—horizontally;—impartially.

Evenness, (êvn-ness) *n.* State of being even, level, or undisturbed; smoothness; calmness; uniformity; regularity; equanimity.

Event, (ê-vent) *n.* [L. *eventus*, from *e*, out, and *venire*, to come.] That which happens; occurrence; any incident, good or bad;—consequence of any thing; issue; result.

Eventful, (ê-vent'fûl) *a.* Full of, or distinguished by events or incidents;—producing numerous or important changes or results.

Even-tide, (êvn-tid) *n.* Evening; the time of evening.

Eventual, (ê-vent'û-al) *a.* Happening as a consequence or result; consequential;—final; terminating; ultimate. [ner; finally; ultimately.]

Eventually, (ê-vent'û-al-le) *adv.* In an eventual manner.

Ever, (ev'er) *adv.* [A.-S. *âfter*, L. *eternum*, G. *aiôn*.] At any time; at any period, past or future;—at all times; always; continually;—without cessation or interruption; to the end;—in any degree.

Evergreen, (ev'er-grîn) *a.* Always green; verdant throughout the year.

Evergreen, (ev'er-grîn) *n.* A plant that retains its verdure throughout all the seasons.

Everlasting, (ev'er-last'ing) *a.* Lasting or enduring for ever; immortal; eternal;—continuing indefinitely; perpetual; endless; unintermitting; continual; unceasing.

Everlasting, (ev'er-last'ing) *n.* Eternal duration, past and future; eternity;—the everliving God;—a woollen material for shoes, &c.;—a plant whose flowers dry without losing their form or colour.

Everlastingly, (ev'er-last'ing-le) *adv.* Eternally; perpetually; continually.

Everliving, (ev'er-liv-ing) *a.* Living without end; eternal;—continual; incessant.

Evermore, (ev'er-môr) *adv.* During eternity; always; eternally;—for an indefinite future period.

Every, (ev'er-e) *a.* [O. Eng. *everyche*, *everich*, A.-S. *æfre*, *ever*, and *dle*.] Each one; the separate individuals which constitute a whole, regarded one by one.

Every-day, (ev'er-e-dä) *a.* Used or fit for every day; common; usual; customary. [in all places.]

Everywhere, (ev'er-e-hwâr) *adv.* In every place.

Eviscerate, (ë-vîsk'ë) *v. t.* [L. *eviscere*, from *e*, out, and *viscere*, to conquer, vanquish.] To dispose by a judicial process;—to take away, as lands or tenements, by sentence of law;—*imp. & pp. eviscated*; *ppr. eviscating*.

Eviction, (ë-vîk'shun) *n.* Dispossession or deprivation by judicial sentence.

Evidence, (ev'e-dens) *n.* State of being evident; clearness; indubitable certainty; notoriety; testimony derived from our own perceptions, from the witness of others, or from inference and deduction;—one who can testify to a fact; a witness;—any instrument or writing which conveys proof.

Evidence, (ev'e-dens) *v. t.* To render evident or clear; to prove; to evince; to manifest;—*imp. & pp. evidenced*; *ppr. evidencing*.

Evident, (ev'e-dent) *a.* [L. *e*, out, and *videns*, *ppr. of videre*, to see.] Clear to the vision;—open; plain; clear to the understanding; manifest; obvious; apparent; notorious.

Evidential, (ev'e-den'she-al) *a.* Relating to or furnishing evidence; clearly proving.

Evidentially, (ev'e-den'she-al-le) *adv.* In a clear and convincing manner.

Evidently, (ev'e-dent-le) *adv.* Clearly; obviously; plainly; so as to be seen;—so as to evince; certainly; assuredly.

Evil, (ë-vîl) *a.* [A.-S. *æfel*, D. *evet*.] Having bad natural qualities; mischievous; hurtful;—having or exhibiting bad moral qualities; corrupt; wicked;—producing or threatening sorrow, distress, injury, or calamity; unfortunate; disastrous.

Evil, (ë-vîl) *n.* Ill; wrong; sin;—that which causes pain, suffering, or other distress; misfortune; mischief; injury;—state of being morally bad; wickedness; depravity; sinful disposition;—a malady; a disease. [Juriously; ill.]

Evil, (ë-vîl) *adv.* In an evil manner; unjustly; in-

Evil-eyes, (ë-vîl-i) *n.* A supposed power of bewitching, or injuring by the eyes. [Satan.]

Evil-one, (ë-vîl-wun) *n.* The great enemy of man.

Evil-speaking, (ë-vîl-spîk'ing) *n.* Slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

Evince, (ë-vîns) *v. t.* [L. *evincere*, from *e*, out, and *vincere*, to vanquish.] To prove beyond any reasonable doubt; to make evident;—*imp. & pp. evinced*; *ppr. evincing*. [demonstrable.]

Evinced, (ë-vîns'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being proved.

Evincedly, (ë-vîns'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner to force conviction.

Eviscerate, (ë-vîs'er-ät) *v. t.* [L. *eviscerare*.] To take out the entrails of; to embowel or disembowel; to gut;—*imp. & pp. eviscerated*; *ppr. eviscerating*.

Evisceration, (ë-vîs'er-ä'shun) *n.* Act of eviscerating.

Evoke, (ë-vök) *v. t.* [L. *evocare*, from *e*, out, and *vocare*, to call.] To call out; to summon forth;—to call away;—*imp. & pp. evoked*; *ppr. evoking*.

Evolvute, (ev'ö-lüt) *n.* [L. *evolutus*, *pp. of evolvere*, to unroll, from *e*, out, and *volvere*, to roll.] A curve from which another curve, called the *involute* or *evolvent*, is described by the end of a thread gradually wound upon the former or unwound from it.

Evolution, (ev'ö-lü'shun) *n.* Act of unfolding or unrolling; hence the process of growth; development;—

a series of things unrolled or unfolded;—formation of an involute by unwrapping or unwinding a thread from another curve as an evolute;—the extraction of arithmetical or algebraic roots;—movements or series of movements in attack or defence of a body of troops, or of a vessel or fleet.

Evolutionary, (ev'ö-lü'shun-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to evolution.

Evolue, (ë-volv'ë) *v. t.* [L. *evolvere*.] To unfold or unroll; to develop;—to throw out; to emit;—*v. i.* To become open, disclosed, or developed;—*imp. & pp. evolved*; *ppr. evolving*.

Evislation, (ë-vul'shun) *n.* [L. *evulsio*, from *evellere*, to pluck out,] Act of plucking or pulling out by force.

Ewe, (ü) *n.* [A.-S. *cowu*, L. *ovis*, G. *ois*, Gael. *ai*.] A female sheep.

Ewer, (ü'r) *n.* [O. Eng. *cru*, F. *ërière*.] A pitcher with a wide spout;—a stoneware jug of the same pattern as the basin, used in the bedroom.

Ex (eks) A Latin preposition or prefix, Greek *ex* or *ek*, signifying out of, out, proceeding from, and of frequent use in composition, with these significations. *Ex* prefixed to official designations denotes that a person has held that office, as, *ex-chancellor*, *ex-president*.

Exacerbate, (egz-as'er-bät) *v. t.* [L. *ex*, out, and *acerbus*, harsh, bitter.] To render more violent or bitter; to irritate; to exasperate; to increase the violence of a disease;—*imp. & pp. exacerbated*; *ppr. exacerbating*.

Exacerbation, (egz-as'er-bä'shun) *n.* Act of rendering more violent or bitter; the state of being exacerbated;—a periodical increase of violence in a disease.

Exact, (egz-akt') *a.* [L. *exactus*, *pp. of extorque*, from *ex* and *agere*, to drive.] Precisely agreeing with a standard, a fact, or the truth;—formal; methodical; punctual;—marked by habitual or constant nicety or care; strict; correct; precise.

Exact, (egz-akt') *v. t.* To demand or require authoritatively or of right; to extort; to enforce;—*v. i.* To practise extortion;—*imp. & pp. exacted*; *ppr. exacting*.

Exaction, (egz-ak'shun) *n.* Authoritative demand; levying by force; extortion;—that which is exacted; tribute; unjust demand.

Exactitude, (egz-akt'e-tüd) *n.* Exactness.

Exactly, (egz-akt'le) *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely; accurately; strictly.

Exactness, (egz-akt'nes) *n.* Quality of being exact; accuracy; nicety; regularity; punctuality.

Exactor, (egz-akt'er) *n.* One who exacts or demands by authority or right; an extortioner.

Exaggerate, (egz-ä-j'er-ät) *v. t.* [L. *exaggerare*, from *ex* and *aggrare*, to heap up.] To increase or amplify; to heighten; especially, to represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant;—to heighten in colouring or design;—*imp. & pp. exaggerated*; *ppr. exaggerating*.

Exaggeration, (egz-ä-j'er-ä'shun) *n.* Amplification;—a representation beyond the truth; hyperbole;—unnatural or excessive pictorial or descriptive representation.

Exalt, (egz-awît) *v. t.* [L. *exaltare*, from *ex* and *altare*, to make high, from *altus*, high.] To raise high; to lift up;—to elevate in rank, dignity, power, or the like; to dignify;—to magnify; to extol; to glorify;—to lift up with joy, pride, or success; to elate;—to elevate the tone of; to raise the voice;—to render pure or refined; to sublimize;—*imp. & pp. exalted*; *ppr. exalting*.

Exaltation, (egz-awît-ä'shun) *n.* Act of exalting or raising high; state of being exalted; elevation;—refinement or sublimization of bodies.

Examinable, (egz-am'in-ä-bl) *a.* Capable of being examined; proper for investigation or judicial inquiry.

Examination, (egz-am'in-ä'shun) *n.* The act of ex-



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amining, or the state of being examined; a careful search, investigation, or inquiry:—a process prescribed or assigned for testing qualification:—trial by a law or standard; judicial inquiry; interrogation of witnesses.

Examine, (egz-am'in) *v.t.* [L. *examinare*, from *examen*, means of examining, from *exigere*.] To try and assay by the appropriate methods or tests;—to inquire into and determine; to investigate the fact, reasons, or claims of; to consider the arguments for or the merits of:—to try, as an offender; to test the attainments of, as a scholar; to question, as a witness; to prove by a moral standard:—*imp. & pp.* examined; *ppr.* examining.

Example, (egz-am'pl) *n.* [L. *exemplum*, from *ex*, out, and *similis*, like.] A portion taken to show the character of the whole; a sample;—a pattern or copy; a model;—a warning; a caution;—a precedent;—an instance serving for illustration of a rule or precept.

Ex animo, (eks-an'e-mō) [L.] From the mind; cheerfully; sincerely; heartily.

Exarch, (eks'ark) *n.* [G. *ex*, out, and *archein*, to begin, rule.] A chief or leader; a superior bishop; an inspector of the clergy under the Greek patriarch.

Exasperate, (egz-as'per-āt) *v.t.* [L. *ex* and *asperare*, to make rough, from *asper*, rough, harsh.] To irritate in a high degree; to enrage;—to aggravate; to embitter; to exacerbate:—*imp. & pp.* exasperated; *ppr.* exasperating.

Exasperation, (egz-as-per-ā'hun) *n.* Act of exasperating, or state of being exasperated; irritation; provocation; violent passion; rage; fury;—exacerbation, as of a disease.

Exandescence, (eks-kan-des'ens) *n.* A white or glowing heat; heat of passion; violent anger.

Exandescence, (eks-kan-des'ent) *a.* [L. *exandescere*, to kindle.] White or glowing with heat.

Ex cathedra, (eks-ka-thē'dra) *adv.* [L.] From the chair, as of authority; hence, with an air of assumption; dogmatically.

Excavate, (eks'ka-vāt) *v.t.* [L. *ex*, out, and *carere*, to make hollow, from *cavus*, hollow.] To hollow out; to form a cavity or hole in:—to form by hollowing:—*imp. & pp.* excavated; *ppr.* excavating.

Excavation, (eks-ka-vā'hun) *n.* Act of excavating;—a hollow or cavity formed by removing the interior.

Exceed, (ek-sēd) *v.t.* [L. *excedere*, from *ex*, out, and *cedere*, to go, to pass.] To pass or go beyond;—to surpass; to excel; to transcend;—*v.i.* To go too far; to pass the proper bounds;—to be more or larger:—*imp. & pp.* exceeded; *ppr.* exceeding.

Exceeding or Exceedingly, (ek-sēd'ing) *adv.* In a very great degree; unusually; surpassingly; transcendently.

Excel, (ek-sel) *v.t.* [L. *excellere*, from *ex*, out, and *celare*, akin to *G. kellen*, to urge on.] To exceed; to surpass, especially in good qualities or laudable deeds;—*v.i.* To have good qualities in an unusual degree; to surpass others:—*imp. & pp.* excelled; *ppr.* excelling.

Excellent, (ek'sel-lens) *n.* [L. *excellētia*.] State or quality of being excellent; eminence; superiority; perfection; worth; goodness; purity; greatness;—an excellent or valuable quality;—a title of honour; excellency.

Excellent, (ek'sel-lens) *n.* Valuable quality; excellence;—a title of honour given to the highest dignitaries of a court or state; also, to ambassadors and ministers.

Excellent, (ek'sel-lent) *a.* [L. *excellens*, *ppr.* of *excellere*.] Excelling or surpassing others in virtue, worth, dignity, attainments, or the like; of great value or use; remarkable; distinguished for superior attainments;—consummate; complete.

Excellently, (ek'sel-lent-le) *adv.* In an excellent manner; exceedingly; transcendently.

Execlaior, (ek-sel'se-or) *a.* [L.] More lofty; still higher; ever upward.

Except, (ek-sept) *v.t.* [L. *excipere*, from *ex*, out, and *capere*, to take.] To leave out of any number specified; to exclude;—*v.i.* To take exception to; to object:—*imp. & pp.* excepted; *ppr.* excepting.

Except, (ek-sept) *prep.* Originally and properly a verb in the imperative mode. With exclusion of; leaving out; excepting; all but.

Except, (ek-sept) *conj.* Unless; without that; if it be not so that; but that.

Excepting, (ek-sept'ing) *prep.*, but properly a participle. With exception of; excluding; omitting.

Exception, (ek-sep'shun) *n.* Act of leaving out from a specified number or class; exclusion from the terms of a general rule or position;—that which is separated or not included;—an objection; dissent; cavil;—offence taken; resentment;—a stop or bar to legal action. (objection; objectionable.)

Exceptionable, (ek-sep'shun-a-bl) *a.* Liable to Exceptional, (ek-sep'shun-al) *a.* Forming an exception; giving a case or instance of exemption; single; solitary.

Exceptive, (ek-sept'iv) *a.* Including an exception;—making or being an exception.

Excerpt, (ek-sept) *v.t.* [L. *excerpere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *carpere*, to pick, gather.] To make extracts from; to select; to extract; to cite or cite from:—*imp. & pp.* excerpted; *ppr.* excerpting.

Excerpt, (ek-sept) *n.* An extract; a passage selected from an author.

Excerption, (ek-sep'shun) *n.* Act of selecting;—that which is selected or picked out.

Excess, (ek-sēs) *n.* [L. *excessus*, from *excedere*, to exceed.] State of surpassing or going beyond limits; superfluity; superabundance;—transgression of due limits; indulgence of passion or appetite; violence; intemperance; gluttony; dissipation;—degree or amount by which one thing or number exceeds another; remainder after subtraction.

Excessive, (ek-sēs'iv) *a.* Marked with, or exhibiting, excess; transgressing the laws of morality, prudence, propriety, or the like; extreme; extravagant; unreasonable.

Excessively, (ek-sēs'iv-le) *adv.* In an extreme degree.

Exchange, (eks-chānj) *v.t.* [F. *echanger*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *changer*.] To give or take in return for something else; to trade; to barter;—to part with for a substitute;—to interchange; to give and receive reciprocally;—*v.i.* To be changed or received in exchange for; to pass in exchange:—*imp. & pp.* exchanged; *ppr.* exchanging.

Exchange, (eks-chānj) *n.* Act of giving or taking as an equivalent; barter: the act of giving and receiving reciprocally;—the thing given or received in return;—the process of settling accounts or debts between parties residing at a distance from each other, without the intervention of money, by exchanging orders or drafts, called *bills of exchange*;—a rule in arithmetic to determine the proportional value of money in different countries;—the place where the merchants, brokers, and bankers of a city meet to transact business at certain hours.

Exchangeability, (eks-chānj-a-bl'e-te) *n.* The quality or state of being exchangeable.

Exchangeable, (eks-chānj-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

Exchequer, (eks-cheq'er) *n.* [Norm. F. *eschiquier*, chess-board.] One of the superior courts of law—so called from a checkered cloth which formerly covered the table;—the public treasury.

Exchequer, (eks-cheq'er) *v.t.* To institute a process against a person in the Court of Exchequer:—*imp. & pp.* exchequered; *ppr.* exchequering.

Exchequer-chamber, (eks-cheq'er-chām-ber) *n.* A court of appeal to correct the errors of other jurisdictions.

Excisable, (ek-si'z-a-bl) *a.* Liable, or subject, to excise.

Excise, (ek-si'z) *n.* [*L. excisum*, cut off, from *excidere*, to cut off, from *ex*, off, and *cadere*, to cut.] An inland duty or impost on articles produced and consumed in a country;—a tax on licenses to pursue certain trades, and deal in certain commodities.

Excise, (ek-si'z) *v. t.* To lay or impose an excise upon:—*imp. & pp. excised*; *ppr. excising*.

Exciseman, (ek-si'z-man) *n.* An officer who is charged with collecting the excise; one who inspects and rates excisable commodities; a gauger.

Excision, (ek-si'zh'un) *n.* Act of cutting off; extirpation; destruction:—*excommunication*;—the removal, especially of small parts, with a surgical instrument.

Excitability, (ek-si't-a-bi'l-i-te) *n.* Quality of being readily excited:—irritability.

Excitable, (ek-si't-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being excited or roused into action.

Excitant, (ek-si't-ant) *n.* A stimulant.

Excitation, (ek-si't-ash'un) *n.* Act of rousing or awakening:—act of producing excitement; the excitement produced.

Excitative, (ek-si't-iv) *a.* Having power to excite; tending or serving to excite.

Excitatory, (ek-si't-a-tor-e) *a.* Tending to excite; containing excitement.

Excite, (ek-si't) *v. t.* To rouse; to call into action;—to stimulate, as the vital organs;—to animate, as the spirits;—to inflame, as the passions;—to put in motion; to create, as mutiny:—*imp. & pp. excited*; *ppr. exciting*.

Excitement, (ek-si't-ment) *n.* The act of exciting, or the state of being excited; agitation;—that which excites or rouses;—a state of increased vital activity in the body or any of its parts.

Exciting, (ek-si't-ing) *a.* Calling or rousing into action; producing excitement; stimulating.

Excitingly, (ek-si't-ing-le) *adv.* In an exciting manner.

Exclaim, (eks-kli'm) *v. t.* [*L. exclamare*, from *ex*, out, and *clamare*, to cry out.] To cry out from earnestness or passion; to vociferate; to declare loudly:—*imp. & pp. exclaimed*; *ppr. exclaiming*.

Exclamation, (eks-kli'm-ash'un) *n.* Act of exclaiming or making an outcry:—an uttered expression of surprise, joy, and the like;—a word expressing outcry; an interjection;—a mark or sign by which emphatical utterance or outcry is marked, thus [!].

Exclamatory, (eks-kli'm-a-tor-e) *a.* Containing, expressing, or using exclamation.

Exclude, (eks-kli'd) *v. t.* [*L. excludere*, from *ex*, out, and *cludere*, to shut.] To thrust out or eject;—to hinder from entrance or admission; to debar from participation or enjoyment;—to except:—*imp. & pp. excluded*; *ppr. excluding*.

Exclusion, (eks-kli'zh'un) *n.* Act of excluding or of thrusting out.

Exclusionary, (eks-kli'zh-un-ar-e) *a.* Tending to exclude; causing exclusion; exclusive.

Exclusionist, (eks-kli'zh-un-ist) *n.* One who would exclude another from some privilege.

Exclusive, (eks-kli'ziv) *a.* Having the power of forbidding entrance; denying admission;—debarring from participation;—possessed or enjoyed, as a privilege denied to others;—not taking into account; not comprehending;—select; fastidious.

Exclusive, (eks-kli'ziv) *n.* One of a coterie who exclude others; an exclusionist.

Exclusively, (eks-kli'ziv-le) *adv.* In a manner to exclude. [being exclusive.]

Exclusiveness, (eks-kli'ziv-ness) *n.* State or quality of exclusive.

Exclusionary, (eks-kli'zh-un-ar-e) *a.* Able to exclude; exclusive.

Excogitate, (eks-kof't-it) *v. t.* [*L. excogitare*, from *ex*, out, and *cogitare*, to think.] To excogitate; to discover by thinking; to contrive; to invent:—*imp. & pp. excogitated*; *ppr. excogitating*.

Excogitation, (eks-kof't-it-ash'un) *n.* Act of devising in the thoughts; contrivance; discovery.

Excommunicate, (eks-kom-mu'ne-kat) *v. t.* [*L. excommunicare*, to put out of the community, from *ex*, out of, and *communicare*.] To expel from the communion of the church by an ecclesiastical sentence; to deprive of spiritual privileges;—to denounce:—*imp. & pp. excommunicated*; *ppr. excommunicating*.

Excommunicate, (eks-kom-mu'ne-kat) *a.* Cut off from communion with the church.

Excommunication, (eks-kom-mu'ne-kat-ash'un) *n.* Act of excommunicating; exclusion from the fellowship of the church;—ecclesiastical interdict of two kinds:—*lesser* excommunication, debarring from the eucharist; *greater*, total exclusion from the church; anathema. [excommunicates.]

Excommunicator, (eks-kom-mu'ne-kat-er) *n.* One who excommunicates.

Excoriate, (eks-kō-re-āt) *v. t.* [*L. excoriare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *corium*, skin.] To strip or wear off the skin of; to abrade; to gall; to flay:—*imp. & pp. excoriated*; *ppr. excoriating*.

Excoriation, (eks-kō-re-āt-ash'un) *n.* The act of flaying; the state of being stripped of the skin; abrasion.

Excrement, (eks-kre-ment) *n.* [*L. excrementum*, from *ex*, out, and *cremere*, to sift.] An outgrowth from the surface of the body, as the hair and nails;—matter excreted and ejected; especially, alvine discharges.

Excremental, (eks-kre-ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of excrement; ejected from the body as useless.

Excrementitious, (eks-kre-men-ti-ah'e-us) *a.* Pertaining to or containing excrement.

Excrecence, (eks-kre-sens) *n.* An out-growth;—a protuberance growing on any part of the body, as a wart;—an unnatural enlargement of a plant; an abnormal shoot;—any preternatural production;—a superfluous and troublesome part.

Excrecent, (eks-kre-sent) *a.* [*L. excrecescens*, from *ex*, out, and *crecere*, to grow.] Growing out in a preternatural or morbid manner.

Excrete, (eks-kre't) *v. t.* To discharge from the body as useless; to eject:—*imp. & pp. excreted*; *ppr. excreting*.

Excretion, (eks-kre't-ash'un) *n.* The act of throwing off effete matter from the animal system;—that which is excreted; excrement.

Excretive or **Excretory**, (eks-kre't-iv) *a.* Having the quality of excreting or throwing off excrementitious matter.

Excretory, (eks-kre'tor-e) *n.* A duct or vessel that serves to receive secreted matter and to eject it.

Excruciate, (eks-kroo'she-āt) *v. t.* [*L. excruciare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *cruciare*, to slay on the cross, to torment.] To inflict most severe pain upon; to torture; to torment:—*imp. & pp. excruciated*; *ppr. excruciating*.

Excruciation, (eks-kroo'she-āt-ash'un) *n.* Act of inflicting extreme pain, or the state of being thus afflicted; torture; torment; vexation.

Exculpate, (eks-kul'pat) *v. t.* [*L. ex, out of, from, and culpa, fault.*] To clear from the charge or imputation of fault or guilt; exonerate; absolve; justify; acquit; clear:—*imp. & pp. exculpated*; *ppr. exculpating*. [patting.]

Exculpation, (eks-kul-pat-ash'un) *n.* The act of exculpating.

Exculpatory, (eks-kul'pa-tor-e) *a.* Able to clear from the charge of fault or guilt; exculcating; containing excuse.

Excursion, (eks-kur'ash'un) *n.* [*L. excursio*, from *ex*, out, and *currere*, to run.] A setting out from some point; an expedition;—a trip for pleasure or health;—a wandering from a subject; digression.

Excursionist, (eks-kur'ash-un-ist) *n.* One who goes on an excursion.

Excursion-train, (eks-kur'ash-un-trān) *n.* An extra passenger train at reduced fares for a pleasure trip.

Excursive, (eks-kur'siv) *a.* Prone to make excursions; wandering; rambling; hence, enterprising; exploring.

Excursively, (eks-kur'siv-le) *adv.* In an excursive manner; at random.

Excursiveness, (eks-kur'siv-ness) *n.* A disposition to wander or pass the usual limit.

Excursus, (eks-kur'sus) *n.* [*L. excurrere*, to exceed.] A dissertation or digression appended to a work, and containing a more full exposition of some important doctrinal point.

Excusable, (eks-kur'a-bl) *a.* Capable or worthy of being excused; pardonable;—admitting of justification or palliation. [*see*: pardonably.]

Excusably, (eks-kur'a-ble) *adv.* In an excusable manner.

Excusatory, (eks-kur'a-tor-e) *a.* Making excuse; containing or admitting excuse or apology; apologetical.

Excuse, (eks-kur'z) *v. t.* [*L. excusare*, from *ex*, out of, and *causari*, to blame.] To free from accusation or the imputation of fault or blame; to exculpate; to absolve;—to pardon, as a fault;—to regard with indulgence; to overlook;—to free from an impending obligation or duty; not to exact; to remit;—to ask pardon or indulgence for;—to vindicate; to justify:—*imp. & pp.* excused; *ppr.* excusing.

Excuse, (eks-kur's) *n.* Act of excusing, apologizing, releasing, and the like;—a plea offered in extenuation of a fault or irregular deportment; apology;—that which extenuates or justifies a fault; apology; alleviation; mitigation; palliation; extenuation.

Excuseless, (eks-kur's-le) *a.* Having no excuse; that for which no apology can be offered.

Excuser, (eks-kur'z) *n.* One who offers excuses or pleads;—one who excuses or pardons.

Excusable, (eks-kur'a-bl) *a.* Deserving to be excused; very hateful; detestable; abominable.

Excusably, (eks-kur'a-ble) *adv.* Cursedly; detestably; abominably.

Excrete, (eks-kur'at) *v. t.* [*L. excreare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *sacer*, holy, sacred.] To denounce evil against; to imprecate evil upon;—to abhor; to abominate; to detest:—*imp. & pp.* excreted; *ppr.* excreting.

Excretion, (eks-kur'ashun) *n.* Act of cursing; a curse pronounced; imprecation of evil.

Executable, (eks-kur'a-bl) *a.* That may be executed; capable of being done; feasible.

Execute, (eks-kur'it) *v. t.* [*L. exsequi*, to pursue, from *ex*, out, and *sequi*, to follow.] To follow through to the end; to carry into complete effect; to finish;—to perform what is required to give validity to, as by signing and sealing; to complete a deed;—to give effect to;—to inflict capital punishment on; to put to death;—to perform, as a piece of music;—*v. i.* To perform an office or duty; to produce an effect;—to play on a musical instrument:—*imp. & pp.* executed; *ppr.* executing.

Execution, (eks-kur'itshun) *n.* The act of executing; performance; achievement; accomplishment;—act of carrying out the sentence of a court; legal restraint for debt, &c.;—death inflicted by law; capital punishment;—act of signing and sealing a legal instrument;—legal order or warrant;—something done or accomplished; effect;—destruction; slaughter;—performance or style of performance in music, painting, and other works of art.

Executioner, (eks-kur'itshun-er) *n.* One who executes; especially, one who carries into effect a sentence of death.

Executive, (egz-ek'ut-iv) *a.* Having power to execute or perform; active;—putting the laws in force; carrying into execution.

Executive, (egz-ek'ut-iv) *n.* The officer, whether king, president, or other magistrate, who superintends the execution of the laws;—governmental power; the ministry. [*cutting* or performing.]

Executively, (egz-ek'ut-iv-le) *adv.* In the way of exe-

Executor, (egz-ek'ut-er) *n.* [*L.* from *exsequi*, to pursue.] One who executes or performs;—the person appointed by a testator to execute his will or to see it carried into effect after his decease.

Executerahip, (egz-ek'ut-er-ship) *n.* The office of an executor.

Exeutory, (egz-ek'ut-er-e) *a.* Performing official duties; executive;—designed to be executed or carried into effect in future.

Executrix, (egz-ek'ut-eriks) *n.* A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

Exegesis, (eks-eg'is-is) *n.* [*G.* from *exegesthai*, to explain, to guide.] Exposition; explanation; interpretation; especially, the systematic interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

Exegetical, (eks-eg'it-ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory; expository.

Exemplar, (egz-em'plar) *n.* [*L. exemplar*, from *exemplum*.] A model, original, or pattern, to be copied or imitated. [*example*.]

Exemplarily, (egz-em'pla-re-le) *adv.* By way of Exemplary, (egz-em'pla-re) [*L. exemplar*.] Acting as an exemplar; serving as a pattern or model; commendable; conspicuous.

Exemplification, (egz-em'ple-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act of exemplifying;—that which exemplifies; a copy; a transcript; an attested copy;—an instance; a case in point; an illustration.

Exemplify, (egz-em'ple-fi) *v. t.* [*L. exemplificare*, from *exemplum*, example, and *facere*, to make.] To show or illustrate by example;—to copy; to make an attested copy of;—to prove or show by an attested copy:—*imp. & pp.* exemplified; *ppr.* exemplifying.

Exempt, (egz-empt) *v. t.* [*L. eximere*, exemption, to take out, remove, free.] To take out or from; to release; to grant immunity from; to privilege:—*imp. & pp.* exempted; *ppr.* exempting.

Exempt, (egz-empt) *a.* Taken out; not included; clear;—free from duty, burden, service, or evil to which others are liable; not subject to; privileged.

Exempt, (egz-empt) *n.* One freed from duty; one not subject; a privileged person.

Exemption, (egz-em'shun) *n.* Act of exempting; state of being exempt; freedom from that to which others are subject; immunity; privilege.

Exenterate, (egz-en'ter-at) *v. t.* [*G.* *ex*, out, and *enteron*, intestine.] To disembowel; to eviscerate; to gut.

Exequy, (eks-eg'kw-i) *n.* [*L. exsequi*, a funeral procession, from *exsequi*, to follow out.] A funeral rite; the ceremonies of burial;—generally *pl.* Exequies.

Exercise, (eks-eg'sis) *n.* [*L. exercitium*, from *ex*, out, and *crere*, to shut up, inclose.] Act of exercising; labour; work; activity;—continued exertion; employment; application; use;—habitual exertion; performance; practice;—bodily exertion for the sake of health;—trial; training; discipline;—mental application; task; lesson;—discharge of official trust or duty; employment of official power;—public or private act of divine worship.

Exercise, (eks-eg'sis) *v. t.* To put in motion; to exert; to engage; to use or employ, as power or authority;—to exert for the sake of training or improvement; to practise; to cultivate; to discipline;—to keep employed; to occupy; to task;—to vex; to afflict:—*v. i.* To take exercise; to use action or exertion:—*imp. & pp.* exercised; *ppr.* exercising. [*use*.]

Exercitation, (eks-eg'se-tā'shun) *n.* Exercise; practice;

Exert, (egz-ert) *v. t.* [*L. exorere*, from *ex* and *serere*, to join or bind together.] To put forth, as strength, force, or ability; to bring into active operation;—to do or perform;—to strain; to strive:—*imp. & pp.* exerted; *ppr.* exerting. [*struggle*.]

Exertion, (egz-er'shun) *n.* Act of exerting; effort;

Exfoliate, (eks-fō-le-āt) *v. t.* [*L. exfoliare*, to strip of leaves, from *ex*, out of, from, and *folium*, leaf.] To separate and come off in scales, as pieces of carious

bone;—to become converted into scales at the surface, as minerals;—*v. t.* To free from splinters or small scales on the surface:—*imp. & pp. exfoliated; ppr. exfoliating.*

Exfoliation, (eks-fō-le-ā'shun) *n.* The scaling off of a bone, a rock, or a mineral.

Ex gratia, (eks-grā'she-a) *n.* [L.] From or by favour; gratuitously. [haling.]

Exhalant, (egz-hāl-ant) *a.* Having the quality of exhalation.

Exhalation, (eks-hal-ā'shun) *n.* The act or process of exhaling; evaporation;—that which is exhaled; fume or steam; effluvium;—meteoric vapour.

Exhale, (egz-hāl) *v. t.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *halare*, to breathe.] To emit, as vapour; to send out, as an odour;—to cause to be emitted in vapour; to evaporate;—*v. i.* To rise or be given off, as vapour:—*imp. & pp. exhaled; ppr. exhaling.*

Exhalment, (egz-hāl'ment) *n.* Matter exhaled; vapour; exhalation.

Exhaust, (egz-haust) *v. t.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *haerere*, to draw.] To draw out or drain off completely:—to empty by drawing out the contents:—to use, employ, or expend entirely; to consume; to wear out; to weary:—*imp. & pp. exhausted; ppr. exhausting.*

Exhaust, (egz-haust) *a.* Drained; exhausted; having expended or lost its energy. [hausted.]

Exhaustible, (egz-haust'e-ble) *a.* Capable of being exhausted.

Exhaustion, (egz-haust'yun) *n.* The act of drawing off or emptying; creation of a vacuum;—the state of being drained or emptied;—the state of being deprived of strength or spirits; lassitude; weariness.

Exhaustive, (egz-haust'iv) *a.* Serving or tending to exhaust. [inexhaustible.]

Exhaustless, (egz-haust'les) *a.* Not to be exhausted; inexhaustible.

Exheredation, (eks-her-e-dā'shun) *n.* [L. *exhereditatio*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *heres*, *hereditas*, heir.] A disinheriting.

Exhibit, (egz-hib'it) *v. t.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *habere*, to have or hold.] To hold forth or present to view; to show; to display;—to present in a public or official manner;—to administer as a remedy:—*imp. & pp. exhibited; ppr. exhibiting.*

Exhibit, (egz-hib'it) *n.* Any paper produced or presented as a voucher, or in proof of facts.

Exhibitor, (egz-hib'it-er) *n.* In law, one who makes an exhibit, or presents a voucher to a court or to arbitrators in proof of facts;—a scholar holding a presentation or bursary in a university.

Exhibitor, (egz-hib'it-er) *n.* One who exhibits.

Exhibition, (eks-he-bi-ā'shun) *n.* Act of exhibiting; manifestation;—production of titles or other legal documents in evidence;—any public show or display, as of works of art, &c.; show of feats or dexterity; representation;—benefaction for the maintenance of scholars at a university; bursary;—the act of administering a remedy.

Exhibitioner, (eks-he-bi-ā'shun-er) *n.* In English universities one who has a pension or allowance.

Exhibitive, (egz-hib'it-iv) *a.* Serving for exhibition.

Exhibitory, (egz-hib'e-tor-e) *a.* Showing; displaying; setting out to view. [pleasure.]

Exhilarant, (egz-hil-ar-ant) *a.* Exciting joy, mirth, or exhilaration.

Exhilarant, (egz-hil-ar-ant) *n.* That which exhilarates.

Exhilarate, (egz-hil-ar-āt) *v. t.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *hilarare*, to make merry, from *hilaris*, cheerful.] To make cheerful or merry; to enliven; to gladden; to cheer; to inspire; to animate;—*v. i.* To become cheerful or joyous:—*imp. & pp. exhilarated; ppr. exhilarating.*

Exhilaration, (egz-hil-ar-ā'shun) *n.* Act of enlivening the spirits or of making glad or cheerful;—state of being enlivened or cheerful;—joyfulness; gladness; cheerfulness; gaiety.

Exhort, (egz-hort) *v. t.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *hortari*, to incite.] To incite by words or advice; to

advise, warn, or caution;—*v. i.* To deliver exhortation:—*imp. & pp. exhorted; ppr. exhorting.*

Exhortation, (eks-hort-ā'shun) *n.* Act or practice of exhorting; incitement;—language intended to incite and encourage; advice; counsel.

Exhortative or **Exhortatory**, (egz-hort-āt-iv) *a.* Containing, or serving for, exhortation; hortatory.

Exhumation, (eks-hū-mā'shun) *n.* Act of exhuming; the disinterment of a corpse.

Exhume, (eks-hūm) *v. t.* [L. *exhumare*, from *ex*, out, and *humus*, ground, soil.] To dig up, as from a grave; to disinter; to bury:—*imp. & pp. exhumed; ppr. exhuming.*

Exigence or **Exigency**, (eks'e-jens) *n.* State of being exigent; urgent want; pressing necessity; sudden occasion; urgency; distress; pressure; emergency.

Exigent, (eks'e-jent) *a.* [L. *exigens*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *agere*, to lead, drive.] Requiring immediate aid or action; pressing.

Exigible, (eks'e-je-ble) *a.* Capable of being exacted; demandable; requireable.

Exiguity, (eks-ig'ū-tye) *n.* State of being small; slenderness; tenuity.

Exiguous, (eks-ig'ū-us) *a.* [L. *exiguus*.] Small; slender; minute; diminutive.

Exile, (eks'il) *n.* [L. *exilius*, banishment, from *exilium*, one who quits or is banished from his native soil, from *ex*, out, and *solum*, ground, soil.] Banishment; forced separation from one's native country; voluntary separation from one's land;—the person banished or expelled from his country.

Exile, (eks'il) *v. t.* To banish or expel from one's own country; to drive away; to transport:—*imp. & pp. exiled; ppr. exiling.*

Exile, (eks'il) *a.* [L. *exilis*, contracted from *exigilis*, from *exigere*.] Small; slender; thin; fine.

Exinanition, (eks-in-an-ish'un) *n.* [L. *ex* and *inanis*, empty.] Emptying; deprivation; destitution.

Exist, (egz-ist) *v. t.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *sistere*, to cause to stand, to set, put, place.] To be; to have an actual or real being whether material or spiritual;—to occur; to manifest itself;—to live; to have life;—to continue in being; to remain; to endure:—*imp. & pp. existed; ppr. existing.*

Existence, (egz-istens) *n.* Being; entity;—state of having form and life; substance; vitality; animation;—state of being; reality; actual occurrence;—a living being; a creature:—*existence*.

Existent, (egz-ist-ent) *a.* Having being or existence.

Exit, (eks'it) *n.* [L. *exire*, to go out, from *ex*, out, and *ire*, to go.] A going out; departure;—departure of a player from the stage when he has performed his part;—any departure; act of quitting the stage of action or of life; death; decease;—way of departure; passage out of a place.

Exo, (eks'o) A Greek preposition signifying without; outward; on the outside of;—used as a prefix to scientific words.

Exodus, (eks'o-dus) *n.* [L. G. *exodios*, from *ex*, out, and *odos*, way.] Departure from a place; particularly the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under Moses;—second book of the Old Testament, which gives a history of this departure.

Exogen, (eks'o-jen) *n.* [G. *exō*, outside, from *ex*, out, and *genesis*, to bring forth.] A plant characterized by having distinct wood, bark, and pith, the wood forming a layer between the other two, and increasing by the annual addition of a new layer to the outside next to the bark.

Exogenous, (eks-o-j'en-us) *a.* Growing by successive additions to the outside of the wood between that and the bark.



Exogen.

Exonerate, (egz-on'er-ät) *v. t.* [*L. ex, out of, from, and onerare, to load, from onus, load.*] To unload; to disburthen:—to relieve of, as a charge, obligation, or blame resting on one; to discharge from liability or responsibility:—*imp. & pp. exonerated; ppr. exonerating.*

Exoneration, (egz-on'er-ä'hun) *n.* Act of disburdening; act of freeing from a charge or imputation;—the state of being disburdened or freed from a charge.

Exonerative, (egz-on'er-ät-iv) *a.* Freeing from a burden or obligation; tending to exonerate.

Exorable, (egz-or-a-bl) *a.* [*L. exorabilis, from ex, out of, and orare, to pray, beseech.*] Capable of being moved by entreaty.

Exorbitance or Exorbitancy, (egz-or-bit-ans) *n.* A going beyond the usual limit; hence, enormity; extravagance; deviation from rule or right.

Exorbitant, (egz-or-bit-ant) *a.* [*L. exorbitans, from ex, out of, from, and orbita, track or rut made by a wheel, from orbis, circle, wheel.*] Departing from an orbit or usual track: hence, deviating from the usual course; excessive; extravagant; enormous;—anomalous; irregular. [*enormously.*]

Exorbitantly, (egz-or-bit-ant-le) *adv.* Excessively;

Exorcise, (eks-or-sis) *v. t.* [*L. exorcizare, G. ex, out, and orkizein, to make one swear, to bind by an oath, from orkos, oath.*] To drive away, as an evil spirit; to adjure by some holy name;—to deliver from the influence of an evil spirit:—*imp. & pp. exorcised; ppr. exorcising.*

Exorcism, (eks-or-sizm) *n.* Act of exorcising; also a form of prayer or incantation used for this end.

Exorist, (eks-or-aist) *n.* One who pretends to expel evil spirits. [*of a discourse; introductory.*]

Exordial, (egz-or-de-al) *a.* Pertaining to the exordium

Exordium, (egz-or-de-um) *n.* [*L. from ex, out of, from, and ordiri, to begin a web.*] Beginning of any thing; especially, the introductory part of a discourse; formal preface.

Exortive, (eks-or-tiv) *a.* [*L. exoriri, to arise, oriens, east.*] Rising; relating to the east.

Exosaeus, (eks-os-ä-s) *a.* [*L. ex and os, ossis, frontal bone.*] Destitute of bones.

Exoteria, (eks-ö-ter'ik) *a.* [*G. exoterikos, from erö, outside.*] Public; not secret; hence, capable of being imparted to and comprehended by the public; external—opposed to *esoteric*.

Exoterics, (eks-ö-ter'iks) *n.* The instruction or lectures given by Aristotle on Rhetoric, to which every class of persons was admitted.

Exotie, (egz-ot'ik) *a.* [*L. exoticus, G. exötikos, from erö, outside.*] Introduced from a foreign country; not native; foreign.

Exotie, (egz-ot'ik) *n.* Any thing of foreign origin, as a plant, a word, a custom, &c.

Expand, (eks-pand) *v. t.* [*L. ex, out of, from, and pandere, to spread out, to throw open.*] To lay open; to spread;—to make larger; to dilate; to distend; hence, to enlarge; to extend; to diffuse:—*v. i.* To become opened, distended, or enlarged:—*imp. & pp. expanded; ppr. expanding.*

Expanse, (eks-pans) *n.* That which is expanded; a wide extent of space or body; specifically, the firmament. [*expanded.*]

Expansibility, (eks-pans-e-bil-ä-te) *n.* Capacity of being expanded

Expansible, (eks-pans-e-bl) *a.* Capable of being expanded.

Expansile, (eks-pans'il) *a.* Capable of expanding, or of being dilated; expandible; expansive.

Expansion, (eks-panshun) *n.* Act of expanding, or condition of being expanded; dilatation; distention; enlargement;—that which is expanded; expanse;—extent; space; room.

Expansive, (eks-pans'iv) *a.* Serving or tending to expand, as heat, &c.; having the capacity of being expanded, as air, &c.;—widely extended; diffusive.

Expansiveness, (eks-pans'iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being expansive.

Expatiate, (eks-pä-she-ät) *v. t.* [*L. ex, out, and spatiari, to walk about, to spread out, from spatium, space.*] To move at large; to wander without restraint;—to enlarge in discourse or writing; to descant;—*v. i.* To cause or allow to roam abroad; to extend; to diffuse:—*imp. & pp. expatiated; ppr. expatiating.*

Expatriation, (eks-pä-she-ä'hun) *n.* Act of expatriating.

Expatriate, (eks-pä-tre-ät) *v. t.* [*L. ex, out, and patria (sc. terra), one's fatherland, from pater, father.*] To banish; reflexively, to remove from one's native country:—*imp. & pp. expatriated; ppr. expatriating.*

Expatriation, (eks-pä-tre-ä'hun) *n.* The act of banishing, or the state of banishment; the act of forsaking one's own country.

Expect, (eks-pekt) *v. t.* [*L. expectare, from ex, out of, from, and spectare, to look at.*] To wait for; to await;—to look forward to, as to something that is believed to be about to happen or come; to anticipate;—to require; to demand:—*imp. & pp. expected; ppr. expecting.*

Expectancy, (eks-pekt-an-se) *n.* Act or state of expecting; expectation;—that which is expected; object of expectation; hope; anticipation of pleasure.

Expectant, (eks-pekt-ant) *a.* Having an attitude of expectation; waiting; looking for;—in medicine, waiting for the efforts of nature. [*tation.*]

Expectant, (eks-pekt-ant) *n.* One who waits in expectation.

Expectation, (eks-pekt-ä'hun) *n.* Act or state of expecting;—state of being expected;—that which is expected;—object of expectation; the Messiah;—ground of expecting; reason for anticipating future benefits or excellence;—value of any prize or property depending upon the happening of some uncertain event;—the leaving of a disease to the efforts of nature to effect a cure.

Expectorant, (eks-pekt-ö-rant) *a.* Tending to promote discharges from the lungs or throat.

Expectorant, (eks-pekt-ö-rant) *n.* A medicine which promotes expectoration.

Expectorate, (eks-pekt-ö-rät) *v. t.* [*L. expectorare, from ex, out, and pectus, pectoris, the breast.*] To eject mucus or phlegm from the throat or lungs; to cough up, and spit out;—*v. i.* To discharge matter from the lungs or throat; to spit:—*imp. & pp. expectorated; ppr. expectorating.*

Expectoration, (eks-pekt-ö-rä'hun) *n.* The act of expectorating;—that which is expectorated.

Expectorative, (eks-pekt-ö-rät-iv) *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

Expediency, (eks-pé-de-en-se) *n.* State or quality of being expedient;—fitness or suitableness to effect an end or design;—propriety in the particular circumstances;—urgency; haste.

Expedient, (eks-pé-de-ent) *a.* [*L. expediens, ppr. of expedire, to hasten.*] Hastening forward; tending to further a proposed object; fit; suitable; proper under the circumstances; advisable; profitable; useful; desirable.

Expedient, (eks-pé-de-ent) *n.* Suitable means to accomplish an end;—means devised or employed in an exigency; contrivance; resort; resource; substitute; device. [*suitably.*]

Expediently, (eks-pé-de-ent-le) *adv.* With expediency.

Expedite, (eks-pé-dit) *v. t.* [*L. expedire, to free one caught in a snare by the feet, from ex, out, and pes, pedis, foot.*] To free from hindrance or obstacle; to quicken; to accelerate;—to send forth with haste; to push or hurry on, as an official messenger or warlike expedition:—*imp. & pp. expedited; ppr. expediting.* [*peditious.*]

Expedite, (eks-pé-dit) *a.* Free from impediment; ex-

Expedately, (eks-pé-dit-le) *adv.* Readily; hastily; speedily.

Expedition, (eks-pē-dish'un) *n.* Efficient promptness; *usage*: speed;—an enterprise or undertaking;—the despatch of an army or fleet to a particular place with hostile intent;—the despatch of a body of men to a distant place or country with all needful aids for exploration, scientific discovery, &c.; the vessels, troops, or men sent forth for such purposes.

Expeditionary, (eks-pē-dish'un-ar-ē) *a.* Constituted by or belonging to an expedition.

Expeditions, (eks-pē-dish'e-us) *a.* Speedy; hasty; quickly done;—nimble; active; swift; acting with celerity; ready; alert.

Expeditionally, (eks-pē-dish'e-us-le) *adv.* With celerity or despatch. [*ing* expeditionary.]

Expeditionness, (eks-pē-dish'us-nes) *n.* Quality of being.

Expel, (eks-pel') *v. t.* [*L. ex*, out of, from, and *pellere*, to drive.] To drive or force out; to eject;—to drive from one's country; to banish;—to keep out; to exclude;—*imp. & pp.* expelled; *ppr.* expelling.

Expend, (eks-pend') *v. t.* [*L. expendere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pendere*, to weigh.] To lay out; to spend; to disburse; to consume by use; to dissipate; to waste;—*v. i.* To be laid out, used, or consumed;—*imp. & pp.* expended; *ppr.* expending.

Expenditure, (eks-pend'e-tūr) *n.* Act of expending; disbursement;—that which is expended; expense; cost; outlay.

Expense, (eks-pens') *n.* [*L. expensa* (sc. *pecunia*), money laid out, from *expendere*.] Act of expending; disbursement; outlay;—that which is expended; cost; charge.

Expensive, (eks-pens'iv) *a.* Occasioning expense; costly; dear;—given to expense; very liberal; lavish; extravagant.

Expensively, (eks-pens'iv-le) *adv.* With great expense.

Expensiveness, (eks-pens'iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being expensive.

Experience, (eks-pē-re-ens) *n.* [*L. experientia*, from *experiri*, *ppr.* of *experiri*, to try.] Act of proving; frequent experiment;—personal proof or trial;—knowledge gained by trial or practice;—practical acquaintance with; personal suffering of; endurance; hardship.

Experience, (eks-pē-re-ens) *v. t.* To try; to prove;—to know by personal trial or practice;—to undergo; to suffer;—*imp. & pp.* experienced; *ppr.* experiencing.

Experienced, (eks-pē-re-ens) *a.* Taught by experience, or by practice or repeated observations.

Experiment, (eks-per'e-ment) *n.* [*L. experimentum*, from *experiri*.] A trial deliberately instituted; practical test; proof.

Experiment, (eks-per'e-ment) *v. t.* To make trial of;—to operate on a body in such a manner as to discover some unknown fact, or to establish or illustrate a known one; to test; to prove by trial or test;—*imp. & pp.* experimented; *ppr.* experimenting.

Experimental, (eks-per-e-ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to experiment; skilled in experiment; founded, derived from, or affording experiment;—taught by, or derived from, experience;—known by personal trial and observation.

Experimentalist, (eks-per-e-ment'al-ist) *n.* One who makes experiments.

Experimentally, (eks-per-e-ment'al-le) *adv.* By experiment;—by experience; by personal trial; practically.

Experimenter, (eks-per'e-ment'er) *n.* One who makes experiments; one skilled in experiments.

Expert, (eks-pert') *a.* [*L. expertus*, *pp.* of *experiri*.] Taught by use, practice, or experience; having a facility from practice; adroit; dexterous; ready; skilful.

Expert, (eks-pert') *n.* A skilful or practical person; a scientific or professional witness.

Expertly, (eks-pert'le) *adv.* In a skilful manner; adroitly.

Expertness, (eks-pert'nes) *n.* Skill derived from practice; readiness; dexterity; adroitness; skill.

Expiable, (eks'pe-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being expiated or atoned for.

Expiate, (eks'pe-āt) *v. t.* [*L. expiare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *pius*, pious, devout.] To make satisfaction or reparation for; to atone for;—*imp. & pp.* expiated; *ppr.* expiating.

Expiation, (eks'pe-ā-shun) *n.* Act of expiating; atonement; satisfaction;—means by which atonement for crimes is made.

Expiatory, (eks'pe-a-tor-e) *a.* Having the power to make atonement or reparation.

Expirable, (eks-pir'a-bl) *a.* Liable to expire; capable of being brought to an end.

Expiration, (eks'pe-rā-shun) *n.* Act of breathing; emission of air from the lungs;—last breath issued; death;—cessation; close; conclusion; termination in time;—evaporation;—exhalation; vapour; fume.

Expiratory, (eks-pir'a-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to the emission of breath from the lungs.

Expire, (eks-pir') *v. t.* [*L. ex* out of, from, and *spirare*, to breathe.] To breathe out; to emit from the lungs;—to emit in minute particles; to exhale;—*v. i.* To emit the breath, especially, to emit the last breath; to die;—to come to an end; to terminate; to perish;—*imp. & pp.* expired; *ppr.* expiring.

Expiring, (eks-pir'ing) *a.* Breathing out air from the lungs; emitting a fluid or volatile matter; breathing the last breath; dying; terminating; ending;—uttered in the hour of death.

Expiry, (eks-pir-e) *n.* End; termination, as of a lease.

Expiscate, (eks-pis'kāt) *v. t.* [*L. expiscari*, to fish out.] To ascertain by artful means or by strict investigation; to search out.

Explain, (eks-plan') *v. t.* [*L. ex*, out of, from, and *planare*, to level, from *planus*, even.] To make plain, manifest, or intelligible; to illustrate in notes or by comments;—expound; interpret; elucidate; clear up;—*v. i.* To give explanation;—*imp. & pp.* explained; *ppr.* explaining. [*explained*.]

Explainable, (eks-plan'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being explained.

Explanation, (eks-plan'ā-shun) *n.* Act of expounding or interpreting;—that which makes clear;—meaning attributed to any thing by one who explains or expounds it;—a mutual exposition of meaning or motives, with a view to adjust a misunderstanding; hence, reconciliation; good understanding; description; exposition; interpretation; illustration; account.

Explanatory, (eks-plan'a-tor-e) *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanation.

Explicative, (eks-plēt-iv) *a.* [*L. explicativus*, from *explere*, to fill up.] Filling up; additional; added by way of ornament; superfluous.

Explicative, (eks-plēt-iv) *n.* A word or syllable not necessary to the sense, but inserted to fill a vacancy or for ornament. [*plative*; superfluous.]

Exploitory, (eks-plō-tor-e) *a.* Serving to fill up; ex-

Explicable, (eks'ple-kā-bl) *a.* Capable of being explained or made intelligible; that may be accounted for.

Explicate, (eks'ple-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. ex*, out of, from, and *plicare*, to fold, *G. plicen*.] To open; to expand, as leaves;—to unfold the meaning of; to explain; to interpret;—*imp. & pp.* explicated; *ppr.* explicating.

Explicate, (eks'ple-kāt) *a.* Evolved; unfolded.

Explication, (eks'ple-kā-shun) *n.* Act of unfolding or opening;—act of explaining; explanation; exposition; interpretation;—the sense given by an expositor.

Explicative, (eks'ple-kāt-iv) *a.* Serving to unfold or explain; explanatory.

Explicit, (eks-plis'it) *a.* [*L. explicare*, to unfold.] Distinctly stated; clear; not obscure or ambiguous; definite; precise;—having no disguised meaning or reservation;—express; unreserved; unequivocal.

Explicitly, (eks-plis'it-le) *adv.* Plainly; expressly; without disguise or reservation. [*explicit*.]

Explicitness, (eks-plis'it-nes) *n.* Quality of being

Explode, (eks-plôd') v. i. [*L. explodere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *plaudere*, to strike the hands.] To utter a burst of sound;—to burst with a loud report; to detonate;—v. t. To cause to explode;—to drive out with violence and noise, as by powder;—to reject with loud marks of disapprobation, as a play; hence, to condemn; to decry; to bring into disrepute;—*imp.* & *pp.* exploded; *ppr.* exploding.

Exploit, (eks-ploit') n. [*F. exploit*, from *L. explicare*, to display.] A deed or act; especially, an heroic act; a great achievement; a feat.

Exploration, (eks-plô-râ'shun) n. Act of exploring; search; examination. [*searching*; examining.]

Exploratory, (eks-plô-râ-tor-e) a. Serving to explore;

Explore, (eks-plôr') v. t. [*L. explorare*, from *ex* and *plorare*, to cry aloud.] To search through; to look into all parts of; to examine thoroughly;—*imp.* & *pp.* explored; *ppr.* exploring. [*examined closely*.]

Explored, (eks-plôr'd) a. Viewed; searched carefully;

Explosion, (eks-plô'shun) n. A bursting with noise;— sudden expansion of an elastic substance with loud report;—discharge of a piece of ordnance;—eruption of a volcano;—violent manifestation of excited feeling or passion. [*with violence*.]

Explosive, (eks-plô'siv) a. Causing explosion; bursting

Explosively, (eks-plô'siv-le) adv. In an explosive manner.

Exponent, (eks-pô-nent) n. [*L. exponens*, *ppr.* of *exponere*, to set forth, to expose.] An index;—a representative; an exhibitor;—an algebraic number or letter written on the right hand of and above a quantity, and denoting how many times the latter is repeated as a factor to produce the power indicated.

Exponential, (eks-pô-nen'she-al) a. Pertaining to exponents; involving variable exponents.

Export, (eks-pôrt') v. t. [*L. ex*, out of, from, and *portare*, to carry.] To carry out; to convey or transport, as produce, goods, or wares in commerce, to other nations or communities;—*imp.* & *pp.* exported; *ppr.* exporting.

Export, (eks-pôrt) n. Act of exporting; exportation;—that which is exported;—used chiefly in the plural.

Exportable, (eks-pôrt-a-bl) a. Capable of being exported.

Exportation, (eks-pôrt-a'shun) n. Act of exporting.

Export-trade, (eks-pôrt-trâd) n. The trade of exporting home produce and manufactures, or of re-shipping imported goods.

Expose, (eks-pôz') v. t. [*L. exponere*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *ponere*, to place.] To lay open; to set in view; to disclose;—to draw from concealment; to uncover;—to remove from shelter; to put in danger; to subject;—to offer for inspection; to exhibit, as goods for sale;—to explain; to expound;—to divulge, as the acts or character of another; to put to shame;—*imp.* & *pp.* exposed; *ppr.* exposing.

Expose, (eks-pôz) n. [*F.*] A formal statement or exposition;—usually in a bad sense, exposure of deceitful or immoral character, motives, or conduct.

Exposed, (eks-pôz'd) a. Offered to view; laid out for sale; made public;—unprotected; open to attack.

Exposedness, (eks-pôz-ed-ness) n. Act of exposing or state of being exposed; open or unprotected state.

Exposition, (eks-pô-zish'un) n. [*L. expositio*, from *exponere*.] Act of laying out or exhibiting; hence, a public exhibition or show;—the act of expounding or of laying open the sense or meaning of an author or passage; explanation; interpretation;—a work containing explanations or interpretations; the sense put upon a passage by an interpreter.

Expositive, (eks-pôz'it-iv) a. Serving to explain; expository; explanatory; exegetical.

Expositor, (eks-pôzit-er) n. [*L. exponere*.] One who, or that which, expounds or explains; an interpreter.

Expository, (eks-pôzit-or-e) a. Belonging to an expositor, or to exposition; intended to interpret; explanatory; illustrative; exegetical.

Expostulate, (eks-pôst'u-lât) v. t. [*L. ex*, out of, from, and *postulare*, to ask, require.] To discuss; to examine;—v. i. To remonstrate with;—to reason in a kindly and earnest manner with a person in opposition to his conduct; to urge motives and inducements for a change of conduct;—*imp.* & *pp.* expostulated; *ppr.* expostulating. [*lating*; remonstrance.]

Expostulation, (eks-pôst'u-lâ'shun) n. Act of expostu-

Expostulatory, (eks-pôst'u-lâ-tor-e) a. Containing expostulation or remonstrance.

Exposure, (eks-pô'zhûr) n. Act of exposing;—state of being exposed;—position in regard to points of compass, or to influences of climate, access of light, air, &c.

Expound, (eks-pound') v. t. [*Norm. F. exponere*.] To explain; to clear of obscurity; to interpret;—*imp.* & *pp.* expounded; *ppr.* expounding.

Expounder, (eks-pound-er) n. One who interprets or explains the meaning of.

Express, (eks-pres') v. t. [*L. ex*, out of, from, and *primere*, to press.] To press or squeeze out;—to imitate; to represent by pictorial art;—to indicate; to show; to exhibit, as an opinion or feeling, by a look, gesture, or by language;—to make known one's opinions or feelings—used reflexively;—to denote; to designate—to send by express messenger;—to elicit; to extort;—*imp.* & *pp.* expressed; *ppr.* expressing.

Express, (eks-pres') a. Closely resembling; exactly copied;—directly stated; unambiguous; clear; plain;—despatched with special speed or directness.

Express, (eks-pres') n. A messenger sent on a special errand; hence, a regular and quick conveyance for packages, commissions, &c.;—a message sent.

Expressed, (eks-pres't) a. Pressed or squeezed out;—declared; put down in writing; uttered in words.

Expressible, (eks-pres'e-bl) a. Capable of being expressed.

Expression, (eks-pres'h'un) n. Act of forcing out by pressure;—act of representing; declaration; utterance;—lively or vivid representation of meaning, sentiment, or feeling, &c., as in musical or pictorial art;—look or appearance of the countenance, as indicative of thought or feeling;—a mode of speech; a phrase;—the representation of any quantity by its appropriate characters or signs.

Expressionless, (eks-pres'h'un-less) a. Destitute of expression; dull; stolid.

Expressive, (eks-pres'iv) a. Serving to express, utter, or represent; indicative;—full of expression; significant; emphatical. [*manner*.]

Expressively, (eks-pres'iv-le) adv. In an expressive

Expressiveness, (eks-pres'iv-ness) n. Quality of being expressive; impressive significance; vividness.

Expressly, (eks-pres'le) adv. In an express or pointed manner; in direct terms; plainly.

Exprobate, (eks-prô-brât) v. t. [*L. exprobrare*.] To censure; to condemn; to upbraid.

Exprobation, (eks-prô-brâ'shun) n. The act of charging or upbraiding; reproachful accusation.

Expropriate, (eks-prô-pro-ât) v. t. [*L. ex*, out of, and *proprius*, one's own.] To put out of one's possession; to give up a claim to exclusive property.

Expropriation, (eks-prô-pro-â'shun) n. The act of declining to hold as one's own; surrender of a right, title, or claim.

Expugn, (eks-pûn') v. t. [*L. ex*, out of, from, and *pugnare*, to fight, pugnâ, fight.] To conquer; to take by assault.

Expugnable, (eks-pûn'a-bl) a. Capable of being expugned, forced, or conquered.

Expulsion, (eks-pul'shun) n. [*L. expulsiô*, from *expellere*.] Act of expelling; a driving away by violence;—state of being expelled.

Expulsive, (eks-pul'siv) a. Having the power of driving away; serving to expel.

Expunge, (eks-punj') v. t. [*L. ex*, out of, from, and *pungere*, to prick.] To blot out, as with a pen;—to

strike out: to wipe out; or destroy;—efface; erase; obliterate:—*imp.* & *pp.* expunged; *ppr.* expunging.

Expurgate, (eks-pur-gat) *v. t.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *purpare*, to cleanse.] To purify from any thing noxious, offensive, or erroneous; to cleanse; to purge:—*imp.* & *pp.* expurgated; *ppr.* expurgating.

Expurgation, (eks-pur-ga'shun) *n.* Act of expurgating; purification.

Expurgatory, (eks-pur-ga-tor-e) *a.* Serving to purify from any thing noxious or erroneous.

Exquisite, (eks-kwe-zit) *a.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *querere*, to seek, search.] Carefully selected; hence, of surpassing excellence;—exceeding; accurate; perfect, as workmanship;—nice; delicate; critical, as taste or judgment;—keen; susceptible, as the feelings;—discriminating; fastidious.

Exquisite, (eks-kwe-zit) *n.* One who is over-nice in dress or ornament; a fop; a dandy.

Exquisitely, (eks-kwe-zit-le) *adv.* In an exquisite manner;—with keen sensation or with nice perception.

Exquisiteness, (eks-kwe-zit-nes) *n.* Nicety; accuracy;—completeness; perfection;—keenness; sharpness; extremity.

Exsanguis, (eks-sang-gwe-us) *a.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *sanguis*, blood.] Destitute of blood, as an insect.

Exscind, (eks-sind) *v. t.* [L. *ex*, out of, and *scindere*, to cut.] To cut off; to remove from fellowship.

Exsiccant, (ek-sik-ant) *a.* Having the quality of drying up; drying.

Exsiccate, (ek-sik-ut) *v. t.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *siccus*, to dry, from *siccus*, dry.] To exhaust or evaporate moisture from; to dry:—*imp.* & *pp.* exsiccated; *ppr.* exsiccating.

Exsuccuous, (ek-suk-kue-us) *a.* [L. *ex*, from, and *succus*, moisture.] Dry; destitute of juice.

Exsuction, (ek-suk'shun) *n.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *sugere*, to suck.] The act of sucking out.

Extancy, (eks-tan-se) *n.* State of being; subsistence;—state of rising above other forms of being; prominence.

Extant, (eks-tant) *a.* [L. *extans*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *stare*, to stand.] Standing out or above the surface; protruding;—continuing to exist; in being; now subsisting.

Extemporaneous, (eks-tem-pō-rā-ne-us) *a.* [L. *ex tempore*.] Proceeding from the impulse of the moment; called forth by the occasion; unpremeditated; off-hand.

Extemporaneously, (eks-tem-pō-rā-ne-us-le) *adv.* Without previous study; unpremeditatedly.

Extemporary, (eks-tem-pō-rā-re) *a.* Composed, performed, or uttered, without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.

Extempore, (eks-tem-pō-re) *adv.* [L. from *ex*, out of, from, and *tempus*, time.] Without previous study or meditation; without preparation; suddenly.

Extempore, (eks-tem-pō-re) *a.* Without previous study or preparation; extemporaneous.

Extemporize, (eks-tem-pō-riz) *v. i.* To speak without previous study or preparation; to make an off-hand address:—*v. t.* To do in a hasty, off-hand, or unpremeditated manner:—*imp.* & *pp.* extemporized; *ppr.* extemporizing.

Extemporizer, (eks-tem-pō-riz-er) *n.* One who speaks without previous study, or without notes or written composition.

Extend, (eks-tend) *v. t.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *tendere*, to stretch, G. *teinein*.] To prolong in a single direction, as a line; to lengthen;—to dilate, as a surface or volume; to expand;—to enlarge; to widen; to continue, as time; to protract;—to hold out or reach forth;—to bestow on; to offer;—to impart; to communicate;—to value, as lands taken by a writ of extent in satisfaction of a debt:—*v. i.* To be continued in length or breadth; to stretch; to reach:—*imp.* & *pp.* extended; *ppr.* extending.

Extendedly, (eks-tend-ed-le) *adv.* In an extended

Extendible, (eks-tend'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being extended;—liable to be taken by a writ of extent and valued.

Extendibility, (eks-tens-e-bil'e-to) *n.* Capacity of being extended or of suffering extension.

Extensible or **Extensile**, (eks-tens'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being extended, whether in length or breadth.

Extension, (eks-ten'shun) *n.* [L. *extensio*, from *extendere*.] Act of extending; a stretching;—state of being extended;—that property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space;—a written engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

Extensive, (eks-tens'iv) *a.* Having wide extent; expanded; large; broad; wide. [widely.]

Extensively, (eks-tens'iv-le) *adv.* To a great extent;

Extensiveness, (eks-tens'iv-nes) *n.* Extent; wideness; largeness; diffusiveness.

Extensor, (eks-tens'er) *n.* [L.] A muscle which serves to extend or straighten, as an arm or a finger.

Extent, (eks-tent) *n.* Space or degree to which a thing is extended; hence, superficies; bulk; size; length; compass; volume;—a peculiar species of execution upon debts due to the crown.

Extenuate, (eks-ten'ū-āt) *v. t.* [L. *ex*, out of, from, and *tenuare*, to make thin, from *tenuis*, thin.] To draw out, as the line of an army; to make thin, lean, or slender;—to lessen; to palliate, as a crime; to lower or degrade, as reputation or honour;—*v. i.* To become thinner or more slender; to be drawn out or extenuated:—*imp.* & *pp.* extenuated; *ppr.* extenuating.

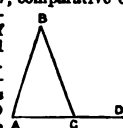
Extenuatingly, (eks-ten'ū-āt-ing-le) *adv.* In an extenuating manner.

Extenuation, (eks-ten'ū-ā'shun) *n.* Act of extenuating; losing of flesh; maceration;—palliation, as of a crime;—mitigation, as of punishment. [to soften down.]

Extenuatory, (eks-ten'ū-ā-tor-e) *a.* Palliative; tending

Exterior, (eks-tē-re-er) *a.* [L. *exterior*; comparative of *exter* or *exterus*, on the outside, outward.] Outward; outside of, said of a body;—external; extrinsic, said of a person or quality;—foreign.

Exterior angles in geometry are produced by extending any of the sides of a plane figure. In the cut BCD is the exterior angle of the triangle ABC.



Exterior Angle.

Exterior, (eks-tē-re-er) *n.* That which is external; surface; outside;—outward appearance or deportment;—generally *pl.* visible acts, forms, or ceremonies.

Exterminate, (eks-ter'min-āt) *v. t.* [L. *extermiare*, from *ex*, out of, from, and *terminus*, boundary, limit.] To drive from within the limits or borders of; to drive away;—to put an end to the power of; to eradicate; to extirpate; to destroy;—to cause to disappear; to eliminate:—*imp.* & *pp.* exterminated; *ppr.* exterminating.

Extirmination, (eks-ter-min-ā'shun) *n.* Act of exterminating; eradication; extirpation; excision;—elimination.

Extirminatory, (eks-ter'min-ā-tor-e) *a.* Of or pertaining to extermination; serving or tending to exterminate.

Extern, (eks-tern) *a.* [L. *externus*.] Not inherent; not intrinsic; outward; visible.

Extern, (eks-tern) *n.* A scholar in a seminary who lives without his walls.

External, (eks-tern'al) *a.* [L. *externus*, from *exter*, *exterus*, outward.] Having relation to space; outward; exterior;—outer; visible; apparent; not inherent;—accidental; irrelevant;—foreign; related to or connected with foreign nations. [exteriority.]

Externality, (eks-tern'al-e-te) *n.* Existence in space;

Externally, (eks-tern'al-le) *adv.* In an external manner; outwardly.

Externals, (eks-tern'alz) *n. pl.* Whatever things are external or without; outward parts.

Extil, (eks-til') v. t. [*L. ex, from, and stillare, to drop.*] To drop or distil from.

Extinct, (eks-tingkt') a. [*L. extinctus, pp. of extinguere, to quench.*] Extinguished; put out; quenched;—ended; terminated; closed.

Extinction, (eks-tingkt'shun) n. Act of extinguishing or making extinct;—state of being extinguished.

Extinguish, (eks-tingkt'wiah) v. i. [*L. ex, out of, from, and stinguere, to quench.*] To smother; to quench;—to put an end to; to destroy;—to obscure by superior splendour:—*imp. & pp. extinguished; ppr. extinguishing.*

Extinguishable, (eks-tingkt'wiah-a-bl) a. Capable of being extinguished.

Extinguisher, (eks-tingkt'wiah-er) n. One who, or that which, extinguishes; especially, a hollow, conical utensil to be put on a candle or lamp to extinguish it.

Extinguishment, (eks-tingkt'wiah-ment) n. Act of extinguishing; extinction; suppression; destruction; nullification; abolition;—the putting an end to a right or estate by consolidation or union.

Extirpate, (eks-terp'at) v. t. [*L. extirpare, from ex, out of, from, and stirps, stock, stem, root.*] To pull or pluck up by the roots; to destroy totally;—to cut out; to remove:—*imp. & pp. extirpated; ppr. extirpating.*

Extirpation, (eks-terp'at-shun) n. Act of extirpating or rooting out; eradication; excision; total destruction.

Extol, (eks-til') v. t. [*L. ex, out of, from, and tollere, to lift, take up, or raise.*] To elevate by praise; to eulogize; to magnify; celebrate; laud; glorify:—*imp. & pp. extolled; ppr. extolling.*

Extorsive, (eks-tors'iv) a. Serving to extort.

Extorsively, (eks-tors'iv-le) adv. In an extorsive manner; by extortion.

Extort, (eks-tort') v. t. [*L. ex, out of, from, and torquere, to turn about, twist.*] To wrest or wring from by physical or other means; to gain by force; to exact:—v. i. To practise extortion:—*imp. & pp. extorted; ppr. extorting.*

Extorted, (eks-tort'ed) a. Drawn or taken from by compulsion; forced, as an admission or confession.

Extortion, (eks-tort'shun) n. Act of extorting; illegal exaction; unjust demand; compulsion;—oppression; rapacity.

Extortionate or **Extortionary**, (eks-tort'shun-at) a. Practising or implying extortion; exacting; oppressive;—over-charged; exorbitant;—rapacious; greedily.

Extortioner or **Extortionist**, (eks-tort'shun-er) n. One who exacts or over-charges; a rascal.

Extra, (eks'tra) A Latin preposition signifying beyond; on the other or outside of;—a prefix to many words denoting beyond, without, more than, further than, or generally, excess. It is also used in composition with the same meaning. *Extras, extra charges; items not included in the estimate or scale.*

Extract, (eks-trakt') v. t. [*L. ex, out of, from, and trahere, to draw.*] To draw out;—to remove forcibly from a fixed position;—to express, as juice or essence by distillation or other chemical process;—to take out or select, as passages from a book:—*imp. & pp. extracted; ppr. extracting.*

Extract, (eks'trakt) n. That which is extracted or drawn out;—a passage from a book or writing; a citation; a quotation;—any thing drawn from a substance by heat, solution, distillation, or chemical process.

Extractable, (eks-trakt'a-bl) a. Capable of being extracted.

Extraction, (eks-trakt'shun) n. Act of extracting; the drawing out, as of a tooth;—derivation from an original; descent; lineage; birth;—chemical operation of evolving the substance; essence; tincture;—arithmetical process of finding the root of a number.

Extractive, (eks-trakt'iv) a. Capable of being extracted;—tending or serving to extract.

Extradition, (eks-tra-dish'un) n. [*L. ex, out of, from,*

and *traditio*, a delivering up, from *tradere*, to deliver.] Delivery by one nation or state to another, especially of fugitives from justice, in pursuance of a treaty.

Extrados, (eks-trá'dós) n. [*L. extra and F. dos, back.*] The exterior curve of an arch.

Extrajudicial, (eks-tra-jóó-dish'e-al) a. [*L. extra and Eng. judicial.*] Out of the proper court or the ordinary course of legal procedure; not legally required.

Extramundane, (eks-tra-mun'dan) a. [*L. extra and mundus, world.*] Beyond the limit of the material world, or relating to that which is so.

Extramural, (eks-tra-mú'al) a. [*L. extra, beyond, without, and murus, wall.*] Without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city.

Extraneous, (eks-trá'né-us) a. [*L. extraneus, from extra, without.*] Not belonging to or dependent on a thing; irrelevant; not essential; not intrinsic; foreign.

Extraneously, (eks-trá'né-us-le) adv. In an extraneous manner.

Extraordinarily, (eks-tra-or'din-ar-e-le) adv. In a manner out of the ordinary or usual method.

Extraordinary, (eks-tra-or'din-ar-e) a. [*L. extra and ordinarius.*] Beyond or out of the common order or method;—exceeding the common degree or measure; hence, remarkable; uncommon; rare; special; particular;—employed or sent for an unusual or special object.

Extraordinary, (eks-tra-or'din-ar-e) n. That which is extraordinary or unusual; an uncommon circumstance or quality;—used especially in the plural for things which surpass the usual order.

Extravagance, (eks-trav'a-gans) n. The act of wandering beyond proper limits; irregularity; wildness;—excess of passion or appetite;—lavish expenditure of means or substance; vain or superfluous expense;—exuberance in thought or diction; prodigality; profusion; waste; dissipation.

Extravagant, (eks-trav'a-gant) a. [*L. extra and vagans, wandering, from vagus, wandering.*] Wandering beyond bounds; excessive; unreasonable; irregular;—wild; unrestrained;—profuse in expense; prodigal.

Extravagantly, (eks-trav'a-gant-le) adv. In an extravagant manner.

Extravaganza, (eks-trav-a-gan'za) n. [*It.*] A musical composition characterized by its wild irregularity;—an extravagant flight of sentiment or language.

Extravasate, (eks-trav'a-sit) v. t. [*L. extra and vas, vessel.*] To let out of the proper vessels, as blood;—*imp. & pp. extravasated; ppr. extravasating.*

Extravasation, (eks-trav-a-sá'shun) n. Act of forcing or of being let out of the proper vessels or ducts, as blood; effusion.

Extreme, (eks-trém) a. [*L. extremus, superlative of exter, extrus, on the outside, outward.*] At the utmost point, edge, or border; outermost; furthest;—last; final; conclusive;—utmost; the worst or best; most urgent; greatest; highest;—extended or contracted as much as possible.

Extreme, (eks-trém) n. The utmost point or verge of a thing; extremity;—utmost limit or degree that is supposable or tolerable; hence, great necessity;—often in the pl.

Extremely, (eks-trém-le) adv. In an extreme manner or state; in the utmost degree; to the utmost point; very greatly; intensely.

Extremity, (eks-trém-te) n. The utmost or most distant point or side, as of a place or country;—the outermost parts, as of an animal;—the highest state or condition;—the greatest degree of difficulty, danger, or distress;—the utmost rigour or violence;—the worst or most aggravated state;—exigency; urgency.

Extricate, (eks'tre-ka-bl) a. Capable of being extricated.

Extricate, (eks'tre-kát) v. t. [*L. extricare, from ex, out of, from, and tricare, hindrances, vexations, perplexities.*] To disentangle; to free from difficulties or

perplexities;—to emit or evolve;—*imp. & pp. extricated; ppr. extricating.*

Extrication, (eks-tre-kā'shun) *n.* Act of extricating or disentangling; disentanglement;—act of sending out or evolving.

Extrinsic, (eks-trins'ik) *a.* [*L. extrinsecus.*] Not contained in or belonging to a body; external; outward; unessential.

Extrinsically, (eks-trins'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an extrinsic manner; externally; from without.

Extrude, (eks-trōd) *v. t.* [*L. extrudere, from ex, out of, from, and trudere, to thrust.*] To thrust out; to urge, force, or press out; to expel;—to drive away;—*imp. & pp. extruded; ppr. extruding.*

Extrusion, (eks-trōd'zhun) *n.* Act of thrusting out; expulsion.

Exuberance, (eks-tū'ber-ans) *n.* A swelling or rising of any part of the body; a protuberance.

Exuberant, (eks-tū'ber-ans) *n.* State of being exuberant; superfluous abundance; luxuriance; excess; superfluity; overflow.

Exuberant, (eks-tū'ber-ant) *a.* [*L. exuberans, ppr. of exuberare.*] Characterized by abundance; overflowing; over-abundant; superfluous.

Exuberantly, (eks-tū'ber-ant-le) *adv.* Abundantly; very copiously; in great plenty; to a superfluous degree.

Exuberate, (eks-tū'ber-āt) *v. i.* To abound; to be in great abundance;—*imp. & pp. exuberated; ppr. exuberating.*

Exudation, (eks-ū-dā'shun) *n.* Act of exuding; a discharge of humours or moisture;—the substance exuded.

Exude, (eks-ūd) *v. t.* [*L. ex, out of, from, and sudare, to sweat.*] To discharge through the pores, as moisture; to discharge its sap by incision, as a tree;—*v. i.* To flow from a body through the pores, or by natural discharge, as juice or moisture;—*imp. & pp. exuded; ppr. exuding.*

Exulceration, (egz-ul-ser-ā'shun) *n.* [*L. exulceratio, from ex, out of, from, and ulcerare, to make sore, from ulcus, sore, ulcer.*] Act of causing ulcers on a body; process of becoming ulcerous;—*exacerbation; corrosion.*

Exulcerate, (egz-ul-ser-āt) *v. t.* To produce an ulcer in;—to corrode; to fret;—*v. i.* To become ulcerous.

Exult, (egz-ult) *v. i.* [*L. exultare, from ex, out of, from, and saltire, to spring, leap.*] To leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph;—*imp. & pp. exulted; ppr. exulting.*

Exultation, (egz-ult-ā'shun) *n.* Act of exulting; rapturous delight; triumph.

Exultingly, (egz-ult-ing-le) *adv.* In an exulting manner.

Exungulate, (egz-ung-gū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. ex and unguis, nail.*] To pare off the nails; to remove superfluous parts.

Exuviable, (egz-ū've-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being cast or thrown off in the form of exuviae.

Exuviae, (egz-ū've-ē) *n. pl.* [*L. exuere, to draw out, to pull off.*] Cast skins, shells, or coverings of animals;—fossil shells and other animal remains left in the strata of the earth.

Fay, (f'as) *n.* [*F. niais, fresh from the nest, from*

L. nidus, nest.] A young hawk just taken from the nest.

Eye, (ī) *n.* [*A.-S. eage, G. okos, L. oculus.*] The organ of sight or vision;—sight; view; perception;—position of the organ of vision; face; front; presence;—appearance of the organ of vision; look; countenance;—act of seeing; observation; inspection; notice;—power of seeing; extent, range, or delicacy of vision;—mental view; estimate; judgment;—the small hole in the end of a needle;—a catch for a hook;—the spots on a feather, as of a peacock;—the bud or sprout of a plant or root;—the centre of a target;—that part of a loop or stay by which it is attached to, or suspended from, any thing;—that which resembles the organ of sight in relative importance or beauty.

Eye, (ī) *v. t.* To fix the eye on; to view; to observe or watch narrowly, or with fixed attention;—*imp. & pp. eyed; ppr. eying.*

Eye-ball, (ī'ball) *n.* The ball, globe, or apple of the eye.

Eye-beam, (ī'bēm) *n.* A glance of the eye.

Eye-bolt, (ī'bōlt) *n.* A bar of iron or bolt, with an eye at one end, driven into the deck or sides, for hooking tackles to.

Eye-bright, (ī'brīt) *n.* A plant formerly much used as a remedy for diseases of the eye.

Eye-brow, (ī'brōw) *n.* The brow or hairy arch above the eye.

Eye-lash, (ī'lash) *n.* The line of hairs that edges the eyelid;—a single one of the hairs on the edge of the eyelid.

Eye-lash, (ī'lash) *n.* The line of hairs that edges the eyelid;—a single one of the hairs on the edge of the eyelid.

Eyeless, (ī'les) *a.* Wanting eyes or sight; blind.

Eyelet, (ī'let) *n.* [*F. œillet.*] A small hole or perforation for a lace or small rope or cord, as in garments, sails, &c.

Eyelid, (ī'lid) *n.* The cover of the eye.

Eye-piece, (ī'pēs) *n.* The lens, or combination of lenses, at the eye-end of a telescope or other optical instrument.

Eye-salve, (ī'salv) *n.* Ointment for the eye.

Eye-service, (ī'ser-vīs) *n.* Service performed only under the eye or inspection of an employer.

Eyesight, (ī'sīt) *n.* Sight of the eye; view; observation;—power or relative capacity of seeing.

Eye-sore, (ī'sōr) *n.* Something offensive to the eye or sight.

Eye-string, (ī'string) *n.* The tendon by which the eye is attached to the tooth.

Eye-tooth, (ī'tōoth) *n.* The pointed tooth in the upper jaw next to the grinders—called also canine tooth and cuspidate tooth.

Eye-water, (ī'waw-ter) *n.* A medicated water or lotion for the eyes.

Eye-witness, (ī'wit-nes) *n.* One who sees a thing.

Eyre, (ār) *n.* [*Norm. F. eyre, from L. iter, a going, way.*] A journey or circuit;—a court of itinerant justices.

Eyre, (ār) *n.* The place where birds of prey construct their nests and hatch their young, especially the eagle's nest.

F.

F (ef), the sixth letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation formed by the passage of breath between the lower lip and the upper incisive teeth. The figure of the letter F is the same as that of the Eolic digamma [F], to which it is also closely related in power. As a contraction it stands for fellow; as a numeral it denotes 40, and with a dash over it (F̄), 40,000. In music F is the fourth tone of the model scale. F sharp (F♯) is a tone between F and G.

Fa, (fā) A syllable applied to the fourth tone of the gamut or model scale for the purposes of solmization.

Fable, (fā'bl) *n.* [*L. fabula, from fari, to speak, say.*] A fictitious story or tale intended to enforce some useful truth or precept; an apologue;—the plot of an epic or dramatic poem;—fiction; falsehood.

Fable, (fā'bl) *v. i.* To feign; to write or speak fiction;—*v. t.* To feign; to invent; to tell of falsely;—*imp. & pp. fabled; ppr. fabling.*

Fabric, (fab'rik) *n.* [*L. fabrica*, a worker in hard materials, from *facere*, to make.] Structure of any thing; workmanship; texture; make;—that which is fabricated;—frame-work; edifice; building;—manufactured cloth.

Fabricant, (fab're-kant) *n.* [*F.*] A manufacturer;—an artificer; a working tradesman.

Fabricate, (fab're-kat) *v. t.* [*L. fabricare*.] To frame; to construct; to build;—to form by art and labour; to manufacture;—to forge; to devise falsely;—*imp. & pp. fabricated*; *ppr. fabricating*.

Fabrication, (fab-re-ká'hun) *n.* Act of devising, framing, or constructing; construction; manufacture;—that which is fabricated: a building or structure;—a falsehood; figment; invention; forgery.

Fabril, (fab'ril) *a.* Pertaining to a workman, or to work in stone, metal, wood, or other handicrafts.

Fabulist, (fab'ul-ist) *n.* One who invents or writes fables.

Fabulise, (fab'ul-iz) *v. t.* To invent, compose, or relate fables;—*imp. & pp. fabulized*; *ppr. fabulizing*.

Fabulous, (fab'ul-lus) *a.* [*L. fabula*, from *fari*, to speak.] Feigned, as a story or fable; related to fable; not real; fictitious.

Fabulously, (fab'ul-lus-le) *adv.* In a fabulous manner.

Facade, (fa-sád) *n.* [*F. façade*, from *face*, face.] Front; front view or elevation of an edifice.

Face, (fás) *n.* [*L. facies*, make, form, shape, from *facere*, to make.] The exterior form or appearance of any thing;—one of the bounding planes of a solid;—the surface of a plate or disk;—outside appearance; surface show;—that part of the head of an animal, especially of a human being, in which are the eyes, nose, mouth, &c.; visage; countenance;—cast of features; look; air;—boldness; shamelessness; effrontery;—presence; sight; front;—mode of regard, whether favourable or unfavourable;—state or condition of affairs;—*pl.*, distortion of the features.

Face, (fás) *v. t.* To meet in front; to oppose with firmness;—to turn the front toward; to confront;—to cover in front;—to make flat or smooth the surface of;—to trim a garment with something of a different texture or colour;—*v. i.* To turn the face; to carry a false appearance; to brave; to brazen out;—*imp. & pp. faced*; *ppr. facing*.

Face-ague, (fás'a-gú) *n.* A form of neuralgia; tic-douloureux;—*face-ache*.

Face-guard, (fás'gárd) *n.* A kind of mask to defend the face and eyes while engaged in chemical and mechanical processes.

Face-plate, (fás'plát) *n.* The disk attached to the revolving spindle of a lathe, on which the work is fastened.

Facet, (fás'et) *n.* [*F. facette*, diminutive of *face*.] A little face; a small surface;—a superficies cut with several angles, as in diamonds and other precious stones.

Facetiae, (fa-sé'she-é) *n. pl.* [*L. facetus*.] Witty or humorous writings or sayings; witticisms.

Facetious, (fa-sé'she-us) *a.* Given to wit and good humour; merry; sportive; jocular;—characterized by wit and pleasantry.

Facetiously, (fa-sé'she-us-le) *adv.* In a facetious manner.

Facetiousness, (fa-sé'she-us-ness) *n.* State of being facetious; pleasantry.

Facial, (fás'he-ál) *a.* [*L. facialis*, from *facies*, face.]

Facially, (fás'he-ál-le) *adv.* In a facial manner.

Facile, (fás'il) *a.* [*L. facilis*, from *facere*, to make, do.] Easy to be done or performed; not difficult;—easy to be surmounted or removed;—easy of access or converse; courteous; affable;—easily persuaded to good or bad; pliant; flexible;—ready in performing; dexterous.

Facilitate, (fa-sil'it-át) *v. t.* [*L. facilitas*, facility.] To make easy or less difficult;—to expedite; to help forward;—*imp. & pp. facilitated*; *ppr. facilitating*.

Facilitation, (fa-sil-it-át'hun) *n.* Act of making easy.

Facility, (fa-sil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being easily performed; ease;—readiness proceeding from skill or use; dexterity; expertness;—easiness to be persuaded;—usually in a bad sense; pliancy;—easiness of access; complaisance; affability;—*pl.* Facilities, suitable or convenient means; opportunities; advantages.

Facing, (fás'ing) *n.* A covering in front for ornament or defence;—movement of soldiers to the right or left;—collar or lapel of regimental uniform;—the front or conspicuous part of an architectural structure;—any superficial layer or coating.

Facingly, (fás'ing-le) *adv.* In a facing manner or position; in front.

Fac-simile, (fak-sim'e-le) *n.* [*L. from facere*, to make, and *similis*, like.] An exact copy or likeness, as of handwriting.

Fact, (fakt) *n.* [*L. factum*, from *facere*, to make.] A making or preparing; any thing done or that which comes to pass; an act; an event;—reality; truth;—assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; a thing supposed or asserted to be done; performance; incident; occurrence; circumstance.

Faction, (fak'shun) *n.* [*L. factio*, from *facere*, to make or do.] A party acting against a government or established order of things;—dissension; tumult; cabal; combination; clique; junta.

Factionist, (fak'shun-ist) *n.* One who promotes faction.

Factionous, (fak'she-us) *a.* Given to faction; prone to clamour against public measures or men;—pertaining to, or proceeding from, faction; indicating faction.

Factionally, (fak'she-us-le) *adv.* In a factionous manner.

Factionousness, (fak'she-us-ness) *n.* State of being factionous.

Factitious, (fak'tish'e-us) *a.* [*L. factitius*, from *facere*, to make.] Made by art, in distinction from what is produced by nature; artificial; forced; conventional; artful.

Factor, (fak'tér) *n.* An agent; a mercantile agent who buys, sells, and transacts business, for others on commission;—one of the numbers or quantities which, when multiplied together, form a product.

Factorage, (fak'tér-aj) *n.* Allowance given to a factor by his employer as a compensation for his services.

Factorial, (fak'tér-é-ál) *a.* Pertaining to a factory;—in mathematics, relating to factors.

Factorship, (fak'tér-ship) *n.* The office of a factor.

Factory, (fak'tór-e) *n.* [*L. factor*.] A house or place where factors reside to transact business for their employers;—the body of factors in any place;—a building, or collection of buildings, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.

Factotum, (fak'tó'tum) *n.* [*L.* do every thing.] A person employed to do all kinds of work.

Faculty, (fak'ul-te) *n.* [*L. facultas*, from *facul*, easily, from *facere*, to make.] Ability to act or perform, whether inborn or cultivated; mental power or capacity; intellectual endowment or gift;—privilege or permission; license;—a body of men to whom any specific right or privilege is granted; the graduates in any of the four departments of a university or college—philosophy, law, medicine, or theology; especially, the members of a profession or calling;—the professors and tutors in a college.

Facundity, (fa-kund'e-te) *n.* Eloquence; readiness of speech.

Fade, (fid) *n. i.* [*O. Eng. wæde, D. vadden, to fade*.] To perish gradually; to wither, as a plant;—to lose freshness, colour, or brightness;—to sink away; to grow dim;—*v. t.* To cause to wither; to wear away;—*imp. & pp. faded*; *ppr. fading*.

Faded, (fid'ed) *a.* Declined; withered; decayed; losing colour and becoming less vivid.

Fadeless, (fid'les) *a.* Not liable to fade; unfading.

Fading, (fid'ing) *n.* Loss of colour, freshness, or vigour; decay; weakness.

Fadingly, (fad'ing-le) *adv.* In a fading manner.

Fadge, (faj) *v. t.* [A.-S. *fegan*, *gefezan*, to join, fit together.] To come close, as the parts of things united; to fit:—*imp. & pp. fadged; ppr. fadging.*

Fæces, (fæ'se) *n. pl.* [L. *fec.*] Excrement; ordure; settlings, sediment.

Fag, (fag) *n.* A laborious drudge; a school-boy who does menial services for another boy of a higher form in English schools.

Fag, (fag) *v. i.* [A.-S. *fæge*, dying, weak.] To act as a fag; to drudge;—to become weary; to tire;—*v. t.* To treat as a fag; to compel to drudge;—to tire by labour:—*imp. & pp. fagged; ppr. fagging.*

Fag-end, (fag'end) *n.* [Fag and end.] An end of poorer quality or in a spoiled condition, as of a web of cloth, &c.;—the refuse or meaner part of anything.

Fagot, (fag'ut) *n.* [F. *pagot*, It. *pagotto*, L. *fax*, torch.] A bundle of sticks used for fuel, for raising batteries or other purposes in fortification; also, a single stick;—a bundle of pieces of iron or of steel in bars;—a person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a company.

Fagot, (fag'ut) *v. t.* To make a fagot of; to tie or bundle together; to bind in a bundle:—*imp. & pp. fagoted; ppr. fagoting.*

Fahrenheit, (fah'ren-hit) *a.* [Ger.] Pertaining to a thermometer, having the zero of its scale marked at 32 degrees below the freezing-point of water, and the boiling-point at 212 degrees above—so called from the inventor of the scale.

Fail, (fal) *v. i.* [F. *faillir*, to fail, L. *fallere*, to deceive.] To be wanting; to be lacking;—to be afforded with want; to come short;—to decline; to decay;—to fall off in respect to vigour, activity, resources, or the like;—to become extinct; to perish; to die;—to miss;—to be disappointed of access or attainment; to be baffled or frustrated;—to become bankrupt or insolvent;—*v. t.* To be wanting to; not to be sufficient for; to disappoint:—*imp. & pp. failed; ppr. failing.*

Fail, (fal) *n.* Failure; deficiency; lack; want.

Failing, (failing) *n.* The act of one who fails; deficiency; imperfection; lapse; foible; defect; weakness; miscarriage; misfortune.

Failure, (fal'ür) *n.* [From fail.] Cessation of supply, or total defect; deficiency; omission; non-performance; decay, or defect from decay;—bankruptcy; suspension of payment.

Fain (fin) *a.* [A.-S. *fagen*, glad.] Well-pleased; glad; disposed; inclined; especially, content to accept.

Fain, (fin) *adv.* With joy or pleasure; gladly.

Faint, (fant) *a.* [F. *faint*, *pp. of se feindre*, de quelque chose, to feign, to sham, from L. *finger*, to contrive, feign.] Lacking strength; weak; languid;—wanting in courage, spirit, or energy; timorous; cowardly; dejected; depressed;—hardly perceptible; indistinct;—done, or acted, in a weak or feeble manner.

Faint, (fant) *v. i.* To become weak or feeble; to languish; to swoon;—to lose courage or spirit; to be dejected; to sink; to succumb;—to fade away; to vanish:—*imp. & pp. fainted; ppr. fainting.*

Faint-hearted, (fant'hart-ed) *a.* Wanting in courage; cowardly; timorous; dejected.

Fainting, (fainting) *n.* A swoon; syncope; a temporary loss of strength, breath, and colour:—*fainting-fit.*

Faintish, (fant'ish) *a.* Slightly faint.

Faintishness, (fant'ish-ness) *n.* A slight degree of faintness.

Faintly, (fant'le) *adv.* In a feeble or languid manner; without vigour or activity;—with a feeble light;—in a low tone;—imperfectly;—weakly; timorously.

Faintness, (fant'ness) *n.* Loss of strength, colour, and respiration, as in a fit;—languor; inactivity;—imperfection, as of light or representation;—mental weakness.

Fair, (fär) *a.* [A.-S. *fäger*, Ger. *fagar*, Joel. *fagr*.]

White; pure; free from spots or blemishes; free from a dark hue or complexion; beautiful; handsome;—clear, as water;—not cloudy or overcast, as the sky, weather, &c.;—blowing in the right direction, as wind; favourable;—open; direct, as a passage;—unobstructed; undefended, as a mark;—frank; candid, as a statement;—just; equitable, as a bargain;—plain; legible, as handwriting;—untarnished; spotless, as reputation;—moderate; middling, as means or livelihood.

Fair, (fär) *adv.* Clearly; openly; frankly; civilly; honestly; favourably.

Fair, (fär) *n.* A fair woman; a handsome female.

Fair, (fär) *n.* [F. *foire*, L. *forum*, market place, or *ferie*, holidays.] Originally a market held at stated times in a town or district, for the interchange of agricultural and manufactured produce;—now an annual holiday gathering for sports and games.

Fairing, (fä'ring) *n.* A present given or purchased at a fair. [novel; wonders.]

Fairies, (fä'ries) *n. pl.* [Scot.] Any thing new or Fairly, (fä'le) *adv.* In a fair manner; clearly; openly; distinctly; frankly; honestly.

Fairness, (fä'ness) *n.* The state of being fair; freedom from spots or stains; whiteness, as of the skin; agreeableness, as of form and features; clearness, as of water; honesty, as of dealing; candour, as of an argument; distinctness, as of handwriting and the like.

Fairy, (fä'rie) *n.* [F. *fée*, enchantment, from *fier*, to charm, It. *fata*, from L. *Fata*.] An imaginary supernatural being or spirit, supposed to assume a human form, and to meddle for good or evil in the affairs of mankind.

Fairy, (fä'rie) *a.* Belonging to fairies;—given by fairies.

Faith, (fäth) *n.* [L. *fides*, from *fidere*, to trust.] Belief; assent of the mind to a fact or truth established by evidence; reliance on testimony; dependence on the authority or veracity of another; conviction from observation or experience; confidence; assurance;—belief in the facts and doctrines of the Bible;—belief in the person and work of Christ;—personal reliance on Christ with surrender of the heart and will to his service for salvation;—the ground of Christian belief; the faithfulness of God;—the object of Christian belief; doctrine or system of doctrines believed; creed;—profession of belief in gospel truth;—strict adherence to duty; fidelity;—sincerity; honesty.

Faithful, (fäth'fool) *a.* Full of faith; disposed to believe, especially in the declarations and promises of God;—keeping faith; firm in adherence to promises, contracts, or other engagements;—firm in the observance of duty; loyal; honest;—conformable to truth; exact; veracious;—true; worthy of belief.

Faithfully, (fäth'fool-le) *adv.* In a faithful manner.

Faithfulness, (fäth'fool-ness) *n.* Quality or character of being faithful; fidelity; truth; loyalty; constancy.

Faithless, (fäth'less) *a.* Doubting; distrusting;—not believing in God; not believing in the Christian religion;—not observant of promises;—not true to allegiance, duty, or vows;—false; perfidious; treacherous;—serving to disappoint or deceive; deluding.

Faithlessness, (fäth'less-ness) *n.* Want of faith; unbelief as to revealed religion; perfidy; treachery; disloyalty, as in subjects; violation of promises or covenants; inconstancy, as of a husband or wife.

Fake, (fäk) *n.* [Scot. *fak*, fold, A.-S. *fæc*, space.] A single turn or coil of a cable or hawser.

Fakir, (fä-kär) *n.* An Oriental religious ascetic or begging monk.

Falcated, (fälkät-ed) *a.* [L. *falcatus*, from *falx*, sickle.] Hooked or bent like a sickle or scythe.

Falcation, (fälkäshun) *n.* Crookedness; a bending in the shape of a sickle.

Falchion, (fälväshun) *n.* [F. *fauchon*, from L. *falx*, a sickle.] A short broad sword with a slightly curved point; a scimitar.

Falcon, (faw'kn) n. [*L. falco*, from *falz*, a sickle.]

One of a family of raptorial birds, characterized by a short, hooked beak, powerful claws, and great destructive power; especially, one of this family trained to the pursuit of other birds or game.

Falconer, (faw'kn-gr) n. A person who breeds and trains hawks; one who follows the sport of fowling with hawks.

Falconet, (fal'kon-et) n. [*F. falconette*.] A small cannon.

Falcon-gentil, (fa-kl-jen'til) n. A falcon when completely bred and full feathered.

Falconry, (fa'kn-re) n. The art of training hawks;—the practice of taking wild fowls or game by means of hawks.

Faldstool, (fawld'stōól) n. [*A.-S. fald, feald, fold*, and *stool*.] A portable seat made to fold up in the manner of a camp-stool;—a small desk at which the litany is enjoined to be sung or said.

Falernian, (fa-ler'né-an) a. Belonging or pertaining to Falernia in Italy.

Falernian, (fa-ler'né-an) n. The wine made in that territory, celebrated by Horace, Martial, and other Latin authors.

Fall, (faw) v. i. [*A.-S. fellan, Ger. fallen*.] To descend from a higher position to a lower, either suddenly or gradually; to drop down;—to become prostrate;—to empty; to disembody;—to cease to live; to perish; to vanish;—to be brought forth;—to decline in power, glory, value, or the like;—to become degraded; to sink into disgrace or disrepute;—to sink into vice, error, or sin;—to become embarrassed;—to pass into a new state; to become;—to happen; to come to pass;—to light on; to come by chance;—to rush on; to assail;—to become the property of; to be transferred by lot, inheritance, or otherwise;—to be dropped or uttered carelessly, as words;—to revolt; to apostatize;—v. t. To sink; to depress; to diminish; to depreciate;—imp. fell; pp. fallen; ppr. falling.

Fall, (faw) n. Act of descending from a higher to a lower place by gravity; descent;—act of dropping or tumbling;—death; destruction; overthrow; ruin;—declension in rank, office, or virtue;—downfall; degradation; the apostasy of our first parents;—diminution of price or value; depreciation;—a sinking of tone; cadence;—declivity; a slope;—descent of water; a cascade; a cataract;—extent of descent; downfall, as of rain or snow;—a lady's veil;—the loose end of a tackle. [to thirty-six square ells.]

Fall, (faw) n. In Scotland, a superficial measure equal Fallacious, (fal-lá'she-us) a. Deceitful; wearing a false appearance; misleading; sophistical;—false; ill-founded; delusive; disappointing.

Fallaciously, (fal-lá'she-us-le) adv. In a fallacious manner. [fallacious.]

Fallaciousness, (fal-lá'she-us-ness) n. The state of being fallacious, (fal-lá'she-us) n. [*L. fallax, from fallere*, to deceive.] Deceptive or false appearance; deceptiveness; deception; mistake;—an argument which professes to be decisive of the matter at issue, while in reality it is not; sophistry.

Fallen, (fawin) a. Dropped; descended; degraded; decreased; ruined.

Fallibility, (fal-e-bil'i-te) n. State of being fallible; liahleness to deceive or to be deceived.

Fallible, (fal'e-bil) a. [*L. fallere*, to deceive.] Liable to fail or mistake; liable to deceive or be deceived.

Fallibly, (fal'e-bil) adv. In a fallible manner.

Falling-sickness, (fawling-sik-ness) n. The epilepsy; a disease in which the patient suddenly loses his senses and falls down.



Falcon.

Falling-stone, (fawling-stōn) n. A stone falling from the atmosphere; a meteorite; an aerolite.

Fallow, (fal'w) a. [*A.-S. fealu, Ger. falo*.] Left untilled or unsown after having been ploughed;—pale red or pale yellow.

Fallow, (fal'w) n. Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unsown;—the ploughing or tilling of land without sowing it for a season.

Fallow, (fal'w) v. t. To plough, harrow, and break up, as land, without seeding;—imp. & pp. fallowed; ppr. fallowing.

Fallow-deer, (fal'w-dēr) n. So called from its fallow or pale-yellow colour;—a species of deer, smaller than the stag, and most common in England, where it is often domesticated in the parks.

Fallowing, (fal'w-ing) n. The ploughing and harrowing of land without sowing it.

Fallowness, (fal'w-ness) n. A fallow state; barrenness; exemption from bearing fruit.

False, (fawls) a. [*L. falsus, pp. of fallere*, to deceive.] Untrue; not conformable to fact; erroneous; ill founded, as a claim; unjust;—deficient, as a weight or measure; dishonest;—counterfeit, as coin; forged, as paper;—unsound, as a foundation; deceptive;—ill-contrived, as a verse or quantity; improper;—unfaithful; treacherous; perfidious;—feigned; hypocritical, as tears or grief;—substituted for another, as an heir; supposititious. *False keel*, the timber used below the main keel, to serve both as a defence and an aid in holding the wind better.

False, (fawls) adv. Not truly; not honestly; falsely.

False-hearted, (fawls'hart-ed) a. Hollow; treacherous; deceitful; dishonest; perfidious.

Falsehood, (fawls'hōod) n. [From *false* and *hood*.] Want of truth or veracity; an untrue assertion;—want of honesty or integrity; deceptiveness; perfidy;—counterfeit; imposture.

Falsely, (fawls'le) adv. In a false manner; untruly;—treacherously; perfidiously.

Falseness, (fawls'ness) n. State of being false; want of integrity or uprightness;—duplicity; treachery; perfidy; unfaithfulness.

Falsetto, (fawl-set'tō) n. [*L. falsus*.] That peculiar species of voice in a man, the compass of which lies above his natural voice. [See.]

Falsifiable, (fawls'e-fi-a-bl) a. Capable of being falsified. **Falsification**, (fawls'e-fe-ká'shun) n. Act of making false; a counterfeiting;—wilful misstatement or misrepresentation.

Falsifier, (fawls'e-fi-er) n. One who falsifies, or gives to a thing a false appearance; a liar;—utterer of false coin.

Falsify, (fawls'e-fi) v. t. [*L. falsus, false, and facere*, to make.] To represent falsely; to counterfeit; to forge;—to prove to be false or untrustworthy;—to violate; to break by falsehood;—to show that an item of charge in an account is wrong;—v. i. To tell lies; to violate the truth;—imp. & pp. falsified; ppr. falsifying.

Falsity, (fawls'e-te) n. Quality of being false; contrariety or inconformity to truth;—a false assertion; lie; counterfeit.

Falter, (fawlt'er) v. i. [*O. Eng. fawltter, L. fallere*.] To hesitate; to stagger;—to tremble; to totter;—to fail in distinctness or regularity of exercise—said of the mind or of thought;—imp. & pp. faltered; ppr. faltering.

Faltering, (fawlt'er-ing) n. Feebleness; deficiency.

Falteringly, (fawlt'er-ing-le) adv. With broken accents;—with trembling, hesitation, or feebleness.

Fame, (fam) n. [*L. fama, G. phēmī, I say*.] Public report or rumour;—favourable report;—renown; notoriety; celebrity.

Fame, (fam) v. t. To report; to make famous;—imp. & pp. famed; ppr. faming.

Familiar, (fa-mil'i-er) a. [*L. familiaris, from familia*,

family.] Pertaining to a family; domestic;—closely acquainted or intimate, as a friend or companion; well versed in, as any subject of study;—unceremonious; free; easy; unconstrained;—well known, as a friend; well understood, as a book or science.

Familiar, (fa-mil'e-er) n. An intimate; a close companion;—a demon or evil spirit supposed to attend at a call;—one in the service of the inquisition.

Familiarity, (fa-mil'e-ar'e-te) n. State of being familiar; intimate converse; unconstrained intercourse; freedom from ceremony; fellowship; intimacy; affability.

Familiarise, (fa-mil'e-er-iz) v. t. To make familiar or intimate; to habituate; to accustom;—to make easy by practice or study;—*imp. & pp. familiarized; ppr. familiarizing.*

Familiarly, (fa-mil'e-er-le) adv. In a familiar manner; without formality;—commonly; frequently.

Famist, (fam'e-list) n. One of a fanatical sect founded in Holland, and existing in England about 1580, called the *Family of Love*, from the affection its members professed to bear to all people.

Family, (fam'e-le) n. [*L. familia*, from *famulus*, servant.] The collective body of persons who live in one house, and under one head or manager; a household;—a tribe or race; kindred;—course of descent; genealogy; lineage;—honourable descent;—a group of kindred individuals, usually more comprehensive than a genus, and founded on more indefinite resemblances.

Famine, (fam'in) n. [*L. fames*, hunger.] Scarcity of food; dearth; a general want of provisions; destitution; want; hunger.

Famish, (fam'ish) v. t. To starve; to kill or destroy with hunger;—to exhaust the strength of by hunger;—to kill by deprivation or denial of any thing necessary;—*v. i.* To die of hunger; to starve;—to suffer extreme hunger or thirst;—to suffer extremity from deprivation;—*imp. & pp. famished; ppr. famishing.*

Famishment, (fam'ish-ment) n. Pain of extreme hunger or thirst.

Famous, (fá'mus) a. Celebrated in fame or public report; renowned; distinguished in story; remarkable; illustrious; eminent; in a bad sense, notorious.

Famously, (fá'mus-le) adv. With great renown or fame; admirably; splendidly.

Famulus, (fam'ú-lus) n. [*L.*] Servant or familiar of a magician;—drudge or doer of hard work under a superior.

Fan, (fan) n. [*A.-S. fann*, Ger. *wanna*, *L. vannus*, fan, van.] Any instrument used for producing artificial currents of air, by the wafting or revolving motion of a broad surface; as a lady's fan, made of paper, feathers, &c., and agitated by the hand to cool the face;—a farmer's implement to winnow grain and blow away the chaff;—an instrument used in iron works to raise the fire or flame;—a movable part of a window to circulate air and ventilation;—any thing spread out like a fan, as a peacock's tail, a species of gas burner, &c.;—a small vane used to keep the large sails of a windmill in the direction of the wind.

Fan, (fan) v. t. To move, as with a fan;—to cool and refresh by moving the air with a fan;—to ventilate;—to winnow;—to raise a fire or flame; to excite;—*imp. & pp. fanned; ppr. fanning.*

Fanatic, (fa-na'tik) n. A person affected by excessive enthusiasm, particularly on religious subjects; wild visionary; bigot; zealot; devotee.

Fanatical, (fa-na'tik-al) a. [*L. fanaticus*, from *G. phanesthai*, to appear.] Seeing visions; struck with frenzy; wild and extravagant; excessively enthusiastic; superstitious; bigoted.

Fanatically, (fa-na'tik-al-le) adv. In a fanatical manner.

Fanaticism, (fa-na'tic-izm) n. Excessive enthusiasm;

wild and extravagant notions of religion; religious frenzy; superstition.

Fancier, (fan'se-er) n. One who is governed by fancy;—one who has a special liking for or interest in certain objects; hence, one who keeps for sale, as birds or dogs.

Fanciful, (fan'se-fóol) a. Full of fancy; guided by fancy; whimsical, said of persons;—dictated by fancy; abounding in images, as a book;—unreal; visionary; fantastical; capricious; whimsical.

Fancifully, (fan'se-fóol-le) adv. In a fanciful manner; wildly.

Fanciless, (fan'se-le) a. Having no fancy; destitute of poetical thought or imagination.

Fancy, (fan'se) n. [*G. phantasia*, from *phainein*, to appear.] Imagination; conceptive faculty; idealization;—power by which the mind forms to itself images or representations of outward things, persons, or scenes;—mental power of recalling and reproducing images or ideas;—faculty of expressing such images or ideas in literary or artistic form; taste;—notion; inclination; liking;—whim; caprice; humour;—a vain or false idea;—something that pleases or entertains without real value.

Fancy, (fan'se) v. i. To figure to one's self; to imagine; to believe; to suppose;—*v. t.* To form a conception of; to imagine;—to have a liking for; to be pleased with; to desire;—*imp. & pp. fancied; ppr. fancying.*

Fancy, (fan'se) a. Adapted to please the fancy or taste.

Fandango, (fan-dan'gó) n. [*Sp.*] A lively dance practised in Spain and Spanish America.

Fane, (fan) n. [*L. fanum*, from *fari*, to speak.] A temple; a place consecrated to religion; a church.

Fanfare, (fan-far') n. [*F.*] A flourish of trumpets;—a lively hunting tune.

Fanfaron, (fan-fa-ron) n. [*F., Sp. fanfarron.*] A bully; a swaggerer; an empty boaster.

Fanfaronade, (fan-fa-ron-ád') n. Vain boasting; ostentation; bluster.

Fang, (fang) n. [*A.-S. fang*, a taking.] The tuak of a bear or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a long pointed tooth;—a claw or talon;—that which is seized and carried off; booty; stolen goods.

Fang, (fang) v. t. To catch; to seize; to lay hold of; to gripe; to clutch; to snatch; to grasp.

Fanged, (fangd) a. Having teeth, claws, or other prehensile weapons. [toothless.]

Fangless, (fang'les) a. Having no fangs or tuaks;

Fanner, (fan'er) n. One who fans;—a circular machine with revolving vanes, placed in a door or window, &c., and set in motion by the current of air passing through it; a ventilator;—*pl.* An agricultural implement for separating the grain from the chaff.

Fanon, (fan'un) n. [*F. fanon*, *L. pannus*.] An embroidered scarf worn round the left arm of a Roman Catholic priest, in the celebration of the mass;—a flag; an ensign.

Fan-palm, (fan'pám) n. The talipot-tree, a native of the East Indies. It attains to the height of 60 or 70 feet, with a straight trunk crowned by a tuft of enormous leaves.

Fan-tail, (fan'tál) n. A variety of the domestic pigeon, so called from the fan-like shape of their tails;—a form of gas-burner.

Fantasia, (fan-tá'zhe-a) n. [*It.*] A musical composition of various airs and movements according to the author's or performer's fancy; a capriccio.

Fantastic, (fan-tas'tik) a. Fanciful; producing or existing only in imagination;—having the nature of a phantom;—indulging the vagaries of imagination;—irregular; wild; capricious. [manner.]

Fantastically, (fan-tas'tik-al-le) adv. In a fantastic manner.

Fantom, (fan'tom) n. [*F. fantome*, *L. phantasma*.] Something that appears to the imagination; a spectre; a ghost; an apparition.

Far, (far) a. [*A.-S. ferr*, *fyr*, *L. porro*, *G. porrá*.]

Distant in any direction : remote ;—contrary to design or wishes ;—at enmity with ; alienated ;—more distant of the two.

Far, (fär) *adv.* To a great extent or distance of space ;—to a great distance in time from any point ; remotely ;—in great part ;—in a great proportion ; by many degrees ; very much ;—to a certain point, degree, or distance.

Farandams, (fär'an-danz) *n.* A kind of fabric made of silk and wool.

Farcos, (färs) *n.* [*L. farsus, pp. of farscare, to stuff.*] Stuffing, like that used in dressing a fowl ; forcemeat ;—a low style of comedy in which qualities and actions are exaggerated for the purpose of exciting mirth and laughter ;—ridiculous or empty show.

Farcical, (färs'ik-al) *a.* Belonging to a farce ; appropriated to farce ; ludicrous ;—deceptive ; illusory.

Farcically, (färs'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a manner suited to farce ; ludicrously ; ridiculously.

Farcin, (färs'in) *n.* [*F. furcin, from L. farscare.*] A disease of the absorbents, affecting the skin and its blood-vessels. [*pack, load, or burden.*]

Fardel, (fär'del) *n.* [*It. fardello, Sp. fardel.*] A little

Fare, (fär) *v. i.* [*A.-S. & Go. faran, Ger. fahren.*] To go ; to pass ; to journey ; to travel ;—to be in any state, good or bad ;—to be treated or entertained at table ; to feed ;—to happen well or ill ;—*imp. & pp. fared ; ppr. faring.*

Fare, (fär) *n.* Price of passage by land or water ;—food ; provisions for the table.

Farewell, (fär'wel) *interj.* [*Fare and well.*] Go well ; good-by ; adieu ; a wish of happiness or welfare at parting ; a parting compliment.

Farewell, (fär'wel) *n.* A wish of happiness or welfare at parting ; adieu ;—act of departure ; leave-taking.

Farewell, (fär'wel) *a.* Parting ; valedictory.

Far-fetched, (fär'fächt) *a.* Brought from far ;—not easily or naturally deduced or introduced ;—forced ; strained.

Farina, (fär'ina) *n.* [*L. meal, flour, from far, a sort of grain.*] The flour of any species of corn or starchy root ;—starch or fecula, one of the proximate principles of vegetables.

Farinaceous, (fär'in-ä'she-us) *a.* Consisting of made of meal or flour ;—yielding farina or flour ;—like meal ; mealy ; pertaining to meal.

Farle, (fär'l) *n.* [*A.-S. feorh dael, fourth or quarter cake.*] A small cake or biscuit.

Farm, (fär'm) *n.* [*O. Eng. ferme, farm, abode, Sp. firma, bargain, contract, from L. firmus, fast.*] A tract of land inclosed or set apart for cultivation by a tenant ;—an extended piece of ground devoted by its owner to agriculture ; a landed estate.

Farm, (fär'm) *v. t.* To lease or let for an equivalent, as land for a rent ;—to give up to another, as an estate, a business, revenue, privilege, &c., on condition of receiving a percentage of what it yields ;—to take at a certain rent or rate ;—to cultivate, as land ;—*v. i.* To till the soil ; to labour as an agriculturist ;—*imp. & pp. farmed ; ppr. farming.*

Farmable, (fär'm-a-bl) *a.* Fit or capable of being farmed.

Farm-bailiff, (fär'm-bä-lif) *n.* An overseer appointed to superintend the farming operations ; land steward.

Farmer, (fär'm'er) *n.* One who farms, as a cultivator of leased ground ;—one who takes taxes, customs, excise, or other duties, to collect for a certain rate per cent. ;—an agriculturist ; a husbandman.

Farmer, (fär'm'er) *n.* The building and yards necessary for the business of a farm.

Farm-house, (fär'm'hous) *n.* A house attached to a farm ; the residence of the farmer. [*land.*]

Farming, (fär'm'ing) *n.* The business of cultivating

Faro, (fär'o) *n.* [So called because a *Pharaoh* was represented on one of the cards.] A game at cards in which a person plays against the bank kept by the proprietor of the table.

Farrago, (fär-iä'gö) *n.* [*L. from far, grain.*] A mass of various materials confusedly mixed ; a medley.

Farrier, (fär're-er) *n.* [*O. Eng. ferrer, It. ferraro, F. ferrer, from L. ferrum, iron.*] A smith who shoes horses ;—a veterinary surgeon.

Farriery, (fär're-er-e) *n.* Art of shoeing horses ;—art of preventing, curing, or mitigating the diseases of horses and cattle ; veterinary art.

Farrow, (fär'rö) *n.* [*A.-S. fearh, Ger. ferkel.*] A litter of pigs.

Farrow, (fär'rö) *v. t. & i.* To bring forth, as pigs ;—*imp. & pp. farrowed ; ppr. farrowing.*

Farther, (fär'ther) *a.* comp. of far. More remote ;—tending to a greater distance ; longer ;—additional ; further.

Farther, (fär'ther) *adv.* At or to a greater distance ; beyond ;—moreover ; in addition ; further.

Farthest, (fär'thest) *a.* *superl. of far.* Most distant or remote ; furthest. [*ance.*]

Farthest, (fär'thest) *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. [*ance.*]

Farthing, (fär'tring) *n.* [*A.-S. feorha, the fourth, from feowr, four.*] The fourth of a penny ; hence, very small price or value.

Farthingale, (fär'tring-gäl) *n.* [*O. Eng. fardingale, F. vertugadin.*] A hoop petticoat.

Fascas, (fäs'säs) *n. pl.* [*L. fascia, bundle, allied to fascia, band.*] An axe tied up with a bundle of rods and borne before the Roman magistrates as a badge of their authority.

Fascet, (fäs'set) *n.* An iron instrument used in making glass bottles.

Fascia, (fäs'he-a) *n.* A fillet, band, or sash ;—a bandage ; a ligature ;—a flat member projecting in a building ;—the belt of a planet ;—a thin tendinous covering which surrounds the muscles of the limbs and binds them in their places.

Fascial, (fäs'se-al) *a.* Belonging to the fascas.

Fasciated, (fäs'se-ät-ed) *a.* [*L. fasciatus, pp. of fasciare, from fascia, band.*] Bound with a fillet, sash, or bandage ;—flattened in form by growth.

Fasciole, (fäs'se-kl) *n.* [*L. fasciculus, diminutive of fascia.*] A close cluster or cyme, with the flowers much crowded together, as in the sweet-william.

Fasciculated or Fascicular, (fäs-sik'ü-lät-ed) *a.* Growing in bundles or bunches from the same point.

Fasciculus, (fäs-sik'ü-lus) *n.* [*L.*] A little bundle ;—a division of a book ;—a bouquet ; a nosegay.

Fascinate, (fäs'se-nät) *v. t.* [*L. fascinare.*] To bewitch ; to enchant ;—to excite and allure irresistibly or powerfully ; to charm ; to captivate ;—*imp. & pp. fascinated ; ppr. fascinating.*

Fascination, (fäs'se-näshun) *n.* The act of fascinating, bewitching, or enchanting ; enchantment ; witchcraft ; unseen, inexplicable influence ;—that which fascinates ; a charm ; a spell ; attraction.

Fascine, (fäs'sen) *n.* [*L. fascina, from fascia, bundle.*] A fagot ; a bundle of rods or of small sticks of wood used in raising batteries, in filling ditches, &c.

Fashion, (fäs'hun) *n.* [*L. factio, a making, from facere, to make.*] The make or form of any thing ; pattern ; model ; workmanship ; execution ;—the prevailing mode or style, especially of dress ; shape ; cut ;—mode of action ; manner ; sort ; way ; custom ;—good society ; genteel air.

Fashion, (fäs'hun) *v. t.* To form ; to give shape or figure to ; to mould ;—to fit ; to adapt ; to accommodate ;—to counterfeit ;—*imp. & pp. fashioned ; ppr. fashioning.*

Fashionable, (fäs'hun-a-bl) *a.* Conforming to the fashion or established mode ;—established by custom or use ; current ; prevailing at a particular time ;—observant of the fashion or customary mode ; modish ; stylish ;—genteel ; well bred.

Fashionable, (fäs'hun-a-bl) *n.* A person of fashion ;—used chiefly in the plural.



Fashionably, (fash'un-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner according to fashion, custom, or prevailing practice.

Fast, (fast) *a.* [A.-S. *fæst*, Ger. *fest*.] Fixed; close; tight;—firmly fixed; immovable;—firm against attack; fortified;—strong in attachment, as a friend; steadfast; faithful;—deep; sound, as sleep;—moving rapidly; speedy; swift;—permanent, as colour;—rash; inconsiderate; gay; dissipated; extravagant.

Fast, (fast) *adv.* Firmly; immovably; steadfastly;—quickly; swiftly; rapidly;—closely; nearly;—frequently.

Fast, (fast) *v.i.* [A.-S. *fæstan*, Go. *fastan*, to keep, to fast.] To abstain from food; to go hungry;—to practise abstinence as a religious exercise or duty; to abstain from particular kinds of food, as Romanists in Lent; to mortify the body by abstinence;—*imp. & pp. fasted*; *ppr. fasting*.

Fast, (fast) *n.* Abstinence from food;—voluntary abstinence from food, as a religious mortification or humiliation;—a time of fasting, whether a day, week, or longer period.

Fast, (fast) *n.* That which fastens or holds; a rope which fastens a vessel to a wharf.

Fasten, (fas'n) *v.t.* [A.-S. *fastan*, *fastenian*.] To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure;—to hold together; to cause to cleave, or to cleave together, by any means;—to impress or fix in the mind;—*v.i.* To fix one's self; to clinch; to seize and hold fast;—*imp. & pp. fastened*; *ppr. fastening*.

Fastening, (fas'n-ing) *n.* Any thing that binds and makes fast, as a lock, catch, bolt, bar, &c.

Fasten, (fast'er) *n.* One who fasts.

Fasten, (fast'er) *a.* Comparative degree of *fast*.

Fasten, (fast'er) *adv.* More rapidly; swifter.

Fastest, (fast'est) *a.* Superlative degree of *fast*.

Festi, (fast'i) *n.* [L.] The Roman calendar, which gave the days for festivals, courts, &c., corresponding to a modern almanac; records or registers of important events.

Fastidious, (fas-tid'ee-us) *a.* [L. *fastidiosus*, from *fastus*, haughtiness.] Difficult to please; delicate to a fault; squeamish; critical; over-nice; punctilious.

Fastidiously, (fas-tid'ee-us-le) *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

Fastidiousness, (fas-tid'ee-us-ness) *n.* State or quality of being fastidious; squeamishness.

Fastigated, (fas-tij'e-ät-ed) *a.* Narrowed to the top; tapering to a point.

Fastigium, (fas-tij'e-um) *n.* [L.] The ridge or summit of a house or pediment.

Fasting, (fast'ing) *n.* The act of abstaining from food; religious mortification.

Fastness, (fast'ness) *n.* State of being fast; fixedness; security;—a stronghold; a fortress or fort.

Fastuous, (fas'tü-us) *a.* [L. *fastus*, disdain.] Disdainful; proud; haughty.

Fat, (fat) *a.* [A.-S. *fæt*, O. Sax. *fet*, Ger. *fett*.] Abounding with fat;—fleshy; plump; corpulent;—oily; greasy; unctuous; rich;—coarse; heavy; gross; dull; stupid;—yielding a rich or abundant supply; productive; fertile.

Fat, (fat) *n.* An oily, concrete substance, deposited in various parts of animal bodies; tallow; lard;—the best or richest production; the best part.

Fat, (fat) *v.t.* To make fat; to fatten;—*v.i.* To grow fat, plump, and fleshy;—*imp. & pp. fattened*; *ppr. fattening*.

Fat, (fat) *n.* [A.-S. *fæt*.] A large tub, cistern, or vessel; a vat;—an old measure of capacity.

Fatal, (fat'al) *a.* [L. *fatalis*, from *fatum*.] Proceeding from, or appointed by, fate; necessary; inevitable;—causing death or destruction; deadly; mortal; destructive; calamitous. [inevitable necessity.]

Fatalism, (fat'al-izm) *n.* The doctrine of fate or Fatalist, (fat'al-ist) *n.* One who maintains that all things happen by inevitable necessity.

Fatality, (fat'al-e-te) *n.* State of being fatal, or proceeding from destiny; invincible necessity;—tendency to destruction or danger; mortality.

Fatally, (fat'al-le) *adv.* In a fatal manner.

Fata Morgana, (fä'ta-mor-gä'na). [It.] A phenomenon in which, by an extraordinary atmospheric refraction, images of objects at a distance appear as inverted, distorted, displaced, or multiplied.

Fate, (fat) *n.* [L. *fatum*, from *fari*, to speak.] A decree or word pronounced by God; hence, inevitable necessity;—appointed lot; especially, final lot; death; destruction.

Fated, (fat'ed) *a.* Decreed or regulated by fate; **Fateful**, (fat'fool) *a.* Bearing fatal power; producing fatal events. [ful manner.]

Fatefully, (fat'fool-le) *adv.* In a disastrous and fateful. (fä'te) *n. pl.* In ancient mythology, the Destinies or Parcae, who were supposed to determine the course of human life, their names were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, the first is represented as holding the distaff, the second as spinning, and the third as cutting the thread of human life.

Father, (fä'thr) *n.* [A.-S. *fäder*, L. *pater*, G. *pater*.]

Male parent;—a male ancestor more remote than a parent; a progenitor; especially, a first ancestor;—he who is to be venerated for age, kindness, wisdom, &c.;—a senator of ancient Rome;—a dignitary of the Roman Catholic church, a superior of a convent, a confessor, or a priest; also, a dignitary or elder clergyman in the Protestant church;—one of the chief ecclesiastical authorities of the first centuries after Christ;—a producer, author, or contriver;—the Supreme Being; the first person in the Trinity.

Father, (fä'thr) *v.t.* To make one's self the father of; to beget;—to take as one's own child; to adopt; hence, to acknowledge one's self author of;—to ascribe or charge to another, as his offspring or work;—*imp. & pp. fathered*; *ppr. fathering*.

Fatherhood, (fä'thr-hood) *n.* State of being a father; paternity. [husband or wife.]

Father-in-law, (fä'thr-in-law) *n.* The father of one's Father-land, (fä'thr-land) *n.* The native land of one's fathers or ancestors.

Father-lasher, (fä'thr-lash-er) *n.* A salt-water fish of the genus *Cottus*, allied to the river bull-head.

Fatherless, (fä'thr-less) *a.* Destitute of a living father;—without a known author.

Fatherliness, (fä'thr-le-ness) *n.* The qualities of a father; parental kindness, care, and tenderness.

Father-long-legs, (fä'thr-long-legs) *n.* An insect of the genus *Tipula*; a crane-fly;—a species of spider having very long legs, by which it is enabled to run with great rapidity.

Fatherly, (fä'thr-le) *a.* Like a father in affection and care; paternal; tender; protecting; careful;—pertaining to a father.

Fathom, (fä'th'um) *n.* [A.-S. *fæthen*, Ger. *faden*, a thread, a line.] A measure of length containing six feet; the space to which a man can extend his arms;—reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.

Fathom, (fä'th'um) *v.t.* To measure with the arms extended;—to measure with a line; to ascertain the depth of; to sound;—hence, to get to the bottom of; to penetrate; to comprehend;—*imp. & pp. fathomed*; *ppr. fathoming*. [fathomed.]

Fathomable, (fä'th'um-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being Fathomless, (fä'th'um-less) *a.* Incapable of being fathomed; bottomless.

Fatigue, (fä'teg) *n.* Weariness from bodily labour or mental exertion;—cause of weariness; labour; toil;—the labours of military men, distinct from the use of arms.

Fatigue, (fä'teg) *v.t.* [L. *fatigare*.] To weary with labour or any bodily or mental exertion; to exhaust the strength or endurance of; to jade; to tire;—to

importune; to harass:—*imp.* & *pp.* fatigued; *ppr.* fatiguing.

Fatimites, (fat'im-its) *n. pl.* Arabian princes who claim descent from Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet.

Fatling, (fat'ling) *n.* A lamb, kid, or other young animal fattened for slaughter; a fat animal.

Fatly, (fat'le) *adv.* Grossly; greedily.

Fatness, (fat'nes) *n.* [From *fat*.] Quality of being fat; corpulency; fulness of flesh;—hence, richness; fertility; fruitfulness;—that which is fat or greasy; that which makes fat or fertile.

Fatten, (fat'n) *v. t.* To make fat; to fill full; to feed for slaughter;—to make fertile and fruitful; to enrich;—*r. i.* To grow fat or corpulent:—*imp.* & *pp.* fattened; *ppr.* fattening.

Fattener, (fat'n-er) *n.* One who, or that which, fattens.

Fattiness, (fat'e-nes) *n.* The state of being fatty; grossness.

Fatty, (fat'e) *a.* Containing fat, or having its qualities; greasy; unctuous; oleaginous.

Fatuity, (fa-tu'e-te) *n.* Weakness or imbecility of mind; feebleness of intellect; foolishness.

Fatuous, (fat'u-us) *a.* [L. *fatuus*.] Feeble in mind; weak; silly; idiotic;—impotent; without reality; illusory.

Faubourg, (fo-bóurg) *n.* [F. from *foux*, false, and *bourg*, a market town.] A suburb in French cities.

Faucal, (faw'kal) *a.* [L. *fauces*, throat.] Pertaining to the fauces or opening of the throat.

Fauces, (faw'sez) *n. pl.* [L.] The posterior part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx.

Fauset, (faw'set) *n.* [L. *fauces*.] A fixture for drawing liquor from a cask or vessel, consisting of a tube stopped with a peg, spigot, or slide.

Faufel, (faw'fel) *n.* The fruit of a species of the palm tree. [horrence.]

Faugh, (faw) *interj.* Exclamation of contempt or ab-
Faujante, (faw'jas-it) *n.* A mineral; a hydrous al-
caline alumina.

Fault, (fawlt) *n.* [F. *faute*, It. *falla*, L. *fallere*, to deceive.] A failing; an error; a mistake; a blunder;—a want; defect; absence; lack;—a moral failing; imperfection; neglect of duty; impropriety; slight offence;—a difficulty; a puzzle;—losing of the scent in hunting;—a break or interruption of strata.

Fault, (fawlt) *v. t.* To charge with a fault; to accuse;—to cause a displacement in;—said of strata or veins;—*v. i.* To fail; to lack; to be deficient or wrong; to commit a fault;—*imp.* & *pp.* faulted; *ppr.* faulting.

Faulter, (fawlt'er) *n.* One who commits a fault; an offender. [ably.]

Faultily, (fawlt'e-le) *adv.* In a faulty manner; blam-
Faultiness, (fawlt'e-nes) *n.* State of being faulty, defective, or erroneous; defect.

Faultless, (fawlt'les) *a.* Without fault; free from blemish; spotless; stainless; perfect.

Faultlessly, (fawlt'les-le) *adv.* In a faultless manner.

Faultlessness, (fawlt'les-nes) *n.* Freedom from faults or defects.

Faulty, (fawlt'e) *a.* Containing faults, blemishes, or defects; defective; imperfect;—guilty of a fault or of faults; blamable; censurable;—wrong; erroneous.

Fawn, (fawn) *n.* [L. *fauvus*, from *favere*, to be favourable.] A demigod supposed to inhabit the woods—usually represented as half goat and half man.

Fauna, (fawn'a) *n.* [L. *Fauni*, rural deities among the Romans.] The animals of any given area or epoch. [quisions; a naturalist.]

Faunist, (fawn'ist) *n.* One who attends to rural dis-
Fauteuil, (fo-tul') *n.* [F.] An arm-chair, usually highly ornamented; hence, a seat or membership in the French Academy.

Faux pas, (fó pá) *a.* A false step; a mistake.

Favillous, (fa-vil'us) *a.* [L. *favilla*, glowing ashes.] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling ashes.

Favonian, (fá-vón'e-an) *a.* [L. *favonius*, the western

breeze.] Blowing from the west; fortunate; favour-
able; prosperous.

Favose, (fa-vóe) *a.* [L. *favus*, honeycomb.] Honey-
combed; like the section of a
honeycomb; having pits, de-
pressions, or cells.

Favour, (fá'v'er) *n.* [L. *favere*, to be favourable.] Kind regard; propitious aspect;—friendly disposition; regard; countenance;—inclination to support; defence;—a kind act or office; grace; good will;—mitigation of punishment; lenity; mildness;—partiality; bias;—advantage; opportunity;—object of regard; person or thing favoured;—a gift or present; a lady's token of regard to be worn or displayed;—a letter.

Favour, (fá'v'er) *v. t.* To regard with kindness; to support; to befriend;—to afford advantages to; to facilitate;—to ease; to spare;—to resemble in feature:—*imp.* & *pp.* favoured; *ppr.* favouring.

Favourable, (fá'v'er-a-bl) *a.* Manifesting or indicating partiality; propitious; friendly;—advantageous; conducive; beneficial; suitable; fit.

Favourableness, (fá'v'er-a-bl-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being favourable; kindness; suitability.

Favourably, (fá'v'er-a-bl'e) *adv.* In a favourable man-
ner; kindly.

Favourite, (fá'v'er-it) *n.* A person or thing regarded with peculiar favour; one treated with partiality; a darling; a minion.

Favourite, (fá'v'er-it) *a.* Regarded with particular affection, esteem, or preference.

Favouritism, (fá'v'er-it-izm) *n.* The disposition to promote the interest of a favourite; partiality;—exercise of power by favourites.

Favourless, (fá'v'er-les) *a.* Unfavoured; not regarded with favour; having no patronage or countenance.

Fawn, (fawn) *n.* [F. *fawn*.] A young fallow deer; a buck or doe of the first year.

Fawn, (fawn) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *fawne*, A.-S. *fahnan*, to rejoice, flatter, wheedle.] To court favour by low cringing, and the like, as a dog;—to court servilely; to flatter meanly:—*imp.* & *pp.* fawned; *ppr.* fawning.

Fawn-coloured, (fawn'kul-grd) *a.* Having a colour resembling that of a young deer.

Fawningly, (fawn'ling-le) *adv.* In a cringing, servile manner; obsequiously.

Fay, (fá) *a.* A fairy; an elf.

Fay, (fá) *v. t.* [Contracted from *fadge*.] To fit; to suit; to unite closely with.

Fayalite, (fá'al-it) *a.* A black, greenish, or brownish mineral, consisting chiefly of the silicate of iron;—so called from the island Fayal, where it is found.

Fidelity, (fé'al-le) *n.* [L. *fidelitas*, from *adellus*.] Fidelity to one's lord; fidelity to a superior power, or to a government; homage; loyalty.

Fear, (fér) *n.* [A.-S. *fár*, fear, danger.] A painful emotion excited by an expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; anxiety; solicitude; alarm; dread; terror;—holy awe and reverence of God;—the worship of God;—the law and word of God;—proper respect; due regard;—the cause or ground of alarm;—the object of apprehension or dread.

Fear, (fér) *v. t.* To feel a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of;—to have a reverential awe of; to venerate;—to fright; to terrify;—*r. i.* To be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid;—*imp.* & *pp.* feared; *ppr.* fearing.

Fearful, (fér'fóol) *a.* Full of fear; afraid; frightened;—



Favose.



Fawn.

inclined to fear; easily frightened; timid; timorous;—inspiring fear; exciting apprehension or terror; terrible; dreadful;—awful.

Fearfully, (fēr'fūl-ly) *adv.* In a fearful manner.

Fearfulness, (fēr'fūl-ness) *n.* State of being fearful; apprehension.

Fearless, (fēr'les) *a.* Free from fear or apprehension; daring; courageous; intrepid; undaunted.

Fearlessly, (fēr'les-ly) *adv.* In a fearless manner; intrepidly.

Fearlessness, (fēr'les-ness) *n.* State or quality of being fearless; courage; boldness; intrepidity.

Feasibility, (fēz-e-bil-ē-ty) *n.* Quality of being feasible; practicability.

Feasible, (fēz-e-bil) *a.* [F. *faissible*, from *faire*, to make or do, L. *facere*.] Capable of being done, executed, or effected; practicable. [bilit].

Feasibleness, (fēz-e-bil-ness) *n.* Feasibility; practicability.

Feasibly, (fēz-e-bil) *adv.* Practicably.

Feast, (fēst) *n.* [L. *festum*, Ger. *fest*, F. *fete*.] A festival; a holiday; a solemn, or more commonly, a joyous anniversary;—a festive or joyous meal; a rich repast; a banquet;—something delicious or highly agreeable; a treat;—rueful; carousal; festival.

Feast, (fēst) *v. i.* To eat sumptuously; to dine or sup on rich provisions;—to be highly gratified or delighted;—*v. t.* To entertain with sumptuous provisions;—to delight; to gratify luxuriously; to pamper.

Feaster, (fēst'ēr) *n.* One who fares deliciously; one who entertains magnificently.

Feasting, (fēst'ing) *n.* The act of eating luxuriously; a feast; a rich entertainment.

Feat, (fēt) *n.* [L. *factum*, from *facere*, to make or do.] An act; a deed; an exploit;—a striking act of strength, skill, or cunning; a trick.

Feather, (fēth'ēr) *n.* [A.-S. *fæðer*, G. *feder*, L. *penna*.] One of the growths, generally formed of a central quill and a vane on each side of it, which make up the covering of a bird; a plume; something resembling a feather;—an ornament; an empty title;—species; kind; nature.

Feather, (fēth'ēr) *v. t.* To dress in feathers; to furnish with a feather, as an arrow or a cap;—to adorn; to deck;—to tread, as a cock;—*to feather an oar*, to turn the blade horizontally in lifting from the water;—*imp. & pp. feathered*; *ppr. feathering*.

Feather-bed, (fēth'ēr-bed) *n.* A bed stuffed with feathers; a soft bed. [with feathers.]

Feathered, (fēth'ēr-d) *a.* Clothed, covered, or fitted

Featherings, (fēth'ēr-ingz) *n. pl.* The ornamental cusps or projecting points forming a lace-like ornament within the spandrels of an arch.

Feathery, (fēth'ēr-ē) *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers. [adroitly.]

Festily, (fēt'le) *adv.* [From *feat*.] Neatly; dexterously;

Feature, (fēt'ūr) *n.* [F. *saillance*, fashion, make, from L. *factura*, a making, formation, from *facere*, to make.] Make, form, or appearance of the body;—the cast or appearance of the human face, and especially of any single part of the face; a lineament;—often used in the plural for the face, the countenance;—cast or structure of any thing; any marked peculiarity; outline; prominent part; characteristic.

Featureless, (fēt'ūr-less) *a.* Having no distinct features.

Featureful, (fēt'ūr-ful) *a.* Having features showing marked peculiarities.

Fense, (fēnz) *v. t.* To untwist, as the end of a rope.

Febriic, (fē-brī'ik) *a.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *facere*, to make.] Producing fever; feverish.

Febrifuge, (fē-brī-fūj) *n.* [L. *febris*, fever, and *fugare*, to put to flight.] A medicine serving to mitigate or remove fever.

Febrifuge, (fē-brī-fūj) *a.* Having the quality of mitigating or subduing fever; antifebrile.

Febrile, (fē-brīl) *a.* [L. *febris*, fever.] Pertaining to fever; indicating fever or derived from it.

February, (fēb'rū-ār-ē) *n.* [L. *Februarius*, from *februa*, the Roman festival of purification, and *februare*, to purify, expiate.] The second month in the year. In common years this month contains 28 days; in the bissextile or leap year, 29 days.

Fecal, (fē'kal) *a.* [L. *feces*, pl. *feces*.] Pertaining to or containing drugs or feces.

Feces, (fē'sēz) *n. pl.* Drugs; lees; sediment;—excrement.

Feck, (fēk) *n.* [Scott.] Quantity or number; the most part of; the greatest number of.

Feckless, (fēk-less) *a.* [Scott.] Spiritless; weak; feeble; worthless.

Feculence, (fēk'ū-lens) *n.* State or quality of being feculent; muddiness; foulness;—sediment; lees; dregs.

Feculent, (fēk'ū-lent) *a.* [L. *feculentus*, from *feces*.] Foul with extraneous or impure substances; dreggy; muddy; thick; turbid.

Fecundate, (fē'kund-āt) *v. t.* [L. *fecundare*, from the root of *fecus*.] To make fruitful or prolific;—to impregnate;—*imp. & pp. fecundated*; *ppr. fecundating*.

Fecundation, (fē'kund-āshun) *n.* The act of making fruitful; impregnation.

Fecundity, (fē'kund-e-ty) *n.* Quality or power of producing fruit or young in great numbers; fruitfulness;—fertility; richness of invention.

Federal, (fēd'ēr-al) *a.* [L. *foedus*, league.] Pertaining to a league or treaty. [alists.]

Federalism, (fēd'ēr-al-izm) *n.* The principles of Federalism.

Federalist, (fēd'ēr-al-ist) *n.* An advocate of union in America—term applied to those who seek to strengthen the authority of the Federal government, in opposition to the Confederates or Confederates, who seek to strengthen the authority of the separate states.

Federate, (fēd'ēr-āt) *a.* [L. *fœderatus*, from *fœdus*, league.] United by compact; leagued; confederate.

Federation, (fēd'ēr-āshun) *n.* The act of uniting in a league;—a league; a confederacy.

Federative, (fēd'ēr-āt-iv) *a.* Uniting; joining in a league.

Fee, (fē) *n.* [A.-S. *feoh*, cattle, G. *pén*, flock, L. *pecus*.] Possession of land; property in general;—reward for services; recompense; remuneration; especially, reward for professional services;—charge; claim; official due;—land or tenement held on conditions;—a right to the use of a superior's land, as a stipend for services to be performed or rent to be paid; the land so held; a fee.

Fee, (fē) *v. t.* To reward for services performed or to be performed; to recompense; to hire; to bribe;—*imp. & pp. feed*; *ppr. feeding*.

Feeble, (fē'b'l) *a.* [O. Eng. *feble*, F. *faible*, L. *febilis*, wretched, from *flere*, to weep.] Weak; deficient in physical strength; infirm;—not loud; faint, as the voice;—not bright or strong; imperfect, as light or colour;—wanting vigour; languid, as efforts;—slow, as motion;—imbecile; incapable, as the mind.

Feeble-minded, (fē'b'l-mind-ed) *a.* Weak in mind; irresolute; inconstant.

Feebleness, (fē'b'l-ness) *n.* Quality or condition of being feeble; weakness of body or mind; infirmity.

Feebly, (fē'b'l) *adv.* In a feeble manner; weakly; without strength.

Feed, (fēd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *fēdan*, G. *fodian*.] To give food to; to supply with nourishment;—to fill the wants of; to satisfy; to nourish; to cherish;—to graze; to cause to be cropped by feeding;—to supply with materials, as a printing press with paper; to supply with fuel, as an engine;—*v. i.* To take food; to eat;—to subsist by eating; to prey;—to pasture; to graze;—*imp. & pp. fed*; *ppr. feeding*.

Feed, (fēd) *n.* That which is eaten by beasts; provender; fodder;—a grazing or pasture ground;—allowance of provender given to a horse, cow, &c.

Feeder, (fēd'ēr) *n.* One who gives food;—one who, or that which feeds a printing-press or other machine;—one who eats or subsists;—one who fattens cattle

for slaughter;—a fountain or channel that supplies a main canal with water;—a branch railroad, or a sideline which increases the business of the main line.

Feeding, (fē'ding) *n.* The act of eating;—that which is eaten; nourishment; victuals;—pasture.

Feel, (fēl) *v. t.* [*A.-S. *fellan* *gefellan*, *L. palpāre*.] To perceive by the touch;—to touch; to examine by touching; hence, to make trial of; to test;—to suffer or enjoy; to experience; to be affected by;—to have an inward persuasion of; to know intuitively;—*r. i.* To have perception by the touch, or the nerves of sensation;—to have the sensibilities moved or affected;—to perceive one's self to be—followed by an adjective describing the inward state, &c.;—to know with feeling; hence, to know certainly;—*imp. & pp. felt*; *ppr. feeling*.*

Feel, (fēl) *n.* Sense of feeling; perception;—a sensation communicated by touching.

Feeler, (fēl'ēr) *n.* One who, or that which, feels;—one of the organs with which certain animals are furnished for trying objects by the touch; a palp;—a proposal, observation, or the like, put forth to ascertain the views of others.

Feeling, (fēl'ing) *a.* Possessing great sensibility; sensitive;—expressive of great sensibility; affecting; interesting; exciting.

Feeling, (fēl'ing) *n.* One of the five senses; sense of touch;—an act or state of perception by the senses; consciousness;—capacity of the soul for emotional states; sensibility;—any state or condition of emotion; any mental state.

Feelingly, (fēl'ing-le) *adv.* In a feeling manner; affectingly; tenderly; sympathetically.

Feign, (fān) *v. t.* [*F. *feindre*, *L. fingere*.] To conceive by an act of mind; to imagine; to invent;—to make a show of; to pretend; to assume a false appearance; to counterfeit; to dissemble; to relate falsely;—*imp. & pp. feigned*; *ppr. feigning*.*

Feignedly, (fān'ed-le) *adv.* In an assumed or fictitious manner; in pretence.

Feigning, (fān'ing) *n.* A hypocritical appearance; an artful contrivance; deception.

Feigningly, (fān'ing-le) *adv.* In a feigning manner; with a false appearance.

Feint, (fānt) *n.* That which is feigned; an assumed or deceptive appearance; a pretence;—a seeming aim at one part when another is intended to be struck; a mock attack; false show.

Feint, (fānt) *v. t.* To make a feint or mock attack.

Feldspar, (fēld'spār) *n.* [*Ger. *feldspath*, from *feld*, field, and *spath*, spar.*] A crystalline mineral, somewhat vitreous in lustre, and breaking rather easily in two directions. It consists of silica, alumina, and potash;—also *Felspar*; *feldspath*.

Feldspathic, (fēld'spāth'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, feldspar.

Felicitate, (fē-lis'it-it) *v. t.* [*L. *felicitare*, *felix*, happy.*] To make very happy; to delight;—to express joy or pleasure to; to congratulate;—*imp. & pp. felicitated*; *ppr. felicitating*.

Felicitation, (fē-lis'it-it-ahūn) *n.* Act of felicitating; congratulation.

Felicitous, (fē-lis'it-us) *a.* [*L. *felix*, happy.*] Happy; delightful; skilful; well applied or expressed; appropriate. [*ner.*]

Felicitously, (fē-lis'it-us-le) *adv.* In a felicitous manner.

Felicity, (fē-lis'e-te) *n.* State of being happy; blessedness;—that which promotes happiness; a successful or gratifying event or circumstance; prosperity; enjoyment; bliss; beatitude.

Feline, (fē'līn) *a.* [*L. *felinus*, from *felis*, cat.*] Pertaining to a cat.

Felis, (fē'līn) *n.* A genus of carnivorous quadrupeds, including the lion, tiger, panther, cat, and similar animals, characterized by the great development of the organs of destruction, as in the teeth and claws.

Fell, (fēl) *a.* [*Celt. *fall*, fall, bad, evil, A.-S. *fell*, D. *fel*.] Cruel; barbarous; inhuman; fierce; savage; ravenous; bloody.*

Fell, (fēl) *n.* [*A.-S. *fell*, *Icel. *fell*, *Go. *fell*, allied to *L. pellis**.] A skin or hide of a beast.**

Fell, (fēl) *v. t.* [*A.-S. *fellan*, *syllan*, causative form of *feallan*, to fall.*] To cause to fall; to prostrate; to knock down;—to cut or hew down;—to sew or hem;—said of seams only;—*imp. & pp. felled*; *ppr. felling*.

Fell, (fēl) *n.* [*Ger. *fella**.] A barren hill; a rocky mountain; a tract of high unarable land.

Fellah, (fē'lā) *n.* A peasant or cultivator of the soil among the Egyptians, Syrians, &c.

Feller, (fēl'ēr) *n.* One who fells, hews, or knocks down. [*barity.*]

Fellness, (fēl'nes) *n.* State of being fell or cruel; barbarous. [*race or kind.*]

Fellow, (fēl'ō) *n.* [*O. Eng. *fellow*, A.-S. *fellow*, from *feligian*, to follow.*] One who follows; an adherent; a companion; a comrade; an associate;—a man without good breeding or worth;—an equal in power, rank, character, or the like;—one of a pair; a mate;—a person; an individual;—one of the associates in an English college admitted to share in its revenues; a member of a literary or scientific society or corporation;—one of the trustees of a college.

Fellow-citizen, (fēl'ō-sit'ē-zen) *n.* A citizen of the same nation, state, or city.

Fellow-countryman, (fēl'ō-kun'tre-man) *n.* One of the same country. [*race or kind.*]

Fellow-creature, (fēl'ō-kre'tūr) *n.* One of the same.

Fellow-feeling, (fēl'ō-fēl'ing) *n.* Sympathy; a like feeling; joint interest.

Fellow-heir, (fēl'ō-hēr) *n.* A joint heir; a co-heir; one who has a right to a share of the same inheritance.

Fellow-labourer, (fēl'ō-lā'bēr-ēr) *n.* One who labours at the same business or design.

Fellowship, (fēl'ō-ship) *n.* Companionship; society;—association; combination;—partnership; joint interest;—company; frequency of intercourse; social familiarity; fondness of and fitness for festivity;—a foundation for the maintenance, on certain conditions, of a resident scholar;—the rule for dividing profit and loss among partners.

Fellow-student, (fēl'ō-stū'dent) *n.* One who prosecutes his studies in the same company or class with another.

Felly, (fēl'e) *n.* [*A.-S. *felig*, *felge**.] The exterior rim, or a part of the rim of a wheel;—also *Felloe*.

Felly, (fēl'e) *adv.* Cruelly; savagely; inhumanely.

Felon, (fē'lun) *n.* [*F. *felon*, It. *fellone*, *L. felo*.] A person who has committed felony;—a person guilty or capable of heinous crime;—a whitlow; a painful inflammation of the fingers or toes.*

Felon, (fē'lun) *a.* Malignant; fierce; malicious;—traitorous; disloyal.

Felonious, (fē-lō'ne-us) *a.* Having the quality of felony; malignant; malicious; villainous; traitorous; perfidious.

Feloniously, (fē-lō'ne-us-le) *adv.* In a felonious manner; with deliberate intention to commit crime.

Felony, (fē'lun-ē) *n.* [*L. *felonia*, from *felo**.] An offence which occasions a total forfeiture of lands or goods, at the common law, and to which capital or other punishment may be added according to the degree of guilt;—a heinous crime; especially, a crime punishable by death or imprisonment.

Felt, (felt) *n.* [*A.-S. *felt*, *G. pilos*, hair or wool wrought into felt, *L. pilus*, hair.*] Cloth or stuff of wool, or wool and fur wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure with lees or size;—a hat made of wool.

Felt, (felt) *v. t.* To make into felt, or a felt-like substance;—to cover with felt;—*imp. & pp. felted*; *ppr. felting*.

Felting, (felt'ing) *n.* The material of which felt is made; also, felt-cloth.

Felucca, (fē-luk'ka) *n.* [*It. from A. *felukah*, from*

Ark, a ship.] A boat or vessel with oars and lateen sails used in the Mediterranean. The helm may be applied to the head or stern as occasion requires.

Felwort, (fel'wurt) *n.* [Probably a corruption of *field-wort*.] A plant, a species of gentian.

Female, (fem'al) *n.* [*L. femella*, diminutive of *femina*, woman.] One of the sex that bears young;—a plant which bears the pistil, and is impregnated by the pollen of the male flowers, and produces fruit.

Female, (fem'al) *a.* Belonging to the sex which conceives and gives birth to young;—belonging to an individual of the female sex; characteristic of the sex; feminine;—having pistils and no stamens; pistillate.

Feminine, (fem'in-in) *a.* [*L. femininus*, from *femina*, woman.] Pertaining to a woman, or to women; womanish; womanly; soft; tender; delicate;—having the qualities of a female; either in a good sense, becoming or appropriate; modest; graceful; affectionate; confiding; or in a bad sense, lacking force or vigour; effeminate;—having the grammatical form or gender of words which are epithets of females.

Femoral, (fem'ô-ral) *a.* [*L. femur*, *femoris*, thigh.] Belonging to the thigh.

Femur, (fem'ur) *n.* [*L.*] The thigh bone;—the third joint of an insect's leg.

Fen, (fen) *n.* [*A.-S. fen*, marsh, mud, *Isol. fen*.] Boggy land; moor; marsh.

Fence, (fens) *n.* [Abbreviated from *defence*.] That which fends off attack or danger; a defence;—a wall, hedge, or other inclosing structure about a field, garden, or the like;—self-defence by the use of the sword; fencing;—a guard for a carpenter's plane;—a receiver of stolen goods.

Fence, (fens) *v. t.* To fend off danger from; to protect; to guard;—to inclose with a fence or other protection;—*v. i.* To make a fence; to give protection or security;—to defend one's self by use of the sword;—*imp. & pp. fenced*; *ppr. fencing*. [guarded.]

Fenceless, (fens'les) *a.* Without a fence; open; unprotected; (fens'er) *n.* One who fences.

Fencible, (fens'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being defended, or of making or affording defence.

Fencibles, (fens'e-bis) *n. pl.* Soldiers enlisted for the defence of the country, but not liable to be sent abroad.

Fencing, (fens'ing) *n.* The art or practice of self-defence with the sword;—the materials of fences for farms;—a system of fences.

Fend, (fend) *v. t.* [Root of *defend*.] To keep off; to shut out; to ward off;—*v. i.* To act in opposition; to resist; to parry;—*imp. & pp. fended*; *ppr. fending*.

Fender, (fend'er) *n.* One who, or that which, fends or wards off; especially, a metallic frame to hinder coals of fire from rolling forward to the floor;—a piece of timber, bundle of old ropes, or other thing hung over the side of a vessel to prevent it from injury by striking against a wharf or another vessel.

Fenerate, (fen'er-at) *v. t.* [*L. fenus*, usury.] To put to use; to lend on interest.

Feneration, (fen'er-â-shun) *n.* Act of lending; usury; the interest on money lent.

Fenestral, (fen-new-tral) *a.* [*L. fenestrc*, window.] Pertaining to a window or to windows.

Fennec, (fen'nek) *n.* An animal of the dog kind, found in Africa. It resembles a small fox, but has very long ears.

Fennel, (fen'el) *n.* [*A.-S. fenol*, from *L. feniculum*, fennel, diminutive of *fenum*, hay.] A plant cultivated in gardens for the agreeable aromatic flavour of its seeds.

Fenny, (fen'e) *a.* Pertaining to, or inhabiting, a fen; abounding in fens; swampy; boggy.

Fennugreek, (fenü-grük) *n.* [*L. fenum Græcum*, literally Greek hay.] A plant cultivated for its seeds, which are used by farriers.

Fend, (fend) *n.* A fend.

Fendal, (fûd'al) *n.* Fendal.

Feeff, (fuf) *v. t.* [*F. fâffer*, from *flet*.] To invest with a fee or feud; to enfeoff;—*imp. & pp. feeffed*; *ppr. feeffing*.

Feeff, (fuf) *n.* A fief.

Feeffer, (fuf'er) *n.* One who enfeoffs or grants a fee.

Feeffment, (fuf'ment) *n.* Grant of a feud or fee in trust;—a gift or conveyance in fee of land or other corporeal hereditaments, accompanied by actual delivery of possession;—the instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.

Ferns, (fêrê) *n. pl.* [*L.*] Beasts of prey; order of carnivorous animals.

Feretary, (fêrê-tor-o) *n.* [*L. feretrum*, bier, litter, *G. pheretron*, from *pherein*, to bear.] A portable bier or shrine of wood, gold, &c., for containing relics of saints;—also, the tomb in which their bodies are deposited.

Ferial, (fêrê-al) *a.* [*L. ferialis*, from *feria*, holiday.] Pertaining to holidays.

Ferine, (fêrin) *a.* [*L. ferinus*, from *ferus* or *fera*, a wild animal.] Wild; untamed; savage.

Ferment, (fer'ment) *n.* [*L. fermentum*, from *fervere*, to boil, ferment.] That which causes fermentation;—heat; tumult; agitation;—fermentation.

Ferment, (fer'ment) *v. t.* To cause fermentation in;—to set in motion; to heat; to raise by intestine motion;—*v. i.* To undergo fermentation; to work; to effervesce;—to be active or excited.

Fermentability, (fer-ment-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Capability of being fermented. [tion.]

Fermentable, (fer-ment-a-bl) *a.* Capable of fermentation.

Fermentation, (fer-ment-â-shun) *n.* That change of organic substances by which their starch, sugar, gluten, &c., under the influence of water, air, and warmth, are decomposed, and recombined in new compounds;—the active state of the intellect or the feelings. [in fermentation.]

Fermentative, (fer-ment-â-tiv) *a.* Causing or consisting Fermented-liquors, (fer-ment-ed-lik'ers) *n. pl.* Liquors which have undergone fermentation, as porter, ale, and beer. [clasp.]

Fermillet, (fer'mil-let) *n.* [*F. fermillet*.] A buckle or Fern, (fern) *n.* [*A.-S. fernu*.] An order of cryptogamous plants, of the family *Filices*, which have their fructification on the back of the leaves, or borne on foot-stalks which overtop the leaves. There are about 1500 known species.

Fernary, (fêr'ê-er) *n.* A place where ferns are raised artificially.

Ferny, (fêr'ê-er) *a.* Abounding in fern; overgrown with fern.

Ferocious, (fêr'ô-she-us) *a.* [*L. ferox*, fierce, allied to *ferus*, wild.] Indicating cruelty; fierce; wild;—ravenous; rapacious;—*v. i.* barbarous. [cruelty.]

Ferociously, (fêr'ô-she-us-le) *adv.* Fiercely; with savage Ferociousness, (fêr'ô-she-us-nes) *n.* Savage fierceness; cruelty; ferocity.

Ferocity, (fêr'ô-she-us) *n.* The state of being ferocious; savage wildness or fierceness; fury; cruelty; barbarity.

Ferrara, (fêr-râ-ra) *n.* A sword of superior temper made at Ferrara, in Italy.

Ferocious, (fêr'rê-us) *a.* [*L. ferreus*, from *ferrum*, iron.] Partaking of, made of, or pertaining to, iron; like iron.

Ferret, (fêr'et) *n.* [*F. suret*, *It. suretto*, from *L. fur*, thief.]

An animal of the weasel kind, about 14 inches in length, of a pale yellow or white colour, with red eyes;—a kind of narrow tape usually made of



Fern.



Ferret.

woollen:—the iron used to try the smelted matter to see if it is fit to work.

Ferret, (fɛrɛt) *v. t.* To drive or hunt out of a lurking-place, as a ferret does the cony or rat:—*imp. & pp. ferreted; ppr. ferreting.* [ferry.]

Ferriage, (fɛr-ɛʒ) *n.* The price or fare to be paid at a Ferrotype, (fɛr-ɔ-tɪp) *n.* A term which is applied to photographic agents prepared by washing paper with peroxide of iron.

Ferruginous, (fɛr-ɹɪdʒ-ɪn-əs) *a.* [L. *ferrugineus*, from *ferrug*.] Partaking of iron; containing particles of iron:—resembling iron-rust in appearance or colour.

Ferule, (fɛr-ruəl) *n.* [L. *ferrum*, iron.] A ring of metal put round a cane, tool-handle, or other thing to strengthen it or prevent splitting.

Ferry, (fɛr-ɪ) *v. t.* To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other water in a boat:—*v. i.* To pass over water in a boat:—*imp. & pp. ferried; ppr. ferrying.*

Ferry, (fɛr-ɪ) *n.* [Ger. *ferren*, A.-S. *ferjan*, Go. *farjan*, to carry, convey.] A vessel in which passengers and goods are conveyed over narrow waters; a wherry:—a place where persons or things are carried across a river or other water in ferry-boats:—the right or liberty of carrying persons, animals, or goods across a river or other water in boats for hire.

Fertile, (fɛr-til) *a.* [L. *fertilis*, from *ferre*, to bear, produce.] Producing fruit in abundance; prolific; productive; rich:—having abundant resources; inventive; fruitful.

Fertilely, (fɛr-til-ɪ) *adv.* In a fertile or fruitful manner.

Fertility, (fɛr-til-ɪ-ɪ-ty) *n.* State of being fertile or fruitful; fruitfulness.

Fertilization, (fɛr-til-ɪ-z-ə-ʃən) *n.* The act or process of rendering fertile:—the process by which the pollen renders the ovule fertile.

Fertilise, (fɛr-til-ɪ-z) *v. t.* To make fertile, fruitful, or productive; to enrich:—*imp. & pp. fertilised; ppr. fertilising.*

Fertiliser, (fɛr-til-ɪ-z-ɪ-ɪ) *n.* Manure; any substance, animal or vegetable, used to enrich the soil.

Ferula, (fɛr-ū-lə) *n.* Giant fennel, a species of umbelliferous plants.

Ferule, (fɛr-ruəl) *n.* [L. It. Sp. & Pr. *ferula*, F. *ferule*.] A flat piece of wood, used for striking children in punishment:—also a cane.

Ferule, (fɛr-ruəl) *v. t.* To punish with a ferule:—*imp. & pp. feruled; ppr. feruling.*

Fervency, (fɛr-ven-ə-si) *n.* State of being fervent or warm; heat of mind; ardour; warmth of devotion.

Fervent, (fɛr-vent) *a.* [L. *fervens*, from *fervere*, to be boiling hot, to boil, to glow.] Hot; ardent; boiling:—warm in feeling; ardent in temperament; earnest; vehement; excited; animated.

Fervently, (fɛr-vent-ɪ) *adv.* With great heat:—eagerly; vehemently:—with pious ardour; with holy zeal.

Ferventness, (fɛr-vent-nəs) *n.* Fervency; ardour; zeal.

Fervescence, (fɛr-ven-sənt) *a.* Growing hot.

Fervid, (fɛr-vid) *a.* [L. *fervidus*, from *fervere*.] Very hot; burning; boiling:—ardent; vehement; zealous.

Fervidly, (fɛr-vid-ɪ) *adv.* In a fervid manner.

Fervidness, (fɛr-vid-nəs) *n.* Glowing heat; ardour of mind; great zeal.

Fervour, (fɛr-ɹər) *n.* [L. *fervor*.] Heat; excessive warmth:—intensity of feeling; glowing ardour; warm or animated zeal.

Fescue, (fɛs-ku) *n.* [O. Eng. *fescue*, L. *festuca*, a straw, little stick.] A straw, wire, stick, or the like, used chiefly to point out letters to children when learning to read.

Fescue, (fɛs-ku) *v. t.* To assist in reading by a fescue:—*imp. & pp. fescued; ppr. fescuing.*

Fesse, (fɛs) *n.* [L. *fascia*, band, girth.] A band drawn horizontally across the centre of an escutcheon: one of the nine honourable ordinaries.

Festal, (fɛst-əl) *a.* [L. *festum*.] Pertaining to a holiday, joyful anniversary, or feast:—joyous; gay; mirthful.

Festally, (fɛst-əl-ɪ) *adv.* In a joyous or festal manner.

Fester, (fɛst-ɪ) *v. t.* [A modification of *fester*, to feed, to nourish.] To grow violent; to corrupt; to rankle:—to become malignant:—*v. t.* To nurse, as something that rankles:—*imp. & pp. festered; ppr. festering.*

Fester, (fɛst-ɪ) *n.* A sore which rankles and discharges corrupt matter; a pustule.

Festival, (fɛst-iv-əl) *a.* [L. *festivum*, *festum*, feast.] Pertaining or appropriate to a feast; festive; festal; jovial; joyous; mirthful.

Festival, (fɛst-iv-əl) *n.* A time of feasting or celebration:—an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious; banquet; carnival.

Festive, (fɛst-iv) *a.* Pertaining to, or becoming a feast; festal; joyous; gay; mirthful.

Festivity, (fɛst-iv-ɪ-ty) *n.* Condition of being festive; joyfulness; gayety:—a festival; a festive celebration.

Festoon, (fɛs-tōon) *n.* [L. *festum*, festival; hence, an ornament for a festival.] A garland or wreath hanging in a depending curve; any thing arranged in this way.

Festoon, (fɛs-tōon) *v. t.* To form in festoons, or to adorn with festoons:—*imp. & pp. festooned; ppr. festooning.*

Fetal, (fɛt-əl) *a.* [From *fetus*.] Pertaining to a fetus.

Fetation, (fɛ-tā-ʃən) *n.* The formation of a fetus in the womb; pregnancy.

Fetch, (fɛtʃ) *v. t.* [A.-S. *fetian*, to draw; *fecan*, to lead, take.] To go and bring; to bring:—to draw from a source; to derive;—to obtain, as price or equivalent; to sell for;—to recall from a swoon:—to bring to accomplishment; to make; to do;—to reach; to arrive at; to attain:—*v. i.* To move; to turn:—to arrive:—*imp. & pp. fetched; ppr. fetching.*

Fetch, (fɛtʃ) *n.* A stratagem; a trick; an artifice:—the apparition of a living person.

Fete, (fɛt) *n.* [F.] A festival, holiday, celebration, or festivity.

Fete, (fɛt) *v. t.* To feast; to honour with a festive entertainment:—*imp. & pp. feted; ppr. feting.*

Fete-champetre, (fɛt-ʃə-ŋ-pɛtr) *n.* [F.] A festival or entertainment in the open air.

Fetich, (fɛ-tɪʃ) *n.* [Pg. *feticço*, sorcery, charm.] A material thing, living or dead, worshipped among certain African tribes.

Fetid, (fɛt-ɪd, fɛt-ɪd) *a.* [L. *fetidus*, from *fetere*, to have an ill smell.] Having an offensive smell; stinking.

Fetlock, (fɛt-lɒk) *n.* [From *fet* or *foot*, and *lock*.] The part of the leg where the tuft of hair grows behind the pastern joint in horses:—the tuft itself.

Fetor, (fɛ-tor) *n.* [L. *fetor*.] A strong offensive smell; stench.

Fetter, (fɛt-ɪ) *n.* [A.-S. *setor*, allied to G. *pedē* and L. *pedica*.] Chiefly used in the plural.] A chain for the feet:—any thing that confines or restrains from motion.

Fetter, (fɛt-ɪ) *v. t.* To put fetters on; to shackle; to bind; to enchain:—to impose restraints on; to confine:—*imp. & pp. fettered; ppr. fettering.*

Fetterless, (fɛt-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ) *a.* Free from fetters; unrestrained; at liberty.

Fettle, (fɛt-ɪ) *n.* Act of settling or putting in order;—state of readiness or fitness for work; activity.

Fettle, (fɛt-ɪ) *v. t.* To repair; to do jobbing work.

Fetus, (fɛ-tus) *n.* [L. *fetus*, *fetus*, a bringing forth, offspring.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed, before which time it is called embryo.

Feu, (fɪ) *n.* [Soot.] A fief; land held of a superior on payment of an annual rent.

Feu, (fɪ) *v. t.* To give in feu; to grant a right to heritable property for some annual consideration or rent.

Feud, (fɪd) *n.* [A.-S. *fēdh*, from *agan*, to hate.] Quarrel; contention; mortal strife:—a combination

of kindred to revenge injuries or affronts done or offered to any of their blood;—an inveterate strife between families, clans, or parties in a state; deadly hatred; affray; brawl; contest.

Feud, (*fūd*) *n.* [Norm. *F. feude*, It. *feudo*.] A stipendiary estate in land held of a superior by service; a fief; a fee.

Feudal, (*fūd'al*) *a.* Pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or fees;—consisting of, or founded upon, feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures by military services.

Feudalism, (*fūd'al-izm*) *n.* The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds or lands held on condition of subjection and service to the superior.

Feudality, (*fūd'al-ē-te*) *n.* The state or quality of being feudal; feudal form or constitution.

Feudary, (*fūd'ar-ē*) *a.* [L. *feudarius*, from *feudum*.] Held by, or pertaining to, feudal tenure.

Feudatory, (*fūd'a-tor-ē*) *a.* Held from another on some conditional tenure.

Feudatory, (*fūd'a-tor-ē*) *a.* A tenant or vassal who held his lands of a superior on condition of feudal service; the tenant of a feud or fief.

Feu-de-joie, (*fū-dē-shwā*) *n.* [F.] A bonfire or a firing of guns in token of joy.

Feudist, (*fūd'ist*) *n.* One learned in the law of feuds; a feudal antiquary.

Fever, (*fē'vēr*) *n.* [A.-S. *fefer*, F. *fièvre*, L. *febris*, from *fervere*, to be hot.] A diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions;—strong excitement of any kind; heat; agitation; violent action or impulse; frenzy.

Fever, (*fē'vēr*) *v. i.* To be seized with fever.

Feverfew, (*fē'vēr-fū*) *n.* [A.-S. *feferfuge*.] A plant allied to chamomile—so named from its supposed febrifugal qualities.

Feverish, (*fē'vēr-ish*) *a.* Affected by, pertaining to, indicating, or resembling fever.

Feverishly, (*fē'vēr-ish-ly*) *adv.* In a feverish manner.

Feverishness, (*fē'vēr-ish-ness*) *n.* The state of being feverish; a slight febrile affection.

Few, (*fū*) *a.* [A.-S. *few*, Go. *farā*.] Not many; small in number; indicating a small portion of units or individuals constituting a whole.

Fewness, (*fū'ness*) *n.* The state of being few; smallness of number; paucity.

Fey, (*fē*) *v. t.* To sweep; to cleanse.

Fex, (*fex*) *a.* A red cap without a brim, worn by Turks, &c.

Fiacre, (*fī-ā'kr*) *n.* [F.] A French hackney coach.

Fiars, (*fī'arz*) *n. pl.* The price of grain as fixed in the counties of Scotland by the respective sheriffs and a jury.

Fiasco, (*fī-ā'skō*) *n.* [It.] A failure in a musical performance;—a failure of any kind.

Fiat, (*fī'at*) *n.* [L. let it be done, from *facere*, to make.] A command to do something; a decree.

Fib, (*fīb*) *n.* [Probably abbreviated and corrupted from *fibula*.] A lie or falsehood.

Fib, (*fīb*) *v. i.* To lie; to speak falsely;—*imp.* & *pp.* *fibbed*, *ppr.* *fibbing*.

Fibber, (*fīb'er*) *n.* One who tells lies or fibs.

Fibre, (*fī'ber*) *n.* [F. *fibrr*, from L. *fibra*.] A thread; one of the delicate, thread-like portions of which the tissues of plants and animals are constituted;—any fine, slender thread; one of the slender rootlets of a plant.

Fibreses, (*fī'ber-les*) *a.* Destitute of fibres.

Fibril, (*fī'bril*) *n.* A small fibre; the branch of a fibre; a very slender thread.

Fibrilous, (*fī'bril'us*) *a.* Pertaining to fibres; formed of small fibres, as the cap of a mushroom.

Fibrine, (*fī'brin*) *n.* [L. *fibra*.] A peculiar organic compound found in animals and vegetables of the same nature as albumen. Fibrine may be regarded as the chief constituent of the softer solids in animal

bodies, being found largely in chyle, in the blood, and in muscular flesh.

Fibrous, (*fī'brus*) *a.* Containing or consisting of fibres.

Fibula, (*fīb'ū-lā*) *n.* [L. from *ferre*, to fasten.] A clasp or buckle;—the outer and smaller bone of the leg;—a needle for sewing up wounds;—a fossil echinite.

Fibular, (*fīb'ū-lār*) *a.* Pertaining to the outer bone of the leg.

Fickle, (*fī'kl*) *a.* [A.-S. *ficol*.] Wavering; inconstant; changeful in opinion or purpose; unsteady; capricious;—liable to vicissitude or change; not fixed or firm; variable; unsettled.

Fickleness, (*fī'kl-ness*) *n.* State of being fickle; instability; inconstancy.

Fictile, (*fī'kt'il*) *a.* [L. *actilis*, from *figere*, to shape.] Moulded into form by art; manufactured by the potter.

Fiction, (*fī'kshun*) *n.* [L. *actio*.] Act of feigning, inventing, or imagining;—that which is feigned, invented, or imagined; especially, a fictitious story; fable; fabrication; falsehood.

Fictitious, (*fī'ksh-ē-us*) *a.* Feigned; imaginary; counterfeited; false; not genuine.

Fictitiously, (*fī'ksh-ē-us-ly*) *adv.* In a fictitious manner; by fiction; falsely; counterfeitedly.

Fid, (*fīd*) *n.* [Provincial Eng. *fīd*, a small thick lump.] A square bar of wood or iron used to support the top-mast;—a pin of hard wood tapering to a point, used to open the strands of a rope in splicing.

Fiddle, (*fīd'l*) *n.* [L. *fides*, a stringed instrument.] A stringed instrument of music; a violin.

Fiddle, (*fīd'l*) *v. i.* To play on a fiddle or violin;—to shift the hands often and do nothing; to twiddle; to trifle;—*imp.* & *pp.* *fiddled*; *ppr.* *fiddling*.

Fiddle-head, (*fīd'l-hed*) *n.* An ornament on a ship's bow curved like the head of a fiddle.

Fiddler, (*fīd'ler*) *n.* One who plays on a fiddle or violin.

Fiddle-stick, (*fīd'l-stik*) *n.* The bow and string with which a fiddler plays on a violin.

Fiddle-wood, (*fīd'l-wood*) *n.* The wood of a tree which grows in the West Indies, and belongs to a genus of ornamental timber trees.

Fidelity, (*fē-del-ē-tē*) *n.* [L. *fideltas*, from *fides*, faith.] Faithfulness; adherence to a person or party; loyalty;—adherence to one's promise or pledge; honesty;—adherence to the marriage contract;—adherence to truth; veracity; integrity; fealty.

Fides, (*fīdēz*) *n.* An asteroid between the orbit of Mars and Jupiter.

Fidget, (*fī'et*) *v. i.* [D. *fige*, Sw. *fika*, to move quickly.] To move uneasily one way and the other;—*imp.* & *pp.* *fidgeted*; *ppr.* *fidgeting*.

Fidget, (*fī'et*) *a.* Irregular motion; uneasiness; restlessness.

Fidgety, (*fī'et-ē*) *a.* Restless; uneasy.

Fiducial, (*fē-dū'shē-al*) *a.* [L. *fiducia*, from *fidere*, to trust.] Having faith or trust; confident; undoubting;—having the nature of a trust; fiduciary.

Fiducially, (*fē-dū'shē-al-ly*) *adv.* With confidence.

Fiduciary, (*fē-dū'shē-ar-ē*) *a.* [L. *fiduciarius*, from *fiducia*.] Confident; undoubting; unwavering; firm;—holding, held, or founded, in trust.

Fiduciary, (*fē-dū'shē-ar-ē*) *n.* One who holds a thing in trust for another; a trustee;—one who depends for salvation on faith without works.

Fie, (*fī*) *interj.* An exclamation denoting contempt or dislike.

Fief, (*fēf*) *n.* [F. *feſ*.] An estate held of a superior on condition of military service; a fee; a feud.

Field, (*fēld*) *n.* [A.-S., & Ger. *feld*.] Cleared land;—any part of a farm inclosed for tillage or pasture;—ground not inclosed; the country;—a cleared space or plain where a battle is fought; also, the battle itself;—an open space of any kind; a wide extent; an expanse;—the surface of the shield; hence, any blank space or ground on which figures are drawn or projected.

Field-book, (fēld'book) *n.* A note-book used in surveying or civil engineering, in which are made entries of measurements taken in the field.

Field-colours, (fēld'kul-əz) *n. pl.* Small flags of about a foot and a half square.

Field-day, (fēld'dā) *n.* A day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exercises and evolutions;—a military review;—a gala day; a fete.

Field-fare, (fēld'fär) *n.* [*Field and fare*, A.-S. *faran*, to go.] A migratory bird of the thrush tribe, about ten inches in length, the head ash-coloured, the body chestnut, and the tail black—it winters in Great Britain.

Field-gun, (fēld'gun) *n.* A small cannon used on the battle-field; a field-piece.

Field-marshal, (fēld'mär-shäl) *n.* The commander of an army; a military officer of the highest rank in England.

Field-mouse, (fēld'mous) *n.* A mouse that burrows in banks, and makes her house with compartments.

Field-officer, (fēld'of-fe-ə) *n.* A military officer, as a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

Field-preacher, (fēld-prēch'ə) *n.* One who preaches in the open air. (shooting and hunting.)

Field-sport, (fēld'spōrt) *n.* Division in the field, as **Field-work**, (fēld'wörk) *n.* Out-door work of a surveyor, engineer, or agriculturist;—*pl.* Earthen works thrown up by troops in the field; trenches.

Fiend, (fēnd) *n.* [A.-S. *fēond*, from *flan*, *feon*, to hate.] An implacable or malicious foe; the devil; an infernal being. [cal; malicious.]

Fiendish, (fēnd'ish) *a.* Like a fiend; malignant; diabolical. **Fiendishness**, (fēnd'ish-nes) *n.* The state of being fiendish; maliciousness.

Fiendlike, (fēnd'lik) *a.* Like a fiend; savage; desperately wicked; devilish.

Fierce, (fērs) *a.* [O. Eng. *fērs*, *fērs*, F. *fier*, from L. *ferus*, wild.] Vehement; violent; furious;—savage; wild;—ferocious;—passionate;—excessively eager or keen. (a fierce expression or aspect.)

Fiercely, (fērs'le) *adv.* In a fierce manner, or with fierceness, (fērs'nes) *n.* Ferocity; savageness, as of a beast;—fury; impetuosity, as of a storm;—outrageous passion; violence, as of temper;—keenness of anger or resentment; vehemence.

Fierily, (fērs'le) *adv.* In a hot or fiery manner.

Fieriness, (fērs'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being fiery; heat; acrimony; irritability.

Fiery, (fērs'e) *a.* [Formerly written *fry*, from *frye*.] Consisting of, or resembling, fire;—vehement; ardent; impetuous;—passionate; easily provoked; irritable;—unrestrained; fierce;—heated by fire, or as if by fire;—glaring.

Pipe, (fif) *n.* [F. *fife*, O. Ger. *fifsa*, L. *pipa*, pipe.] A small pipe used as a wind-instrument.

Pipe, (fif) *v. i.* To play on a pipe;—*imp. & pp.* *fifed*; *ppr.* *fifing*.

Pifer, (fif'er) *n.* One who plays on a pipe.

Fifteen, (fif'tēn) *a.* [A.-S. *fif'tene*.] Five and ten.

Fifteen, (fif'tēn) *n.* The sum of five and ten;—a symbol representing this number, as 15 or xv.

Fifteenth, (fif'tēnth) *a.* Being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fifteenth, (fif'tēnth) *n.* One of fifteen equal parts of a unit or whole;—a species of tax upon personal property, formerly laid on towns, burghs, &c., in England, being one fifteenth part of what the personal property in each town, &c., had been valued at;—in music, a stop in an organ, tuned two octaves above the diapason.

Fifth, (fifh) *a.* [A.-S. *fifta*.] Being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fifth, (fifh) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by five;—one of five equal parts;—the interval between any tone and the tone represented in the fifth degree of the staff above it.

Fifthly, (fifh'le) *adv.* In the fifth place.

Fiftieth, (fif'tē-eth) *a.* [A.-S. *fiftigða*.] Being one of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided.

Fiftieth, (fif'tē-eth) *n.* One of fifty equal parts; the quotient of a number divided by fifty.

Fifty, (fif'tē) *a.* [A.-S. *fiftig*.] Five times ten.

Fifty, (fif'tē) *n.* Five tens;—a symbol representing fifty units, as 50 or L.

Fig, (fig) *n.* [A.-S. *fic*, L. *ficus*, F. *figue*.] A fruit-tree of the genus *Ficus*, growing in warm climates;—the fruit of the fig-tree, which is of a round or oblong shape and of various colours;—a worthless thing;—in expressions of contempt.

Figary, (fē-gär'e) *n.* A frolic; a vagary; a whim.

Fig-oak, (fig'kāk) *n.* A round cake made of dried figs and almonds.

Fight, (fit) *v. i.* [A.-S. *fehtan*, Ger. *fechten*.] To strive or contend for victory in battle or in single combat; to contend in arms;—to make resistance; to strive against; to oppose;—to act as a soldier;—*v. t.* To carry on or wage, as a conflict or battle;—to contend with in battle; to war against;—to cause to fight; to manage or manoeuvre in a fight;—*imp. & pp.* *fought*; *ppr.* *fighting*.

Fight, (fit) *n.* A battle; an engagement; a struggle for victory, either between individuals or between armies, ships, or navies; combat; contest; encounter; duel; action.

Fighter, (fit'er) *n.* One who fights; a combatant.

Fighting, (fit'ing) *n.* Contention; strife; quarrel; combat.

Fig-leaf, (fig'lef) *n.* The leaf of a fig-tree; hence, a thin covering, in allusion to the first covering of Adam and Eve.

Figment, (fig'mēt) *n.* [L. *figmentum*, from *figere*, to feign.] An invention; a fiction; something imagined; fabrication.

Figulated, (fig'ū-lät-ed) *a.* Made of potter's clay; moulded; shaped. [figurable.]

Figurability, (fig'ū-rā-bil'ē-tye) *n.* Quality of being figurative.

Figurable, (fig'ū-rā-bl) *a.* [L. *figurabilis*, from *figura*.] Capable of being brought to, or of retaining, a certain fixed form or shape.

Figurate, (fig'ū-rāt) *a.* Of a certain determinate form or figure;—in music, relating to discords and concords; figurative.

Figuration, (fig'ū-rā'shun) *n.* Act of giving figure or determinate form;—mixture of concords and discords in music.

Figurative, (fig'ū-rāt-iv) *a.* Representing by a figure or by resemblance; typical; representative;—used in a sense that is tropical, as a metaphor; not literal;—abounding in figures of speech; flowery; florid.

Figuratively, (fig'ū-rāt-iv-le) *adv.* In a figurative manner.

Figure, (fig'ūr) *n.* [L. *figura*, from *figere*, root *fig*, to form, shape.] Form of any thing; shape; fashion; outline;—distinguished appearance; eminence;—the representation of any form by drawing, painting, &c.; an image; a statue; a drawing;—a pattern copied in cloth, paper, or other manufactured article;—appearance or impression made by the conduct or career of a person;—a character standing for, or representing, a number; a numeral; a digit, as 1, 2, 3, &c.;—value as expressed in numbers; price;—a type or representative;—mode of speaking or writing in which words are diverted from their literal sense; metaphor; trope;—the form of a syllogism with respect to the relative position of the middle term;—in astrology, the horoscope.

Figure, (fig'ūr) *v. t.* To form or mould into any determinate shape;—to show by a visible or corporeal resemblance; to draw; to depict; to carve; to engrave; to sculpture;—to adorn with designs; to cover with forms or patterns; to variegate;—to note by numeral characters; to cipher; hence, to calculate;—to repre-

sent by a type; to signify; to symbolize;—to image in the mind; to prefigure; to foreshow;—to write over or under the base, as characters, to indicate the accompanying chords;—to embellish with running notes or variations;—*v. i.* To make a figure; to be distinguished;—*imp. & pp.* figured; *ppr.* figuring.

Figure-head, (fig'ur-hed) *n.* The statue or bust on the projecting part of the head of a ship.

Figure-weaving, (fig'ur-wé'ing) *n.* Process of weaving patterns in damasks, velvets, and similar stuffs.

Figuring, (fig'ur-ing) *n.* Act of making figures.

Filaceous, (fil-á'she-us) *a.* [*L. filum*, thread.] Composed or consisting of threads.

Filament, (fil-á-ment) *n.* [*L. filum*, thread.] A thread; a fibre; a thread-like object or appendage; especially, the thread-like part of the stamens supporting the anther.

Filamentous, (fil-á-ment'us) *a.* Resembling a thread; consisting of fine filaments;—also Filamentary.

Filander, (fil'an-der) *n. pl.* [*F. flandria*, from *L. filum*, thread.] A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments of coagulated blood; also, of small worms wrapped in a thin net-work near the reins.

Filatory, (fil-á-tor-e) *n.* A machine which spins or makes thread.

Filature, (fil-á-tür) *n.* [*L. filatura*, from *filare*, to spin.] A drawing out into threads;—a reel for drawing off silk from cocoons, or an establishment for reeling.

Filbert, (fil'bert) *n.* The nut or fruit of the cultivated hazel.

Filch, (filah) *v. t.* [*A.-S. filhan*, Go. *filhan*, to hide, *F. filouter*, to pick the pocket.] To steal or take privily—applied to that which is of little value; to pilfer;—*imp. & pp.* filched; *ppr.* filching.

Filcher, (filah'cr) *n.* One who filches; a thief; a petty thief. [*ah* manner.]

Filchingly, (filah'ing-le) *adv.* By pilfering; in a thievish manner.

Fila, (fil) *n.* [*L. filum*, thread.] An orderly succession; a line; a row of soldiers ranged behind one another;—an orderly collection of papers arranged for preservation and ready reference; also, the line, wire, or other contrivance by which papers are put and kept in order.

File, (fil) *v. t.* To set in order; to place on file; to insert in its proper place in an arranged body of papers;—to bring before a court or legislative body by presenting proper papers in a regular way;—to put upon the files or records of a court;—to rub, smooth, or cut away with a file;—to defile; to spoil;—*v. i.* To march in a file or line, as soldiers, one after another;—*imp. & pp.* filed; *ppr.* filing.

File, (fil) *n.* [*A.-S. feol*, Ger. *fil*.] A steel instrument having the surface covered with sharp-edged furrows, used for abrading or smoothing other substances.

File-cutter, (fil'kut-cr) *n.* A maker of files.

File-leader, (fil'led-cr) *n.* The soldier placed in the front of a file.

Fillemot, (fil'e-mot) *n.* [*F. feuille morte*, dead leaf.] Brown or yellow-brown colour.

Filer, (fil'er) *n.* One who uses a file in smoothing and polishing.

Filial, (fil-á-l) *a.* [*F.*, *Sp.*, & *Pg.* *filial*, It. *filiale*, from *L. filius*, son, *filia*, daughter.] Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming a child in relation to his parents;—bearing the relation of a child.

Filially, (fil-á-l-le) *adv.* In a filial manner; becoming a son or daughter.

Filiate, (fil-á-át) *v. t.* To adopt as son or daughter.

Filiation, (fil-á-át-hun) *n.* The relation of a son or child to a father;—the fixing of a bastard child on some one as its father; affiliation.

Filibuster, (fil'e-bus-ter) *n.* [*Sp. filibustero*, *F. filibustier*, from *Sp. filibote*, a small fast-sailing vessel.] A lawless military adventurer, especially, one in quest of plunder; a freebooter; a pirate.

Filibuster, (fil'e-bus-ter) *v. i.* To act as a filibuster.

Filiform, (fil'e-form) *a.* [*L. filum*, thread, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a thread or filament.

Filigree, (fil'e-gré) *n.* [*It.* & *Sp.* *filigrana*, from *L. filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain.] Net-work containing beads; hence, ornamental work executed in fine gold or silver wire, plaited and formed into delicate arabesques and flowers;—also Filigrane.

Filigree, (fil'e-gré) *a.* Relating to, or composed of, work in filigree.

Filings, (fil'ing) *n. pl.* Fragments or particles rubbed off by the act of filing.

Fill, (fil) *v. t.* [*A.-S. fyllan*, Go. *fulljan*.] To make full; to stuff or press into; to supply; to replenish;—to satisfy; to content;—to glut; to surfeit;—to distend, as a sail;—to make plump; to expand, as an animal or vegetable body;—to pour into, as a glass;—to hold, as an official position; to perform the duties of;—to take up the room or space of; to occupy;—to complete; to accomplish;—to supply, as a vacant situation or office with a new appointment;—*v. i.* To become full; to have an abundant supply; to be satiated;—to fill a cup or glass for drinking; to give to drink;—*imp. & pp.* filled; *ppr.* filling.

Fill, (fil) *n.* A full supply; as much as gives complete satisfaction;—a thill or shaft of a carriage.

Filler, (fil'er) *n.* One who, or that which, fills; a tube or funnel for conveying liquids into bottles, casks, &c.

Fillet, (fil'et) *n.* [*F. filet*, diminutive of *fil*, thread, from *L. filum*.] A little band or twist, especially, one intended to the about the hair of the head;—the fleshy part of the thigh;—meat rolled together and tied round;—a little square moulding; a listel;—the longitudinal ridge between the flutings of a Grecian column;—a kind of ordinary crossing the shield horizontally.

Fillet, (fil'et) *v. t.* To bind, furnish, or adorn with a fillet;—*imp. & pp.* filleted; *ppr.* filleting.

Filibeg, (fil'e-beg) *n.* [*Gael. filleadhbeag*, i. e., little plaid, from *filleadh*, plait, fold, and *beag*, little, small.] A kilt or dress reaching nearly to the knee, worn in the Highlands of Scotland.

Filling, (fil'ing) *n.* That which fills up; the wool in weaving.

Filip, (fil'ip) *v. t.* To strike with the nail of the finger, first placed against the ball of the thumb, and forced from that position with a sudden spring;—*imp. & pp.* filipped; *ppr.* filipping.

Filip, (fil'ip) *n.* A jerk of the finger forced suddenly from the thumb.

Filly, (fil'e) *n.* [*Iscl. fyl*, colt, *W. filaveg*, a young mare.] A young mare; a female colt;—a wanton girl; a flirt;—a young girl.

Film, (fil'm) *n.* [*A.-S. film*, akin, *fyfmen*, membrane, Go. *film*.] A thin akin; a pellicle; a membranous covering causing opacity, as on the eye.

Film, (fil'm) *v. t.* To cover with a thin skin or pellicle.

Fimliness, (fil'm'e-ness) *n.* State of being filmy.

Filmy, (fil'm'e) *a.* Composed of film; membranous; cobweb-like. [*thread-like* process.]

Filose, (fil'ose) *a.* [*L. filum*, thread.] Ending in a Filter. (fil'ter) *n.* [*F. filtre*, It. *filtrare*, *feltro*, fulled wool, this being used for straining liquors.] A strainer; a percolator;—a piece of cloth, paper, or other substance, through which liquors are strained.

Filter, (fil'ter) *v. t.* To purify, as liquor, by causing it to pass through a filter; to filtrate;—*v. i.* To pass through a filter; to percolate;—*imp. & pp.* filtered; *ppr.* filtering.

Filth, (filth) *n.* [*A.-S. fyldh*, from *fil*, foul.] Foul matter; dirt; nastiness;—any thing that sullies or defiles the moral character; corruption; pollution.



Filibeg.

Filthily, (fílth'e-le) *adv.* In a filthy manner; foully; grossly.

(that which is filthy, or makes filthy.)

Filthiness, (fílth'e-nes) *n.* The state of being filthy;—

Filthy, (fílth'e) *a.* Defiled with filth; foul; dirty; muddy; miry; squalid; unclean; gross; impure; licentious; polluted.

Filtrate, (fíl'trát) *v. t.* To filter; to defecate liquor by straining or percolation:—*imp. & pp. filtrated; ppr. filtrating.*

Filtration, (fíl'trát-shun) *n.* Act or process of filtering.

Fimbriate, (fím'b're-it) *a.* [*L. fimbriatus*, from *fimbria*, fibre, fringe.] Bordered by filiform processes thicker than hairs; fringed.

Fimbriated, (fím'b're-át-ed) *a.* In heraldry, ornamented as an ordinary, with a border of another tincture.

Fin, (fín) *n.* A native of Finland.

Fin, (fín) *n.* [*A.-S. fin, fenn*, allied to *L. pinna*, fin.]

An organ of a fish, consisting of a membrane supported by rays, and serving to balance and propel it in the water.

Finable, (fín'a-bl) *a.* Liable or subject to a fine or penalty.

Final, (fín'al) *a.* [*L. finalis*, from *finis*, boundary, end.] Pertaining to the end or conclusion; last;—ultimate; conclusive;—decisive; mortal;—respecting the purpose or ultimate end in view.

Finale, (fè-ná'la) *n.* [*It.*] The last note or end of a piece of music;—the closing scene of an opera; the last place at a concert;—close; termination.

Finality, (fín'al-e-té) *n.* Final state; a final or conclusive arrangement; a settlement.

Finally, (fín'al-e) *adv.* At the end or conclusion; ultimately; lastly;—completely; beyond hope.

Finance, (fè-nans) *n.* [*L. finare*, to pay a fine or subsidy, from *finis*, end.] The income of a ruler or of a state; revenue;—the income of an individual; profit;—often used in the plural, funds; general revenue of the kingdom. [*public revenue.*]

Financial, (fè-nan'she-al) *a.* Pertaining to finance or financially, (fè-nan'she-al-e) *adv.* In a financial manner; in relation to public revenue.

Financier, (fè-nan'sér) *n.* An officer who administers the public revenue;—one skilled in financial operations.

Finch, (fínsh) *n.* [*A.-S. fenc*, Ger. *fink*, W. *pine*, a finch.] A small singing bird.

Find, (fínd) *v. t.* [*A.-S. findan*, *finde*, Ger. *finden*, *L. venire*.] To come to; to meet with; to light upon; to discover by accident;—to obtain by search; to discover; to obtain; to acquire;—to reach to; to attain;—to detect; to catch in;—to observe; to perceive;—to experience; to enjoy;—to supply; to furnish;—to give a verdict, as a jury; to establish;—*v. i.* To determine an issue of fact, and to declare such a determination to a court:—*imp. & pp. found; ppr. finding.*

Find, (fínd) *n.* A discovery; a thing found; especially, a collection of coins found in any particular place.

Finder, (fínd'er) *n.* One who or that which finds; *spectively*, a small telescope attached to a larger one for finding an object more readily.

Finding, (fínding) *n.* The act of discovering; that which is found; discovery;—the return made by a jury to a bill of indictment; verdict;—in the plural, that which a journeyman finds or provides for himself.

Fine, (fín) *a.* [*F. fin*, *It. fino*, Ger. *fein*, *L. finitus*, from *finire*, to finish.] Thin; slender; minute;—subtle; tenuous, as spirit;—keen; sharp, as a cutting edge;—delicate; not coarse, as a fabric;—clear; pure; refined;—nice; critical, as taste;—handsome; elegant, as figure;—beautiful; lovely, as the countenance;—polished, as manners;—accomplished; excellent; superior; showy; splendid;—subtle; artful; dexterous, sly; fraudulent.



Fin.
a, anal; b, dorsal;
c, pectoral;
d, ventral.

Fine, (fín) *v. t.* To refine; to purify;—to impose a pecuniary penalty upon; to mulct:—*imp. & pp. fined; ppr. fining.*

Fine, (fín) *n.* [*L. finis*, end.] End; conclusion;—a final agreement between parties concerning lands and rents; a sum paid for liberty to alienate or transfer land;—a payment imposed as a punishment; a pecuniary penalty; a mulct.

Fine-draw, (fín'drô) *v. t.* To sew up, as a rent, so that the seam is not perceived; to renter:—*imp. & pp. fine-drawn; ppr. fine-drawing.*

Finely, (fín'le) *adv.* In a fine or finished manner;—delicately; with subtlety;—to a fine state; into minute parts; to a thin or sharp edge or point; nicely;—wretchedly; poorly;—and ironically.

Fineness, (fín'nes) *n.* Thinness; slenderness; minuteness;—clearness; purity;—niceness; delicacy;—keenness; sharpness;—elegance; beauty;—show; splendour;—subtlety; ingenuity; artfulness;—smoothness.

Finer, (fín'er) *n.* One who fines or purifies.

Finery, (fín'er-e) *n.* Ornament; decoration; especially, showy or excessive decoration;—a refinery; a furnace for making iron malleable.

Fine-spoken, (fín-spök'n) *a.* Using fine phrases.

Fine-spun, (fín'spun) *a.* Drawn to a fine thread; minute; subtle;—ingenious; artful.

Finesse, (fè-nes) *n.* [*F.*] Subtlety of contrivance to gain a point; artifice; stratagem.

Finesse, (fè-nes) *v. t.* To use artifice or stratagem:—*imp. & pp. finessed; ppr. finessing.*

Fine-stuff, (fín'stuf) *n.* The second coat of plaster for the walls of a room.

Fin-footed, (fín'fót-ed) *a.* Having palmated feet, or feet with toes connected by a membrane.

Finger, (fínggr) *n.* [*A.-S. finger*, Icel. *finger*, Go. *figgan*, to take or seize.] One of the five terminating members of the hand; a digit; also, one of the extremities of the hand, not including the thumb;—the breadth of a finger;—skill in the use of the fingers, as in music.

Finger, (fínggr) *v. t.* To touch with the fingers; to handle;—to perform on, or to perform with, the fingers;—to touch lightly;—to pilfer; to purloin:—*v. i.* To use the fingers in playing on an instrument:—*imp. & pp. fingered; ppr. fingering.*

Finger-board, (fínggr'bôrd) *n.* The part of a stringed instrument on which the fingers are pressed to vary the tone; key-board.

Finger-grass, (fínggr'gras) *n.* A kind of wild grass, of the genus *Digitaria*.

Fingering, (fínggr-ing) *n.* The act of touching or handling lightly with the fingers; the manner of using or managing the fingers in playing or striking the keys of an instrument of music; delicate work made with the fingers.

Finger-post, (fínggr-póst) *n.* A post with a finger pointing, for directing passengers to the road; a sign-post.

Finial, (fín'e-al) *n.* [*L. finire*, to finish, end.] The knot or bunch of foliage, or flower, that forms the upper extremities of pinnacles in Gothic architecture; sometimes the pinnacle itself.

Finical, (fín'ik-al) *a.* [*From fine*.] Affectedly fine; unduly particular; fastidious; foppish; affectedly nice or showy.

Finicality, (fín'ik-al-e-té) *n.* State of being finical.

Finically, (fín'ik-al-e) *adv.* In a finical manner; foppishly. [*are refined.*]

Fining-pot, (fín'ing-pót) *n.* A vessel in which metals

Finis, (fín'is) *n.* [*L.*] An end; conclusion.

Finish, (fín'ish) *v. t.* [*L. finire*, to end, from *finis*, boundary, end.] To bring to an end; to put an end to; to terminate;—to bestow the utmost possible labour upon; to polish; to perfect:—*imp. & pp. finished; ppr. finishing.* [*perfects.*]

Finish, (fín'ish) *n.* That which finishes, terminates, or

Finisher, (fin'ish-er) *n.* One who finishes, concludes, completes, or perfects.

Finite, (fī'nit) *a.* [*finitus*, *pp.* of *finire*.] Limited in quantity, degree, or capacity; bounded.

Finally, (fī'nit-le) *adv.* Within limits; to a certain degree only.

Finless, (fin'les) *a.* [From *fin*.] Destitute of fins.

Finnikin, (fin'e-kin) *n.* [Prov. Eng. *finnikin*, equivalent to *finical*.] A sort of pigeon with a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

Finny, (fin'e) *a.* Furnished with fins; pertaining to fins or fish.

Fin-toed, (fin'tōd) *a.* Having toes connected by a membrane, as aquatic fowls.

Fjord, (fj'erd) *n.* [D. and Norw. *fjord*, Icel. *fjördr*.] A long, narrow inlet, bounded by high banks or rocks, running into the land, as on the coast of Norway.

Fiorin, (fī'ō-rin) *n.* A species of creeping bent grass, called also *black couch grass*.

Fir, (fēr) *n.* [A.-S. *furh*, W. *pyr*.] A resinous tree allied to the pines, and valued for its timber. It is highly combustible, and used for fuel—one species in Scotland being called *candle fir*.

Fire, (fir) *n.* [A.-S. *fyrr*, Ger. *fur*, allied to G. *pur*.] The evolution of light and heat in the combustion of bodies; combustion; state of ignition;—fuel in a state of combustion, as on a hearth or in a furnace; the burning of a house or town; a conflagration;—the discharge of fire-arms;—lustre; splendour;—torture by burning;—the future state of the impenitent;—ardour; violence, as of zeal or love;—intellectual force; liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; energy of thought or diction; animation in delivery;—rage; contention;—trouble; affliction.

Fire, (fir) *v. t.* To set on fire; to kindle;—to inflame; to irritate, as the passions;—to animate; to give life or spirit to;—to cause to explode; to discharge;—in *farriery*, to cauterize;—*v. i.* To take fire; to be kindled; to kindle;—to be irritated or inflamed with passion;—to discharge artillery or fire-arms;—*imp.* & *pp.* *fired*; *ppr.* *firing*.

Fire-alarm, (fir'a-lärm) *n.* An alarm given of a conflagration;—an apparatus for giving an alarm of fire, as by telegraphic signals. [force of gunpowder.]

Fire-arm, (fir'arm) *n.* A weapon which acts by the fire-ball, (fir'bawl) *n.* A grenade; a ball filled with powder or other combustibles.

Fire-board, (fir'bōrd) *n.* A chimney-board used to close a fire-place in summer.

Fire-brand, (fir'brand) *n.* A piece of wood kindled or on fire;—one who causes contention and mischief; an incendiary.

Fire-brick, (fir'brik) *n.* A brick capable of sustaining intense heat without fusion, usually made of fire-clay.

Fire-brigade, (fir'brig-id) *n.* A body of men trained and organized for managing engines to extinguish fires.

Fire-brush, (fir'brush) *n.* Small brush used to sweep the hearth.

Fire-clay, (fir'klā) *n.* A kind of clay, chiefly pure silicate of alumina, used in making fire-bricks.

Fire-cock, (fir'kok) *n.* A cock or spout to let out water for extinguishing fire.

Fire-cracker, (fir'krak-er) *n.* A small paper cylinder charged with gunpowder, which, being lighted, explodes with a loud report.

Fire-damp, (fir'damp) *n.* The explosive carburetted hydrogen of coal-mines.

Fire-dress, (fir'dres) *n.* A species of covering which enables him who wears it to approach and even to pass through the flames, to save life or property.

Fire-eater, (fir'ē-er) *n.* One who pretends to eat fire; hence, a fighting character; a hotspur.

Fire-engine, (fir'en-jin) *n.* An hydraulic or forcing pump for throwing water to extinguish fires.

Fire-escape, (fir'ē-kāp) *n.* A machine for escaping from the upper part of a building when on fire.

Firefly, (fir'fli) *n.* A winged, luminous insect which emits a brilliant light from a yellow spot on each side of the thorax and from other parts of the body.

Fire-irons, (fir'irnz) *n. pl.* Utensils for a fire-place or grate, as tongs, poker, and shovel.

Firelock, (fir'lok) *n.* A lock which discharges a gun by striking fire with flint and steel; hence, a musket furnished with such a lock.

Fireman, (fir'man) *n.* A man whose business is to extinguish fires in towns;—a man who tends the fires, as of a steam-engine. [quite new.]

Fire-new, (fir'nū) *a.* Fresh from the forge; bright;

Fire-pan, (fir'pan) *n.* A pan for holding or conveying fire; especially, the receptacle for the priming in a gun.

Fire-place, (fir'plās) *n.* The part of the chimney appropriated to the fire; a hearth.

Fire-plug, (fir'plug) *n.* A plug for drawing water from a pipe to extinguish fire.

Fire-pot, (fir'pot) *n.* A small earthen pot filled with combustibles used in warfare;—also *stink-pot*.

Fire-proof, (fir'proof) *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible. [sets fire to;] an incendiary.

Firer, (fir'er) *n.* One who discharges a gun; one who

Fire-ship, (fir'ship) *n.* A vessel filled with combustibles, and furnished with grappling-irons, to hook and set fire to an enemy's ships.

Fireside, (fir'sid) *n.* A place near the fire or hearth;—home; domestic life or retirement.

Fire-wood, (fir'wōd) *n.* Wood for fuel.

Firework, (fir'wurk) *n.* Preparations of gunpowder and other inflammable materials for making explosions in the air;—usually in the plural, pyrotechnics.

Fire-worship, (fir'wur-ship) *n.* The worship of fire which prevailed in Persia among the followers of Zoroaster, and among the Parsees of India.

Firing-iron, (fir'ing-i-urn) *n.* An instrument used in farriery to remove swellings or knots.

Firk, (fēr'k) *v. t.* To whip; to flog.

Firkin, (fēr'kin) *n.* [A.-S. *fever*, four, and *kin*.] A measure of capacity equal to seven and a half imperial gallons;—a small cask of indeterminate size—used for butter, herring, &c.

Firlet, (fēr'lot) *n.* A dry measure used in Scotland, being the fourth part of a boll, or four pecks.

Firm, (fērm) *a.* [L. *firmus*.] Strong; fixed; closely compressed; compact; hard, as opposed to soft; solid, as opposed to fluid;—constant; steady; resolute; unshaken;—stable; secure.

Firm, (fērm) *n.* [It. *firma*, signature, from L. *firmus*.] The name, title, or style, under which a company transact business; hence, a mercantile partnership or house. [direct with firmness.]

Firm, (fērm) *v. t.* To fix; to settle; to confirm;—

Firmament, (fērm'a-ment) *n.* [L. *firmamentum*, from *firmus*, firm.] The region of the air; the sky or heavens. [firmament; celestial.]

Firmamental, (fērm-a-ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to the Firmán, (fēr'man) *n.* [Pers. *fermān*, Skr. *pramāna*, measure.] A decree of the Turkish or other Oriental government, as a passport, permit, license, &c.

Firmity, (fērm'e-te) *n.* Strength; firmness; stability;—also Firmitude.

Firmly, (fērm'le) *adv.* In a firm manner; solidly; closely; constantly; steadily.

Firmness, (fērm'nes) *n.* The state of being firm; fixedness; compactness; hardness; solidity;—strength; stability;—steadfastness; constancy;—certainty; soundness.

First, (fērst) *a.* [A.-S. *first*, Icel. *fyrrstr*, Ger. *first*.] Preceding all others of a series or kind;—placed in front of, or in advance of, all others; foremost;—most eminent or exalted; most excellent;—primitive; highest; chief; principal.

First, (fērst) *adv.* Before any thing else in time, space, rank, &c.—used in composition with many adjectives and participles.

First, (fɜrst) *n.* The upper part of a duet, trio, &c., either vocal or instrumental.

First-begotten, (fɜrst-be-got-n) *n.* The eldest child;—the chief; the most excellent; Christ.

First-born, (fɜrst-born) *n.* The eldest child; the first in the order of birth;—the most excellent or exalted; Jesus Christ.

First-born, (fɜrst-born) *a.* First brought forth; first in the order of nativity; eldest.

First-class, (fɜrst-kلاس) *a.* Being of the highest rank, or the best quality; first-rate; of the highest excellence.

First-floor, (fɜrst-floer) *n.* The floor or tier of apartments next above the ground-floor.

First-fruit, (fɜrst-frut) *n.* [Usually in the pl.] The fruits earliest gathered; the earliest results or profits of any action or position;—the first year's whole profits of a benefice or spiritual living.

Firstling, (fɜrst-ling) *n.* The first produce or offspring—said of domestic animals.

Firstly, (fɜrst-le) *adv.* In the first place; to commence.

First-rate, (fɜrst-rat) *a.* Of the highest excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size, or estimation.

First-rate, (fɜrst-rat) *n.* A ship of war of the largest size and armament. [sea; a frith.]

Firth, (fɜrth) *n.* [Soot, Eng. *frith*.] An arm of the Firth, (fɜrk) *n.* [F. from *L. fœcus*, basket.] The treasury of a prince or state. [for revenue.]

Fiscal, (fis-kal) *a.* Pertaining to the public treasury.

Fiscal, (fis-kal) *n.* Exchequer; revenue;—a treasurer;—in Scotland, the public prosecutor in criminal cases—*procurator-fiscal*.

Fish, (fɪʃ) *n.* [A.-S. *ƿisc*, Go. *fisks*, Ger. *fisch*, *L. piscis*.] An animal that lives in water;—an oviparous, vertebrate animal, having a covering of scales or plates, and breathing by means of gills or branchiae, and living almost entirely in the water;—the flesh of fish, used as food.

Fish, (fɪʃ) *n.* [F. *fiche*, a peg, from *ficher*, to fix.] A counter or marker at cards;—a piece of timber used to strengthen a mast or spar when sprung;—a machine for hoisting the flukes of the anchor to the bow.

Fish, (fɪʃ) *v. i.* To attempt to catch fish;—to seek to obtain by artifice;—to hoist the flukes of the anchor to the bow of the ship;—*v. t.* To catch; to draw out or up;—to search by raking or sweeping;—to strengthen, as a mast or yard, with a piece of timber;—to splice, as rails, with a fish-joint;—*imp. & pp. fished*; *ppr. fishing*.

Fish-basket, (fɪʃ-bas-ket) *n.* Angler's basket slung over the shoulder for carrying his fish.

Fish-carver, (fɪʃ-karv-er) *n.* A silver or plated knife for helping fish at table.

Fished, (fɪʃt) *a.* Strengthened or made flat by pieces of wood, as a mast.

Fisher, (fɪʃ-er) *n.* One who is employed in catching fish;—a carnivorous quadruped of the weasel kind.

Fisher-boat, (fɪʃ-er-bōt) *n.* A boat employed in catching fish.

Fisherman, (fɪʃ-er-man) *n.* One whose occupation is to catch fish;—a ship or vessel employed in taking fish.

Fishery, (fɪʃ-er-ee) *n.* Business or practice of catching fish;—a place for catching fish.

Fish-garth, (fɪʃ-garth) *n.* A dam or wear in a river for the catching of fish.

Fish-gig, (fɪʃ-gig) *n.* A staff with barbed prongs for striking fish at sea.

Fish-glass, (fɪʃ-glōs) *n.* Isinglass.

Fishhook, (fɪʃ-hōk) *n.* A hook for catching fish.

Fishiness, (fɪʃ-ee-nēs) *n.* The state of being fishy.

Fishing, (fɪʃ-ing) *n.* The art or practice of catching fish; a fishery.

Fishing-frog, (fɪʃ-ing-frog) *n.* A rapacious, spinous-armed sea-fish, having a very large head;—*angler*, *frogfish*. [for angling.]

Fishing-line, (fɪʃ-ing-lin) *n.* Line attached to a rod.

Fish-joint, (fɪʃ-jōint) *n.* A splice consisting of one or

more pieces of iron or wood bolted to the sides of two adjacent rails.

Fish-kettle, (fɪʃ-ket-tl) *n.* An oblong kitchen pot or pan for boiling fish whole.

Fish-market, (fɪʃ-mār-ket) *n.* Place where fish are exposed for sale.

Fish-maw, (fɪʃ-maw) *n.* The sound of a fish.

Fish-monger, (fɪʃ-mung-er) *n.* A seller of fish.

Fish-pot, (fɪʃ-pot) *n.* A wicker basket sunk with a cork float attached for catching crabs, lobsters, &c.

Fish-slice, (fɪʃ-slēs) *n.* A broad knife for dividing fish at table; a fish-trowel.

Fish-spear, (fɪʃ-spēr) *n.* An instrument for striking or stabbing fish;—a harpoon, when used for whales;—a leister, when used for salmon.

Fish-strainer, (fɪʃ-strā-ner) *n.* A metal cullender perforated and with handles for lifting fish from the kettle and draining off the water.

Fish-trowel, (fɪʃ-trow-el) *n.* A broad knife for serving fish at table.

Fish-weir, (fɪʃ-wēr) *n.* A dam in a river for stopping the ascent of salmon.

Fish-woman, (fɪʃ-wōm-an) *n.* A woman who sells fish; a fish-wife.

Fishy, (fɪʃ-ee) *a.* Consisting of fish; fish-like; having the qualities or taste of fish; filled with fish.

Fissile, (fis-il) *a.* [L. *fissilis*, from *fissere*, to split.] Capable of being split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain or of natural joints.

Fissility, (fis-il-ee-ty) *n.* The quality of being fissile.

Fission, (fis-i-un) *n.* A cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts;—a subdividing into two parts from the progress of natural growth.

Fissirostres, (fis-ir-ōst-rēs) *n. pl.* [L. *fissus*, split, and *rostrum*, beak.] The swallow order of birds, comprehending gaudeteauks, wiff-poor-will, swifts, and martins. [tudinal opening.]

Fissure, (fis-ūr) *n.* [L. *fissura*.] A cleft; a long-fist, (fis-t) *n.* [A.-S. *fyst*.] The hand with the fingers doubled into the palm.

Fist, (fis-t) *v. t.* To strike with the fist;—*imp. & pp. fisted*; *ppr. fisting*.

Fistie, (fis-tik) *a.* [From *fist*.] Pertaining to boxing or to encounters with the fists; pugilistic.

Fisticuffs, (fis-tik-ufs) *n. pl.* [*Fist* and *cuff*.] Blows, or a combat with the fists; a boxing match.

Fistula, (fis-tū-lā) *n.* [L.] A reed; hence, a pipe;—a deep, narrow, chronic abscess.

Fistular, (fis-tū-lār) *a.* Hollow and cylindrical, like a pipe or reed.

Fistulate, (fis-tū-lāt) *v. i.* To become a pipe or fistula;—*v. t.* To make hollow, like a pipe; to perforate.

Fistulous, (fis-tū-lus) *a.* Having the form or nature of a fistula;—hollow, like a pipe or reed.

Fit, (fit) *a.* [A.-S. *ƿæt*, neat, well made, Go. *fetjan*, to deck.] Adapted to an end, object, or design; qualified by nature, by art, or by culture;—suitable to a standard of duty, propriety, or taste; proper; appropriate; becoming; correspondent; convenient; competent; adequate.

Fit, (fit) *v. t.* To make fit or suitable; to adapt to the purpose intended; to qualify;—to bring into a required form;—to furnish duly;—to be suitable so; to answer the requirements of;—*v. i.* To be proper or becoming;—to be adjusted to the shape directed; to suit;—*imp. & pp. fitted*; *ppr. fitting*.

Fit, (fit) *n.* Adjustment;—coincidence of parts that come in contact.

Fit, (fit) *n.* [Probably from the root of *fight*.] A sudden and violent attack of a disorder; a convulsion; a paroxysm; hence, in general, an attack of disease;—an attack of any thing which masters or possesses one for a time;—a passing humour; an impulsive and irregular action.

Fitch, (fɪʃ) *n.* A chick-pea. [Contraction of *fitchet*.] The fur of the pole-cat.

Fitchet, (fich'et) *n.* [O. F. *fiscus*, D. *fisse*, Gael. *feocul-lea*.] A pole-cat; a fowmurt.

Fictal, (fit'fool) *a.* Full of fits; irregularly variable; spasmodic; impulsive and unstable.

Fictfully, (fit'fool-le) *adv.* In a fictal manner; by fits.

Fifty, (fit'e) *adv.* In a fit manner; suitably; properly; commodiously; conveniently.

Fitness, (fit'nes) *n.* State or quality of being fit; propriety; meanness; justness; reasonableness;—convenience; suitability;—qualification; preparedness.

Fitter, (fit'er) *n.* One who makes fit or suitable.

Fitting, (fit'ing) *n.* Any thing used in fitting up; especially, in the plural, necessary fixtures or apparatus.

Fitting, (fit'ing) *a.* Fit; appropriate; suitable; properly.

Fittingly, (fit'ing-le) *adv.* In a fitting manner; suitably; appropriately.

Fittingness, (fit'ing-nes) *n.* The state or quality of fitting; suitability.

Fix, (fiks) *n.* [Norm. F. *fix*, Aus. F. *fix*, son, L. *fixus*.] A son—used in compound names, as *Fix-Herbert*.

Five, (fiv) *n.* [A.-S. & O. Sax. *fiif*, L. *quinque*, G. *penfe*.] The sum of four and one;—a symbol representing this number, as 5 or V.

Five, (fiv) *a.* Four and one added; one more than four.

Fivefold, (fiv'fold) *a. & adv.* In fives; five times repeated; quintuple. [*Anger*.]

Five-leaf, (fiv'leaf) *n.* Cinquefoil;—called also *five*.

Fives, (fivs) *n.* [L. *vivola*, F. *arvies*.] A disease of the glands under the ear in horses; the vives.

Fives, (fivs) *n. pl.* A kind of play with a ball, resembling tennis.

Fix, (fiks) *n.* A position of difficulty or embarrassment; predicament; dilemma; quandary.

Fix, (fiks) *v. t.* [F. *fixer*, Sp. & Pg. *fixar*, L. *figere*, *fixus*.] To make firm, stable, or fast;—to fasten; to secure; to establish;—to hold steadily, or without moving, as the eye on an object, the attention on a speaker, and the like;—to implant; to pierce;—to set or place in the manner desired or most suitable;—to deprive of volatility;—*v. i.* To settle or remain permanently; to rest;—to become firm; to cease to flow or be fluid; to become hard and malleable;—*imp. & pp. fixed*; *ppr. fixing*.

Fixation, (fiks-i'shun) *n.* Act of fixing, making firm, or establishing;—state of being fixed; steadiness; constancy;—a state of resistance to evaporation or volatilization by heat.

Fixed, (fikst) *a.* Settled; established; firm;—determined; resolute.

Fixedly, (fikst-ed-le) *adv.* In a fixed or firm manner; firmly; steadfastly.

Fixedness, (fikst-ed-nes) *n.* A state of being fixed; stability; firmness; steadfastness; solidity;—settled opinion or state of mind.

Fixity, (fikst-e-ty) *n.* Fixedness; coherence of parts—opposite of volatility.

Fixure, (fikst'ur) *n.* [From *fix*, equivalent to *fixel*.] That which is fixed or attached;—firmness; stability; fixedness;—any thing of an accessory character annexed to houses and lands, so as to constitute a part of them.

Fixig, (fik'gig) *n.* A flashig;—a gadding, flirting girl;—a firework which makes a fixing or hissing noise when it explodes.

Fix, (fiz) *v. t.* [Icel. *fixa*, to ventilate, Sw. *fixa*, to blow, G. *fixen*.] To make a hissing sound;—to fail of success in an undertaking; to bungle.

Fixle, (fiz'l) *n.* A failure or abortive effort.

Flabbiness, (flab'e-nes) *n.* State of being flabby or soft.

Flabby, (flab'e) *a.* [W. *lloin*, Lat. *flaccid*.] Soft; yielding to the touch, and easily moved or shaken; wanting firmness; flaccid.

Flaccid, (flak'sid) *a.* [L. *flaccidus*, from *flaccus*, flabby.] Yielding to pressure for want of firmness and stiffness; soft and weak; limber; lax; flabby.

Flaccidity or Flaccidness, (flak-sid'e-te) *n.* The state of being flaccid; want of firmness or stiffness; laxity; limberness.

Flaccidly, (flak'sid-le) *adv.* In a flaccid manner.

Flag, (flag) *v. i.* [Icel. *flaga*, to droop, D. *flagghen*, to be loose, L. *flaccus*, flabby.] To hang loose without stiffness; to be loose and yielding;—to grow spiritless or dejected;—to lose vigour; to become languid or dull;—*v. t.* To let fall into feebleness; to droop;—to lay with flat stones;—*imp. & pp. flagged*; *ppr. flagging*.

[stone used for paving.]

Flag, (flag) *n.* [Allied to Ger. *flach*, flat.] A flat

Flag, (flag) *n.* [From *flag*, to hang loose.] An aquatic plant with long ensiform leaves.

Flag, (flag) *n.* [Ger. *flagge*, Icel. *flaggi*, D. *flag*.] An ensign or colours; a banner; a standard; a signal;—in the army, a banner by which one regiment is distinguished from another;—in the marine service, a standard by which the ships of one nation are distinguished from another;—in the British navy, a banner denoting the rank of the officer in command of the fleet—an admiral flies his flag at the main top-gallant mast head, a vice-admiral at the fore, and a rear-admiral at the mizen; and there is a further gradation in rank noted by the colour of the flag, red, white, or blue.

Flag-bearer, (flag-bär'er) *n.* One who bears a flag.

Flagellant, (flag-el'ant) *n.* One of a fanatical sect which arose A.D. 1280, who maintained that flagellation was of equal virtue with baptism and the sacrament.

Flagellate, (flag-el'at) *v. t.* [L. *flagellare*, from *flagellum*, whip, scourge.] To whip; to scourge.

Flagellation, (flag-el-lä'shun) *n.* A whipping; a flogging; discipline of the scourge.

Flagellum, (flag-el'um) *n.* [L. *flagellum*, a whip.] A long branching shoot of a plant;—an appendage to the legs of some crustaceous animals having resemblance to a whip.

Flagolet, (flag-el'et) *n.* [F. *flagolet*.] A small wind-instrument having a mouth-piece at one end, and six principal holes. [*flaggy*.]

Flagginess, (flag'e-nes) *n.* The condition of being flagging; (flag'ing) *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flag-stones;—flag-stones spoken of collectively.

Flaggingly, (flag'ing-le) *adv.* In a weak, flexible, or flagging manner.

Flaggy, (flag'e) *a.* Weak; flexible; limber;—weak in taste; insipid;—abounding with the plant called *flag*.

Flagitious, (flä-jiah'e-us) *a.* [L. *flagitiosus*, from *flagitium*, a shameful act, from *flagitare*, to demand hotly.] Disgracefully or shamefully criminal;—guilty of enormous crimes; atrocious; villainous; heinous; profligate; abandoned. [*ner*.]

Flagitiously, (flä-jiah'e-us-le) *adv.* In a flagitious manner.

Flagitiousness, (flä-jiah'e-us-nes) *n.* The condition or quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness; villainy.

Flag-lieutenant, (flag'lif-ten-ant) *n.* The lieutenant in a flag-ship who has charge of the flags, and makes the signals to the fleet.

Flag-officer, (flag'of-fe-sēr) *n.* The commander of a squadron.

Flagon, (flag'un) *n.* [F. *flacon*, from L. *vas*, vessel.] A vessel with a narrow mouth for holding and conveying liquors.

Flagrancy, (flag'gran-se) *n.* Condition or quality of being flagrant; heinousness; enormity.

Flagrant, (flag'rant) *a.* [L. *flagrans*, *ppr.* of *flagrare*, to burn.] Flaming; inflamed; glowing; burning; raging;—flaming into notice; notorious; glaring; enormous. [*ardently*.]

Flagrantly, (flag'grant-le) *adv.* In a flagrant manner;

Flag-ship, (flag'ship) *n.* The ship which bears the commanding officer of a squadron, and on which his flag is displayed.

Flag-staff, (flag'staf) *n.* A pole or staff on which a flag is hung.

Flag-stone, (flag'stón) *n.* A flat stone for pavement;—any sandstone which splits up into flags.

Flail, (flál) *n.* [O. F. *fael*, from L. *flagellum*, whip.] An instrument for thrashing or beating grain from the ear.

Flake, (flák) *n.* [A.-S. *flace*, L. *floccus*.] A film; flock; lamina; layer; scale;—a small particle of snow falling from the air or clouds;—a small stage hung over the ship's side for workmen to stand on in calking, &c.

Flake, (flák) *v. t.* To form into flakes;—*v. i.* To separate in layers; to peel or scale off:—*imp. & pp.* flaked; *ppr.* flaking.

Flakiness, (flák'e-nee) *n.* The state of being flaky.

Flake-white, (flák'hwit) *n.* The purest white lead in flakes or scales;—a subnitrate of bismuth or pearl-white.

Flaky, (flák'e) *a.* Consisting of flakes or locks; flake-flam. (flám) *n.* [A.-S. *flæm*, a flight, *flæm*, smut.] A freak or whim; also, a falsehood; an illusory pretence.

Flambeau, (flám'bó) *n.* [F. from L. *flamma*, flame.] A flaming torch used in the streets at night, at illuminations, and in processions.

Flamboyant, (flám-boy'ant) *a.* [F.] In architecture, characterized by waving or flame-like curves, as in the tracery of windows, &c.

Flame, (flám) *n.* [L. *flamma*.] A stream of burning vapour or gas; a blaze; fire in general;—burning zeal or passion; fervency; passionate excitement or strife;—warmth of affection;—a sweetheart.

Flame, (flám) *v. i.* To burn with rising, streaming, or darting fire; to blaze;—to break out in violence of passion;—*v. t.* To excite; to animate; to inflame:—*imp. & pp.* flamed; *ppr.* flaming.

Flame-coloured, (flám'kul'rd) *n.* Of the colour of flame; of a bright yellow colour.

Flameless, (flám'les) *a.* Destitute of flame.

Flamen, (flám'en) *n.* [L. called from *flum*, fillet.] A priest devoted to the service of a particular god, from whom he received a distinguishing epithet.

Flaming, (flám'ing) *a.* Bright; red; glaring;—violent; vehement;—exaggerated;—gaudy.

Flamingo, (flám'ingó) *n.* [L. *flamma*, flame, on account of its red colour.] A bird of the order *Grallus*, native of Africa and Southern America, of a bright red colour, having long legs and neck, and a beak bent down as if broken.

Flamy, (flám'e) *a.* [From *flame*.] Flaming; blazing; flame-like; composed of flame.

Flange, (flanj) *n.* [Prov. Eng. *flange*, to project out.] A projecting edge, rib, or rim, as of a railway carriage wheel to keep it on the rail, or of a casting or other piece, by which it is strengthened or may be fastened to something else.

Flange, (flanj) *v. t.* To make a flange on;—*v. i.* To be bent into a flange; to take the form of a flange:—*imp. & pp.* flanged; *ppr.* flanging.

Flank, (flangk) *n.* [F. *flanc*, It. *flanco*, Ger. *flanke*.] The fleshy part of the side of an animal, between the ribs and the hip;—the side of an army, or of any division of an army; the extreme right or left;—that part of a bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face, and defends the opposite face;—the side of any building.

Flank, (flangk) *v. t.* To stand at the flank or side of; to border upon;—to overlook or command the flank of; to pass around or turn the flank of;—*v. i.* To border; to touch;—to be posted on the side;—*imp. & pp.* flanked; *ppr.* flanking.

Flanker, (flangk'ér) *v. t.* [F. *flanquer*.] To defend by lateral fortifications;—to attack sideways.

Flannel, (flan'el) *n.* [F. *flanelle*, Ger. *flanell*, L. *lana*, wool.] A soft, nappy, woolen cloth of loose texture.

Flap, (flap) *n.* [D. *flapper*, any thing pendulous, Dan. *flap*, a drooping or hanging mouth, allied to L. *flaccus*, flabby.] Any thing broad and limber that hangs loose, or attached by one side or end and easily moved;—the motion of any thing broad and loose, or a stroke with it;—a disease in the lips of horses.

Flap, (flap) *v. t.* To beat with a flap; to strike;—to move, as something broad and flap-like;—*v. i.* To move as wings, or as something broad or loose;—to fall and hang like a flap;—*imp. & pp.* flapped; *ppr.* flapping.

Flap-eared, (flap'èrd) *a.* Having broad, loose ears.

Flapjack, (flap'jak) *n.* A sort of broad pancake; also, an apple-puff.

Flapper, (flap'ér) *n.* One who, or that which flaps.

Flare, (flár) *v. i.* [Dan. *flæpre*, Ger. *flachern*, Norm. F. *flair*.] To burn with a glaring and waving flame;—to shine out with a sudden and unsteady light or splendour;—to be exposed to too much light;—to open or spread outward;—*imp. & pp.* flared; *ppr.* flaring.

Flare, (flár) *n.* An unsteady, broad, offensive light.

Flare-up, (flár'up) *n.* A sudden passion or passionate controversy.

Flaring, (flár'ing) *a.* Shining with a wavy light; fluttering;—showy; opening wide.

Flaringly, (flár'ing-le) *adv.* In a flaring, showy manner.

Flash, (flash) *n.* [F. *étche ardente*, a burning arrow.] A sudden burst of light; a momentary blaze;—a momentary brightness or show;—an instant; a very brief period.

Flash, (flash) *n.* The slang language of thieves, robbers, and the like.

Flash, (flash) *v. i.* To break forth, as a sudden flood of light; to show a momentary brilliancy; to gleam;—to burst forth with a flood of flame and light; to glare;—to shine out, as a bright idea or stroke of wit;—*v. t.* To send out in flashes; to convey by a flame, or by a quick or startling motion;—*imp. & pp.* flashed; *ppr.* flashing.

Flashily, (flash'e-le) *adv.* In a flashy manner; with empty show; without solidity of wit or intellect.

Flashing, (flash'ing) *n.* A sudden burst of light.

Flashy, (flash'e) *a.* Dazzling for a moment; transiently bright;—showy; gay; gaudy.

Flask, (flask) *n.* [A.-S. *flasc*, F. *flasche*.] A narrow-necked vessel for holding fluids;—a powder-horn.

Flasket, (flasket) *n.* A vessel in which viands are served up; a long, shallow basket.

Flat, (flat) *a.* [Isrl. *fatr*, Ger. *flaz*.] Having an even and horizontal surface: level;—lying at full length; prostrate; hence, fallen; laid low; ruined;—wanting relief; destitute of variety; monotonous;—tasteless; stale; insipid;—inanimate; frigid; without point or spirit;—lacking liveliness; depressed; dull;—not relieved, broken, or softened; clear; absolute; downright;—below the true pitch; hence, minor, or lower by a half-step;—not sharp or shrill; not acute; vocal; sonant;—said of certain consonants, as *b, d, s, &c.*

Flat, (flat) *n.* A level surface without elevation, relief, or prominences;—a low, level tract of ground; a shoal; a shallow; a strand;—the flat part or side of any thing;—a dull fellow; a simpleton;—a character before a note, indicating a tone which is a half-step or semitone lower.

Flat, (flat) *v. t.* To make flat; to flatten; to level;—to render dull, insipid, or spiritless;—*v. i.* To become flat or flattened;—*imp. & pp.* flattened; *ppr.* flattening.

Flat-fish, (flat'fah) *n.* A fish which has its body of a flattened form, swims on the side, and has both eyes on one side, as the flounder, halibut, &c.



Flamingo.

Flat-iron, (flat'ir-n) *n.* An iron for smoothing cloth; a sadiron.

Flatly, (flat'le) *adv.* In a flat manner; evenly; horizontally; without spirit; dully; peremptorily; positively; plainly.

Flatness, (flat'nes) *n.* Evenness; levelness; want of prominence or relief;—deadness; insipidity;—dejection; lowness of spirits;—dullness; want of point;—gravity of tone—opposed to sharpness.

Flatten, (flat'n) *v. t.* [From *flat*.] To level; to make flat;—to depress; to deject;—to make vapid or insipid;—to lower the pitch of:—*v. i.* To become flat, even, dejected, dull, or depressed below pitch:—*imp. & pp. flattened*; *ppr. flattening*.

Flatter, (flat'er) *v. t.* [F. *flatter*, Icel. *flattr*.] To gratify; to coax; to wheedle;—to gratify the self-love, vanity, and pride of; to please by artful and interested commendation;—to please with false hopes; to praise falsely; to compliment:—*imp. & pp. flattered*; *ppr. flattering*.

Flatterer, (flat'er-er) *n.* One who flatters; a fawner.

Flatteringly, (flat'er-ing-le) *adv.* In a flattering manner; in a manner to favour; with partiality.

Flattery, (flat'er-e) *n.* Act of flattering, or praising in a way to gratify vanity or gain favour; adulation; compliment; obsequiousness; wheedling; sycophancy.

Flatish, (flat'ish) *a.* Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

Flatulence, (flat'ü-lens) *n.* The state or condition of being flatulent.

Flatulent, (flat'ü-lent) *a.* [L. *flatulentus*, from *flare*, to blow.] Affected with gases in the alimentary canal; windy;—generating, or tending to generate, wind in the stomach;—turgid with air.

Flatulently, (flat'ü-lent-le) *adv.* In a flatulent manner; windily.

Flatus, (flä'tus) *n.* [L.] Breath of air; a blowing, as of wind; breeze;—wind in the intestines.

Flawwise, (flaw'wiz) *a. or adv.* With the flat side downward; not edgewise.

Flaunt, (flawnt) *v. t.* [Go. *flautan*, to boast, vaunt.] To throw or spread out; to move ostentatiously:—*v. i.* To display ostentatiously; to face; to wear a bold or saucy look:—*imp. & pp. flaunted*; *ppr. flaunting*.

Flaunt, (flawnt) *n.* Any thing loose and airy:—a brag; ostentatious display;—a taunt; a jibe.

Flautist, (flaw'tist) *n.* [It. *flauto*, a flute.] A player on the flute; a flutist.

Flavine, (flä'vin) *n.* [L. *flavus*, yellow.] A vegetable extract, in the form of a light brown or greenish-yellow powder, which gives a fine colouring to cloth.

Flavour, (flä'vör) *n.* [O. Eng. *flayre*, small, F. *flavör*, to scent, to smell, from L. *fragrare*.] Odour; fragrance;—that quality of any thing which affects the taste or smell; relish; savour;—that which imparts to any thing a peculiar odour or taste.

Flavour, (flä'vör) *v. t.* To give flavour to; to season, as a dish, with a spice, essence, or other condiment;—to perfume:—*imp. & pp. flavoured*; *ppr. flavouring*.

Flavorous, (flä'vör-us) *a.* Imparting flavour;—pleasant to the taste or smell; sapid.

Flavourless, (flä'vör-less) *a.* Without flavour; tasteless.

Flaw, (flaw) *n.* [A.-S. *flöh*, fragment, piece, from *flan*, to flay, W. *flaw*.] A bursting or cracking; a breach; a gap or fissure;—a sudden gust or blast of;—quarrel;—any defect made by violence or occasioned by neglect; a fault; a spot; blemish; imperfection; speck.

Flaw, (flaw) *v. t.* To break; to crack; to violate:—*imp. & pp. flawed*; *ppr. flawing*.

Flawless, (flaw'less) *a.* Without faults; without defect; without cracks; free from flaws.

Flawy, (flaw'e) *a.* Full of flaws or cracks;—subject to sudden gusts of wind.

Flax, (flaks) *n.* [A.-S. *flæx*, Ger. *flachs*.] A plant having a single, slender stalk, about a foot and a half high, with blue flowers. The fibre of the bark is used for making thread and cloth, called *linen*, *cambrie*, *lunen*, *lace*, &c. Linseed oil is expressed from the seed;—the fibrous part of the flax plant, when broken and cleaned by hatching or combing.



FLAX.

Flax-comb, (flaks'kôm) *n.* A toothed instrument through which flax is drawn in preparing it for spinning; a hatchel.

Flax-dresser, (flaks'dres-er) *n.* One who breaks and singles flax, or prepares it for the spinner.

Flax-dressing, (flaks'dres-ing) *n.* The process of breaking and singling flax.

Flaxen, (flaks'n) *a.* Made of flax;—resembling flax;—loose, flowing, and golden, as hair.

Flaxseed, (flaks'sed) *n.* The seed of the flax-plant; linseed.

Flaxy, (flaks'e) *a.* Like flax; of a light colour; fair.

Flay, (flä) *v. t.* [A.-S. *flæan*.] To skin; to strip off the skin of:—*imp. & pp. flayed*; *ppr. flaying*.

Flea, (flē) *n.* [A.-S. *flēd*.] An insect of the genus *Pulex*, remarkable for its agility and troublesome bite.

Flea-bane, (flē'bān) *n.* One of various plants supposed to have efficacy in driving away fleas.

Flea-beetle, (flē'bēt-l) *n.* An insect destructive to cucumbers and similar plants.

Flea-bite, (flē'bit) *n.* The bite of a flea, or the red spot caused by the bite;—a trifling wound or pain.

Flea-bitten, (flē'bit-n) *a.* Bitten or stung by a flea;—mean; worthless.

Fleak, (flēk) *n.* A lock; a small thread or twist.

Fleam, (flēm) *n.* [W. *flain*, D. *vlème*.] A sharp instrument used for opening veins for letting blood; a lancet.

Fleche, (flāsh) *n.* A spire with a small base and great altitude; in *fortification*, a field-work usually at the foot of glacis; a redan.

Fleck, (flēk) *n.* A spot; a streak; a speckle; a dapple.

Fleck, (flēk) *v. t.* [Ger. *fleck*, spot, D. *flek*.] To spot; to streak or stripe; to variegate; to dapple:—*imp. & pp. flecked*; *ppr. flecking*.

Flection, (flēk'shun) *n.* Act of bending, or state of being bent; inflection.

Fledge, (flēj) *v. t.* To supply with the feathers necessary for flight;—to furnish with any soft covering:—*imp. & pp. fledged*; *ppr. fledging*.

Fledgeling, (flēj'ling) *n.* A young bird just fledged.

Flee, (flē) *v. t.* [A.-S. *flēon*, Ger. *fliehen*.] To run with rapidity; to attempt to escape; to hasten away from danger or expected evil;—to depart; to leave:—*v. t.* To keep at a distance from; to shun; to avoid:—*imp. & pp. fled*; *ppr. fleeing*.

Fleeco, (flēs) *n.* [A.-S. *flȳs*, Ger. *fleiss*, L. *vellus*.] The coat of wool that covers a sheep, or that is shorn from a sheep at one time;—any soft woolly covering.

Fleece, (flē) *v. t.* To shear off a coat or growth of wool;—to strip of money or property; to rob; to steal from;—to spread over, as with wool; to whiten:—*imp. & pp. fleeced*; *ppr. fleecing*.

Fleeced, (flēt) *a.* Furnished with a fleece;—stripped; robbed; cheated.

Fleecer, (flēs'er) *n.* One who fleeces, robs, or exacts.

Fleecy, (flēs'e) *a.* Woolly; covered with wool;—resembling wool; soft;—complicated.

Fleer, (flēr) *v. i.* [Scot. *flayer*, to make wry faces.] To make a wry face in contempt; to deride; to sneer; to gibe:—*v. t.* To mock; to flout at:—*imp. & pp. fleered*; *ppr. fleering*.

[or looks]

Fleer, (flēr) *n.* Derision or mockery expressed by words.

Fleet, (flēt) *n.* [A.-S. *flēt*, *flota*, ship, from *flētan*, to float, swim.] A navy or squadron of ships; especially, a number of ships of war.

Fleet, (flēt) *a.* [Icel. *flidr*, quick.] Swift in motion; moving with velocity; nimble;—skimming the surface;—superficial; light.

Fleet, (flēt) *v. i.* To fly swiftly; to hasten;—to flit, pass, or fly off, as a volatile body; to be in a transient state.—*v. t.* To pass over rapidly;—to cause to pass lightly, as in mirth and joy;—*imp.* & *pp.* **fleeted**; *ppr.* **fleeting**.

Fleeting, (flēt'ing) *n.* Not durable; transient; transitory; evanescent.

Fleetingly, (flēt'ing-le) *adv.* In a transitory or shadowy manner.

Fleetly, (flēt-le) *adv.* In a fleet manner; rapidly.

Fleetness, (flēt'nes) *n.* The quality of being fleet or swift; swiftness; rapidity; velocity; celerity; speed.

Fleming, (flēm'ing) *n.* A native of Flanders.

Flemish-bond, (flēm'ish-bōnd) *n.* A kind of bond which shows a header and stretcher alternately in bricklaying.

Fleaze, (flēaz) *v. t.* [Dan. *fleaze*, Icel. *flasia*, to flay, skin.] To cut up and obtain the blubber of—said of a whale.

Flesh, (flēsh) *n.* [A.-S. *flesc*, Ger. *fleisch*.] The muscles, fat, &c., covering the framework of bones in animals;—animal food, as distinguished from vegetable;—the flesh of beasts and fowls, as distinguished from fish;—animal nature; animals of all kinds;—the body, as distinguished from the soul;—human nature;—men in general; mankind;—fleshly appetites or tendencies; carnality;—natural or unrenowned state;—corrupt nature or frame of the body;—kindred; stock; race;—the soft pulpy substance of fruit; that part of a root, fruit, &c., which is fit to be eaten.

Flesh, (flēsh) *v. t.* To feed with flesh, as hawks, dogs, &c.; to initiate in hawking or sporting;—to harden; to accustom;—to plunge into flesh, as a hostile weapon;—*imp.* & *pp.* **fleshed**; *ppr.* **fleshing**.

Flesh-brush, (flēsh'brush) *n.* A brush for exciting action in the skin by friction.

Flesh-coloured, (flēsh'kul-ərd) *n.* Tinted with the colour of flesh; carnation-coloured.

Flesh-diet, (flēsh'di-et) *n.* Food or regimen of flesh.

Flesh-fly, (flēsh'flī) *n.* A fly which feeds and deposits its eggs in flesh, and taints it. [a pot or caldron.]

Flesh-hook, (flēsh'hōok) *n.* A hook to draw flesh from

Fleshiness, (flēsh'e-nes) *n.* [From *fleshy*.] The state of being fleshy; plumpness; corpulence; grossness.

Fleshing, (flēsh'ing) *n.* Dress worn by actors of the colour of the natural skin—generally *pl.*, **Fleshings**.

Fleshless, (flēsh'les) *a.* Destitute of flesh; lean; gaunt.

Fleshliness, (flēsh'le-nes) *n.* The state of being fleshy;

Fleshy, (flēsh'e) *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal;—animal; not vegetable;—human; not celestial; not spiritual;—carnal; lascivious.

Flesh-meat, (flēsh'mēt) *n.* Animal food.

Flesh-monger, (flēsh'mung-gēr) *n.* A dealer in animal food; a butcher.

Flesh-pot, (flēsh'pot) *n.* A vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence *pl.*, plenty of provisions; high living.

Flesh-wound, (flēsh'wōund) *n.* A wound not reaching beyond the flesh, or one not deep.

Fleshy, (flēsh'e) *a.* Pertaining to the flesh; corporeal;—full of flesh; plump; corpulent; gross;—composed of firm pulp, as fruit; succulent.

Fleth, (flēch) *v. t.* [F. *fleche*.] To feather an arrow.

Flour-de-lis, (flūr-de-lē) *n.* [F. flower of the lily.] The royal insignia of France—whether originally representing a lily or the head of a javelin is disputed.

Flew, (flū) *n.* [D. *flabbe*.] The large chape of a deep-mouthed hound.

Flew, (flū) *n.* The fibrous or cottony dust found in spinneries and lint manufactories;—also **Fluff**.

Flex, (fleks) *v. t.* [L. *flectere*, *flexum*.] To **Flex** bend;—*imp.* & *pp.* **flexed**; *ppr.* **flexing**.

Flexibility, (fleks-e-bil'i-te) *n.* Capability of bending or of being bent;—pliability;—ductility;—facility of mind, temper, or disposition; easiness to be persuaded; readiness to comply or yield; pliancy.

Flexible, (fleks'e-bil) *a.* [L. *flexibilis*, from *flectere*, to bend.] Capable of being flexed or bent; pliable; supple; ductile;—capable of yielding to the influence of others; tractable; too easy and compliant;—manageable; obsequious; inconstant; wavering.

Flexibleness, (fleks'e-bil-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being flexible; flexibility; pliability.

Flexibly, (fleks'e-bil) *adv.* In a flexible manner.

Flexile, (fleks'il) *a.* [L. *flexilis*, from *flectere*, to bend.] Pliant; pliable; easily bent; yielding to power, impulse, or moral force.

Flexion, (fleks'hun) *n.* Act of bending;—a part bent; a fold; a turn or cast, as of the eye;—inflection;—the action of the flexor muscles.

Flexor, (fleks'ēr) *n.* [L. *flectere*, *flexum*, to bend.] A muscle which contracts the joints in bending or stooping.

Flexuous or **Flexuose**, (fleks'ū-s) *a.* [L. *flexuosus*, from *flexus*, a bending, from *flectere*, to bend.] Having turns, windings, or flexures; winding; bending; tortuous;—variable; unsteady.

Flexure, (fleks'ūr) *n.* Act of bending; flexion;—a turn; a bend; a fold;—the bending of the body; obsequious or servile cringe.

Fley, (flēi) *n.* [Scot.] A fright; a *fleg*.

Fley, (flēi) *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify.

Flicker, (flik'ēr) *v. i.* [A.-S. *flyccerian*, to move the wings, from *flyce*, able to fly.] To flutter; to flap the wings without flying; to waver or fluctuate, like a flame in a current of air;—*imp.* & *pp.* **flickered**; *ppr.* **flickering**.

Flicker, (flik'ēr) *n.* Fluctuation; sudden and brief increase of brightness;—act of wavering or of fluttering, as the dying flame of a lamp.

Flickering, (flik'ēr-ing) *n.* A fluttering;—short, irregular movements. [mouss.]

Flicker-mouse, (flik'ēr-mōus) *n.* The bat; the *flitter-flie*, (*flier*) *n.* One who flies or flees; a runaway; a fugitive;—a fly-wheel;—*pl.* The arms attached to the spindle of a spinning wheel;—a straight flight of steps or stairs.

Flight, (flit) *n.* [A.-S. *fliht*, from *flēagan*, to fly.] Act of fleeing; hasty departure; escape;—the act of flying; mode or style of flying;—a number of beings or things passing through the air together; a flock of birds;—a discharge or volley, as of arrows;—a mounting; a soaring; lofty elevation, as of imagination;—extravagant range, as of folly;—display or caprice, as of temper;—periodical migration of birds;—the birds produced in one season;—a reach of steps or stairs from one landing to another.

Flightiness, (flit'e-nes) *n.* State of being flighty; irregularity; caprice; eccentricity; giddiness; volatility; wildness.

Flighty, (flit'e) *a.* Fleeting; swift; transient;—indulging in flights or wild and unrestrained sallies of imagination, humour, caprice, &c.; volatile; giddy.

Flimsily, (flim'ze-le) *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

Flimsiness, (flim'ze-nes) *n.* State or quality of being flimsy; thin, weak texture; weakness.

Flimsy, (flim'ze) *a.* [W. *lymoy*, *flake*.] Weak; feeble; slight; vain; of loose and unsubstantial structure; without reason or plausibility; of thin or light texture;—spiritless; superficial; shallow.

Flinch, (flinsh) *v. i.* [Probably corrupted from *bleach*.] To show signs of yielding or of suffering; to shrink; to wince;—to withdraw from; to fail;—*imp.* & *pp.* **flinched**; *ppr.* **flinching**.

Flincher, (flinsh'ēr) *n.* One who shrinks, withdraws, or fails in any matter.

Flinching, (flinsh'ing) *n.* Act of shrinking or withdrawing from duty, suffering, &c.; shirking.



Fling, (fling) *v. t.* [*local fleggia*, to hurl, send; allied to *L. fipere*, to strike down.] To cast, send, or throw from the hand; to hurl; to dart;—to shed forth; to emit; to scatter; to throw down;—to prostrate; hence, to baffle; to defeat;—*v. i.* To wince; to flounce; to kick, as a horse;—to cast in the teeth; to utter harsh language;—to throw one's self in a violent or hasty manner;—*imp. & pp. flung; ppr. flinging.*

Fling, (fling) *n.* A cast from the hand; a throw;—a severe or contemptuous remark; a gibe; a sneer; a sarcasm;—a kind of dance.

Flint, (flint) *n.* [*A.-S. flint*, *Sw. flinta*, allied to *G. plinthos*, brick.] A very hard variety of quartz—it strikes fire with steel, and is an ingredient in glass;—a piece of flinty stone used in fire-arms to strike fire.

Flint-glass, (flint'glas) *n.* A pure and beautiful kind of glass, originally made of pulverized flints.

Flint-hearted, (flint'hart-ed) *a.* Having a hard unfeeling heart. [flinty.]

Flintiness, (flint'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being flinty.

Flint-lock, (flint'lok) *n.* A musket lock with a flint fixed in the hammer for striking on the cap of the pan. [flint.]

Flint-stone, (flint'ston) *n.* A hard silicious stone;—a flinty, (flint'e)a. Consisting of, abounding in, or resembling, flint;—very hard; unimpressible; hence, cruel; unmerciful; inexorable.

Flip, (flip) *n.* [*Provincial Eng. flip*, flippancy.] A mixture of beer and spirit sweetened and heated by a hot iron.

Flippancy, (flip'an-se) *n.* State or quality of being flippancy; smoothness and rapidity of speech.

Flippancy, (flip'ant) *a.* [*Provincial Eng. flip*, to move nimbly.] Of smooth, fluent, and rapid speech; voluble; talkative;—speaking fluently and confidently, without knowledge or consideration; pert; petulant.

Flippancy, (flip'ant-le) *adv.* In a flippancy manner; flippancy.

Flippancy, (flip'ant-ness) *n.* State or quality of being flippancy.

Flipper, (flip'per) *n.* The paddle of a sea-turtle; the broad fin of a fish.

Flirt, (flirt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. fleard*, trifle, folly, *flertian*, to trifle.] To throw with a jerk or quick effort; to fling suddenly;—to move playfully to and fro;—to jeer at; to abuse; to treat with contempt;—*v. i.* To act with giddiness, or from a desire to attract notice; especially, to play the coquette;—to jeer or gibe;—*imp. & pp. flirted; ppr. flirting.*

Flirt, (flirt) *n.* A sudden jerk; a darting motion; hence, a jeer. One who flirts; a coquette; a pert girl.

Flirting, (flirt'ing) *a.* Darting about; jerking; tossing; giddy; coquettish.

Flirtation, (flirt'a-shun) *n.* A flirting; a quick, sprightly motion;—playing at courtship; coquetry.

Flit, (fit) *v. i.* [*D. vlieden*, *Dan. flytter*, *Sw. flytta*, to remove.] To fly away with a rapid motion; to dart along;—to flutter; to rove on the wing;—to pass rapidly from one place to another;—to be unstable; to be easily or often moved;—in Scotland, to remove from one house to another;—*imp. & pp. flitted; ppr. flitting.*

Flitch, (flich) *n.* [*A.-S. flicce*, *Provincial Eng. flick*.] The side of a hog salted and cured.

Flite or Flyte, (flit) *v. i.* [*A.-S. flitan*.] To scold or quarrel.

Fitting, (fit'ing) *n.* A fleeing; a fluttering; a removal from one dwelling to another [*Scot.*]

Float, (float) *n.* [*Ger. floss*, *F. flotie*, *A.-S. fleot*, river.] Any thing which floats or rests on the surface of a fluid;—a raft;—the cork or quill on an angling line to support it, and indicate the bite of a fish;—the float-board of a wheel.

Float, (float) *v. i.* [*A.-S. fleotan*, *floatian*, to float, swim.] To rest on the surface of any fluid; to be buoyed up;—to move quietly or gently on the water, as a raft; to move gently and easily through the air;—to pass

or move by;—*v. t.* To cause to rest or move on the surface of a fluid;—to flood; to inundate;—to give buoyancy; to set or keep up, as a commercial scheme or company;—*imp. & pp. floated; ppr. floating.*

Floatage, (float'age) *n.* Any thing that floats on the water.

Float-board, (float'bord) *n.* One of the boards on the rim of an undershot water-wheel, or of a steamer's paddle wheels.

Floating, (float'ing) *n.* Spreading of plaster or stucco on walls;—the second of three coats in house-painting.

Floating-battery, (float'ing-bat'ter-ee) *n.* A battery erected on rafts or the hulls of ships.

Floating-breakwater, (float'ing-brak'waw-ter) *n.* A breakwater made by square frames of timber joined to one another, and forming a basin of a quadrangular shape.

Floating-bridge, (float'ing-brij) *n.* A bridge of rafts or timber with a floor of plank.

Floating-light, (float'ing-lit) *n.* A substitute for a light-house, being the hull of a ship moored on sunken rocks or shoals.

Floating-meadows, (float'ing-med'ows) *n. pl.* Low lands close to water by which they may be flooded when required.

Floating-pier, (float'ing-per) *n.* A wooden landing-place which rises and falls with the tide.

Floaty, (float'e)a. Buoyant; swimming on the surface; light.

Floccillation, (flok'il-lä-shun) *n.* [*L. floccus*, a lock of wool.] A delicious picking of bed-clothes by a sick person, as if to pick off locks of wool, &c.—an alarming symptom in acute diseases.

Flocculence, (flok'ü-lens) *n.* The state of being flocculent.

Flocculent, (flok'ü-lent) *a.* [*L. floccus*, a lock or flock of wool.] Coalescing and adhering in flocks or flakes.

Flock, (flok) *n.* [*A.-S. flocc*, flock, *Ger. floche*, *L. floccus*, a lock or flock of wool.] A company or collection of living creatures—especially applied to sheep and birds;—a Christian congregation;—a lock of wool or hair;—finely powdered wool or cloth, used when coloured for making flock-paper;—*pl.* The refuse of cotton and wool, or the shearing of woollen goods.

Flock, (flok) *v. i.* To gather in companies or crowds;—*imp. & pp. flocked; ppr. flocking.*

Floe, (flo) *n.* [*Dan. flag*, *Sw. flaga*.] An extensive surface of ice floating in the ocean.

Flog, (flog) *v. t.* [*Scot. fleg*, blow, stroke, *L. flagrum*, whip, from *fipere*, to strike, *G. plègè*, blow.] To beat or strike with a rod or whip; to whip; to lash;—*imp. & pp. flogged; ppr. flogging.*

Flogging, (flog'ing) *n.* Act of one who flogs;—a whipping for punishment.

Flood, (flood) *n.* [*A.-S. flod*, *Isle. flod*.] A body of moving water; especially, a body of water overflowing land not usually thus covered; an inundation;—specifically, the Noachian deluge;—the flowing in of the tide—opposed to ebb;—abundance; superabundance;—a great body or stream of any fluid substance, as of light, &c.—menstrual discharge.

Flood, (flood) *v. t.* To overflow; to inundate; to deluge;—*imp. & pp. flooded; ppr. flooding.*

Flood-gate, (flood'gat) *n.* A gate to stop or to let out water; hence, any opening or passage; also an obstruction or restraint.

Flooding, (flood'ing) *n.* Flow of blood; especially discharge of blood from the uterus.

Flood-mark, (flood'mark) *n.* The mark or line to which the tide rises; high-water mark.

Floor, (flor) *n.* [*A.-S. flor*, *Isle. flör*, allied to *W. llor*, floor, ground.] The level portion on which one walks in any building;—a suite of rooms on a level in a house; a story;—any platform or flooring;—that part of the bottom of a vessel which is most nearly horizontal.

Floor, (flor) *v. t.* To cover with a floor;—to strike down

or lay level with the floor; hence, to put to silence by some decisive argument or retort:—*imp.* & *pp.* **floored**; *ppr.* **flooring**.

Flooring, (floo'ring) *n.* A platform; the bottom of a room or building;—materials for floors;—act of laying a floor.

Flop, (flop) *v. t.* [A different spelling of *flap*.] To clap or strike, as a bird its wings, &c.; to flap;—to let down the brim of, as of a hat;—*v. i.* To strike about with something broad and flat; to rise and fall:—*imp.* & *pp.* **flopped**; *ppr.* **flopping**.

Flora, (floo'ra) *n.* [L. *flor*, flower.] The goddess of flowers;—the vegetable species native in a given locality or period; a list or description of such.

Floral, (floo'ral) *a.* Pertaining to Flora or to flowers;—containing or belonging to the flower.

Floralia, (floo'ra-le-a) *n.* Games in honour of Flora, the goddess of flowers, at Rome.

Florence, (floo'rens) *n.* An ancient gold coin of Edward III., of 6s. value;—a kind of cloth;—a kind of wine from Florence in Italy.

Florentine, (floo'en-tin) *n.* A native of Florence;—a species of silk cloth;—a custard;—a mosaic of marbles or rare stones.

Florescence, (floo-res'ens) *n.* [L. *florere*, from *flor*, flower.] A bursting into flower; a blossoming.

Floret, (floo'ret) *n.* [F. *fleurette*, L. *flor*, flower.] A little flower; the partial or separate little flower of an aggregate flower;—a fencing sword; a foil.

Floriculture, (floo'e-kul-tür) *n.* [L. *flor* and *cultura*, culture.] The cultivation of flowering plants.

Floriculturist, (floo'e-kul-tür-ist) *n.* One who is interested in the cultivation of flowers; a florist.

Florid, (flor'id) *a.* [L. *floridus*, from *flor*, flower.] Covered with flowers; abounding in flowers; flowery;—bright in colour; of a lively red colour;—embellished with flowers of rhetoric; excessively ornate.

Floridity or **Floridness**, (flor-id'e-tye) *n.* Freshness of colour or complexion; brightness;—vigour; spirit;—embellishment; ambitious elegance of style; ornamentation. [manner.]

Floridly, (flor-id-le) *adv.* In a showy, gay, or imposing manner.

Floriferous, (flor-iff'er-us) *a.* [L. *flor*, flower, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing flowers.

Floriform, (flor'e-form) *a.* [L. *flor*, flower, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a flower.

Florin, (flor'in) *n.* [It. *fiore*, L. *flor*, flower.] A coin of gold or silver, of different values in different countries;—a two shilling piece.

Florist, (flor'ist) *n.* A cultivator of flowers;—one who writes a flora or an account of plants.

Floscule, (floo'kül) *n.* [L. *flosculus*, a little flower.] A flower of an aggregate flower.

Flosculous, (floo'kü-lus) *a.* Consisting of many tubulose, monopetalous florets:—also **Floscular**.

Floes, (floo) *n.* [L. *flor*, flower.] A downy or silken substance in the husks of maize, &c.;—a fluid gloss floating on iron in the puddling-furnace;—untwisted filaments of silk.

Floes-yarn, (floo'yärn) *n.* Yarn from floes-silk.

Flota, (floo'ta) *n.* A fleet; especially, a fleet of Spanish vessels which formerly sailed every year to Vera Cruz, in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

Flotation, (floo'tä-shun) *n.* The act of floating;—the Flotilla, (floo'til'la) *n.* [Diminutive of *Sp. flota*, a fleet.] A little fleet, or a fleet of small vessels.

Flotsen, (floo'son) *n.* [F. *flotte*, Eng. *float*.] Goods lost by shipwreck and floating on the sea;—also **Flotsam**.

Flounce, (floo'ns) *v. t.* [Sw. *flunsa*, to immerse, Ger. *fluten*.] To spring, turn, or twist with sudden effort or violence; to flounder;—*v. t.* To deck with a flounce or flounces:—*imp.* & *pp.* **flounced**; *ppr.* **flouncing**.

Flounce, (floo'ns) *n.* Act of flouncing; a sudden, jerking motion of the body. [Ger. *flaus*, a tuft of wool or

hair.] An ornamental strip gathered and sewed by its upper edge around the skirt of a lady's dress.

Flounder, (floo'nder) *n.* [Ger. *flunder*, Sw. *flundra*.] A flat fish, allied to the halibut—found on the sea-coast and near the mouths of large rivers.

Flounder, (floo'nder) *v. i.* [Allied to *flounce*.] To fling the limbs and body, as in making efforts to move; to roll, toss, and tumble; to flounce:—*imp.* & *pp.* **floundered**; *ppr.* **floundering**.

Flour, (flour) *n.* [Icel. *flúr*.] The finely ground meal of wheat or any other grain; the fine and soft powder of any other substance.

Flour, (flour) *v. t.* [From the noun.] To grind and bolt;—to sprinkle with flour:—*imp.* & *pp.* **floored**; *ppr.* **flooring**. [into flour.]

Flouring, (flour'ing) *n.* The business of converting grain **Flourish**, (flour'ish) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *fluriche*, *florische*, L. *florere*, from *flor*, flower.] To grow luxuriantly; to thrive;—to be prosperous; to be increased with good things or qualities;—to use florid language; to be copious and flowery;—to make ornamental strokes with the pen;—to execute an irregular or fanciful strain of music;—to boast; to vaunt; to brag;—*v. t.* To cause to thrive; to develop; to expand;—to ornament with any thing showy; to embellish;—to set off with the flowers of diction;—to move in bold or irregular figures;—to brandish:—*imp.* & *pp.* **flourished**; *ppr.* **flourishing**.

Flourish, (flour'ish) *n.* Decoration; ornament; showy splendour;—show or parade of figures or graces;—a fanciful stroke of the pen or graver;—the waving of a weapon or other thing; a brandishing;—a shake, arpeggio, cadenza, or other musical grace.

Flourishingly, (flour'ish-ing-le) *adv.* Ostentatiously; increasingly; thrivingly. [ing flour.]

Flour-mill, (flour'mil) *n.* A mill for grinding and sift-
Floury, (flour'e) *a.* Of or resembling flour.

Flout, (flout) *v. t.* [Go. *flautan*, A.-S. *flytan*.] To mock or insult; to treat with contempt;—*v. t.* To practise mocking; to sneer:—*imp.* & *pp.* **flouted**; *ppr.* **flouting**.

Flout, (flout) *n.* A mock; an insult.

Floutingly, (flouting-le) *adv.* With flouting; insultingly.
Flow, (floo) *v. i.* [A.-S. *flōan*, Icel. *flōa*, to deluge, L. *fluere*, to flow.] To change place or circulate, as a liquid;—to become liquid; to melt;—to glide smoothly or without friction; to proceed; to issue forth;—to abound; to be copious;—to hang loose and waving;—to rise, as the tide—opposed to *ebb*;—to circulate, as blood in the veins;—to discharge blood in excess from the uterus;—*v. t.* To cover with water; to overflow; to inundate; to flood; to cover with varnish:—*imp.* & *pp.* **flowed**; *ppr.* **flowing**.

Flow, (floo) *n.* A stream of water or other fluid; a current;—any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought, diction, music, &c.; a pouring out;—free expression; volubility;—abundance; copiousness;—the tidal setting in of the water from the ocean to the shore. [water which thus overflows.]

Flowerage, (floo'äi) *n.* An overflowing with water: the **Flower**, (floo'er) *n.* [O. Eng. *flour*, from L. *flor*, flower.]

A circle of leaves on a plant, usually of some other colour than green; a bloom or blossom;—that part of a plant destined to produce seed, and including the sexual organs;—the fairest, freshest, and choicest part of any thing;—the best; the most distinguished of a class or company;—the prime; the essence;—a figure of speech: an ornament of style;—*pl.* Bodies in the form of a powder or mealy substance, especially when condensed from sublimation;—menstrual discharges.

Flower, (floo'er) *v. t.* [From the noun.] To blossom; to bloom; to produce flowers; to come into the finest or fairest condition;—to be in the prime; to flourish;—to cream; to froth; to mantle;—*v. t.* To embellish with flowers:—*imp.* & *pp.* **flowered**; *ppr.* **flowering**.
Flower-de-luce, (floo'er-de-lus) *n.* [F. *flour-de-lis*, flower of the lily.] A plant of several species of the genus *Iris*.

Floweret, (flov'er-et) *n.* A small flower; a floret.

Floweriness, (flov'er-e-ness) *n.* The state of being flowery; floridness of speech.

Flowering, (flov'er-ing) *n.* The season when plants bloom; the act of adorning with flowers.

Flower-stalk, (flov'er-stawk) *n.* The peduncle of a plant, or the stem supporting the flower or fructification.

Flowery, (flov'er-e) *a.* Full of flowers;—highly embellished with figurative language; florid.

Flowing, (flov'ing) *n.* Act of moving or issuing as a fluid; overflowing.

Flowing, (flov'ing) *a.* Issuing; proceeding;—inundating;—fluent; smooth and easy, as style or diction.

Fluctuant, (fluk'tü-ant) *a.* [*L. fluctuans*, *ppr.* of *fluctuare*.] Moving like a wave; wavering.

Fluctuate, (fluk'tü-it) *v. i.* [*L. fluctuare*, from *fluctus*, wave, from *fluere*, to flow.] To move, as a wave; to roll hither and thither;—to move now in one direction and now in another; to be unsettled in state or condition;—to be irresolute or undetermined;—to rise and fall, as stocks in the exchange;—*imp.* & *pp.* *fluctuated*; *ppr.* *fluctuating*.

Fluctuation, (fluk'tü-ä-shun) *n.* Act of fluctuating; unsteadiness; a sudden rise or fall;—undulation.

Flue, (flü) *n.* [*O. F. flue*, a flowing, from *fluere*, to flow, *L. fluere*.] An air-passage; especially, one for conveying smoke and flame from a fire;—a passage in a wall to convey heated air through a building;—a passage surrounded by water, for the gaseous products of combustion, in distinction from *tubes*, which hold water and are surrounded by fire.

Flue, (flü) *n.* [*Ger. flume*, *L. pluma*.] Light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, &c.; soft down, fur or hair.

Fluency, (flü-än-se) *n.* Quality of being fluent; smoothness; facility; volubility; affluence.

Fluent, (flü-ent) *a.* [*L. fluens*, *ppr.* of *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing or capable of flowing; liquid; current;—ready in the use of words; voluble; copious; smooth.

Fluent, (flü-ent) *n.* Running water; a stream;—a variable quantity, considered as increasing or diminishing—*function*.

Fluently, (flü-ent-le) *adv.* Volubly; in a fluent manner; with ready flow; without hesitation.

Fluey, (flü'e) *a.* Having a resemblance to, or containing loose fur or soft down.

Fluff, (fluf) *n.* Nap or down; flue.

Fluffy, (fluf'e) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, fluff or nap; soft and downy.

Fugleman, (flü-gl-man) *n.* [*Ger. flügel*, wing, and *mann*, man.] The leader of a file; a fugleman.

Fluid, (flü'id) *a.* [*L. fluidus*, from *fluere*, to flow.] Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous.

Fluid, (flü'id) *n.* Any substance, the particles or component parts of which flow or move in any direction without separation—opposed to solid; generally used in the plural to signify water, blood, or other liquid bodies, and gases or other aeriform bodies.

Fluidity, (flü-id'e-te) *n.* The quality of being fluid; a liquid, aeriform, or gaseous state.

Fluidness, (flü'id-ness) *n.* The state of being fluid; fluidity; a liquid state—opposed to solidity.

Fluke, (flük) *n.* [*A.-S. fluc*.] A flat-fish bearing a resemblance to the flounder.

Fluke, (flük) *n.* [*Ger. flunk*, wing, the palm of an anchor.] The part of an anchor which fastens in the ground; also, one of the points of a whale's tail;—in mining operations, an instrument for cleansing the hole before blasting.

Fluky, (flük'e) *a.* Formed like, or having a fluke.

Flume, (flüm) *n.* [*A.-S. flum*, *L. flumen*, from *fluere*, to flow.] A stream; especially, a passage for the water that drives a mill-wheel; or an artificial channel of water for gold-washing. [abounding in rivers.]

Fluminous, (flü'min-us) *a.* Pertaining to rivers;

Flummery, (flum'er-e) *n.* [*W. llymry*, *llymru*, oatmeal steeped in water until sour.] A light kind of food, formerly made of flour or meal;—empty compliment; mere flattery; nonsense.

Flunk, (flungk) *v. i.* To fail; to back out through fear;—*imp.* & *pp.* *flunked*; *ppr.* *flunking*.

Flunky, (flungk'e) *n.* [*F. flunquier*, from *flanquer*, to flank.] A lively servant;—one who is obsequious or cringing. [flunky.]

Flunkysm, (flungk'e-izm) *n.* Character or quality of a Flueborate, (flü-dor-ät) *n.* A compound of fluoroboric acid with a base.

Fluor, (flü'or) *n.* [*L. fluere*, to flow.] A fluid state;—fluoride of calcium, called also *fluor-spar*; a mineral of beautiful colours, and much used for ornamental vessels;—often called *Derbyshire-spar*.

Fluorescence, (flü-or-es-ens) *n.* [*From fluor*.] That property which some transparent bodies have of producing surface reflections of light different in colour from the mass of the material.

Fluoric, (flü'or-ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, fluor-spar.

Fluoride, (flü'or-id) *n.* A compound of fluorine with a metallic or combustible base.

Fluorine, (flü'or-in) *n.* [*L. fluo*, *fluorina*.] An element related to both chlorine and oxygen, but not known in the separate state.

Fluorous, (flü'or-us) *a.* Obtained from, or pertaining to, fluor.

Flurry, (flü're) *n.* [*Provincial Eng. flur*, to ruffle.] A sudden and brief blast or gust;—violent agitation; commotion; bustle; confusion.

Flurry, (flü're) *v. t.* To agitate; to excite or alarm;—*imp.* & *pp.* *flurried*; *ppr.* *flurrying*.

Flush, (flush) *v. i.* [*Ger. fluch*, loose, flowing, *fließen*, to flow; *A.-S. flotan*.] To flow and spread suddenly; to become suffused, as the cheeks; to turn red; to blush;—to shine suddenly; to glow;—*v. t.* To put to the blush;—to make red or glowing; toadden;—to animate with joy; to elate; to elevate;—to cause to start, as a hunter a bird;—*imp.* & *pp.* *flushed*; *ppr.* *flushing*.

Flush, (flush) *adv.* In a manner to be even or level with the surface adjoining.

Flush, (flush) *n.* A sudden flowing; impulse or excitement;—a rush of blood to the face; a blush; a glow; bloom; growth; abundance;—a flock of birds suddenly started up. [*F.* & *Sp. flux*.] A run of cards of the same suit.

Flush, (flush) *a.* Full of vigour; fresh; glowing; bright;—affluent; well furnished; hence, liberal; prodigal;—forming a continuous surface;—consisting of cards of the same suit.

Flusher, (flush'er) *n.* [*Ger. fleischer*.] The lesser butcher-bird.

Fluster, (flüster) *v. t.* [*L. flustrum*, a swell of the sea, *Ger. flüster*, to whisper, to buzz.] To make hot and rosy; to confuse; to muddle;—*v. i.* To be confused; to be in a heat or bustle;—*imp.* & *pp.* *flustered*; *ppr.* *flustering*.

Fluster, (flüster) *n.* Heat or glow; agitation; confusion; disorder.

Flute, (flüt) *n.* [*F. flüte*, *L. flatus*, a blowing, from *flare*, to blow, sound.] A cylindrical wind instrument, with holes along its length, stopped by the fingers or by keys opened by the fingers;—a channel in a column or pillar;—a similar channel or groove in wood-work, or in muslin, as a lady's ruffle.

Flute, (flüt) *v. t.* To play or sing in a clear soft note, like that of a flute;—to form flutes or channels in, as in a column or in a ruffle;—*imp.* & *pp.* *fluted*; *ppr.* *fluting*.

Fluted, (flüt-ed) *a.* Thin; flue; flute-like;—formed with flutes;—grooved; channelled.

Fluting, (flüt'ing) *n.* A channel or furrow in a column, or in the muslin of a lady's ruffle; fluted work.

Flutist, (flăt'ist) *n.* A performer on the flute; a flautist.

Flutter, (flut'er) *v. i.* [A.-S. *flatteran*, Ger. *flattern*.] To move or flap the wings rapidly without flying, or with short flights; to hover;—to move with quick vibrations or undulations;—to move irregularly; to fluctuate;—*v. t.* To vibrate or move quickly;—to agitate; to disorder; to throw into confusion;—*imp.* & *pp.* fluttered; *ppr.* fluttering.

Flutter, (flut'er) *n.* Act of fluttering; quick and irregular motion;—hurry; tumult; confusion.

Fluttering, (flut'er-ing) *n.* The act of flapping the wings without flight; a wavering; agitation.

Fluvial, (flü've-al) *a.* [L. *fluvialis*, from *fluvius*, river, from *fluere*, to flow.] Belonging to rivers; growing or living in streams or ponds.

Fluviatile, (flü've-a-til) *a.* [L. *fluviatilis*, from *fluvius*, river.] Belonging to rivers; existing in rivers; formed by rivers.

Flux, (fлуks) *n.* [L. *fluxus*, from *fluere*, to flow.] Act of flowing; quick succession; change;—the matter which flows, as the tide setting in toward the shore;—state of being liquid; any substance or mixture used to promote the fusion of metals or minerals;—discharge of a fluid from the bowels or other part; dysentery; especially, an excessive and morbid discharge; diarrhoea;—the matter thus discharged.

Flux, (fлуks) *a.* Flowing; moving; maintained by a constant succession of parts;—inconstant; variable.

Flux, (fлуks) *v. t.* To fuse; to melt;—to waste by melting;—*imp.* & *pp.* fluxed; *ppr.* fluxing.

Fluxible, (fлуks'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being melted or fused, as a mineral.

Fluxion, (fluk'ahun) *n.* Act of flowing;—the matter that flows; fusion of metals;—*pl.* A method of analysis of small variable quantities, developed by Newton, and based on the conception of all magnitudes as generated by motion—now called *differential calculus*.

Fluxional, (fluk'ahun-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or solved by fluxions; variable;—also *Fluxionary*.

Fly, (fi) *v. i.* [A.-S. *fleogan*, Ger. *fliegen*.] To move in the air with wings;—to float in the air, as the clouds, &c.;—to move rapidly in any manner;—to hasten away; to depart;—to pass swiftly by, as time;—to spread, as a rumour;—to vibrate or flutter, as a flag in the wind;—to run away; to attempt to escape;—to part suddenly with violence; to burst;—to spring with elastic force;—*v. t.* To shun; to avoid;—to quit by flight;—to cause to fly; to set floating, as a kite;—*imp.* flew; *pp.* flown; *ppr.* flying.

Fly, (fi) *n.* A winged insect of various species, especially, the house fly;—a hook dressed with silk, woolen, &c., in imitation of a fly, used for fishing;—a kind of light carriage;—that part of a flag which extends from the union to the extreme end;—that part of a compass on which the points are marked;—a contrivance to equalize motion or accumulate power in a machine.

Fly-blow, (fi'blö) *n.* The egg of a fly.

Fly-blow, (fi'blö) *v. t.* To deposit an egg in or upon, as a fly;—to taint.

Fly-blown, (fi'blön) *a.* Tainted; maggoty, as flesh from the deposit of flies.

Flyboat, (fi'böt) *n.* [D. *vlieboot*.] A long, narrow boat used on canals;—a Dutch coasting vessel.

Flyer, (fi'er) *n.* One who, or that which, flies or flees;—the fly of a jack.

Fly-fish, (fi'fish) *v. t.* To angle with flies for bait.

Fly-fishing, (fi'fish-ing) *n.* Angling; the art of angling for fish with hooks baited with artificial flies.

Flying, (flying) *n.* The act of moving in the air with wings; flight.

Flying-bridge, (flying-bri) *n.* A bridge supported by light boats, or a ferry-boat made to cross by the force of the current.

Flying-buttress, (flying-but-ress) *n.* A contrivance for strengthening a part of a building which rises considerably above the rest, consisting of a curved brace or half arch between it and the opposite face of some lower part.

Flying-camp, (flying-kamp) *n.* A camp or body of troops formed for rapid motion from one place to another.

Flying-Dutchman, (fi'ing-duch-man) *n.* A phantom ship which superstitious mariners aver they have encountered in storms off the Cape of Good Hope.

Flying-fish, (flying-fish) *n.* A fish of the genus *Exocoetus*, which has the power of sustaining itself in the air for a short time by means of its long, pectoral fins.

Flying-jib, (flying-jib) *n.* A sail extended outside of the standing-jib.

Flying-pinion, (flying-pin-yun) *n.* The division of a clock, having a fly or fan, which restrains the rapidity of the clock's motion when the weight descends on the striking part.

Flying-squirrel, (flying-akw-el-s) *n.* A squirrel having an expansive skin on each side, reaching from the fore to the hind legs, by which it is borne up in leaping.

Fly-leaf, (fi'les) *n.* A blank leaf at the beginning or Fly-rail, (fi'ral) *n.* That part of a table which turns out to support the leaf.

Fly-wheel, (fi'wél) *n.* A wheel in machinery that equalizes its movements or accumulates power for a variable or intermittent resistance.

Foal, (fö) *n.* [A.-S. *fola*, Ger. *pötel*, L. *pultus*, a young animal.] A colt or filly.

Foal, (fö) *v. t.* To bring forth, as a colt or filly;—*v. i.* To bring forth young, as an animal of the horse kind;—*imp.* & *pp.* foaled; *ppr.* foaling.

Foam, (fö'm) *n.* [A.-S. *fö'm*, Ger. *faum*, allied to L. *spuma*.] Bubbles on the surface of liquors; froth; spume.

Foam, (fö'm) *v. i.* To froth; to gather foam;—to form foam, or become filled with foam;—to fume; to be agitated with rage or passion;—*v. t.* To throw out with rage or violence;—to cause to foam;—*imp.* & *pp.* foamed; *ppr.* foaming.

Foamy, (fö'm'e) *a.* Covered with foam; frothy; spumy.

Fob, (fob) *n.* [Ger. *fuppe*.] A little pocket for a watch.

Fob, (fob) *v. t.* [Ger. *foppen*.] To cheat; to trick; to impose on;—*imp.* & *pp.* fobbed; *ppr.* fobbing.

Focal, (fö'kal) *a.* Belonging to or concerning a focus.

Focile, (fö'sil) *n.* A bone of the fore-arm or of the fore-leg.

Focus, (fö'kus) *n.* [L. *focus*, hearth, fire-place.] A point in which the rays of light meet after being reflected or refracted;—a point on the principal axis of a conic section, such that the double ordinate to the axis through the point shall be equal to the parameter of the curve;—a central point; a point of concentration.

Fodder, (fod'er) *n.* [A.-S. *föder*, *födder*, from *födan*, to nourish.] That which is laid out to cattle, horses, and sheep, as hay, straw, and various vegetables;—a miner's weight of 2400 lbs.

Fodder, (fod'er) *v. t.* To feed, as cattle, with dry food or cut grass, &c.;—*imp.* & *pp.* foddered; *ppr.* foddering.

Fodient, (fö'de-ant) *a.* [L. *fodere*, to dig.] Digging; turning up earth with the spade.



Flying-buttress.



Flying-fish.

Foe, (fō) *n.* [A.-S. *fē*, *fēh*, from *fogan*, to hate.] An enemy; a national enemy; a hostile army;—one who opposes any thing; an opponent; antagonist; adversary.

Foelike, (fō'lik) *a.* Like an enemy.

Foesman, (fō'man) *n.* An enemy in war; an antagonist.

Fog, (fog) *n.* [loel. *fok*, *fūk*.] Thick mist; watery vapour precipitated in the lower part of the atmosphere or rising from the earth;—a cloud of dust or of smoke.

Fog, (fog) *n.* [Scot.] A second growth of grass; after-grass;—long grass that remains in pastures till winter.

Fog, (fog) *v. t.* To envelop, as with fog; to befog; to render dark or obscure:—*imp.* & *pp.* fogged; *ppr.* fogging.

Foggage, (fō'gā) *n.* Rank or coarse grass not mowed or eaten down in summer or autumn.

Foggily, (fō'g'e-le) *adv.* With fog; darkly.

Fogginess, (fō'g'e-nes) *n.* State of being foggy; a state of the air filled with watery exhalations.

Foggy, (fō'g'e) *a.* [From *fog*.] Filled or abounding with fog or watery exhalations; cloudy; misty;—beclouded; darkened; dull; obscure.

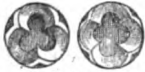
Fogy, (fō'g'e) *n.* [Dan. *fog*.] A dull old fellow; a person behind the times:—also *Fogie*, *Fogey*, and *Fogrum*.

(tempt; poh; fy.)

Foh, (fō) *interj.* An exclamation of abhorrence or contumeliousness. (foi'bi) *n.* [Foible.] Weak side; a particular moral weakness; a failing; a weak point; a frailty; imperfection; infirmity.

Foil, (foil) *v. t.* [F. *foiler*, to trample under one's feet.] To render vain or nugatory, as an effort or attempt; to frustrate; to defeat; to baffle; to balk;—to blunt; to dull;—to interrupt:—*imp.* & *pp.* foiled; *ppr.* foiling.

Foil, (foil) *n.* Failure of success when on the point of being secured; defeat; frustration; miscarriage;—a blunt sword, or one that has a button at the end—used in fencing.



Foils (Arch.)

Foil, (foil) *n.* [L. *folium*.] A leaf or thin plate of metal:—a thin leaf of metal placed under precious stones to increase their brilliancy or colour; hence, any thing of another colour, or of different qualities, which serves to adorn, or set off another thing to advantage;—a rounded or leaf-like ornament in windows, niches, &c., called trefoil, quatrefoil, cinquefoil, &c., according to the number of arcs of which it is composed;—a thin coat of tin on the back of a looking-glass.

Foillable, (foi'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being foiled or frustrated.

Foiler, (foi'er) *n.* One who foils or frustrates.

Foiling, (foi'ing) *n.* Among hunters, the slight mark of a passing deer on the grass.

Foin, (foin) *v. t.* [F. *poindre*, L. *pingere*.] To push in fencing;—[to prick; to sting.

Foin, (foin) *n.* A push; a thrust.

Foist, (foist) *v. t.* [F. *fausser*, to falsify, pervert, from *faux*, false.] To insert surreptitiously, wrongfully, or without warrant; to interpolate:—*imp.* & *pp.* foisted; *ppr.* foisting.

Fold, (fōld) *n.* [A.-S. *fald*, from *fealdan*, to fold up, wrap.] A doubling of any flexible substance; a plait; complication;—times or repetitions—used with numerals in composition to denote multiplication or increase;—that which is folded together, or which infolds; embrace;—a sheep-pen;—a flock of sheep;—hence, the church.

Fold, (fōld) *v. t.* To lap or lay in plaits; to double;—to lay together, as the arms;—to inclose within folds; to infold;—to confine in a fold, as sheep;—*v. i.* To be plaited or doubled;—to join with or close over, as doors, &c.:—*imp.* & *pp.* folded; *ppr.* folding.

Folder, (fōld'er) *n.* One who, or that which, folds; especially, a flat instrument for folding paper.

Folding, (fōld'ing) *n.* Bending; doubling; a fold;—act of doubling one part over another, in symmetrical form, as sheets of printed matter;—the penning of sheep or cattle for feeding and manure.

Folding-machine, (fōld'ing-ma-shēn) *n.* A machine for folding newspapers or printed sheets to the required shape and size.

Foliaceous, (fō-le-ā-shē-us) *a.* [L. *foliaceus*, from *folium*, leaf.] Belonging to a leaf; having leaves intermixed with flowers;—consisting of leaves or thin lamina; having the form of a leaf or plate.

Foliage, (fō'lē-ā) *n.* [L. *folium*, leaf.] Leaves in general; a cluster of leaves or flowers;—the representation of leaves, flowers, and branches in architecture.

Foliate, (fō'lē-āt) *v. t.* To spread over with a thin coat of tin and quicksilver;—to beat into a thin leaf, plate, or lamina:—*imp.* & *pp.* foliated; *ppr.* foliating.

Foliated, (fō'lē-āt-ed) *a.* Having leaves or leaf-like projections, as a shell spread over or covered with foil;—consisting of thin plates; laminated; schistose.

Foliation, (fō'lē-ā-shūn) *n.* Act of forming into leaves;—act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or lamina;—act of spreading foil over the back part of a mirror;—act of enriching with ornaments resembling leaves, or the ornaments themselves;—the property possessed by some crystalline rocks of dividing into plates or alaba.

Folio, (fō'lē-o) *n.* [Abblative of L. *folium*, leaf.] A sheet of paper once folded;—a book made of sheets of paper each folded once;—a page in a day-book or ledger; sometimes two opposite pages bearing the same serial number;—in law copying, a leaf containing a certain number of words; hence, a certain number of words in a writing.

Folio, (fō'lē-ō) *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make two leaves; of the size of one fold of a sheet of printing or writing paper; noting a book or printed page of the largest size.

Folicle, (fō'lē-ōl) *n.* [F. *foliole*, from L. *folium*, leaf.] One of the single leaves which together constitute a compound leaf; a leaflet.

Folk, (fōk) *n.* [A.-S. *folc*, loel. *folk*, Ger. *volk*.] People in general, or a certain class of people—generally used in the plural.

Follicle, (fō'lē-ōl) *n.* [L. *folliculus*, a small bag, from *folliculus*.] A simple pod opening down the inner suture;—a vessel distended with air;—a little bag in animal bodies; a gland.

[consisting of, follicles.]

Follicular, (fōl'ik'ū-lar) *a.* Like, pertaining to, or following, (fō'l'ō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *folgian*, Ger. *folgen*.] To go after; to move or walk behind;—to pursue, as a course; to chase, as game;—to accompany; to go along with; to attend;—to come after in time; to succeed;—to result from, as an effect or inference;—to imitate; to copy;—to adopt; to embrace, as the opinions or teaching of another;—to observe; to obey, as precepts;—to strive to obtain; to endeavour after;—to use; to practise, as a trade or calling;—to adhere to; to side with, as a cause or person;—to pursue with the eye;—to understand or catch the meaning, as of a speaker;—*v. i.* To go or come after;—to pursue; to attend; to accompany; to be a result; to succeed;—to be posterior in time:—*imp.* & *pp.* followed; *ppr.* following.

Follower, (fōl'ō-r) *n.* One who follows;—copier; disciple; adherent; partisan; dependent; attendant; retainer;—the cover of a piston;—a gland;—the part of a machine that receives motion from another part.

Following, (fōl'ō-ing) *a.* Being next after; succeeding; ensuing.

Following, (fōl'ō-ing) *n.* Vocation; business; calling;—retinue; band of followers.

Folly, (fōl'y) *n.* [F. *folie*, from *fol*, *fool*, foolish, mad.] State of being a fool; want of sense; weakness or derangement of mind;—a foolish act; weak or light-minded conduct; act of levity; absurdity.

Foment, (fō-ment') *v. t.* [*L. fomentum*, a warm application from *fovere*, to warm.] To affect by heat; to apply warm lotions to;—to cherish and promote by excitements; to encourage; to abet:—*imp. & pp. fomented*; *ppr. fomenting*.

Fomentation, (fō-ment-ā-shun) *n.* Act of fomenting or of applying warm lotions or poultices;—the lotion applied to a diseased part;—excitation; instigation; encouragement.

Fond, (fond) *a.* [For *fanned*, *pp.* of *O. Eng. fonne*, to be foolish.] Foolish; simple; silly:—foolishly tender; doting; indulgent;—loving ardently; delighted with; highly relishing.

Fond, (fond) *v. t.* To treat with tenderness or great indulgence; to caress;—*c. i.* To be fond of; to be in love with; to dote on.

Fondle, (fon'dl) *v. t.* [From *fondl*.] To treat with tenderness; to caress:—*imp. & pp. fondled*; *ppr. fondling*.

Fondling, (fond'ling) *n.* A person or thing fondled or caressed.

Fondly, (fond'le) *adv.* In a fond manner; foolishly; tenderly; weakly; imprudently.

Fondness, (fond'nes) *n.* Foolishness; weakness:—foolish tenderness; doting:—warm affection; tender passion; strong inclination or propensity;—strong appetite or relish for.

Font, (font) *n.* [*L. fons*, fountain.] A fountain: *a.* spring;—in Episcopal churches a stone erection, usually of an octagonal form and highly decorated, for holding the baptismal water;—in Romish churches it is used also for holy water;—*piscine*.

Font, (font) *n.* [*F. fonte*, from *fondre*, to cast, *L. fundere*, to pour out.] A complete assortment of printing type of one size and style.

Fontal, (font'al) *a.* Pertaining to a font, fountain, source, or origin.

Fontanel, (fonta-nel) *n.* [*F. fontanelle*, a little fountain, from *fontaine*, fountain.] An issue for the discharge of humours from the body;—a space in an infant's skull occupied by a cartilaginous membrane.

Food, (food) *n.* [*A. S. fōda*, from *feian*, to feed.] What is fed upon: victuals; provisions;—any thing that sustains, nourishes, and augments; aliment; sustenance; nutriment; meat.

Fool, (fool) *n.* [*F. fol*, *fool*, foolish, mad.] One who is destitute of reason; an idiot; a natural;—a person deficient in intellect; a simpleton; a dunce;—a wicked person;—a professional jester or buffoon.

Fool, (fool) *v. i.* To act like a fool; to trifle; to toy;—*c. t.* To make a fool of; to impose on;—to frustrate; to defeat;—to infatuate;—to cheat;—to spend or waste, as time or money:—*imp. & pp. fooled*; *ppr. fooling*.

Fool, (fool) *n.* Viand or beverage made of gooseberries and cream:—also *gooseberry-fool*.

Foolery, (fool'ery) *n.* Practice of folly; absurdity:—an act of folly or weakness.

Fool-hardiness, (fool'hārd-e-ness) *n.* Courage without sense or judgment; mad rashness.

Fool-hardy, (fool'hārd-e) *a.* Daring without judgment; foolishly rash; venturesome; precipitate; headlong.

Fooling, (fool'ing) *n.* Act of playing the fool; trifling;—act of imposing on or making a fool of.

Foolish, (fool'ish) *a.* Marked with, or exhibiting folly; void of understanding; weak in intellect;—exhibiting a want of judgment or discretion; unwise; imprudent;—sinful; wicked;—ridiculous; despicable; contemptible. (weakly.)

Foolishly, (fool'ish-le) *adv.* In a foolish manner; **Foolishness**, (fool'ish-ness) *n.* The quality or condition of being foolish; folly:—a foolish practice;—deviation from right; wickedness.

Foolscap, (fool'skap) *n.* (So called from the watermark of a fool's cap and bells used by old paper-

makers.) A long folio writing paper about 13½ by 16½ inches.

Fool's errand, (fool'gr-and) *n.* A fruitless mission; vain search; hopeless endeavour.

Foot, (foot) *n.* [*A. S. & O. Sax. fōt*, *pl. fēt*, *G. pouz*, *podas*, *L. pes*, *pedia*.] The part of the limb below the ankle; that part on which we stand;—that which supports like a foot, as a table;—the lower part; the base, as of a mountain;—the end; the bottom, as of an account or sail;—infantry; foot soldiers;—foundation; condition; state;—plan of construction; fundamental principle;—in poetry, a certain number of syllables, forming part of a verse;—step; pace;—the part of a stocking or shoe on which the foot rests;—a measure of length consisting of twelve inches, supposed to be taken from the length of a man's foot.

Foot, (foot) *v. i.* To tread to measure or music; to dance;—to walk;—*c. t.* To strike with the foot; to kick;—to spurn;—to sum up, as the numbers in a column;—to add a foot to; to put a foot on, as a boot, &c.:—*imp. & pp. footed*; *ppr. footing*.

Foot-ball, (foot'bawl) *n.* An inflated ball cased in leather, to be kicked about in sport;—the sport of kicking the foot-ball.

Foot-boy, (foot'boy) *n.* An attendant in livery; a footman. (will cover.)

Foot-breadth, (foot'breath) *n.* Space which a foot Foot-bridge, (foot'brij) *n.* A narrow bridge for foot-passengers. (for a horse.)

Foot-cloth, (foot'cloth) *n.* Sumpter cloth; housings

Footfall, (foot'fawl) *n.* A footstep;—a misstep; a trip or stumble.

Foot-guards, (foot'gārdz) *n. pl.* Guards of infantry attached to the court.

Footing, (foot'ing) *n.* Ground for the foot; firm foundation to stand on;—support; root;—place; stable position;—tread; step; walk; dance to measure;—act of adding up a column of figures; sum total of such a column;—act of putting a foot to any thing.

Foot-light, (foot'lit) *n.* One of a row of lights at the front of the stage in a theatre, &c.

Footman, (foot'man) *n.* A soldier who marches and fights on foot;—a male servant whose duties are to attend the door, the carriage, the table, &c.

Foot-mark, (foot'mark) *n.* A mark of a foot; a foot-print. (of a page.)

Foot-note, (foot'nōt) *n.* A note of reference at the foot

Foot-pad, (foot'pad) *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

Foot-print, (foot'print) *n.* A trace or foot-mark.

Foot-soldier, (foot'sol-jēr) *n.* A soldier who serves on foot. (much walking.)

Foot-sore, (foot'sōr) *a.* Having tender or sore feet from

Foot-stalk, (foot'stawk) *n.* The stalk of a leaf or of a flower; a petiole, or peduncle.

Footstep, (foot'step) *n.* The mark or impression of the foot; a track; visible sign of a course pursued; token; mark;—example.

Footstool, (foot'stōol) *n.* A stool for the feet.

Foot-warmer, (foot'wawrm-r) *n.* A tin vessel into which hot water is put for warming the feet.

Foot-way, (foot'wā) *n.* A path for foot-passengers.

Foot-worm, (foot'wōrn) *a.* Worn by or worried in the feet.

Fop, (fop) *n.* [*Ger. foppen*, to make a fool of one.] A gay, trifling fellow; a coxcomb; a dandy.

Fopling, (fop'ling) *a.* A petty fop.

Foppery, (fop'er-ry) *n.* The behaviour, manners, dress, or the like, of a fop; coxombry;—folly; impertinence.

Foppish, (fop'ish) *a.* Fop-like; vain of dress; affected in manners; spruce; dandiyish; vain; trifling.

Foppishly, (fop'ish-le) *adv.* In a foppish manner.

Foppishness, (fop'ish-ness) *n.* Condition or quality of being foppish.

For, (for) *prep.* [*A. S. for*, *fore*, *Isrl. for*, allied to *L. pro*, *G. pro.*] In the place of; instead of; be-



Font.

cause of; by reason of; with respect to; concerning; in the direction of; toward; during; as being, &c.

For, (for) *conj.* Because; on this account that;—a term introducing the cause, motive, explanation, or the like, of an action related to a statement made.

Forage, (fôr'aj) *n.* [*F. fourrage*, A.-S. *foder*, Eng. *fodder*.] Food of any kind for horses and cattle, as grass, pasture, hay, corn, and oats;—act of providing food for an army; search for provisions; act of ravaging or pillaging.

Forage, (fôr'aj) *v. i.* To wander or rove in search of food; to ravage;—*v. t.* To strip of provisions; to supply with forage;—*imp. & pp.* foraged; *ppr.* foraging.

Forager, (fôr'aj-er) *n.* One who goes in search of food for horses and cattle.

Foramen, (fôr-'mên) *n.* [*L. from forare, to bore.*] A little opening; a perforation.

Foraminous, (fôr-'mîn-us) *a.* Perforated; having little holes; porous;—also *Foraminatæ*.

Forasmuch, (fôr-'az-much) *conj.* In consideration of; because that. [*border war; a raid.*]

Feray, (fôr'rá) *n.* A sudden or irregular incursion in a raid.

Feray, (fôr'rá) *v. i.* To ravage; to pillage; to make an incursion and return with booty.

Ferbear, (fôr-bár) *v. i.* [*A.-S. forþéran.*] To refrain from proceeding; to pause; to delay;—to abstain; to be patient;—to refuse; to decline;—*v. t.* To avoid; to abstain from;—to treat with consideration or patience;—to withhold;—*imp.* forbore; *pp.* forbore; *ppr.* forbearing.

Ferbearance, (fôr-bár-'ans) *n.* Act of restraining or abstaining from;—restraint of temper; command of passions;—exercise of patience; long-suffering;—indulgence to those who injure us; delay of punishment.

Ferbearingly, (fôr-báring-'le) *adv.* In a forbearing manner.

Forbid, (fôr-'bid) *v. t.* [*A.-S. forbeodan.*] To command against; to prohibit; to interdict;—to order to desist or forbear; to hinder from approaching or entering; to oppose; to obstruct;—*imp.* forbade; *pp.* forbidden; *ppr.* forbidding.

Forbiddance, (fôr-'bid-'ans) *n.* Act of forbidding, or condition of being forbidden; prohibition; command or edict against.

Forbidding, (fôr-'bid-'ing) *a.* Repelling approach; repulsive; disagreeable; displeasing; offensive; odious; abhorrent.

Force, (fôrs) *n.* [*F. force*, from *L. fortis*, strong.] Strength; active power; might; vigour; energy;—virtue; efficacy; validity;—violence; coercion; compulsion;—that which moves a physical body; impulse; momentum; stress; vehemence;—body of troops; an army or navy;—destiny; necessity;—in law, unlawful violence to person or property; stress; coercion.

Force, (fôrs) *v. t.* To constrain to do, or to forbear, by the exertion of power;—to compel; to drive; to coerce;—to urge by strength of evidence;—to enforce;—to do violence to; to ravish; to violate;—to obtain or win by strength; to capture by assault;—to exert to the utmost; hence, to strain; to overstrain; to distort;—to urge the growth of plants by artificial means;—to provide with forces; to garrison;—*imp. & pp.* forced; *ppr.* forcing.

Forcedly, (fôr-'ed-'le) *adv.* In a forced manner; violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

Forceful, (fôr-'fôl) *a.* Full of force or might; driven with force; acting with power; mighty.

Force-meat, (fôr-'mêt) *n.* [*Farce-meat*, from *F. farce*, stuffing.] Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned, used as a stuffing.

Forceps, (fôr-'sêps) *n.* [*L.*] A pair of pincers or tongs; especially, one for delicate operations, as those of watchmakers, dentists, surgeons, &c.

Forer, (fôr-'er) *n.* One who, or that which, forces or drives; specifically, the solid piston of a pump.

Forible, (fôr-'e-bl) *a.* Possessing force; powerful; acting with force; impetuous, as a current;—done by force; violent; compulsory, as means;—having force; cogent, as an argument; weighty; impressive, as a statement or words;—binding; obligatory, as a deed.

Foribleness, (fôr-'e-bl-'ness) *n.* Force; violence.

Foribly, (fôr-'e-bl) *adv.* In a forcible manner; powerfully; by violence; by constraint.

Forcing, (fôr-'ing) *n.* The art of raising plants, flowers, and fruit, at an earlier season than the natural one, by artificial heat. [plants, fruits, and flowers.]

Forcing-house, (fôr-'ing-'hous) *n.* A hot-house for Ford, (fôrd) *n.* [*A.-S. ford, fyrd*, Ger. *furt*, G. *poros*.] A place in a river or other water where it may be passed on foot by wading;—a stream; a current.

Ford, (fôrd) *v. t.* To pass through by wading; to wade through;—*imp. & pp.* forded; *ppr.* fording.

Fordable, (fôr-'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being forded.

Fore, (fôr) [*A.-S. fôre.*] Advanced in place or position; toward the front; forward;—advanced in time; antecedent;—advanced in order or series; prior; anterior.

Fore, (fôr) *adv.* [*A.-S. fôra, fore*, from *faran*, to go.] In advance; at the front; in the part that precedes or goes first; of frequent use as a prefix, with the sense of priority in time, order, or importance.

Fore-admonish, (fôr-'ad-mon-'ish) *v. t.* To warn before or in anticipation of an event or action;—also *Fore-advice*. [affirmed.]

Fore-alleged, (fôr-'al-'lejd) *a.* Previously stated or

Fore-arm, (fôr-'arm) *v. t.* To arm or prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need;—*imp. & pp.* fore-armed; *ppr.* fore-arming.

Fore-arm, (fôr-'arm) *n.* That part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

Fore-bears, (fôr-'bêrs) *n. pl.* [*A.-S. fore and beran*, to bear.] Ancestors; forefathers.

Forebode, (fôr-'bôd) *v. t.* To foretell; to prognosticate;—to have an inward conviction of, as of a calamity which is to happen; to foreknow; presage; portend; betoken;—*imp. & pp.* foreboded; *ppr.* foreboding.

Foreboder, (fôr-'bôd-'er) *n.* One who forebodes; a sooth-sayer.

Forebodingly, (fôr-'bôd-'ing-'le) *adv.* In the way of anticipating evil; in a foreboding manner.

Foreby, (fôr-'bi) *adv.* Near; hard by. [*Scot.*] Besides; moreover.

Forecast, (fôr-'kast) *v. t.* To contrive beforehand; to project;—to foresee; to provide against;—*v. i.* To contrive beforehand;—*imp. & pp.* forecast; *ppr.* forecasting.

Forecast, (fôr-'kast) *n.* Previous contrivance or determination;—forethought of consequences and provision against them.

Forecastle, (fôr-'kas-'le) *n.* That part of the upper deck of a vessel forward of the foremast;—the forward part of the vessel, under the deck, where the sailors live.

Forecited, (fôr-'sit-'ed) *a.* Cited or quoted before or above.

Foreclose, (fôr-'klôz) *v. t.* To shut up or out; to preclude; to stop; to prevent; to bar; to exclude;—*imp. & pp.* foreclosed; *ppr.* foreclosing.

Foreclosure, (fôr-'klôz-'zhûr) *n.* The act or process of foreclosing; prevention; deprivation of a mortgagor of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

Foredeck, (fôr-'dek) *n.* The forward part of the deck; the forepart of a ship. [haul.]

Foredesign, (fôr-'dê-'sîn) *v. t.* To plan or design before.

Foredetermine, (fôr-'dê-'têr-'min) *v. t.* To decree or determine beforehand. [predestinate.]

Foredoom, (fôr-'dôom) *v. t.* To doom beforehand; to

Forefather, (fôr-'fa-'têr) *n.* One who precedes another in the line of genealogy in any degree; an ancestor.

Forefend, (fôr-'fend) *v. t.* To fend off; to avert; to prevent the approach of; to forbid or prohibit;—to defend; to guard; to secure;—*imp. & pp.* forefended; *ppr.* forefending.

Forefinger, (fôr'fing-ger) *n.* The finger next to the thumb; the index.

Forefoot, (fôr'fôot) *n.* One of the anterior feet of an animal;—a piece of timber which terminates the keel at the fore-end, connecting it with the lower end of the stem.

Forefront, (fôr'frunt) *n.* The foremost part or place.

Foregirth, (fôr'gerth) *n.* A martingale.

Forego, (fôr-gô) *v. t.* To quit; to leave;—to relinquish the enjoyment or advantage of; to renounce;—to go before; to precede;—*imp.* forewent; *pp.* foregone; *ppr.* foregoing.

Foregoing, (fôr-gô-ing) *a.* Previous; antecedent.

Foregone, (fôr-gon) *a.* Predetermined; settled before;—given up or relinquished.

Foreground, (fôr'ground) *n.* That part of the field of a picture which seems to lie nearest the spectator or before the figures.

Forehammer, (fôr'ham-mer) *n.* The sledge hammer.

Forehand, (fôr'hând) *n.* All that part of a horse which is before the rider;—the most important part;—prudence; advantage. [*abla.*]

Foreheaded, (fôr'hând-ed) *a.* Early; timely; season-

Forehead, (fôr'hed) *n.* That part of the face which extends from the hair on the top of the head to the eyes; the brow;—assurance; impudence. [*ship.*]

Forehold, (fôr'hôld) *n.* The front part of the hold of a

Forehook, (fôr'hôok) *n.* A piece of timber placed across the stem to strengthen the forepart of the ship.

Foreign, (fôr'in) *a.* [A.-S. *foran*, to go, L. *foris*, out of doors, F. *hors*, abroad.] Not native; extraneous; alien;—remote; not pertaining or pertinent; not appropriate; not agreeable;—with to or from;—not admitted; excluded;—coming from another country; not of home growth; exotic.

Foreigner, (fôr'in-er) *n.* A person belonging to a foreign country; an alien; a stranger.

Foreignness, (fôr'in-ness) *n.* The state of being foreign; remoteness; want of relation.

Foreimagine, (fôr'im-aj'in) *v. t.* To conceive or fancy before proof or beforehand.

Forejudge, (fôr-juj') *v. t.* To judge before hearing the facts and proof; to prejudge;—*imp.* & *pp.* forejudged; *ppr.* forejudging.

Foreknow, (fôr-nô) *v. t.* To have previous knowledge of; to know beforehand;—*imp.* foreknew; *pp.* foreknown; *ppr.* foreknowing.

Foreknowledge, (fôr-nôl'ej) *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens; prescience.

Forel, (fôr'l) *n.* A kind of parchment for the cover of books;—sheepskin dressed on one side only.

Foreland, (fôr'land) *n.* A promontory or cape; a head-land.

Forelock, (fôr'lok) *n.* The lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head;—a flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt, to retain it firmly in its place.

Forelook, (fôr-look) *v. t.* To look forward; to foresee; to anticipate.

Foreman, (fôr'mân) *n.* The first or chief man;—the chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker;—the chief of a set of hands employed in a shop; an overseer.

Foremast, (fôr'mast) *n.* The forward mast of a vessel.

Forementioned, (fôr-men'shund) *a.* Mentioned before; recited in a former part of the same discourse.

Foremost, (fôr'môst) *a.* First in place or time; chief in rank or dignity.

Forenamed, (fôr'nând) *a.* Named or nominated before; mentioned before in the same writing or discourse.

Forenoon, (fôr'nôon) *n.* The former part of the day, from morning to meridian or noon.

Forensic, (fôr-reu'sik) *a.* [L. *forensis*, from *forum*, market place, a court.] Belonging to courts of judicature; used in legal proceedings, or in public discussions; argumentative.

Fore-ordain, (fôr-or'dân) *v. t.* To ordain or appoint

beforehand; to predetermine; to predetermine;—*imp.* & *pp.* fore-ordained; *ppr.* fore-ordaining.

Fore-ordination, (fôr-or-din-â'hun) *n.* Previous ordination or appointment; predetermination; predetermination.

Forepart, (fôr'pârt) *n.* The part most advanced, or first in time or in place; the anterior part; the beginning.

Forepassage, (fôr'pas-aj) *n.* A fore-cabin berth in a passenger vessel. [*pre-engaged.*]

Forepromised, (fôr-prom'ist) *a.* Promised beforehand;

Forerank, (fôr'rânk) *n.* The first rank; the front.

Forerash, (fôr-rêch) *v. t.* To advance upon or gain on in sailing; hence, to get the better of.

Forerun, (fôr-run) *v. t.* To run before; to precede;—to come before as an earnest of something to follow; to announce;—*imp.* foreran; *pp.* forerun; *ppr.* forerunning.

Forerunner, (fôr-run-er) *n.* A messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of others; a harbinger; a sign foreshowing something to follow; a prognostic;—an ancestor. [*former period.*]

Foreroid, (fôr'roed) *a.* Mentioned before; stated at a

Fore-sail, (fôr'sâl) *n.* A sail extended on the foreyard;—the first triangular sail before the mast of a sloop or cutter.

Foresee, (fôr-sê) *v. t.* To see beforehand; to see or know before occurrence; to foreknow;—*imp.* foresaw; *pp.* foreseen; *ppr.* foreseeing.

Foreshadow, (fôr-shad'ô) *v. t.* To shadow or typify beforehand; to prefigure;—*imp.* & *pp.* foreshadowed; *ppr.* foreshadowing.

Foreshadowing, (fôr-shad'ô-ing) *n.* The act of shadowing beforehand; anticipation.

Foreship, (fôr'ship) *n.* The anterior part of a vessel.

Foreshore, (fôr'shor) *n.* That sloping section of a shore which is comprehended between the high and low water-marks.

Foreshorten, (fôr-short'n) *v. t.* To shorten by representing in an oblique position; to represent as seen obliquely;—*imp.* & *pp.* foreshortened; *ppr.* foreshortening.

Foreshortening, (fôr-short'n-ing) *n.* The representation or appearance of objects when viewed obliquely.

Foreshow, (fôr-shô) *v. t.* To show or exhibit beforehand; to prognosticate; to foretell;—*imp.* foreshowed; *pp.* foreshown; *ppr.* foreshowing.

Fore-side, (fôr'sid) *n.* The front side; superficial appearance; a specious outside.

Fore-sight, (fôr'sit) *n.* The act or the power of foreseeing; prescience; foreknowledge;—wise forethought; provident care of futurity.

Fore-sighted, (fôr'sit-ed) *a.* Prudent in guarding against evil; provident for the future.

Fore-sightiness, (fôr-sig-ne-sis) *v. t.* To betoken; to fore-show; to typify. [*penis*; the prepuce.]

Fore-skin, (fôr'ak'in) *n.* The skin that covers the glans

Fore-skin, (fôr'ak'it) *n.* The loose hanging part of a coat in front. [*hand.*]

Fore-speak, (fôr-spêk) *v. i.* To predict; to tell before.

Fore-speaking, (fôr-spêk'ing) *n.* Prediction;—a preface.

Fore-spent, (fôr-spent) *a.* Exhausted; tired; worn out; wasted in strength.

Forest, (fôr'est) *n.* [F. *forêt*, from L. *foris*, *foras*, out of doors.] An extensive wood; an uncultivated tract of ground covered with trees;—royal hunting-ground.

Forest, (fôr'est) *a.* Relating to the woods; sylvan; rustic.

Forest, (fôr'est) *v. t.* To cover with trees or wood;—*imp.* & *pp.* forested; *ppr.* foresting.

Fore-stall, (fôr-stawl) *v. t.* [A.-S. *foresteallan*.] To take beforehand; to anticipate;—to pre-occupy; also, to exclude or prevent, by prior occupation or by measures taken in advance;—to obstruct or stop up, as a way;—to intercept on the road and buy up; to monopolize; to engross;—*imp.* & *pp.* forestalled; *ppr.* forestalling.

Forestalling, (fôr-staw'ling) *n.* Anticipation; purchasing provisions before being offered in fair or market for the purpose of selling them at a higher price.

Forestay, (fôr-stâ) *n.* A large, strong rope, reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end to support the mast.

Forester, (fôr-est-er) *n.* One who has charge of a forest;—an inhabitant of a forest.

Forest-tree, (fôr-est-trê) *n.* A tree of the forest.

Foretaste, (fôr-tâst) *n.* A taste beforehand; anticipation.

Foretaste, (fôr-tâst) *v. t.* To taste before full possession; to anticipate;—to taste before another:—*imp. & pp.* foretasted; *ppr.* foretasting.

Foretell, (fôr-tel) *v. t.* To tell before occurrence; to foretell;—to forewarn:—*v. i.* To utter prediction or prophecy:—*imp. & pp.* foretold; *ppr.* foretelling.

Forethought, (fôr-thawt) *n.* Anticipation; prescience; premeditation;—provident care; forecast.

Foretoken, (fôr-tôkn) *v. t.* To forewarn:—*imp. & pp.* foretokened; *ppr.* foretokening.

Foretoken, (fôr-tôkn) *n.* Prognostic; previous sign.

Foretold, (fôr-tôld) *a.* Told or uttered before; predicted.

Fore-tooth, (fôr-tôoth) *n.* One of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth; an incisor.

Foretop, (fôr-top) *n.* The hair on the forepart of the head;—that part of a head-dress that is forward:—the platform at the head of the foremast.

Forever, (fôr-ev-er) *adv.* To eternity; eternally;—at all times; constantly; continually; incessantly; always; perpetually; ceaselessly; everlastingly; endlessly.

Forewarn, (fôr-wawrn) *v. t.* To warn beforehand; to caution in advance; to inform previously:—*imp. & pp.* forewarned; *ppr.* forewarning.

Forewarning, (fôr-wawrn'ing) *n.* Previous notice, caution, or admonition.

Forfeit, (fôr-fit) *a.* Lost or alienated for an offence or crime; liable to penal seizure.

Forfeit, (fôr-fit) *n.* [F. *forfait*, L. *foris*, out of doors, and *facere*, to make.] A thing lost or alienated by a crime, neglect of duty, or breach of contract; hence, a fine; a mulct; a penalty:—something deposited and redeemable by a fine in children's game.

Forfeit, (fôr-fit) *v. t.* [From the noun.] To lose, or lose the right to, by some fault, offence, or crime:—*imp. & pp.* forfeited; *ppr.* forfeiting.

Forfeitable, (fôr-fit-a-bl) *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to forfeiture.

Forfeiture, (fôr-fit-ür) *n.* Act of forfeiting; the losing of some right, privilege, estate, honour, office, or effects, by an offence, crime, breach of condition, or other act;—that which is forfeited; fine; mulct; penalty.

Forge, (fôrj) *n.* [F. *forje*, It. *ferriera*, a forge, from L. *ferreus*, iron.] A place where iron is wrought by heating and hammering; a smithy; also, the works where iron is rendered malleable by puddling and shingling;—a workshop; a place where any thing is produced, shaped, or devised.

Forge, (fôrj) *v. t.* To form by heating and hammering;—to form or shape out in any way; to produce;—to make falsely; to produce, as that which is untrue or not genuine; to counterfeit;—*v. i.* To commit forgery;—to move slowly, as a ship after the sails are furled:—*imp. & pp.* forged; *ppr.* forging.

Forger, (fôrjer) *n.* One who makes or forges; a fabricator; especially, one guilty of forgery.

Forgery, (fôrjer-e) *n.* The act of forging or fabricating, especially, the crime of counterfeiting, as a signature, or issuing, as false notes or coin;—that which is forged.

Forging, (fôrjing) *n.* The act of beating into shape;—the act of counterfeiting.

Forget, (fôr-get) *v. t.* [A.-S. *forgetan*, from *for* and *getan*, to get.] To lose the remembrance of; not to

think of;—to treat with inattention; to alight; to neglect:—*imp.* forgot; *pp.* forgot, forgotten; *ppr.* forgetting; (careless; neglectful.

Forgetful, (fôr-get'fôol) *a.* Apt to forget;—heedless; Forgetfully, (fôr-get'fôol-le) *adv.* In an oblivious or forgetful manner.

Forgetfulness, (fôr-get'fôol-nee) *n.* Quality of being forgetful; proneness to let slip from the mind;—loss of remembrance or recollection; oblivion;—failure to bear in mind; careless omission; inattention; heedlessness.

Forgivable, (fôr-giv'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being forgiven.

Forgive, (fôr-giv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *forgifan*, from *for* and *gifan*, to give.] To cease to impute; to overlook; to pardon; to cease to feel resentment against on account of wrong committed; to remit or relinquish, as a debt or claim:—*imp.* forgave; *pp.* forgiven; *ppr.* forgiving.

Forgiveness, (fôr-giv-nee) *n.* Act of forgiving; pardon or remission of an offence, crime, debt, or penalty;—disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive.

Forgiving, (fôr-giv'ing) *a.* Disposed to forgive; mild; merciful; compassionate.

Fork, (fôr) *n.* [A.-S. *forc*, L. *furca*.] An instrument with two or more prongs or times;—any thing like a fork in shape; also, one of the parts into which any thing is divided; a prong; a point; an arm or branch of a river.

Fork, (fôr) *v. i.* To shoot into blades, as corn;—to divide into two branches;—*v. t.* To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay; to dig and break with a fork, as ground;—to form into a fork-like shape; to bifurcate:—*imp. & pp.* forked; *ppr.* forking.

Forkedness, (fôrked-nee) *n.* The quality of being forked.

Forkiness, (fôrke'-nee) *n.* The state of opening in a fork; (fôrke') *a.* Opening into two or more parts, shoots, or points; forked; furcated.

Forlorn, (fôr-lorn) *a.* [A.-S. *forloren*, *pp.* of *forledean*, to lose, from *for* and *ledean*, to go.] Deserted; abandoned; forsaken; solitary; friendless; wretched; miserable; pitiable.

Forlorn-hope, (fôr-lorn'hôp) *n.* A detachment of men to lead in an assault or other service attended with uncommon peril.

Forlornness, (fôr-lorn'nee) *n.* Condition of being forlorn.

Form, (fôr) *n.* [L. *forma*.] The shape and structure of any thing; configuration; figure; frame; external appearance; likeness;—constitution; mode of construction organization, or the like;—established method or practice; formula; manner; system;—conventionality; formality; ceremony;—shapeliness; comeliness; beauty;—a shape; a phantom;—mould; pattern; model;—a long bench or seat; hence, a class in a school;—the seat or bed of a hare;—a page or pages of printed matter imposed and locked up in a chase.

Form, (fôr) *v. t.* To make out of matter; to give shape to; to construct; to fashion;—to plan; to scheme;—to arrange;—to mould; to train;—to constitute; to establish;—to be a part or element of;—to compile;—to enact;—to provide with a lair, as a hare;—*v. i.* To assume position;—to be arranged, as troops:—*imp. & pp.* formed; *ppr.* forming.

Formal, (fôr-mal) *a.* Belonging to the form, external appearance, or organization of a thing;—essential;—done in due form; express;—proper; regular; methodical;—having the form or appearance without the substance or essence; external;—dependent on form; conventional; precise; ceremonious; punctilious; stiff; starched.

Formalism, (fôr-mal-izm) *n.* Quality of being formal, especially in matters of religion; formality.

Formalist, (fôr-mal-ist) *n.* One who observes forms or practices outward ceremonies;—a follower of routine;—one who has the form of religion without the power or spirit of it.

Formality, (fôr-mal'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of

being formal, regular, precise, &c.:—form without substance;—ceremony; conventionality;—the formal part; essence;—customary order; decorum.

Formally, (form'le) *adv.* In a formal manner; essentially; regularly; precisely.

Formata, (form'at) *n.* A salt composed of formic acid combined with a base.—also **Formate**.

Formation, (form-'shun) *n.* Act of giving form or shape to: the act of giving being to:—manner in which a thing is formed; structure; construction:—the series of rocks belonging to an age, period, or epoch, which may include many strata:—an arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.

Formative, (form-'tív) *a.* Giving form; plastic;—serving to form; derivative.

Formative, (form-'tív) *n.* That which serves merely to give form, and is no part of the radical:—a word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root.

Former, (form'ér) *n.* One who or that which forms.

Former, (form'ér) *a. comp.* [A.-S. *forma*, Go. *fruma*.] Preceding in time; hence, ancient; long past;—first-mentioned; previous; antecedent; preceding; foregoing. [heretofore.]

Formerly, (form'ér-le) *adv.* In time past; of old; **Formic**, (form'ík) *a.* [L. *formica*, ant.] Pertaining to ants, as the *formic acid*, an acid obtained originally from red ants, but now formed by artificial distillation.

Formication, (form-'mík-'shun) *n.* [L. *formicatio*, from *formica*, ant.] A sensation of the body resembling that made by the creeping of ants on the skin.

Formidable, (form-'dib-á) *a.* [L. *formidabilis*, from *formidare*, to fear, dread.] Exciting fear or apprehension; adapted to excite fear; impressing dread; fearful; terrible; frightful; terrific; tremendous.

Formidable, (form-'dib-á) *adv.* In a formidable manner.

Formless, (form'les) *a.* [From *form*.] Shapeless; without a determinate form; wanting regularity of shape.

Formula, (form'ü-la) *n.* [L. diminutive of *forma*, form.] A prescribed or set form: an established rule;—a written confession of faith;—a rule or principle expressed in algebraic language;—a prescription or recipe;—an expression, by means of symbols and letters, of the constituents of a compound.

Formulary, (form'ü-lär-e) *n.* A book containing stated and prescribed forms;—prescribed form or model; formula. [prescribed; ritual.]

Formulary, (form'ü-lär-e) *a.* [L. *formula*.] Stated; **Formulate** or **Formulize**, (form'ü-lät) *v. t.* To reduce to a formula; to express in a formula:—*imp.* & *pp.* formulated; *ppr.* formulating.

Formicate, (form-'kät) *v. t.* [L. *fornicari*.] To have unlawful sexual intercourse.

Formicated, (form-'kät-ed) *a.* [L. *fornicatus*, from *fornix*, arch, vault.] Vaulted; arched.

Formication, (form-'näk-shun) *n.* The incontinence or lewdness of an unmarried person, male or female; also, the criminal conversation of a married man with an unmarried woman; adultery;—idolatory;—an arching; the forming of a vault.

Fornix, (form'niks) *n.* In *botany*, a collection of little plates over-arching in some plants the orifice of the tube of the flower;—in *conchology*, the part under the umbel which is excavated, and likewise the upper or convex shell in the ostra.

Forsay, (for-'rá) *v. t.* To ravage.

Forsay, (for'rá) *n.* The act of ravaging; a predatory excursion.

Forsake, (for-'sák) *v. t.* [A.-S. *forsacan*, to oppose, refuse, from *for* and *sacan*, to contend.] To quit or leave entirely; to depart from; abandon; desert; relinquish; give up; renounce; reject:—*imp.* forsook; *pp.* forsaken; *ppr.* forsaking. [diction.]

Forsaking, (for-'sák'ing) *n.* The act of deserting; dero-

Forsooth, (for-'sooth) *adv.* [A.-S. *forsodh*, from *for* and *sodh*, sooth, truth.] In truth; in fact; certainly; very well—often used ironically.

Forswear, (for-'swär) *v. t.* [A.-S. *forswerian*, from *for* and *swerian*, to swear.] To reject or renounce upon oath; hence, to renounce earnestly or with protestations:—to deny upon oath:—*v. t.* To swear falsely; to commit perjury:—*imp.* forswore; *pp.* forswore; *ppr.* forswearing.

Forswearer, (for-'swär'er) *n.* One who swears a false oath; a perjurer.

Fort, (fort) *n.* [F. *fort*, L. *fortis*, strong.] A fortified place; usually, a small fortified place; a fortress.

Forté, (fort) *n.* [It. *forte*, F. *fort*.] The strong point; that in which one excels.

Forté, (fort'ä) *adv.* [It. from L. *fortis*, strong.] Loud; strong; powerfully.

Forth, (forth) *adv.* [A.-S. *forth*, from *faran*, to go.] Forward; onward in time or in place:—out from a state of concealment, confinement, or the like:—beyond the boundary of a place; away; abroad:—thoroughly; out and out.

Forthcoming, (forth-'kum-ing) *a.* Ready to come forth or appear; making appearance.

Forthgoing, (forth-'gö-ing) *n.* A going forth or utterance; a proceeding from.

Forthright, (forth'rit) *adv.* Straightforward; in a straight direction. [delay; directly.]

Forthwith, (forth-'with) *adv.* Immediately; without **Fortieth**, (fort'e-eth) *a.* Constituting one of forty parts into which any thing is divided.

Fortieth, (fort'e-eth) *n.* One of forty equal parts into which one whole is divided. [sfd.]

Fortifiable, (fort-'fi-'á) *a.* Capable of being fortified.

Fortification, (fort-'te-'fä-shun) *n.* Act of fortifying;—that which fortifies; especially, the works erected to defend a place against attack; a fortified place; fortress; citadel; bulwark.

Fortify, (fort-'fi) *v. t.* [L. *fortis*, strong, and *faccere*, to make.] To add strength to:—to strengthen and secure by forts, batteries, and other works of art:—to fix; to establish in resolution; to encourage; to confirm:—*imp.* & *pp.* fortified; *ppr.* fortifying.

Fortilage, (fort-'tälj) *n.* A block house; a small fort.

Fortissime, (fort-'tes-'sè-mò) *adv.* [It. superlative of *forte*.] Very loud; with the utmost strength or loudness of tone or voice.

Fortitude, (fort-'tüt-d) *n.* [L. *fortitudo*, from *fortis*, strong.] Strength of mind; courage; magnanimity;—power to confront trial, loss, or adversity; strength to endure pain or suffering;—resolution; firmness; unshaken confidence; capacity to meet danger or difficulty with calm or cool purpose.

Fortitudoine, (fort-'tüt-'in-us) *a.* Having fortitude; courageous.

Fortlet, (fort'let) *n.* A little fort.

Fortnight, (fort'nit) *n.* [Contracted from *fourteen nights*.] The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

Fortnightly, (fort'nit-le) *adv.* Once in a fortnight.

Fortress, (fort'res) *n.* [F. *forteresse*, from L. *fortis*, strong.] A fortified place; a fort; a stronghold; a city or town well fortified;—place of safety; resort in danger; stronghold; safety; security; defence.

Fortress, (fort'res) *v. t.* To guard; to fortify.

Fortuitous, (fort-'tü-'it-us) *a.* [L. *fortuitus*, from *fortis*, chance, hazard.] Happening by chance; coming or occurring unexpectedly, or without any known cause; accidental; casual; contingent; incidental.

Fortuitously, (fort-'tü-'it-us-le) *adv.* Accidentally; casually; by chance.

Fortuity, (fort-'tü-'it-e) *n.* Accident; chance; casualty.

Fortuna, (fort-'tü-'na) *n.* In *mythology*, the goddess of fortune, represented as blind, with winged feet, and resting on a wheel;—a small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Fortunate, (fort-'tü-'nät) *a.* [L. *fortunatus*, *pp.* of *for-*

tunare, to make prosperous.] Coming by good luck or favourable chance:—successful; prosperous; happy; lucky;—betokening success; auspicious.

Fortunately, (for'tū-nā-le) *adv.* In a fortunate manner; luckily;—successfully; happily.

Fortune, (for'tūn) *n.* [L. *fortuna*, a protracted form of *fortis*.] Chance; accident; luck; fortuity; hap;—appointed lot in life; fate; destiny;—that which befalls one; event; good or ill success; especially, favourable issue;—estate; possessions; especially, large estate; great wealth. [happen.]

Fortune, (for'tūn) *v. i.* To come casually to pass; to Fortune-hunter, (for'tūn-hunt-er) *n.* A man who seeks to marry a woman with a large portion, with a view to enrich himself.

Fortune-hunting, (for'tūn-hunt-ing) *n.* The seeking of a fortune by marriage.

Fortuneless, (for'tūn-less) *a.* Luckless; destitute of fortune or portion.

Fortune-teller, (for'tūn-tel-er) *n.* One who pretends to reveal the future events of one's life.

Forty, (for'te) *a.* [A.-S. *fōtēre*, four, and *tig*.] Four times ten;—an indefinite number.

Forty, (for'te) *n.* The sum of forty units;—a symbol expressing forty units, as 40 or xl.

Forum, (fō'rum) *n.* [L., kindred with *foris*, *foras*, out of doors.] A market-place;—a public place in Rome where causes were judicially tried, and political orations delivered to the people;—a tribunal; a court;—jurisdiction.

Forward, (for'wərd) *adv.* [A.-S. *forweard*, from *for* and *weard*, towards.] Toward a part or place before or in front; onward; in advance; progressively.

Forward, (for'wərd) *a.* Near or at the forefront;—ready; prompt; willing; earnest; eager; in an ill sense, quick; hasty; impulsive; impudent;—advanced beyond the usual degree; early in season.

Forward, (for'wərd) *v. t.* To help onward; to advance; to promote; to accelerate; to hasten;—to send forward; to transmit;—*imp.* & *pp.* forwarded; *ppr.* forwarding.

Forwarder, (for'wərd-er) *n.* One who promotes or advances;—one who transmits goods.

Forwarding, (for'wərd-ing) *a.* Advancing, promoting, helping in progress; sending onward; transmitting.

Forwarding, (for'wərd-ing) *n.* Act or employment of transmitting merchandise or other property.

Forwardly, (for'wərd-le) *adv.* Eagerly; hastily; quickly.

Forwardness, (for'wərd-ness) *n.* Cheerful readiness; promptness; eagerness; ardour;—boldness; confidence; assurance;—state of advance beyond the season; earliness; precocity.

Forwards, (for'wərd) *adv.* Straight before; progressively; onward; forward.

Forzando, (for-tsan'do) *adv.* [It., properly *ppr.* of *forzare*, to force.] With loud, forcible, and continued expression—a musical direction;—also written *Sforzando*.

Fosse, (fos) *n.* [L. *fossa*, from *fodere*, to dig.] A ditch or moat;—a non-artificial depression in a bone;—one of variously shaped cavities in the soft parts.

Fossil, (fos'il) *a.* [L. *fossilis*, from *fodere*, to dig.] Dug out of the earth;—pertaining to or resembling fossils; petrified.

Fossil, (fos'il) *n.* A substance dug from the earth;—the petrified form of a plant or animal in the strata composing the surface of the globe.

Fossiliferous, (fos-il-ifer-us) *a.* [L. *fossilis*, fossil, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.] Containing fossil or organic remains.

Fossilist, (fos'il-ist) *n.* One who studies the nature and properties of fossils; a paleontologist.

Fossilization, (fos-il-iz-ā-shun) *n.* Act or process of converting into a fossil or petrification.

Fossilize, (fos'il-iz) *v. t.* To convert into a fossil or petrification;—*c. i.* To become changed into a fossil;

—to become antiquated or fixed beyond change or progress;—*imp.* & *pp.* fossilized; *ppr.* fossilizing.

Fossilogy, (fos-il-ō-jē) *n.* [Eng. *fossil* and G. *logos*, treatise.] A discourse on fossils; the science which treats of fossils.

Fossorial, (fos-sō-re-al) *a.* Adapted for digging and burrowing in the earth, as moles.

Foster, (fos'ter) *v. t.* [A.-S. *fōstrian*, from *fōster*, food, *fēdan*, to feed.] To feed; to nourish; to support; to rear up;—to cherish; to forward; to promote the growth of;—to encourage; to stimulate;—*imp.* & *pp.* fostered; *ppr.* fostering.

Foster-brother, (fos'ter-bruth-er) *n.* A male nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

Foster-child, (fos'ter-child) *n.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

Foster-daughter, (fos'ter-claw'ter) *n.* A female brought up as a daughter, though not so by birth.

Foster-earth, (fos'ter-erth) *n.* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though not its native soil.

Fosterer, (fos'ter-er) *n.* One who fosters; a nurse.

Foster-father, (fos'ter-fā'ther) *n.* One who takes the place of a father in bringing up and educating a child.

Fostering, (fos'ter-ling) *n.* A foster-child.

Foster-mother, (fos'ter-muth-er) *n.* One who takes the place of a mother in the care of a child; a nurse.

Foster-parent, (fos'ter-pā-rent) *n.* One who rears up a child in place of its own parent.

Foster-sister, (fos'ter-sis'ter) *n.* A female nursed at the same breast, or reared by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

Foster-son, (fos'ter-sun) *n.* One fed and educated like a son, though not a son by birth.

Fother, (fō'th) *n.* [Ger. *fuder*, *fuhr*, a waggon load.] A weight of lead.

Fother, (fō'th) *v. t.* [A.-S. *fōther*, food, *fodder*, stuffing.] To endeavour to stop, as a leak in a bottom of a ship, by letting down a sail under her bottom by its corners, and putting between it and the ship's sides oakum to be sucked into the cracks;—*imp.* & *pp.* fothered; *ppr.* fothering.

Fothering, (fō'th-ing) *n.* The operation of stopping leaks in a ship.

Foul, (foul) *a.* [A.-S. *fūl*, sordid, Go. *fūls*, rotten, fetid, Iscl. *fūll*, fetid.] Covered with or containing extraneous matter which is injurious, noxious, or offensive;—thick; muddy; turbid;—impure; polluted; filthy; profane; obscene;—wicked; detestable; abominable, as deeds;—ugly; loathsome, as appearance; disgraceful; shameful;—coarse; gross;—cloudy and stormy; unfavourable, as weather or wind;—unfair, as a stroke in a game;—entangled, as a rope;—covered with barnacles, as a ship's bottom;—full of weeds, as a garden.

Foul, (foul) *v. t.* [A.-S. *fūlan*, to defile; *fūljan*, to be putrid.] To make filthy; to defile; to daub; to dirty; to soil;—to bring into collision with something that impedes motion;—*c. i.* To become entangled or clogged;—*imp.* & *pp.* fouled; *ppr.* fouling.

Foulard, (fō-lārd) *n.* [F.] A thin fabric of silk or silk-cotton.

Foully, (fō'le) *adv.* In a foul manner; filthily; nastily; shamefully; unfairly; dishonestly.

Foul-mouthed, (fōul'mouthd) *a.* Using language scurrilous, obscene, or profane; habituated to the use of abusive terms.

Foulness, (fōul'ness) *n.* The quality of being foul; filthiness; defilement; pollution; impurity;—ugliness; deformity;—hatefulness;—unfairness; dishonesty.

Foul-spoken, (fōul-spōk-n) *a.* Using profane, scurrilous, or obscene language.

Foul-weather, (fōul'weath-er) *n.* Rainy, cloudy, stormy or tempestuous weather.

Foumart, (fóomárt) *n.* [Root. *foumartie*, A.-S. *fél* and *martien*.] The pole-cat; the fitchew; a small carnivorous quadruped, secreting in its glands a fetid liquor.

Found, (found) *v. t.* [*F. fonder*, L. *fundare*, from *fundus*, bottom.] To lay the basis of; to fix firmly;—to build; to raise;—to constitute; to establish;—to originate; institute; endow.



Foumart.

Found, (found) *v. t.* [*F. fonder*, L. *fundare*.] To form by melting a metal, and pouring it into a mould; to cast:—*imp. & pp.* founded; *ppr.* founding.

Foundation, (foun-dá-shun) *n.* The act of founding or establishing;—groundwork; basis;—original; rise;—establishment; settlement;—a donation appropriated for any purpose, especially for a charitable one; an endowment;—an endowed institution or charity.

Foundationer, (foun-dá-shun-er) *n.* One who derives support from the funds or foundation of a college or great school. [dowed school.]

Foundation-school, (foun-dá-shun-skool) *n.* An endowment-stone, (foun-dá-shun-stón) *n.* A stone laid with ceremony at the commencement of a building; especially of public or national edifices.

Founder, (found'er) *n.* One who lays a foundation; one who begins or originates; author;—one who endows or constitutes a permanent fund for the support of;—one who founds; one who casts metals in various forms; a caster.

Founder, (found'er) *v. t.* [*F. fonder*, to sink, to fall, L. *fundus*.] To fill or be filled with water and sink, as a ship;—to trip; to fall; to stumble and go lame, as a horse;—*v. t.* To cause inflammation and soreness in the feet or limbs of, so as to disable or lame—said of a horse:—*imp. & pp.* founded; *ppr.* foundering.

Founder, (found'er) *n.* A lameness occasioned by inflammation in the foot of a horse.

Foundery, (found'ry) *n.* The art of founding or casting metals;—the house and works occupied for casting metals.

Founding, (found'ing) *n.* The act of forming from smelted metal any articles from given designs or patterns.

Foundling, (found'ling) *n.* [From *found*, *pp.* of *find*.] A child found without a parent or owner; child deserted or exposed.

Foundress, (found'res) *n.* A female founder;—a woman who founds or endows with a fund.

Foundry, (found'ry) *n.* A foundery.

Fount, (fount) *n.* A font of type.

Fountain, (fount'án) *n.* [*L. fontana*, from *fons*, *fontis*, fountain.] A spring or natural source of water;—an artificial jet or stream of water; also the structure or works in which such a jet or stream rises or flows;—origin; first cause; source.

Fountain-head, (fount'án-hed) *n.* Primary source; original; first principle.

Four, (fór) *a.* [A.-S. *feower*, L. *quatuor*.] Twice two.

Four, (fór) *n.* The sum of four units;—a symbol representing four units, as 4



Fountain.

Fourfold, (fór'fóld) *a.* Four double; quadruple; four times told.

Fourfold, (fór'fóld) *n.* Four times as much.

Fourfooted, (fór'fóot-ed) *a.* Having four feet; quadruped.

Fourism, (fóu'r-gr-izm) *n.* The system of Charles Fourier, who recommends the re-organization of society into small communities, having all things in common; communism; socialism.

Fourscore, (fór'akór) *a.* Four times twenty; eighty.

Fourscore, (fór'akór) *n.* Eighty units; twenty taken four times.

Foursquare, (fór'ákwár) *a.* Having four sides and four equal angles; quadrangular.

Fourteen, (fór'tén) *n.* [A.-S. *feowertýne*, from *feower*, four, and *tyne*, equivalent to *tyne*, ten.] The sum of ten and four;—a symbol representing this number, as 14 or xiv.

Fourteen, (fór'tén) *a.* Four and ten more; twice seven.

Fourteenth, (fór'ténth) *a.* Making one of fourteen parts into which anything is divided.

Fourteenth, (fór'ténth) *n.* One of fourteen equal parts into which one whole is divided;—the octave of the seventh.

Fourth, (fórth) *a.* Forming one of four parts into which anything is divided.

Fourth, (fórth) *n.* One of four equal parts into which one whole is divided;—the interval between any tone and the tone that is represented on the fourth degree of the staff above it.

Fourthly, (fórth'ly) *adv.* In the fourth place.

Foveate, (fóv'é-át) *a.* Covered with small excavations or pits; deeply pitted;—also *Foveolated*.

Fowl, (fowl) *n.* [A.-S. *fugol*, from *fugon*, to fly, Ger. *vogel*, G. *pheuer*, so that it originally signifies the flying animal.] A bird;—a barn-door fowl; a cock or hen;—birds collectively.

Fowl, (fowl) *v. t.* To catch or kill wild fowl.

Fowler, (fowl'ér) *n.* A sportsman who pursues wild fowl or takes or kills them for food.

Fowling, (fowl'ing) *n.* The practice of shooting or catching fowls; falcunry.

Fowling-piece, (fowl'ing-pés) *n.* A light gun for shooting fowl or birds.

Fox, (foks) *n.* [A.-S. *fox*, Icel. *fax*, hair, mane.] An animal of the genus *Canis*, with a straight bushy tail, erect ears, and straw-coloured hair—it burrows in the earth, preys on lambs, poultry, birds, &c., and is remarkable for its cunning;—a sly, cunning fellow;—in



Fox.

nautical language, a small strand of rope made by twisting several rope-yarns together.

Fox, (foks) *v. t.* [Icel. *fox*, impotence.] To cover the feet of boots with new front upper leather;—*v. t.* To turn sour, said of beer, &c., when it sours in fermenting;—*imp. & pp.* foxed; *ppr.* foxing.

Fox-brush, (foks'brush) *n.* The tail of a fox.

Fox-chase, (foks'chás) *n.* The pursuit of a fox with hounds.

Foxed, (fokst) *a.* Discoloured or stained—said of timber and also of the paper in printed books.

Fox-evil, (foks'é-vil) *n.* A kind of disease in which the hair falls off.

Fox-glove, (foks'gluv) *n.* A handsome biennial plant of the genus *Digitalis*, with purple or white flowers. Its leaves are used extensively in medicine—externally for ulcers or tumours, and internally as a sedative and diuretic.

Fox-hound, (foks'hound) *n.* A variety of hound for chasing foxes.

Fox-hunt, (foks'hunt) *n.* The chase or hunting of a fox.

Fox-like, (foks'lik) *a.* Resembling a fox in qualities; cunning.

Foxtail, (foks'tál) *n.* A species of Fox-glove.

Fox-trap, (foks'trap) *n.* A trap or snare to catch foxes.

Foxy, (foks'é) *a.* Pertaining to foxes; fox-like; wily;—having the colour of a fox; of a yellowish or reddish-brown colour;—sour; not properly fermented.

Fozy, (fóze) *a.* [A.-S. *weogig*.] Spongy; soft.



Fracas, (fra-ká) *n.* [F.] An uproar; a noisy quarrel; a disturbance.

Fracted, (frakt'ed) *a.* In *heraldry*, broken or parted asunder, or having a part displaced.

Fraction, (frak'shun) *n.* [L. *fractus*, from *frangere*, *fractus*, to break.] A portion; a fragment;—a division or aliquot part of a unit or whole number.

Fractional, (frak'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to fractions;—comprising or expressing a part or parts into which an integer or whole body is divided.

Fractionary, (frak'shun-are) *a.* Fractional.

Fractious, (frak'she-us) *a.* [Probably from *frack*, forward, eager.] Apt to break out into a passion; apt to fret; quarrelsome; snappish; peevish; cross; irritable; pottish.

Fractiously, (frak'she-us-le) *adv.* Passionately; snappishly. [temper.]

Fractiousness, (frak'she-us-nes) *n.* A cross or snappish

Fracture, (frak'tár) *n.* [L. *fractura*, from *frangere*, to break.] Act of breaking or snapping asunder; rupture; breach;—the breaking of a bone;—the appearance of a freshly-broken mineral; or the mode in which it breaks, by which its texture is displayed.

Fracture, (frak'tár) *v. t.* To break; to crack; to separate continuity; to burst asunder;—*imp. & pp.* *fractured*; *ppr.* *fracturing*.

Fragile, (fra'jil) *a.* [L. *fragilis*, from *frangere*, to break.] Brittle; easily broken or destroyed;—liable to fail; infirm; weak; frail.

Fragility, (fra-jil'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being fragile;—brittleness; easiness to be broken;—weakness; liability to fail; frailty.

Fragment, (frag'ment) *n.* [L. *fragmentum*, from *frangere*, to break.] A part broken off; a small detached portion; an imperfect part; a bit; a scrap.

Fragmental, (frag-ment-al) *a.* Pertaining to or composed of fragments; fragmentary.

Fragmentary, (frag-ment-ar-e) *a.* Composed of fragments; broken up; not complete or entire;—composed of the fragments of other rocks.

Fragnance, (frá'grans) *n.* Quality of being fragrant; sweetness of smell; grateful odour or perfume.

Fragrant, (frá'grant) *a.* [L. *fragrans*, *ppr.* of *fragrare*, to emit a smell or fragrance.] Sweet smell; diffusing an agreeable perfume; odorous; odoriferous; sweet-scented; balmy; spicy; aromatic.

Fragrantly, (frá'grant-le) *adv.* With sweet scent.

Frail, (frál) *a.* [F. *frêle*, It. *fráile*, from L. *frangere*.] Easily broken; fragile; liable to fail and perish; not tenacious of life; weak; infirm;—of infirm virtue; weak in resolution.

Frail, (frál) *n.* [Norm. F. *fráile*, basket.] A basket made of rushes, used chiefly for containing figs and raisins;—the quantity of raisins—about 70 pounds—contained in such a basket;—a rush for weaving baskets.

Frailness, (frál'nes) *n.* Weakness; infirmity; frailty.

Frailty, (frál'te) *n.* Condition or quality of being frail; bodily infirmity;—weakness of resolution; liliableness to be deceived;—a fault proceeding from weakness; sin of infirmity; imperfection; failing; foible.

Fraise, (fris) *n.* [F.] In *fortification*, a defence consisting of pointed stakes driven into the ramparts in a horizontal or inclined position.

Framable, (frám'a-bl) *a.* Fit or capable of being framed.

Frame, (frám) *v. t.* [A.-S. *freman*, Icel. *frama*, to frame, shape.] To construct; to adjust and put together; to compose;—to originate; to devise; in a bad sense, to fabricate, as something false;—to regulate; to conform;—to provide with a frame, as a picture;—*imp. & pp.* *framed*; *ppr.* *framing*.

Frame, (frám) *n.* Any thing composed of parts fitted and united together; a fabric; a structure;—any kind of case or structure for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, as that which contains a window, door, picture, or looking-glass;—a sort of loom;—the

bodily structure; make or build of a person; the skeleton;—form; constitution; system;—contrivance; projection;—particular state, as of the mind; humour.

Framer, (frám'er) *n.* One who frames; a maker.

Frame-work, (frám'wúrk) *n.* That which supports or incloses any thing else; a framing;—fabric made in a loom.

Framing, (frám'ing) *n.* The manner or style of putting together; sitting and joining in due construction of a frame or frame-work.

Franc, (frangk) *n.* [F. *Franc*.] A silver coin of France, equal to about tenpence.

Franchise, (frán'chiz) *n.* [F. *franc*, *franche*, free.] A particular privilege conferred by grant from a sovereign or a government, and vested in individuals;—the district to which a particular privilege extends; hence, an asylum or sanctuary;—the right of voting in elections for members of parliament.

Franchisee, (frán'chiz) *v. t.* To make free;—*imp. & pp.* *franchised*; *ppr.* *franchising*.

Franchisement, (frán'chiz-ment) *n.* Release; deliverance; freedom. [of St. Francis.]

Franciscan, (frán'sis'kan) *a.* Belonging to the order Franciscan, (frán'sis'kan) *n.* A monk of the order of St. Francis, founded in 1209. They are called also *Gray Friars* and *Friars Minor*.

Francolin, (frán'kol-in) *n.* A species of partridge, inhabiting both Europe and Asia.

Frangibility, (frán-jé-bil'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being frangible.

Frangible, (frán-jé-bl) *a.* [L. *frangere*, to break.] Capable of being broken; brittle; fragile.

Frangipane, (frán-jip'an) *n.* [From the inventor, the Marquis *Frangipani*.] A species of pastry, containing cream and almonds;—a perfume of jasmine.

Frangipanni, (frán-jé-pán-ne) *n.* A perfume derived from or imitating the odour of a flower produced by a West India tree.

Frank, (frangk) *a.* [F. *franc*, Sp. & It. *franco*, Ger. *frank*.] Open; ingenuous; candid; free in uttering one's sentiments; unreserved; undisguised;—liberal; generous; not niggardly;—free; without payment; unconditioned;—unrestrained; licentious.

Frank, (frangk) *v. t.* To send by public conveyance free of expense;—to exempt from charge for postage;—*imp. & pp.* *franked*; *ppr.* *franking*.

Frank, (frangk) *n.* A letter free of postage; also, that which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege—once possessed by members of both houses of parliament, now abolished.

Frank, (frangk) *n.* One of the German tribes inhabiting Francoonia;—a term applied by Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to the people of Western Europe.

Frank, (frangk) *n.* [Norm. F. *franc*.] A place to feed hogs in; a sty. [to fatten; to cram.]

Frank, (frangk) *v. t.* To inclose in a sty;—to feed high; **Frank-chase**, (frangk'chis) *n.* A liberty of free chase within the precincts of a forest.

Frankfort-black, (frangk'fort-blak) *n.* A very superior black pigment, applied successfully in copperplate printing.

Frankincense, (frangk'in-sens) *n.* A dry, resinous substance, produced from various trees, and used as a perfume.

Franklin, (frangk'lin) *n.* A freeholder.

Franklinite, (frangk'lin-it) *n.* A mineral composed of iron, manganese, and zinc, named from Benjamin Franklin.

Frankly, (frangk'le) *adv.* In a frank manner; openly; plainly; unreservedly; sincerely; candidly; artlessly; freely; readily; unhesitatingly; liberally; willingly.

Frankness, (frangk'nes) *n.* Plainness of speech; candour; openness; ingenuousness; fairness.

Frank-tenement, (frangk'ten-e-ment) *n.* An estate of freehold; the possession of the soil by a freeman.

Frantic, (fran'tik) *a.* [*L. phreneticus, G. phrenētikos, from phrēn, the mind, reason.*] Mad; raving; furious; outrageous;—characterized by violence, fury, and disorder; noisy; wild; irregular.

Frantically, (fran'tik-le) *adv.* Madly; distractedly; outrageously. [*fury of passion.*]

Franticness, (fran'tik-nes) *n.* Madness; distraction; **Fratercula**, (fra-ter'kü-la) *n.* The puffin; an order of web-footed birds having short wings.

Fraternal, (fra-ter'nal) *a.* [*L. fraternus, from frater, brother.*] Pertaining to brethren; becoming brothers; brotherly. [*manner.*]

Fraternalism, (fra-ter'nal-le) *adv.* In a fraternal **Fraternity**, (fra-ter'ne-te) *n.* State or quality of being fraternal; brotherhood;—a body of men associated for their common interest, business, or pleasure;—a religious community. [*nizing.*]

Fraternisation, (fra-ter-niz-ah'un) *n.* The act of fraternizing; **Fraternize**, (fra-ter-niz) *v. i.* To associate or hold fellowship as brothers, or as men of like occupation or character;—*imp. & pp. fraternized; pp. fraternizing.* [*volving, fratricide.*]

Fratricidal, (fra-ter-sid-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or in **Fratricide**, (fra-ter-sid) *n.* [*L. fratricidium, from frater, brother, and cedere, to cut down, kill.*] The crime of murdering a brother;—one who kills a brother.

Fraud, (fraud) *n.* [*L. fraus, fraudis.*] Deception deliberately practiced to gain an unlawful and unfair advantage;—guile; subtlety; craft; wile; circumvention; imposition; cheat. [*trickish.*]

Fraudful, (fraud'fūl) *a.* Full of fraud; treacherous; **Fraudfully**, (fraud'fūl-le) *adv.* In a fraudulent manner; treacherously. [*cunning or guile.*]

Fraudless, (fraud'les) *a.* Free from fraud; destitute of **Fraudulence**, (fraud'ū-lens) *n.* Quality of being fraudulent; deceitfulness; trickishness.

Fraudulent, (fraud'ū-lent) *a.* [*L. fraudulentus, from fraus, fraud.*] Using fraud in making contracts;—dishonest; designing;—containing, founded on, or performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous;—crafty; trickish; cheating; deceptive; unfair; knavish.

Fraudulently, (fraud'ū-lent-le) *adv.* In a fraudulent manner.

Braught, (frawt) *a.* Freight; laden;—filled; stored. **Fraxinus**, (fraks'in-us) *n.* A genus of arborescent plants of several species, including the common ash.

Fray, (frā) *n.* [*F. fraxus, L. frangere, to break.*] Affray; broil; contest; combat;—a fret or chafe in cloth; a place injured by friction.

Fray, (frā) *v. t.* To frighten; to terrify;—*imp. & pp. frayed; ppr. fraying.*

Fray, (frā) *v. t.* [*F. frayer, L. fricare, to rub.*] To rub; to wear off by rubbing; to fret, as cloth;—*v. t.* To rub; to wear out easily by rubbing; to ravel.

Freak, (frēk) *n.* [*A.-S. frecc, G. frech, bold, Iool. freka, to quicken.*] A sudden, causeless change or turn of the mind; capricious prank; humour;—whim; fancy; caprice.

Freak, (frēk) *v. t.* [*Prov. Eng. freken, spot, Ger. fleck.*] To variegate; to cocker;—*imp. & pp. freaked; ppr. freaking.*

Freakish, (frēk'ish) *a.* Apt to change the mind suddenly; whimsical; capricious.

Freakishly, (frēk'ish-le) *adv.* In a freakish manner; capriciously.

Freakishness, (frēk'ish-nes) *n.* The quality of being freakish; capriciousness; whimsicalness.

Freckle, (frēk'l) *n.* [*From freak.*] A spot of a yellowish colour on the skin; especially, a spot on the face or hands caused by the sun;—any small spot or discoloration.

Freckle, (frēk'l) *v. t.* To colour with freckles or small discoloured spots; to spot;—*v. t.* To become covered with freckles;—*imp. & pp. freckled; ppr. freckling.*

Freckly, (frēk'le) *a.* Full of freckles; sprinkled with spots.

Free, (frē) *a.* [*Iool. & Ger. frei, A.-S. frig, freeh, Ger. frei, D. vry.*] Being at liberty; unrestrained; unconfin-
ned;—liberated; set at large, as a prisoner;—open; unobstructed, as a passage or channel;—permitted; allowed, as access;—candid; frank; ingenious, as manners or deportment;—licentious; rude; familiar, as speech;—liberal; not niggard, as in the use of the purse;—gratuitous; unbought, as a gift or divine grace;—guiltless; innocent, as from crime;—exempt from, as pain;—unencumbered;—invested with the franchise; enjoying certain immunities, as a citizen;—not arbitrary or despotic, as a government or constitution;—come of age; liberated from the control of parents or guardians;—ready; eager, said of a horse;—disunited, said of parts of plants.

Free, (frē) *v. t.* To make free; to release;—to disengage; to disentangle; to clear;—to manumit; to give a slave his freedom;—to absolve from duty or obligation; to exempt;—to clear from water, as a leaky ship;—*imp. & pp. freed; ppr. freeing.*

Free-agency, (frē-ā-jen-se) *n.* The state of acting freely without necessity or constraint of the will.

Freebooter, (frē-bōt-er) *n.* [*Ger. freibeuter.*] One who wanders about for plunder; a robber; a pillager; a buccaner. [*freebooters.*]

Freebooting, (frē-bōt-ing) *n.* Pillage or plunder by free-born, (frē-born) *a.* Born free; inheriting liberty.

Free-church, (frē-čurch) *n.* The name of the very large body of the members of the Established Church of Scotland, who seceded in 1843, and formed themselves into a separate community.

Freedman, (frēd-man) *n.* A man who has been a slave, and is manumitted.

Freedom, (frēd-um) *n.* [*A.-S. frēddom.*] State of being free; liberty; independence; franchise; immunity;—exemption from constraint or necessity, said of the will;—ease; facility of address;—frankness; boldness;—license; improper familiarity. [*generous.*]

Free-hearted, (frē-hart-ed) *a.* Open; frank; liberal; **Freehold**, (frē-hōld) *n.* An estate in real property of inheritance for or life, or the tenure by which it is held.

Freeholder, (frē-hōld-er) *n.* One who owns a freehold.

Freely, (frē-le) *adv.* In a free manner; without restraint or compulsion; voluntarily; spontaneously; willingly; readily; liberally; generously; largely; abundantly; copiously; plentifully.

Freeman, (frē-man) *n.* One who enjoys liberty; one not a slave or vassal;—one who enjoys or is entitled to a peculiar privilege or franchise.

Freemason, (frē-mā-an) *n.* One of an ancient and secret association, said to have been at first composed of masons, but now of persons united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

Freemasonry, (frē-mā-an-re) *n.* The institutions or the practices of freemasons; hence, figuratively, secret understanding between different individuals.

Freeness, (frē-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being free; freedom; liberty;—openness; frankness; candour;—liberality; generosity;—gratuitousness.

Freestone, (frē-stōn) *n.* A stone composed of sand or grit;—so called because it is easily cut or wrought.

Freethinker, (frē-think-er) *n.* One who forms his opinions independently of the authority of others;—a deist; one who denies the truths of revelation;—an unbeliever; a sceptic.

Freethinking, (frē-think-ing) *n.* Practice or system of freethinkers; deism; scepticism.

Free-trade, (frē-trād) *n.* Trade or commerce free from all restrictions or prohibitory duties; a free interchange of commodities between nations.

Free-will, (frē-wil) *n.* The power of choosing or willing without the restraints of natural or physical necessity.

Free-will, (frē-wil) *a.* Spontaneous; voluntary.

Freeze, (frēz) *v. t.* [*A.-S. frysian, G. friese, cold.*] To become congealed by cold; to be hardened into ice;—

to become chilled with cold;—to die through cold;—*v. t.* To congeal; to harden into ice;—to chill;—*imp. freeze*; *pp. frozen*; *ppr. freezing*.

Freezing-mixture, (frēz'ing-miks'tūr) *n.* A mixture as of salt and snow, or of chemical salts for producing intense cold.

Freezing-point, (frēz'ing-point) *n.* That degree of a thermometer at which water begins to freeze.

Freight, (frā't) *n.* [*D. vracht*, Ger. *frucht*, F. *frete*.] The cargo of a ship; lading; any part of the cargo;—transportation of goods;—money charge for conveying goods;—the hire of a ship.

Freight, (frā't) *v. t.* To load with goods, as a ship or vehicle of any kind;—to load or burden;—*imp.* & *pp. freighted*; *ppr. freighting*.

Freightage, (frā'tāj) *n.* Charge for transportation;—freight; cargo; lading.

Freighter, (frā'tēr) *n.* One who loads a ship;—one whose business it is to receive and forward freight;—one for whom freight is transported.

Freightless, (frā'tles) *a.* Having no cargo; being in ballast, as a ship. [*tant.*]

French, (frēnsh) *a.* Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

French, (frēnsh) *n.* The language spoken by the people of France; the people of France.

French-bean, (frēnsh'bēn) *n.* The dwarf bean; scarlet runner.

French-berry, (frēnsh'bēr-ē) *n.* The berry of a species of buckthorn, which affords a green or purple pigment.

French-chalk, (frēnsh'chawk) *n.* A variety of talc, of a pearly-white or grayish colour—used for drawing lines on cloth.

French-horn, (frēnsh'hörn) *n.* A brass wind-instrument of music.

Frenchify, (frēnsh'e-fi) *v. t.* [From Eng. *French*, and *L. facere*, to make.] To make French; to Gallicize;—*imp.* & *pp. Frenchified*; *ppr. Frenchifying*.

Frenchman, (frēnsh'man) *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of France.

French-polish, (frēnsh'pol'ish) *n.* A varnish for furniture composed of shell-lac, gum-copal, and gum-arabic dissolved in spirits of wine.

French-roof, (frēnsh'roof) *n.* A kind of roof with curved sides, and flat, or nearly so, at the top; a mansard roof.

Frenzy, (frēn'ze) *n.* [*F. frénésie*, G. *phrēn*, mind.] Any violent agitation of the mind approaching to distraction; madness; rage; delirium.

Frequency, (frē'kwēn-sē) *n.* Condition of returning frequently; occurrence often repeated;—concurrence; assembly.

Frequent, (frē'kwent) *a.* [*L. frequens*.] Happening at short intervals;—often seen or done; often repeated or occurring.

Frequent, (frē'kwent) *v. t.* [*L. frequentare*.] To visit often; to resort to habitually;—*imp.* & *pp. frequented*; *ppr. frequenting*. [*quēting*.]

Frequentation, (frē'kwent-āshun) *n.* The habit of frequenting.

Frequentative, (frē'kwent-ā-tiv) *a.* Serving to express the frequent repetition of an action.

Frequentative, (frē'kwent-ā-tiv) *n.* A word which expresses the frequent repetition of an action.

Frequently, (frē'kwent-ly) *adv.* At frequent or short intervals; many times; often; commonly.

Frequentness, (frē'kwent-ness) *n.* The quality of being frequent or often repeated.

Fresco, (frē'skō) *n.* [*It. fresco*, fresh.] Coolness; shade;—a method of painting on walls on a freshly laid stucco-ground of lime or gypsum.

Fresco, (frē'skō) *v. t.* To paint in fresco, as walls;—*imp.* & *pp. frescoed*; *ppr. frescoing*.

Fresh, (frēsh) *a.* [*A.-S. fræsc*, Ger. *frisch*.] Brisk; strong, as a breeze;—pure and cool, as water;—recent; just arrived, as news or goods come to hand;—sweet; not stale, as butter;—newly cut, as vegetable products;—florid; ruddy, as complexion;—un-

faded; unimpaired, as recollection;—repaired; invigorated, as strength or courage;—raw; unpractised, as a new hand on board ship;—unsalted; uncured; untainted, as provisions;—tipsey.

Fresh, (frēsh) *n.* A pool or spring of fresh water;—an inundation; a freshet.

Freshen, (frēsh'n) *v. t.* To make fresh; to take saltiness from any thing;—to refresh; to revive;—*v. i.* To grow fresh; to lose saltiness;—to grow brisk or strong;—*imp.* & *pp. freshened*; *ppr. freshening*.

Freshet, (frēsh'et) *n.* Stream of fresh water;—a flood or overflowing of a river by heavy rains or melted snow.

Freshly, (frēsh'ly) *adv.* In a fresh manner; newly.

Freshman, (frēsh'man) *n.* A novice; a student during his first year's residence at a college or university.

Freshness, (frēsh'ness) *n.* State of being fresh; newness; perfectness; vigour; briskness; liveliness; rawness.

Fresh-water, (frēsh'waw-ter) *a.* Accustomed to sail on fresh water only, or in the coasting trade; hence, unskilled; raw.

Fret, (frēt) *v. t.* [*F. froter*, from *L. fricare*, to rub, A.-S. *frētan*, to eat, to gnaw.] To wear away by friction; to eat away; to corrode; to chafe;—to agitate or disturb;—to tease; to irritate; to vex; to make angry. [*A.-S. frātan*, ornament, *frātcan*, to adorn.] To ornament with raised work;—to variegate; to diversify;—*v. i.* To be worn away; to be corroded; to chafe;—to be agitated;—to be vexed; to be irritated; to utter peevish expressions;—*imp.* & *pp. fretted*; *ppr. fretting*.

Fret, (frēt) *n.* Agitation of the surface of a fluid by fermentation or other cause;—agitation of mind; irritation;—a superstitious notion or practice;—in architecture, small fillets intersecting each other at right angles;—a short piece of wire fixed on the finger-board of a guitar or a similar instrument, to indicate where the finger is to be placed in playing;—*pl.* The worn sides of river banks, where oars, or stones containing them, accumulate.

Fretful, (frēt'fūl) *a.* Disposed to fret; ill-humoured; irritable; peevish; uneasy; waspish; cross.

Fretfully, (frēt'fūl-ly) *adv.* In a fretful manner; peevishly. [*peevishness*.]

Fretfulness, (frēt'fūl-ness) *n.* State of being fretful.

Fretted, (frēt'ed) *a.* Rubbed or worn away; variegated; ornamented with fret-work; furnished with frets. [*sected by arches*.]

Fretted-roofs, (frēt'ed-roofs) *n. pl.* Groined roofs intersected by arches.

Fretty, (frēt'ē) *a.* Adorned with fretwork.

Fretwork, (frēt'wōrk) *n.* Work adorned with frets.

Friable, (frī-ā-bl) *a.* [*L. friabilis*, from *fricare*, to break, into pieces.] Easily crumbled or pulverized; easily reduced to powder.

Friableness or Friability, (frī-ā-bl-ness) *n.* State or quality of being friable.

Friar, (frī-ēr) *n.* [*F. frère*, from *L. frater*, brother.] A brother or member of any religious order;—one of the Romish secular clergy; a monk, as distinguished from a priest;—a white patch on a page caused by a deficiency of ink on the type.

Friary, (frī-ēr-ē) *n.* [*F. frierie*, from *frère*.] A monastery; a convent of friars;—monkery.

Frivole, (frī-ōl) *a.* [*F. frivole*, *fr. frivole*.] Frivolous; trifling; silly.

Frivole, (frī-ōl) *n.* A frivolous fellow; a coxcomb; a frible, (frī-bl) *v. t.* To trifle;—to tatter.

Fricadeau, (frīk-an-dō) *n.* [*F.*] Dish of dressed veal.

Fricassee, (frīk-as-ē) *n.* [*F. fricassade*, *L. frigere*, to roast, fry.] A dish of fowls or small animals cut into pieces and stewed with a rich sauce.

Fricassee, (frīk-as-ē) *v. t.* To make a fricassee of;—*imp.* & *pp. fricasseed*; *ppr. fricasseeing*.

Frication, (frīk-shun) *n.* [*L. fricatio*, from *fricare*, to rub.] Act of rubbing the surface of one body against

that of another; attrition; abrasion;—the effect of rubbing, or the resistance which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves;—medicinal rubbing of the body with a flesh brush or with unguents.

Frictional, (frik'shun-al) *a.* Relating to friction; moved by friction; produced by friction.

Frictionless, (frik'shun-less) *a.* Having no friction; presenting no perceptible resistance.

Friday, (fri'da) *n.* [A.-S. *Frīgedag*, from *Friga*, the *Venus* of the north, and A.-S. *dæg*, day.] The sixth day of the week.

Friend, (frend) *n.* [A.-S. *freond*, from *frean*, love, Ger. *freund*.] One who is attached to another by sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection; a well-wisher; an intimate associate;—one not a foe or enemy; one whose friendly feelings may be assumed;—a favourer; a promoter;—a kindly or familiar term of salutation;—one of the religious sect usually called *Quakers*. [*imp.* & *pp.* *friendred*; *ppr.* *friendring*.]

Friend, (frend) *v. t.* To act as the friend of; to favour.

Friendless, (frend'less) *a.* Destitute of friends; forlorn.

Friendliness, (frend'le-ness) *n.* Condition or quality of being friendly; a disposition to favour or befriend; good-will.

Friendly, (frend'le) *a.* Having the temper and disposition of a friend;—kind; favourable; benevolent;—amicable; disposed to peace; not hostile;—salutary; propitious; kind; conciliatory; social; neighbourly.

Friendship, (frend'ship) *n.* An attachment to a person proceeding from intimate acquaintance, or from a favourable opinion of the estimable qualities of his mind;—a mutual relation or intimacy;—favour; personal kindness;—friendly aid, office, or kindness.

Frieze, (friez) *n.* [F. *frieze*, originally a woollen cloth from *Friesland*, O. Eng. *Frise*.] A kind of coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side;—that part of the entablature of a column which is between the architrave and cornice, usually enriched with sculptured figures.

Frieze, (friez) *v. t.* To make a nap on, as on cloth.

Frigate, (frig'ät) *n.* [Probably contracted from L. *fabri-cata*, something constructed or built.] A ship of war of a size larger than a corvette or sloop of war, and less than a ship of the line—formerly with two decks and mounting from 50 to 60 guns.

Fright, (frit) *n.* [A.-S. *syrtu*, fear, *forht*, timid.] A passion excited by the sudden appearance of danger; sudden and violent fear; alarm; consternation; dread;—an ugly or frightful object.

Fright, (frit) *v. t.* To alarm suddenly with danger; to shock suddenly with the approach of evil; terrify; scare; dismay; intimidate;—*imp.* & *pp.* *frighted*; *ppr.* *frighting*.

Frighten, (frit'n) *v. t.* To disturb with fear;—*imp.* & *pp.* *frightened*; *ppr.* *frightening*.

Frightful, (frit'fool) *a.* Full of terror;—exciting alarm; impressing terror; terrible; dreadful; fearful; horrible; shocking.

Frightfully, (frit'fool-le) *adv.* In a frightful manner; dreadfully; horribly;—disagreeably; shockingly.

Frightfulness, (frit'fool-ness) *n.* Quality of being frightful; power of impressing terror.

Frigid, (frigid) *a.* [L. *frigidus*, from *frigere*, to be cold.] Cold; of low temperature;—unfeeling; passionless; as temperament;—stiff; formal; forbidding, as look or manner;—dull; jejune; lifeless; spiritless; as style;—listless; formal; as a religious service;—impotent.

Frigidarium, (frit'id-ä-r'e-um) *n.* [L.] The apartment in which a cold bath is placed, or the bath itself.

Frigidity, (frit'id-e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of be-

ing frigid; coldness;—want of warmth, affection, vivacity, virility, or the like.

Frigidly, (frit'id-le) *adv.* Coldly; dully; without affection.

Frigidness, (frit'id-ness) *n.* State of being frigid; cold.

Frigorific, (frig-ö-rifik) *a.* [L. *frigus*, cold, and *facere*, to make.] Causing cold; producing or generating cold.

Frill, (fril) *n.* An edging of linen, lace, or other material;—a ruffle;—the ruffling of a hawk's feathers when shivering with cold.

Frill, (fril) *v. t.* To provide or decorate with frills;—*v. i.* [F. *friller*, from L. *frigidus*, cold.] To shake or shiver, as with cold;—*imp.* & *pp.* *frilled*; *ppr.* *frilling*.

Fringe, (frinj) *n.* [F. *frange*, Ger. *franse*.] A kind of trimming consisting of loose threads;—something resembling fringe; a border; a confine.

Fringe, (frinj) *v. t.* To adorn or border with fringe or edging;—*imp.* & *pp.* *fringed*; *ppr.* *fringing*.

Fringelike, (frinj'le) *a.* Having no fringe.

Fringillidae, (frin-jil-le-dä) *n. pl.* The family of finches; the class of passerine birds;—they are distinguished by short conical pointed bills, have three toes before and one behind, and thus are fitted either for walking or perching.

Frippery, (frip'er-e) *n.* [F. *friperie*, from *friper*, to rumble.] Old clothes; cast dresses; hence, second-hand finery; useless matter; trumpery;—a place where old clothes are sold;—the trade or traffic in old clothes. (dresser.)

Friser, (frë-zür') *n.* [F. *frier*, to curl.] A hair-

Frisk, (frisk) *v. i.* [Ger. *friech*, Icol. *friakr*.] To leap, skip, dance, or gambol in frolic and gayety;—*imp.* & *pp.* *frisked*; *ppr.* *frisking*.

Frisk, (frisk) *n.* A frolic; a fit of wanton gayety.

Frisket, (frisk'et) *n.* [F. *frisque*, so named from the velocity or frequency of its motion.] The light frame in a hand press which keeps the sheet of paper in its place upon the tympan, and raises it from the form when printed.

Friskiness, (frisk'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being frisky. (some; gay.)

Frisky, (frisk'e) *a.* Jumping with gayety; frolicsome; (frisk'ür) *n.* [F.] A crispation or curling of the hair.

Frith, (frith) *n.* [Scot. *frith*, Dan. & Norw. *fjord*.] A narrow arm of the sea; an estuary;—a kind of wear for catching fish.

Frith, (frith) *n.* [W. *frith* or *friez*.] A forest; a woody place; a small field taken out of a common.

Fritter, (frit'er) *n.* [L. *frigere*, *frictum*, to fry.] A small pancake of fried batter; also, a small piece of meat fried;—a fragment; a shred; a small piece.

Fritter, (frit'er) *v. t.* To cut, as meat, into small pieces for frying;—to break into small pieces or fragments;—to diminish; also, to spend in trifling employment;—*imp.* & *pp.* *frittered*; *ppr.* *frittering*.

Frivolity, (fri-völ'e-te) *n.* The condition or quality of being frivolous; also, acts or habits of trifling.

Frivolous, (fri-völ-us) *a.* [L. *frivulus*.] Slight; trivial;—of little weight, worth, or importance;—vain; foolish; petty; silly.

Frivolously, (fri-völ-us-le) *adv.* In a frivolous or trifling manner. (volous.)

Frivolousness, (fri-völ-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being frivolous.

Fritz, (fritz) *v. t.* [F. *frier*, to curl.] To form into small curls, as hair; to crisp;—to form into little burs or knobs, as the nap of cloth;—written also *Frizz*;—*imp.* & *pp.* *frizzed*; *ppr.* *frizzing*.

Fritz, (fritz) *n.* That which is frizzed; any thing crisped or curled.

Frizzle, (friz'l) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *fritz*.] To curl or crisp, as hair; to friz;—*imp.* & *pp.* *frizzled*; *ppr.* *frizzling*.

Frizzle, (friz'l) *n.* A curl; a lock of hair crisped.

Fro, (frö) *adv.* [A.-S. *fra*, abbreviated from *fram*, Scot. *fua*, *frae*.] From; away; back or backward.



Frigate.

Frock, (frok) *n.* [*F. froc*, a monk's cowl, coat, *L. frocus*, from *foecus*, a flock of wool.] An outer garment; especially, a loose, coarse garment worn by men over their other clothes; or a kind of gown, open behind, worn by women and children.

Frock-coat, (frok'kót) *n.* A body-coat with broad skirts, cut like a surcoat, but shorter and lighter.

Frog, (frog) *n.* [*A.-S. frogga*, *froce*.] A well-known amphibious animal of the genus *Rana*, with four feet, a naked body, and without a tail—it swims rapidly in water, moves on land by long leaps, and is torpid in winter;—a tender, horny substance in the middle of a horse's foot;—an ornamental fastening or loop to a professional or official gown; a tag or tassel.

Frogbit, (frog'bit) *n.* A native aquatic plant.

Frog-eater, (frog'et-er) *n.* A term of contempt applied to Frenchmen.

Frog-fish, (frog'fish) *n.* A British fish, the *Lophius*—called from its industry and skill in procuring its food, the *fisher*;—in Scotland, *wide-pab*.

Frogged, (frogd) *a.* Ornamented with tassels.

Frog-hopper, (frog'hop-er) *n.* A small insect living on plants, and remarkable for its powers of leaping.

Froise, (froiz) *n.* [*F. froiser*, to bruise.] A pancake or omelet with shreds of bacon inclosed in it.

Frolic, (frol'ik) *a.* [*Ger. fro*, glad, and *lich*, like.]

Full of levity; full of pranks; gay; merry.

Frolic, (frol'ik) *n.* A wild prank; a flight of levity and fun;—a scene of gayety and mirth; a merry-making.

Frolic, (frol'ik) *v. i.* To play wild pranks; to play tricks of levity, mirth, and gayety; to sport;—*imp. & pp. frolicked*; *ppr. frolicking*.

Frolicsome, (frol'ik-sum) *a.* Full of gayety and mirth; sportive. [*frolicsome*.]

Frolicsome, (frol'ik-sum-ness) *n.* Quality of being *frum*, (*from*) *prep.* [*A.-S. fram*, from, *O. Sax. Fries*, *Ger. Go.*, & *Sw. fram*.] Away; at a distance in time or space; out of, as an effect from a cause; in relation or reference to; consequently, as an inference; in opposition or contrariety to; by aid of—expressing generally the idea of distance or remoteness from a source or origin, or of departure and procession.

Fromward, (*from'wér*d) *adv.* [*A.-S. fram* and *weard*.] Away from; in a contrary direction;—the opposite of *toward*.

Frond, (*frond*) *n.* [*L. frons*, *frondis*, foliage.] A green or leafy branch or bough;—the union of the leaf and the branch, as in the ferns.

Frondescence, (*frond-es-sens*) *n.* [*L. frondescens*, *ppr. of frondescere*, from *frons*.] The time at which each species of plants unfolds its leaves;—the act of bursting into leaf.

Frondiferous, (*frond-if'er-us*) *a.* [*L. frondifer*, from *frons*, leaf, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing fronds.

Frons, (*frons*) *n.* [*L.*] The region of the cranium between the orbits and the vertex; the forehead.

Front, (*frunt*) *n.* [*L. frons*, *frontis*.] The forehead or brow; sometimes, also, the whole face;—the forehead or countenance, as expressive of character, temper, or disposition; boldness; impudence;—the forefront; the principal face or side, as of a house;—the van of an army;—the most conspicuous portion or particular;—a front-piece of hair worn by ladies.

Front, (*frunt*) *v. t.* To oppose face to face; to meet;—to adorn in front;—*v. i.* To stand foremost;—to have the face or front toward any point;—*imp. & pp. fronted*; *ppr. fronting*.

Front, (*frunt*) *a.* Of, or relating to, the forward part; having a position in front; foremost.

Frontage, (*frunt'ij*) *n.* The front part of an edifice or lot. [*front part*.]

Frontal, (*frunt'al*) *a.* Belonging to the forehead or frontal, (*frunt'al*) *n.* [*L. frontale*, *frontlet*.] A front

piece; something worn on the forehead or face;—a medicinal application to the forehead; a bandage;

—a brow-band worn in the Jewish synagogue, inscribed with scripture texts;—a little pediment over a small door or window.

Fronted, (*frunt'ed*) *a.* Formed with a front.

Frontier, (*frunt'ér*) *n.* [*L. frons*, forehead, front.] That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; the marches; the border; the utmost limit or verge.

Frontier, (*frunt'ér*) *a.* Lying on the exterior part; bordering; contiguous. [*frontiers*.]

Frontiered, (*frunt'ér*d) *a.* Guarded; protected on the fronting, (*frunt'ingly*) *adv.* In a fronting or facing position; oppositely.

Frontinac, (*frunt'in'yak*) *n.* A species of light wine from Frontignac.

Frontispiece, (*frunt'is-pēs*) *n.* [*L. frontispicium*, from *frons* and *spicere*, to look at.] That which presents itself to the front view, as the principal face of a building;—an ornamental figure or engraving fronting the title page of a book.

Frontless, (*frunt'les*) *a.* Shameless; impudent.

Frontlet, (*frunt'let*) *n.* [*Eng. front* and termination *let*.] An ornament worn on the forehead;—a fillet or band used by the Jews consisting of four pieces of vellum with a text inscribed on each;—a medical brow-band or bandage.

Fronton, (*frunt'on*) *n.* In architecture, an ornament over a door or window; a pediment.

Front-view, (*frunt'vú*) *n.* In perspective, a representation of the front part of a building or other object.

Frost, (*frust*) *n.* [*A.-S. forst*, from *fredsan*, to freeze.] The act of freezing; congelation of fluids;—severe cold or freezing weather;—frozen dew—called also *hoar-frost* or *white-frost*;—decorative work in imitation of frost.

Frost, (*frust*) *v. t.* To cover with any thing resembling hoar-frost, as cake with powdered white sugar, silver and plated goods, glass-ware, &c. —*imp. & pp. frosted*; *ppr. frosting*. [*frost*.]

Frost-bitten, (*frust'bit-n*) *a.* Nipped or affected by frost-bound, (*frust'bound*) *a.* Confined or detained by frost or frosty weather.

Frostily, (*frust'e-le*) *adv.* With frost or excessive cold;—without warmth of affection; coldly; ungraciously.

Frostiness, (*frust'e-ness*) *n.* State or quality of being frosty.

Frosting, (*frust'ing*) *n.* The composition resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, &c.

Frost-weed, (*frust'wéd*) *n.* A plant of the genus *Helianthus*, used in medicine as an astringent or tonic;—called also *frostwort* and *rockrose*.

Frosty, (*frust'e*) *a.* Attended with, or producing, frost;—containing frost;—without warmth of affection;—chilling in manner; cold; cutting;—appearing as if covered with hoar-frost; white; gray-haired.

Froth, (*froth*) *n.* [*A.-S. froðan*, to rub, to froth, *G. apāros*, foam.] A collection of bubbles in liquors; spume; foam;—any empty, senseless show of wit or eloquence;—light, unsubstantial matter.

Froth, (*froth*) *v. t.* To cause to foam;—to cover with froth;—*v. i.* To throw up foam;—*imp. & pp. frothed*; *ppr. frothing*. [*foam*.]

Frothily, (*froth'e-le*) *adv.* In a frothy manner; with froth-spit, (*froth'spit*) *n.* An exudation like froth on the joints or leaves of plants.

Frothy, (*froth'e*) *a.* Full of foam or froth, or consisting of froth; spumous; foamy;—not firm or solid; soft;—vain; empty; unsubstantial.

Frounce, (*frouns*) *v. t.* [*F. froucer*, to wrinkle.] To curl or fizzle about the face or head, as the hair;—*imp. & pp. frounced*; *ppr. frouncing*.

Frounce, (*frouns*) *n.* A wrinkle, plait, or curl;—an ornament of dress; a frounce.

Frouzy, (*frou'ze*) *a.* [Provincial Eng. *frouzy*, *froward*, *peevish*.] Fetid; musty; rank;—dim; cloudy.

Frow, (*frow*) *n.* [*Ger. frau*.] A woman.

Froward, (frō'wərd) *a.* [A.-S. *framceard*, *averse*.] Perverse; obstinate; wayward; ungovernable; refractory; petulant; peevish.

Frowardly, (frō'wərd-lē) *adv.* In a froward manner.

Frowardness, (frō'wərd-nēs) *n.* Perverseness; waywardness; obstinacy; sullen resistance.

Frown, (frōwn) *v. i.* [*F. refragner*, to knit the brow.] To contract the brow; to scowl; to put on a stern, grim, or surly look;—to look on with disfavour; to look threatening; to lower;—*v. t.* To rebuke with a look; to repel haughtily;—*imp. & pp.* **frowned**; *ppr.* **frowning**.

Frown, (frōwn) *n.* A wrinkling of the brow in displeasure, rebuke, sternness, &c.; a scowl;—any expression of displeasure.

Frowning, (frōwn'ing) *a.* Knitting of the brow in anger; showing displeasure by a stern and severe look; threatening; lowering.

Frowningly, (frōwn'ing-lē) *adv.* Sternly; with a severe or displeased aspect.

Frozen, (frōzn) *a.* Subject to frost, or to long and severe frost; chilly; ice-cold.

Fruited, (fruk'ted) *a.* [*L. fructus*, fruit.] Bearing fruit—term used in heraldry for a tree represented on an escutcheon.

Frutescence, (fruk-tēs'ens) *n.* [*F. frutescere*, from *L. fructus*, fruit.] The time when the fruit of a plant arrives at maturity.

Fructification, (fruk-tif-ē-kā'shun) *n.* [*L. fructificatio*.] Act of forming or producing fruit; act of fructifying;—those parts of a plant, taken collectively, which compose the flower and fruit;—the process by which these parts develop so as to produce the fruit.

Fructify, (fruk-ti-fī) *v. t.* [*L. fructus*, fruit, and *facere*, to make.] To make fruitful; to render productive;—to fertilize;—*v. i.* To bear fruit;—*imp. & pp.* **fructified**; *ppr.* **fructifying**.

Fructuary, (fruk-tū-ār-e) *n.* One who has the use of the profits or increase of any thing. [dating.]

Fructuous, (fruk-tū-us) *a.* Fruitful; fertile;—fecund.

Fragal, (frō'gal) *a.* [*L. fragalis*, from *fruo*, *fruit*, to use, to take the profit of.] Sparing; saving; economical in the use of money, time, means, or resources; careful in expenditure; thrifty; parsimonious; miserly.

Fragality, (frō-gal-e-te) *n.* Quality of being fragal; prudent economy; good husbandry or housewifery; thrift.

Fragally, (frō'gal-lē) *adv.* With economy; with good management; sparingly; thriftily.

Fragiferous, (frō-jif-er-us) *a.* [*L. fragifer*, from *frux*, fruit of the earth, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing fruit; fruitful.

Frugivorous, (frō-jiv-er-us) *a.* [*L. fruges* and *voro*.] Feeding on fruits, seeds, or corn, as birds.

Fruit, (frōot) *n.* [*L. fructus*, fruit, from *frui*, to use, to enjoy.] The produce of the earth in general; the produce of a tree or plant;—the seed of a plant, or the part which contains the seed; especially the part which is eaten for food;—product; that which is brought forth;—offspring of the womb; young of any animal;—effect or consequence of any action;—advantage; profit; good derived;—dessert after meat.

Fruit, (frōot) *v. i.* To produce fruit; to yield or bear fruit. [ous kinds.]

Fruitage, (frōot'āj) *n.* Fruit collectively; fruit of various kinds.

Fruiterer, (frōot'er-er) *n.* One who deals in fruit; a seller of fruits.

Fruiterly, (frōot'er-e) *n.* Fruit collectively taken;—a repository for fruit; fruit-loft.

Fruitful, (frōot'fool) *a.* Full of fruit; producing fruit abundantly; richly productive;—bearing children; not barren; prolific. [dantly.]

Fruitfully, (frōot'fool-lē) *adv.* Plenteously; abundantly.

Fruitfulness, (frōot'fool-nēs) *n.* State or quality of being fruitful; exuberant abundance; productiveness;

—the quality of being prolific or producing many young; fecundity;—productiveness of the intellect.

Fruition, (frōo-iah'un) *n.* [*F. fruition*, from *L. frui*, to use or enjoy.] Pleasure derived from possession or use; gratification; enjoyment.

Fruitless, (frōot'les) *a.* Lacking or not bearing fruit;—productive of no advantage or good effect; barren; unprofitable; abortive; ineffectual; vain.

Fruitlessly, (frōot'les-lē) *adv.* In a fruitless manner; idly; vainly. [fruitless.]

Fruitlessness, (frōot'les-nēs) *n.* The quality of being fruitless.

Fruit-loft, (frōot'loft) *n.* A place for the preservation of fruit.

Fruit-tree, (frōot'trē) *n.* A tree cultivated for its fruit.

Fruity, (frōot'e) *a.* Resembling fruit or the taste of fruit.

Frumentaceous, (frōo-men-tā-he-us) *a.* [*L. frumentum*, corn or grain.] Made of or resembling wheat or other grain.

Frump, (frump) *n.* [Perhaps from obsolete *frump*, to mock, to jeer.] A stiff, formal, old woman.

Frush, (frush) *v. t.* [*F. froisser*, to bruise.] To bruise or dash violently to pieces.

Frush, (frush) *a.* Broken or crushed.

Frush, (frush) *n.* [*Ger. froech*, frog.] A tender substance in the middle of the sole of a horse; the frog;—also called Thrush.

Frustrate, (frustrāt) *v. t.* [*L. frustrare*, from *frustra*, in vain.] To bring to nothing; to prevent from attaining a purpose;—to make null or of no effect;—to disappoint;—*imp. & pp.* **frustrated**; *ppr.* **frustrating**.

Frustrate, (frustrāt) *a.* Vain; ineffectual; useless; null; void.

Frustration, (frus-trā'shun) *n.* The act of frustrating; disappointment; defeat.

Frustulent, (frus-tū-lent) *a.* [*L. frustum*, a fragment.] Abounding in fragments.

Frustum, (frus-tum) *n.* [*L. piece*, bit.] The part of a solid next the base, formed by cutting off the top by a plane parallel to the base;—any piece cut off or separated from a body; a crum; a fragment.

Frutescent, (frōo-tēs'ent) *a.* [*L. frutes*, shrub, bush.]

Becoming shrubby, or having the appearance of a shrub.

Fruticose, (frōot'e-kōz) *a.* [*L. fruticosa*, from *frutex*, shrub, bush.] Pertaining to shrubs; shrubby; shrub-like.

Fry, (fri) *v. t.* [*F. frire*, *L. frigere*.] To dress food in a flat pan laid with butter or lard, and placed over the fire;—*v. i.* To suffer the action of fire;—to bubble and hiss, as meat heated in lard;—to be in a state of excitement;—to ferment; to foam;—*imp. & pp.* **fried**; *ppr.* **frying**.

Fry, (fri) *n.* [*F. fri*.] Swarm of little fish just spawned;—any swarm of animals;—young people, said in contempt;—a dish of any thing fried;—a kind of sieve.

Frying-pan, (fri'ing-pan) *n.* A pan with a long handle, used for frying meat and vegetables.

Fuchsia, (fū'ah-si) *n.* A genus of beautiful flowering plants, named in honour of *Fuchs*, a German botanist.

Fucoid, (fū-koid'al) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, sea-weed.

Fucus, (fū'kus) *n.* [*L.*] A paint; dye; false show;—a genus of cryptogamic plants of a tough, leathery kind; sea-wrack; sea-weed, &c.

Fuddle, (fud'l) *v. t.* [Perhaps a diminutive of *fall*.] To make foolish or disordered by drink;—*v. i.* To drink to excess;—*imp. & pp.* **fuddled**; *ppr.* **fuddling**.

Fudge, (fudj) *n.* [From *fudge*.] A made-up story; stuff; nonsense;—an exclamation of contempt.

Fuel, (fū'el) *n.* [*F. feu*, *L. focus*, fire place.] Any com-



bustible matter, as wood, coal, peat, &c.;—any thing that serves to feed flame, heat, or excitement.

Fuel, (fū'el) *v. t.* To feed with fuel or combustible matter; to store with firing materials.

Fugacious, (fū-gā'she-us) *a.* [*L. fugax*, from *fugere*, to flee.] Flying or disposed to fly; volatile.

Fugacity, (fū-gas-e-te) *n.* The quality of being fugacious; volatility;—uncertainty; instability.

Fugh, (fū) *n.* An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence;—also *foh*; *phew*.

Fugitive, (fū'jit-iv) *a.* [*L. fugitivus*, from *fugere*, to flee.] Apt to flee away; liable to disappear;—easily blown away or absorbed;—flying or escaping from duty, service, danger, and the like;—fleeing; unstable; wandering; uncertain; volatile; evanescent.

Fugitive, (fū'jit-iv) *n.* One who flees from his station or duty; a deserter; one who flees from danger or from punishment.

Fugitively, (fū'jit-iv-le) *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

Fugleman, (fūgl-man) *n.* [*Ger. fūgelmann*, a file-leader, from *fūgel*, wing.] One who stands in front of soldiers at drill as an example or model to them; a file-leader; a director.

Fugue, (fūg) *n.* [*F.* from *L. fuga*, flight.] A musical composition in which a passage or phrase is delivered by one part of the chorus and repeated by the other parts at alternating intervals—so called because the different parts seem to chase each other.

Fugulist, (fū'gist) *n.* A musician who composes and performs fugues.

Fulcrum, (ful'krum) *n.* [*L.* from *fulcire*, to prop.] A prop or support;—the point upon or by which a lever rests or is sustained, or the point about which it moves.

Fulfil, (fool'fil) *v. t.* [*Full* and *fil*.] To fill up; to make full or complete;—to accomplish or carry into effect; to bring to pass; to effectuate;—to execute as a design, promise, prophecy, law, &c.; to perform;—*imp.* & *pp.* fulfilled; *ppr.* fulfilling.

Fulfilment, (fool'fil-ment) *n.* Accomplishment; completion;—execution; performance.

Fulgency, (ful'jen-se) *n.* Brightness; splendour; glitter.

Fulgent, (ful'jent) *a.* [*L. fulgens*, *ppr.* of *fulgere*, to shine.] Exquisitely bright; shining; dazzling; effulgent.

Fulguration, (ful-gūr-ā'hun) *n.* [*L. fulguratio*.] The act of lighting; flashing;—gleam; coruscation;—the sudden brightening of a fused globule of gold or silver, when the last film of the oxide of lead or copper leaves its surface.

Fulgurite, (fulgū-rit) *n.* [*L. fulgur*, lightning.] A vitrified sand-tube, supposed to have been produced by lightning.

Fuliginous, (fū-līj'in-us) *a.* [*L. fuligo*, soot.] Pertaining to soot; dark; dusky;—pertaining to smoke; smoky.

Fuliginously, (fū-līj'in-us-le) *adv.* In a smoky or sooty state.

Full, (fool) *a.* [*A.-S. full*, *Go. fulla*.] Filled up; replete; ample; rich;—plump; fat, as the body;—well-stored, as the mind;—large; satisfying, as a meal;—strong; loud; clear; distinct, as sound or voice;—mature; ripe, said of years;—adequate; sufficient, as compensation;—complete; entire; expressing much, as a statement or account;—abundant; plentiful, as supply;—final, as a stop;—exhibited in all its dimensions, as a view or representation; showing its whole surface, as the moon.

Full, (fool) *n.* Complete measure; utmost extent; highest state or degree;—whole; total; state of being satiated or satisfied;—time when the moon presents its whole orbit to the earth. (directly.)

Full, (fool) *adv.* Quite; completely; exactly; entirely.

Full, (fool) *v. t.* [*A.-S. fullian*, to whiten, *L. fullare*, to thicken cloth, *fullo*, cloth-fuller.] To cleanse, scour,



and thicken in a mill, as cloth; to mill;—*imp.* & *pp.* full'd; *ppr.* full'ing.

Fullege, (fool'aj) *n.* The price paid for fulling cloth.

Full-blown, (fool'blōn) *a.* Fully expanded, as a blossom; fully distended with wind. (body.)

Full-bodied, (fool'bod-id) *a.* Having a full or large

Full-bottomed, (fool'bot-umd) *a.* Fully spread at the extremities, as a wig. (cloth.)

Fuller, (fool'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to full

Fuller's-earth, (fool'erz-erth) *n.* A variety of clay, marly and friable, useful in scouring and cleansing cloth, as it imbibes grease and oil.

Fullery, (fool'er-e) *n.* The place or the works where the fulling of cloth is carried on. (eyes.)

Full-eyed, (fool'id) *a.* Having large and prominent

Full-grown, (fool'grōn) *a.* Grown to full size; having reached its proper dimensions.

Fulling, (fool'ing) *n.* The art of thickening cloth in a mill, and making it firm and compact.

Full-length, (fool'length) *a.* Embracing the whole person, as a portrait.

Full-pay, (fool'pā) *a.* A retiring allowance, or liberty to retire on an allowance, equivalent to the pay when in active service.

Fully, (fool'e) *adv.* In a full manner or degree; without lack or defect;—completely; entirely; maturely; plentifully; abundantly; copiously; amply; sufficiently; clearly; distinctly; perfectly.

Fulminate, (ful'min-āt) *v. i.* [*L. fulminare*, to lighten, from *fulmen*, thunderbolt.] To thunder; to make a loud, sudden noise; to explode;—to issue denunciation or censure; to thunder forth menaces;—*v. t.* To cause to explode;—to utter or send out, as a denunciation or censure;—*imp.* & *pp.* fulminated; *ppr.* fulminating.

Fulminate, (ful'min-āt) *n.* A compound which explodes by percussion, friction, or heat.

Fulmination, (ful'min-ā'hun) *n.* Act of fulminating; detonation;—that which is fulminated; menace or censure. (terror.)

Fulminatory, (ful'min-a-tor-e) *a.* Thundering; striking

Fulminic, (ful'min'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or capable of, detonation.

Fulness, (fool'nes) *n.* The state of being full or filled; repletion; entireness; completeness; abundance; sufficiency; adequateness; affluence; perfection.

Fulsome, (ful'sum) *a.* [*A.-S. ful* and *some*.] Offending or disgusting by excess, or grossness;—nauseous; rank; obscene.

Fulsome, (ful'sum-nes) *n.* The quality of being fulsome; nauseousness; offensive grossness; rankness; obscenity. [with a mixture of gray and brown.]

Fulvous, (ful'vus) *a.* [*L. fulvus*.] Tawny; dull yellow,

Fumble, (fum'bl) *v. i.* [*Prov. Eng. fumble*, to do imperfectly, *O. Eng. fumbles*, hands.] To feel or grope about;—to seek awkwardly;—to handle much; to turn over and over;—*v. t.* To manage awkwardly;—*imp.* & *pp.* fumbled; *ppr.* fumbling. (person.)

Fumbler, (fum'bler) *n.* One who fumbles; an awkward

Fume, (fum) *n.* [*L. fumus*.] Vapour from combustion or exhalation; smoke; reek;—rage; heat of mind.

Fume, (fum) *v. i.* To smoke; to throw off vapour or exhalations;—to pass off in vapours;—to be in a rage;—*v. t.* To smoke; to dry in smoke;—to throw off in vapour, or in the form of vapour; to perfume;—*imp.* & *pp.* fumed; *ppr.* fuming.

Fumigate, (fū-me-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. fumigare*, from *fumus*, smoke.] To apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or gas, as in cleansing infected apartments, clothing, &c.;—to perfume;—*imp.* & *pp.* fumigated; *ppr.* fumigating.

Fumigation, (fū-me-gā'hun) *n.* Act of fumigating or applying gas or smoke to purify from infection;—vapour; scent raised by fire.

Fumy, (fum'e) *a.* [*L. fumosus*, from *fumus*, smoke.] Producing fume; full of vapour; vaporous.

Fun, (fun) *n.* [A.-S. *fean*, joys, Ger. *wonne*, O. Eng. *foune*, to be *holiah*.] Sport; merriment; frolicsome amusement.

Funambulatory, (fū-nam'bū-la-tor-e) *a.* [L. *funis*, rope, and *ambulare*, to walk.] Performing like a rope-dancer;—narrow, like the walk of a rope-dancer.

Funambulist, (fū-nam'bū-list) *n.* A rope-walker or dancer.

Function, (fungk'hun) *n.* [L. *functio*, from *fungi*, to perform.] Act of executing; performance; discharge;—duty; office; employment; especially the duty proper to a particular character, relation, or official station;—trade; business;—the organic action of a part or member in an animal or vegetable body;—in mathematics, the relation of one quantity to another as derived from or formed by it, or as being dependent on and subordinate to its mutations.

Functional, (fungk'hun-al) *a.* Pertaining to functions; performed by or involved in the appropriate action.

Functionally, (fungk'hun-al-le) *adv.* In a functional manner; by means of the functions.

Functionary, (fungk'hun-ar-e) *n.* One charged with the performance of a function;—one who holds an office or trust; an official.

Fund, (fund) *n.* [L. *fundus*, bottom, ground, foundation.] A stock or capital; an invested sum whose income is devoted to a specific object;—a store laid up from which one may draw at pleasure;—a supply; hence, abundance; simple stock or store;—*pl.* The stock of a national debt; public securities.

Fund, (fund) *v. t.* To provide and appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of;—to place in a fund, as money;—*imp.* & *pp.* funded; *ppr.* funding.

Fundable, (fund-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being funded.

Fundament, (fun-da-ment) *n.* [L. *fundamentum*, from *fundus*, bottom.] The seat; the lower part of the body on which one sits; also, the orifice of the intestines; the anus.

Fundamental, (fun-da-ment-al) *a.* Pertaining to the foundation or basis; hence, essential, as an element, principle, or law; elementary; primary.

Fundamentally, (fun-da-ment-al-le) *adv.* In a fundamental manner; primarily; originally; essentially; at the foundation.

Funded-debt, (fund'ed-det) *n.* That portion of our national debt for which certain funds are appropriated for the payment of the interest.

Fund-holder, (fund'hōld-er) *n.* One who has property in the public funds.

Funerial, (fū-neb're-al) *a.* Pertaining to funerals;—solemn; melancholy; doleful;—also *Funerious*.

Funeral, (fū'ner-al) *n.* The ceremony of burying a dead human body; obsequies; burial;—the procession of persons attending the burial of the dead.

Funeral, (fū'ner-al) *a.* [L. *funeralis*, from *funus*, funeral.] Pertaining to burial; used at the interment of the dead.

Funereal, (fū-nē're-al) *a.* [L. *funerarius*, from *funus*, funeral.] Suiting a funeral; dismal; dark; mournful.

Fungia, (fun'je-a) *n.* A genus of corals resembling a mushroom in their form.

Fungosity, (fung-gō'e-te) *n.* The quality of that which is fungous; fungous excrecence.

Fungous, (fung'gus) *a.* [L. *fungosus*.] Like fungus or a mushroom; excrecent;—growing suddenly, but not substantial or durable.

Fungus, (fung'gus) *n.* [L. *fungus*, mushroom.] A large natural order of cryptogamic plants, comprehending mushrooms, toadstools, the microscopic plants which form mould, mildew, smut, &c.;—a spongy morbid growth or granulation in animal bodies; proud-flesh.

Funicle, (fū'ne-kl) *n.* [L. *funiculus*, diminutive of *funis*, cord, rope.] A small cord or ligature; a fibre.

Funicular, (fū-nik'ū-ler) *a.* Consisting of a small cord or fibre;—dependent on the tension of a cord.

Funk, (fungk) *n.* [Icel. *funi*, spark, *fúna*, to become rotten.] An offensive smell; a stink; a stench.

Funk, (fungk) *n.* Great fear and shrinking back; panic.

Funk, (fungk) *v. i.* To emit an offensive smell; to stink;—to be in great fear and shrink back.

Funnel, (fun'el) *n.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel, from *infundere*, to pour in.] A kind of inverted hollow cone with a pipe, used in filling vessels or bottles with narrow mouths; a tunnel;—the shaft or hollow channel through which smoke ascends; a stove-pipe.

Funny, (fun'oe) *a.* [From *fun*.] Droll; comical; sportive.

Fur, (fur) *n.* [L. *F. furrere*, fur.] The short, fine, soft hair of certain animals;—the skins of certain wild animals with the fur;—an article of dress made or skirting with fur;—a coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue in fever.

Fur, (fur) *v. t.* To line, face, or cover with fur;—to cover with morbid matter, as the tongue;—*imp.* & *pp.* furred; *ppr.* furring.

Furbelow, (fur'bē-lō) *n.* [F. It., & Sp. *falbala*.] A padding to a gown; a plaiting or puckering on a gown;—a flounce; an ornamental border to a gown.

Furbelow, (fur'bē-lō) *v. t.* To put a furbelow on;—*imp.* & *pp.* furbelowed; *ppr.* furbelowing.

Furbish, (fur'bish) *v. t.* [F. *fourbir*, It. *forbire*, Ger. *furben*, to cleanse.] To rub or scour to brightness; to polish; to burnish—usually that which has been disused or neglected;—*imp.* & *pp.* furbished; *ppr.* furbishing.

Furbisher, (fur'bish-er) *n.* One who furbishes or cleans.

Furcated, (fur'kāt-ed) *a.* [L. *furca*, fork.] Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork.

Furcation, (fur-kā'hun) *n.* A branching like the tines of a fork; diversification.

Furcula, (fur'kū-la) *n.* [L.] The breast-bone in birds, serving to distend the wings in flying.

Furcular, (fur'kū-ler) *a.* Shaped like a fork; furcate;—noting the breast-bone of birds.

Fur-dresser, (fur'dres-er) *n.* One who dresses fur skins, and makes them into muffs, tippets, &c.

Furfur, (fur'fur) *n.* [L.] Scurf; dandruff.

Furfuraceous, (fur-fū-rā'he-us) *a.* [L. *furfuraceus*, from *furfur*, bran, scurf.] Made of bran; like bran; scurfy.

Furious, (fū're-us) *a.* [L. *furiosus*.] Rushing with violence; raging; violent; transported with passion;—frenzied;—impetuous; frantic.

Furiously, (fū're-us-le) *adv.* In a furious manner; violently; vehemently; madly.

Furiousness, (fū're-us-ness) *n.* The state of being furious; violent agitation; impetuous motion; madness; frenzy.

Furl, (furl) *v. t.* [F. *ferler*, to furl, or from *fardel*, a bundle.] To draw up; to contract;—to wrap or roll, as a sail, close to the yard, stay, or mast;—*imp.* & *pp.* furlled; *ppr.* furling.

Furlong, (fur'long) *n.* [A.-S. *furlang*, from *fur*, furrow, and *lang*, long.] The eighth part of a mile.

Furlough, (fur'lō) *n.* [Dan. *forlov*, Sw. *furlaf*.] Leave of absence; especially, leave given to an officer or soldier to be absent from service for a certain time.

Furlough, (fur'lō) *v. t.* To grant leave of absence to an officer or soldier;—*imp.* & *pp.* furloughed; *ppr.* furloughing.

Furnace, (fur'nās) *n.* [L. *furnax*.] An inclosed place where a hot fire is maintained, as for smelting ores, for warming a house, for baking bread, or other purposes;—fire-place; oven; stove;—a place of trial or affliction;—a place of torment; hell.

Furnish, (fur'nish) *v. t.* [F. *fournir*, It. *fornire*, allied to L. *ornare*.] To supply with any thing necessary or useful; to provide;—to offer for use; to afford;—to fit up; to supply with the proper goods, vessels, domestic articles and utensils, or ornamental appendages;—to store; to stock;—*imp.* & *pp.* furnished; *ppr.* furnishing.

Furnished, (fur'niht) *a.* Supplied; provided with; well stored or stocked;—in *heraldry*, decorated and garnished.

Furnishing, (fur'niash-ing) *n.* Act of supplying;—act of fitting up a house.

Furniture, (fur'ne-tür) *n.* [*F. furniture*, *It. fornimento*.] Supply or provision of any kind;—movables; chattels; effects; whatever is put into a house or apartment for use or ornament; domestic articles or utensils; decorations; embellishments; equipage; appendages;—necessary materials for work of any kind; apparatus for a machine, a carriage, &c.; implements; tools;—trappings for a horse.

Furniture-broker, (fur'ne-tür-brök'er) *n.* One who deals in old furniture.

Furrier, (fur'e-er) *n.* A dealer in furs; one who dresses furs.
Furriery, (fur'e-er-e) *n.* Furs in general;—the business of a furrier; trade in furs.

Furrow, (fur'ró) *n.* [*A.-S. fur.*] A trench in the earth made by a plough;—any channel or groove; a wrinkle on the face.

Furrow, (fur'ró) *v. t.* To cut a furrow in; to plough;—to mark with channels or with wrinkles;—*imp. & pp. furrowed*; *ppr. furrowing*.

Furrowed, (fur'ró) *a.* Marked with, or cut into furrows; having lineal or longitudinal grooves or channels.

Furry, (fur'e) *a.* Covered with fur; dressed in fur;—consisting of fur.

Further, (fur'ther) *a. comp.* [*A.-S. comp. of forth*, from *for*, *far*.] More remote; more in advance; farther;—*additional*.

Further, (fur'ther) *adv.* To a greater distance; more.
Further, (fur'ther) *v. t.* [*A.-S. fýrthian*, *Ger. fördern*.] To help forward; to promote; to advance; to forward; to assist;—*imp. & pp. furthered*; *ppr. furthering*.

Furtherance, (fur'ther-ans) *n.* Act of furthering; help; promotion; advancement.

Furthermore, (fur'ther-mör) *adv.* Moreover; besides; in addition to what has been said.

Farthest, (fur'ther-möst) *a.* Most remote; furthest.
Farthest, (fur'thest) *a. superl.* Most remote;—most distant in time or space.

Farthest, (fur'thest) *adv.* At the greatest distance.

Furtive, (fur'tiv) *a.* [*L. furtivus*, from *furtum*, theft, from *fur*, thief.] Stolen; obtained by stealth; secret; clandestine.

Furtively, (fur'tiv-le) *adv.* By stealth; secretly.

Fury, (fú're) *n.* [*L. furor*, from *furere*, to burn.] A violent rushing; impetuous motion, as of wind or storm;—rage; passion of anger; tumult of the mind approaching to frenzy;—heat of mind; enthusiasm;—in *mythology*, a goddess of vengeance;—hence, a violent woman; a virago; a termagant.

Furze, (fuz) *n.* [*A.-S. fyrs*, from *W. ferdd*, *ferz*, thick.] A thorny evergreen shrub with beautiful yellow flowers;—called also *gorse* and *whin*.

Furry, (fuz'e) *a.* Overgrown with furze; full of gorse.
Fuscation, (fus'ká-shun) *n.* Act of darkening; obscuration.

Fuscous, (fus'kus) *a.* [*L. fuscus*.] Of a dark colour; brown or grayish-black.

Fuse, (fúz) *v. t.* [*L. fundere*, *fusum*, to pour, melt, cast.] To liquify by heat; to dissolve; to melt;—*r. i.* To be melted; to melt;—*imp. & pp. fused*; *ppr. fusing*.

Fuse, (fúz) *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter, used in blasting or in discharging a shell, &c.

Fusée, (fú-zé) *n.* [*F. fusée*, from *L. fusus*, spindle.] The conical wheel of a watch or clock round which the chain is wound, designed to equalize the power of the main-spring.

Fusée, (fú-zé) *n.* [*F. fusée*, a squib.] A small, light musket; a fusil;—a fuse;—the track of a buck.

Fusibility, (fúz-e-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being fusible.

Fusible, (fúz-e-bl) *a.* [*F. from L. fundere*, to pour, to melt.] Capable of being melted or liquefied.

Fusiform, (fús'e-form) *a.* [*L. fusus*, spindle, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a spindle; tapering at each end.

Fusil, (fú'zil, fú'zé) *n.* [*F.*] A light musket or firelock.

Fusile, (fú'zil) *a.* [*F. fusile*, from *L. fundere*, to melt, to pour.] Capable of being melted or liquefied by heat;—running or flowing, as a liquid.

Fusileer, (fú'zil-ér) *n.* [*F. fusillier*, from *fusil*.] Formerly a soldier armed with a fusil, but in modern times an infantry soldier distinguished by wearing a bear-skin cap like that of a grenadier.

Fusillade, (fú'zil-ád) *n.* A simultaneous discharge of fire-arms in a military exercise.

Fusillade, (fú'zil-ád) *v. t.* To shoot by a simultaneous discharge of fire-arms;—*imp. & pp. fusilladed*; *ppr. fusillading*.

Fusion, (fú'zhun) *n.* [*L. fusio*, from *fundere*, to pour, melt.] Act or operation of melting without the aid of a solvent;—state of being melted;—union or blending of things into one.

Fuss, (fus) *n.* [*A.-S. fús*, ready, quick.] A tumult; a bustle; ado; stir.

Fuss, (fus) *v. i.* To make a bustle or ado;—*imp. & pp. fussed*; *ppr. fusing*.

Fussiness, (fus'e-nes) *n.* Bustling activity;—in a bad sense, making a noise or stir without purpose and to no end; making much ado about nothing.

Fussy, (fus'e) *a.* Making a fuss; disposed to make an unnecessary ado about trifles.

Fust, (fust) *n.* [*F. fust*, cask, taste or smell of the cask.] A strong, musty smell; mustiness.

Fust, (fust) *v. t.* To become mouldy; to smell ill;—to grow rusty or useless by neglect.

Fusted, (fust'ed) *a.* Mouldy; ill-smelling.

Fustian, (fust'yan) *n.* [*F. fustiane*, *Sp. fustian*.] A kind of coarse twilled cotton stuff, including corduroy, velvetine, &c.;—an inflated style of writing; a swelling style; bombast.

Fustian, (fust'yan) *a.* Made of fustian;—swelling; too pompous; turgid; inflated; bombastic.

Fustic, (fust'ik) *n.* [*Sp. fuste*, *L. fustis*, stick.] The wood of a tree growing in the West Indies, used in dyeing yellow.

Fustigate, (fust'e-gät) *v. t.* [*L. fustis*, stick, and *agere*, to do, use.] To beat with a stick; to cudgel.

Fustiness, (fust'e-nes) *n.* A fusty state or quality; mouldiness.

Fusty, (fust'e) *a.* Mouldy; musty; rank; rancid.

Futile, (fú'til) *a.* [*L. futilis*, from *fundere*, to pour out.] Trifling; of no weight or importance; answering no valuable purpose; failing of the designed effect; inconsequential;—talkative; tattling.

Futilely, (fú'til-le) *adv.* In a futile manner; vainly; to no purpose; without effect.

Futility, (fú'til'e-te) *n.* Want of importance or effect; triflingness; uselessness;—want of weight or solidity, as in arguments;—quality of producing no good effect or of coming to nothing.

Futtock, (fut'tok) *n.* [*Corrupted either from foot-lock or from foot-hook*.] One of the middle timbers between the floor and the upper timbers. *Futtock plates* are small iron plates on the caps of the fore, main, or mizzen masts, fastened on the upper part to the dead-eyes, and with round holes or eyes in the lower part through which the futtock shrouds are reeved. *Futtock shrouds* are small shrouds leading from the upper ends of the fore, main, or mizzen shrouds to the caps of the mast, and there joining the topmast shrouds respectively.

Future, (fú'tür) *a.* [*L. futurus*, properly future *p. of esse*, to be.] About to be; liable to be or come hereafter.

Future, (fú'tür) *n.* Time to come; time subsequent to the present;—in *grammar*, a tense expressing the future act or condition conveyed by the verb.

Futurist, (füt'ür-ist) *n.* One who maintains that the prophecies of the Apocalypse are yet to be fulfilled.
Futurity, (füt'ür'e-te) *n.* The state of being yet to come;—future time; the future;—a future event.
Fuze, (fiz) *n.* A tube filled with combustible matter, used both in blasting and discharging a shell.
Fuz, (fuz) *v. i.* To fly off in minute particles.

Fuzz, (fuz) *n.* [Ger. *fase*, fibre, *fussig*, light, fibrous.] Fine, light particles; loose, volatile matter.
Fuzz-ball, (fuz'bawl) *n.* A kind of fungus, which, when pressed, bursts and scatters a fine dust; a puff-ball.
Fy, (fi) *interj.* [F. *fy*, G. *phew*.] A word which expresses blame, dialike, disapprobation, abhorrence, or contempt.

G.

G (jä), the seventh letter and the fifth consonant of the English alphabet, has two sounds—one simple (called the *hard* sound) as in *gave*, *go*, *gull*: the other compound, like that of *j* (called the *soft* sound), being nearly equivalent to *dzh*, as in *gem*, *gin*, *gyve*, *dingy*. As a numeral it denotes 400, and with a dash (G) 40,000. As an abbreviation it stands for G Clef, grand, as in G. C. B., Grand Cross of the Bath, or for *gratia*, as in *e. g.*, *exempli gratia*, by way of example. G is the name of the fifth tone of the natural or model scale—called also *sol*. It was also originally used as the treble clef. G ♯ (G sharp) is a tone intermediate between G and A.

Gab, (gab) *n.* [Dan. *gab*, orifice, Sw. *gap*, Ir. *gob*, mouth.] The mouth; hence, idle prate; loquacity.
Gab, (gab) *v. i.* [A.-S. *gabban*, to scoff, jeer, Icel. *gabba*, to delude.] To talk idly; to prate;—to impose upon one; to lie.

Gabardine, (gab'ar-dên) *n.* [Sp. *gabardina*, It. *garvarena*.] A kind of coarse frock or loose upper garment.
Gabble, (gab'bl) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *gab*, D. *gabbelen*, to jest, It. *gabbare*, to deceive.] To talk noisily or without meaning; to prate;—to utter inarticulate sounds with rapidity; to cackle;—*imp.* & *pp.* **gabbed**; *ppr.* **gabbling**.

Gabble, (gab'bl) *n.* Loud or rapid talk without meaning;—inarticulate sounds rapidly uttered, as of fowls.

Gabbler, (gab'ler) *n.* One who gabbles or jabbles; one who talks loudly, rapidly, and without meaning; a prater. [chattering; prating.]

Gabbling, (gab'ling) *n.* Indistinct and rapid utterance; **Gabberlunzie**, (gab'ler-lün-e) *n.* A beggar;—one who cannot pay for his entertainment.

Gabion, (gä'be-un) *n.* [F., It. *gabbia*, *gabbione*, a cage, from L. *carus*, hollow.] A hollow wicker cylinder filled with earth, and used in constructing parapets and temporary defences to shelter from the enemy's fire.

Gable, (gä'bl) *n.* [Ger. *giebel*, W. *garael*.] The end of a house, as opposed to the side;—especially the vertical triangular end of a building, from the eaves to the top.

Gad, (gad) *n.* [A.-S. *gadd*.] The point of a spear, or an arrow-head;—a wedge-shaped instrument of metal, used by miners;—a style; a graver;—a goad;—a wedge or ingot of iron or steel.

Gad, (gad) *v. i.* [Ir. *gad*, Gael. *goid*.] To rove or ramble idly. [Gwilder.]

Gad-about, (gad'a-bout) *n.* One who roves idly; **Gadder**, (gad'er) *n.* A rambler; one who roves about idly. [hunner.]

Gaddingly, (gad'ing-le) *adv.* In a rambling, roving **Gaddish**, (gad'ish) *a.* Disposed to wander, or gad idly about.

Gadfly, (gad'fi) *n.* [A.-S. *gad*, sting, and *fly*.] An insect of the genus *Staphylinus*, which stings cattle, and deposits its eggs in their skin;—also called *breec-fly*.

Gadoid, (gad'oid) *n.* [L. *gadus*, G. *eidos*, shape.] One of a family of soft-finned fishes having the ventral fins below or in advance of the pectoral, of which family the cod is the type.

Gadwall, (gad'wawl) *n.* [From *gad*, to walk about, and *wall*.] A bird of the genus *Anas*, with long pointed wings and a sharp, loud voice, frequenting marshes and aquatic herbage.

Gael, (gäl) *n.* A Scotch Highlander of Celtic origin—often used collectively for the Celtic race.

Gaelic, (gäl'ik) *n.* [Gael. *Gàidhealach*, *Gaelach*, from *Gàidheal*, *Gael*.] Belonging to the Gael tribes of Celtic origin inhabiting the Highlands of Scotland.

Gaelic, (gäl'ik) *n.* The language of the Highlanders of Scotland.

Gaff, (gaf) *n.* [F. *gaffe*, Ir. & Gael. *gaf*, an iron hook.] A light spear or barbed iron used by fishermen;—a boom or yard, extending the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail.

Gaffer, (gaf'er) *n.* [Contracted from *god-father*, A.-S. *gefuðer*.] An old man; an aged rustic; a respectable and good old man;—a gossip;—the foreman or overseer in a workshop or manufactory.

Gag, (gag) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cæggian*, to lock, shut, W. *cegiar*, to choke.] To stop the mouth of by thrusting in something, so as to hinder speaking; hence, to silence;—*imp.* & *pp.* **gagged**; *ppr.* **gagging**.

Gag, (gag) *n.* Something thrust into the mouth or throat to hinder speaking.

Gage, (gä) *n.* [F., Sp., & Pg. *gage*, Go. *radi*, from *vidan*, to bind.] A pledge or pawn; security;—a challenge to combat: a glove, a gauntlet, or the like, cast on the ground by the challenger, and taken up by the acceptor of the challenge.

Gage, (gä) *n.* A measure or standard.

Gage, (gä) *v. t.* To bind by pledge, caution, or security; to engage;—*imp.* & *pp.* **gaged**; *ppr.* **gaging**.

Gagger, (gag'er) *n.* One who gages.

Gaily, (gä'le) *adv.* Finely; in a showy or ostentatious manner;—merrily; joyfully.

Gain, (gän) *v. t.* [F. *gagner*, A. *hana*, to gain, to possess.] To attain to; to arrive at; to reach, as the summit;—to get profit or advantage;—to earn, as livelihood;—to win by superiority, as a battle, or by skill, as a prize or cause;—to procure, as favour;—to achieve; to acquire;—to receive;—to woo successfully, as a suitor;—to draw to one's side;—to obtain strength or influence; to increase;—*v. i.* To have advantage or profit; to grow rich; to advance in interest or happiness;—to advance on; to encroach;—to make up with; to overtake, as in a pursuit or chase;—to prevail against;—to obtain influence with;—*imp.* & *pp.* **gained**; *ppr.* **gaining**.

Gain, (gän) *n.* A prefix contracted from against, and implying opposition or contrariety.

Gain, (gän) *n.* That which is gained; profit; advantage; benefit; winning;—acquisition; accumulation.

Gain, (gän) *a.* [A.-S. *gean*, *gegen*, against.] Straight; direct; forward; ready; dexterous.

Gainable, (gän'a-bl) *a.* That may be obtained or reached.

Gainer, (gän'er) *n.* One who gains or obtains profit.

Gainful, (gän'föol) *a.* Producing profit or advantage; profitable; advantageous;—lucrative.

Gainfully, (gän'föol-le) *adv.* In a gainful manner; profitably.

Gainfulness, (gān'fōol-nee) *n.* The quality of being gainful; profit; advantage.

Gainings, (gān'ings) *n. pl.* Wealth acquired by labour or enterprise; winnings. [profitable]

Gainless, (gān'lee) *a.* Not producing gain; unprofitable.

Gainlessness, (gān'lee-ness) *n.* Unprofitableness; want of advantage; uselessness. [readily; dexterously]

Gainly, (gān'lee) *adv.* [From *gain*.] Handily.

Gainsay, (gān'sā) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gēan*, against, and *say*.] To contradict; to oppose in words; to controvert; to dispute:—*imp.* & *pp.* *gainsaid*; *ppr.* *gainsaying*.

Gainsayer, (gān'sā-er) *n.* One who gainsays, contradicts, or denies; an opposer. [tion]

Gainsaying, (gān'sā-ing) *n.* Opposition; contradiction.

Gair-fowl, (gārfowl) *n.* The auk or penguin, a large aquatic bird. [or stepping]

Gait, (gāt) *n.* Walk; march; way;—manner of walking.

Gaiter, (gā'ter) *n.* [F. *guêtre*.] A covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe;—a kind of shoe.

Gaiter, (gā'ter) *v. t.* To dress or furnish with gaiters.

Gala, (gā'la) *n.* [F. *gala*, It. *gala*, finery.] Pomp, show, or festivity.

Galactometer, (gal-ak-tom'et-er) *n.* [G. *gala*, *galaktos*, milk, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk by indicating its specific gravity; a lactometer.

Galangale, (gal'an-gāl) *n.* A dried root from China, with a strong aromatic smell and pungent flavour.

Galantine, (gal'an-tin) *n.* A dish of veal or poultry, freed from bones, boiled, and served cold, with a border of jelly.

Galaxy, (gal'ak-ee) *n.* [G. *galaxias* (see *kuklos*), from *gala*, milk.] The Milky Way;—an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

Galbanum, (gal'ban-um) *n.* Gum-resin, with a fetid odour, imported from the Levant and India, and used as an antispasmodic.

Gale, (gāl) *n.* [Fr. *gal*, *gale*, loel. *gola*, allied to L. *gelu*, cold.] A wind between a stiff breeze and a storm or tempest;—a moderate current of air; a breeze.

Gale, (gāl) *v. t.* To sail or sail fast.

Gale, (gāl) *n.* A native plant of the genus *Myrica*, found in marshes and wet heaths, and exhibiting a pleasant odour.

Gales, (gā'le-a) *n.* A genus of sea hedge-hogs or echini, found only in the fossil state.

Galeated, (gā'le-at-ed) *a.* [L. *galeatus*, from *galea*, helmet.] Covered, as with a helmet;—having a flower like a helmet.

Gallena, (gal'lē-na) *n.* [L.] Sulphuret of lead; the principal ore from which lead is extracted.

Galliot, (gal'le-ut) *n.* [F. *galliotte*, It. *galeotta*.] A small galley or sort of brigantine built for chase.

Gallipot, (gal'le-pot) *n.* [F. *gallipot*, *garipot*.] A white resinous juice which flows from pine or fir trees.

Gall, (gawl) *n.* [A.-S. *galla*, loel. *gall*.] The bitter, alkaline, viscid liquor found in the gall-bladder beneath the liver;—any thing bitter; bitterness; spite; malignity.

Gall, (gawl) *n.* [L. *galla*.] A vegetable excrescence produced by an insect in the bark or leaves of a plant, as the oak-apple, &c.

Gall, (gawl) *v. t.* [F. *galer*, to scratch, *gale*, scab.] To fret and wear away by friction; to excoriate; to chafe;—to tease; to vex; to chagrin;—to injure; to harass; to annoy:—*imp.* & *pp.* *galled*; *ppr.* *galling*.

Gall, (gawl) *n.* A wound in the skin by rubbing.

Gallant, (gal'lant) *a.* [F. *galant*, It. *galante*.] Showy; splendid;—noble in bearing or spirit; heroic;—courageous; brave;—dignified;—courteous; courtly;—polite and attentive to ladies.

Gallant, (gal'lant) *n.* A gay or sprightly man;—a brave, high-spirited fellow;—a courtly or fashionable

man;—one who is polite and attentive to ladies;—a wooer; a suitor.

Gallant, (gal-lant) *v. t.* To attend or wait on, as a lady;—to handle with grace, or in a modish style, as a fan:—*imp.* & *pp.* *gallanted*; *ppr.* *gallanting*.

Gallantly, (gal-lant-le) *adv.* In a gallant manner, spirit, or bearing; nobly; bravely; heroically;—in a polite or courtly manner; like a gallant or wooer.

Gallantry, (gal-lant-ree) *n.* [F. *galanterie*, It. & Sp. *galanteria*.] Showy appearance; magnificence; grandeur;—nobleness; generosity;—bravery; heroism;—civility or polite attentions to ladies; honourable courtship;—in a bad sense, lewdness; debauchery.

Gall-bladder, (gawl'blad-er) *n.* A small membranous sac, shaped like a pear, seated on the under side of the liver, and containing gall.

Gall-ducts, (gawl'dukts) *n. pl.* Ducts which serve to convey the bile.

Galleon, (gal'le-un) *n.* [Sp. *galeon*, It. *galeone*.] A large ship with three or four decks, formerly used by the Spaniards as a man-of-war, and also in their commerce with South America.

Gallery, (gal'lee) *n.* [F. *galerie*.] A long and narrow corridor or connecting passage-way;—any apartment whose length exceeds its breadth, or a succession of such for the exhibition of works of art; hence, also, a collection of paintings, sculptures, &c.;—a long and narrow platform attached to one or more sides of the interior of a building, and supported by brackets or columns;—a long portico with columns on one side;—the upper floor of a theatre, church, hall, &c.; the seats in such;—an ornamental garden walk lined with trees.

Galley, (gal'e) *n.* [F. *galère*, Sp. *galera*, from L. *galea*, helmet.] A low, flat-built vessel, with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars;—a light open boat, used on the Thames;—the cooking room of a ship of war.

Galley-slave, (gal'e-slāv) *n.* A person condemned for a crime to work at the oar on board of a galley.

Galliard, (gal'yārd) *a.* [F. *galliarde*, from *gai*, gay.] Gay; lively; brisk; spruce; trim.

Galliard, (gal'yārd) *n.* A brisk young fellow;—a lively measure or dance. [derived from *galle*]

Gallie, (gal'ih) *a.* Belonging to galls or oak-apples.

Gallie, (gal'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France; Gallican.

Gallicism, (gal'e-izim) *n.* A mode of speech peculiar to the French nation;—use of French idioms in English writing or speech.

Gallicise, (gal'e-siz) *v. t.* To render conformable to the French idiom or language:—*imp.* & *pp.* *gallicized*; *ppr.* *gallicizing*.

Galligaskins, (gal-le-gas'kins) *n. pl.* [Gallic *Gascons*.] Large open hose or trousers;—leather guards worn on the legs by sportsmen.

Gallimaufry, (gal-le-maw'fry) *n.* [F. *gallimaufree*.] A hash of various kinds of meats; a ragout;—any inconsistent or ridiculous medley;—a woman.

Gallinaceous, (gal-in-ā'she-us) *a.* [L. *gallina*, hen, *gallus*, cock.] Belonging to an order of birds including the common domestic fowls.

Gallinipper, (gal'le-nip-er) *n.* [L. *galla*, gall-nut, and *nip*.] A large mosquito.

Gallinule, (gal'le-nūl) *n.* [L. *gallinula*, diminutive of *gallina*, hen.] An aquatic bird of the order *Crallus*, which inhabits rivers, ponds, sedgy spots, and marshy places.

Gallipot, (gal'le-pot) *n.* [D. *gleye*, potter's clay, and *pot*.] A small glazed earthen pot, used by apothecaries for containing medicines.

Gall-nut, (gawl'nūt) *n.* An excrescence on a species of oak, used in dyeing, making ink, &c.

Gallon, (gal'lon) *n.* [Norm. F. *gajon*, Sp. *galon*.] A measure of capacity for dry or liquid things, but usually for liquids, and containing four quarts.

Galloon, (gal-'lōon') *n.* [*F. galon*, *It. galone*, from *gala*, pomp.] Gold and silver lace used in embroidery;—a tape-like tissue of cotton, silk, &c., used for binding hats, shoes, &c.

Galleoned, (gal-'lōnd') *a.* Furnished, embellished, or adorned with galloon.

Gallop, (gal-'up) *v. i.* [*F. galoper*, *It. galoppare*, *Ger. laufen*, *Go. klaupan*.] To move or run with leaps or bounds, as a horse; to move very rapidly; to ride at the gallop;—hence, to run or pass over without notice:—*imp. & pp. galloped*; *ppr. galloping*.

Gallop, (gal-'up) *n.* The springing or leaping movement of a quadruped:—the pace of a horse, lifting alternately his fore feet and his hind feet simultaneously with a forward spring or bound—a dance in which two partners advance with a leaping.

Gallopade, (gal-'up-'nd) *n.* [*F.*] A kind of dance, and a kind of music appropriate to the dance.

Galloping, (gal-'up-'d'ing) *n.* Act of dancing a gallopade; galloping.

Galloper, (gal-'up-'er) *n.* One who, or that which gallops.

Galloway, (gal-'lō-'wā) *n.* A horse, or a species of horses, of a small size, first bred in Galloway, characterized by great spirit, endurance, and easiness of gait.

Gallows, (gal-'uə) *n.* [*A.-S. gælgas*, *Go. galga*, *Ioel. gǫlgi*.] An instrument of punishment consisting of two posts and a cross-beam on the top, to which a criminal is suspended by a rope fastened round his neck:—*pl.* A pair of suspenders or braces.

Gallows-bits, (gal-'uə-'bitz) *n. pl.* Two strong frames, consisting of upright posts with a cross piece, placed one at the fore and the other at the main hatchway, between which the long boat, spare spars, booms, &c., are stowed.

Galls, (gawz) *n. pl.* Wounds on a horse induced by the friction of the harness.

Gally or Galley, (gal-'lē) *n.* [*Pg. gale*, *F. galier*.] A printer's frame: an oblong board leaved on three sides into which composed matter is put, and from which proofs are taken for correction.

Galooche, (gal-'lōsh) *n.* [*F.*, *Sp. galocha*, a clog.] An overshoe:—a gaiter to cover the leg and upper part of the foot.

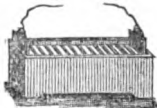
Galvanic, (gal-'van-'ik) *a.* Pertaining to galvanism; containing or exhibiting galvanism. *Galvanic battery*, any apparatus for generating electricity by chemical action:—two plates of different metals, one positively affected by the brine or acid interposed and the other negative, with a wire or conductor to transmit the electric current thus generated:—a number of similar plates, placed alternately one above the other, usually of silver and zinc, called from the inventor, Volta, Voltaic battery:—now a kind of trough divided into compartments, into which double plates of zinc and copper soldered together are put; the lower part of the plates is submerged in the acid, and the upper parts are connected by a metallic rod so as to transmit the whole electric force generated—the galvanic battery is necessarily less powerful than the electrical, but its power is more continuous and available.

Galvanism, (gal-'van-'izm) *n.* [*From Galvani*, of Bologna, the discoverer.] Electricity developed by chemical action between different substances without the aid of friction.

Galvanist, (gal-'van-'ist) *n.* One versed in galvanism.

Galvanize, (gal-'van-'iz) *v. t.* To affect with galvanism:—to plate or coat with metal by means of galvanism:—to restore to consciousness by galvanic action:—*imp. & pp. galvanized*; *ppr. galvanizing*.

Galvanometer, (gal-'van-'om-'et-'er) *n.* [*From galvan-*



ism and *G. retrom*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the force of minute quantities of galvanic electricity.

Gambado, (gam-'bā-'dō) *n.* [*It. & Sp. gamba*, leg, of Celtic origin.] A case of leather formerly used to defend the leg in riding on horseback.

Gambit, (gam-'bit) *n.* [*F. gambit*, from *gambier*, to march, walk.] A mode of opening the game in chess playing.

Gamble, (gam-'bl) *v. i.* [*Diminutive of game*.] To play or game for money or other stake:—*v. t.* To lose or squander by gaming:—*imp. & pp. gambled*; *ppr. gambling*.

Gambler, (gam-'bl-er) *n.* One who gambles.

Gambling, (gam-'bling) *n.* The act or practice of playing for money.

Gamboge, (gam-'bōj) *n.* A concrete vegetable juice or gum-resin of a beautiful reddish-yellow colour, brought from Cambodia or Cambogia. It is used as a pigment and a cathartic.

Gambol, (gam-'bol) *v. i.* To dance and skip about in sport; to frolic:—to jump for joy; to frolic:—*imp. & pp. gambled*; *ppr. gamboling*.

Gambol, (gam-'bol) *n.* [*O. Eng. gambolde*, *F. gambade*.] A skipping or leaping about in frolic; a skip; a hop.

Gambrel, (gam-'brel) *n.* [*F. gambe*, for *jambe*, leg.] The hind leg of a horse:—a stick crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers.

Gambroon, (gam-'brōon) *n.* A kind of twilled linen cloth for lining.

Game, (gām) *n.* [*A.-S. gamen*, play, joke, *Ioel. gaman*, joke, *Ger. guman*, jest.] Sport of any kind; jest; frolic:—mockery; derision:—hence, object of ridicule; butt:—an exercise or play for amusement or for stakes; trial of strength, skill, or hazard:—a single match at play:—advantage in playing:—a scheme pursued; measure planned:—field sport; chase; falconry, &c.:—animals pursued or shot at, as deer, hares, grouse, &c.:—*pl.* Public contests or diversions for the gratification of the people.

Game, (gām) *a.* Ready to fight to the last, like a game-cock; brave; plucky:—pertaining to animals hunted for game.

Game, (gām) *v. i.* To play at any sport or diversion:—to play for a stake or prize:—to gamble:—*imp. & pp. gamed*; *ppr. gaming*.

Game-cock, (gām-'kōk) *n.* A cock bred or used to fight.

Gameful, (gām-'fōol) *a.* Full of game; sportive; frolicsome.

Gamekeeper, (gām-'kēp-er) *n.* One who has the care of game, especially in a park or preserve.

Game-leg, (gām-'leg) *n.* [*W. gam*, or *gam*, crooked, wry, wrong.] A lame or crooked leg.

Gamely, (gām-'lē) *adv.* In a game or courageous manner; pluckily.

Gamesome, (gām-'sum) *a.* Gay; sportive; frolicsome.

Gamesomely, (gām-'sum-'lē) *adv.* In a gamesome manner; merrily; playfully.

Gamester, (gām-'ster) *n.* [*Eng. game*, and *A.-S. stecra*, leader.] One addicted to gaming; one accustomed to play for money or other stakes; a gambler:—one engaged in play; partner in a game.

Gamin, (gam-'in) *n.* [*F.*] A neglected and unruly child in the streets; a city arab.

Gaming, (gām-'ing) *n.* Act of contesting a game for a prize or stake:—practice of playing cards, dice, &c., for money; gambling.

Gammer, (gam-'mer) *n.* [*Contracted from godmother*, *A.-S. gameter*.] An old wife—correlative of *gaffer*, as applied to an old man.

Gammon, (gam-'un) *n.* [*Sp. jamon*, ham, *It. gambone*, a big leg.] The thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried; a smoked ham:—backgammon:—an imposition or hoax; humbug.

Gammon, (gam-'un) *v. t.* To make bacon of;—*v. t.* To

beat in the game of backgammon;—to impose on by improbable stories; to humbug:—*imp.* & *pp.* gammoned; *ppr.* gammoning.

Gammoning, (gam'un-ing) *n.* Lashing; seizing;—especially the lashing by which the bowsprit is attached to the prow of the ship.

Gamut, (gam'ut) *n.* [*G. gamma*, the third letter of the Greek alphabet, and *ut*, the name of a musical note.] The scale—so called from the first tone of the modal scale of Guido, which was represented by *gamma*.

Gamy, (gam'n) *a.* Having the flavour of dead game when kept uncooked until tainted;—showing an unyielding spirit to the last.

Gander, (gan'der) *n.* [*A.-S. gandra*, *Ger. gans*, *L. anser*.] The male of the goose.

Gang, (gang) *n.* [*A.-S. Dan.*, *D.*, & *Ger. gang*, *Sw. gång*, a going pace, gait, way.] A going;—a number going in company; a crew; a band; a troop;—portion of a ship's crew detailed for special service;—in mining, a course or vein;—the substance which contains the ore; a gangue. [*Scot.*]

Gang, (gang) *v.i.* [*A.-S. gangan*.] To go; to walk.

Gang-board, (gang'bord) *n.* A board or plank, with cleats for steps, used for walking into or out of a vessel.

Ganglion, (gang'gle-on) *n.* [*L. G. gaggion*, a swelling, a tumour.] A collection of nerve cells from which nerve fibres are given off in one or more directions;—a globular, hard, indolent tumour, situated on a tendon, generally about the wrist.

Ganglionia, (gang'gle-on'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a ganglion.

Gangrene, (gang'grën) *n.* [*F. from G. gaggria*, from *gria*, to gnaw, eat.] The first stage of mortification of living flesh—so termed from its eating away the flesh.

Gangrene, (gang'grën) *v.t.* To mortify;—*v.i.* To become mortified or putrescent; to lose vitality.

Gangrenous, (gang'grën-us) *a.* Mortified; putrid;—said of living flesh.

Gangue, (gang) *n.* [*F. Ger. gang*, a metallic vein.] The mineral substance which incloses any metallic ore in the vein.

Gangway, (gang'wa) *n.* A thoroughfare or narrow passage of any kind;—the temporary access to a building, formed by an inclined plane of wooden planks;—a strip of planking from the quarter-deck to the fore-castle-deck;—the part of a ship's side by which one enters or leaves it; also the ladder or steps attached thereto.

Gannet, (gan'et) *n.* [*A.-S. ganet*, *ganot*, a sea-fowl.] The Solan goose, a sea-fowl of the genus *Pelecanus*, nearly three feet in length, with a long, straight bill, and palmated feet—it is migratory, frequenting the isles of Scotland in summer, and feeds principally on herring.

Gantlet, (gant'let) *n.* [*From D. gant*, all, and *loopen*, to run.] A military or naval punishment in which the offender is made to run between two files of men facing one another, who strike him as he passes:—also Gantlope.

Ganymede, (gan'e-med) *n.* In mythology, a beautiful youth who was carried by Jupiter from Mount Ida to heaven, and made page and cup-bearer to the gods.

Gar, (jil) *n.* A place of confinement for criminals and debtors.

Gap, (gap) *n.* [*Joel. gap*, mouth.] An opening in any thing made by breaking or parting; an opening for



Gannet.

a passage or entrance;—a breach; a flaw;—a hiatus; a chasm; an interstice; vacancy.

Gape, (gäp) *v.t.* [*A.-S. gæpan*, to open, *Joel. gapa*, to gaze, to open.] To open the mouth for food; to crave; to look and long for; to desire earnestly;—to stretch from weariness; to yawn;—to open and gaze with wonder or surprise; to stare;—to utter with open mouth;—to seek to injure or devour;—to divide or separate with fissures or crevices;—to have a hiatus, as between vowels, or a pause or break in the meaning or words:—*imp.* & *pp.* gaped; *ppr.* gaping.

Gape, (gäp) *n.* The act of gaping;—the width of the mouth when opened, as of birds, fishes, &c.

Gaper, (gäp'er) *n.* One who gapes; one who stares foolishly;—one who craves or covets.

Gar, (gar) *n.* [*A.-S. gar*, *dart*.] A fish of the pike family, having a long, pointed head.

Gar, (gar) *v.t.* [*Go. goera*, to make.] To force; to compel.

Garb, (garb) *n.* [*Norm. F. garbs*, dress, *garbe*, *Rus. garb*.] Clothing, especially, official or appropriate dress;—fashion or mode of dress; external appearance; looks.

Garbage, (garb'äj) *n.* [*O. Eng. garbesh*, *F. garber*, to make fine.] Refuse parts of flesh; offal; the refuse matter from a kitchen;—gross or immoral language or writing.

Garbed, (garb'd) *a.* Dressed; habited.

Garble, (gar'bl) *v.t.* [*F. garbeler*, to examine, from *L. cribellum*, allied to *cernere*, to separate.] To sift or bolt;—to pick out such parts of as may serve a purpose; to mutilate; to corrupt:—*imp.* & *pp.* garbled; *ppr.* garbling.

Garbler, (gar'blier) *n.* One who garbles, sifts, selects.

Garboard, (gar'börd) *n.* The first plank fastened on the keel on the outside.

Gardant, (gard'ant) *a.* [*F. gardier*, to look.] In heraldry, in a full faced position, or in the act of looking at the observer—applied to an animal.

Garden, (gar'dn) *n.* [*F. & Sp. jardin*, *It. giardino*, *A.-S. geard*, *L. hortus*, garden.] A piece of ground for the cultivation of fruits, flowers, or vegetables;—a rich, well-cultivated spot or tract of country.

Garden, (gar'dn) *v.t.* To lay out or to cultivate a garden; to labour in a garden:—*imp.* & *pp.* gardened; *ppr.* gardening.

Garden, (gar'dn) *a.* Belonging to or produced in a Gardener, (gar'dn-er) *n.* One who makes and tends a garden; a horticulturist.

Gardening, (gar'dn-ing) *n.* The art of laying out and cultivating gardens.

Garden-mould, (gar'dn-möld) *n.* Mould or rich mellow earth suitable for a garden.

Garden-stuff, (gar'dn-stuf) *n.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables for the table.

Gardon, (gar'dou) *n.* A fish of the roach kind.

Gar-fish, (gar'fish) *n.* A long and slender marine fish, with a sharp, pointed snout, appearing on the British coasts before the mackerel season.

Gargarism, (gar'gar-izm) *n.* A liquid preparation to gargle the throat.

Gargle, (gar'gl) *v.t.* [*Ger. gurgel*, throat, *gurgeln*, to gargle.] To wash or rinse, as the mouth or throat:—*imp.* & *pp.* gargled; *ppr.* gargling.

Gargle, (gar'gl) *n.* A liquid preparation for washing the mouth and throat.

Gargoyle, (gar'goil) *n.* [*F. gargouille*, from *gargouiller*.] A projecting water-spout in ancient buildings, carved grotesquely.

Garish, (gar'iah) *a.* [*A.-S. gar*, or from *Scot. gair*, a stripe, *G. gawros*, proud.] Gaudy; showy; fine;—glaring; glittering;—extravagantly gay; flashy.

Garishly, (gar'iah-le) *adv.* Gaudily; showily;—in a wild or flighty manner.

Garishness, (gar'iah-ness) *n.* Finery; gaudiness; ostentation in dress or manner;—flashy or extravagant joy.

Garland, (gar'land) *n.* [*F. guirlande, It. ghirlanda.*] A wreath or chaplet made of branches, flowers, feathers, &c.; a coronal;—the top; the principal thing, or thing most prized;—a collection of little printed pieces; an anthology.

Garland, (gar'land) *v. t.* To crown or deck with a garland;—*imp. & pp. garlanded; ppr. garlanding.*

Garlic, (gar'lik) *n.* [*A.-S. gārleac, from gār, spear, and leac, leek.*] A plant of the genus *Allium*, having a bulbous root, a very strong smell, and an acrid, pungent taste.

Garment, (gar'ment) *n.* [*O. Eng. & Norm. F. garnement, from garnir.*] Any article of clothing, as a coat, a gown, &c.;—*pl.* Clothing in general; dress.

Garner, (gar'ner) *n.* [*F. grenier, Ir. geirneal, Scot. ginnel, from L. granum, grain.*] A granary; a building or place where grain is stored.

Garner, (gar'ner) *v. t.* To store in a granary;—*imp. & pp. garnered; ppr. garnering.*

Garnet, (gar'net) *n.* [*F. grenat.*] A mineral of a deep-red colour, occurring in symmetrical twelve-sided crystals; it consists of silica, alumina, and lime, with more or less oxide of iron or manganese;—a sort of tackle fixed to the main-stay, and used to hoist the cargo.

Garnish, (gar'nish) *v. t.* [*F. garnir, A.-S. wernian, to take care.*] To adorn; to embellish;—to ornament, as a dish with something laid about it; to furnish, as a fort with troops;—to warn; to give notice to;—*imp. & pp. garnished; ppr. garnishing.*

Garnish, (gar'nish) *n.* Decoration; ornament;—something set round a dish as an embellishment;—fettors.

Garnishment, (gar'nish-ment) *n.* Ornament; decoration;—warning or legal notice to one to appear and give information to the court.

Garniture, (gar'ne-tür) *n.* That which garnishes; embellishment;—furniture;—dress.

Garret, (gar'et) *n.* [*F. guerite, Sp. garita, a place of refuge.*] That part of a house which is on the upper floor, immediately under the roof; an attic.

Garreter, (gar'et-er) *n.* An inhabitant of a garret; a poor author; a literary hack.

Garrison, (gar'e-en) *n.* [*F. garnison, garrison, from garnir, to furnish.*] A body of troops in a fort or fortified town, to defend it against an enemy, or to keep the inhabitants in subjection;—a strong place in which troops are quartered for its security;—the state of being placed in a fort for its defence.

Garrison, (gar'e-en) *v. t.* To place troops in, as in a fortress for its defence;—to secure or defend by fortresses manned with troops;—*imp. & pp. garrisoned; ppr. garrisoning.*

Garrote, (gar-röt) *n.* [*Sp. garrote, F. parrot, a bending lever, from Sp. garra, claw, talon.*] A Spanish mode of execution by strangulation, with an iron collar affixed to a post and tightened by a screw until life becomes extinct.

Garrote, (gar-röt) *v. t.* To strangle with the garrote; hence, to seize by the throat from behind with a view to choke and rob;—*imp. & pp. garroted; ppr. garroting.*

Garroter, (gar-röt-er) *n.* One who seizes a person by the throat from behind with a view to choke and rob him.

Garrulity, (gar'ül'e-te) *n.* Quality of being garrulous; **Garrulous**, (gar'ü-lus) *a.* [*L. garrulus, from garrive, to chatter.*] Talkative; loquacious; chattering.

Garrulously, (gar'ü-lus-le) *adv.* In a garrulous or talkative manner.

Garter, (gar'ter) *n.* [*F. jarretière, It. garretto, bend of the knee, from Sp. garra, claw.*] A string or band used to tie a stocking to the leg;—the badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, instituted by Edward III., and consisting of a garter, collar, and mantle;—the order itself;—the herald attached to the order—**Garter king-at-arms.**

Garter, (gar'ter) *v. t.* To bind with a garter;—to invest with the order of the **Garter**;—*imp. & pp. gartered; ppr. gartering.*

Garth, (garth) *n.* [*W. gardd, garden.*] A close; a yard; acroft; a garden;—a dam or wear for catching fish.

Garum, (gar'um) *n.* [*G. garon.*] A sauce much prized by the ancients, made of small fish preserved in pickle or brine.

Gas, (gas) *n.* [*F. gaz; perhaps from A.-S. gæst, Ger. geist, spirit.*] Any aeriform elastic fluid;—carburetted hydrogen, commonly obtained from coal, and used for illuminating purposes.

Gas, (gas) *v. t.* To burn off any thing light with gas, as hairs or thread.

Gasalier, (gas'a-lër) *n.* A chandelier arranged to burn Gascon, (gas'kon) *n.* A native of Gascony, in France; a boaster;—also Gasconader.

Gasconade, (gas'kon-äd) *n.* [*F. from Gascon, an inhabitant of Gascony, the people of which are noted for boasting.*] A boast or boasting; a vaunt; a bravado.

Gasconade, (gas'kon-äd) *v. t.* To boast; to brag; to vaunt; to bluster;—*imp. & pp. gasconaded; ppr. gasconading.*

Gaseous, (gas'e-us) *a.* In the form of gas or an aeriform fluid;—lacking substance or solidity; tenuous.

Gas-fitter, (gas'fit-er) *n.* One who puts up and adjusts Gasb, (gash) *v. t.* [*F. aache, Ger. & D. aacht, hatchet.*] To make a gash or long, deep incision in, particularly in flesh;—*imp. & pp. gashed; ppr. gashing.*

Gash, (gash) *n.* [From the verb.] A deep and long cut, particularly in flesh.

Gashful, (gash'fööl) *a.* Full of gashes; hideous; fright-
Gasification, (gas-if-e-kä-shun) *n.* The act or process of converting into gas.

Gasify, (gas'e-fi) *v. t.* [*Eng. gas and L. facere, to make.*] To convert into gas, as by the application of heat, or by chemical processes;—*imp. & pp. gasified; ppr. gasifying.*

Gasket, (gas'ket) *n.* [*F. garette, Sp. cazeta.*] A flat, plaited cord, used to furl the sail, or tie it to the yard when furled.

Gaskins, (gas'kins) *n. pl.* Wide, open hose.

Gas-meter, (gas'met-er) *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas consumed at a particular place.

Gasometer, (gas-om'et-er) *n.* A reservoir for coal gas;—chemical instrument for holding, testing, or mixing gases.

Gasometry, (gas-om'et-re) *n.* Art or practice of measuring gases.

Gasp, (gasp) *v. i.* [*Sw. gäspa, Dan. gispe, to gape, yawn.*] To open the mouth in panting for breath;—to labour for breath; to respire convulsively or violently;—to pant with eagerness;—to long for;—*v. t.* To emit breath with open mouth and spasmodic action of the lungs; to breathe with effort;—*imp. & pp. gasped; ppr. gasping.*

Gasp, (gasp) *n.* A laboured respiration; a painful catching of the breath, especially in the agonies of death.

Gasping, (gasp'ing) *n.* Catching breath by opening the mouth wide;—a passionate wish or desire.

Gas-pipe, (gas'pip) *n.* A pipe for the conveyance of gas.

Gassy, (gas'e) *a.* Full of gas; gaseous; hence, inflated; **Gas-tar**, (gas'tar) *n.* Coal-tar which is produced in gas works.

Gastropod, (gas'ter-ö-pod) *n.* [*G. gastër, stomach, and pous, podos, foot.*] A molluscous animal having a fleshy ventral disk, which serves to take the place of feet.

Gastro, (gas'trik) *a.* [*G. gastër, stomach, belly, stomach.*] **Gastrologist**, (gas-tril'ö-kwist) *n.* [*F. gastrologue,*

from *G. gastër*, belly, and *L. loqui*, to speak.] One who appears to speak from his stomach: a ventriloquist. [flamnation of the stomach.]

Gastritis, (gas-tri'tis) *n.* [*G. gastër*, stomach.] In-
Gastrology, (gas-tröl'ö-je) *n.* [*G. gastër*, stomach, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on the stomach.

Gastronomy, (gas'trö-man-se) *n.* [*G. gastër*, the belly, and *manëia*, divination.] A kind of divination among the ancients, by means of words uttered from the stomach.

Gastronomer, (gas-trön'ö-mër) *n.* [*G. gastër*, belly, and *nomos*, law.] One who is fond of good living; an epicure; a glutton.

Gastronomy, (gas-trön'ö-me) *n.* The art or science of good eating; epicurism.

Gate, (gät) *n.* [A.-S. *peat*, *gat*, gate, Icel. *pata*.] A passage-way in the wall of a city, a grand edifice, and the like; also, the frame of timber, &c., which closes the passage;—a frame stopping the passage of water through a dam or lock;—an avenue; a means of entrance.

Gate-house, (gät'hous) *n.* A structure forming an entrance to a park, public building, or mansion; a lodge.

Gate-way, (gät'wä) *n.* A passage through a fence or wall; a gate; also, a frame, arch, or the like, in which a gate is hung.

Gather, (gath'ër) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gaderian*, from *gador*, at the same time, together.] To bring together; to collect; to assemble; to congregate;—to harvest; to cull; to pick; to pluck;—to gain; to acquire;—to contract; to compact; to unite in one body or interest; to consolidate; to draw together, as a piece of cloth, by a thread; to pucker; to plait;—to derive, as an inference; to infer; to conclude;—*v. i.* To come together; to collect; to congregate;—to increase;—to come to a head, as a sore;—to draw an inference;—*imp. & pp.* gathered; *ppr.* gathering.

Gather, (gath'ër) *n.* A plait or fold in cloth; a pucker.

Gatherer, (gath'ër-ër) *n.* One who gathers or collects.

Gathering, (gath'ër-ing) *n.* That which is gathered or brought together;—a crowd; an assembly;—a tumour suppurated or matured; an abscess.

Gaud, (gawd) *n.* [L. *gaudium*, joy.] A piece of worthless finery; a trinket.

Gaudily, (gawd'e-le) *adv.* In a gaudy manner; ostentatiously. [showiness; finery.]

Gaudiness, (gawd'e-ness) *n.* Quality of being gaudy.

Gaudy, (gawd'e) *a.* Ostentatiously fine; showy;—gay; merry; festive.

Gaufer, (gawf'ër) *v. t.* [*F. gaufrer*.] To plait, crimp, or flute; to guffer, as lace.

Gauge, (gä) *v. t.* [*F. jauger*.] To measure or to ascertain the contents of, as of a pipe, puncheon, hoghead, or the like;—to measure the capacity or ability of; to estimate; to ascertain by test or trial;—*imp. & pp.* gauged; *ppr.* gauging.

Gauge, (gä) *n.* An instrument to determine dimensions or capacity; a standard of any kind;—dimensions; estimate;—any apparatus for measuring the state of a phenomenon;—position with reference to a vessel and to the wind;—the depth to which a vessel sinks in the water;—the distance between the rails of a railway;—the calibre of a gun;—the size of metallic wire or rods.

Gauger, (gä'ër) *n.* One who gauges or measures the contents of casks, barrels, &c.;—an excise officer who measures the quantity and tests the quality of casks of excisable liquor.

Gauging, (gä'ing) *n.* The art of measuring the contents or capacities of vessels.

Gaul, (gaw) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Gaul or of ancient France.

Gaunt, (gänt) *a.* [Perhaps from A.-S. *geacnead*, *pp.* of *geacnian*, to diminish, to wane, W. *gwan*, weak, poor.] Lean; meagre; pinched and grim.

Gauntlet, (gänt'let) *n.* [*F. gantelet*, from *gant*, glove.] A large glove with plates of metal on the back, worn as part of the defensive armour in ancient times;—a long glove covering the wrist.



Gauntlet.

Gause, (gawz) *n.* [*F. gaze*, Sp. *gasa*.] A very thin, slight, transparent stuff of silk or linen.

Gawzy, (gawz'e) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling gauze; thin as gauze.

Gavel, (gäv'al) *n.* [*F. javelle*, take.] The ground;—tribute; toll; gabel;—the end of a building; gable;—a small heap of wheat, rye, or other grain not tied up;—the mallet of a presiding officer.

Gavial, (gäv'e-al) *n.* [The East Indian name.] A species of crocodile found in India.

Gavot, (ga-vot') *n.* [*F. garotte*, It. *garotte*.] A lively dance performed after the minut.

Gawk, (gawk) *n.* [A.-S. *gæc*, *gde*, L. *cuculus*.] A cuckoo;—a simpleton; a booby;—*Scot.*, *gowk*.

Gawky, (gawk'e) *a.* Foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownish.

Gawky, (gawk'e) *n.* A fellow who is awkward from being overgrown or from stupidity.

Gay, (gä) *a.* [*F. gai*, It. *gaio*.] Airy; merry; cheerful; sportive;—fine; showy; bright; brilliant;

gaudy;—specious;—addicted to sensual pleasure; loose; dissipated.

Gayety, (gä'e-te) *n.* Cheerfulness; airiness; mirth; merriment; acts or entertainments prompted by or inspiring merry delight—used often in the plural;—finery; show.

Gayly, (gä'le) *adv.* With mirth and frolic; merrily;—splendidly; showily.

Gayness, (gä'ness) *n.* Gayety; finery.

Gaysome, (gä'sum) *a.* Full of gayety.

Gaze, (gäz) *v. i.* [*G. gazaethai*, to be astonished, Go. *geisan*, to smite, to be terrified.] To fix the eyes in a steady and earnest look; to gaze; to stare;—*v. t.* To behold with earnest attention; to view steadfastly;—*imp. & pp.* gazed; *ppr.* gazing.

Gaze, (gäz) *n.* A fixed look; a look of eagerness, wonder, or admiration;—the object gazed on.

Gaze-ful, (gäz'föö) *a.* Looking intently; staring.

Gazelle, (gä-zel) *n.* [*F.* from A. *gdsal*, a wild goat.] A small, swift, elegantly formed species of antelope, celebrated for the lustre and soft expression of its eyes. It is found in Northern Africa and Persia.



Gazelle.

Gazer, (gäz'ër) *n.* One who gazes or looks steadfastly.

Gazette, (ga-zet') *n.* [*F.*, It. *gazetta*.] A newspaper; especially an official newspaper or journal.

Gazette, (ga-zet') *v. t.* To insert or publish in a gazette; to announce officially;—*imp. & pp.* gazetted; *ppr.* gazet-ting.

Gazetteer, (gaz'et-tër) *n.* A writer of news, or an officer appointed to publish news by authority;—the title of a newspaper; a gazette;—a geographical dictionary; a book of topography;—a descriptive work in alphabetical form on subjects of general or useful knowledge.

Gazing-stock, (gäz'ing-stök) *n.* A person gazed at with curiosity—usually as an object of loathing or contempt.

Gazon, (gä-zöön) *n.* [*F. gazon*, turf.] Pieces of turf used to line parapets and earthworks in fortification.

Gean, (gän) *n.* [*F. guigne*.] The wild cherry.

Gear, (gër) *n.* [A.-S. *geara*, *gearwa*, provision.] Apparatus; furniture; accoutrements; dress; habits;

ornaments;—harness for horses or oxen; draught traces or tackle;—riches; possessions;—a toothed wheel, or toothed wheels collectively.

Gear, (gër) v. t. To dress; to put on gear; to harness;—imp. & pp. *geared*; ppr. *gearing*.

Gearing, (gër) n. Harness; a train of toothed wheels for transmitting and varying motion in machinery.

Gearing-chain, (gër'ing-chân) n. An endless chain, with regular projections like those of a rack, passing like a belt around toothed wheels, and transmitting motion between them.

Geat, (jët) n. [D. *gat*.] The hole through which metal runs into a mould in casting.

Geak, (gek) n. [Ger., A.-S. *geac*, cuckoo.] A fool; a simpleton;—a jibe; a jest.

Geck, (gek) v. i. To jest at; to flout; to sneer at;—v. t. To cheat; to gull.

Gecko, (gek'ô) n. A nocturnal lizard of the *Saurian* genus, having flattened toes and sharp claws, by means of which it is enabled to run upon walls and ceilings.

Gee, (jê) v. i. [A.-S. *gegan*, to go, F. *die*, *gee*.] To turn to the off-side or from the driver—said of cattle or a team—used in the imperative:—imp. & pp. *geed*; ppr. *geeling*.

Gehenna, (gê-hen'na) n. [L. *Gehenna*, G. *Geenna*.] The valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, a receptacle for all the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up in order to prevent pestilential effluvia;—in the New Testament, hell.

Gelatinate, (jê-lat'in-at) v. t. To convert into gelatine or into a substance resembling jelly;—v. i. To be converted into gelatine;—also *Gelatinize*:—imp. & pp. *gelatinated*; ppr. *gelatinating*.

Gelatination, (jê-lat'in-â'hun) n. Act or process of converting or being turned into gelatine.

Gelatine, (jê-la-tin) n. [F. *gelatine*, Sp. & It. *gelatina*, from L. *gelare*, to congeal.] An animal substance or organic tissue, soluble in hot water, and congealing into a tremulous jelly. It exists almost pure in the skins of some fish, and from the boiling of these is formed *ising-glass*; from the boiling of hoofs, &c. is formed *glue*; and from the boiling of hides, &c. is formed *size*.

Gelatinous, (jê-lat'in-us) a. Of the nature and consistence of gelatine; resembling jelly; viscous:—also *Gelatine*.

Geld, (geld) v. t. [Ger. *gelden*, *gellen*, D. *gilden*.] To castrate; to emasculate;—to deprive of any thing essential;—to deprive of any thing exceptionable; to expurgate;—imp. & pp. *gelded* or *gelt*; ppr. *gelding*.

Gelding, (geld'ing) n. Act of castrating;—a castrated animal; especially, a horse.

Geld, (jê'id) a. [L. *gelidus*, from *gelu*, frost, cold.] Cold as ice; very cold.

Gelidity, (jê'id'e-to) n. Extreme cold; the state of being frigid; freezing:—also *Gelidness*.

Gelidly, (jê'id-le) adv. Coldly; frigidly.

Gem, (jem) n. [L. *gemma*.] A bud;—a precious stone of any kind, especially when cut and polished for ornament; a jewel.

Gem, (jem) v. t. To adorn with gems or precious stones;—to embellish; to stud with detached beauties or ornaments;—v. i. To bud; to germinate:—imp. & pp. *gemmed*; ppr. *gemming*.

Gemel, (jem'el) n. [F. *gemma*, Gem. *gemelle*, from L. *geminus*, twin.] A pair—term used in heraldry.

Geminate, (jem'in-at) a. Doubled; formed or existing in pairs;—also *Geminous*.

Gemini, (jem'e-ni) n. pl. [L. twins, pl. of *geminus*.] A constellation of the zodiac,



Gemini.

containing the two bright stars, *Castor* and *Pollux*;—the third sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 25th of May.

Gemmate, (jem'mât) a. [L. *gemmatus*, pp. of *gemmare*, to put forth buds, from *gemma*, bud.] Having buds; reproducing by buds.

Gemmation, (jem-mâ'hun) n. Budding;—the arrangement of buds on the stalk;—the period of the expansion of buds. [or resembling *gemma*.

Gemaceous, (jem'ê-us) a. [L. *gemmeus*.] Pertaining to *Gemmule*, (jem'ül) n. A little gem or bud.

Gemmy, (jem'e) a. Full of gems; bright;—sparkling like a gem; neat; smart; spruce.

Gemsbok, (jem'sbok) n. [Ger., from *gemse*, chamois, and *bok*, buck.] A species of the antelope found in South Africa.

Gem-sculpture, (jem'skulp-tür) n. Art of engraving designs on precious stones—when done in relief or raised work it is called *cameo*; when cut into the stone or below the surface, *intaglio*.

Gendarme, (zhang-darm') n. [F. *gens d'armes*, men at arms.] An armed policeman in France.

Gender, (jen'dër) n. [F. *genre*, L. *genus*, from *gignere*, to beget.] Sex, male or female;—in *grammar*, a difference in words to express distinction of sex;—kind; sort.

Gender, (jen'dër) v. t. To beget; to engender;—v. i. To copulate;—imp. & pp. *gendered*; ppr. *gendering*.

Genealogical, (jen-ê-a-loj'ik-al) a. Pertaining to genealogy, or the descent of persons or families;—exhibiting the descent of a person or family from an ancestor. [descent of persons or families.

Genealogist, (jen-ê-a-loj'ist) n. One who traces the *Genealogy*, (jen-ê-a-loj'ik-je) n. [G. *genealogia*, *genea*, birth, race, and *logos*, discourse.] An account or history of the descent of a person or family from an ancestor; a pedigree;—regular descent of a person or family from a progenitor; lineage.

Genera, (jen'er-a) n. pl. of *genus*.

Generable, (jen'er-a-bl) a. [L. *generabilis*, from *generare*, to beget.] Capable of being generated or produced.

General, (jen'er-al) a. [F. from L. *genus*.] Relating to a genus or kind; pertaining to a whole class or order;—comprehending many species or individuals;—lax in signification; not precise or particular; abstract, not specific; universal;—common; public; vulgar;—widely spread; extensive; prevalent; usual.

General, (jen'er-al) n. The whole; the total;—the main or chief part;—the public; the vulgar;—the chief or head of a body or community;—the commander of an army;—a military officer commanding a brigade or division of an army.

General-assembly, (jen'er-al-as-së'm'ble) n. The highest court of the Free Church and of the Established Church of Scotland. [beat of drum.

Generale, (zhën-er'ial) n. [F.] A calling to arms by *Generalissimo*, (jen'er-al-is-së-mô) n. [It. F. *généralissime*.] The chief commander of an army or military force.

Generality, (jen'er-al'e-to) n. The state of being general; a general or vague statement or phrase;—the main body; the bulk; the greatest part.

Generalization, (jen'er-al-e-zâ'hun) n. Act of generalizing, or of bringing individuals or particulars under genera or classes.

Generalize, (jen'er-al-iz) v. t. To bring under a genus or under general;—to use with a more extensive application; to make universal in application, as a formula or rule;—to derive, as a genus, or as a general conception, or principle;—v. i. To form classes or genera; to take general or comprehensive views;—imp. & pp. *generalized*; ppr. *generalizing*.

Generally, (jen'er-al-je) adv. In general; commonly; extensively, though not universally;—in the main; without detail; upon the whole.

Generalship, (jen-'er-al-ship) *n.* Office of a general;—exercise of the functions of a general;—skill and conduct of a general officer.

Generant, (jen-'er-ant) *n.* [*L. generans*, *ppr. of generare*.] That which generates; productive principle or force;—a line, surface, or solid, generated by the motion of the generatrix.

Generata, (jen-'er-ā) *v. t.* [*L. generare, generatum*.] To beget; to procreate;—to propagate; to engender;—to originate by chemical process; to produce; to cause;—*imp. & pp. generated*; *ppr. generating*.

Generation, (jen-'er-ā-shun) *n.* Act of begetting; procreation; propagation;—act of producing; production; formation;—that which is generated; progeny; offspring;—form of generation; race; breed; kind; stock;—period of generation; the whole number of human beings living within a certain time; an age, usually calculated at 33 years; each successive period and race of men;—descendants from the same stock; family; genealogy;—formation of a geometrical magnitude by a moving point or body.

Generative, (jen-'er-ā-tiv) *a.* Having the power of generating or producing; prolific.

Generator, (jen-'er-ā-ter) *n.* One who or that which generates;—a vessel in which steam is generated;—the principal musical sound or sounds by which others are produced.

Generatrix, (jen-'er-ā-triks) *n.* [*L.*] The point or the mathematical magnitude which, by its motion, generates another magnitude.

Genie, (jē-'nē-ik) *a.* Pertaining to a genus or kind;—very comprehensive;—opposed to specific.

Generically, (jē-'nē-ik-al-ē) *adv.* With regard to a genus or an extensive class.

Generosity, (jen-'er-ō-sē-ty) *n.* [*L. generositas*.] Magnanimity; nobleness of heart and feeling; high-toned sentiment;—liberality in giving; munificence; bountyfulness.

Generous, (jen-'er-us) *a.* [*L. generosus*.] Noble; honourable, as extraction;—magnanimous; high-spirited;—liberal; bountiful;—strong; full of spirit, as wine;—full; abundant, as hospitality;—lively; sprightly, as a steed.

Generously, (jen-'er-us-ly) *adv.* Honourably; nobly; freely; liberally; handsomely.

Generousness, (jen-'er-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being generous; magnanimity; nobleness;—liberality; munificence.

Genesis, (jen-'ē-sis) *n.* [*G. genesis*, from *gignēsai*, to beget, be born.] Act of producing or giving birth or origin; production; formation; origination;—the first book of the Old Testament.

Genet, (jen-'et) *n.* [*Sp. horse*.] A small-sized, well-proportioned, Spanish horse; a jennet. [*F. genetie, Sp. ginetta*.] A carnivorous animal, allied to the civet, of a gray colour, spotted and banded with black or brown, and found in the south of Europe and in Africa.

Genethliacs, (jē-'neth-lē-aks) *n.* [*G. genethlios*, belonging to one's birth.] The science of calculating nativities or predicting the future events of life from the stars which preside at birth.

Genetic or Genetical, (jen-'et-ik) *a.* Pertaining to the creation or mode of production of any thing.

Geneva, (jē-'nē-va) *n.* [*F. genèvre*, juniper, *L. juniperus*.] A spirit distilled from grain and flavoured with juniper-berries. [*Inhabitant of Geneva*.]

Genevan, (jē-'nē-van) *a.* Belonging to Geneva;—an

Genial, (jē-'nē-al) *a.* [*L. genialis*.] Contributing to or concerned in propagation or production; productive;—sympathetically cheerful and cheering;—festive; enlivening; merry; cordial.

Geniality, (jē-'nē-al-ē-ty) *n.* Quality of being genial; gaiety; sympathetic cheerfulness.

Genially, (jē-'nē-al-ē) *adv.* By genius or nature; naturally; cheerfully.

Genialness, (jē-'nē-al-ness) *n.* The quality of being genial; cheerfulness.

Geniculated, (jē-'nik-'ū-lit-'ed) *a.* [*L. geniculum*, diminutive of *genu*, knee.] Bent abruptly at an angle, like the knee.

Geniculation, (jē-'nik-'ū-lā-shun) *n.* State of being bent abruptly at an angle; knottiness. [*disposition*.]

Genie, (zhē-'ē) *n.* [*F.*] Inclination; bent of mind; **Genii**, (jē-'nē-i) *n.* One of a fabulous class of beings, created of fire, and capable of assuming any form, or of becoming invisible at pleasure.

Genio, (jen-'ē-ō) *n.* [*It.*] A man of a particular turn of mind.

Genital, (jen-'it-al) *a.* [*L. genitalis*, from *gignere*, to beget.] Pertaining to generation.

Genitals, (jen-'it-als) *n. pl.* [*L. genitalia*, *sc. membra*.] The sexual organs.

Genitive, (jen-'ē-tiv) *n.* [*L. genitivus*, from *gignere*, to beget.] A case in the declension of nouns expressing such relations as are expressed in English by *of* or belonging to; possessive case.

Genitive, (jen-'ē-tiv) *a.* Pertaining to or indicating source, origin, possession, and the like. [*father*.]

Genitor, (jen-'it-er) *n.* One who procreates; a sire; a **Genius**, (jē-'nē-us) *n.* [*L. genius*, from *gignere*, to beget, bring forth.] A tutelary deity supposed by the ancients to preside over a man's life and fortune;—the protecting power of a particular man or locality;—the animating spirit of a people or generation;—peculiar structure of mind; individual talent or faculty; disposition; hence, bent, inclination, or aptitude for any kind of intellectual labour;—a special gift or strength of mind; uncommon intellectual powers; specifically, gift of imagination; power of invention or origination; intuitive perception;—a man endowed with the highest mental gifts; a thinker or writer of the highest order;—prevailing character; spirit; tendency.

Genosse, (jen-'ē-ō) *n.* The language of Genoa; an inhabitant of Genoa;—*n. pl.* The people of Genoa.

Gen, (jen-'t) *n.* Abbreviation for gentleman.

Genteel, (jen-'tēl) *a.* [*F. & Sp. gentil*, *L. gentilis*, from *gens*, race, family.] Possessing or exhibiting the qualities belonging to high birth and breeding; well-bred; easy in manners;—elegant in appearance; graceful; decorous;—polite; refined; polished; elegant; fashionable.

Genteelly, (jen-'tēl-ē) *adv.* In a genteel manner.

Genteelness, (jen-'tēl-ness) *n.* Quality of being genteel; elegance; politeness.

Gentian, (jen-'shē-an) *n.* [*F. gentiane*, *L. gentiana*.] A genus of plants of several species. The root, which is of a brownish-yellow colour and very bitter, is of common use as a tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, and febrifuge.

Gentianella, (jen-'shē-an-el-lā) *n.* A genus of perennial plants allied to the gentian, found in turf or boggy land in the south of England—some species produces beautiful blue flowers, hence a kind of blue colour.

Gentile, (jen-'til) *n.* [*L. gentilis*, belonging to the same people or nation.] One of a gentile or non-Jewish nation; a worshipper of false gods; heathen; a pagan. **Gentile**, (jen-'til) *a.* Belonging to the nations at large as distinguished from the Jews; of pagan or heathen people;—denoting a race or country.

Gentilism, (jen-'til-izm) *n.* Heathenism; paganism; worship of false gods.

Gentility, (jen-'til-ē-ty) *n.* [*L. gentilitas*.] Politeness of manner; graceful and easy mien or behaviour; state or quality of being genteel.

Gentle, (jen-'tl) *a.* [*L. gentilis*.] Well-born; of a good family or respectable birth;—soft and refined in manners; bland; mild; meek;—quiet and docile;—soothing; treating with mildness.

Gentlefolk, (jen-'tl-fōk) *n. pl.* [*Gentle and folk*.] Persons of good breeding and family.

Gentleman, (jen'tl-man) *n.* A man who is well-born; one who is of good family:—one of gentle or refined manners:—one who bears arms but has no title:—a title of courtesy:—the attendant of a man of rank or official station:—*pl.* Citizens; people—a common appellation in popular assemblies.

Gentlemanly, (jen'tl-man-le) *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or becoming a gentleman; polite; complaisant.

Gentlemanliness, (jen'tl-man-le-nes) *n.* The act of being gentlemanly: well-bred behaviour.

Gentleness, (jen'tl-nes) *n.* State of being well-born or well-bred:—gentility; softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; mildness of temper; suavity:—meekness; tenderness:—mild or considerate treatment.

Gentlewoman, (jen'tl-wóm-an) *n.* A woman of good family or of good breeding:—a woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

Gentlewomanlike, (jen'tl-wóm-an-lik) *a.* Becoming a gentlewoman; ladylike.

Gently, (jen'tle) *adv.* Meekly; mildly; tenderly:—softly; slowly:—without roughness or violence.

Gentoo, (jen-tóo) *n.* A native of India or Hindostan; a Hindoo.

Gentry, (jen'tre) *n.* [For *gentlery*, from *gentle*.] People of birth and good breeding; the class of people between the nobility and the vulgar.

Genuflection, (jé-nú-flek'hun) *n.* [*L. genu*, knee, and *flectere*, to bend.] Act of hending the knee, particularly in worship.

Genuine, (jen'ú-in) *a.* [*L. genuinus*, from *genus*, birth, race.] Belonging to, or proceeding from, the original stock; native; natural; real; true; unadulterated:—authentic; pure; unalloyed.

Genuinely, (jen'ú-in-le) *adv.* In a genuine manner; naturally; sincerely.

Genuineness, (jen'ú-in-nes) *n.* State or quality of being genuine; purity; reality; sincerity.

Genus, (jénus) *n.* [*L. G. genus*, from *gennaein*.] A race; a class; a kind:—in *logic*, a class embracing several particulars; a universal predicable of different subjects or qualities:—in natural science, an assemblage of species possessing certain characters in common; a tribe comprising one or more divisions of animal, mineral, or vegetable bodies, larger than a species, but subordinate to an order or family:—in *music*, the general name for any scale.

Geocentric, (jé-ó-sent'rik) *a.* [*G. gé*, earth, and *kentron*, centre.] Having reference to the earth as centre: in relation to or seen from the earth, in contradistinction to *heliocentric*, as seen from the sun.

Geode, (jé-ód) *n.* [*G. gé*, earth, and *eidos*, form.] A rounded nodule of stone, containing a small cavity, usually lined with crystals.

Geodesy, (jé-ód'-se) *n.* [*G. gé*, earth, and *dáinai*, to divide.] Mathematical survey and measurement of the earth's surface:—that branch of practical geometry which determines the figure of the earth, the areas and boundaries of large portions of its surface, its elevations or heights, and the intensity of gravity in different regions, by actual measurement.

Geognostic, (jé-óg-nos'tik) *a.* Pertaining to a knowledge of the structure of the earth; geological.

Geognosy, (jé-óg-no-se) *n.* [*G. gé*, the earth, and *gignóskai*, to know.] Science or study of the structure of the earth.

Geogony, (jé-óg'-o-ne) *n.* [*G. gé*, the earth, and *goné*, birth.] The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

Geographer, (jé-óg'-ra-fer) *n.* One who is versed in geography.

Geographical, (jé-óg'-grafik-al) *a.* Pertaining to geography.

Geographically, (jé-óg'-grafik-al-le) *adv.* In a geographical manner.

Geography, (jé-óg'-ra-fe) *n.* [*G. geographia*, *gé*, the earth, and *gráphé*, description.] A general description of the earth, its physical divisions into seas, rivers, mountains, plains, &c., and the minerals, plants, and

animals in each; its political divisions into countries, kingdoms, states, cities, &c.;—a work or book containing such.

Geological, (jé-ó-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to geology, or the science of the earth. [*geology*.]

Geologist, (jé-ól'-ó-jist) *n.* One versed in the science of Geology.

Geologize, (jé-ól'-ó-jiz) *v. t.* To study geology; to make geological investigations:—*imp. & pp.* geologized; *ppr.* geologizing.

Geology, (jé-ól'-ó-je) *n.* [*G. gé*, the earth, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the structure and mineral constitution of the globe, with special reference to the different strata of which it is composed, the visible changes that have taken place in its organic and inorganic matter, the causes that have produced these, the effect they have had in altering its outward configuration, the duration of each geological era or epoch, and the antiquity of the globe.

Geomancy, (jé-ó-man-se) *n.* [*G. gé*, the earth, and *manete*, divination.] A kind of divination by means of figures or lines, formed on the earth, and afterward on paper.

Geomatics, (jé-ó-man'tik) *a.* Pertaining or belonging to geomancy.

Geometer, (jé-óm-et-er) *n.* [*G. gé*, the earth, and *metron*, measure.] One skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

Geometrical, (jé-ó-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or Geometrically, (jé-ó-met'rik-al-le) *adv.* According to the rules or laws of geometry.

Geometridian, (jé-óm-é-trish'-e-an) *n.* One skilled in geometry; a geometer.

Geometry, (jé-óm'-e-tre) *n.* [*G. geometria*, from *gé*, the earth, and *metrein*, to measure.] The science of extension, magnitude, or quantity, either in theory or in practice:—that branch of mathematics which investigates the relations, properties, and measurement of solids, surfaces, lines, and angles.

Geoponical, (jé-ó-pon'ik-al) *a.* [*G. gé*, the earth, and *ponos*, labour.] Pertaining to tillage of the earth or agriculture.

Geoponics, (jé-ó-pon'ika) *n. sing.* [*G. ta géoponika*.] The art or science of cultivating the earth.

Georama, (jé-ó-rá'-ma) *n.* [*G. gé*, the earth, and *orama*, sight, view.] An invention for exhibiting, on a hollow sphere, a general view of the earth's surface.

George, (jórj) *n.* An ornament worn by knights of the garter, having the figure of St. George on horseback.

Georgian, (jé-ó'-e-an) *a.* Pertaining to the reigns of the four Georges in Great Britain.

Georgic, (jórj'ik) *n.* [*G. biblion géorgikon*, from *gé*, the earth, and *ergon*, work.] A rural poem; a poetical composition on the subject of husbandry.

Geoseopy, (jé-ó-ko-pe) *n.* [*G. gé*, the earth, *skopein*, to view.] Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.

Gerah, (géra) *n.* [*Heb. gerah*, a bean.] A small piece of money among the ancient Jews—nearly three half-pence.

Geranium, (jé-rá'-ne-um) *n.* [*L. G. geranos*, crane.] A genus of plants having a beak-like torus or receptacle. Most of the species have showy flowers and a pungent odour—popularly called *crane's bill*.

Germ, (jérman) *n.* [*L. german*, from *gerere*, to bear.] That which is to develop an embryo; an ovary; a bud:—that from which any thing springs; origin; first principle.

German, (jérman) *n.* [*F. german*, *L. germanus*.] Brother; one closely related; near of kin.

Cousin-german, children of brothers or sisters; first cousins.

German, (jérman) *a.* Belonging to Germany.

German, (jérman) *n.* [*L. Germanus*, neighbour, i. e., of the Gauls.] A native or inhabitant of Germany;—the German language.

Germane, (jér-máu) *a.* [*L. germanus*.] Literally, near akin; hence, closely allied; appropriate or fitting; relevant.

Germanic, (jér-man'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Germany.
Germanism, (jér-man-izm) *n.* An idiom of the German language.

German-silver, (jér-man-ál-ver) *n.* An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel.
Germinal, (jér-in-ál) *a.* [*L. germea*.] Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

Germinant, (jér-min-ant) *a.* [*L. germinans*, *ppr.* of *germinare*.] Sprouting; sending forth germs or buds.

Germinate, (jér-min-át) *v. i.* [*L. germinare*.] To sprout; to bud; to shoot;—*v. t.* To cause to sprout;—*imp.* & *pp.* germinated; *ppr.* germinating.

Germination, (jér-min-át-shun) *n.* Act of sprouting;—the time in which seeds vegetate.

Gerund, (jér-rund) *n.* [*L. gerundium*, from *gerere*, to bear.] A kind of verbal neuter noun, governing cases like a participle.

Gestation, (jós-tát-shun) *n.* [*L. gestatio*, from *gestare*, to bear, to carry.] The act of carrying young in the womb; pregnancy;—the act of wearing, as arms or ornaments;—the act of siring, as sick persons in a carriage;—exercise in which one is borne or carried about.

Gestatory, (jós-tát-tor-e) *a.* Capable of being carried or worn;—pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

Gestic, (jós-tik) *a.* [*L. gestus*, from *gerere*, to bear.] Pertaining to deeds or feats of arms; legendary;—relating to bodily motion.

Gesticulate, (jós-tik'ú-lát) *v. i.* [*L. gesticulus*, diminutive of *gestus*, gesture.] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to posture;—*v. t.* To represent by gesture; to imitate by action;—*imp.* & *pp.* gesticulated; *ppr.* gesticulating.

Gesticulation, (jós-tik'ú-lát-shun) *n.* Act of gesticulating;—a gesture;—antic tricks or motions.

Gesticulator, (jós-tik'ú-lát-ér) *n.* One who gesticulates.

Gesticulatory, (jós-tik'ú-lát-tor-e) *a.* Representing by or belonging to gestures.

Gestural, (jós-tú-ál) *a.* Pertaining to or belonging to gesture, (jós-túr) [*L. gestura*, from *gerere*, to bear.] A motion of the body or limbs expressive of sentiment or passion;—carriage; graceful movement of the body.

Get, (gét) *v. t.* [*A.-S. getan*, Icel. *geta*, to produce, obtain.] To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of; to acquire; to come by; to win, by almost any means;—to have; to possess;—to beget; to procreate;—to learn; to commit to memory;—to prevail on; to induce;—to procure to be or to occur;—with a following participle;—to betake; to remove; to go;—in a reflexive use;—*v. i.* To arrive at any place, state, or posture; to go; to repair;—to put one's self in any condition or relation, with some idea of labour, effort, or difficulty, and followed by an adverb, preposition, or word used adverbially, defining or modifying the sense;—*imp.* got; *pp.* got (gotten); *ppr.* getting.

Getter, (gét-ér) *n.* One who obtains, acquires, or procures.

Getting, (gét-ing) *n.* Act of one who gets; obtaining; acquiring; acquisition;—thing got; gain; profit; acquirement.

Gewgaw, (gú'gaw) *n.* [*O. Eng. gupawe*, *F. joujou*, plaything.] A showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

Gewgaw, (gú'gaw) *a.* Showy without value; vain

Geyser, (gí-zér) *n.* [*Icel. geyja*, to be impelled.] A fountain common in Iceland, which spouts forth boiling water.

Ghostliness, (gást'le-nes) *n.* State of being ghastly; a death-like look.

Ghastly, (gást'le) *a.* [*A.-S. gástlic*, from *gást*, ghost, spirit.] Ghost-like; death-like; pale; dismal;—horrible; shocking.

Ghastly, (gást'le) *adv.* In a ghastly manner; hideously.

Ghast, (gawt) *n.* [*Hiind. ghát*.] A pass through a mountain;—a range or chain of mountains in India;—a flight of stairs leading down to the water's edge.

Ghee, (gē) *n.* In the East Indies, butter clarified by boiling, and thus converted into a kind of oil.

Gherkin, (gér-kin) *n.* [*Ger. gurke*, Dan. *agurke*.] A small species of cucumber used for pickling.

Ghost, (góst) *n.* [*O. Eng. gást*, *A.-S. gást*, spirit.] The spirit; the soul of man;—the soul of a deceased person; an apparition. *Holy Ghost*, the Holy Spirit; the third person in the Trinity.

Ghostless, (góst'les) *a.* Without life; without spirit.

Ghost-like, (góst'lik) *a.* Ghastly; wrinkled and withered, and having sunken eyes.

Ghostly, (góst'le) *a.* Relating to the soul; spiritual;—pertaining to apparitions.

Ghote, (gót) *n.* Among Eastern nations, an evil spirit; **Ghoul**, (góol) *n.* [*Per. ghól*, a sylvan demon.] An imaginary evil being among Eastern nations, supposed to prey upon human bodies.

Giant, (jánt) *n.* [*A.-S. gigant*, from *G. gigas*, properly *gēgēs*, earth-born.] A man of extraordinary bulk and stature;—a person of extraordinary strength or powers, bodily or intellectual.

Giant, (jánt) *a.* Like a giant; extraordinary in size

Giantess, (jánt-es) *a.* A female giant.

Giant-killer, (jánt-kil-ér) *n.* Destroyer of giants—term in nursery literature.

Giant's-causeway, (jánt-é-kawz-wá) *n.* A vast collection of basaltic columns in the county of Antrim, Ireland.

Giaour, (jour) *n.* [*Turk. gídur*, *Per. gáwr*.] An infidel—a term applied by the Turks to disbelievers in the religion of Mahomet, and especially to Christians.

Gib, (jib) *n.* A piece or alip, in a machine or structure, to hold other parts together, or keep them in place.

Gibber, (gib'ér) *v. i.* [*Allied to jabber and gabble*.] To speak rapidly and inarticulately;—*imp.* & *pp.* gibbered; *ppr.* gibbering.

Gibberish, (gib'ér-ish) *n.* [*From gibber*.] Rapid and inarticulate talk; unmeaning words.

Gibberish, (gib'ér-ish) *a.* Unmeaning, as words.

Gibbet, (jib'et) *n.* [*F. gibet*, *A. gibel*.] A kind of gallows; an upright post with an arm projecting from the top on which malefactors were hanged;—any transverse beam;—the projecting beam of a crane, on which the pulley is fixed.

Gibbet, (jib'et) *v. t.* To hang on a gibbet or gallows, as an infamous punishment;—to expose to infamy;—*imp.* & *pp.* gibbeted; *ppr.* gibbeting.

Gibbon, (gib'bon) *n.* A kind of ape remarkable for the length of its arms,—native of the Indian Archipelago.

Gibbosity, (gib-ó-si-te) *n.* State of being gibbous; protuberance; convexity.

Gibbons, (gib'us) *a.* [*L. gibbus*, hump.] Protuberant; **Gibe**, (jib) *v. i.* [*A.-S. gabban*, *O. F. gaber*, to deride.] To rail; to utter taunting, sarcastic words; to flout; to sneer;—*v. t.* To deride; to scoff at; to treat with sarcastic reflections; to taunt;—*imp.* & *pp.* gided; *ppr.* giding.

Gibe, (jib) *n.* An expression of censure mingled with contempt; a scoff; a railing; a sneer; a taunt.

Gibeonite, (gib'e-on-ít) *n.* An inhabitant of Gibeon, near Jerusalem.

Giber, (jib'ér) *n.* One who derides or makes cutting, sarcastic, or sneering reflections; a scoffer.

Gibbingly, (jib'ing-le) *adv.* In a taunting or sneering manner; scornfully; censoriously; sarcastically.

Giblets, (jib'lets) *n. pl.* [*F. giblet*, equivalent to *gibier*, game.] Those parts of a fowl which are removed before cooking, as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c.

Giddily, (gid'e-le) *adv.* In a giddy, unsteady manner; incoherently.

Giddiness, (gid'e-nes) *n.* A swimming in the head; vertigo; a sensation of reeling or whirling round;—inconstancy; unsteadiness;—levity; frolicsome or wanton disposition.

Giddy, (gid'e) *a.* [A.-S. *gīdig*, *gād*, *goad*.] Having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; light-headed; dizzy;—whirling with celerity; gyration;—inconstant; unstable; changeable;—wild; thoughtless; excited.

Giddy, (gid'e) *v. i.* To turn rapidly; to reel;—*v. t.* To make dizzy; to render unsteady.

Giddy-headed, (gid'e-head-ed) *a.* Headless; volatile; unsteady; thoughtless;—also *giddy-brained*.

Gier-eagle, (jēr'-gl) *n.* [Ger. *Geier*, *i. e.* vulture-eagle.] A bird of the eagle kind mentioned in Leviticus xi. 18.

Gift, (gift) *n.* [A.-S. *gift*, from *gifan*, to give.] A present; any thing given or bestowed; transfer of land or property without consideration;—act of bestowing or conferring;—power or right to give;—a religious offering; oblation;—a donation;—a reward; a bribe;—faculty; endowment; mental power or moral quality given to man by God.

Gift, (gift) *v. t.* To endow with some power or faculty;—*imp.* & *pp.* gifted; *ppr.* gifting.

Gifted, (gifted) *a.* Endowed by nature; talented; able; capable.

Giftedness, (gift-ed-ness) *n.* State of being endowed by nature, or of possessing high mental or moral qualities or faculties.

Gig, (gig) *n.* [It. & Sp. *giga*, F. *gigue*, Jig, romp.] A top or whirlingig;—a light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse;—a ship's wherry, or long, light boat, designed for rapid motion;—a playful or wanton person;—a rotatory cylinder, covered with wire teeth, for teasing woollen cloth;—a dart or harpoon.

Gigantic, (jī-gant'ik) *a.* [L. *gigas*, *gigantis*.] Of extraordinary size; very large; huge; enormous; colossal; immense; prodigious.

Giggle, (gig'l) *n.* A kind of laugh with short catches of the voice or breath.

Giggle, (gig'l) *v. i.* [D. *gigchelen*, Ger. *kicheln*, L. *cachinnare*, to laugh aloud.] To laugh with short catches of the breath; to laugh idly; to titter;—*imp.* & *pp.* giggled; *ppr.* giggling.

Giggler, (gig'ler) *n.* One who giggles or titters.

Giglot, (gig'lot) *n.* [A.-S. *geagl*, Norm. F. *giglot*.] A wanton girl; a romping, flirting girl.

Giglot, (gig'lot) *a.* Giddy; light; wanton.

Gild, (gild) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gildan*, from *gold*, *gold*, *gylden*, golden.] To overlay with a thin covering of gold-leaf or dust; to cover with a gold-like colour;—to illuminate; to brighten;—to give a fair and agreeable external appearance to;—*imp.* & *pp.* gilded or gilt; *ppr.* gilding.

Gilder, (gild'er) *n.* One who gilds or overlays with gold-leaf or dust;—a Dutch coin of 20 stivers, equal to 1s. 9d. sterling;—also *Guilder*.

Gilding, (gild'ing) *n.* Art or practice of overlaying with gold-leaf;—a thin surface of gold covering some other substance.

Gill, (gil) *n.* [A.-S. *gedgl*, Dan. *gialle*, gill of a fish.] A ciliated organ of respiration in fishes and other water animals;—the flap below the beak of a bird;—the flesh on the lower part of the cheeks or under the chin.

Gill, (gil) *n.* [L. *gillo*, flask.] A measure of capacity containing the fourth part of a pint.

Gill, (gil) *n.* The ground-ivy;—malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

Gille, (gil'e) *n.* A running footman; a menial attending in sporting or deer-stalking.

Gilly-flower, (jil'e-flow-er) *n.* [O. Eng. *jirefloure*, F. *giroflee*.] A native flowering plant blooming in July, of the genus *Laranz*.

Gilt, (gilt) *n.* Gold laid on the surface of a thing; gilding.

Gilt-head, (gilt'head) *n.* A kind of fish—so named from a golden-coloured space over the eyes.

Gimbal, (gim'bal) *n.* [L. *gemellus*, double.] Two brass rings or hoops, moving each perpendicularly to its plane about two axes, which are at right angles to each other—used for suspending the ship's compass.

Gim-crack, (jim'krak) *n.* [O. Eng. from *jim* and *crack*, *lad*, *boaster*.] A trivial mechanism; a device; a toy; a pretty thing.

Gimlet, (gim'let) *n.* [F. *guindelet*, from D. *winjcl*, a bore.] A small instrument with a screw point for boring holes in wood.

Gimmer, (gin'er) *n.* [Go. *gumma*.] A two-year-old ewe;—movement; machinery.

Gimp, (gimp) *n.* [F. *guipure*, from *guiper*, to whip or bind with silk.] A kind of silk, cotton twist, or edging, used as trimming.

Gin, (jin) *n.* [Contracted and corrupted from *Geneva*.] A distilled spirit or alcoholic liquor, flavoured with juniper berries.

Gin, (jin) *n.* [A contraction of *engine*.] A machine or instrument for raising or moving heavy weights, &c., or diving piles;—a machine for separating the seeds from cotton;—a snare; a trap.

Gin, (jin) *v. t.* To clear of seeds by a machine;—*imp.* & *pp.* ginned; *ppr.* ginning.

Ginger, (jin'jer) *n.* [L. *zingiber*, G. *ziggiberis*.] A plant found in both the East and West Indies, the hot and spicy root of which is extensively used in cookery and in medicine.

Gingerbeer, (jin'jer-bēr) *n.* An effervescing beverage made by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar, &c. [cake flavoured with ginger.]

Gingerbread, (jin'jer-bred) *n.* A kind of plain sweet *Gingerly*, (jin'jer-le) *adv.* [Prov. Eng. *ginger*, brittle, Ger. *zimperlich*, coy.] Nicely; cautiously; factitiously; daintily.

Gingerwine, (jin'jer-win) *n.* Wine made from ginger by fermentation with other ingredients.

Gingham, (ging'ham) *n.* [F. *gingean*, Jav. *gianggang*.] A kind of cotton cloth, the yarn of which is dyed before it is woven.

Ginseng, (jin'seng) *n.* A plant, the root of which is highly valued as a medicine among the Chinese.

Ginshop, (jin'shop) *n.* A house for the retail of gin; a dram-shop.

Gipsy, (jip'se) *n.* [Corrupted from *Egyptian*.] One of a nomadic tribe of Indian origin, coming by pang;—Egypt into Europe in the fourteenth century; called Bohemians because entering Western Europe from Bohemia; Zingari, in Italy, and Gitanos in Spain; in this country they live by tinkering, fortune-telling, and stealing;—a reproachful name for a person of dark complexion;—playful name for a woman, suggesting artifice or wile.

Gipsyism, (jip'se-izm) *n.* The arts and practices of gipsies; deception; cheating; flattery.

Giraffe, (zhe-raf, jē-raf) *n.* [A. *girafah*, *zardfeh*, Egypt. *soraphé*, *i. e.*, long neck.] An African quadruped whose fore legs are much longer than the hinder ones; the camelopard.

Girandole, (jir'an-dol) *n.* [It. *girandola*, from *giro*, turn, and *andare*, to go.] A chandelier.

Girasole, (jira-sol) *n.* [It. *girare* and L. *sol*, the sun.] A plant; turn-sole; heliotrope.

Gird, (gird) *n.* [A.-S. *gird*, rod, Ger. *gurt*, G. *kentrom*.] The stroke of a rod; hence, a severe twitch or pang;—a cut; a sarcastic remark; a gibe;—in Scotland, a hoop.

Gird, (gird) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gyrdan*, Ger. *gürten*.] To encircle with any flexible band; to make fast by binding;—to surround; to inclose;—to invest;—to strike; to gibe;—*v. i.* To gibe; to sneer; to break a scornful jest; to utter severe sarcasms;—*imp.* & *pp.* girded or girt; *ppr.* girding.

Girder, (gird'er) *n.* One who girds;—the principal



Gimbal.

Glisten, (glis'n) v. i. [A.-S. *glisian*, Ger. *gleissen*.] To sparkle or shine; especially, to shine with a mild, subdued, and lustful lustre:—imp. & pp. *glistered*; ppr. *glistering*.

Glister, (glis'ter) n. Glitter; lustre; splendour.

Glister, (glis'ter) v. i. [Ger. *glisteren*.] To be bright; to sparkle; to shine; to glister:—imp. & pp. *glistered*; ppr. *glistering*.

Glitter, (glit'er) v. i. [Sw. *glittra*, Icel. *glittra*, A.-S. *gliternan*.] To sparkle with light;—to be showy, specious, or striking, and hence attractive.

Glitter, (glit'er) n. A bright, sparkling light; brilliancy; splendour; lustre; sparkling show.

Gleaming, (glöm'ing) n. [Scot. from A.-S. *glomung*.] The fall of the evening; dusk; twilight.

Gloat, (glôt) v. i. [Sw. *glutta*, to peep.] To look covertly or with sly glances; to gaze with eagerness, desire, or lust; to see with malignant and revengeful satisfaction:—imp. & pp. *gloated*; ppr. *gloating*.

Gloating, (glôt'ing) n. Looking with earnestness; gazing greedily, lustfully, or malignantly.

Globated, (glób'at-ed) n. [L. *globare*, to make into a ball, *globus*, ball.] Having the form of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

Globe, (glób) n. [L. *globus*.] A round or spherical body; an orb; a ball; a sphere;—a body, every part of whose surface is equidistant from the centre;—the earth; the planet we inhabit;—pl. Two spheres of metal, paper, or other matter, on whose convex surfaces are drawn a map or figure of the earth or of the heavens, called terrestrial and celestial globes.



Globe.

Globe-fish, (glób'fish) n. A fish which, by inflating an abdominal sac, can swell out its body to a globular shape.

Globes, (glób'es) a. Round; spherical; globular; or **Globosity**, (glób-ös'it-é) n. The quality of being round; sphericity.

Globous, (glób'us) a. Round; spherical; globose.

Globular, (glób'ü-lär) a. Globe-shaped; spherical, or nearly so.

Globularity, (glób'ü-lar-é-ty) n. State of being globular.

Globule, (glób'ül) n. [*L. globulus*, diminutive of *globus*.] A little globe; a small particle of matter of a spherical form—term applied to small red particles which swim in a thin liquor, called serum, and constitute the blood.

Globulet, (glób'ü-let) n. A globular particle.

Globuleus, (glób'ü-lus) a. Having the form of a small sphere; round; spherical; orbicular.

Glomerate, (glöm'er-ät) v. i. [L. *glomerare*, *glomeratus*, from *glomus*, ball.] To gather or wind into a ball or rounded mass:—imp. & pp. *glomerated*; ppr. *glomerating*.

Glomerate, (glöm'er-ät) n. Gathered into a head or heap;—formed of a congeries or number.

Glomeration, (glöm'er-äshun) n. The act of forming into a ball or spherical body;—that which is formed into a ball.

Gloom, (glööm) n. [A.-S. *glöm*.] Obscurity; thick shade; partial or total darkness;—cloudiness or heaviness of mind; melancholy; sadness; moroseness; sullenness.

Gloom, (glööm) v. i. To shine obscurely; to glimmer;—to appear dark, dismal, or gloomy; to be dejected or sullen:—imp. & pp. *gloomed*; ppr. *gloomng*.

Gloomily, (glööm'e-ly) adv. Obscurely; dimly; dismally.

Gloominess, (glööm'e-ness) n. State of being gloomy; obscurity.

Gloomy, (glööm'e) a. Dark; destitute of light; imperfectly illuminated; dim; dusky;—depressed with gloom; dejected; downcast; heavy at heart.

Glorification, (glö're-fik-äshun) n. Act of giving glory;—state of being glorified.

Glorify, (glö're-d) v. i. [L. *glorificare*, *gloria*, glory,

and *facere*, to make.] To make glorious; to exalt;—to praise in words; to laud;—especially, to praise, magnify, or extol in worship; to give all the glory to, as God;—to raise to a divine or heavenly state; to make eternally blessed:—imp. & pp. *glorified*; ppr. *glorifying*.

Glorious, (glö're-us) a. [F. *glorieux*, L. *gloriosus*.] Possessing divine attributes; all perfect; entitled to highest adoration, as God;—illustrious; noble; excellent; renowned;—boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious;—grand; splendid; magnificent.

Gloriously, (glö're-us-ly) adv. In a glorious manner.

Glory, (glö're) n. [L. *gloria*, allied to *clarus*, bright, clear.] Brightness; splendour; magnificence;—honour; praise; fame; renown;—the divine presence; the manifestation of it; the ark of the covenant;—the divine perfections;—praise and adoration due to God;—heavenly state; the happiness of the redeemed;—circle of rays round a head or figure in painting;—cause or ground of excellence or of honourable pride;—boastfulness; arrogance.

Glory, (glö're) v. i. To exult with joy; to rejoice;—to boast; to be proud of:—imp. & pp. *gloried*; ppr. *glorying*.

Glorying, (glö're-ing) n. The act of boasting; exultation.

Gloss, (glös) n. [Ger. *glosse*, comment, *glözen*, to shine, G. *glözen*.] Brightness or lustre from a smooth surface; polish;—a specious appearance or representation;—interpretation; comment; explanation.

Gloss, (glös) v. i. To make smooth and shining;—to render specious and plausible;—to illustrate; to explain;—v. i. To comment; to make explanatory remarks:—imp. & pp. *glossed*; ppr. *glossing*.

Glossarial, (glös-ä-r-äl) a. Containing explanation.

Glossarist, (glös-ä-r-ist) n. A writer of glosses or of a glossary.

Glossary, (glös-ä-r-é) n. [F. *glossaire*, from G. *glossen*.] A vocabulary of words requiring special elucidation;—a dictionary of obscure or antiquated terms;—an index or vocabulary to a book in general.

Glosser, (glös'er) n. A writer of glosses; a commentator.

Glossiness, (glös'e-ness) n. Condition or quality of being glossy.

Glossographer, (glös-ög-ra-fer) n. A scholiast; a writer of glossography, (glös-ög-ra-fer) n. [G. *glossa* and *graphein*, to write.] The writing of glossaries or glosses.

Glossologist, (glös-öl-ö-jist) n. One who defines and explains terms.

Glossology, (glös-öl-ö-je) n. [G. *glossa*, tongue, speech, and *logos*, discourse.] Definition and explanation of terms;—science of language; comparative philology; linguistics.

Glossy, (glös'e) a. Smooth and shining;—specious; **Glottis**, (glöt'is) n. [G. *glottis*, *glossa*, the tongue.] The narrow opening at the upper part of the larynx, between the vocal cords.

Glove, (gluv) n. [A.-S. *glöf*, Icel. *glöft*.] A cover for the hand with a separate sheath for each finger.

Glove, (gluv) v. i. To cover with a glove:—imp. & pp. *gloved*; ppr. *gloving*.

Glover, (gluv'er) n. One who makes or sells gloves.

Glow, (glö) v. i. [A.-S. *glöwan*, Icel. *glöa*, to shine.] To shine with an intense or white heat;—to be bright or red;—to feel hot, as the skin;—to feel the heat of passion; to burn; to rage:—imp. & pp. *glowed*; ppr. *glowing*.

Glow, (glö) n. Shining heat or white heat; incandescence;—brightness of colour; redness;—intense excitement or earnestness; vehemence; ardour.

Glower, (glöwr) v. i. [Scot.] To stare; to gaze in wonder at.

Glow-worm, (glö'wurm) n. A coleopterous insect;—the female emits, in the night-time, a shining green light.

Gloze, (glöz) v. i. [A.-S. *glöze*, *glose*, *glöcan*, to gloze.] To flatter; to wheedle;—to talk smoothly; to misin-

terpret;—to smooth over; to palliate or extenuate:—*imp. & pp. glossed; ppr. glossing.*
 Gloze, (glöz) *n.* Flattery; adulation;—specious show.
 Gloser, (glöz'er) *n.* A flatterer; a fawner.
 Glue, (glöö) *n.* [*L. gluten, glue, to draw together.*] A hard, brittle, brownish gelatine, obtained by boiling the skins, hoofs, &c., of animals. When heated with water it becomes viscid and tenacious, and is used as a cement.
 Glue, (glöö) *v. t.* To join with glue;—to hold together; to unite:—*imp. & pp. glued; ppr. gluing.*
 Glue-pot, (glöö'pot) *n.* A utensil for melting glue.
 Gluey, (glöö'e) *a.* Viscous; glutinous.
 Glum, (glum) *a.* Sullen; moody; silent.
 Glume, (glööm) *n.* [*L. gluma, hull, husk, from glubere, to bark or peel.*] The floral covering of grain or grasses.
 Glump, (glump) *v. i.* [*From glum.*] To exhibit sullenness; to be out of humour.
 Glumpy, (glump'e) *a.* Sullen; moody.
 Glut, (glut) *v. t.* [*L. glutire, to swallow greedily; to gorge;—to satiate; to sate;—imp. & pp. glutted; ppr. glutting.*]
 Glut, (glut) *n.* That which is swallowed down;—full supply; overmuch; superabundance;—any thing that fills up or obstructs a passage.
 Gluten, (glöö'ten) *n.* [*L.*] The viscid, tenacious substance found in grain which gives adhesiveness to dough;—the cohesive element in bread.
 Glutinate, (glöö'tin-ät) *v. t.* [*L. glutinare.*] To unite with glue; to cement:—*imp. & pp. glutinated; ppr. glutinating.* [with glue.]
 Glutination, (glöö'tin-ä'hun) *n.* The act of uniting
 Glutinative, (glöö'tin-ät-iv) *a.* Tenacious; viscous; glutinous.
 Glutinous, (glöö'tin-us) *a.* [*L. glutinosus, from gluten.*] Resembling glue; viscous; viscid; tenacious.
 Glutinousness, (glöö'tin-us-ness) *n.* The quality of glue; tenacity.
 Glutton, (glut'n) *n.* [*L. glutto, glutto.*] One who eats voraciously; a gourmandiser; hence, one eager for any thing to excess;—a carnivorous mammal, at one time regarded as inordinately voracious; the wolverine—found in Northern latitudes.
 Gluttonise, (glut'n-iz) *v. i.* To eat voraciously; to indulge the appetite to excess; to gourmandize.
 Gluttonous, (glut'n-us) *a.* Belonging to gluttony; given to excessive eating.
 Gluttonously, (glut'n-us-le) *adv.* In a gluttonous or voracious manner; excessively.
 Gluttony, (glut'n-e) *n.* Act or practice of a glutton; excess in eating; voracity.
 Glycerine, (glis'er-in) *n.* [*G. glykux, sweet.*] A sweet viscid liquid formed from fatty substances, and consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.
 Glypograph, (glif'g-graf) *n.* A plate made by glypography, or an impression taken from such a plate.
 Glypography, (glif'og'ra-fo) *n.* [*G. glyphin, to engrave, and graphē, drawing.*] A process of etching by means of voltaic electricity.
 Glyptic, (glip'tik) *a.* Figured.
 Glyptics, (glip'tika) *n. sing.* The art of engraving figures on precious stones.
 Glyptodes, (glip'to-don) *n.* [*G. glyptos, carved, and odous, tooth.*] An extinct quadruped of the armadillo covered with tessellated scales, and having fluted teeth—found in South America.
 Glyptography, (glip'tog'ra-fe) *n.* [*G. glyptos, carved, and graphē, to write.*] A description of the art of engraving on precious stones.
 Gnarl, (närl) *v. i.* [*A.-S. gnyrran, Ger. knarren.*] To growl; to murmur; to snarl;—also Gnarl:—*imp. & pp. gnarled; ppr. gnarling.*
 Gnarl, (närl) *n.* A knot in wood:—also Gnarl.
 Gnarled, (närl'd) *a.* Knotty; full of knots.



Glume.

Gnaah, (naah) *v. t.* [*O. Eng. gnaste, Icel. gnista.*] To strike together, as in anger or pain:—*v. i.* To grind or strike together the teeth:—*imp. & pp. gnaahed; ppr. gnaahing.*
 Gnaahing, (naah'ing) *n.* Grinding or collision of the teeth in rage or pain.
 Gnat, (nat) *n.* [*A.-S. gnät, from gnidan, to rub.*] A delicate blood sucking fly of the genus *Culex*.
 Gnaw, (naw) *v. t.* [*A.-S. gnagan, Icel. gnaga.*] To bite or wear away by scraping with the teeth; to pick with the teeth, as a dog a bone;—to bite in pain or rage;—to fret; to corrode:—*v. i.* To use the teeth in biting:—*imp. & pp. gnawed; ppr. gnawing.*
 Gneiss, (nia) *n.* [*Ger. gneis or gneiz.*] A crystalline rock, consisting of quartz, feldspar, and mica.
 Gnome, (nöm) *n.* [*G. gnōmōn, one that knows.*] An imaginary being, supposed to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardian of mines, quarries, &c.:—a dwarf; a goblin:—a maxim; an apothegm.
 Gnomie, (nom'ik) *a.* [*G. gnōmē, opinion.*] Sententious; containing maxims or reflections.
 Gnomon, (nöm'on) *n.* [*G. gnomon, from gignōskō, to know.*] The style or pin of a sun-dial, which shows by its shadow the hour of the day:—the index of the hour-circle of a globe. [dialling.]
 Gnomonics, (nöm'on'ika) *n. sing.* The art or science of Gnostics.
 Gnostics, (nöm'tik) *n.* [*G. gnostikos, from gignōskō, to know.*] One of a sect of so-called philosophers in the first ages of Christianity—their system was a combination of oriental theology and Greek philosophy with Christianity. [their doctrines.]
 Gnostie, (nöst'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Gnostics or Gnosticism.
 Gnosticism, (nöst-ik-sim) *n.* The doctrines taught by the Gnostics.
 Gnu, (nü) *n.* [*Hottentot gnu or nyu.*] A South African antelope having the neck, body, and tail like those of a horse, and single, recurved horns.
 Go, (gö) *v. i.* [*A.-S. gangan, gdn.*] To move or pass from one place, station, or condition to another:—to proceed; to advance:—to travel; to journey:—to be an ingredient of:—to conduce; to contribute:—to be applicable or apply to:—to have recourse to:—to circulate; to spread:—to be rated or valued; to be worth:—to be in motion, as a machine; to flow, as a river:—to reach; to extend:—to be in a good or ill state; to fare:—to be in a state of pregnancy:—to be loosed; to be freed from restraint:—to be spent:—to depart; to pass away; to die:—of various shades of meaning, determined by the connected words:—*v. t.* To take, as a share in an enterprise; to bear or enjoy a part in:—*imp. went; pp. gone; ppr. going.*
 Goad, (göd) *n.* [*A.-S. gād, gæd.*] A pointed instrument to urge on a beast; hence, any thing that stimulates.
 Goad, (göd) *v. t.* To prick; to drive with a goad; to urge forward; to stimulate:—*imp. & pp. goaded; ppr. goading.*
 Goad, (göd) *n.* That part of a mine from which the mineral has been partially or wholly removed; the waste.
 Goad, (göl) *n.* [*F. gaulle, pole, Go. valus, staff, W. gwyral, goal.*] The point set to bound a race; the mark; the starting post:—the end or final purpose.
 Goat, (göt) *n.* [*A.-S. gāt, L. hædus, a young goat.*] A mammiferous quadruped having cloven hoofs, and chewing the cud. It is allied to the sheep.
 Goat-herd, (göt'herd) *n.* One who tends goats.
 Goathish, (göt'ish) *a.* Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in small or fruitfulness.
 Goatakin, (göt'skin) *n.* Skin of a goat:—dressed leather from the skin of the goat.
 Goat's-thorn, (göt's-thorn) *n.* A leguminous plant found



Goat.

damaged; untainted; wholesome, as food;—salutary; beneficial, as a medicine;—useful; valuable, as a gift;—favourable; convenient; safe, as a position;—qualified; able; skilful, as a leader;—kind; affectionate; benevolent in relation to others;—faithful, as a friend;—fair; unblemished, as reputation;—able to meet pecuniary engagements; solvent;—pleasant; agreeable, as society;—comely; pretty, as looks;—mild; calm, as temper, &c.;—full, as weight;—clever; skilful, followed by *at*.

Good, (gôod) *n.* That which possesses desirable qualities, promotes success, welfare, or happiness, is serviceable, fit, excellent, kind, benevolent, or the like;—welfare; prosperity; advantage; benefit;—*pl.* Wares, commodities, chattels, effects, and merchandise; freight.

Good, (gôod) *interj.* Well; right; so be it.

Good-breeding, (gôod-bréd-ing) *n.* Polite manners or education.

Good-bye, (gôod-bi) *n.* or *interj.* [Either a contraction of *God be with ye*, or compounded with *by*, *bye*, *way*, *journey*.] Farewell—a form of address used at parting.

Good-day, (gôod-dâ) *n.* or *interj.* Farewell—a term of salutation at meeting or parting.

Good-fellow, (gôod-fel'ô) *n.* A merry fellow over his cups; a boon companion.

Good-fellowship, (gôod-fel'ô-ship) *n.* Merry or lively society; companionableness.

Good-friday, (gôod-frî'dâ) *n.* A fast in memory of our Saviour's sufferings, kept on the Friday of Passion-week. [state of mind.]

Good-humour, (gôod-'âm-ur) *n.* A happy or cheerful Good-humoured, (gôod-'âm-urd) *a.* Having a cheerful spirit and demeanour; good-natured; good-tempered.

Goodliness, (gôod'lî-ness) *n.* Beauty of form; grace; elegance.

Good-luck, (gôod'luk) *n.* Prosperity; success; a happy or fortunate event.

Goodly, (gôod'lî) *a.* Pleasant; agreeable;—comely; graceful;—large; swelling.

Goodman, (gôod-man) *n.* A familiar appellation of civility;—a husband; master of a house or family.

Good-manners, (gôod-man'ners) *n.* Propriety of conduct or behaviour;—decorum; politeness.

Good-morning, (gôod-môr'ning) *n.* or *interj.* A form of salutation or expression of good wish in the morning;—also *Good-morrow*.

Good-nature, (gôod-nâ'tür) *n.* Natural kindness of disposition; good temper; kindly forbearance.

Good-natured, (gôod-nâ'türd) *a.* Naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked;—good-humoured.

Goodness, (gôod'ness) *n.* The quality of being good in any of its various senses; excellence; virtue; kindness; benevolence.

Good-night, (gôod-nî't) *n.* or *interj.* A form of salutation in parting for the night.

Good-tempered, (gôod-tem'perd) *a.* Having a good temper; not easily irritated or annoyed.

Good-wife, (gôod-wîf) *n.* The mistress of a household.

Good-will, (gôod-wîl') *n.* Benevolence;—the custom of any trade or business.

Goody, (gôod'e) *n.* [Probably from *good-wife*.] Good-wife;—*pl.* Goodies, sweet-meats, bon-bons, and the like.

Goose, (gôos) *n.* [A.-S. *gôs*, Icel. *gás*, *Lanser*.] A well-known aquatic fowl of the genus *Anas*—its feathers are used for beds and its quills for pens;—a tailor's smoothing iron;—a smelter;—a game of chance formerly common in England.

Gooseberry, (gôos-ber-ë) *n.* [Corrupted from *gorseberry*, *Gör. kridusberë*.] The fruit of a certain thorny shrub, and the shrub itself, found in all temperate regions of the world.

Goose-neck, (gôos'nek) *n.* A piece of iron bent like the neck of a goose, used to connect a boom-yard, &c. to a mast.

Goose-quill, (gôos'kwîl) *n.* The large feather or quill of a goose, or a pen made from it.

Goose-wing, (gôos'wîng) *n.* A sail set on a boom on the lee side of a ship.

Gopher, (gô'fr) *n.* [H. *gopher*.] A species of wood used in the construction of Noah's ark.

Gor-ock, (gor'kok) *n.* [Either from *gor*, blood, or from *gorse*, furze or heath.] A gallinaceous bird—the moorcock, red-grouse, or red-game.

Gordian, (gor'de-an) *a.* Pertaining to Gordius, or to a knot tied by him, which could not be untied, but was cut by Alexander the Great; hence, intricate; complicated; difficult.

Gore, (gôr) *n.* [A.-S. *gor*, *gora*.] Blood; thick or clotted blood.

Gore, (gôr) *n.* [A.-S. *gôr*, Icel. *geir*.] A wedge-shaped piece of cloth sewed into a garment, &c., to give greater width at a particular part;—a triangular piece of land.

Gore, (gôr) *v. t.* [A.-S. *gôr*, *spear*.] To pierce with the point of a spear;—to pierce with the horns, as a bull;—to cut in a triangular form;—*imp.* & *pp.* gored; *ppr.* goring.

Gorge, (gori) *n.* [L. *gurgis*, whirlpool, gulf.] The throat; the gullet;—a narrow passage or defile between mountains;—the entrance into a bastion or other outwork of a fort;—that which is swallowed, especially by a hawk.

Gorge, (gori) *v. t.* To swallow with greediness;—to glut; to satiate;—*v. i.* To feed greedily;—*imp.* & *pp.* gorged; *ppr.* gorging.

Gorgeous, (gor'jûs) *a.* [F. *gorgeus*.] Showy; splendid; glittering with gay colours; magnificent.

Gorgeously, (gor'jûs-ly) *adv.* In a gorgeous manner; with showy magnificence.

Gorgeousness, (gor'jûs-ness) *n.* Quality of being gorgeous; splendour of dress or appearance; show of ornament; magnificence.

Gorget, (gor'jet) *n.* [F. *gorgette*, from *gorge*, the throat.] A piece of armour for defending the throat or neck;—a pendent metallic ornament worn by officers when on duty;—a cutting instrument used in lithotomy.

Gorgon, (gor'gon) *n.* [G. *gorgon*.] A fabulous monster of terrific aspect, with snakes intertwined in place of hair, and by her look turning the beholder into stone;—hence, any thing ugly or horrid; a repulsive or hateful person.

Gorgonia, (gor-gô-ne-a) *n.* A family of flexible coral zoophytes, growing in the form of shrubs, twigs, and reticulated fronds. [bing a Gorgon.]

Gorgonian, (gor-gô-ne-an) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling western shores of Africa—

Gorilla, (gor-î-lâ) *n.* A large monkey inhabiting the it is as large as man, and is remarkable for its strength and ferocity.

Gormand, (gor'mand) *n.* [F. *gourmand*, W. *gor*, extreme, *gormos*, excess.] A greedy or voracious eater; a glutton;

—an epicure; a bon-vivant.

Gormandize, (gor'mand-iz) *v. i.* or *t.* [F. *gourmandise*, gluttony.] To eat greedily; to feed ravenously.

Gorse, (gors) *n.* [Ger. *gras*, hay, A.-S. *garst*, L. *crassus*, thick, dense, Ger. *Iratro*, to scratch.] A thick, prickly shrub, bearing yellow flowers; furze; whin.

Gory, (gôr'e) *a.* Covered with gore;—bloody; murderous.

Gory-dew, (gôr'e-dû) *n.* Perhaps this may be set down as one of the very simplest forms of vegetation, being only found like a reddish slime on hard substances.



Goshawk, (gosh'hawk) *n.* [A.-S. *gōshāfuc*, *gōs*, goose, and *hafuc*, hawk.] A short-winged slender bird of the genus *Falco*, of a deep brown colour, save on the breast which is white, formerly used in falconry.

Goosling, (gos'ling) *n.* [A.-S. *gōs*, a goose, and termination (*ling*).] A young goose.

Gospel, (gos'pel) *n.* [A.-S. *godapell*, from *gōd*, good, and *spell*, story.] Glad tidings; especially, the good news concerning Christ and his salvation;—one of the historical narratives of the life and sayings of Jesus Christ;—the word of God in general;—a system of religious truth;—doctrine; divinity;—any general system or form of truth.

Gospel, (gos'pel) *v. t.* To instruct in the gospel; to teach the truths of Christianity.

Gospeller, (gos'pel-er) *n.* An evangelist;—a priest who reads the gospel at the altar during the communion service.

Gospelize, (gos'pel-iz) *v. t.* To evangelize; to instruct in the gospel;—to reduce or conform to gospel law.

Gospel-truth, (gos'pel-trūth) *n.* The doctrines or truths which are made known in the gospel;—sure and certain truth.

Goss, (gos) *n.* A kind of low gorse or furze.

Gossamer, (gos'a-mēr) *n.* [O. Eng. *gossamer*, from *gorse* and *summer*.] A filmy substance, like cobwebs, floating in the air, or stretched from blade to blade along the grass;—the delicate webs of a species of spider or moth. [unsubstantial.]

Gossamer, (gos'a-mēr) *a.* Like gossamer; filmy; **Gossip**, (gos'ip) *n.* [A.-S. *godsibb*, from *god*, God, and *sib*, alliance, relation.] A sponsor;—a friend or comrade;—an idle tattler; newsmonger;—talk or tattle; idle and groundless rumour.

Gossip, (gos'ip) *v. t.* To prate; to talk much;—to run about and tattle;—*imp. & pp.* *gossiped*; *ppr.* *gossiping*.

Gossiping, (gos'ip-ing) *n.* Going about to collect and report idle stories;—a meeting of tattlers and busy-bodies. [attendant or messenger.]

Gosscon, (gos-sōon) *n.* [F. *garcon*.] A boy; a young **Gossypium**, (gos-sip'e-um) *n.* [L.] The cotton plant, a shrub ranging from 6 to 15 feet high, with beautiful flowers, and producing in its pods a soft downy white substance, which is the principal material from which cloth for personal and domestic purposes is manufactured.

Goth, (goth) *n.* [Go. *guthans*, L. *gothi*.] One of an ancient tribe of Scandinavian origin, who overran and subverted the Roman empire;—a barbarian; a rude, ignorant person;—one destitute of taste; a Vandal.

Gothic, (goth'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Goths;—pertaining to a style of architecture with high and sharp-pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.;—rude; barbarous.

Gothic, (goth'ik) *n.* The language of the Goths.

Gothicism, (goth'e-sizm) *n.* A Gothic idiom;—conformity to the Gothic style of building;—rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

Gothicize, (goth'e-siz) *v. t.* To make Gothic or barbarous;—*imp. & pp.* *gothicized*; *ppr.* *gothicizing*.

Gouda, (gou'da) *n.* A well-known kind of cheese, from Gouda, in Holland.

Gouge, (gowj, gōój) *n.* [F. *gouge*, Biscayan *gubia*, bow, *gubiac*, throat.] A chisel with a semi-cylindrical blade.

Gouge, (gowj, gōój) *v. t.* To scoop out with a gouge;—to force out, as the eye of a person, with the thumb or finger;—*imp. & pp.* *gouged*; *ppr.* *gouging*.

Gourd, (gōrd, gōrd) *n.* [F. *gourde*, L. *cucurbita*.] A fleshy, one-celled, many-seeded fruit. The bottle-gourd has a hard outer rind, which, when dry, is used for cups, bottles, &c.

Gourmand, (gōrd'mānd) *n.* [F.] A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton.

Gout, (gout) *n.* [F. *goutte*, L. *gutta*, drop.] A painful constitutional disease; inflammation of the joints, particularly of the great toe—in its last stages it attacks the stomach.

Gout, (gōw) *n.* [F., L. *gustus*, taste.] Taste; relish.

Goutiness, (gout'e-nes) *n.* State of being gouty; gout.

Gouty, (gout'e) *a.* Diseased with, or subject to, the gout;—pertaining to the gout.

Govern, (guv'ern) *v. t.* [F. *gouverner*, L. *gubernare*.] To regulate by authority;—to influence; to direct; to manage; to keep in subjection; to restrain, as passion;—to steer, as a ship;—in grammar, to require to be in a particular case;—*v. i.* To exercise authority; to administer the laws; to have the control;—*imp. & pp.* *governed*; *ppr.* *governing*.

Governable, (guv'ern-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being governed; controllable; manageable; obedient.

Governance, (guv'ern-nans) *n.* Direction; control; management;—hence, behaviour; deportment.

Governante, (guv'ern-ant) *n.* [F. *gouvernante*.] A lady who has the care and management of young women; a governess.

Governess, (guv'er-nes) *n.* A female invested with authority to control and direct; an instructress; preceptress; tutress.

Government, (guv'ern-ment) *n.* Act of governing; exercise of authority; direction; regulation;—control; restraint;—system of polity in a state or community; mode in which legal authority is exercised;—territory over which rule is exercised; empire; kingdom; state; commonwealth;—administrative council or body; the executive power; the ministry;—in grammar, the relation of one word as depending or construed by another.

Governmental, (guv-ern-ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to government; made by government.

Governor, (guv'ern-er) *n.* He who has all power and authority; God; Christ;—one invested with supreme authority in a state; ruler; magistrate;—one acting with delegated authority;—a father; a guardian; a tutor;—a pilot;—head manager or director, as of a banking corporation;—a contrivance in mills or machinery for maintaining a uniform velocity with a variable resistance.

Gowan, (gow'an) *n.* The Daisy.

Gowk, (gowk) *n.* [A.-S. *gawk*, cuckoo.] A fool; a simpleton.

Gown, (gown) *n.* [O. Eng. *gowne*, W. *gwn*, gown.] A loose flowing upper garment; the ordinary outer dress of a woman;—the official robe of professional men and scholars; hence, a peacock dress, or civil officers in distinction from military.

Gownpiece, (gown'pēs) *n.* Material for a gown.

Gownman, (gownz'man) *n.* One whose professional habit is a gown, as a divine, or lawyer, or student; hence, a civilian in distinction from a soldier.

Grab, (grab) *n.* A sudden grasp or seizure.

Grab, (grab) *v. t. & t.* [Ger. *graben*, *grappen*.] To gripe suddenly; to seize; to clutch;—*imp. & pp.* *grabbed*; *ppr.* *grabbing*. [Malabar coast.]

Grab, (grab) *n.* A three masted vessel used on the Grace, (grās) *n.* [F., L. *gratia*, favour, from *gratus*, free, ready.] Favour; kindness; good-will;—mercy; pardon; the free gift of God; salvation; the gospel;—state of reconciliation to God;—effect of God's spirit; renewal; sanctification; faith, love, humility, and other works of the spirit;—office or meanness for the office of an apostle;—natural excellence; beauty; ornament; elegance in form, mien, or language; charm;—a short prayer before or after meat;—the title of a duke, archbishop, &c.;—an act, vote, or decree of a university;—*pl.* Three graceful and beautiful females represented as the attendants of Venus;—ornamental musical turns, trills, or shakes.



Gothic-window.

Grace, (grās) *v. t.* To adorn; to decorate;—to dignify; to honour;—*imp. & pp. graced*; *ppr. gracing*.

Grace-cup, (grās'kup) *n.* The cup or health drank after saying grace.

Graceful, (grās'fōl) *a.* Displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; easy; agreeable in appearance.

Gracefully, (grās'fōl-le) *adv.* In a graceful manner; elegantly.

Gracefulness, (grās'fōl-nes) *n.* The quality or state of being graceful; elegance of manner or deportment.

Graceless, (grās'les) *a.* Wanting in grace or excellence; especially divine grace; hence, depraved; degenerate; corrupt.

Gracelessly, (grās'les-le) *adv.* In a graceless manner.

Gracelessness, (grās'les-nes) *n.* The state of being graceless; profligacy.

Gracious, (grā'she-us) *a.* Favourable; kind; friendly;—benevolent; merciful;—acceptable; pleasing;—virtuous; good; proceeding from divine grace;—condescending; pleasing.

Graciously, (grā'she-us-le) *adv.* In a gracious manner.

Graciousness, (grā'she-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being gracious; kindness; condescension.

Gradation, (grad-i'shun) *n.* [*L. gradatio*.] Act of progressing by regular steps; the state of being graded or arranged in ranks;—any degree in an order or series.

Gradational, (grad-i'shun-al) *a.* According to gradation.

Gradatory, (grad-a-tor-e) *a.* Proceeding step by step; gradual.

Grade, (grād) *n.* [*L. gradus*, from *gradi*, to step, go.] A step or degree in any series, rank, or order;—in a railroad or highway, the rate of ascent or descent;—a graded ascending or descending portion of a road; a gradient.

Grade, (grād) *v. t.* To reduce to a level, or to an evenly progressive ascent, as the line of a canal or road;—*imp. & pp. graded*; *ppr. grading*.

Gradient, (grad-i'ent) *a.* [*L. gradiens*, *ppr. of gradi*, to step, to go.] Moving by steps; walking;—rising or descending by regular degrees of inclination.

Gradient, (grad-i'ent) *n.* Rate of ascent or descent in a road, &c.;—a part of a road which slopes upward or downward; a grade.

Gradine, (grad-i'ēn) *n.* [*F. gradin*, step.] A toothed chisel used by sculptors;—*pl.* Seats raised over each other in an amphitheatre.

Gradual, (grad'ū-al) *a.* Proceeding by steps or degrees; progressive; slow.

Gradual, (grad'ū-al) *n.* An order of steps;—an ancient book of hymns and prayers.

Gradually, (grad'ū-al-le) *adv.* In a gradual manner; step by step; progressively; slowly.

Graduate, (grad'ū-āt) *v. t.* [*L. graduare*, *graduatum*, from *L. gradus*, a step.] To mark with degrees; to divide into regular steps, grades, or intervals;—to form nice shades or distinctions;—to advance by degrees; to improve;—to prepare gradually; to temper; to admit to a certain grade or degree; especially, to an academical degree;—*v. i.* To receive an academical degree;—to pass by degrees; to change gradually;—*imp. & pp. graduated*; *ppr. graduating*.

Graduate, (grad'ū-āt) *n.* One who has been admitted to an academical degree.

Graduate, (grad'ū-āt) *a.* Arranged by successive steps or degrees.

Graduate ship, (grad'ū-āt-ship) *n.* State or rank of a graduate in a university.

Graduation, (grad'ū-ā-shun) *n.* Act of conferring or receiving an academical degree;—art of dividing into degrees or other definite parts;—regular procession by degrees;—improvement.

Graduator, (grad'ū-āt-gr) *n.* [*L. graduare*.] One who graduates;—an instrument for dividing any line into small regular intervals.

Graft, (graft) *n.* A small shoot or scion of a tree inserted in another tree.

Graft, (graft) *v. t.* To insert, as a cutting from one tree in a branch or stem of another; to propagate by insertion of shoots or cuttings;—hence, to implant or incorporate, as a bud upon a stem;—*v. i.* To insert scions from one tree into another;—*imp. & pp. grafted*; *ppr. grafting*.



Grafts.

[stocks.]

Grafter, (graft'er) *n.* One who inserts scions on foreign soil.

Grail, (grāil) *n.* [*F. grele*.] Small particles of earth; gravel; small particles of any kind.

Grain, (grān) *n.* [*F., L. granum*, grain, seed.] A kernel; especially of corn, wheat, &c.;—the fruit of certain kindred plants which constitute the chief food of man, viz., corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, and the like—used collectively;—any small, hard particle; a small portion;—a small weight, being the 20th part of a scruple in apothecaries' weight, and the 24th of a pennyweight troy;—a red colour of any tint or hue, especially Tyrian purple;—that arrangement of the particles of any body which determines its comparative roughness; direction of the veins or fibres of wood;—hence, natural temper, disposition, or inclination;—*pl.* The husks or remains of malt after brewing, or of any grain after distillation; hence, any residuum.

Grain, (grān) *v. t.* To paint in imitation of the grain of wood;—to form into grains, as powder, sugar, and the like;—*v. i.* To form grains or assume a granular form;—*imp. & pp. grained*; *ppr. graining*.

Grained, (grānd) *a.* Divided into small particles or grains;—dyed in grain; ingrained.

Grainer, (grān'er) *n.* A lixivium obtained by infusing pigeon's dung in water—used by tanners to give flexibility to skins;—one who paints in imitation of the grain of wood.

Grain-mill, (grān'mil) *n.* A mill for grinding the different species of grain; a grist mill.

Grains, (grānz) *n. pl.* A kind of harpoon with several barbed points—used for striking dolphins, &c.

Graip, (grāp) *n.* A spade with forks or prongs—used for digging potatoes and lifting dung.

Grallatores, (gral-a-tō'res) *n. pl.* A class of wading birds marked by the length and nakedness of their legs, as rails, coots, snipes, &c.

Gramineous, (gra-min'e-us) *a.* [*L. gramineus*, from *gramen*, grass.] Resembling or pertaining to grass; grassy.

Graminivorous, (gra-min-iv'or-us) *a.* [*L. gramen*, grass, and *vorare*, to eat greedily.] Feeding on grass and the like food.

Grammar, (gram'ar) *n.* [*F. grammair*, from *G. gramma*, writing, *graphein*, to write.] The science of language, or of words in their constructive relations;—the art of using words in correct and proper connection;—a system of general principles or deduced rules for speaking and writing according to the forms and usage of a language;—a book containing such rules or principles; a text-book in teaching the elements of a language;—an elementary catechism on any science or art.

Grammarians, (gram-mā're-an) *n.* [*F. grammair*.] A philologist;—one who teaches grammar.

Grammar School, (gram'ar-skool) *n.* An endowed school in which languages are taught; especially, a school in which Latin and Greek grammar are taught.

Grammatical, (gram-mat'ik-al) *a.* Belonging to grammar;—according to the rules of grammar.

Grammatically, (gram-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to the principles and rules of grammar.

Grammaticize, (gram-mat'e-ize) *v. t.* To render gram-

the centre;—the law or force by which bodies are drawn together or by which they tend toward the centre—classified as terrestrial gravitation, or the tendency of earthly bodies to each other and to the centre of the earth; and universal gravitation, or the tendency of satellites to planets, planets to each other, and to the sun as their centre, &c. It operates directly as the sum of the two attracting bodies, and inversely as the square of their distance.

Gravity, (grāv'e-tē) n. [*L. gravitas*, from *gravis*, heavy.] Weight; heaviness;—seriousness; solemnity; sobriety of character or conduct;—importance; serious condition; critical state;—enormity; atrocity, as of a crime;—lowness of tone or sound;—tendency of a mass of matter toward a centre of attraction; especially, the tendency of a body toward the centre of the earth.

Gravy, (grāv'e) n. [Either from A.-S. *gros*, pot, or allied to W. *cruw*, blood.] The juices obtained from meat in cooking; a sauce or soup made from the natural juices of cooked meat.

Gray, (grā) a. [A.-S. *græg*, *G. graios*, aged, gray.] Hoary; white mixed with black;—of a mixed colour; gray;—old; mature.

Gray, (grā) n. Any mixture of white and black;—an animal of gray colour.

Gray-beard, (grā'bērd) n. An old man.

Grayish, (grā'ish) a. Somewhat gray; moderately gray.

Graying, (grā'ing) n. A native fish of the genus *Salmo*, of a silver gray colour on the back and sides, and said to emit an odour like thyme when fresh caught; the umber.



Gray-mare, (grā'mār) n. ["The gray mare is the better horse."] A woman who rules her husband.

Grayness, (grā'nes) n. The quality of being gray.

Graywacke, (grā'wak-e) n. [Ger. *grau*, gray, and *wacke*, wacke.] A conglomerate or grit-rock, consisting of rounded pebbles and sand firmly united together.

Grass, (grās) v. t. [A.-S. *grasian*, from *grās*, grass.] To rub or touch lightly in passing;—to feed or supply, as cattle, with grass;—to eat from the ground, as growing herbage; to tend grazing cattle;—v. i. To eat grass or herbage;—to supply grass; to move, as cattle in eating field grass;—imp. & pp. *grazed*; ppr. *grazing*. [on herbage.]

Grazer, (grās'er) n. An animal which grazes or feeds.

Grazier, (grās'her) n. One who pastures cattle and rears them for market.

Grazing, (grās'ing) n. Act of feeding on grass;—a pasture;—a light touch in passing.

Gracious, (grās'e-ō-ō) adv. [It.] In music, elegantly, smoothly, and gracefully.

Graze, (grās) n. [F. *graisse*, It. *grasso*, L. *crassus*, thick, gross.] Fat; tallow; lard;—animal fat in a soft state;—an inflammation of the heels of a horse.

Graze, (grās) v. t. To smear or anoint with grease;—to bribe;—imp. & pp. *greased*; ppr. *greasing*.

Greasily, (grās'e-le) adv. With grease or an appearance of it;—grossly; indelicately. [ness.]

Greasiness, (grās'e-nes) n. State of being greasy; oily.

Greasy, (grās'e) a. Composed of or characterized by grease; oily; fat; unctuous;—smeared with grease;—like grease or oil; smooth;—affected with the disease called *graze*.

Great, (grāt) a. [A.-S. *grēat*, L. *grandis*, F. *gros*, Ger. *gross*.] Large in bulk, or dimensions; of wide extent; big; expanded;—numerous;—long in time or duration;—superior; admirable; commanding;—endowed with extraordinary powers; uncommonly gifted; strong; powerful; mighty; noble; eminent; distinguished;—weighty; important;—generous; magnanimous;—rich; sumptuous; magnificent;—proud; swelling; pompous;—hard; difficult;—pregnant; teeming

with young;—denoting consanguinity either in the ascending or descending line.

Great, (grāt) n. The whole; gross;—the lump. *The great*, people of rank or distinction.

Great-coat, (grāt'kōt) n. An over-coat.

Greaten, (grāt'n) v. t. To enlarge; to magnify;—v. i. To become large; to increase.

Great-hearted, (grāt'hārt-ed) a. Undejected; high-spirited; noble.

Greatly, (grāt'e) adv. In a great degree; much;—nobly; illustriously; generously; magnanimously; bravely.

Greatness, (grāt'nes) n. Largeness of bulk, dimensions, number, quantity, or the like; large amount, extent, or degree;—high rank or station; distinction; eminence; power; rule;—elevation of soul or sentiment; magnanimity; strength or variety of intellect;—force; intensity;—pomp; grandeur; magnificence.

Greeves, (grēvs) n. pl. [F. *grevet*, from *grève*, shank.] Ancient armour for the legs;—the sediment of melted tallow.

Grebe, (grēb) n. [W. *crib*, comb, crest.] A marine bird having a straight, sharp beak, flattened, lobated toes, and very short wings, and expert at diving.

Grecian, (grē'shan) a. Pertaining to Greece.

Grecian, (grē'shan) n. A native of Greece; a Greek;—one well versed in the Greek language, literature, or history.

Grecian, (grē'izm) n. An idiom or peculiarity of the Greek language; a Hellenism.

Grecize, (grē'iz) v. t. To render Grecian;—to translate into Greek;—imp. & pp. *grecized*; ppr. *grecizing*.

Greedy, (grēd) n. [Go. *grēdas*, hunger, Icel. *grdd*, avidity.] An eager desire or longing; greediness.

Greedily, (grēd'e-le) adv. In a greedy manner; eagerly; voraciously; ravenously.

Greediness, (grēd'e-nes) n. The quality of being greedy.

Greedy, (grēd'e) a. [A.-S. *grēddig*, D. *greetig*, Go. *grēdon*, to be hungry.] Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; voracious;—having a keen desire of any thing; eager to obtain.

Greek, (grēk) a. Pertaining or belonging to Greece; Grecian.

Greek, (grēk) n. A native or inhabitant of Greece; a Grecian;—the language of Greece.

Greek-fire, (grēk'fir) n. A combustible used in warfare—said to be composed of asphalt, nitre, and sulphur, and not extinguishable by water.

Green, (grēn) a. [A.-S. *grēne*, *grōwean*, Eng. *grow*.] Having the colour of grass when fresh and growing; composed of blue and yellow rays; verdant; emerald;—full of life and vigour; flourishing;—new; recent;—immature; young; raw; awkward;—not seasoned; not dry; containing its natural juices;—pale; sickly; wan.

Green, (grēn) n. The colour of growing plants;—a grassy plain or plat;—pl. Fresh leaves or branches; wreaths;—leaves and stems of young plants dressed for food. [greened; ppr. *greening*.]

Green, (grēn) v. t. To make green;—imp. & pp. *greened*; ppr. *greening*.

Green-crop, (grēn'krop) n. A growing crop; a crop of grasses, turnips, &c. [greened; ppr. *greening*.]

Greenfinch, (grēn'finsh) n. A native bird;—called also *Green-gage*, (grēn'gā) n. A choice variety of plum, whose pulp, when ripe, is of a greenish hue.

Green-grocer, (grēn'grō-er) n. A retailer of vegetables or fruits in their fresh or green state.

Greenhorn, (grēn'horn) n. A raw youth; one easily imposed on.

Greenhouse, (grēn'hous) n. A house for preserving tender plants during winter or cold weather.

Greening, (grēn'ing) n. A sort of apple of a green colour. [green.]

Greenish, (grēn'ish) a. Somewhat green; tinged with greenishness, (grēn'ish-nes) n. The quality of being greenish.

grotto.] Wildly formed; whimsical; extravagant;—irregular in design or form; ludicrous; antic.

Grotesque, (*grô-tesk'*) *n.* Whimsical figure; ludicrous image; caricature.

Grotesquely, (*grô-tesk'lee*) *adv.* In a grotesque manner.

Grotesqueness, (*grô-tesk'ness*) *n.* State of being grotesque.

Grotto, (*grô'tô*) *n.* [*F. grotte*, *It. grotta*, *L. crypta*, from *G. kruptein*, to hide.] A natural cave in the earth;—a cave for coolness and refreshment;—an artificial structure in gardens in imitation of a natural cave.

Grotto-work, (*grô'tô-wurk*) *n.* Ornamental or shell-work on a garden grotto.

Ground, (*ground*) *n.* [*A.-S. & Ger. grund*, *Go. grundus*.] The surface of the earth; dry land;—region; territory;—land; estate; possession;—floor; pavement;—basis; foundation; hence, first principle; reason; cause; origin;—the surface on which an object or figure is represented;—the primary colour on which others are wrought;—a plain tune or air; a tune on which variations are made;—a place or field of action;—a foil or set-off;—credit; advantage;—*pl.* Sediment; drage; lees.

Ground, (*ground*) *v. t.* To lay or set on the ground;—to found; to fix or set, as on a foundation; to fix firmly;—to instruct in elements or first principles;—*v. i.* To run aground; to strike and remain fixed;—*imp. & pp. grounded*; *ppr. grounding*.

Ground-aah, (*ground'ash*) *n.* A sapling of ash.

Ground-bait, (*ground'bât*) *n.* Bait dropped to the bottom of the water to collect together the fish.

Groundedly, (*ground'ed-lee*) *adv.* Upon good grounds; on firm principles; fixedly.

Ground-floor, (*ground'fôr*) *n.* The floor of a house on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.

Ground-form, (*ground'form*) *n.* The basis of a word on which the other parts are formed by declension or conjugation.

Groundless, (*ground'lee*) *a.* Having no foundation; wanting cause or reason; false; unauthorized.

Groundlessly, (*ground'lee-lee*) *adv.* Without cause or reason; without authority.

Groundlessness, (*ground'lee-ness*) *n.* Want of just reason, cause, or authority.

Groundling, (*ground'ling*) *n.* A fish that keeps at the bottom of the water;—a spectator in the pit of the theatre; hence, a low, mean, vulgar person.

Ground-nut, (*ground'nût*) *n.* The pea-nut;—a leguminous, twining plant, having an edible root of a globular shape, and sweet, aromatic taste.

Ground-plan, (*ground'plan*) *n.* The surface representation of the divisions of a building.

Ground-plot, (*ground'plot*) *n.* The ground on which a building is placed;—the plan of the lower part of a building.

Ground-rent, (*ground'rent*) *n.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on another man's land.

Ground-sel, (*ground'sel*) *n.* [*A.-S. grund*, and *syl*, sill.] The timber of a building which lies next to the ground; the sill.

Ground-sel, (*ground'sel*) *n.* [*A.-S. grundseilige*.] A native plant of the genus *Senecio*, the seeds of which are a common food for small birds.

Ground-swell, (*ground'swel*) *n.* A broad, deep swell of the ocean, caused by a long continued gale, and felt even at a remote distance after the gale has ceased.

Ground-tier, (*ground'tîr*) *n.* The lowest tier of casks in a vessel's hold; the lowest range of boxes in a theatre.

Ground-work, (*ground'wurk*) *n.* Foundation; basis;—the essential part; the ground;—first principle; original reason.

Group, (*grôop*) *n.* [*F. groupe*, cluster, bunch, *A.-S. croup*, bunch.] A cluster, crowd, or throng; an assemblage, either of persons or things;—an assemblage of

figures or objects in a certain order or relation in painting or sculpture;—in music, a number of eighth, sixteenth, &c., notes tied together;—any musical ornament consisting of several short tones.

Group, (*grôop*) *v. t.* [*F. grouper*.] To form a group or assemblage;—to arrange in a group or order; to classify;—*imp. & pp. grouped*; *ppr. grouping*.

Grouping, (*grôop'ing*) *n.* The relative arrangement of figures or objects in drawing, painting, and sculpture.

Grouse, (*grôus*) *n.* [Perhaps from *gorr*, furze or heath.] A native gallinaceous bird, having feathered feet, a short bill, and a red band over the eyes;—esteemed as the best game for its greater rarity and wildness and the superior flavour of its flesh, as red grouse, black game, ptarmigan, capercaillie;—also called *moorfowl*.

Grouse, (*grôus*) *v. i.* To seek or shoot grouse.

Grout, (*grout*) *n.* [*A.-S. grût*, *Ice. graut*.] Coarse meal; pollard;—lees: grounds;—a thin, coarse mortar; also, a finer material used in finishing the best ceilings.

Grout, (*grout*) *v. t.* To fill up with grout, as the joints between stones;—*imp & pp. grouted*; *ppr. grouting*.

Grouting, (*grout'ing*) *n.* The process of filling in or finishing with grout; the grout thus filled in.

Grove, (*grôv*) *n.* [*A.-S. grâf*, grove, from *grafan*, to dig.] A cluster of trees shading an avenue or walk; a group of trees smaller than a forest; a wood of small extent; any cluster or group resembling a grove; a temple in the woods.

Grovel, (*grôv'el*) *v. i.* [*D. grabbelen*, *Ice. grufa*, to lie on the ground.] To creep on the earth, or with the face to the ground; to act in a prostrate posture;—to be low or mean;—*imp. & pp. grovelled*; *ppr. grovelling*.

Groveller, (*grôv'el-er*) *n.* One who grovels; an abject wretch.

Grovelling, (*grôv'el-ing*) *a.* Abject; mean; despicable.

Grow, (*grô*) *v. i.* [*A.-S. grown*, *Ice. grôn*.] To enlarge in bulk or stature; to develop;—to be produced or augmented by vegetation;—to come forward; to advance;—to be changed; to turn from one state to another;—to extend; to progress;—to thrive; to flourish;—to swell; to increase;—to proceed from; to spring; to result;—to become attached or fixed; to adhere;—*v. t.* To cause to grow; to cultivate; to produce; to raise;—*imp. grew*; *pp. grown*; [*duces*, grows].

Grower, (*grô'er*) *n.* One who grows, cultivates, or produces.

Growl, (*growl*) *v. i.* [*D. grollen*, to grunt.] To murmur or snarl, as a dog; to utter an angry, grumbling sound; to grumble;—*v. t.* To express by growling;—*imp. & pp. growled*; *ppr. growling*.

Growl, (*growl*) *n.* The murmur of a cross dog.

Growler, (*growl'er*) *n.* One who growls; a grumbler.

Growling, (*growl'ing*) *n.* The act of snarling, as an ill-natured cur.

Growlingly, (*growl'ing-lee*) *adv.* In a growling or snarling manner.

Growth, (*grôth*) *n.* Process of growing; gradual increase of animal and vegetable bodies; augmentation; production; produce; product;—advancement; improvement;—consequence; effect; result.

Grub, (*grub*) *v. i.* [*Go. graban*, to dig, *A.-S. grafan*.] To dig in or under the ground; to be occupied in digging;—to beg food;—*v. t.* To dig up; to eradicate;—*imp. & pp. grubbed*; *ppr. grubbing*.

Grub, (*grub*) *n.* A fleshy, dingy-coloured larve; especially, a larve of a beetle or weevil;—a short, thick man;—that which is grubbed up for food; victuals.

Grubber, (*grub'er*) *n.* One who grubs;—an instrument for uprooting trees, shrubs, &c.

Grubble, (*grub'l*) *v. i.* To feel in the dark; to grope;—to fumble.

Grub Street, (*grub'street*) *n.* The name of a street near Moorfields, in London, much inhabited by poor authors;

—hence, *a.*, applied to writings or literary work done by hirelings.

Grudge, (gruj) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *grutche*, Ger. *grunzen*, G. *grudeln*.] To envy; to view with discontent; —to give or take unwillingly or reluctantly; —*v. i.* To murmur; to teepine; to complain; —to be covetous or envious; to be unwilling or reluctant; —*imp. & pp.* grudged; *ppr.* grudging.

Grudge, (gruj) *n.* Unpleasantness at the possession of something by another; ill will; envy; secret enmity; aversion; dislike; spite; hatred.

Grudging, (gruj'ing) *n.* Act of envying or being unhappy at the prosperity of another; regret for having given something in the way of gift; reluctance.

Grudgingly, (gruj'ing-le) *adv.* In a grudging manner.

Grual, (gró'el) *n.* [F. *gruel*, from A.-S. *gráf*.] A light, liquid food, made by boiling meal in water.

Gruff, (gruf) *a.* [D. *grof*, Ger. *grob*.] Rough or stern in manner, voice, or countenance; rugged; harsh.

Gruffy, (gruf-le) *adv.* Roughly; harshly; sternly.

Gruffness, (gruf'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being gruff.

Grum, (grum) *a.* [A.-S. *morose*.] Morose; severe of countenance; grim; —low; deep in the throat; guttural.

Grumble, (grum'bl) *v. i.* [Ger. *grummeln*, D. *grommen*.] To murmur with discontent; —to growl; to snarl; —to rumble; to roar; —*v. t.* To express or utter with grumbling; —*imp. & pp.* grumbled; *ppr.* grumbling.

Grumbler, (grum'bler) *n.* One who grumbles or murmurs.

Grumbling, (grum'bling) *n.* A murmuring through discontent; —a rumbling sound, as of distant thunder.

Grumblingly, (grum'bling-le) *adv.* In a complaining, discontented manner. [as of blood.]

Grume, (gróom) *n.* [L. *grumus*, a little heap.] A clot, Grumly, (grum'le) *adv.* Morosely; sullenly.

Grumous, (gróom'us) *a.* Thick; clotted; —clubbed; knotted.

Grunt, (grunt) *v. i.* [A.-S. *grunan*, allied to L. *grunare*.] To make a deep guttural noise, like a hog; —*imp. & pp.* grunted; *ppr.* grunting.

Grunt, (grunt) *n.* A deep, guttural sound, as of a hog. [pig.]

Grunter, (grunt'er) *n.* A fish of the gurnard kind; —a Grunting, (grunt'ing) *n.* The guttural sound made by hogs or other animals.

Grunting, (grunt'ing) *n.* A young hog.

Gryphon, (grif'un) *n.* A griffin.

Guacaharo, (gwa-shá'ró) *n.* A nocturnal bird of South America—it feeds on hard fruits, and is valued for its fat.

Guaisacum, (gwá'ya-kum) *n.* [Sp. *guayaco*.] A genus of small crooked trees growing in several of the West India Islands.

Guan, (gwan) *n.* A Brazilian bird about the size of a guinea-ben, and often domesticated for food.

Guano, (gwá'nó) *n.* [Sp. *guano* or *hano*, from Peruvian *Awán*, dung.] The excrement of certain sea-fowls—used as a manure.

Guarantee, (gar'an-té) *n.* A promise to answer for the payment of some debt or the performance of some duty in case of the failure of another person who is primarily liable; a warranty; a security; —a warrantor; one who binds himself to see the promises or stipulations of another person fulfilled; —also written Guaranty.

Guarantee, (gar'an-té) *v. t.* [F. *garantir*, W. *gear*, smooth, A.-S. *wearian*, to defend.] To warrant; to make sure; to secure the performance of; —to contract or engage for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty, promise, or stipulation made by another; —to save harmless; to in demnify in case of loss; —*imp. & pp.* guaranteed; *ppr.* guaranteeing.

Guarantor, (gar'an-tor) *n.* A surety; a warrantor; a cautioner; one who undertakes that the promises or stipulations of another shall be fulfilled.

Guard, (gárd) *v. t.* [F. *garder*, from Ger. *warten*, to see, A.-S. *wearian*.] To protect from danger; to secure against surprise, attack, or injury; to accompany for protection; —to protect the edge of; to bind; —*v. i.* To watch by way of caution or defence; to be in a state of defence or safety; —*imp. & pp.* guarded; *ppr.* guarding.

Guard, (gárd) *n.* That which guards or secures; protection; security; defence; —vigilance; watchfulness; —care in the use of language; caution in statement; a watch; a sentinel; —one who has charge of a mail coach or a railway train; a conductor; —part of a sword hilt which protects the hand; —ornamental lace or hem protecting the edge of a garment; —a chain or cord for fastening a timepiece to one's person; —a fence round the deck of a vessel; —a posture of defence in fencing.

Guardable, (gárd'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being guarded.

Guarded, (gárd'ed) *a.* Cautious; wary; circumspect, said of persons; —framed with caution, said of words; —reticent; reserved.

Guardedly, (gárd'ed-le) *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner. [guarded.]

Guardedness, (gárd'ed-nes) *n.* State or quality of being guarded.

Guarder, (gárd'er) *n.* One who guards.

Guardian, (gárd'e-an) *n.* [F. *gardien*.] One who guards, preserves, or secures; a warden; —one who has the custody of the person or property of an infant, a minor without living parents, or a person incapable of managing his own affairs.

Guardian, (gárd'e-an) *a.* Guarding; protecting.

Guardianship, (gárd'e-an-ship) *n.* The office of a guardian. [moderation of guards.]

Guard-room, (gárd'róom) *n.* A room for the accommodation of guards.

Guard-ship, (gárd'ship) *n.* A vessel of war to superintend the marine affairs in a harbour or river—used formerly to receive impressed seamen; —care; protection.

Guardsman, (gárd'sman) *n.* An officer or soldier of the guards.

Guava, (gwá'va) *n.* [Sp. *guayaba*.] A tropical tree or its fruit, which makes a delicious jelly.

Gudgeon, (gud'jun) *n.* [F. *goujon*, from G. *kóbbios*.] A small fresh-water fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, allied to the carp; —a bait; allurement;

—the piece of iron in the end of a wooden shaft on which it turns in a collar or block.



Gudgeon.

Gueber, (gwé'ber) *n.* A fire-worshipper; a follower of Zoroaster.

Gualpha, (gwé'fz) *n. pl.* The adherents of the Pope, opposed to the Ghibellines or adherents of the Emperor—so-called from the name of a family in Italy—the contention existed from 1250 to 1500.

Guerdon, (gér'dun) *n.* [F. *guerdon*.] A reward; requital; recompense.

Guerrilla, (gér-rí'lla) *n.* [Sp. diminutive of *guerra*, war.] An irregular mode of carrying on war by the constant attacks of independent bands; —one who carries on, or assists in carrying on, irregular or predatory warfare.

Guess, (ges) *v. t.* [D. *gissen*.] To conjecture; to judge at random; to form an opinion on what is likely or probable, but is not certain or decisive; —to suppose; to think; —to conjecture rightly; —to hit upon by accident; —*v. i.* To make a guess or random judgment; to conjecture; —*imp. & pp.* guessed; *ppr.* guessing.

Guess, (ges) *n.* Judgment without sufficient or decisive evidence or grounds; conjecture.

Guesser, (ges'er) *n.* One who guesses.

Guess-work, (ges'wuk) *n.* Work performed at hazard; result obtained by conjecture.

Guest, (gest) *n.* [A.-S. *gest*, Go. *gasts*, L. *hostis*, stranger.]

A visitor entertained for a short time; a lodger at a hotel, lodging, or boarding-house.

Guest-chamber, (gēs'tchām-ber) *n.* A room for the entertainment of guests.

Guffaw, (guf-'faw) *n.* A loud burst of laughter; a horse-laugh.

Guidable, (gid'ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being guided.

Guidance, (gid'āj) *n.* Reward given to a guide; — guidance.

Guidance, (gid'āns) *n.* Act of guiding; direction; government; mode of conducting.

Guide, (gid) *v. t.* [F. *guider*, from *Go. titān*, to watch over.] To lead or direct; to conduct by counsel; to instruct in the path of duty; — to order or manage, as one's own affairs; — to regulate; to superintend, as the actions of others: — *imp.* & *pp.* guided; *ppr.* guiding.

Guide, (gid) *n.* One who leads another in his way; a conductor; — one who directs or regulates; — that which instructs and influences, as example or experience.

Guide-book, (gid'bōok) *n.* A descriptive hand-book of countries, localities, or towns, for the use of travellers.

Guide-post, (gid'pōst) *n.* A post at the junction of two or more roads to direct travellers in the way.

Guidon, (gid'on) *n.* [F. *guidon*.] A small flag or streamer; the flag of a guild or fraternity; — one who carries a flag.

Guild, (gid) *n.* [A.-S. *gild*, from *gildan*, to pay.] A corporation; a society or fraternity of merchants or tradesmen bound by their own laws, and united for the protection of their class and trade — all the old trades had their several guilds; — in Scotland, a corporation of merchants or tradesmen of all kinds made freemen of the city.

Guildhall, (gid'hawl) *n.* The hall where a guild or corporation usually assemble; hence, the town hall; — in London it is also the chief police court.

Guile, (gil) *n.* [F. *guile*, from A.-S. *wile*.] Craft; cunning; artifice; duplicity; deceit.

Guileful, (gil'fōol) *a.* Full of guile; characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery.

Guilefully, (gil'fōol-e) *adv.* Artfully; insidiously; treacherously.

Guilefulness, (gil'fōol-nes) *n.* Deceit; secret treachery; habit or disposition to deceive.

Guileless, (gil'les) *a.* Free from guile or deceit; artless; honest; frankly sincere.

Guilelessness, (gil'les-nes) *n.* State or quality of being guileless; freedom from deceit; simplicity.

Guillemot, (gil'lā-mōt) *n.* [F., W. *chwilawp*.] A

marine diving bird, allied to the penguins, auks, and divers, and found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

Guillotine, (gil'lō-tēn) *n.* [F. from *Guillot*, the inventor.] A machine for beheading a person by the descending stroke of a heavy axe or cutting knife.

Guillotine, (gil'lō-tēn') *v. t.* To behead with the guillotine: — *imp.* & *pp.* guillotined; *ppr.* guillotining.

Guilt, (gilt) *n.* [A.-S. *gylt*, crime, from *gildan*, to pay.] Criminality and consequent liability to punishment; — wilful violation of law, or neglect of known duty; crime; offence; — condition of being charged with, or convicted of, crime; — in civil law, exposure to forfeiture or fine, &c.

Guiltily, (gil'te-le) *adv.* In a guilty manner.

Guiltiness, (gil'te-nes) *n.* State of being guilty; criminality.

Guileless, (gil'tes) *a.* Free from guilt; innocent; — without experience or trial; unconscious.



Guillemot.

Guilelessness, (gil'tes-nes) *n.* Innocence; freedom from crime or guilt.

Guilty, (gil'te) *a.* Criminal; having done, or proved to have done wrong; — sinful; wicked; evil; — conscious of having done evil.

Guinea, (gin'e) *n.* [From *Guinea*, in Africa, abounding in gold.] An old gold coin of England current for twenty-one shillings sterling.

Guinea-cock, (gin'e-korn) *n.* The great or Indian mill-Guinea-fowl, (gin'e-fowl) *n.* A gallinaceous bird, with plumage of a dark-grey colour spotted with white, and a fleshy excrescence on each side of the head, originally from Africa.

Guinea-pig, (gin'e-pig) *n.* [Guiana-pig.] A small Brazilian rodent, of a white colour, with spots of orange and black.

Guise, (gis) *n.* [F. *guise*, from Ger. *weise*.] External appearance in manner or dress; garb; behaviour; mien; — custom; mode; practice.

Guiser, (gis'er) *n.* A person in disguise; a mummer or masker at Christmas.

Guitar, (go-tār) *n.* [F. *guitare*, from G. *kithara*.] A stringed instrument of music resembling the violin, but larger, and having six strings, with seventeen frets, played upon with the fingers.

Gulch, (gulch) *n.* [Icel. *gull*, mouthful.] A glutton; — act of swallowing or devouring; — a ravine; a gully.

Gules, (guls) *n.* [F. *gueules*, from L. *gula*, reddened skin.] A red colour; red in heraldic shields.

Gulf, (gul) *n.* [F. *golfe*, It. *golfo*, G. *Kolpos*.] A large bay; a sea extending widely into the land beyond the coast-line; — an abyss; a deep chasm in the earth; hence, an immeasurable depth; — a whirlpool; a sucking eddy; — any thing insatiable.

Gulfy, (gul'fe) *a.* Full of whirlpools or gulfs.

Gull, (gul) *v. t.* [Sw. *gulla*, to deceive. D. *tullen*.] To deceive; to cheat; to trick; to defraud: — *imp.* & *pp.* gulled; *ppr.* gulling.

Gull, (gul) *n.* A trick; fraud; — one easily cheated; a Gull, (gul) *n.* [W. *gryllan*.] A web-footed sea-fowl

of the genus *Larus*, with long, narrow wings, a straight beak hooked at the tip, and palmated feet with a small hind toe.

Gullet, (gul'et) *n.* [F. *goulet*, L. *gula*.] The throat; the passage in the animal neck through which food enters into the stomach; the oesophagus; — a small stream or channel; — a cut or narrow passage in excavations.

Gullibility, (gul-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being gullible; credulity.

Gullible, (gul'e-bl) *a.* Easily gulled or imposed on; credulous.

Gully, (gul'e) *n.* A channel worn in the earth by a current of water; a gulch; a ditch; a gutter; — also, in Scotland, a large, broad knife.

Gully-hole, (gul'e-hōl) *n.* The aperture by which drains or gutters discharge into the sewer.

Gulo, (gū'lo) *n.* A genus of carnivorous animals, as the wolf, glutton, and grison, &c.

Gulosity, (gul-ōs'e-te) *n.* [L. *gulosus*, from *gula*, throat.] Greediness; voracity.

Gulp, (gulp) *v. t.* [D. *gulpen*, from *golpe*, gulf.] To swallow eagerly; to swallow up; — to gulp up, to disgorge: — *imp.* & *pp.* gulped; *ppr.* gulping.

Gulp, (gulp) *n.* A swallow or as much as is swallowed at once; — a disgorging.

Gum, (gum) *n.* [A.-S. *gōma*, palate, Icel. *gómur*.] The



Guitar.



Gull.

hard, fleshy substance covering the jaws and investing the teeth.

Gum, (gum) *n.* [A.-S. *gōma*, Ger. *gummi*, L. *gummi*, G. *koumi*.] A concrete mucilage which exudes from the bark of several trees, and thickens on the surface of several qualities, and generally soluble in cold or hot water—used largely for stiffening and adhesive purposes.

Gum, (gum) *v. t.* To smear with gum; to unite or stiffen by gum:—*imp. & pp.* gummed; *ppr.* gumming.

Gum-arabic, (gum-ara-bik) *n.* A gum obtained from various species of the acacia, the best kind coming from Arabia.

Gum-boil, (gum'boil) *n.* A boil or small abscess on the gum-cistus, (gum'sis-tus) *n.* A plant of the genus *Cistus*; a species of rock-rose.

Gummi-ferous, (gum-i'fer-us) *a.* [L. *gummi*, gum, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing gum.

Gumminess, (gum'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being gummy; viscousness.

Gummy, (gum'e) *a.* Consisting of gum; viscous; adhesive;—productive of gum;—covered with gum.

Gumption, (gum'shun) *n.* [O. & Prov. Eng. *gum*, to understand, *goam*, to look after.] Capacity; shrewdness; address;—the art of preparing colours;—maglip.

Gum-rash, (gum'raah) *n.* A cutaneous disease in the gums, frequent in infants.

Gum-resin, (gum'riz-in) *n.* An inspissated sap or juice drawn from various plants by incision—composed of resin with some other vegetable compound, according to the nature of the tree, as aloe, myrrh, gamboge, scammony, oilbalm, &c.

Gum-water, (gum'waw-ter) *n.* Gum-arabic dissolved in water.

Gun, (gun) *n.* [Etymology uncertain; perhaps from the root of *engine*, or from L. *canna*, a tube.] A tube or barrel, usually of iron, for discharging balls, shot, or other missiles, by the explosion of gunpowder; a fire-arm in general—the larger kinds are called cannon, and the smaller, musket, carbine, rifle, fowling-piece, &c.

Gun, (gun) *v. t.* To shoot with a gun;—to practise fowling or hunting small game.

Gun-barrel, (gun'bar-el) *n.* The barrel or tube of a gun-boat, (gun'böt) *n.* A boat or small vessel of light draught, fitted to carry one or more guns.

Gun-carriage, (gun'kar-aj) *n.* A heavy wooden frame resting on wheels, on which cannon are placed—necessary for the recoil of the gun when fired, and to shift its position.

Gum-cotton, (gun'kot-n) *n.* A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton, &c., in nitric and sulphuric acids.

Gum-deck, (gun'dek) *n.* A lower deck of a ship where gun-flint, (gun'flint) *n.* A piece of flint fixed in the lock of the gun to strike against the cap and ignite the charge.

Gum-metal, (gun'met-al) *n.* An alloy of nine parts of copper and one part of tin, used for cannon, &c.

Gunner, (gun'er) *n.* One who works a gun; also, a warrant-officer in the navy having charge of the ordnance.

Gunnery, (gun'er-e) *n.* The art and science of firing gunny, (gun'e) *n.* [Hind. & Bengal. *guni*.] A strong, coarse kind of sacking.

Gunpowder, (gun'pow-der) *n.* A mixture of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal pulverized, granulated, and dried;—a fine kind of green tea.

Gum-room, (gun'room) *n.* An apartment on the after end of the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, occupied as a mess-room by the lieutenants.

Gunshot, (gun'shot) *n.* The distance of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot;—the distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun so as to be effective.

Gunshot, (gun'shot) *a.* Made by the shot of a gun.

Gunsmith, (gun'smith) *n.* A maker of small arms; an armourer.

Gunstick, (gun'stik) *n.* A ramrod.

Gunstock, (gun'stok) *n.* The stock or wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

Gunter's Chain, (gun'terz-chän) *n.* [From Edmund Gunter, the inventor.] The chain commonly used for measuring land. It is four rods or 66 feet long, and divided into 100 links.

Gunter's Scale, (gun'terz-akäl) *n.* A rule, two feet long, marked with graduated lines for solving questions in arithmetic and geometry, &c.

Gunwale, (gun'wäl) *n.* [From *gun* and *wale*.] The upper edge of a ship's side; the uppermost wale of a ship;—also Gunnel.

Gurgle, (gur'gl) *v. i.* [Ger. *gurgeln*, to gurgle.] To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current;—*imp. & pp.* gurgled; *ppr.* gurgling.

Gurgle, (gur'gl) *n.* A gush or flow of liquid.

Gurbling, (gur'gling) *n.* A running with a broken and noisy current.

Gurnet, (gur'net) *n.* [F. *gournet*, Ir. *guirnead*.] A sea-fish, of the genus *Trigla*, having a large and spiny head, with mailed cheeks;—also *gurnard*.

Gush, (gush) *v. i.* [D. *gutsen*, A.-S. *gutan*, to pour out.] To flow copiously; to rush forth, as a fluid from confinement;—to act with a sudden and rapid impulse;—*imp. & pp.* gushed; *ppr.* gushing.

Gush, (gush) *n.* A sudden and violent issue of a fluid from an inclosed place; the fluid thus emitted.

Gushing, (gush'ing) *a.* Rushing forth with violence, as a fluid;—emitting copiously, as tears; hence, soft-hearted; sentimental.

Gushingly, (gush'ing-le) *adv.* In a gushing manner.

Gusset, (gus'et) *n.* [F. *gousset*, arm-pit, fob, diminutive of *gousse*, pod, husk.] A piece of cloth inserted in a garment for the purpose of strengthening or enlarging some part.

Gust, (gust) *n.* [L. *gustus*, F. *gout*.] The sense or pleasure of tasting; relish;—gratification of any kind; enjoyment;—intellectual perception or appreciation; critical taste.

Gust, (gust) *n.* [Icel. *guntr*, a cool breeze, *gusta*, to blow cold.] A sudden squall or blast of wind;—a sudden, violent burst of passion.

Gustable, (gust'a-bl) *a.* Capable of taste;—pleasant to the taste; eatable; enjoyable.

Gustatory, (gust'a-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to taste.

Gusto, (gust'o) *n.* [It. & Sp.] Nice appreciation or enjoyment; relish; taste; liking.

Gustoso, (guste-ös) *adv.* [It.] In music, with taste; elegantly; feelingly.

Gusty, (gust'e) *a.* Subject to sudden blasts or storms; windy; stormy; tempestuous.

Gut, (gut) *n.* [Ger. *Kutzel*.] The intestinal canal of an animal;—the stomach;—a narrow passage between rocks or hills;—*pl.* The whole mass of intestines.

Gut, (gut) *v. t.* To take out the bowels from; to eviscerate;—to destroy the interior of; to remove the contents of;—*imp. & pp.* gutted; *ppr.* gutting.

Gutta-percha, (gut'a-per'cha) *n.* [From *gutta*, gum, and *percha*, tree.] An inspissated sap obtained from various trees found in the Malayan archipelago—in many of its properties it resembles caoutchouc.

Gutta-perch, (gut'a-trap) *n.* The inspissated juice of the bread-fruit tree—it is sometimes used in making bird-lime on account of its glutinous properties.

Gutter, (gut'er) *n.* [F. *gouttiere*, from *goutte*, drop.] Any passage for water;—a tube or pipe for conveying rain from the roof or eaves of a building;—a hollow or channel in the earth for conveying water—usually on the side of a road or street.

Gutter, (gut'er) *v. t.* To form into small, longitudinal hollows or channels;—*v. i.* To become hollowed or channelled;—*imp. & pp.* guttered; *ppr.* guttering.

Guttural, (gut'ŭr-al) *a.* [L. *guttur*, throat.] Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat.

Guttural, (gut'ŭr-al) *n.* A letter pronounced in the throat, as the Greek χ , or χ in the Scottish word *loch*.

Gutturally, (gut'ŭr-al-le) *adv.* In a guttural manner.

Gutturalness, (gut'ŭr-al-nee) *n.* The quality of being guttural.

Guy, (gi) *n.* [Sp. *guia*, guide rope.] A rope used to steady or confine other parts of a ship's tackle;—a caricature.

Guzzle, (guz'l) *v. i.* [A modification of *gut*.] To swallow liquor greedily; to drink frequently;—*v. t.* To swallow much or often; to eat or drink inordinately:—*imp. & pp.* *guzzled*; *ppr.* *guzzling*.

Guzzler, (guz'ler) *n.* One who guzzles; an immoderate drinker or eater.

Gybe, (jib) *v. t. & i.* To shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a boom-sail:—*imp. & pp.* *gybed*; *ppr.* *gybing*.

Gymnasium, (jim-nā'ze-nm) *n.* [L. *gymnasium*, G. *gymnasion*, to exercise, from *gymnos*, naked.] A place where athletic exercises are performed;—a school for the higher branches of literature and science.

Gymnast, (jim'nast) *n.* One who teaches or practises gymnastic exercises; the manager of a gymnasium.

Gymnastic, (jim-nas'tik) *n.* Athletic exercise;—one who practises or teaches athletic exercises.

Gymnastical, (jim-nas'tik-al) *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises of the body, intended for health, defence, or diversion.

Gymnastically, (jim-nas'tik-al-le) *adv.* In a gymnastic manner.

Gymnastics, (jim-nas'tiks) *n. sing.* The art of performing athletic or disciplinary exercises.

Gymnic, (jim'nik) *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercises;—performing athletic exercises.

Gymnosophist, (jim-nos'of-ist) *n.* [G. *gymnos*, naked, and *sophistes*, philosopher.] One of a sect of East Indian philosophers and religious teachers, who went almost naked.

Gymnosperm, (jim'nō-sperm) *n.* [G. *gymnos*, naked, and *sperma*, seed, *sperein*, to sow.] A plant that bears naked seeds, as the common pine and hemlock.

Gymnote, (jim'nōt) *n.* [G. *gymnos*, naked, and *notos*, the back.] A genus of fresh-water fishes, having no dorsal fin, including the *gymnotus electricus*, or elec-

tric eel—it is about five feet in length, shaped like an eel with small round pectoral fins, and has the power of giving a strong electric shock.

Gynarchy, (jin'ar-ke) *n.* [G. *gynē*, woman, and *archein*, to rule, govern.] Government by a female.

Gynocracy, (jin-ē-ok'ra-se) *n.* [G. *gynē*, genitive *gynaikeos*, woman, and *kratein*, to rule.] Government administered by a woman.

Gypseous, (jip'se-us) *a.* [L. *gypseus*.] Resembling or containing gypsum.

Gypsum, (jip sum) *n.* [L. *gypsum*, G. *gypsos*, A. *gipsin*.] A mineral consisting of sulphate of lime, and 21 per cent. of water. When burnt to drive off the water, and ground up, it forms *plaster of Paris*.

Gyral, (jī'ral) *a.* Moving in a circular path or way; whirling; gyratory.

Gyrate, (jī'rat) *v. t.* [L. *gyrare*, *gyratum*.] To revolve round a central point; to move spirally:—*imp. & pp.* *gyrated*; *ppr.* *gyrating*.

Gyration, (jī-rā'shun) *n.* Act of turning or whirling around a fixed centre; a circular or spiral motion; rotation.

Gyrary, (jī'ra-tor-e) *a.* Moving in a circle or spirally.

Gyre, (jī'r) *n.* [L. *gyrus*, G. *gyros*, round.] A circular motion, or a circle described by a moving body; a turn; a wheel.

Gyrfalcon, (jēr'fa-kn) *n.* [F. *gerfaut*, Ger. *greif-falk*.] The peregrine falcon.

Gyrodus, (jī'rō-dus) *n.* [G. *gyros*, round, and *odous*, tooth.] A genus of fossil fishes having the mouth furnished with rows of round grinding teeth, which enabled them to crush the hard crustaceans and fishes of theoolite period.

Gyromancy, (jī'rō-man-se) *n.* [G. *gyros*, ring, circle, and *manetein*, divination.] A kind of divination performed by drawing a ring or circle, and walking in or around it.

Gyron, (jī'ron) *n.* [F., Sp. *giron*.] An ordinary made by two lines drawn from any part of the escutcheon, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point.

Gyroscope, (jī'rō-skōp) *n.* [G. *gyros*, ring, circle, and *skopein*, to view.] A rotating wheel mounted in a ring or rings for illustrating the dynamics of rotating bodies, the composition of rotations, &c.

Gyve, (jiv) *n.* [W. *gyfn*, Ir. *geibhion*.] A shackle, especially one to confine the legs; a fetter.

Gyve, (jiv) *v. t.* To fetter; to shackle; to chain:—*imp. & pp.* *gyved*; *ppr.* *gyving*.

H.

H (ăh), the eighth letter of the English alphabet, and usually classed as the sixth consonant. Formatively it is not a consonant, but it resembles a vowel in being an expiration, only more forced and guttural. Sometimes before vowels it is mute, as in *honest*, and also when allied with g, as in *bright*, *light*; when preceded by w it is pronounced before the w, as in *what*, *where*. As a numeral it stands for 200, and with a dash over it (H) 200,000. H is the seventh degree in the diatonic scale, being used by the Germans for B natural.

Ha, (hă) *interj.* An exclamation denoting surprise, joy, or grief. *Ha*, *ha*, *ha*, laughter;—*ha-hum*, expression of doubt.

Haaf, (hăf) *n.* A fishing ground.

Habeas-corpus, (hă'bē-as-kor'pus) *n.* [L. *tu may have the body*.] A writ having for its object to bring a party before a court or judge; especially, one to inquire into the cause of a person's imprisonment or detention by another, with the view to protect the right to personal liberty;—or a writ for the purpose of delivering an individual from false imprisonment.

Habeck, (hă'bek) *n.* An instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

Haberdasher, (hă'ber-dash-er) *n.* [A-S. *habr* *hir* *das*, will you buy this?] Retailer of stuffs, as alks, muslins, linen, lace, &c., or of small wares, such as tapes, pins, needles, thread, &c.

Haberdashery, (hă'ber-dash-er-ē) *n.* Goods sold by a haberdasher.

Haberzeug, (hă'ber'jē-ung) *n.* [F. *haubergeon*, a small hauberk, diminutive of Norm. *F. hauberc*, *hauberr*.] Defensive armour descending from the neck to the middle, and formed of little iron rings or meshes.

Habile, (hă'bīl) *a.* [L. *habilis*.] Sustainable:—*fit*; proper; qualified; capable.

Habiliment, (hă-bīl'e-ment) *n.* [F. *habillement*, from *habiller*, to clothe, from *habitus*, dress, attire.] A garment; clothing:—usually *pl.* Dress; garments.

Habilitate, (hă-bīl'e-tāt) *v. t.* To qualify; to fit;—to accoutre.

Habit, (hă'bīt) *n.* [L. *habitus*, from *habere*, to have, hold.] Dress; garment; clothes in general:—an upper coat or cloak worn by ladies; a coat with a long

Hagiographal, (hă-jē-ō-gră-fal) *a.* Pertaining to the hagiography, or to sacred writings.

Hagiology, (hă-jē-ō-lō-jē) *n.* [*G. hāgios*, sacred, and *logos*, speech.] A narrative of the lives of the saints.

Hah, (hă) *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise or effort; ha.

Ha-ha, (hă-hă) *n.* [*Haw*, hedge.] A fence or bank sunk in a slope, not visible until one is close upon it.

Haik, (hăk) *n.* [*A. from hăka*, to weave.] A large piece of woollen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic.

Hail, (hăl) *n.* [*A.-S. hagal*, *hügel*.] Frozen rain or lumps of ice precipitated from the clouds.

Hail, (hăl) *v. i.* To pour down masses of ice or frozen vapour;—*v. t.* To pour down, as hail:—*imp. & pp.* hailed; *ppr.* hailing.

Hail, (hăl) *interj.* An exclamation usually of respectful, and sometimes of reverent, salutation.

Hail, (hăl) *n.* [*A.-S. hăl*, safety.] A wish of health; a salutation.

Hail, (hăl) *v. t.* [*Ger. hălön*, to call; *G. hălön*, to call.] To call after loudly; to salute;—to name; to call;—*v. i.* To report one's self, as when hailed from another ship at sea.

Hailstone, (hăl'stön) *n.* A frozen rain-drop.

Haily, (hăl'e) *a.* Full of hail; consisting of hail.

Hair, (hăr) *n.* [*A.-S. hār*, *leel*, *hār*, *Ger. haar*.] A small filament growing from a bulbous root in the skin of an animal;—a collection or mass of such serving as a covering to the skin: hair of the head; fur; down; bristles;—a species of pubescence on plants;—any thing small or fine; exact value or distance;—course; grain; direction.

Hair-breadth, (hăr'brēdth) *n.* The diameter or breadth of a hair; a very small distance.

Hair-breadth, (hăr'brēdth) *a.* Having the breadth of a hair; very narrow.

Hair-dresser, (hăr'dree-er) *n.* One who dresses or cuts hair.

Haired, (hărd) *a.* Having hair—with an adjective prefixed to define its quantity, quality, colour, or texture.

Hair-gloves, (hăr'glavz) *n. pl.* Gloves made of horse-hairness, (hăr'e-nez) *n.* The state of abounding, or being covered, with hair.

Hairless, (hăr'lez) *a.* Destitute of hair; wanting hair.

Hair-splitting, (hăr'split-ing) *n.* The practice of making nice and minute distinctions in reasoning.

Hairy, (hăr'e) *a.* Covered or abounding with hair;—made of hair;—resembling or having the texture of hair.

Hake, (hăk) *n.* [*Provincial English*, *hake*, hook, *Ger. hecht*, pike.] A sea-fish of the cod family, having only two dorsal fins.

Hake, (hăk) *v. i.* To loiter about; to sneak.

Hakem, (hă'kem) *n.* A physician; in the East, a ruler; a governor.

Halberd, (hăl'berd) *n.* [*F. halberde*, *Ger. hellebarde*, from *hülle*, porch, and *warten*, to watch.] An ancient military weapon for cutting and thrusting; a combination of a spear and an axe; a long shaft having a steel pointed head, and a steel cross-piece, with a cutting edge.

Halberdier, (hăl'berd-ēr) *n.* One who is armed with a halberd.

Halse, (hăl'se) *n.* [*G. hals*, salt.] A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish.

Halcyon, (hăl'se-un) *n.* [*L. halcyon* or *alcyon*, *G. alkuôn*.] The king-fisher.

Halcyon, (hăl'se-un) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the halcyon, which was said Halberd. to lay her eggs in nests near the sea during the calm weather; hence, calm; quiet; peaceful; undisturbed; happy.

Halo, (hăl) *a.* [*A.-S. hăl*, sound, whole, *Ger. heil*.] Sound; entire; healthy; robust.

Hale, (hăl) *v. t.* To drag; to haul:—*imp. & pp.* haled; *ppr.* haling.

Haleness, (hăl'nes) *n.* Soundness; healthiness; robustness.

Half, (hăf) *n.* [*A.-S. healf*, *half*, *Icel. hálfr*.] One of two equal parts of a thing.

Half, (hăf) *a.* Consisting of a moiety or half.

Half, (hăf) *adv.* In part, or in an equal part or degree—used in composition with the import of imperfection or approximation.

Half-and-half, (hăf-and-hăf) *n.* A mixture of beer or porter and ale in equal proportions.

Half-binding, (hăf'bind-ing) *n.* A style of book-binding in which the backs and corners are in leather, and the sides in paper or cloth.

Half-blood, (hăf'blud) *n.* Relation between persons born of the same father or of the same mother, but not of both. [*mean*; vulgar.]

Half-bred, (hăf'bred) *a.* Mixed; mongrel;—hence,

Half-breed, (hăf'brid) *n.* A person who is half-blooded; especially, the offspring of Indians and whites.

Half-brother, (hăf'brut-er) *n.* A brother by one parent only.

Half-cock, (hăf'kok) *n.* The position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch.

Half-hearted, (hăf'hărt-ed) *a.* Wanting in true affection; ungenerous; illiberal; unkind.

Half-moon, (hăf'mūn) *n.* The moon when half its disk appears illuminated;—any thing in the shape of a half-moon;—an outwork composed of two faces, forming a salient angle.

Half-note, (hăf'nót) *n.* A minim, in value one half of a semibreve.

Half-pay, (hăf'pă) *n.* Half the amount of wages or salary; diminished or reduced pay.

Half-pay, (hăf'pă) *a.* Receiving or entitled to half pay.

Half-penny, (hăf'pen-e) *n.* A copper coin of the value of half a penny.

Half-penny, (hăf'pen-e) *a.* Of the value or worth of a half-pennyworth, (hăf'pen-e-wurth) *n.* Value of a half-penny, or what it will purchase.

Half-sister, (hăf'sis-ter) *n.* A sister by one parent, but not by both.

Half-step, (hăf'step) *n.* A semitone.

Half-tide, (hăf'tid) *n.* The time or state of the tide equally distant from ebb and flood.

Half-way, (hăf'wă) *adv.* In the middle; at half the distance; imperfectly; partially.

Half-way, (hăf'wă) *a.* Equally distant from the extremes. [*foolish*.]

Half-witted, (hăf'wit-ed) *a.* Weak in intellect; silly.

Half-yearly, (hăf'yēr-le) *a.* Occurring, paid, or payable twice in the year; semi-annual.

Half-yearly, (hăf'yēr-le) *adv.* Twice in the year.

Halibut, (hăf'e-but) *n.* [*D. heibut*, *Ger. heilbutt*.] A native sea-fish of the genus *Pleuronectes*, allied to the turbot and flounder, with compressed body, dark back, and white belly, considered rather coarse as a table dish.

Halidom, (hăl'e-dum) *n.* [*A.-S. halig*, holy, and termination *dom*.] Holy state—formerly used as a form of adjuration.

Halimas, (hăl'e-mas) *n.* [*A.-S. hălīg*, holy, and *māsse*, mass, festival.] The feast of All Souls; Hallowmas.

Hall, (haw) *n.* [*A.-S. heall*, *Ger. halle*, *L. aula*, *G. avle*, palace.] A covered edifice or a room, usually of stately dimensions;—a passage-way at the entrance of a house or suite of chambers;—a manor-house;—a large edifice belonging to a collegiate institution;—a court of justice;—a place of public assembly;—a college in a university.

Hallelujah, (hăl'e-lōō'ya) *n. & interj.* [*H. hallel*, to lift the voice, and *Jah*, Jehovah.] Praise ye Jehovah—an exclamation used in songs of praise to God.

Hall-mark, (hawl'mark) *n.* The official stamp of the goldsmith's company and other assay office.

Halloo, (hăl'loo) *v. i.* [*F. halter*, to set or excite a



dog.] To cry out; to call to by name or by the word *halloo*.—*v. t.* To encourage with shouts;—to chase with shouts;—to call or shout to:—*imp. & pp. halloosed; ppr. halloosing.*

Halloo, (hal-'loo') *n.* A shout; a call.

Halloo, (hal-'loo') *interj.* Ho, there! ho!—an exclamation to call attention or to encourage one.

Hallow, (hal-'o') *v. t.* [A.-S. *haligan*, from *halig*, holy.] To make holy; to consecrate; to treat as sacred; to reverence:—*imp. & pp. hallowed; ppr. hallowing.*

Halloween, (hal-'o'-en) *n.* The evening preceding All Hallowes or All Saints' day.

Hallowmas, (hal-'o'-mas) *n.* The feast of All Souls, All Saints, or All Hallowes.

Hallucinate, (hal-'lu-'sin-'at) *v. t.* To wander in mind; to talk idly; to dream; to stumble; to blunder.

Hallucination, (hal-'lu-'sin-'a-'shun) *n.* [L. *hallucinatio*, from *hallucinari*, to wander in mind.] Error; delusion; mistake;—an error or illusion of sensible perception occasioned by bodily or organic disorder.

Halo, (hā-'lo') *n.* [F. *hale*, G. *halbs*, a threshing-floor, and also the disk of the sun or moon.] A luminous circle round the sun or moon; a corona or crown;—in painting, the golden circle or glory round the head of Christ or the Saints; a gloriole.

Halo, (hā-'lo') *v. t. or i.* To form or surround with a halo:—*imp. & pp. haloed; ppr. haloing.*

Halse, (hals) *n.* [A.-S. *hals*.] The neck or throat.

Halse, (hals) *v. t.* To embrace; to hug.

Halses, (haw-'er) *n.* [Ger. *halse*, a collar of hounds, from *hals*, neck.] A halwer.

Halt, (hawit) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hæltian*, to limp, Ger. *halten*, to hold, to stop.] To stop in walking or marching;—to step with lameness; to limp;—to hesitate;—to falter;—to make an irregular rhythm:—*v. t.* To cease marching; to stop:—*imp. & pp. halted; ppr. halting.*

Halt, (hawit) *a.* Halting or stopping in walking; lame.

Halt, (hawit) *n.* A stop in marching; a stopping;—act of limping; lameness;—hesitation in speech; stammer.

Halte, (hawit'er) *n.* [Ger., A.-S. *hælfter*, noose.] A strong strap or cord;—a rope or strap and heel-stall for leading a horse;—a rope for hanging malefactors.

Halte, (hawit'er) *v. t.* To put a halter on; to bind with a rope or cord, and hold fast:—*imp. & pp. halted; ppr. haltering.*

Halting, (hawit'ing) *n.* The act of stopping or faltering in gait or speech.

Haltingly, (hawit'ing-le) *adv.* In a halting or limping manner; slowly; with hesitating or faltering utterance.

Halve, (hāv) *v. t.* [From *half*.] To divide into two equal parts:—*imp. & pp. halved; ppr. halving.*

Halves, (hāvz) *n., pl. of half.* Two equal parts or divisions of a thing. To cry *halves*, to claim an equal share; to go *halves*, to have an equal share or risk in.

Halyard, (hāl'yārd) *n.* [From *hale* or *haul*, and *yard*.] A rope or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards or sails:—also *halliard*.

Ham, (ham) *n.* [A.-S. *ham*, from Ger. *ham*, crooked, bent, Celt. *cam*.] The inner or hind part of the knee;—the thigh of any animal; especially, the thigh of a hog cured by salting and smoking.

Hamadryad, (ham'a-dri-'ad) *n.* [G. *Amadryas*, from *ama*, together, and *dryas*, oak, tree.] A wood-nymph, feigned to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

Hames, (hāmz) *n.* [Celt. *cam*, crooked, curved, Flem. *acam*, a collar.] The curved pieces of wood or metal by which the traces and body-harness of a horse are attached to the collar. [descendants.]

Hamlet, (ham-'it'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Ham or his Hamlet, (ham-'let) *n.* [A.-S. *ham*, home, house, and *let*, a diminutive termination.] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country.

Hamleted, (ham-'let-ed) *a.* Accustomed to a hamlet or to a country life.

Hammer, (ham'er) *n.* [A.-S. *hamer*.] An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like;—something which in form or action resembles the common hammer.

Hammer, (ham'er) *v. t.* To beat with a hammer;—to form or forge with a hammer;—to contrive by intellectual labour, with out;—*v. i.* To be busy;—to be working or in agitation:—*imp. & pp. hammered; ppr. hammering.*

Hammerable, (ham-'er-a-'bl) *a.* Capable of being formed or shaped by a hammer.

Hammer-beam, (ham-'er-bēm) *n.* A beam acting as a tie at the feet of a pair of principal rafters, but not extending so as to connect the opposite sides.

Hammer-cloth, (ham-'er-kloth) *n.* The cloth which covers a coach-box—so called either from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c., in a pocket hid by this cloth, or from A.-S. *hamu*, skin, skins being the first material used in chariots for a covering.

Hammerer, (ham-'er-er) *n.* One who works with a hammer.

Hammer-harden, (ham-'er-hārd'n) *v. t.* To harden, as a metal, by hammering in the cold state:—*imp. & pp. hammered; ppr. hammer-hardening.*

Hammer-head, (ham-'er-hed) *n.* A shark having the eyes set on projections from the sides of the head, which gives it a hammer shape.

Hammerman, (ham-'er-man) *n.* One who beats or works in metal with a hammer; a hammerer.

Hammock, (ham-'uk) *n.* [Sp. *hamaca*, of Indian origin.] A kind of hanging bed, consisting



Hammock.

of a piece of canvas about six feet long and three wide, gathered at the ends, and suspended by cords from hooks fixed in the beams of a vessel. In camping, the hammock is hung between two trees or posts.

Hamper, (ham-'per) *n.* [Contracted from *hanaper*.] A large basket for conveying things to market, &c.

Hamper, (ham-'per) *n.* [Isol. *hanpr*, *hemp*.] An instrument that shackles; a fetter.

Hamper, (ham-'per) *v. t.* To put in a hamper;—to put a hamper or fetter on; to shackle; to embarrass; to encumber:—*imp. & pp. hampered; ppr. hampering.*

Ham-shackle, (ham-'shak-l) *v. t.* [Eug. *ham* and *shackle*.] To fasten by a rope binding the head to one of the fore legs; hence, to bind or restrain:—*imp. & pp. ham-shackled; ppr. ham-shackling.*

Hamster, (ham-'ster) *n.* [Ger. *hamster*, *hamster*.] A species of rat remarkable for having a bag on each side of the jaw under the skin, in which it carries grain, peas, and acorns to its winter hole. [ham.]

Hamstring, (ham-'string) *n.* One of the tendons of the hamstring, (ham-'string) *v. t.* To lame or disable by cutting the tendons of the ham:—*imp. & pp. hamstringing or hamstringing; ppr. hamstringing.*

Hanaper, (han-'a-'per) *n.* [L. *hanaprus*, vase, bowl, A.-S. *hūp*, cup.] A kind of basket usually of wicker-work;—a bag or basket, in the English chancery, used to receive fees due to the king; hence, the exchequer of the chancery.

Hand, (hand) *n.* [A.-S. *hand*, Iscl. *hand*, Go. *handus*.] The outer extremity of the human arm, consisting of the palm and fingers;—a limb of certain animals;—an index or pointer of a dial;—a measure of the hand's breadth; four inches; a palm;—side; part; direction;—act; deed;—power of making or producing; influence; agency;—manner of execution; skill; dexterity;—transmission; conveyance;—reach; state of nearness;—possession; property;—ministry; service;—form or cast of writing; style in artistic work;—an agent; a workman; a sailor;—prepared state; readiness;—catch, or take;—rate; price;—check;

control;—cards held in a game; a share in a game at cards.

Hand, (hand) *v. t.* To give or transfer with the hand;—to guide or lead by the hand; to conduct;—to lay hold on; to seize;—to trim or furl, as a sail;—to transmit;—to join hands;—*v. i.* To go hand-in-hand; to co-operate;—*imp. & pp.* *handed*; *ppr.* *handing*.

Hand-barrow, (hand'bar-ō) *n.* A flat, oblong wooden frame with handles at each end for carrying goods.

Hand-bell, (hand'bel) *n.* A small bell rung by the hand.

Hand-bill, (hand'bil) *n.* A loose printed sheet to be circulated or stuck up for some public announcement.

Hand-book, (hand'book) *n.* A small book of reference; a manual; a guide-book.

Hand-breadth, (hand'breth) *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

Handcuff, (hand'kuf) *n.* A fastener for the hands of prisoners or criminals, consisting of an iron ring around the wrist, usually connected by a chain with one on the other wrist; a manacle.

Handcuff, (hand'kuf) *v. t.* To put handcuffs on; to manacle;—*imp. & pp.* *handcuffed*; *ppr.* *handcuffing*.

Handful, (hand'ful) *n.* As much as the hand will grasp or contain;—a small quantity or number.

Hand-gallop, (hand'gal-up) *n.* A slow and easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

Hand-gear, (hand'gēr) *n.* The contrivances in a steam-engine for working the valves by hand; the starting gear.

Hand-glass, (hand'glas) *n.* A glass or small glazed frame used for placing over, protecting, and forcing plants.

Handicap, (hand'e-kap) *n.* A race in which the horses are weighted, according to their age and character for speed, &c.;—an allowance of time or distance in starting, granted in a foot-race or other contest to inferior competitors.

Handicraft, (hand'e-kraft) *n.* Manual occupation; work performed by the hand.

Handicraftsman, (hand'e-krafts-man) *n.* A man employed or skilled in manual occupation.

Handily, (hand'e-le) *adv.* In a handy manner; dexterously; adroitly;—easily; conveniently.

Handiness, (hand'e-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being handy;—easiness of performance acquired by practice; dexterity;—readiness; state of being near and available.

Handiwork, (hand'e-wurk) *n.* [A corruption of *hand-work*.] Work done by the hands; any work or product.

Handkerchief, (hand'ker-chif) *n.* [From *hand* and *kerchief*.] A piece of silk or linen carried about the person for wiping the mouth, blowing the nose, &c.;—a piece of silk or cambric, or cotton, worn round the neck; a neckerchief; a neckcloth.

Handle, (hand'l) *v. t.* [A.-S. *handlian*, to touch.] To touch; to use or hold with the hand;—to manage or wield; often, to manage skilfully; to make familiar by frequent touching;—to deal with;—to practise on;—to treat well or ill;—to discourse on; to discuss;—*imp. & pp.* *handled*; *ppr.* *handling*.

Handle, (hand'l) *n.* That part of a vessel or instrument which is held in the hand when used;—instrument or means for effecting a purpose.

Hand-lead, (hand'led) *n.* A small lead for sounding in rivers, harbours, and shallow water.

Handless, (hand'les) *a.* Without a hand; incapable; awkward.

Handling, (hand'ling) *n.* A touching or use by the hand; action;—the mode of using the pencil or of treating a topic.

Handmaid, (hand'mād) *n.* A maid that waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

Hand-mill, (hand'mil) *n.* Mill turned by the hand, as in grinding coffee, &c.

Hand-organ, (hand'or-gan) *n.* A portable organ played

by means of a cylinder set with pins and staples, and turned with a crank.

Hand-rail, (hand'rail) *n.* A rail, usually supported by balusters, as in staircases.

Hand-saw, (hand'saw) *n.* A saw to be used with the handsel, (hand'sel) *n.* [A.-S. *handellan*, to deliver up.] A sale, gift, or delivery which is the first of a series; a first instalment; an earnest; the first act of using any new thing.

Handsels, (hand'sel) *v. t.* To use or do any thing for the first time.

Hand-shaped, (hand'shēpd) *a.* Having the shape of a hand; formed or made by the hand; created.

Handsome, (hand'sum) *a.* [D. *handsam*, ready, from *hand* and the termination *saam*, equivalent to Eng. *some*.] Having a pleasing appearance or expression; comely; good-looking;—marked with propriety and ease; becoming; appropriate;—liberal; generous;—ample; moderately large.

Handsomely, (hand'sum-le) *adv.* Skilfully; dexterously;—neatly; elegantly;—liberally; generously.

Handsomeness, (hand'sum-ness) *n.* Beauty in form; richness or elegance in dress; gracefulness in manner;—liberality.

Handspike, (hand'spik) *n.* A bar, usually of wood, used with the hand as a lever for various purposes.

Hand-stroke, (hand'strök) *n.* Stroke or blow with the hand;—act of putting the hand to work;—also *hand's-turn*.

Handwriting, (hand'rit-ing) *n.* The form of writing peculiar to each hand or person; chirography;—that which is written by hand; manuscript.

Handy, (hand'e) *a.* Skilful in using the hand; dexterous; adroit;—ready to the hand; convenient; near.

Hang, (hang) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hangan*, Icel. *hanga*, Go. *hahan*.] To suspend;—to fix from above and leave free to swing or move below;—to kill by suspending from a rope round the neck;—to let fall; to decline;—to show aloft;—to display;—to cover or ornament with curtains, pictures, &c., fastened to the wall;—to fix so as to have a swinging motion; to set on hinges, as a door;—*v. i.* To be suspended;—to dangle; to incline; to droop;—to float; to swing in the air;—to hover;—to be dependent on; to cling to;—to be fixed on, as look or attention;—to be in suspense or uncertainty;—to be delayed; to linger;—to be displayed;—to adhere;—to be suspended by a halter;—*imp. & pp.* *hanged* or *hung*; *ppr.* *hanging*.

Hang-bird, (hang'berd) *n.* A bird, the Baltimore oriole—so called from its nest, which is suspended from the limb of a tree.

Hanger, (hang'er) *n.* One who or that which hangs;—a girdle or belt by which a sword was attached to the person;—a short, broad sword, incurvated towards the point;—that by which a thing is suspended; pot-hook.

Hanger-on, (hang'er-on) *n.* One who hangs on, or sticks to a person, place, or plan in soliciting favours; a dependent.

Hanging, (hang'ing) *n.* Death by suspension;—that which is hung, as linings or drapery for a room—used chiefly in the plural.

Hanging-sleeves, (hang'ing-slēvs) *n. pl.* Stripes of the same stuff with the gown hanging down the back from the shoulders.

Hanging-valve, (hang'ing-valv) *n.* A hinge-valve.

Hangman, (hang'man) *n.* One who hangs another; a public executioner.

Hank, (hank) *n.* [Dan. *hant*, handle, hook, clasp, Icel. *hanti*, cord.] A parcel of skeins of yarn or thread tied together; also, a single skein.

Hanker, (hank'er) *v. t.* [D. *hankeren*, allied to Eng. *hunger*.] To desire vehemently;—*imp. & pp.* *hankered*; *ppr.* *hankering*.

Hankering, (hank'er-ing) *n.* Ardent longing for; restlessness and uneasy appetite.

Hankeringly, (hang'gr-ing-le) *adv.* In a hankering manner; eagerly.

Hap, (hap) *n.* [Icel. *happ*, W. *hap*, luck, fortune.] That which happens or comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident; casual event; fate; lot. [chance.]

Hap, (hap) *v. i.* To happen; to befall; to come by. **Hapless**, (hap'les) *a.* Luckless; unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy. [hapa.]

Haply, (hap'le) *adv.* By hap, chance, or accident; perhaps. **Happen**, (hap'n) *v. i.* [Eng. *hap*.] To come by chance; to fall out;—to take place; to occur;—to meet with; to fall or light upon:—*imp.* & *pp.* **happened**; *ppr.* **happening**.

Happily, (hap'e-le) *adv.* By good fortune; luckily; successfully; prosperously; dexterously; felicitously; gracefully.

Happiness, (hap'e-nee) *n.* Felicity; pleasure; contentment;—gratification of animal appetite or desire; possession and enjoyment of any good;—anticipation of future bliss;—good luck; good fortune;—fortuitous gift of thought or speech; unstudied grace or elegance in expression.

Happy, (hap'e) *a.* [Eng. *hap*.] Favoured by hap, luck, or fortune; lucky; fortunate; successful;—enjoying good of any kind; delighted; satisfied;—secure of good; prosperous;—propitious; favourable;—dexterous; ready; able;—easy; agreeable;—blessed in the favour of God.

Happy-family, (hap'e-fam'e-le) *n.* Wild animals living together in a cage and at peace;—a union of men of opposite views—said ironically.

Harangue, (ha-rang') *n.* [F. *harangue*, A.-S. *kringan*, to sound.] A public address; a speech addressed to a large assembly; a popular oration; declamation.

Harangue, (ha-rang') *v. i.* To make an address or speech to a large assembly;—*v. t.* To address by oration or formal speech:—*imp.* & *pp.* **harangued**; *ppr.* **haranguing**.

Harass, (har'as) *v. t.* [F. *harasser*, probably from *harace*, a heavy shield.] To fatigue to excess; to weary; to tire; to tease; to vex with importunity, care, or perplexity;—to annoy by repeated and unlooked-for attacks, as an enemy:—*imp.* & *pp.* **harassed**; *ppr.* **harassing**.

Harassing, (har'as-ing) *a.* Tiring; fatiguing;—burdensome; oppressive.

Harassment, (har'as-ment) *n.* The act of harassing; state of being harassed;—vexation; worry; bother.

Harbinger, (har'bin-jer) *n.* [Ger. *herberger*, D. *herbergier*, one who provides or gives lodging.] An officer of the English royal household who precedes the court when travelling to provide lodgings, &c.;—a forerunner; a precursor;—a note, warning, or omen of the future.

Harbour, (har'ber) *n.* [A.-S. *hereberga*, a military station, Go. *barigan*, to shelter.] A place of security and comfort; a lodging; an asylum;—a refuge for ships; a port or haven; a place of security from storms and danger.

Harbour, (har'ber) *v. t.* To entertain, as a guest; to shelter;—to protect, as a ship from storms:—*v. i.* To lodge or abide for a time; to take shelter:—*imp.* & *pp.* **harboured**; *ppr.* **harbouring**.

Harboursage, (har'ber-aj) *n.* Shelter; entertainment. **Harbour-dues**, (har'ber-dûz) *n. pl.* Charges to which a ship or its cargo is liable when in harbour.

Harboursman, (har'ber-gr) *n.* One who entertains or shelters.

Harbourless, (har'ber-les) *a.* Without a harbour.

Harbour-master, (har'ber-master) *n.* An officer who executes the regulations respecting harbours, and assigns to ships their place in docks.

Hard, (hård) *a.* A ford or passage across a river; a kind of pier or landing place for boats in a river;—*pl.* **The refuse or scum part of bark or tow.**

Hard, (hård) *a.* [A.-S. *heard*, Icel. *hardr*, Go. *hardus*, allied to G. *kratos*, strength.] Firm; solid; compact;—impenetrable; indivisible;—difficult to understand; puzzling;—difficult to perform; arduous; laborious;—difficult to endure; oppressive; exacting; burdensome;—harsh; stern; austere;—unjust; unreasonable;—pinching; bitter, as winter;—meagre; scanty, as fare;—unfeeling; insensible;—keen at a bargain; gripping; avaricious;—rough or harsh to the taste, as liquids;—stiff; constrained, as style;—dry and cold, as colouring in pictures.

Hard, (hård) *adv.* With pressure; with urgency; hence, diligently; earnestly;—with difficulty;—uneasily; closely; nearly; rapidly; nimbly;—forcibly; violently.

Hard-cash, (hård'kash) *n.* Coin, silver or gold.

Harden, (hård'n) *v. t.* [Eng. *hard*, A.-S. *heardian*.] To make hard or more hard; to indurate;—to strengthen; to inure; to confirm in wickedness, obstinacy, &c.;—*v. i.* To become hard or more hard; to acquire solidity;—to become confirmed or strengthened; to be inured;—to become insensible:—*imp.* & *pp.* **hardened**; *ppr.* **hardening**.

Hardened, (hård'nd) *a.* Made compact and firm; impenetrable;—confirmed in error or vice; callous; obdurate; unfeeling.

Hardening, (hård'n-ing) *n.* Act or process of making bodies more compact and impervious; especially, the tempering of iron or steel.

Hard-fisted, (hård'fist-ed) *a.* Having hard or strong hands, as a labourer;—covetous; niggardly.

Hard-fought, (hård'fawt) *a.* Vigorously contested.

Hard-got, (hård'got) *a.* Obtained with labour and pains; hard-gotten.

Hard-handed, (hård'hand-ed) *a.* Having hard hands, as a labourer;—exercising severity in the administration of law, &c.

Hard-headed, (hård'hed-ed) *a.* Strong in intellect; shrewd; intelligent. [feeling.]

Hard-hearted, (hård'härt-ed) *a.* Cruel; pitiless; unhardihood, (hård'e-hööd) *n.* [Eng. *hardy* and the termination hood.] Daring courage; boldness; firmness; intrepidity;—bodily strength acquired by exercise; vigour; robustness;—assurance; excessive confidence; effrontery. [stoutly.]

Hardily, (hård'e-le) *adv.* In a hardy manner; boldly; **Hardiness**, (hård'e-nee) *n.* The quality or state of being hardy;—hardihood; boldness; firmness; assurance.

Hardiash, (hård'ish) *a.* Somewhat hard.

Hardly, (hård'le) *adv.* With difficulty; with laborious effort;—barely; scarcely;—painfully; severely; distressingly;—harshly; roughly; coarsely.

Hard-mouthed, (hård'mountd) *a.* Not sensible to the bit; not easily governed;—coarse in rebuke; harsh.

Hardness, (hård'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being hard in any sense of the word.

Hardship, (hård'ship) *n.* A hard state or condition; severe labour; want; injury; grievance; annoyance; oppression; burden of any kind.

Hard-visaged, (hård'viz-ijd) *a.* Having coarse features; of a harsh countenance.

Hardware, (hård'wår) *n.* Ware made of metal, as cutlery, kitchen furniture, and the like.

Hard-wood, (hård'wööd) *n.* Wood of a close and hard texture, as oak, mahogany, maple, &c.

Hardy, (hård'e) *n.* An iron smith's tool.

Hardy, (hård'e) *a.* [A.-S. *heardian*.] Bold; brave; stout; intrepid;—strong; firm; compact;—inured to fatigue;—able to bear exposure to cold weather; confident; stubborn; impudently bold.

Hare, (hår) *n.* [A.-S. *hara*.] A swift, timid rodent, having long hind legs, a short tail, and a divided upper lip;—a constellation situated directly under Orion.

Hare-bell, (hår'bel) *n.* A plant having bell-shaped flowers;—the blue bell of Scotland.

Hare-brained, (hår'brand) *n.* Wild; giddy; heedless. **Hare-hound**, (hår'brund) *n.* A hound for hunting hares.

Hare-lip, (hâr'lip) *n.* A lip, more commonly the upper one, having a fissure or perpendicular division like that of a hare.

Harem, (hârem) *n.* [A. *haram*, sacred, from *harama*, to forbid.] The apartments allotted to females in the East;—the wives and concubines belonging to one man.

Haricot, (hâr'e-kot) *n.* [F. *haricot*.] The kidney-bean.

Hark, (hârk) *v. i.* [From *hariken*.] To listen—used only in the imperative.

Harlequin, (hâr'le-kwin) *n.* [F., etymology uncertain—said to be from a player.] A buffoon dressed in party-coloured clothes; a merry-andrew; a zany.

Harlequinade, (hâr'le-kwin-âd) *n.* Exhibitions of harlequins.

Harlot, (hâr'lot) *n.* [From *horelet*, A.-S. *hyrrian*, to hire.] A prostitute; a common woman; a strumpet.

Harlotry, (hâr'lot-re) *n.* The trade or practice of prostitution.

Harm, (hârm) *n.* [A.-S. *harm*, *hærm*, allied to Slav. *smriti*, to shame.] Injury; hurt; damage; detriment; misfortune; evil; loss.

Harm, (hârm) *v. t.* To hurt; to injure; to damage:—*imp.* & *pp.* *harmed*; *ppr.* *harming*.

Harmful, (hârm'fûl) *a.* Full of harm; injurious.

Harmfully, (hârm'fûl-e) *adv.* Hurtfully; injuriously; noxiously.

Harmfulness, (hârm'fûl-nes) *n.* Hurtfulness; quality.

Harmless, (hârm'les) *a.* Free from harm; unhurt;—free from power or disposition to harm; inoffensive;—free from crime or guilt; innocent.

Harmlessly, (hârm'les-ly) *adv.* In a harmless manner.

Harmlessness, (hârm'les-nes) *n.* State of being harmless; innocence.

Harmonic, (hâr-mon'ik) *n.* A musical note produced by a number of vibrations which is a multiple of the number producing some other.

Harmonical, (hâr-mon'ik-al) *a.* Relating to harmony or music; harmonious:—musical:—concordant:—consonant:—designating in mathematics a relation between quantities, analogous to that between harmonic chords.

Harmonically, (hâr-mon'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an harmonical manner:—in respect to harmony, as distinguished from melody.

Harmonics, (hâr-mon'iks) *n. sing. & pl.* Harmonious sounds; consonances:—the doctrine or science of musical sounds:—secondary tones which accompany any principal, and apparently simple, tone.

Harmonious, (hâr-mô-ne-us) *a.* Adapted to each other: having the parts proportioned to each other; symmetrical:—vocally or musically concordant; symphonic; agreeing in action or feeling; corresponding; living in peace and friendship.

Harmoniously, (hâr-mô-ne-us-le) *adv.* In an harmonious manner or relation.

Harmonist, (hâr-mon-ist) *n.* One who shows the agreement or harmony of corresponding passages of different authors, as of the four evangelists:—a musical composer; one who sets or arranges pieces to different keys, or with variations.

Harmonium, (hâr-mô-ne-um) *n.* A keyed-instrument of music, in which the tones are produced by the vibration of metallic reeds.

Harmonize, (hâr-mon-iz) *v. i.* To agree in action, adaptation, or effect on the mind:—to be in peace and friendship, as individuals or families:—to agree in vocal or musical effect:—*v. t.* To adjust in fit proportions: to cause to agree:—to reconcile: to set an air to music: to arrange into parts for the voice, or with instrumental accompaniments:—*imp.* & *pp.* *harmonized*; *ppr.* *harmonizing*.

Harmonizer, (hâr-mon-iz-er) *n.* One who harmonizes; **Harmonometer**, (hâr-mon-on-ê-ter) *n.* [F. *harmonometre*.] An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds.

Harmony, (hâr'mô-ne) *n.* [G. *harmonia*, joint proportion, concord, from *armonia*, to fit together.] Just adaptation of parts to each other:—concord or agreement in facts, opinions, manners, interests, &c.:—correspondence; good understanding; peace; friendliness:—a literary work which brings together parallel passages respecting the same events, and shows their agreement or consistency:—musical concord; a combination of different musical tones, according to the laws of modulation:—the science which treats of musical sounds in their combination and progression.

Harness, (hâr'nes) *n.* [W. *harnais*, from *harn*, to fit.] The iron covering or dress which a soldier formerly wore; also the armour of a horse:—the equipments of a draught horse; tackle; tackling:—the part of a loom comprising the heddles with their means of support and motion.

Harness, (hâr'nes) *v. t.* To dress in armour:—to equip or furnish for defence:—to make ready for draught:—*imp.* & *pp.* *harnessed*; *ppr.* *harnessing*.

Harness-oak, (hâr'nes-kaak) *n.* A tub lashed to a vessel's deck, and containing salted provisions for daily use.

Harna, (hâr'na) *n. pl.* [Scot.] The brain; brains.

Harp, (hârp) *n.* [A.-S. *hearpe*, L. *harpa*, allied to G. *harpe*, sickle.] A stringed instrument of music, of a triangular figure, usually played with the fingers.

Harp, (hârp) *v. t.* To play on the harp:—to dwell tediously or monotonously in speaking or writing:—*imp.* & *pp.* *harped*; *ppr.* *harping*.

Harper, (hâr'per) *n.* A player on the harp.

Harping, (hâr'ping) *n.* A continual dwelling on and reiteration of a subject.

Harplings, (hâr'pings) *n. pl.* The foreparts of the whales, which encompass the bow of the ship.

Harpiat, (hâr'piat) *n.* A player on the harp; a harper.

Harpoon, (hâr-poon) *n.* [F. *harpon*, from *harper*, to grapple, G. *harpadain*, to seize.] A spear or javelin used to strike and kill large fish, as whales, consisting of a long shank with a flat triangular barbed iron point for piercing the fish, and a long line to play it. It is usually thrown by the hand, but sometimes it is discharged from a species of gun—gun-harpoon.

Harpoon, (hâr-poon) *v. t.* To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon:—*imp.* & *pp.* *harpooned*; *ppr.* *harpooning*.

Harpooner, (hâr-poon'er) *n.* One who throws the harpoon.

Harp-shaped, (hâr'shâpd) *a.* Formed or shaped like

Harpsichord, (hâr'se-kord) *n.* A harp-shaped instrument of music, now superseded by the piano-forte.

Harpy, (hâr'pe) *n.* [L. *harpyia*, G. *harpia*, *harpazein*, to snatch, to seize.] A fabulous winged monster, ravenous and filthy, having the face of a woman and the body of a vulture:—one who is rapacious; an extortioner; a plunderer:—any ravenous or rapacious creature.

Harquebuse, (hâr'kwê-bus) *n.* An arquebuse; a kind

Harrico, (hâr'kô) *n.* [F. *haricot*, bean.] A dish of meat, usually mutton, stewed with carrots, French beans, or other vegetables.

Harridan, (hâr'e-dan) *n.* [F. *haridelle*, a worn-out horse, jade.] A decayed strumpet.

Harrier, (hâr'er) *n.* [From *hare*.] A kind of hound for hunting hares:—a beagle:—[F.] A kind of hawk allied to the buzzard, but swifter.

Harrow, (hâr'ô) *n.* [A.-S. *herere*, *hyrrec*.] An iron-toothed instrument drawn over ploughed land to level it and break the clods, and to cover seed when sown.

Harrow, (hâr'ô) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hyrrian*, *hererian*, to vex, afflict.] To draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking clods and levelling the surface, or for covering seed sown:—to lacerate; to torment:—*imp.* & *pp.* *harrowed*; *ppr.* *harrowing*.

Harrowingly, (hâr'ô-ing-le) *adv.* In a tormenting manner; torturingly.

Harry, (hâr'ô) *v. t.* [A.-S. *herian*, *hergian*, to ravage,

plunder, from *here*, army.] To strip; to pillage;—to worry; to agitate; to harass;—*v. t.* To make incursions for plunder; to ravage;—*imp. & pp. harassed*; *ppr. harassing*.

Harsh, (*hāsh*) *a.* [Ger. *harsch*, D. *haersch*, *hoarsch*.] Rough to the touch; rugged;—rough to the ear; grating; jarring;—rough to the taste; sour; bitter;—rough to the feelings; peevish; morose; severe; austere;—rude; abusive, as speech.

Harshly, (*hāsh'le*) *adv.* In a harsh manner; gratingly.

Harshness, (*hāsh'nes*) *n.* Quality or state of being harsh; roughness; sternness; asperity; tartness; severity.

Hart, (*hārt*) *n.* [A.-S. *heort*, Icel. *hótr*, allied to L. *corvus*.] A stag; the male of the red deer.

Hartshorn, (*hārtshorn*) *n.* The horn of the hart or male deer. *Salt of hartshorn*, an impure, solid carbonate of ammonia. *Spirit of hartshorn*, an impure solution of carbonate of ammonia.

Harum-scarum, (*hā'um-skā'um*) *a.* [Hare, to fright, and *scare*, to terrify suddenly.] Wild; precipitate; giddy; rash.

Haruspice, (*ha-rus'pīa*) *n.* [L. *haruspex*, from *haruga*, a ram for offering, and *spicere*, to look, view.] A person in ancient Rome who professed to interpret the will of the gods by inspecting the entrails of beasts sacrificed, or by observing extraordinary natural phenomena; a diviner; a soothsayer.

Harvest, (*hā'vest*) *n.* [A.-S. *harfest*, harvest, autumn, Ger. *herbst*, allied to G. *karpos*, fruit.] The season of gathering a crop of any kind;—that which is reaped;—the product of any labour; gain.

Harvest, (*hā'vest*) *v. t.* To reap or gather, as corn and other fruits, for the use of man and beast;—*imp. & pp. harvested*; *ppr. harvesting*.

Harvester, (*hā'vest-er*) *n.* One who harvests.

Harvest-home, (*hā'vest-hōm*) *n.* The song sung by reapers at the feast made at the gathering of corn, or the feast itself;—the time of harvest.

Harvest-moon, (*hā'vest-mōon*) *n.* The moon near the full at the time of harvest in England, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises nearly at the same hour for several days.

Harvest-mouse, (*hā'vest-mous*) *n.* A very small field-mouse, which builds its nest on the stems of wheat or other plants.

Harvest-queen, (*hā'vest-kwēn*) *n.* An image representing *Ceres*, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest.

Hash, (*hash*) *v. t.* [F. *hacher*, Eng. *hack*.] To chop into small pieces; to mince and mix;—*imp. & pp. hashed*; *ppr. hashing*.

Hash, (*hash*) *n.* That which is hashed or chopped up; minced meat, or meat and vegetables minced;—hence, a mess; confused or bungled state;—a repetition or second exhibition.

Haak, (*hask*) *n.* A basket made of rushes or flags.

Hailet, (*hā'let*) *n.* The pluck, especially of a hog; heart, liver, and lights—used for food;—also *Harslet*.

Haap, (*hasp*) *n.* [A.-S. *hāspe* or *hāpa*, Icel. *haspa*.] A clasp, especially, one that passes over a staple to be fastened by a padlock;—a spindle to wind thread or silk on.

Haap, (*hasp*) *v. t.* To shut or fasten with a hasp;—*imp. & pp. hasped*; *ppr. hasping*.

Haasock, (*has'uk*) *n.* [Soot. *haasock*, a besom, W. *hesor*, a haesock, from *heep*, rush, sedge.] A thick mat or base for kneeling on in church;—a small square stool covered with rush or carpet.

Haste, (*hāst*) *n.* [Ger. *hast*, Icel. *hast*, F. *hâte*.] Celerity of motion—applied only to voluntary motion;—speed; swiftness; expedition; despatch;—sudden excitement; vehemence; precipitation;—state of being in a hurry, or pressed by business; urgency; eagerness; activity.

Hasten, (*hā'st*) *v. t.* To drive or urge forward; to

push on; to accelerate; to precipitate; to expedite; to hurry;—*v. i.* To move with celerity; to be rapid in motion; to be speedy or quick;—*imp. & pp. hastened*; *ppr. hastening*.

Hastener, (*hā'st-er*) *n.* One who or that which hastens or urges forward.

Hastily, (*hāst'e-ly*) *adv.* In haste; speedily; nimbly;—precipitately; rashly;—passionately; impatiently.

Hastiness, (*hāst'e-nes*) *n.* The quality or state of being hasty, haste; precipitation; rashness; irritability; quickness or warmth of temper.

Hasty, (*hāst'e*) *a.* Quick; speedy; expeditious;—eager; precipitate; rash;—irritable; easily excited; passionate;—growing quickly; forward; early ripe.

Hasty-pudding, (*hāst'e-pood-ing*) *n.* A pudding made of meal stirred into boiling water;—a batter or pudding of flour and milk, sometimes with egg, boiled quickly together.

Hat, (*hat*) *n.* [A.-S. *hāt*, Icel. *hatt*, Ger. *hut*, a cover.] A covering for the head worn by men or women;—the distinctive cap worn by a cardinal; hence, the dignity of a cardinal.

Hatable, (*hāt'a-bl*) *a.* Capable of being or deserving to be hated; odious. [mourning band.]

Hat-band, (*hat'band*) *n.* A band round a hat; a

Hat-brush, (*hat'brush*) *n.* A soft brush for hats.

Hatch, (*hach*) *v. t.* [Ger. *hecken*, *aushecken*, allied to *hage*, bull.] To produce from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat;—to contrive or plot;—*v. i.* To produce young; to bring the young to maturity;—to be in a state of growing or producing. [F. *hacher*, to chop, hack.] To cross with lines in a peculiar manner in drawing and engraving; to shade by lines;—to chase;—*imp. & pp. hatched*; *ppr. hatching*.

Hatch, (*hach*) *n.* As many chickens as are produced at once; a brood;—act of exclusion from the egg;—disclosure; discovery.

Hatch, (*hach*) *n.* [A.-S. *hæca*, D. *dek*, railing, gate.] A half door; a door with an opening over it;—the frame of cross-bars laid over the opening in a ship's deck;—the cover of the hatchway;—the opening of a passage into a vault or cellar, and the lid or cover to it.

Hatchel, (*hach'el*) *n.* [Ger. *heckel*.] An instrument with long iron teeth set in a board for cleansing flax or hemp.

Hatchel, (*hach'el*) *v. t.* To draw through the teeth of a hatchel, as flax or hemp;—to tease or vex by sarcasms or reproaches;—*imp. & pp. hatchelled*; *ppr. hatchelling*.

Hatcher, (*hach'er*) *n.* One who hatches or contrives; a plotter; a schemer.

Hatchet, (*hach'et*) *n.* [F. *hachette*, diminutive of *hache*.] A small axe with a short handle, used with one hand.

Hatching, (*hach'ing*) *n.* Act or process of producing young from eggs by incubation or artificial heat;—act of contriving or plotting;—a kind of drawing or engraving—usually written *etching*.

Hatchment, (*hach'ment*) *n.* [Corrupted from *achievement*.] A frame bearing the escutcheon of a dead person, placed in front of the house, on a hearse at funerals, or in a church;—an ornament on the hilt of a sword.

Hatchway, (*hach'wā*) *n.* An opening in a deck or floor, affording a passage from one deck or story to another.

Hate, (*hāt*) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hatian*, Go. *hatan*, Icel. *hata*, allied to L. *odisse*.] To have a great aversion to; to dislike; to regard with ill-will;—abhor; to detest; loathe;—*imp. & pp. hated*; *ppr. hating*.

Hate, (*hāt*) *n.* Strong or extreme dislike or aversion; hatred.

Hateful, (*hāt'fōl*) *a.* Full of hate; feeling hate or aversion; detesting; malignant; malevolent;—exciting or deserving great dislike, aversion, or disgust;—odious; detestable; ugly;—execrable; loathsome; abhorrent; repugnant. [maliciously.]

Hatefully, (*hāt'fōl-e*) *adv.* Odiously; abominably;—

Hatefulness, (hăt'fôol-nes) *n.* State or quality of being hateful.

Hater, (hăt'er) *n.* One who hates.

Hatred, (hăt'red) *n.* [From *hate*.] Very great dislike or aversion;—ill-will; enmity; hate; animosity; malice; rancour; detestation; loathing; abhorrence; repugnance; antipathy.

Hatter, (hăt'er) *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

Hauberik, (haw'berik) *n.* [Norm. *F. hauberc*, Ger. *hauberg*, from *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to defend, protect.] A shirt of mail formed of small steel rings interwoven; a haubergon.

Haugh, (haw) *n.* [Ger. *hage*.] A piece of low-lying flat ground, usually in the vicinity of a river; a kind of meadow. [proudly; arrogantly.]

Haughtily, (haw'te-le) *adv.* In a haughty manner; **Haughtiness**, (haw'te-nes) *n.* Quality of being haughty;—arrogance; disdain; superciliousness; loftiness.

Haughty, (haw'te) *a.* [O. Eng. *haught*, *F. haut*, *L. altus*, high.] High; lofty;—having a high opinion of one's self with contempt for others;—proud; disdainful;—boastful; arrogant;—imperious; insolent; supercilious.

Haul, (haw) *v. t.* [Isrl. *hala*, Ger. *holen*, *F. haler*.] To pull or draw with force; to drag;—to steer a vessel closer to the wind; to close-haul;—*imp. & pp.* hauled; *ppr.* hauling.

Haul, (haw) *n.* A pulling with force; a violent pull;—a draught of a net,—that which is taken at once, as by hauling a net and the like.

Hauler, (haw'er) *n.* One who hauls.

Haulm, (hawm) *n.* [A.-S. & Ger. *halm*, *L. calamus*, *G. kalamus*, reed.] The stem or stalk of grain of all kinds; also stubble; straw in general.

Haunch, (hawnah) *n.* [F. *hanche*.] The hip; that part of an animal body between the last ribs and the thigh; the rear; the hindpart of any thing;—the spandril of an arch, or the part between the vertex or crown and the ground or springing.

Haunt, (hawnt) *v. t.* [F. *hanter*, A.-S. *hentan*, to pursue.] To frequent; to resort to frequently; also, to visit pertinaciously or intrusively;—to visit as a ghost or apparition;—*v. i.* To loiter about a place;—to abide or be found in a place;—*imp. & pp.* haunted; *ppr.* haunting. [resorts.]

Haunt, (hawnt) *n.* A place to which one frequently haunts.

Haunter, (hawnt'er) *n.* One who haunts a place.

Haul, (hawl) *v. t.* [Probably *L. haurire*, to draw.] To trail; to drag along the ground;—in Scotland, to rough-cast a wall or side of a house with lime;—also *Harl*.

Hautboy, (hō'boy) *n.* [F. *hautbois*, *haut*, high, and *bois*, wood, on account of the high tone of the instrument, *l. obœ*.] A wind instrument of music, similar in shape and tone to the clarinet, only thinner;—a sort of strawberry.

Hauter, (hō'tur) *n.* [F. from *haut*, high.] Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness; pride; insolence.

Haut-gout, (hō-gōō) *n.* [F.] High taste or relish; high seasoning.

Have, (hav) *v. t.* [A.-S. *habban*, Ger. *haben*, Icel. *hafa*, allied to *L. habere*.] To own; to hold in possession;—to take; to obtain;—to catch; to seize;—to accept, as a husband or wife;—to esteem; to regard;—to maintain; to keep;—to gain; to receive;—to procure; to purchase;—to bring forth; to produce;—to embrace; to contain;—to carry; to wear;—to be under necessity or obligation;—*imp. & pp.* had; *ppr.* having.

Have, (hāv'n) *n.* [A.-S. *hāfen*, Icel. *höfn*.] A harbour; a port;—a bay or inlet of the sea affording safe anchorage;—any place of shelter or security;—hence, rest in general; final place of rest.

Haver, (hav'er) *n.* Possessor; holder; occupier;—in Scot's law, the holder of a deed, bond, or other legal document, forming part of a process or suit. [Ger. *haver*, *L. avena*.] Oats or other grain used for horses' food.

Haversack, (hav'er-sak) *n.* [Ger. *habersack*, sack for oats.] A bag or case in which a soldier carries his rations when on a march;—a gunner's case for ordnance.

Havoc, (hav'uk) *n.* [W. *hafog*, devastation, A.-S. *hafoc*, hawk, rapacious bird.] Wide and general destruction; devastation; waste. [waste.]

Havoc, (hav'uk) *v. t.* To waste; to destroy; to lay **Havoc**, (hav'uk) *interj.* A cry originally used in hunting, but afterward in war as a call to slaughter.

Haw, (haw) *n.* [A.-S. *hæg*, hedge, *haga*, garden, fruit of the hawk.] A hedge; an inclosed garden or yard;—the berry and seed of the hawthorn.

Haw, (haw) *n.* An hesitation or intermission of speech.

Haw, (haw) *v. i.* To stop, in speaking, with a *haw*, or to speak with hesitation.

Haw, (haw) *v. i.* [F. *hukau*, *haw*.] To turn to the near side, or toward the driver;—said of cattle or a team;—*v. t.* To cause to turn, as a team, to the near side, or toward the driver;—*imp. & pp.* hawed; *ppr.* hawing.

Hawfinch, (haw'finah) *n.* A small bird; the grosbeak.

Hawk, (hawk) *n.* [A.-S. *hafoc*, Icel. *haukr*.] A rapacious bird of the genus *Falco*, of several species, with crooked beak, thickly feathered head, and wings shorter than those of the other members of the family. It feeds on birds, mice, frogs, &c., and was formerly trained and used in falconry;—a quadrangular board with a handle underneath, on which plasterers carry their mortar.

Hawk, (hawk) *v. i.* To catch birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose; to practise falconry;—to soar or strike like a hawk;—*imp. & pp.* hawked; *ppr.* hawking.

Hawk, (hawk) *v. i.* [Scot. *hawgh*, W. *hochi*.] To cough; to force up phlegm with noise;—*v. t.* To raise by hawking, as phlegm.

Hawk, (hawk) *n.* An effort to force up phlegm from the throat accompanied with noise.

Hawk, (hawk) *v. t.* [Ger. *hocken*, *hocken*, to higgie, to retail, from *hocken*, to take upon the back.] To sell by outcry; to carry about wares for sale.

Hawker, (hawk'er) *n.* One who hawks; a peddler;—a falconer. [sight.]

Hawk-eyed, (hawk'id) *a.* Having a keen eye or acute

Hawking, (haw'king) *n.* The sport of taking wild birds by hawks trained for the purpose;—practice of selling in the street by outcry;—act of coughing up phlegm.

Hawse, (hawz) *n.* [Norm. *F. haulser*, A.-S. *hals*, neck.] The situation of the cables before a vessel's stem, when moored with two anchors, one on the starboard, the other on the larboard bow; the distance ahead to which the cables usually extend.

Hawse-hole, (hawz'höl) *n.* A hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes.

Hawse-piece, (hawz'pēs) *n.* One of the foremost timbers of a ship through which the hawse-hole is cut.

Hawser, (hawz'er) *n.* A small cable, or a large rope in size between a cable and a tow-line.

Hawthorn, (haw'thorn) *n.* [A.-S. *hagathorn*, *hagthorn*, from *haga*, hedge, *haw*, and *thorn*.] A native shrub or tree of several varieties—the common hawthorn, extensively used as a hedge plant, produces beautiful and fragrant blossoms.

Hay, (hä) *n.* [A.-S. *hæg*, heaven, to cut, hew, Icel. *hey*.] Grass cut and dried for fodder.

Hay, (hä) *v. t.* To dry grass for preservation.

Hay-cock, (hä'kok) *n.* A conical pile of hay in the field.

Hay-loft, (hä'loft) *n.* A loft or scaffold for hay.

Hay-maker, (hä'mäk'er) *n.* One who cuts and dries hay.



Swallow-tailed Hawk.

Hay-making, (hā'māk-ing) *n.* The business of cutting grass and curing it for fodder.

Hay-rick, (hā'rik) *n.* A rick of hay; usually a long pile for preservation in the open air.

Hay-stack, (hā'stak) *n.* A stack or large conical pile of hay in the open air, laid up for preservation.

Haytian, (hā'te-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of the island of Hayti.

Hayward, (hā'wərd) *n.* [F. *haie*, hedge.] A bailiff or petty officer formerly appointed to guard the hedges in a village.

Hazard, (haz'ərd) *n.* [F. *hasard*, from L. *casus*, fall, chance, It. *azzardo*.] That which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; accident; casualty;—danger; peril; risk; a game of dice.

Hazard, (haz'ərd) *v. t.* To expose to chance; to put in danger of loss or injury; to venture; to risk; to run the chance of; to imperil;—*v. i.* To encounter risk or danger; to run a risk; to stand a chance;—*imp. & pp.* hazarded; *ppr.* hazarding.

Hazardous, (haz'ərd-us) *a.* Dangerous; perilous; exposed to risk of loss or injury;—daring; adventurous; venturesome; precarious; uncertain.

Hazardously, (haz'ərd-us-le) *adv.* In a hazardous manner.

Haze, (hāz) *n.* [Armor. *azs*, warm vapour, A.-S. *hazu*, dasky.] A dry kind of vapour or mist floating in the air, and obscuring or veiling any luminous body; dimness; obscurity.

Haze, (hāz) *v. t.* To vex with chiding or reproof; to play abusive tricks upon;—*v. i.* To be hazy or thick with haze;—*imp. & pp.* hazed; *ppr.* hazing.

Hazel, (hā'zəl) *n.* [A.-S. *hæsel*, Icel. *hasl*, allied to L. *corylus*.] A shrub or plant bearing a nut containing a kernel of a mild, farinaceous taste; the filbert.

Hazel, (hā'zəl) *a.* Of a light brown colour, like the hazel-nut. [of a light brown.]

Hazely, (hā'zəl-e) *a.* Of the colour of the hazel-nut.

Hazel-nut, (hā'zəl-nut) *n.* The nut or fruit of the hazel.

Haziness, (hāz'e-nes) *n.* The state of being hazy.

Hazy, (hāz'e) *a.* Thick with vapour; misty; cloudy;—hence, obscure; vague; uncertain.

He, (hē) *pron.* [A.-S. *he*, fem. *hed* or *hīd*.] The man or male person named before;—man; any male.

Head, (hed) *n.* [A.-S. *hēd*, Icel. *hæd*, L. *caput*, G. *kephalē*.] The top; the highest part; the summit;—the chief or principal part;—the foremost or most advanced part;—the highest part of the human body; the foremost part of animals;—the seat of the perceptive and sensitive faculties; brain; understanding; intellectual capacity;—face; front;—presence; countenance;—a chief; a leader;—the first place; seat of honour or command;—opposition to; resistance;—source; spring; origin;—topic of discourse; theme or point of discussion;—pitch; height; crisis;—force; strength;—liberty; freedom to go;—an individual;—a rounded mass of foam on beer, &c.;—the top of corn or other grain;—the point of maturation, as in a pimple or boil;—the hair of the head; a head-dress.

Head, (hed) *a.* Chief; principal; first—often used in composition.

Head, (hed) *v. t.* To act at the head of; to lead; to direct;—to fit or furnish with a head;—to get into the front of, so as to hinder or stop; hence, to check or restrain;—to set on the head;—to lop off;—to decapitate or behead;—*v. i.* To originate; to spring from;—to go or tend to;—to form a head;—*imp. & pp.* headed; *ppr.* heading.

Headache, (hed'āk) *n.* Pain in the head.

Head-band, (hed'band) *n.* A fillet; a band for the head;—the band at each end of a book.

Head-dress, (hed'dres) *n.* A dress or ornamental covering worn on the head.

Header, (hed'er) *n.* One who heads nails, pins, or the like;—one who heads a mob or party;—a brick or stone laid with its shorter face or head in the surface of the wall;—a leap head—foremost into the water.

Head-gear, (hed'gēr) *n.* Covering or ornament of the head. [by.]

Headily, (hed'e-le) *adv.* Hastily; rashly; uncontrollably.

Headiness, (hed'e-nes) *n.* Rashness; precipitation;—stubbornness; obstinacy.

Heading, (hed'ing) *n.* Act of providing with a head;—that which stands at the head; title;—material for the heads of books.

Headland, (hed'land) *n.* A cape; a promontory;—a ridge or strip of unploughed land at the ends of furrows.

Headless, (hed'lee) *a.* Having no head; beheaded;—destitute of a chief or leader;—wanting sense or prudence; rash; obstinate.

Head-line, (hed'lin) *n.* The line at the head or top of a page;—*pl.* The ropes of the sails which are next to the yards.

Headlong, (hed'long) *adv.* With the head foremost;—rashly; precipitately;—hastily; without delay or respite.

Headlong, (hed'long) *a.* Steep; precipitous;—rash; thoughtless; precipitate; bent on a course obstinately; reckless.

Head-man, (hed'man) *n.* A chief; a leader.

Head-money, (hed'munn-e) *n.* A poll-tax; a capitation tax formerly levied by the crown.

Headmost, (hed'most) *a.* Most advanced; first in a line or order of progression.

Head-piece, (hed'pēs) *n.* Armour for the head; a helmet; a morion;—understanding; mental capacity; intellectual force.

Head-quarters, (hed'kwār-tēr) *n. pl.* The quarters or place of residence of any chief officer; hence, the centre of authority or order. [place.]

Headship, (hed'ship) *n.* Authority or dignity; chief

Headman, (hed'man) *n.* An executioner.

Headspring, (hed'spring) *n.* Fountain; source; origin.

Head-stone, (hed'stōn) *n.* The principal stone in a foundation; the corner-stone;—the stone placed at the head of a grave.

Headstrong, (hed'strōng) *a.* Violent; ungovernable; resolute to have his own way;—obstinate; stubborn; unruly; venturesome.

Head-tire, (hed'tir) *n.* Dress or attire for the head.

Headway, (hed'wā) *n.* Progress made by a ship in motion; hence, progress or success of any kind.

Head-wind, (hed'wind) *n.* A wind that blows in a direction opposite to the ship's course.

Head-work, (hed'wurk) *n.* Mental labour; exertion of the intellect. [the head; intoxicating.]

Heady, (hed'e) *a.* Willful; rash; hasty;—apt to affect

Heal, (hēl) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hēlan*, from *hāl*, hale.] To make sound or whole; to cure of a disease or wound;—to cicatrize, as cut flesh;—to restore purity to; to make clean; hence, to forgive;—to remove differences; to reconcile;—to cover, as a roof;—*v. i.* To grow sound; to return to a sound state;—*imp. & pp.* healed; *ppr.* healing.

Healable, (hēl'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being healed.

Healds, (hēldz) *n. pl.* The harness for guiding the warp-threads in a loom. [or restores to soundness.]

Healer, (hēl'er) *n.* One who, or that which, cures

Healing, (hēl'ing) *a.* Tending to cure; mild; mollifying; gentle; assuasive, as words; medical, as art, so called. [cure is effected.]

Healing, (hēl'ing) *n.* Act or process by which a bodily

Health, (helth) *n.* [A.-S. *hēlth*, from *hāl*, whole.] State of being sound, or whole, said of animals and plants;—freedom from pain or disease;—welfare of mind; vigorous action of the intellect;—moral well-being; state of salvation; purity; goodness;—divine grace or favour;—a wish of health and happiness.

Healthful, (helth'fōl) *a.* Free from illness or disease; well; healthy;—serving to promote health; wholesome; salubrious; salutary;—indicating health; prosperous.

Healthfully, (helt'h 'fóol-le) *adv.* In health; wholesomely.

Healthfulness, (helt'h 'fóol-nes) *n.* A state of being healthy or healthful; wholesomeness; salubrity.

Healthily, (helt'h'e-le) *adv.* In a healthy manner.

Healthiness, (helt'h'e-nes) *n.* State of being healthy; soundness; freedom from disease.

Healthless, (helt'h'les) *a.* Sickly; infirm; weak; —not conducive to health. [*out health.*]

Healthlessness, (helt'h'les-nes) *n.* State of being without health-officer, (helt'h'of-fis-er) *n.* A medical superintendent of the sanitary state of a town or district.

Healthy, (helt'h'e) *a.* Being in a state of health; —enjoying health; hale; sound; —vigorous; active; —promoting health; wholesome; salubrious.

Heap, (hép) *n.* [A.-S. *hæp*, Ger. *haufe*.] A pile or mass; —a crowd; a throng.

Heap, (hép) *v. t.* To throw or lay in a heap; —to pile; —to amass; to accumulate; to add to; to lay on in large quantities: —*imp. & pp.* heaped; *ppr.* heaping.

Hear, (hēr) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hēran*, Icel. *heyrn*, Ger. *hören*.] To perceive by the ear; —to listen to; to heed; to attend to for the purpose of judging a cause between parties; —to listen to favourably; to regard; —to entertain; to embrace; —to wait on the ministry of; to sit under a preacher, (Scott.); —*v. i.* To have the sense or faculty of perceiving sound; —to perceive or apprehend by the ear; to listen; to hearken; to attend; —to be told; to receive by report: —*imp. & pp.* heard; *ppr.* hearing.

Hearer, (hēr'er) *n.* One who hears; an auditor.

Hearing, (hēr'ing) *n.* Act of perceiving sound; the sense by which sound is perceived; —attention to what is delivered; audience; —a listening to facts and evidence or public trial, with a view to adjudication; —extent within which sound may be heard; reach of the ear.

Hearken, (hār'k-n) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hērcnian*, Ger. *hören*.] To listen; to give ear with eagerness or curiosity; —to give heed to; to comply; to obey; —to attend to; to comply with; to grant: —*imp. & pp.* hearkened; *ppr.* hearkening. [*talk.*]

Hearsay, (hēr'sū) *n.* Report; rumour; fame; common hearing, (hēr's) *n.* [Ger. *hirsach*.] A carriage for conveying the dead to the grave; —a hind in the second year of her age.

Hearse, (hēr's) *v. t.* To lay or inclose in a hearse.

Heart, (hārt) *n.* [A.-S. *heorte*, Icel. *hiarta*, Ger. *herz*, allied to L. *cor*, *cordis*, G. *kardia*.] A hollow, muscular organ, contracting rhythmically, and serving to keep up the circulation of the blood; —the vital part; the seat or source of life; —the inner part; the centre; kernel; pith; marrow; —the vigorous or efficacious part; —the seat of the affections and passions; the seat of love; hence, warmth of affection; geniality; cordiality; —the seat of the will; hence, secret purpose, design, or intention; —disposition; —strength; courage; spirit; vigour; fertility; —a roundish or oval figure like a heart in shape; —a playing-card distinguished by that figure.

Heart-ache, (hārt'āk) *n.* Sorrow; anguish of mind; mental pang.

Heart-bond, (hārt'bōnd) *n.* In *masonry*, a kind of bond in which one stone is lapped over two others.

Heart-broken, (hārt'brōk-n) *a.* Deeply affected or grieved.

Heart-burn, (hārt'būrn) *n.* An uneasy, burning sensation in the stomach.

Heart-burning, (hārt'būrn-ing) *n.* Discontent; secret enmity.

Hearten, (hārt'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hertian*.] To encourage; to incite or stimulate the courage of; to embolden.

Heart-felt, (hārt'felt) *a.* Deeply felt; intense.

Heath, (hārth) *n.* [A.-S. *heorth*, Ger. *herd*, ground, altar.] Pavement of stone or brick in a house on which the fire or the fire-grate is laid; —the house

itself, considered as the abode of comfort to its inmates and of hospitality to strangers.

Heath-rug, (hārth rug) *n.* A small thick carpet placed before the fire-place. [*hearth*; fire-side.]

Heath-stone, (hārth'stōn) *n.* Stone forming the

Heartily, (hārt'e-le) *adv.* From the heart; sincerely; really; —with all the heart; earnestly; vigorously; —eagerly; freely; largely.

Heartiness, (hārt'e-nes) *n.* The state of being hearty; sincerity; zeal; earnestness; keenness, as of appetite; —eagerness; ardour; warmth; cordiality in speech or behaviour.

Heartless, (hārt'les) *a.* Without a heart; unfeeling; cold; insensible; —spiritless; weak; pusillanimous.

Heartlessly, (hārt'les-le) *adv.* In a heartless manner; without courage or affection. [*heartless.*]

Heartlessness, (hārt'les-nes) *n.* The state of being

Heart-rending, (hārt'rend-ing) *a.* Breaking the heart; —overwhelming with pain or grief; intensely wounding or afflicting.

Heart's-blood, (hārth'sblud) *n.* Life's blood; —the essence or spirit; —hence, life itself.

Heart-searching, (hārth'serch-ing) *a.* Knowing the secret thoughts and intents of the heart.

Heart's-ease, (hārt'sēz) *n.* Peace or tranquility of feeling; —a species of violet; —*pansy*. [*spirited.*]

Heart-sick, (hārth'sik) *a.* Sick at heart; depressed; low.

Heart-sickening, (hārth'sik-n-ing) *a.* Tending to make the heart sick or depressed.

Heart-string, (hārth'string) *n.* A nerve or tendon supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

Heart-wheel, (hārth'hwēl) *n.* A wheel shaped like a heart, used for converting a circular motion into an alternating rectilinear motion.

Heart-whole, (hārth'hōl) *a.* Sound; unimpaired; —having the affections free or disengaged.

Hearty, (hārt'e) *a.* Sincere; true; undisguised; —warm; cordial; —earnest; vigorous; —sound; healthy; —strong; durable; —having a keen appetite; nourishing, as food.

Heat, (hēt) *n.* [A.-S. *hæte*, Icel. *hita*, Ger. *hitze*, L. *calvus*.] Caloric; the force, agent, or principle in nature upon which depends the state of bodies as solid, fluid, or aeriform, and which becomes directly known to us through the sense of feeling; —the sensation caused by caloric when present in excess; high temperature; —indication of high temperature; redness; high colour; flush; —the state of being once heated or hot; —a single effort, as in a race; a course; —utmost violence; rage; vehemence; —agitation of mind; exasperation; —animation in thought or discourse; ardour; —fermentation.

Heat, (hēt) *v. t.* To make hot; to communicate heat to; to agitate; to make feverish; to inflame; to excite; —*v. i.* To grow warm or hot: —*imp. & pp.* heated, formerly, and still vulgarly, *heat*; *ppr.* heating.

Heater, (hēt'er) *n.* One who, or that which, heats; —any contrivance or implement, as a heated body, a vessel, &c., used to impart heat, or to contain something to be heated.

Heath, (hēth) *n.* [A.-S. *hæth*, Ger. *heide*, Scot. *heather*.] A native plant of the genus *Erica*, bearing beautiful flowers; —a place overgrown with heath; a desert tract of country. [*quents* heaths; the black grouse.]

Heath-cock, (hēth'kok) *n.* A large bird which frequents heath, (hēth'n) *n.* [A.-S. *hæðen*, Go. *hæithen*.] A pagan; an idolater; a rude and barbarous person.

Heathen, (hēth'n) *a.* Gentile; pagan.

Heathendom, (hēth'n-dum) *n.* That part of the world where heathenism prevails; —the heathen nations collectively.

Heathenish, (hēth'n-ish) *a.* Belonging to the heathen; —rude; savage; cruel; inhuman. [*heathen.*]

Heathenishness, (hēth'n-ish-nes) *n.* State of being

Heathenism, (hēth'n-izm) *n.* The religious system or rites of a heathen nation; idolatry; paganism; —the

manners or morals usually prevalent in a heathen country;—rudeness; barbarism; ignorance of the true God.

Heathenish, (hē'thēn-iz) *v. t.* To render heathen or heathenish;—*imp. & pp.* heathenized; *ppr.* heathenizing. [Scotland] *n.* Heath.

Heather, (hēr'h'ēr, this is only the pronunciation in **Heathery**, (hēr'h'ēr-e) *a.* Heathy; abounding in heather. [of the black grouse.

Heath-ben, (hēth'hēn) *n.* A kind of bird; the female **Heath-throble**, (hēth'hrosl-) *n.* A bird of the thrush family which frequents heaths. [heath.

Heathy, (hēth'e) *a.* Full of heath; abounding with **Heating**, (hē'ting) *a.* Tending to impart heat; promoting warmth or heat; exciting action; stimulating.

Heatingly, (hē'ting-le) *adv.* In a heating manner; so as to become hot or heated.

Heave, (hēv) *v. t.* [*A.-S.* *hebban*, *hefan*, Ger. *heben*.] To move upward; to lift;—to raise; to elevate;—to throw; to cast; to send;—to force from the breast, as a sigh;—to cause to swell; to puff; to elate;—*v. i.* To be thrown up; to be raised;—to rise and fall with alternate motions, as the lungs in heavy breathing, as waves in a heavy sea, as ships on the billows, &c.; to swell; to dilate; hence, to labour; to pant;—to make an effort to vomit; to retch;—*imp.* **heaved** or **hove**; *pp.* **heaved**, **hoved**; *ppr.* **heaving**.

Heave, (hēv) *n.* An upward motion; swell or distension, as of the breast, of the waves, and the like;—an effort to raise up something, as the contents of the stomach, &c.

Heaven, (hēv'n) *n.* [*A.-S.* *heofon*, *hefen*, from *hefan*, *Arboan*, to heave.] The arch which overhangs the earth; the sky; the atmosphere—often used in the *pl.*—the dwelling-place or immediate presence of God; the home of the blessed;—the sovereign of heaven; God;—supreme happiness; great felicity; bliss;—elevation; sublimity.

Heaven-born, (hēv'n-born) *a.* Born from heaven; divinely created or inspired.

Heaven-directed, (hēv'n-de-rek-ted) *a.* Looking upward or Godward;—divinely led and guided.

Heavenliness, (hēv'n-le-ness) *n.* Supreme excellence.

Heavenly, (hēv'n-le) *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or inhabiting heaven; celestial;—appropriate to heaven in character or happiness; perfect; pure; supremely blessed; divine; godlike.

Heavenly, (hēv'n-le) *adv.* In a manner resembling that of heaven;—by the influence or agency of heaven.

Heavenly-minded, (hēv'n-le-mind-ed) *a.* Having the thoughts and affections placed on heaven and spiritual or eternal realities.

Heavenward, (hēv'n-wēr'd) *a. & adv.* Toward heaven.

Heave-offering, (hēv'of-fer-ing) *n.* An offering or oblation made to God—so called because it was to be heaved or elevated. [used as a lever.

Heaver, (hēv'ēr) *n.* One who heaves or lifts;—a bar **Heavily**, (hēv'e-le) *adv.* [From *heavy*.] With great weight; oppressively;—with great weight of grief; grievously; sorrowfully;—slowly and laboriously; with difficulty.

Heaviness, (hēv'e-ness) *n.* Weight; gravity;—depression; dejection;—dulness of spirit; languor; sluggishness;—burden; oppression;—thickness; dampness, as of the air. [palpitation.

Heaving, (hēv'ing) *a.* A rising or swell; a panting or **Heavy**, (hēv'e) *a.* [*A.-S.* *hegg*, *hægg*, from *hefan*, *Arboan*, to lift, heave.] Weighty; ponderous;—sad; sorrowful; dejected;—grievous; oppressive; afflictive;—dull; slow; indolent; lazy;—stupid; foolish;—wearisome; tedious;—loaded; encumbered;—indigestible; lying on the stomach;—difficult; laborious;—inattentive, as ears;—large in amount, as a debt;—swelling, as the sea;—dense; black, as a cloud;—violent, as a gale;—abundant; copious, as rain, &c.;—close; clammy, as bread;—stiff; clayey, as land;—

having body or strength—said of malt liquors;—low; deep, as a vocal sound.

Heavy, (hēv'e) *adv.* With great weight; ponderously. **Heavy-laden**, (hēv'e-lād-n) *a.* Laden with a heavy burden;—sorrowful; depressed.

Hebdomadal, (heb-dom-ad-al) *a.* [L. *hebdomadis*, *G. hebdomos*, the seventh, from *hepta*, seven.] Weekly; consisting of seven days, or occurring every seven days.

Hebdomadary, (heb-dom-dār-e) *n.* A member of a chapter or convent whose week it is to officiate in the choir.

Hebe, (hē'bē) *n.* In *mythology*, the goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to the gods;—a small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Hebetate, (hēb'e-tāt) *v. t.* [L. *hebetare*, from *hebes*, dull.] To render obtuse; to dull; to blunt; to stupefy;—*imp. & pp.* **hebetated**; *ppr.* **hebetating**.

Hebetude, (hēb'e-tūd) *n.* Dulness; obtuseness; bluntness;—torpidity of the intellect.

Hebraic, (hē-brā'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

Hebraically, (hē-brā'ik-al-le) *adv.* After the manner of the Hebrew language; from right to left.

Hebraism, (hē-brā'izm) *n.* A Hebrew idiom.

Hebraist, (hē-brā'ist) *n.* One versed in the Hebrew language and learning.

Hebraistic, (hē-brā'ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Hebrew.

Hebrew, (hē'brōō) *n.* [G. *Hebraios*, F. *Hébreu*, H. *éber*, the country beyond the Euphrates, or Heber, a descendant of Shem.] One of the ancient inhabitants of Palestine; an Israelite; a Jew;—the Hebrew language. [their language.

Hebrew, (hē'brōō) *a.* Pertaining to the Hebrews or to **Hebrewess**, (hē'brōō-es) *n.* An Israelitish woman; a Jewess.

Hebridean, (hē-brid'ē-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland.

Hecatomb, (hek'a-tōm) *n.* [G. *hekaton*, hundred, and *bous*, ox.] A sacrifice of a hundred oxen or beasts of the same kind; hence, any large number of victims.

Hecht, (hecht) *v. t.* [Scott.] To name;—to engage; to promise;—to proffer.

Heck, (hek) *n.* A kind of fish-net or gin;—a rack for holding fodder for cattle;—a bend in a stream;—the latch of a door.

Hectare, (hek'tār) *n.* [F.] A French measure of area, or a superficies, containing a hundred *ares*, or ten thousand square *metres*, and equivalent to 2.4711 English acres.

Hectic, (hek'tik) *a.* [G. *hektikos*, habitual, consumptive.] Pertaining to hectic; habitual; constant;—affected with hectic fever.

Hectie, (hek'tik) *n.* The fever of irritation and debility, at an advanced stage of exhausting disease, as in pulmonary consumption.

Hectogram, (hek'tō-grām) *n.* [F. *hectogramme*.] A French measure of weight, containing a hundred grammes, or about 3.527 ounces avoirdupois.

Hectoliter, (hek-tol'ē-ter) *n.* [F. *hectolitre*.] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing a hundred *litres*, equal to a tenth of a cubic *metre*, nearly 2.64 gallons of wine measure.

Hectometer, (hek-tom'ē-ter) *n.* [F. *hectomètre*.] A French measure of length, equivalent to 328.08 English feet.

Hector, (hek'tēr) *n.* [From *Hector*, a brave Trojan warrior.] A bully; a blustering, turbulent, noisy fellow; hence, one who teases or vexes.

Hector, (hek'tēr) *v. t.* To bully; to bluster; hence, to tease; to irritate; to vex;—*v. i.* To play the bully; to bluster;—*imp. & pp.* **hectored**; *ppr.* **hectoring**.

Hectostere, (hek-tos'tēr) *n.* [F.] A French measure of solidity, containing one hundred cubic *metres*, and equivalent to 353.66 cubic feet.

Heddle, (hed'l) *n.* One of the sets of parallel doubled

threads which compose the harness employed to guide the warp threads to the lathe or batten.

Hedding, (hed'ling) *n.* The act of drawing the warp threads through the heddle-eyes of a weaver's harness.

Hederal, (hed'er-al) *a.* [*L. hedera*, ivy.] Composed of or pertaining to ivy.

Hedge, (hej) *n.* [*A.-S. hege*, *Ger. heck*, *Isrl. hagi*.] A thicket of bushes, usually thorn-bushes; especially, such a thicket planted as a fence between any two portions of land.

Hedge, (hej) *v. t.* To inclose with a hedge;—to fence, as fields;—to separate by a hedge, as garden plots;—to set up a hedge against; to obstruct; to block the way;—to surround; to hem in;—*v. i.* To hide, as in a hedge; to skulk;—to bet on both sides;—*imp. & pp.* hedged; *ppr.* hedging.

Hedge-bill, (hej'bil) *n.* A cutting hook used in dressing **Hedge-born**, (hej'born) *a.* Meantly born; of uncertain parentage; obscure.

Hedgehog, (hej'hog) *n.* A small quadruped of the genus *Erinaceus*, about nine inches long, and covered on the upper part of its body with prickles or spines, and endowed with power of rolling itself into a ball.



Hedgehog.

Hedge-priest, (hej'præst) *n.* A priest officiating in an obscure district; an itinerant or mendicant priest.

Hedger, (hej'er) *n.* One who makes or mends hedges.

Hedge-row, (hej'rō) *n.* A row or series of shrubs or trees, planted for inclosure, or separation of fields.

Hedge-school, (hej'skool) *n.* Formerly a district school in Ireland, taught by poor students for board and lodging, which they got from the parents of their scholars in turn.

Hedonic, (hē-don'ik) *a.* [*G. hēdonikos*, from *hēdonē*, pleasure.] Belonging or pertaining to bodily gratifications.

Heed, (hēd) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hēdan*, *Ger. hüten*.] To mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe;—*v. i.* To consider;—*imp. & pp.* heeded; *ppr.* heeding.

Heed, (hēd) *n.* Attention; notice; observation; regard;—care; caution; circumspection.

Heedful, (hēd'fūl) *a.* Attentive; observing; watchful;—cautious; circumspect; careful; wary.

Heedfully, (hēd'fūl-ly) *adv.* In a heedful manner.

Heedfulness, (hēd'fūl-nes) *n.* Attention; caution; care in avoiding danger, or in discharging duty.

Heedless, (hēd'les) *a.* Inattentive; negligent; careless; thoughtless;—regardless; unobserving.

Heedlessly, (hēd'les-ly) *adv.* In a heedless manner; carelessly.

Heedlessness, (hēd'les-nes) *n.* The state of being heedless; inattention; carelessness; thoughtlessness.

Heel, (hēl) *n.* [*A.-S. hēl*, *Isrl. hōll*, allied to *L. calx*.] The hinder part of the foot in man;—the foot of an animal;—the hinder part of a shoe, boot, or stocking;—the latter or remaining part of any thing;—something shaped like a human heel; a protuberance;—a spur;—the after end of a ship's keel;—the lower end of a mast, bowsprit, &c.

Heel, (hēl) *v. t.* To use the heels in, as in dancing, running, and the like;—to add a heel to;—to put a spur on, as a cock;—*v. i.* To incline; to lean, as a ship;—*imp. & pp.* heeled; *ppr.* heeling.

Heel-tap, (hēl'tap) *n.* A small piece of leather for the heel of a shoe;—a small portion of liquor at the bottom of a glass after drinking. [woollen threads.]

Heer, (hēr) *n.* The length of two cuts of linen or **Heese**, (hēz) *v. t.* [*A.-S. heah*, high.] To lift; to hoist;—*v. i.* To swing; to rock.

Heft, (heft) *n.* [From *Eng. heave*.] Act of heaving; effort to lift;—handle; haft.

Heft, (heft) *v. t.* To heave up; to lift;—to prove or try the weight of by raising;—*imp. & pp.* heited; *ppr.* hefting.

Hegira, (hē-jī-ra) *n.* [*A. hidjrat*, *hidjrah*, departure.] The flight of Mohammed from Mecca, July 16, A. D. 622, from which date time is reckoned by the Mohammedans; hence, any flight or exodus.

Heifer, (hef'er) *n.* [*A.-S. hehthfor*.] A young cow.

Heigh-ho, (hi'hō) *interj.* An exclamation expressing uneasiness or weariness.

Height, (hit) *n.* [*A.-S. hehdho*, from *heah*, high.] Condition of being high; elevated position;—altitude; highest point; top; summit;—an eminence; a hill or mountain;—elevation in excellence of any kind, as in power, learning, arts, reputation, rank, &c.;—utmost degree in extent;—utmost exertion of force;—progress upwards; advance; degree.

Heighten, (hit'n) *v. t.* To raise higher; to elevate;—to carry forward; to advance;—to improve; to mellorate;—to augment in violence or evil; to aggravate;—to add colour or force to in artistic work;—to set off to advantage by means of contrast;—*imp. & pp.* heightened; *ppr.* heightening.

Heightening, (hit'n-ing) *n.* Elevation; increase; improvement; aggravation.

Heinous, (hin'us) *a.* [*F. haineux*, from *haine*, hatred, from *hair*, to hate.] Hateful; odious; enormous, as to crime or wickedness;—monstrous; flagrant; flagitious; atrocious. [hatefully.]

Heinously, (hin'us-ly) *adv.* In a heinous manner; **Heinousness**, (hin'us-nes) *n.* State of being heinous; odiousness; enormity.

Heir, (ār) *n.* [*L. heres*.] One who receives, inherits, or is entitled to succeed to property after the death of its owner;—one who receives any endowment from an ancestor or relation.

Heir, (ār) *v. t.* To inherit; to succeed to; to take possession of a property after the death of the testator or ancestor.

Heir-apparent, (ār-ap-pā'rent) *n.* The person who, during the life of the present possessor, has the right to succeed, or is first in the line of succession to an estate, crown, &c.

Heir-at-law, (ār-at-law) *n.* The legal heir; the nearest of kin entitled to succeed to an intestate estate, &c.;—also, one entitled to claim the residue or surplus after the provisions of the will have been executed.

Heirloom, (ār'dum) *n.* Succession by inheritance; state or possessions of an heir.

Heiress, (ār'es) *n.* A female heir.

Heirloom, (ār'lōom) *n.* [Eng. *heir*, and *A.-S. loma*, *geloma*, household stuff.] Any piece of personal property which descends to the heir along with the inheritance.

Heir-presumptive, (ār-pre-sump'tiv) *n.* The person who is nearest of kin, and next in succession to the present occupant, but whose claim to inheritance may be set aside, as by the birth of a child, or other contingency. [of an heir; right of inheriting.]

Heirship, (ār'ship) *n.* The state, character, or privileges **Helical**, (hē-lī'ak-al) *a.* [*G. heliakos*, from *helios*, the sun.] Emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

Helianthus, (hē-le-an'thus) *n.* [*G. helios*, sun, and *anthos*, flower.] The sun-flower, a native plant of the natural order *Compositae*, of two species.

Helical, (hē-lī'ak-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to a helix; having a spiral form; spiral; coiled.

Helicoidal, (hē-līk-oid'al) *a.* Spiral; curved like the spire of a univalve shell.

Helicon, (hēl'e-kou) *n.* A mountain in Boetia, supposed by the Greeks to be the residence of Apollo and the Muses.

Helio-centric, (hē-le-ō-sen'trik) *a.* [*G. helios*, sun, and *kentron*, centre.] Pertaining to the sun's centre, or appearing to be seen from it.

Heliolatory, (hē-le-o-lā-tre) *n.* [*G. hēlios*, the sun, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of the sun.

Heliotrope, (hē'le-ō-trōp) *n.* [*G. hēlios*, the sun, and *trepein*, to turn, *tropos*, turn.] A very fragrant plant, called also *turnsole*;—an instrument for making signals to an observer at a distance by means of the sun's rays thrown off from a mirror;—a variety of chalcidony, of a deep-green colour, variegated with blood-red or yellowish spots;—blood-stone.

Helix, (hē'liks) *n.* [*L. helix*, *G. helix*, twisted, spiral, from *hēliassin*, to turn round.] A spiral line, as of wire in a coil; something that is spiral;—a little volute under the flowers of the Corinthian capital;—the whole circuit or extent of the external border of the ear;—the snail-shell.

Hell, (hel) *n.* [*A.-S. hell*, *Ger. hölle*, *Isol. hel*, death.] The place of the dead; the lower regions, or the grave;—the place or state of punishment for the wicked after death;—the fear of death; death pangs;—the infernal powers; Satan and his angels;—a dungeon or prison;—in certain games, a place to which those who are caught are carried for detention;—a gambling-house;—a place into which a tailor throws his shreds, or a printer his broken type.

Hell-cat, (hē'l'kat) *n.* A witch; a hag;—also *hell-hag*.

Hellebore, (hē'le-bōr) *n.* [*G. helleborus*, *L. helleborus*.] An exogenous plant of the genus *Ranunculaceae* of several species—formerly used in medicine as a cathartic, but in large doses poisonous; one species is the popular Christmas rose.

Hellenic, (hel-len'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenes, or inhabitants of Greece; Greek; Grecian.

Hellenism, (hel-len-izm) *n.* A Greek phrase, idiom, or construction; a Grecism.

Hellenist, (hel-len-ist) *n.* A person of Jewish extraction who used the Greek language as his mother tongue;—one skilled in the Greek language; a Grecian.

Hellenistic, (hel-len-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Hellenists.

Hellespont, (hel'les-pont) *n.* A narrow strait between Europe and Asia, now called the Dardanelles.

Hell-fire, (hel'fir) *n.* The pains or torments of hell.

Hell-hound, (hel'hound) *n.* A dog of hell; an agent of hell.

Hellish, (hel'ish) *a.* Pertaining to hell; fit for hell; infernal; malignant; wicked; detestable.

Hellishly, (hel'ish-le) *adv.* In a hellish manner; infernally.

Hellishness, (hel'ish-nes) *n.* The qualities of hell, or of its inhabitants; extreme wickedness, malignity, or impiety.

Helm, (helm) *n.* [*A.-S. helma*, *healma*, rudder.] The instrument by which a ship is steered;—the place of direction or management.

Helm, (helm) *v. t.* To cover with a helmet;—to steer; hence, to guide; to conduct.

Helm, (helm) *n.* A small, dense cloud that gathers round the mountain peaks in the north of England, in the form of a cap or helmet.

Helmet, (helm'et) *n.* [*A.-S. helm*, *Isol. hialmr*, from *Ger. helan*, to hide.] Defensive armour for the head; a head-piece; a morion;—the upper part of a retort;—the hood-formed upper sepal of some flowers.

Helmet-shell, (helm'et-shel) *n.* A genus of *Mollusca* living in oblong shells.

Helmless, (helm'les) *a.* Without a helmet; unguarded;—without a helm; rudderless; ungovernable.

Helminthic, (hel-min'thik) *a.* [*G. helmine*, worm, especially a tape-worm.] Relating to worms; expelling worms.

Helminthia, (hel-min'thik) *n.* A medicine for expelling

Helminthologist, (hel-min-thol'o-jist) *n.* One who is versed in the natural history of worms.

Helminthology, (hel-min-thol'o-je) *n.* [*G. helmins*, worm, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or description and natural history of worms.

Helmsman, (helmz'man) *n.* The man at the helm.

Helot, (hē'lot) *n.* [*G. Heilōtes*, a bondman of the Spartans, from *hēlos*, a town of Laconia, whose inhabitants were enslaved.] A slave in ancient Sparta; hence, a slave.

Helotism, (hē'lot-izm) *n.* The condition of the Helots, slaves in Sparta; slavery.

Help, (help) *v. t.* [*A.-S. helpan*, *Go. hīpan*, *Ger. helfen*.] To aid; to assist; to succour; to deliver;—to relieve; to remedy; to mitigate;—to promote; to forward;—to prevent; to hinder;—to forbear; to avoid;—*v. i.* To lend aid or assistance; to contribute strength or means; to eke out;—*imp. & pp.* helped (*imp. help*, *pp. helpen*); *ppr.* helping.

Help, (help) *n.* Aid; assistance;—remedy; relief;—in America, a domestic servant.

Helper, (help'gr) *n.* One who helps, aids, or assists; an assistant; an auxiliary.

Helpful, (help'fūl) *a.* Furnishing help; useful; whole.

Helpfulness, (help'fūl-nes) *n.* State of being helpful; assistance; usefulness.

Helpless, (help'les) *a.* Destitute of help or strength; feeble; weak;—beyond help; irremediable;—bringing no help; useless.

Helplessly, (help'les-le) *adv.* In a helpless manner; irremediably;—inactively; idly; without effort.

Helplessness, (help'les-nes) *n.* The state of being helpless.

Help-mate, (help'māt) *n.* [From *help* and *meet*, fit, proper.] An assistant; a helper; a companion; a consort; a wife.

Helter-skelter, (helt'er-skel'ter) *adv.* [Anonomatopoeic word.] In hurry and confusion.

Helve, (helv) *n.* [*A.-S. hēlf*, *helf*.] The handle of an axe or hatchet; sometimes the head of the axe.

Helve, (helv) *v. t.* To furnish with a helve, as an axe;—*imp. & pp.* helved; *ppr.* helving.

Hem, (hem) *n.* [*A.-S. hem*, *W. hem*, margin.] The border of a garment, doubled and sewed, to strengthen it;—tuck; fringe.

Hem, (hem) *v. t.* To fold and sew down the edge of;—to border; to edge;—to confine; to shut in; to inclose;—*v. i.* To utter an inarticulate breathing sound or kind of cough; to hum and haw; to hesitate in the utterance;—*imp. & pp.* hemmed; *ppr.* hemming.

Hem, (hem) *interj.* An inarticulate vocal utterance, like a suppressed cough, expressing doubt or hesitation—when loud, it denotes strong dissent or objection; when subdued, uncertainty or indifference.

Hematemesis, (hem-a-tēm's-ids) *n.* [*G. haima*, blood, and *emēō*, to vomit.] A vomiting of blood from the stomach.

Hematite, (hem'a-tit) *n.* [*L. hæmatites*, *G. haimatitēs*, bloodlike, from *haima*, blood.] An important ore of iron, the sesqui-oxide, so called because of the red colour of the powder.

Hematology, (hem-a-tol'ō-je) *n.* [*G. haima*, blood, and *logos*, treatise.] That branch of medical science which pertains to the blood.

Hemicycle, (hem'e-sik-l) *n.* A half circle; a semi-

Hemihedral, (hem-e-hē'dral) *a.* [*G. hēmi*, half, and *hedra*, a seat.] Having only half of the sides or planes proper to a crystal.

Hemipteran, (hem-ip'ter-an) *n.* [*G. hēmi*, half, and *pteron*, feather, wing, from *ptesthai*, to fly.] One of an order of insects having the anterior wings or wing-covers transparent toward the end, the true wings straight and unplaited, and feeding on vegetable or animal juices by means of a sucking-tube.

Hemipterous, (hem-ip'ter-us) *a.* Of or pertaining to the hemipterans.



Helmet.

Hemisphere, (hem'is-fer) *n.* [*L. hemisphaerium*, *G. hemisphaerion*, from *hēmi*, half, and *sphaîra*, sphere.] A half sphere; one half of a sphere or globe;—half of the terrestrial globe, or a projection of the same in a map or picture.

Hemispherical, (hem-is-fer'ik-al) *a.* Containing or pertaining to a hemisphere.

Hemistich, (hem'is-tik) *n.* [*L. hemistichium*, *G. hēmi*, half, and *stichos*, row, line, verse.] Half a poetic verse, or a verse not completed.

Hemitone, (hem'e-tōn) *n.* [*L. hemitonium*, *G. hēmi*, half, and *tonos*, tone.] A half tone in music; a semitone.

Hemlock, (hem'lok) *n.* [*A.-S. hēmedc*, *hēmyc*.] An umbelliferous plant having active properties which frequently render it poisonous;—an evergreen tree common in North America; hemlock spruce;—an infusion or decoction of the plant; poison.

Hemoptysis, (hem-opt'e-sis) *n.* [*G. haima*, blood, and *ptuain*, to spit.] Spitting of blood from the lungs.

Hemorrhage, (hem-or-aj) *n.* [*G. haima*, blood, and *rhēnainai*, to break, burst.] Any discharge of blood from the blood-vessels. [hemorrhoids.]

Hemorrhoidal, (hem-or-old'al) *a.* Pertaining to the hemorrhoids.

Hemorrhoids, (hem-or-oids) *n. pl.* [*G. haimorroides*, flowing with blood, *haima*, blood, and *reînai*, to flow.] Tubercles around the anus, from which blood or mucus is discharged; piles.

Hemp, (hemp) *n.* [*A.-S. hænep*, *Iscl. hænpr*, *G. kan-nabis*.] A plant whose fibrous skin or bark is used for cloth and cordage;—the skin or rind of the plant prepared for spinning.

Hempen, (hemp'n) *a.* Made of hemp.

Hemp-seed, (hemp'sēd) *n.* The seed of the hemp—used as food for domestic birds, and yielding a useful oil.

Hen, (hen) *n.* [*A.-S. hæn*, *G. henne*, *Iscl. hani*, a cock, allied to *L. canere*, to sing.] The female of any kind of bird; especially, the female of the domestic fowl.

Hembane, (hen'ban) *n.* [*Eng. hen* and *bane*.] A plant which is poisonous to domestic fowls. All parts of the plant are highly narcotic, and it is used in medicine as a substitute for opium.

Hence, (hens) *adv.* [*O. Eng. hænnes*, *hens*, *A.-S. hisan*, *hænsa*, *G. hien*, *hien*.] From this place;—from this time;—from this cause or reason;—from this source, origin, or power. [henceforward.]

Henceforth, (hens'forth) *adv.* From this time forward.

Henceforward, (hens-for'wērd) *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth.

Henchman, (hens'man) *n.* [For *hauchman*, from following the haunch of his master.] A page or squire to a knight; a servant.

Hen-coop, (hen'koop) *n.* A coop or cage for fowls.

Hendecagon, (hen-dek'a-gon) *n.* [*G. hendeka*, eleven, and *gōnia*, angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides and as many angles.

Hen-harrier, (hen'hā-e-er) *n.* A species of falcon or kite;—also *hen-driver*.

Hen-house, (hen'hous) *n.* A house of shelter for fowls.

Henna, (hen'na) *n.* [*A. hianā-a*, the dyeing or colouring shrub, *cyprus*.] A thorny tree or shrub of the genus *Lawsonia*;—a paste made of the pounded leaves of the henna-tree, and much used by the Egyptians and Asiatics for dyeing their nails, &c., of an orange hue.

Hen-pecked, (hen'pekt) *a.* Governed by one's wife.

Hen-roost, (hen'roset) *n.* A place where poultry rest at night.

Hepatical, (hē-pat'ik-al) *a.* [*G. hepaticos*, from *hēpar*, the liver.] Pertaining to the liver;—having the colour of the liver.

Hepatisation, (hē-pat-is-ā-shun) *n.* Conversion of the lungs into a substance resembling the liver.

Heptaglot, (hep'ta-glot) *n.* [*G. hepta*, seven, and *glotta*, glossa, tongue, language.] A book, especially an edition of the Scriptures, in seven languages.

Heptagon, (hep'ta-gon) *n.* [*G. hepta*, seven, and *gōnia*, angle.] A plane figure consisting of seven sides and as many angles.

Heptagonal, (hep'ta-gōnal) *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

Heptangular, (hep-tang-gū-lēr) *a.* [*G. hepta*, seven, and *Eng. angular*.] Having seven angles.

Heptandria, (hep-tan'dre-a) *n.* [*G. Heptagon*, *hepta*, seven, and *andr*, male.] A class of plants having seven stamens. [ernment.]

Heptarchie, (hep-tark'ik) *a.* Denoting a sevenfold government;—*Heptarchie*, (hep'tar-ke) *n.* [*G. hepta*, seven, and *archē*, sovereignty, rule.] A government by seven persons, or the country governed by seven persons; specifically the Saxon dynasty in England, consisting of seven independent provinces and princes.

Heptateuch, (hep'ta-tūk) *n.* [*G. hepta*, seven, and *teuchos*, book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

Her, (her) *pron. & a.* [*O. Eng. hire*, *hir*, *A.-S. hire*.] The objective case of the personal pronoun *she*;—belonging to a female;—being the possessive case of the personal pronoun *she*, *hers*.

Herald, (her'ald) *n.* [*F. heraut*, *Ger. herold*, from *heri*, army.] An officer whose business was to proclaim war or peace, and to bear messages from the commander of an army;—an officer whose business is to regulate royal cavalcades and other public ceremonies; also, to record and blazon the arms of the nobility and gentry;—a proclaimer; a publisher;—a forerunner; a precursor; a harbinger.

Herald, (her'ald) *v. t.* To introduce or give tidings of, as by a herald; to proclaim; to usher in:—*imp. & pp. heralded*; *ppr. heralding*. [heraldry.]

Heraldic, (her-ald'ik) *a.* Pertaining to heralds or heraldry; (her-ald-re) *n.* The art or office of a herald; the art or practice of recording genealogies, and blazoning arms.

Heraldship, (her-ald-ship) *n.* The office of a herald.

Herb, (erb, herb) *n.* [*L. herba*.] A plant having a soft or succulent stalk or stem, that dies to the root every year;—an edible or nourishing plant.

Herbaceous, (erb-ā'she-us) *a.* Pertaining to herbs; having the nature of an herb.

Herbage, (erb-aj) *n.* Herbs collectively; grass; pasture;—right of pasture in the grounds of another man.

Herbal, (erb'al) *n.* A book containing the names and descriptions of plants;—a collection of dried plants.

Herbalist, (erb'al-ist) *n.* A person skilled in plants; one who makes collections of plants.

Herbarium, (erb-ār-e-um) *n.* [*L. herba*.] A collection of dried plants;—a book for preserving plants.

Herbary, (erb-ār-e) *n.* A garden of herbs; a cottage garden.

Herbelet, (erb'e-let) *n.* A small herb; a dwarf shrub.

Herbescens, (erb-es-ent) *a.* [*L. herbecens*, *ppr. of herbecere*, to grow into herbs.] Growing into herbs.

Herbiferous, (erb-if'er-us) *a.* [*L. herba*, herb, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing herbs.

Herbist, (erb'ist) *n.* One skilled in herbs.

Herbivorous, (erb-iv'er-us) *a.* [*L. herba*, herb, and *vorare*, to devour.] Eating herbs; feeding on vegetables.

Herborization, (erb-or-is-ā-shun) *n.* Act of seeking plants in the field;—the figure of plants in mineral substances.

Herborize, (erb-or-is) *v. t.* To search for plants, or to seek new species of plants:—*imp. & pp. herborized*; *ppr. herborizing*. [herbs; herbosae.]

Herbous, (erb'us) *a.* [*L. herbosus*.] Abounding with herbs; (erb'e) *a.* Having the nature of, pertaining to, or covered with, herbs.

Herculean, (her-kū-lē-an) *a.* [*L. Herculeus*.] Very great, difficult, or dangerous, as a task or work;—having extraordinary size and strength, as limbs;—massive; powerful.



Hercules, (hēr-kū-les) *n.* A hero in Greek mythology, noted for achieving twelve laborious feats supposed to be impossible; hence, the emblem of active vigour, usually a powerful figure of a man wielding a club;—a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

Herd, (hērd) *n.* [*A.-S. heora, Ger. herde, Go. hairda.*] A collection or assemblage;—a drove of cattle going to market; a number of beasts grazing in the field;—a company of men or people; a crowd; a rabble;—one who tends or drives cattle; a herdsman.

Herd, (hērd) *v. i.* To go together; to graze together, as beasts;—to congregate; to associate by inclination or party spirit;—*v. t.* To form or put into a herd;—*imp. & pp. herded; ppr. herding.* (herda.)

Herdsman, (hērds'man) *n.* The owner or keeper of **herds**.
Hers, (hēr) *adv.* [*A.-S. Icel. hér, Ger. hier.*] In this place—opposed to *there*;—in the present life or state;—used also interjectionally, as in drinking a health or making a proffer.

Heresabouts, (hēr'a-bouts) *adv.* About this place; in this vicinity or neighbourhood; heresabout.

Heresafter, (hēr-af'ter) *adv.* In time to come; in some future state.

Heresafter, (hēr-af'ter) *n.* A future existence or state.

Hereset, (hēr-at) *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

Heresby, (hēr-bi) *adv.* By means of this; by this.

Hereditament, (hēr-e-dit'a-ment) *n.* Any species of property that may be inherited.

Hereditarily, (hēr-ed'e-tār-e-le) *adv.* By inheritance.

Hereditary, (hēr-ed'e-tār-e) *a.* [*F. hereditaire, from L. heres, heir.*] Descended by inheritance;—capable of descending from an ancestor to an heir;—transmitted, or capable of being transmitted, from a parent to a child.

Heresin, (hēr-in) *adv.* In this.

Heresinto, (hēr-in-tōō) *adv.* Into this. [this.]

Heresof, (hēr-of) *adv.* Of this; concerning this; from **hereson**.

Hereson, (hēr-on) *adv.* On this; hereupon.

Heresout, (hēr-ōut) *adv.* Out of this; from this.

Heresiarach, (hēr-ī-zə-ark) *n.* [*G. hairisia, heresy, and archos, leader.*] A leader in heresy; chief heretic.

Heresy, (hēr-e-se) *n.* [*G. hairisia, a taking, a choosing, a sect, from hairisin, to take.*] An opinion opposed to the established or usually received doctrine, especially, a lack of orthodox or sound belief; heterodoxy;—any unground or untenable opinion or position in literature, politics, science, &c.

Heretic, (hēr-e-tik) *n.* One who holds and promulgates an opinion contrary to the established or orthodox faith;—one who denies the validity or authority of the Scriptures;—among papists, a protestant;—in popular language, one who holds or proclaims any new opinion or idea. [to, heresy.]

Heretical, (hēr-et'ik-al) *a.* Containing, or pertaining **heretically**, (hēr-et'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a heretical manner.

Hereto, (hēr-tōō) *adv.* To this.

Heretofore, (hēr-tōō-far) *adv.* In times before the present; formerly. [hereto.]

Heresunto, (hēr-un-tōō) *adv.* Unto this, or this time;

Hereupon, (hēr-up-on) *adv.* On this; hereon.

Herewith, (hēr-with) *adv.* With this. [fully.]

Herewithal, (hēr-with-al) *adv.* Herewith; with this

Heriot, (hēr-e-ot) *n.* [*A.-S. heregeat, from here, army, and geat, supply.*] A payment of arms or military accoutrements, or the best beast; or, in modern use, a customary tribute of goods or chattels to the lord of the fee, made on the decease of a tenant.

Heritable, (hēr-it-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being inherited; inheritable;—capable of inheriting;—attached to the property or house, as opposed to movable.

Heritage, (hēr-it-aj) *n.* That which is inherited; inheritance;—the saints or people of God.

Hermaphrodite, (hēr-maf-rō-dit) *n.* [*L. Hermaphroditus.*] An animal of the invertebrate and molluscous or radiate class, having both male and female organs;—a human being whose sexual organs are imperfect

and equivocal;—a flower that contains both the stamen and the pistil within the same calyx.

Hermaphrodite, (hēr-maf-rō-dit) *a.* Partaking of both sexes.

Hermeneutic, (hēr-mē-nū'tik) *a.* [*G. hermēneutikos, from hermēs, Mercury, the god of eloquence.*] Pertaining to interpretation; exegetical.

Hermeneutics, (hēr-mē-nū'tiks) *n. sing.* Science of interpretation; exegesis—especially the interpretation of the Scriptures.

Hermes, (hēr-mēs) *n.* In Greek mythology, Mercury;—in archaeology, a stone or pillar having the head of Hermes sculptured on the top, placed by the Greeks in front of buildings, and used by the Romans as a boundary or landmark.

Hermetic, (hēr-met'ik) *a.* [*From Hermes Trismegistus, the fabled inventor of alchemy.*] Pertaining to chemistry; chemical;—pertaining to a philosophy which pretends to explain all the phenomena of nature from the three chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury;—perfectly close, so that no air, gas, or spirit can escape.

Hermetically, (hēr-met'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an hermetical manner; chemically;—closely; tightly;—imperviously.

Hermit, (hēr-mit) *n.* [*L. eremita, G. erēmítis, from erēmos, lonely.*] A solitary; one who retires from the world; a recluse; an anchorite;—a beadsman.

Hermitage, (hēr-mit-aj) *n.* The habitation of a hermit;—an artificial structure in a garden in imitation of a hermit's cell;—a French wine produced on the lower Rhone, of two kinds, white and red.

Hermitess, (hēr-mit-es) *n.* A female hermit.

Hernia, (hēr-ne-a) *n.* [*L. probably from G. ernos, a young sprout, shoot.*] An external tumour formed by the protrusion of any internal part through a natural or accidental opening in the inclosing membrane; a rupture. [hernia.]

Hernal, (hēr-ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to or connected with **Hero**, (hēr'ō) *n.* [*L. heros, G. hērōs.*] A man of distinguished valour or enterprise; hence, a great or extraordinary person;—the principal personage in a poem, story, and the like;—an illustrious man, supposed after his death to be placed among the gods.

Heroic, (hēr'ō-ik) *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a hero; bold; daring; courageous; valiant; gallant; enterprising; illustrious;—magnanimous; noble;—productive of heroes, as an age or lineage;—narrating the exploits of heroes, as a poem;—noting the verse or measure in such poems—usually hexameter in Greek and Latin, and in English the rhymed iambic couplet of ten syllables.

Heroically, (hēr'ō-ik-al-le) *adv.* In the manner of a hero; with valour; bravely; courageously; intrepidity.

Heroicomic, (hēr'ō-ik-om'ik) *a.* Consisting of the heroic and the ludicrous. [female hero.]

Heroine, (hēr'ō-in) *n.* [*L. heroina, G. hērōinē.*]

Heroism, (hēr'ō-izm) *n.* The qualities or character of a hero; courage; fortitude; bravery; valour; intrepidity; gallantry.

Heron, (hēr-un) *n.* [*F. heron, Icel. hegri.*] A large, native, wading bird, of the genus *Ardea*, with compressed body, short wings, long, slender legs, and great length both of neck and bill.

Heronry, (hēr-un-re) *n.* A place where herons breed.

Herorship, (hēr'ō-ship) *n.* Condition or character of a hero.

Hero-worship, (hēr'ō-wur-ship) *n.* Regard or homage paid to heroes; in mythology, a kind of deification;—inordinate and slavish admiration of a public character, as king, general, statesman, author, &c.



HERON.

Herpetology, (hēr-pē-toŭlō-jē) *n.* [G. *herpeton*, reptile, from *herpein*, to creep, and *logos*, discourse.] The natural history or description of reptiles.

Herring, (hēr'ing) *n.* [A.-S. *hāring*, F. *hareng*, Ger. *haring*, Go. *harys*, multitude, because they usually appear in large numbers.] A small fish of the genus *Clupea*. Herrings move in vast shoals, coming from high northern latitudes in the spring, to the shores of Europe and America, where they are taken and salted in great quantities.

Herringbone, (hēr'ing-bōn) *a.* Resembling the spine or bone-frame of a herring—applied to masonry in which the courses are laid in pairs, the stones lying obliquely in one to the right side, in the other to the left; applied also to a kind of cross-stitch in mending or repairing a rent and in sewed work.

Hera, (hēr'z) *pron.* Belonging to her; of her.

Herschel, (hēr'shel) *n.* A planet discovered by, and named in honour of, Dr. *Herschel*, in 1781—now called *Uranus*.

Herses, (hēr's) *n.* [F. *herse*, L. *hirpes*, harrow.] A lattice or portcullis in the form of a harrow; a harrow used instead of a cheval-de-frise.

Herself, (hēr-self) *pron.* An emphasized form of the third person feminine pronoun *she*.—In her ordinary, true, or real character; in her right mind; same.

Hesitant, (hez'-tan-see) *n.* The act of hesitating or doubting.—dubiousness; suspense;—indecision.

Hesitate, (hez'-tāt) *v. t.* [L. *hesitare*, intensive form of *hætere*, to hang or hold fast.] To stop or pause respecting decision or action; to be in suspense or uncertainty.—to stop in speaking; to stammer.—*imp.* & *pp.* *hesitated*; *pp.* *hesitating*.

Hesitation, (hez-e-tā'shun) *n.* Act of pausing or delaying in thought or action; suspense; uncertainty; indecision.—a stopping in speech; stammering.

Heeper, (he'per) *n.* The evening star; *Hesperus*.

Hesperian, (hes-pe're-an) *a.* [L. *hesperius*, from *hesperus*, the evening star.] Western; occidental.

Hesperia, (hes-per'-ia) *n.* A genus of plants;—rocket—so called from the increased fragrance of the flowers towards evening.

Hest, (hest) *n.* [A.-S. *hæd*, from *hætan*, to call, bid.] Command; precept; injunction; order.

Heteroolite, (het-er-ō-kli't) *n.* [G. *heteros*, another, and *klinein*, to bend.] A word which is irregular or anomalous, especially, in declension;—any thing or person deviating from common forms.

Heteroolical, (het-er-ō-kli't-ik-al) *a.* Deviating from ordinary forms or rules; irregular; anomalous; abnormal.

Heterodox, (het-er-ō-dok-s) *a.* [G. *heteros*, other, and *doxa*, opinion.] Contrary to the doctrine of scripture, the creed of a church, and the like; not orthodox;—holding opinions or doctrines contrary to some acknowledged standard; heretical.

Heterodoxy, (het-er-ō-dok-s-e) *n.* Heresy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to some established standard of faith, as the Scriptures, creed, confession, &c.

Heterogeneous, (het-er-ō-jen'-s-us) *a.* [G. *heteros*, other, and *genos*, race, kind, from *gennai*, to beget.] Differing in kind; having unlike qualities; dissimilar.

Heterogeneousness, (het-er-ō-jen'-s-us-nes) *n.* Opposition of nature; contrariety;—difference in kind or quality; dissimilarity;—also written *heterogeneity*.

Heteropathy, (het-er-op-a-the) *n.* [G. *heteros*, other, and *patheos*, affection, from *passein*, to suffer.] Allopathy; treatment of a disease by medicines producing an opposite or different morbid affection in the system—opposed to homoeopathy.

Heteropoda, (het-er-op-a-da) *n. pl.* A class of molluscs, in which the foot is compressed into a vertical, muscular lamina, serving for a fin.

Heterosceian, (het-er-ō-she-an) *n.* [G. *heteros*, other, and *skia*, shadow.] One whose shadow at noon falls one way, as an inhabitant of the regions between the tropics and the polar circles.

Hetman, (hēt'man) *n.* [Pol. *hetman*, Ger. *hauptmann*, head man, chieftain.] A Cossack commander-in-chief.

Hew, (hū) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hædwean*, Ger. *hauen*.] To cut with an axe; to cleave;—to cut in pieces; to chop; to hack;—to shape or form;—to render smooth, as stone;—to produce laboriously;—*imp.* *hewed*; *pp.* *hewed* or *hewn*; *pp.* *hewing*.

Hewer, (hū'er) *n.* One who hews wood or stone.

Hexagon, (heks'-gon) *n.* [G. *hex*, six, and *gonia*, angle.] A plane figure of six sides and six angles.

Hexagonal, (heks-ag'-o-nal) *a.* Having six sides and six angles.

Hexahedral, (heks-a-hē'-dral) *a.* Of the figure of a hexahedron, having six equal sides or faces; cubic.

Hexameter, (heks-am'-et-er) *n.* [G. *hex*, six, and *metron*, measure, L. *hexameter*.] A verse of six feet, either dactyls or spondee for the first four, but the fifth must be a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee.

Hexameter, (heks-am'-et-er) *a.* Having six metrical feet.

Hexangular, (heks-ang'-gū-ler) *a.* [G. *hex*, six, and L. *angularis*, angular.] Having six angles or corners.

Hexapla, (heks'-plā) *n.* [G. *hexapla*, from *hex*, six, and *aplein*, to fold.] A collection of the Holy Scriptures in six languages.

Hexaplar, (heks'-plār) *a.* Sextuple; containing six.

Hey, (hā) *interj.* An exclamation expressive of joy or mutual exhortation.

Heyday, (hē'dā) *interj.* [Ger. *heida*, or *hei da*.] An expression of frolic and exultation, and sometimes of wonder.

Hiatus, (hi-ā'tus) *n.* [L. from *hiare*, to gape.] An opening; a gap; a chasm;—a blank space in a manuscript, where some part is lost or effaced.

Hibernal, (hi-ber'-nal) *a.* [L. *hibernus*, from *hiema*, winter.] Belonging or relating to winter; wintry.

Hibernated, (hi-ber'-nat) *v. i.* To winter; to pass the winter in seclusion, as birds or beasts;—*imp.* & *pp.* *hibernated*; *pp.* *hibernating*.

Hibernation, (hi-ber-nā'shun) *n.* The act of wintering in close places, as an animal; act of placing an army in winter quarters.

Hibernian, (hi-ber'-ne-an) *a.* Pertaining to Hibernia.

Hibernian, (hi-ber'-ne-an) *a.* A native or an inhabitant of Ireland; a Milesian.

Hiccough, (hik'up) *n.* [O. Eng. *hicket*, Ger. *hickup*.] A spasmodic inspiration, accompanied with a closure of the glottis, producing a sudden sound; also, the sound itself.

Hiccough, (hik'up) *v. i.* To have a convulsive catch of some of the respiratory muscles, causing a sudden and peculiar sound;—*imp.* & *pp.* *hiccoughed*; *pp.* *hiccoughing*.

Hickory, (hik'-rē) *n.* An American tree of several kinds.

Hidalgo, (he-dal'-go) *n.* [Sp. *hijo de algo*, i.e., son of somebody.] A man of noble birth.

Hidden, (hid'n) *a.* Secret; concealed; unseen; unknown; covert; mysterious.

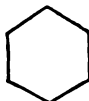
Hiddenly, (hid'-le) *adv.* In a hidden or secret manner.

Hide, (hid) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hyan*, Icel. *hyda*, to spread skins over.] To withhold or withdraw from sight; to conceal from knowledge; to keep secret;—to protect from danger; to defend;—to beat; to thrash.—*v. t.* To lie concealed or secreted; to keep one's self out of view; to abscond;—*imp.* *hid*; *pp.* *hid*, *hidden*; *pp.* *hiding*.

Hide, (hid) *n.* [A.-S. *hyd*, Icel. *hauður*, uncultivated land.] A house or dwelling;—a certain portion of land, in the old English Law, which was deemed sufficient for the support of a family.

Hide, (hid) *n.* [A.-S. *hyd*, Icel. *hydi*, Ger. *haut*, L. *cutis*.] The skin of a beast, either raw or dressed;—the human skin—so called in contempt.

Hide-bound, (hid'-bound) *a.* Having the skin stuck so closely to the ribs and back as not to be easily loosened.



or raised:—having the bark so close or firm that it impedes the growth.

Hideous, (hid'-us) *a.* [*F. hideux*, from *hide*, fright.] Frightful or shocking to the eye; ugly;—distressing to the ear; discordant;—hateful; abominable; detestable;—horrid; dreadful; terrible.

Hideously, (hid'-us-ly) *adv.* In a hideous manner; dreadfully; frightfully; shockingly.

Hideousness, (hid'-us-ness) *n.* The state of being hideous.

Hiding, (hid'-ing) *n.* Concealment; act of withholding from sight. [ment; covert or refuge in danger.]

Hiding-place, (hid'-ing-plas) *n.* A place of concealment. [*O. Eng. hidge, A.-S. hiegan*, make haste.] To hasten; to go in haste;—to betake one's self; to repair:—*imp. & pp. hid; ppr. hying.*

Hiermal, (hi'-s-mal) *a.* Belonging to winter.

Hierarch, (hi'-er-ark) *n.* [*G. hieros*, sacred, and *archos*, leader, ruler.] One who rules or has authority in sacred things; the chief of a sacred order;—the chief of an order of angels.

Hierarchial, (hi'-er-ark'-ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a sacred order;—pertaining to church government.

Hierarchy, (hi'-er-ark-e) *n.* Dominion or authority in sacred things;—the body of persons having ecclesiastical authority;—a form of government administered solely by the priesthood;—an order or the rank of angels.

Hieratic, (hi'-er-at-ik) *a.* [*G. hieratēus*, to be a priest, *hieros*, sacred, *L. hieraticus*.] Consecrated to sacred uses; sacerdotal; pertaining to priests.

Hieroglyphic, (hi'-er-ō-glik) *n.* An emblem or symbol of sacred things; a figure or representation of some material object expressing a spiritual thought or idea;—hence, any character or figure of mysterious significance;—*pl.* Egyptian characters or symbols used in place of letters or words.



Hieroglyphical, (hi'-er-ō-glik-al) *a.* [*G. hieroglyphikon* (*ec. gramma*), an hieroglyphic character.] Emblematic; expressive of some meaning by characters, pictures, or figures;—obscure; enigmatical.

Hieroglyphically, (hi'-er-ō-glik-al-le) *adv.* In a hieroglyphic manner.

Hierogram, (hi'-er-ō-gram) *n.* [*G. hieros*, sacred, and *gramma*, letter, writing.] A species of sacred writing.

Hierographic, (hi'-er-ō-graf-ik) *a.* [*G. hieros*, sacred, and *graphein*, to write.] Pertaining to sacred writing.

Hierology, (hi'-er-ō-ō-je) *n.* [*G. hieros*, sacred, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse on sacred things; especially, the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians.

Hierophant, (hi'-er-ō-fant) *n.* [*G. from hieros*, sacred, and *phainein*, to show, make known.] A priest; one who teaches the mysteries and duties of religion.

Higgle, (hig'l) *v. i.* [*Dan. hytler*, to wheedle, *Ger. hoke*, hoker, a retail trader.] To chaffer; to dispute, or be difficult in making a bargain;—to carry provisions about for sale:—*imp. & pp. higgled; ppr. higgling.*

Higgler, (hig'-ler) *n.* One who carries about provisions for sale;—one who is tedious and nice in bargaining.

High, (hi) *a.* [*A.-S. heah*, *Ger. hoch*, *Go. hauhs*.] Elevated; raised up; tall; towering;—exalted in land; lofty; sublime;—elevated in rank, condition, or office; eminent; distinguished;—possessing excellence; magnanimous; dignified;—proud; arrogant;—loud; angry, as words;—severe; oppressive, as measures;—noble; honourable, as birth;—powerful; mighty;—violent; stormy;—inflamed; turbulent, as passions;—rich; luxurious, as living;—vivid; strongly marked, as colour;—dear; costly;—extreme; intense;—acute; sharp, as tone or voice;—remote in time;—far advanced in acquirement;—tainted, as flesh;—remote from the

equator, as altitude or latitude;—raised above the surface; done in relief;—solemn; sacred.

High, (hi) *adv.* In a high manner; to a great altitude; eminently; profoundly; powerfully; greatly.

High, (hi) *n.* An elevated place; superior region.

High-admiral, (hi'-ad-me-ral) *n.* A chief admiral.

High-altar, (hi'-awl-ter) *n.* The altar where high mass is celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church.

High-born, (hi'-born) *a.* Being of noble birth or extraction.

High-bred, (hi'-bred) *a.* Bred in high life.

High-caste, (hi'-kast) *n.* The highest order or class among the Hindoos.

High-church, (hi'-church) *a.* Inclined to magnify a particular form of church government or ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies;—more usually applied to such as attach the highest importance to the episcopal office and the apostolic succession.

High-churchman, (hi'-church-man) *n.* One who holds high-church principles.

High-coloured, (hi'-kul-erd) *a.* Having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; vivid; strong or forcible in representation.

High-dutch, (hi'-dutch) *n.* The Germans or their language.

High-fed, (hi'-fed) *a.* Fed luxuriously; pampered.

High-fier, (hi'-fi-er) *n.* One who is extravagant in pretensions, manners, or opinions.

High-flown, (hi'-flon) *a.* Elevated; swelled; proud;—turbid; extravagant. [*sive* violent; arbitrary.]

High-handed, (hi'-hand-ed) *a.* Overbearing; oppressive.

Highland, (hi'-land) *n.* Elevated land; a mountainous region. [*especially of the Highlands of Scotland.*]

Highlander, (hi'-land-er) *n.* An inhabitant of highlands.

Highly, (hi'-le) *adv.* In a high manner, or to a high degree. [*ardent*; full of fire.]

High-mettled, (hi'-met-ld) *a.* Having high spirit.

High-minded, (hi'-mind-ed) *a.* Proud; arrogant;—of elevated principles and feelings; magnanimous.

Highness, (hi'-ness) *n.* Altitude; height; elevation in rank, character, or power; excellence; value; amount; intensity;—a title of honour given to princes or other men of rank.

High-principled, (hi'-prin'-s-pld) *a.* Acting from high motives, and with high views; strict in principle.

High-road, (hi'-rōd) *n.* A highway; a much frequented or travelled road.

High-seas, (hi'-sēz) *n. pl.* The open ocean.

High-seasoned, (hi'-sēz-znd) *a.* Enriched with spices or other seasoning. [*ostentatious.*]

High-sounding, (hi'-sound-ing) *a.* Pompous; noisy.

High-spirited, (hi'-spir-it-ed) *a.* Full of spirit or natural fire; easily irritated; irascible;—bold; daring.

High-treason, (hi'-trēzn) *n.* Treason against the sovereign or supreme government of a country.

High-water, (hi'-waw-ter) *n.* The highest flow or elevation of the tide;—also, the time when the tide is at its height. [*to all passengers.*]

Highway, (hi'-wā) *n.* A public road; a way that is open high-wrought, (hi'-rawt) *a.* Wrought with exquisite art or skill;—inflamed to a high degree.

Hilarious, (he-lar'-us) *a.* [*L. hilaris*, *G. hilaros*.] Mirthful; merry; jovial; jolly.

Hilarity, (he-lar'-e-te) *n.* Merriment; gaiety; mirth.

Hill, (hil) *n.* [*A.-S. hill*, allied to *L. collis*.] A natural elevation of land; a mound; a heap; an eminence less than a mountain;—in America, a group or cluster.

Hill, (hil) *v. t.* [*A.-S. helan*.] To cover; to surround with earth;—to accumulate:—*imp. & pp. hilled; ppr. hilling.*

Hilliness, (hil'-ness) *n.* The state of being hilly.

Hillcock, (hil'-uk) *n.* A small hill. [*a hill.*]

Hillside, (hil'-sid) *n.* The declivity or sloping face of a hill, (hil'e) *a.* Abounding with hills.

Hilt, (hilt) *n.* [*A.-S. hilt*, *Ice. hilt*, *hilt*, *hialti*, sword.] The handle of any thing, especially of a cutting instrument.

Him, (him) *pron.* [A.-S.] The objective case of *he*.
Himalayan, (him-a-lā'an) *a.* Relating to the Himalaya, a range of lofty mountains in the north of India.
Himself, (him-self) *pron.* An emphasized form of the third person masculine pronoun *he*, used both in the nominative and objective case;—alone; unaccompanied;—*sane*; in his right mind; in his true character.

Hin, (hin) *n.* [H. *šin*.] A Hebrew measure of liquids containing about ten pints English measure.

Hind, (hind) *n.* [A.-S. *hind*, *loel hind*, Ger. *hinde*.] The female of the red deer or stag.

Hind, (hind) *n.* [O. Eng. *hynr*, A.-S. *htne*, *htna*.] A peasant; a rustic; a farm servant; a ploughman; a bondager; a herd.

Hind, (hind) *a.* [A.-S. *hind*, *hindan*, after, back.] Placed in the rear, and not in front.

Hinder, (hinder) *a.* [Comparative of *hind*.] Of or belonging to that part which is in the rear, or which follows; posterior.

Hinder, (hinder) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hindrian*, from *hinder*, back, after, Go. *hindar*.] To prevent from moving forward;—to stop; to interrupt; to obstruct;—to retard; to delay;—to prevent; to shut out; to debar;—*v. i.* To interpose or cause obstacles or impediments:—*imp. & pp.* hindered; *ppr.* hindering.

Hinderance, (hin'der-ans) *n.* Act of impeding or restraining motion;—that which stops progression or advance; obstruction;—written also *Hinderance*.

Hindmost, (hind'most) *a.* [The superlative of *hind*.] The last; the rear; noting the most backward or latest part:—also *Hindermost*.

Hindoo, (hin'doo) *n.* [Hind.] A native inhabitant of Hindostan.

Hindooism, (hin'doo-izm) *n.* The doctrines, rites, or religious principles of the Hindoos.

Hindooistances, (hin'doo-stan's) *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hindoos or their language. [Hindooes.]

Hindooistances, (hin'doo-stan's) *n.* The language of the Kings, (hin') *n.* [Ger. *angel*, D. *hengel*, allied to Eng. *hang*.] The hook or joint on which a door, gate, or lid, &c., turns;—that on which any thing depends or turns; a governing principle, rule, or point.

Hinge, (hin') *v. t.* To furnish with hinges;—*v. i.* To stand, depend, or turn, as on a hinge;—*imp. & pp.* hinged; *ppr.* hinging.

Kinny, (hin'ne) *n.* [L. *cinnaus*, G. *ginnos*, mule.] The produce of a stallion and a she-ass; a mule.

Kint, (hint) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hentan*, to pursue, Dan. *ymte*, to whisper.] To bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; to allude to;—*v. i.* To make an indirect reference, suggestion, or allusion;—*imp. & pp.* hinted; *ppr.* hinting.

Kint, (hint) *a.* A distant allusion; slight mention; intimation; insinuation; a suggestion.

Kintingly, (hint'ing-le) *adv.* In a hinting manner; suggestively; allusively.

Kip, (hip) *n.* [A.-S. *hype*, *hipe*, Go. *hupa*.] The lateral parts of the pelvis and the thigh-joint, with the flesh covering them; the haunch;—the external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof. [rose or sweet-briar.]

Kip, (hip) *n.* [A.-S. *heap*, *hiop*.] The fruit of the dog-hipped, (hipd) *a.* Melancholy; languid.

Hippocentaur, (hip-pō-sen'tawr) *n.* [L. *hippocentaurus*, G. *hippos*, horse, and *centaurus*, centaur.] A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

Hippocras, (hip-pō-kras) *n.* [i. e., wine of Hippocrates.] Wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients, used as a cordial.

Hippodrome, (hip-pō-drōm) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *dromos*, course.] A circus or place in which horse-races and chariot-races are performed.

Hippogriff, (hip-pō-grif) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *grups*, griffin.] A fabulous animal or monster, half horse and half griffin; a winged horse.

Hippomane, (hip-pō-mān) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *manis*, madness.] A discharge from mares supposed to be poisonous;—a concoction used as a love-charm;—a genus of poisonous plants; the manchineel.

Hippophagy, (hip-pō-fa-je) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *phagēin*, to eat.] The act or practice of feeding on horses.

Hippopotamus, (hip-pō-pō-tā-mus) *n.* [G. *hippos*, horse, and *potamos*, river.] A pachydermatous mammal of Africa, allied to the hog, having a very large muzzle, small eyes and ears, thick and heavy body, short legs, a short tail, and skin without hair, except at the extremity of the tail.



Hippopotamus.

Hip-roof, (hip'rōf) *n.* A roof having sloping ends or sloping sides. [other.]

Hipshot, (hip'shot) *a.* Having one hip lower than the Hire, (hir') *v. t.* [A.-S. *hyrian*.] To procure from another person, and for temporary use, for a compensation;—to engage in service for a stipulated sum;—to contract with for wages;—to bribe;—to grant the temporary use of for compensation; to let; to lease;—usually with out;—*imp. & pp.* hired; *ppr.* hiring.

Hire, (hir) *n.* Price, reward, or compensation for the temporary use of any thing;—recompense for personal service; salary; stipend; pay; allowance;—a bribe.

Hiring, (hir'ing) *n.* One who is hired; a mercenary; a prostitute. [enary.]

Hirer, (hir'er) *n.* One who hires.

Hirsute, (hir-sūt) *a.* [L. *hirsutus*, from *hirtus*, hairy.] Rough with hair; set with bristles; shaggy;—coarse in manner; rude.

Hirsuteness, (hir-sūt'ness) *n.* Hairiness.

His, (his) *pron.* [A.-S. *his* or *hys*.] Of him; the possessive of *he*;—formerly used as the possessive of it for its;—belonging or pertaining to a male person.

Hispid, (his'pid) *a.* [L. *hispidus*.] Rough with bristles or minute spines; bristly.

Hiss, (his) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hysian*.] To make a sound like that of the letter *s*, especially in contempt or disapprobation;—to make a sound, as a goose or serpent, or as water thrown on hot metal, or steam escaping through a narrow orifice;—to glide with a whizzing noise;—*v. t.* To condemn by hissing;—to disgrace;—*imp. & pp.* hissed; *ppr.* hissing.

Hiss, (his) *n.* The sound made in pronouncing the letter *s*, especially as a mark of disapprobation or contempt;—the noise made by a serpent, goose, escaping steam, water falling on hot metal, &c.

Hissing, (his'ing) *n.* A hiss;—an expression of dislike or contempt;—occasion of contempt; object of scorn and derision. [ing silence.]

Hist, (hist) *interj.* Hush; be silent;—a word commanding silence.

Histology, (his-to'lō-je) *n.* [G. *histos*, tissue, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the minute structure of the tissues of plants, animals, &c.

Historian, (his-tō-re-an) *n.* [F. *historien*.] A writer or compiler of history; a chronicler; an annalist.

Historical, (his-tor'ik-al) *a.* Containing history;—pertaining to history;—contained or exhibited in history;—deduced from history;—representing history.

Historically, (his-tor'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the manner of history; according to history; by way of narration.

Historiette, (his-tor'e-et) *n.* [F.] A short history; a sketch.

Historiographer, (his-tō-re-og-ra-fer) *n.* [G. *historia*, history, and *graphein*, to write.] An historian; a writer of history; especially, an officer employed to write the history of a prince or state.

Historiography, (his-tō-re-og-ra-fe) *n.* The art or employment of a historiographer.

History, (his'tō-re) *n.* [L. *historia*, G. *hístōrein*, to

learn or know by inquiry.] A relation, statement, or account in order and detail:—a written record or narration of facts and events in the life of a nation, state, institution, or epoch, with disquisitions on their causes and effects:—a verbal narrative: a story:—an account of the life and actions of an individual:—biography:—a description of animals, plants, minerals, &c., existing on the earth, called natural history.

History-painting, (his'to-ri-paint-ing) *n.* The art of representing subjects of historical interest, with portraits of the chief actors, and accessories of costume, furniture, &c., of the period.

Histrionic, (his-tre-on'ik) *a.* [*L. histrionicus*, from *histrio*, a player.] Pertaining to stage-playing; theatrical; pantomimic.

Histrionically, (his-tre-on'ik-al-le) *adv.* Theatrically.

Histrionics, (his-tre-on'iks) *n. sing.* The art of theatrical representation: dramatic art: acting.

Hit, (hit) *v. t.* [*Ice. hitto*, to hit, *A.-S. hettan*, *hetian*, to pursue, drive.] To strike; to touch: to reach with a stroke or blow; especially, to reach or touch an object aimed at, as a mark usually with force:—to reach or attain exactly; to accord with: to fit: to suit:—*v. i.* To meet or come in contact: to strike: to fall upon by accident; to succeed:—to reach the intended mark or point:—*imp. & pp. hit*; *ppr. hitting*.

Hit, (hit) *n.* A collision: stroke or blow: a casual event: a lucky chance: a happy attempt; a successful stroke in business or speculation:—a neat or pointed turn of thought or expression.

Hitche, (hich) *v. t.* [*Scot. kitch*, a motion by a jerk.] To become entangled or caught by a hook:—to move spasmodically or by jerks, as if caught on a hook:—to fidget; to hop:—*v. t.* To hook; to catch as by a hook:—to make a rope fast:—to raise; to hoist:—*imp. & pp. hitched*; *ppr. hitching*.

Hitch, (hich) *n.* A catch: a hook:—act of catching, as on a hook, &c.:—a sudden halt in walking or moving:—a defect causing a break or failure in a scheme or in a performance:—a knot or noose in a rope for fastening it to a ring or other object.

Hitching, (hich'ing) *n.* A fastening in a harness:—a coil; a bent knot. [this place]

Hither, (hitr'er) *adv.* [*A.-S. hidher*, *Go. hidre*.] To this place.

Hither, (hitr'er) *a.* Being on the side or direction toward the person speaking; nearer.

Hitherto, (hitr'er-tō) *adv.* To this place:—up to this time; as yet: until now. [this place; hither]

Hitherward, (hitr'er-wērd) *adv.* This way; toward

Hive, (hiv) *n.* [*A.-S. hūfe*, *hive*, *Go. heira*, family, house.] A box or chest for the reception of a swarm of honey-bees:—a swarm of bees:—a company.

Hive, (hiv) *v. t.* To collect into a hive; to cause to enter a hive:—to collect and lay up in store:—*v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings together; to reside in company:—*imp. & pp. hived*; *ppr. hiving*.

Hives, (hivz) *n.* [*Scot. allied to heave*.] A disease; the croup: an eruptive disease allied to the chicken-pox.

Ho, (hō) *interj.* [*Ger. & F. ho*, *L. ho*.] Halloo! oh! oh! attend!—a call to excite attention, or to give notice of approach. [Corrupted from *hold*.] Stop! stand still! hold.

Hoar, (hōr) *a.* [*A.-S. hār*.] White or grayish-white:—gray or white with age: hoary.

Hoard, (hōrd) *n.* [*A.-S. hord*, *Ice. hodd*.] A store or large quantity of anything laid up; a hidden stock; a treasure.

Hoard, (hōrd) *v. t.* To collect and lay up: to store secretly:—*v. i.* To collect and form a hoard; to lay up a store:—*imp. & pp. hoarded*; *ppr. hoarding*.

Hoarder, (hōrd'er) *n.* One who hoards.

Hoar-frost, (hōr'frost) *n.* The white particles formed by congelation of dew.

Hoarhound, (hōr'hound) *n.* [*A.-S. hune*, *hārahune*, from *hār*, hoar, gray.] A plant which has a bitter taste, and is a weak tonic:—also written *Horeshound*.

Hoariness, (hōr'e-nes) *n.* State of being hoary, whitish, or gray.

Hoarse, (hōrs) *a.* [*G. heisch*, *D. heesch*, *A.-S. has*.] Having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with a cold:—rough; discordant.

Hoarsely, (hōrs'le) *adv.* With a rough, harsh sound.

Hoarseness, (hōrs'nes) *n.* Harshness or roughness of voice or sound.

Hoary, (hōr'e) *a.* White or whitish:—gray with age; hoar:—covered with short, dense, grayish-white hairs.

Hoary-headed, (hōr'e-head-ed) *a.* Having a hoary head; white from age.

Hoax, (hōks) *n.* [*A.-S. hūcs*, *huz*, mockery.] A trick played off in sport; a practical joke; imposition; deception.

Hoax, (hōks) *v. t.* To play a trick upon for sport, or without malice; to impose on; to deceive:—*imp. & pp. hoaxed*; *ppr. hoaxing*.

Hob, (hob) *n.* [*Ger. hūb*, a heaving, lifting, *W. hob*, any thing which rises or swells out.] The nave of a wheel:—the flat part of a grate at the side where things are placed to be kept warm.

Hobble, (hob'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *hop*.] To walk lamely, bearing chiefly on one leg; to limp:—to move roughly or irregularly:—*v. t.* To hopple; to clog:—*imp. & pp. hobbled*; *ppr. hobbling*.

Hobble, (hob'l) *n.* An unequal, halting gait;—difficulty; perplexity.

Hobbledehoy, (hob'l-dē-hoy) *n.* A stripling.

Hobbly, (hob'le) *a.* Full of holes; rough; uneven:—said of a road.

Hobby or Hobby-horse, (hob'le) *n.* [*Dan. hoppe*, a mare, *G. hippos*.] A strong, active horse, of a middle size; a nag:—a stick on which boys ride:—a subject or plan upon which one is constantly setting off; a favourite theme of discourse, thought, or effort.

Hobgoblin, (hob-gob'lin) *n.* A fairy; a frightful apparition; an imp.

Hobnail, (hob'nail) *n.* [*Ger. hufnagel*, hoof-nail.] A thick headed nail for shoes:—a clownish person.

Hobnob, (hob'nob) *adv.* [*A.-S. habban*, to have, and *nabban*, from *ne*, not, and *habban*, to have.] Take or not take:—a familiar invitation to reciprocal drinking.

Hobnob, (hob'nob) *v. i.* To drink familiarly.

Hook, (hok) *v. t.* To hamstring; to hough.

Hook, (hok) *n.* [*From Hochheim*, in Germany.] A light-yellowish Rhenish wine, which is either sparkling or still.

Hook, (hok) *n.* The joint of an animal between the knee and the fetlock. [curved at the bottom.]

Hooky, (hok'e) *n.* A game at ball played with a club

Hocus, (hō'kus) *v. t.* To deceive or cheat; to adulterate.

Hocus-pocus, (hō'kus-pō'kus) *n.* [*D. hokus bokus*, *Ger. ockes bockes*.] A juggler; a juggler's trick.

Hocus-pocus, (hō'kus-pō'kus) *v. t.* To cheat.

Hod, (hod) *n.* [*F. hotte*, a basket for the back, *Ger. hotte*, *hutte*.] A kind of tray for carrying mortar and brick:—a coal-scuttle.

Hodden-gray, (hod'n-grā) *n.* Cloth made of wool in its natural state without being dyed. [*Scot.*]

Hodge-podge, (hōj'pōj) *n.* [*F. hocher*, to shake, and *pot*, pot.] A mixed mass; a medley of ingredients.

Hodieral, (hō-dē'ern-al) *a.* [*L. hodiernus*, from *hoc die*, on this day.] Of this day; belonging to the present day. [a mason's tender.]

Hodman, (hod'man) *n.* A man who carries a hod;

Hoe, (hō) *n.* [*F. houe*, *Ger. hawe*.] An instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth.

Hoe, (hō) *v. t.* To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe; to clear from weeds, or to loosen the earth about, with a hoe:—*v. i.* To use a hoe; to labour with a hoe:—*imp. & pp. hoed*; *ppr. hoeing*.

Hoeing, (hō'ing) *n.* The act of stirring the soil, of weeding or earthing up plants with a hoe.

Hog, (hog) *n.* [*W. hach*.] A well-known domestic animal, of gluttonous and filthy habits, kept for the

fat and meat, called respectively, lard and pork, which it furnishes; swine; porter;—a castrated boar;—a castrated ram of a year old;—a mean, filthy, or gluttonous fellow.

Hog, (hog) *v. t.* To cut short the hair of;—to scrape a ship's bottom;—*v. i.* To become bent upward in the middle;—*imp. & pp.* hogged; *ppr.* hogging.

Hogget, (hog'et-el) *n.* A sheep of the second year; a hogget. [coal pit.]

Hoggers, (hog'ers) *n. pl.* Stockings worn by miners in a Hogget, (hog'et) *n.* A two year old sheep;—a boar of the second year;—a young cut.

Hoggish, (hog'ish) *a.* Having the qualities of a hog; brutish; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish; swinish.

Hoggishly, (hog'ish-le) *adv.* In a hoggish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.

Hog-herd, (hog'herd) *n.* A keeper of swine.

Hog-pen, (hog'pen) *n.* A pen or sty for hogs;—also hog-cote.

Hog-head, (hog'hed) *n.* [D. *okhoofd*, Ger. *ozhoft*, i. e., ox-head.] An English measure of capacity containing 63 wine gallons, or about 52½ imperial gallons;—a large cask of indefinite capacity. [of swine.]

Hogskin, (hog'skin) *n.* Leather tanned from the skin

Hog's-lard, (hog's'lard) *n.* The fat of swine, used extensively for ointments, &c.

Hog-wash, (hog'wash) *n.* The refuse matters of a kitchen or brewery, or like matter for swine; swill.

Hoiden, (hoi'dn) *n.* [O. Eng. *W. hoiden*, flint.] A rude, bold girl; a romp.

Hoiden, (hoi'dn) *a.* Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.


Hoidenish, (hoi'dn-ish) *a.* Having the manners of a hoiden; romping; bold.

Hoist, (hoist) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *hoise*, F. *hausser*.] To raise; to lift; especially, to raise or lift upwards by means of tackle;—*imp. & pp.* hoisted; *ppr.* hoisting.

Hoist, (hoist) *n.* That by which anything is hoisted;—pulleys and tackle for lifting or hoisting;—a contrivance for raising or lowering goods, &c., from one floor or story to another;—the perpendicular height of a flag or sail.

Hoity-toity, (hoi'te-toi'te) *a.* [From *hoit*, to caper.] Thoughtless; giddy; flighty;—used also as an exclamation, denoting surprise or disapprobation, with some degree of contempt; Scot. *hoit-toot*.

Hold, (hold) *v. t.* [A.-S. *healdan*, Ger. *halten*.] To grasp with the hand; gripe;—to hinder from escape; to restrain; to confine;—to stop; to detain;—to connect; to join;—to contain; to keep from running or flowing out, as a sound vessel;—to keep in possession; to maintain; to defend;—to possess; to derive by title;—to continue; to prosecute;—to celebrate; to solemnize;—to sustain; to support;—to bind; to oblige;—to carry; to wield;—to consider; to regard;—*v. i.* To keep one's self in a given position or condition; to remain fixed; to be fast or firm;—to halt; to stop;—mostly in the imperative;—to remain unbroken or unsubdued;—to last; to endure;—to be valid; to continue on being tested;—to cleave; to adhere;—to derive right or title;—*imp. & pp.* held; *ppr.* holding. **Holden** *pp.* is used in legal language.

Hold, (hold) *n.* Act of holding; seizure; grasp; clasp; gripe;—authority or ground to take or keep; claim;—binding power and influence;—something which may be seized for support;—a prison; confinement; custody;—a fortified place; a fort; a castle; the interior cavity of a vessel in which the cargo, &c., is stowed;—a character [thus ,] placed over or under a note or rest, and indicating that it is to be prolonged.

Holder, (hold'er) *n.* One who holds or grasps with the hand;—an occupier; a tenant;—possessor; owner;—one who works in the hold of a vessel;—that by which anything is held; clip; clasp.

Hold-fast, (hold'fast) *n.* Something used to secure and hold, as a catch; a hook, &c.

Holding, (hold'ing) *n.* A tenure; a farm held of a superior;—hold; influence; power.

Hole, (hol) *n.* [A.-S. *hol*.] A hollow place or cavity; a pit; a den;—a perforation; an aperture;—means of escape; a subterfuge;—a low or mean lodging or habitation.

Hole, (hol) *v. i.* To go into a hole;—*v. t.* [A.-S. *holian*.] To cut, dig, or make a hole or holes in; to drive into the pocket in billiards; to drive the ball in, in golf.

Holiday, (hol'e-day) *n.* [Holy and day.] A consecrated day; a religious anniversary;—a day of exemption from labour;—a public festival. [cheerful.]

Holiday, (hol'e-day) *a.* Pertaining to a festival; gay;

Holly, (hol'e-le) *adv.* In a holy manner; piously; with sanctity.

Holiness, (hol'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being holy; freedom from sin;—piety; sanctity;—state of being set apart or dedicated to God; devotion;—an essential attribute of God; moral perfection and purity;—a title given to the Pope.

Holla, (hol'lo) *interj.* Holló.

Holla, (hol'lo) *v. i.* To holla. [tured in Holland.]

Holland, (hol'land) *n.* A kind of linen first manufac-

Hollands, (hol'lands) *n.* Gin made in Holland.

Hollo, (hol'lo) *interj. & n.* [F. *hold*.] Ho; attend; here.

Hollo, (hol'lo) *v. i.* To call out or exclaim; to halloo.

Hollow, (hol'lo) *a.* [A.-S. *hol*.] Containing an empty space within a solid substance; deep; sunk in the orbit;—low; muttered;—unsound; faithless; insincere.

Hollow, (hol'lo) *n.* A cavity, natural or artificial; a hole; a cavern; a concavity; a groove; a channel; a canal; pit.

Hollow, (hol'lo) *v. t.* To make hollow; to excavate;—*v. i.* To shout; to hallow;—*imp. & pp.* hollowed; *ppr.* hollowing.

Hollow, (hol'lo) *adv.* So as to make hollow, or empty of resources, strength, and the like; completely.

Hollow, (hol'lo) *interj.* Holló.

Hollow-hearted, (hol'lo-hart'ed) *a.* Insincere; deceitful; false; not sound and true.

Hollowness, (hol'lo-ness) *n.* The state of being hollow; cavity; excavation;—insincerity; deceitfulness.

Holly, (hol'e) *n.* [A.-S. *holen*, from W. *celgn*.] An evergreen tree or shrub having glossy green leaves, and bearing red berries.

Hollyhock, (hol'e-hok) *n.* [A.-S. *holihde*.] A plant bearing flowers of various colours—called also *rose-mallow*. [look & the flex.]

Holm, (höm) *n.* [A.-S. *holen*, holly.] The evergreen

Holm, (höm) *n.* [A.-S. *holm*, Icel. *hölm*, hill.] An islet, or river isle;—a low, flat tract of rich land on the banks of a river.

Holocaust, (hol'o-kawst) *n.* [L. *holo caustum*, from G. *holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burnt.] A burnt sacrifice or offering, the whole of which was consumed by fire.

Holograph, (hol'o-graf) *n.* [G. *holographos*, wholly written, from *holos*, whole, and *graphein*, to write.] Any writing, as a letter, deed, will, &c., wholly in the handwriting of the one from whom it proceeds.

Holographic, (hol'o-grafik) *a.* Of the nature of a holograph; pertaining to holographs.

Holster, (höl'ster) *n.* [Ger. *hulst*, *hulst*, covering, saddle, Icel. *hulstr*, case.] A leather case for a pistol, carried by a horseman.

Holt, (höl't) *n.* [A.-S. *holt*, grove, wood, W. *cel*, *cell*, shelter, covert.] A wood or piece of woodland; especially, a woody hill.

Holy, (hol'e) *a.* [A.-S. *hđlig*, *hđlic*, *hđli*, Ger. *heilig*, from *hđl*, sound, safe, whole.] Pure; immaculate; morally perfect; good; pious;—set apart to the service or worship of God; hallowed; sacred;—free from sinful affections; irreproachable; guiltless.

Holy-cross-day, (hol'e-kros-day) *n.* A festival in commemoration of the exaltation of our Saviour's cross, observed on the fourteenth of September.

Holy Ghost, (hò'le-gòst) *n.* [A.-S. *halig*, holy, and *gast*, spirit.] The third person of the holy Trinity: the Spirit; the Comforter. [Inquisition.]

Holy-office, (hò'le-of'is) *n.* A name applied to the Holy-one, (hò'le-wun) *n.* An appellation of the Divine Being:—a name applied to our Saviour;—one consecrated to the service of God.

Holy-orders, (hò'le-or-ders) *n. pl.* The service by which a person is set apart to the duties of a clergyman; the state or office of a clergyman.

Holy-rod, (hò'le-ròd) *n.* The cross or crucifix; especially a cross placed in Roman Catholic churches at the entrance to the chancel.

Holy-stone, (hò'le-stòn) *n.* A stone used by seamen for cleaning the decks of ships.

Holy Thursday, (hò'le-thurzdá) *n.* The day on which the Ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

Holy-water, (hò'le-waw'ter) *n.* Water consecrated by the priest for sprinkling persons and things used for holy purposes.

Holy-writ, (hò'le-rit) *n.* The Scriptures.

Hommage, (hou'áj) *n.* [F. *hommage*, from *L. homo*, a man.] An acknowledgement made by a tenant to his lord, on receiving investiture of fee, that he was his man or vassal:—fealty:—respect or reverential regard; especially, respect paid by external action; obeisance:—reverential worship; devout affection.

Höme, (höm) *n.* [A.-S. *hām*, Go. *haima*, allied to *G. hōmē*, Lith. *kaima*, village.] The house in which one resides; residence:—the place or country in which one dwells, and also all that pertains to a dwelling-place:—the present state of existence:—the grave: the future state.

Höme, (höm) *a.* Pertaining to one's dwelling, country, or family: domestic:—close; severe; poignant.

Höme, (höm) *adv.* To one's home or country:—close; closely: to the point; fully.

Höme-bred, (höm-bred) *a.* Bred at home; native: domestic:—rude; uncultivated; plain; artless.

Höme-built, (höm'bilt) *a.* Constructed in this country: not of foreign build. [own breast.]

Höme-felt, (höm'felt) *a.* Inward; private: felt in one's

Hömeless, (höm'les) *a.* Destitute of a home.

Hömelessness, (höm'le-nes) *n.* Plainness of features; want of beauty:—rudeness; coarseness.

Höme-ly, (höm'le) *a.* [From *höme*.] Belonging to home; domestic: familiar:—plain; rude; unpolished:—of plain features; not handsome.

Höme-ly, (höm'le) *adv.* Plainly; coarsely.

Höme-made, (höm'mäd) *a.* Made at home; of domestic manufacture. [homeopathy.]

Hömeopathy, (höm-më-ò-path'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to

Hömeopathist, (höm-më-ò-pä-thist) *n.* A believer in or practitioner of homeopathy.

Hömeopathy, (höm-më-ò-pä-the) *n.* [G. *homopatheia*, likeness of condition or feeling.] The theory and its practice that disease is cured by remedies which produce on a healthy person effects similar to the symptoms of the complaint under which the patient suffers, the remedies being usually administered in minute doses.

Hömer, (höm'er) *n.* [H. *khōmer*, from *khōmar*, to move to and fro, to swell.] A Hebrew measure containing, as a liquid measure, seventy-five wine gallons, and, as a dry measure, eleven and one-ninth bushels.

Hömeric, (höm-er'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Homer, the great poet of Greece, or to his poetry.

Hömesick, (höm'sik) *a.* Depressed in spirits, or grieved at a separation from home.

Hömesickness, (höm'sik-nes) *n.* A morbid sorrowing for home when absent.

Hömespun, (höm'spun) *a.* Spun or wrought at home; coarse:—plain in manner or style; rude.

Hömespun, (höm'spun) *n.* Cloth made at home.

Hömostead, (höm'sted) *n.* The inclosure or ground im-

mediately connected with a mansion:—the home or seat of a family:—a person's dwelling-place, with that part of his landed property which is about and contiguous to it.

Hömeward, (höm'wërd) *adv.* Toward home.

Hömicidal, (höm-e-sü'al) *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous.

Hömicide, (höm'e-sid) *n.* [L. *homicidium*, from *homo*, man, and *cedere*, to cut, kill.] The killing of any human being by the act of man: manslaughter:—a person who kills another; a manslaughterer.

Hömilite, (höm-e-let'ik) *a.* [G. *homilētikos*, from *homilein*, to be together, to converse.] Social; companionable:—pertaining to homiletics.

Hömiletics, (höm-e-let'iks) *n. sing.* The art of preaching or of preparing and delivering homilies or sermons.

Hömilist, (höm-e-list) *n.* One who preaches to a congregation.

Hömily, (höm'e-le) *n.* [G. *homilia*, communion, assembly, converse, sermon.] A lecture or sermon; a plain and homely discourse upon some religious commonplace. [sameness.]

Hömo, (höm) *a.* A Greek prefix denoting resemblance.

Hömoeentric, (höm-mö-sen'trik) *a.* [G. *homos*, one and the same, and *kentron*, centre.] Having the same centre.

Hömocecal, (höm-mö-sërk'al) *a.* [G. *homos*, and *kerkos*, tail.] Having the tail symmetrical, the vertebral column terminating at its commencement.

Hömogeneity, (höm-mö-jen'e-ité) *n.* Participation of the same principles or nature; similitude in kind.

Hömogeneous, (höm-mö-jë-ne-us) *a.* [G. *homos*, the same, and *genos*, race, kind, from *gennin*, to beget.] Of the same kind or nature; consisting of elements of the like nature.

Hömogeneousness, (höm-mö-jë-ne-us-nes) *n.* Sameness of kind or nature; uniformity of structure or material.

Hömoious, (höm-mö-ö'se-us) *n.* [G. *homoios*, like, and *ousia*, substance.] One who held that the Son was of like, but not the same, essence with the Father.

Hömologate, (höm-mö'g-gät) *v. t.* To approve; to confirm by assent.

Hömologous, (höm-mö'g-gus) *a.* [G. *homos*, the same, and *logos*, speech, discourse, proportion.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; corresponding.

Hömonymous, (höm-mon'im-us) *a.* [G. *homos*, the same, and *onyma*, name.] Having different significations, or applied to different things; equivocal; ambiguous.

Hömonymy, (höm-mon'im-i) *n.* Sameness in sound or form in words which differ in signification; ambiguity.

Hömoousian, (höm-mö-ö'se-an) *n.* [G. *homos*, the same, and *ousia*, being, essence.] One of a sect in the fourth century, who maintained that the Son had the same essence with the Father; an Arian.

Hömophonous, (höm-mö'fon-us) *a.* [G. *homos*, the same, and *phōnē*, sound, tone.] Of the same pitch; unisonous:—said of musical tones:—applied to words having the same sound, but different in orthography.

Hömophony, (höm-mö'fon-e) *n.* Sameness of sound:—singing in unison.

Hömunculus, (höm-mun'kü-lus) *n.* Manikin; dwarf; a little man.

Höne, (hön) *n.* [A.-S. *hānan*, to stone; probably allied to *G. akone*, whetstone.] A stone of a fine grit, used for sharpening instruments.

Höne, (hön) *v. t.* To rub and sharpen on a hone:—*imp. & pp.* honed; *ppr.* honing.

Honest, (on'est) *a.* [L. *honestus*, from *honos*, honor, honour.] Upright; just; true; sincere; free from fraud or deceit; faithful, said of persons:—just; equitable, as a transaction:—frank; entire; unre-served, as a confession:—good; unimpeached, as character:—decent; becoming; suitable; honourable:—gained by fair means, as livelihood:—chaste; virtuous:—jolly; having an open and happy countenance.

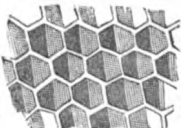
Honestly, (on'est-le) *adv.* In an honest manner;—justly; fairly; equitably; uprightly; sincerely; frankly.

Honesty, (on'est-e) *n.* Quality or state of being honest; upright disposition or conduct;—integrity; uprightness; faithfulness; justice; equity; fairness; candour; plain deal ng; veracity.

Honey, (hwa'e) *n.* [A.-S. *hūnig*, Ger. *honig*.] A sweet, thick fluid collected by bees from flowers,—that which is sweet or pleasant;—sweet one; darling.

Honey, (hun'e) *v. i.* To use endearments; to fawn;—*v. t.* To make luscious; to sweeten;—*imp. & pp.* honeyed; *pyr.* honeying. (a bee.)

Honey-bag, (hun'e-bag) *n.* The receptacle for honey in **Honey-comb**, (hun'e-kōm) *n.* A mass of cells formed by bees, and used as repositories for their honey;—any substance perforated with cells like those of a honey-comb.



Honey-comb.

Honey-dew, (hun'e-dū) *n.* A sweet saccharine substance found on plants in small drops like dew;—a kind of tobacco moistened with molasses.

Honeymoon, (hun'e-moon) *n.* The first month after marriage. [speech: persuasive; flattering.]

Honey-mouthed, (hun'e-mouth) *a.* Soft or smooth in **Honeysuckle**, (hun'e-suk-l) *n.* One of several species of flowering plants, much admired for their beauty, and some for their fragrance; woodbine.

Honey-wort, (hun'e-wurt) *n.* A plant of the genus *Cerinth*, whose flowers are very attractive to bees.

Hong, (hong) *n.* [Chinese *hang* or *hong*.] A company of Chinese merchants at Canton, who had the exclusive right of trading with foreigners;—the house or factory, with separate departments for foreign merchants, in which the trade was carried on—now abolished.

Honiton, (hon'e-ton) *n.* A superior kind of lace.

Honorary, (on'er-ar-e) *n.* [L. *honorarius*, honorary, from *honor*.] A fee offered to professors in universities, and to medical or other professional gentlemen.

Honorary, (on'er-ar-e) *a.* Conferring honour, or intended merely to confer honour;—possessing a title or place without performing services or receiving a reward.

Honour, (on'er) *n.* [L. *honor*, *honos*.] Esteem due or paid to worth—when said of the Supreme Being, reverence; veneration;—reputation; fame;—high rank; distinction;—a title given to judges in chancery;—true nobleness of mind; probity; rectitude; high principle; scorn of what is base and mean; bravery in man; chastity in woman;—that which adorns; ornament; decoration;—glory; boast;—*pl.* Public marks of respect;—privileges of rank or birth;—a mode of drinking healths;—academic or university prizes or distinctions;—the four highest cards—the ace, king, queen, and jack.

Honour, (on'er) *v. t.* To regard or treat with honour, esteem, or respect; to reverse;—to adore; to worship;—to dignify; to elevate in rank or station;—to accept and pay when due;—*imp. & pp.* honoured; *pyr.* honouring.

Honourable, (on'er-a-bl) *a.* Worthy of honour; noble; illustrious; estimable;—actuated by principles of honour or noble motives;—proceeding from an upright and laudable cause;—ennobling; conferring honour;—performed or accompanied with marks of honour;—an epithet of respect or distinction;—becoming men of rank and character. [honourable.]

Honourableness, (on'er-a-bl-ness) *n.* The state of being Honourably, (on'er-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner conferring or consistent with honour;—generously; nobly; worthily; justly; equitably; fairly; reputably.

Honouring, (on'er-ing) *n.* The act of giving honour.

Honourless, (on'er-less) *a.* Destitute of honour; un-honoured.

Hood, (hōod) *n.* [A.-S. *hōd*, hat, Dan. *hätte*, hood, cowl.] A covering for the head, or for the head and shoulders;—a monk's cowl;—a covering for a hawk's head used in falconry;—a coloured fold in a graduate's gown designating his college and degree;—the cover of a pump;—the top or head of a carriage;—a chimney top, often movable on a pivot.

Hood, (hōod) *v. t.* To cover or furnish with a hood;—to cover; to hide; to blind;—*imp. & pp.* hooded; *pyr.* hooding.

Hoodwink, (hōod'wink) *v. t.* [From *hood* and *wink*.] To blind by covering the eyes;—to cover; to hide;—to impose on;—*imp. & pp.* hoodwinked; *pyr.* hoodwinking. [blinded.]

Hoodwinked, (hōod'wink't) *a.* Deceived; imposed on; **Hoof**, (hōof) *n.* [A.-S. *hōf*, Icel. *hōf*, Ger. *Huf*.] The horny substance that covers or terminates the feet of certain animals, as horses, oxen, sheep, goats, deer, &c.;—an animal;—a beast.

Hook, (hōok) *n.* [A.-S. *hōc*, allied to *hāccet*, hook, crook.] Some hard material bent into a curve for catching, holding, and sustaining any thing. [W. *hoc*, a scythe.] A scythe or sickle.

Hook, (hōok) *v. t.* To catch or fasten with a hook; to seize or draw, as with a hook;—to draw or obtain by artifice; to insinuate;—to steal or rob;—*v. i.* To bend; to be curved;—*imp. & pp.* hooked; *pyr.* hooking.

Hooked, (hōok't) *a.* Having the form of a hook; curved; aquiline.

Hooker, (hōok'er) *n.* A small vessel or smack, used in the Netherlands and on the Irish coast.

Hook-nosed, (hōok'nōd) *a.* Having a curved or aquiline nose.

Hooks, (hōoks) *n. pl.* Hooks and eyes, bent metallic clips and catches, used for fastening the dresses of ladies.

Hoop, (hōop) *n.* [A.-S. *hōp*.] A ring of wood or metal for holding together the staves of casks, &c.;—something resembling a hoop; any thing circular;—a combination of rings of whale-bone, wire, or other elastic material, used for expanding the skirts of ladies' dresses; a farthingale.

Hoop, (hōop) *v. t.* To bind or fasten with hoops;—to clasp; to encircle;—*imp. & pp.* hooped; *pyr.* hooping.

Hoop, (hōop) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hōofan*, to howl.] To shout; to utter a loud cry by way of call or pursuit;—*v. t.* To drive with a shout or outcry. [a cooper.]

Hooper, (hōop'er) *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; **Hooping-cough**, (hōoping-kof) *n.* A cough in which the patient hoops or whoops, with deep inspiration of breath;—written also *whooping-cough*.

Hoopoe, (hōop'ō) *n.* [So called from its cry.] A bird whose head is adorned with a beautiful crest, which it can erect and depress at pleasure.

Hoet, (hōot) *v. i.* [F. *houter*, *hutter*, *huer*, to call, W. *hwt*, away.] To cry out or shout in contempt;—to cry as an owl;—*v. t.* To utter contemptuous cries or shouts at;—*imp. & pp.* hoeted; *pyr.* hoeting.

Hoet, (hōot) *n.* A cry or shout in contempt.

Hop, (hop) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hoppian*, Icel. *hoppa*.] To leap or jump on one leg; also, to skip, as birds do;—*imp. & pp.* hopped; *pyr.* hopping.

Hop, (hop) *n.* A leap on one leg; a skip; a jump; a spring;—a dance.

Hop, (hop) *n.* [D. *hop*, Ger. *hopfen*.] A well-known climbing, bitter plant having a long, twining stalk—the aromatic flower-scales and fruit are largely used in brewing and in medicine.

Hop, (hop) *v. t.* To impregnate or season with hops;—*v. i.* To gather hops.

Hop-bind, (hop'bind) *n.* The stalk or vine on which hops grow.

Hope, (hōp) *n.* [A.-S. *hōpa*.] A desire of some good, accompanied with



Hop.

expectation of obtaining it, or a belief that it is obtainable;—that which gives hope or furnishes ground of expectation;—that which is hoped for;—confidence; expectation; anticipation.

Hope, (hóp) v. i. To entertain or indulge hope;—to place confidence;—v. t. To desire with expectation, or with belief in the possibility or the prospect of obtaining;—*imp.* & *pp.* hoped; *ppr.* hoping.

Hopeful, (hóp'fúl) a. Full of hope;—having qualities which excite hope; promising.

Hopefully, (hóp'fúl-ly) adv. In a manner to excite or encourage hope; with hope. [hopeful]

Hopefulness, (hóp'fúl-ness) n. State or quality of being hopeful.

Hopeless, (hóp'les) a. Destitute of hope; despairing;—giving no ground of hope; desperate;—unhoped for; unexpected.

Hopelessly, (hóp'les-ly) adv. Without hope.

Hopelessness, (hóp'les-ness) n. A state of being hopeless; despair.

Hope, (hóp'er) n. One who hops;—a wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill by jolting or shaking;—a vessel in which seed-corn is carried for sowing;—a conical vessel filled with sand and water, and suspended over a glass-cutter's wheel;—an iron steam barge into which the useless matter raised by the dredging machine in a river or harbour is put, carried out to sea, and dropped by opening the hinges of its bottom. [miners to measure ore in.]

Hoppet, (hóp'et) n. A hand-basket;—a dish used by Hopping, (hóp'ing) n. The act of leaping on one leg; a springing, tripping, or dancing;—a gathering of hops.

Hopple, (hóp'l) v. t. [From Aop.] To tie the feet of loosely together, to prevent running or leaping;—*imp.* & *pp.* hopped; *ppr.* hopping.

Hopple, (hóp'l) n. A fetter for horses or other animals, when turned out to graze.

Hop-yard, (hóp'yárd) n. A field or inclosure where hops are cultivated.

Hour, (hó'ral) a. [L. *horalis*, *hora*, hour.] Relating to an hour, or to hours.

Hourly, (hó'ar-ly) a. [F. *horaire*, from L. *hora*, hour.] Pertaining to an hour; noting the hours;—occurring once an hour; continuing an hour; hourly.

Horatian, (hó-rá'the-an) a. Relating or pertaining to Horace the Latin poet, or resembling the style of his writings.

Horde, (hórd) n. [Turk. *ordú*, camp, Per. *ordú*, palace, camp, a horde of Tartars, Hind. *ordú*, army, camp.] A wandering troop or gang; especially, a clan or tribe of a nomadic people possessing no fixed habitations.

Horde, (hórd) v. i. To herd together; to dwell in tents, as migratory tribes.

Horizon, (hó-rí-zon) n. [G. *horizō* (sc. *tuklos*), the bounding line, from *horizein*, to bound.] The apparent junction of the earth and sky;—a plane passing through the eye of the spectator and at right angles to the vertical at a given place—called the *visible horizon*;—a plane parallel to the sensible horizon of a place, and passing through the earth's centre—called also the *rational* or *celestial horizon*.

Horizontal, (hor-e-zon'tál) a. Pertaining to, or near, the horizon;—parallel to the horizon; on a level;—measured or contained in a plane of the horizon.

Horizontally, (hor-e-zon'tál-ly) adv. In a horizontal direction or position; on a level.

Horn, (horn) n. [A.-S. & Icel. *horna*, Go. *havrna*, L. *cornu*, G. *kerus*.] A hard, projecting, and usually pointed organ, growing from the heads of certain animals;—the antenna of an insect; the feeler of a snail;—an extremity of the moon when waxing or waning;—a wind instrument of music;—a drinking-cup;—a utensil for holding powder;—the material of which horns are composed;—a symbol of strength, power, exaltation.

Hornbill, (horn'bíl) n. A large bird found in Africa and Asia, of the genus *Buceros*, with a large bill

covered with protuberances, often as large as the bill itself.

Hornblende, (horn'blend) n. [Ger. *horn*, horn, and *blende*, blende.] A common mineral occurring massive, or in prismatic crystals, and of various colours. It consists of silica, with magnesia, lime, or iron.

Horn-book, (horn'book) n. A primer—so called because formerly covered with horn to protect it;—any elementary text-book; a hand-book.

Horned, (horn'd) a. Furnished with horns;—shaped like a horn.

Hornet, (horn'et) n. [A.-S. *hrynnet*, *hírnnet*, from *hrynne*, *horn*, horn, so called from its antennae or horns.] A large, strong wasp of a dark brown and yellow colour.

Horn-owl, (horn'owl) n. A species of owl, so called from two tufts of feathers on its head.

Hornpipe, (horn'pip) n. [W. *piſ-gorn*.] An instrument of music consisting of a wooden pipe with holes, and a horn at each end;—a lively air or tune of compound triple time;—a characteristic dance; a sailor's dance; a reel.

Horn-quicksilver, (horn'kwik-sil-ver) n. The native calomel or bichloride of mercury.

Horn-silver, (horn'sil-ver) n. A whitish, grayish, or brownish mineral, the native chloride of silver—so called because it may be easily cut like horn; kerargyrite. [resembling flint.]

Horn-stone, (horn'stón) n. A silicious stone closely

Hornwork, (horn'wurk) n. An outwork composed of two demi-bastions joined by a curtain.

Horn, (horn'e) a. Consisting of horn or horns;—composed of horn, or of a substance like horn;—hard; callous.

Horography, (hor-og'ra-fe) n. [G. *hōra*, hour, and *graphein*, to describe.] An account of the hours;—art of constructing dials; dialling.

Horologe, (hor'ó-loj) n. [L. *horologium*, G. *hōra*, hour, and *legō*, to say, tell.] A time-piece of any kind.

Horological, (hor-ó-loj'ik-al) a. Pertaining to a horologe, or to horology.

Horologist, (hor-ó-loj'ist) n. One versed in horology.

Horology, (hor-ó-loj-e) n. The science of measuring time by mechanical apparatus.

Horometry, (hor-om'e-tre) n. [G. *hōra*, hour, and *metron*, measure.] The art, practice, or method of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

Horoscope, (hor'os-kóp) n. [G. *hōroskopos*, observing hours or times, from *hōra*, hour, and *skopos*, observing.] An observation of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer claimed to foretell the events of his life;—the scheme of twelve houses or signs of the zodiac, into which the whole circuit of the heavens was divided for this purpose.

Horoscopist, (hor-os'kop-ist) n. One employed in horoscopy; an astrologer.

Horoscopy, (hor-os'kop-e) n. Art or practice of predicting future events by the disposition of the stars and planets;—aspect of the stars at the time of birth.

Horrent, (hor'ent) a. [L. *horrens*, *ppr.* of *horre*, to bristle.] Standing erect, as bristles; bristled.

Horrible, (hor're-bl) a. [L. *horribilis*.] Exciting or tending to excite horror;—dreadful; frightful; fearful; terrible; awful; terrific; shocking; hideous; horrid.

Horribleness, (hor're-bl-ness) n. State or quality of being horrible.

Horribly, (hor're-bl-ly) adv. In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; terribly.

Horrid, (hor'rid) a. Rough; ragged; bristling; prickly;—fitted to excite horror; frightful; hideous; very offensive;—shocking; dreadful; terrible; horrible.

Horridly, (hor'rid-ly) adv. In a manner to excite horror; dreadfully; shockingly.

Horridness, (hor'rid-ness) n. Quality or state of being horrid; hideousness.

Horrido, (hor-rífik) a. [L. *horridus*, from *horre* and *facere*, to make.] Causing horror; frightful.

Horrrify, (hor're-fī) *v. t.* To make horrible; to strike with horror; to shock:—*imp. & pp. horrified*; *ppr. horrrifying*.

Horror, (hor'rer) *n.* [*L. horror*, from *horre*, to bristle, to shiver, to be dreadful.] A shaking, shivering, or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever;—a painful emotion of fear, dread, and abhorrence,—that which excites horror or dread.

Horror-stricken, (hor'rer-strīk'n) *a.* Struck or seized with horror.

Horse-de-combat, (hōr-de-kong'bā) *n.* [*F.*] Out of the combat; disabled from fighting.

Horse, (hors) *n.* [*A.-S. hors, F. rose, Ger. ross, Skr. Arsha*, to neigh.] A well-known hoofed quadruped used for draught or the saddle:—the male of the genus horse in distinction from the female:—mounted soldiery; cavalry;—a frame with legs used for supporting something:—a wooden machine on which soldiers ride for punishment:—a rope stretched under the yard on which sailors stand when handing the sails.

Horse, (hors) *v. t.* To mount a horse;—to carry on the back:—to ride or sit astride:—to provide horses for, as stage coaches:—to furnish with a horse, as a friend in hunting:—to cover a mare:—*v. i.* To get on horseback:—*imp. & pp. horsed*; *ppr. horsing*.

Horseback, (hors'bak) *n.* The back of a horse:—state of being mounted on the back of a horse; riding posture.

Horse-barracks, (hors'bar-aks) *n. pl.* Barracks for cavalry.

Horse-bean, (hors'bēn) *n.* A kind of small field bean usually given to horses.

Horse-block, (hors'blok) *n.* A block on which one steps in mounting and dismounting from a horse.

Horse-boat, (hors'bōt) *n.* A boat for conveying horses over water:—a boat drawn by horses; fly-boat.

Horse-box, (hors'boks) *n.* A stall for the use of horses; a van for conveying horses on railways, steamers, &c.

Horse-breaker, (hors'brak-er) *n.* One whose employment is to break horses, or to teach them to draw or carry.

Horse-chestnut, (hors'ches-nut) *n.* A large nut, the fruit of a tree which was brought from Constantinople in the beginning of the 16th century.

Horse-cloth, (hors'kloth) *n.* A cloth to cover a horse.

Horse-dealer, (hors'dēl-er) *n.* One who buys and sells horses.

Horse-fly, (hors'fī) *n.* A large fly that stings horses and sucks their blood.

Horse-guards, (hors'gārdz) *n. pl.* A body of cavalry usually attached to the court and government offices in London. [that of the mane and tail.]

Horse-hair, (hors'hār) *n.* The hair of horses, especially

Horse-jockey, (hors'jok-ē) *n.* A dealer in the purchase and sale of horses. [laugh.]

Horse-leugh, (hors'laf) *n.* A loud, coarse, boisterous

Horse-leech, (hors'lēch) *n.* A large leech:—a farrier; a veterinary surgeon. [or draw.]

Horse-load, (hors'lōd) *n.* Load such as a horse can carry

Horse-mackerel, (hors'mak-er-el) *n.* A spiny finned fish about the size of the mackerel.

Horseman, (hors'man) *n.* A rider on horseback; a skilled rider:—a mounted soldier.

Horseman-ship, (hors'man-ship) *n.* The act or art of riding, and of training and managing horses; manege.

Horse-mill, (hors'mil) *n.* A mill turned by a horse.

Horse-play, (hors'plā) *n.* Rough, rude play.

Horse-pond, (hors'pond) *n.* Pond for watering horses.

Horse-power, (hors'pow-er) *n.* The power which a horse is capable of exerting:—a standard by which the capabilities of steam-engines and other prime-movers are measured, estimated as 32,000 pounds raised one foot in a minute. [of horses in running.]

Horse-race, (hors'ra) *n.* A race by horses; a match

Horse-racer, (hors'ra-er) *n.* A horse that runs races;—a person who runs horses in races.

Horse-radish, (hors'rad-iah) *n.* A species of scurvy grass, having a root of a pungent taste, used, when grated, as a condiment.

Horse-road, (hors'rōd) *n.* A way or road in which horses may travel; bridle path.

Horse-shoe, (hors'shō) *n.* An iron shoe for horses, in shape somewhat like the letter U:—any thing shaped like a horse-shoe. [shoeing horse.]

Horse-shoeing, (hors'shō-ing) *n.* The act or trade of horse-tail, (hors'tāl) *n.* A leafless plant with hollow rush-like stems, of the genus *Equisetum*:—a Turkish standard.

Horse-tamer, (hors'tām-er) *n.* One who breaks young horses; a person who tames wild horses.

Horsewhip, (hors'whip) *n.* A whip for driving or striking horses.

Horsewhip, (hors'whip) *v. t.* To strike with a horse-whip:—*imp. & pp. horsewhipped*; *ppr. horsewhipping*.

Horsewoman, (hors'wōm-an) *n.* A woman who rides on horseback.

Hortation, (hor'tā-shūn) *n.* [*L. hortatio*, from *hortari*, to incite, exhort.] The act of exhorting or giving advice.

Hortative, (hor'tā-tiv) *a.* Giving exhortation; advisory.

Hortative, (hor'tā-tiv) *n.* A precept; exhortation.

Hortatory, (hor'tā-tor-e) *a.* Giving exhortation or advice.

Horticultural, (hor-te-kul'tūr-al) *a.* Pertaining to horticulture, or the culture of gardens.

Horticulture, (hor-te-kul'tūr) *n.* [*L. hortus*, garden, and *cultura*, culture.] The art of cultivating gardens.

Horticulturist, (hor-te-kul'tūr-ist) *n.* One who practices the art of cultivating gardens.

Hortus Siccus, (hor'tus-sik'kus) *n.* [*L.* a dry garden.] A collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved: a herbarium.

Hosanna, (hō-zā'na) *n.* [*G. ḡdānna*, from *H. ḡdān*, to praise, to God.] An exclamation of praise to God.

Hose, (hōz) *n.* [*A.-S. hose*, *hose*, *Ger. hose*, *Isrl. hose*, stocking, boot.] Close-fitting breeches, as formerly worn, reaching to the knee:—stockings:—a flexible pipe or tube attached to a pump or hydraulic engine for conveying water to any required point.

Hoseman, (hōz'man) *n.* The person who carries the pipe of a fire-engine.

Hosier, (hō'zhe-er) *n.* One who deals in hose, or in goods knit or woven like hose.

Hosiery, (hō'zhe-er-ē) *n.* The business of a hosier:—stockings in general; a manufactory for weaving or knitting stockings and similar wares.

Hospice, (hō'spīs) *n.* [*F.* from *L. hospes*, stranger, guest.] A place of refuge or entertainment for travellers among the Alps.

Hospitable, (hō'spit-a-bl) *a.* [*L. hospitalis*, from *hospes*, guest.] Receiving and entertaining strangers without reward: kind to strangers and guests:—proceeding from or indicating kindness to guests:—generous: abundant; inviting.

Hospitality, (hō'spit-a-bl-ē) *n.* Kindness to strangers:—disposition to welcome and entertain.

Hospitably, (hō'spit-a-bl-ē) *adv.* In a hospitable manner.

Hospital, (hō'spit-al) *n.* [*L. hospitalis*, relating to a guest, from *hospes*, guest.] A building in which the sick or infirm are received and treated:—a house for disabled seamen or soldiers, &c., maintained at the public cost:—a house for the insane, foundlings, infected persons, &c., maintained by private charity.

Hospitality, (hō'spit-a-l-ē) *n.* The act or practice of one who is hospitable:—receiving strangers without reward:—friendly welcome and generous entertainment of guests.

Hospitalier, (hō'spit-al-er) *n.* One residing in a hospital for the purpose of receiving the poor and strangers:—one of an order of knights who built a hospital at Jerusalem in A. D. 1042, for pilgrims:—*Knights of St. John*, and *Knights of Malta*.

Hospitate, (hosp'e-tât) *v. i.* To reside or lodge under the roof of another;—*v. t.* To receive with hospitality; to lodge.

Hospodar, (hosp-pô-dâr) *n.* [Slav. & Russ. *gospodar*, *gospodj*, lord, *G. despote*.] A title of a prince or governor in Moldavia and Wallachia.

Host, (hôt) *n.* [F. *hôte*, from L. *hospes*.] One from whom another receives food, lodging, or entertainment; a landlord;—an innkeeper.

Host, (hôt) *n.* [L. *hostis*, enemy, army.] An army;—any great number or multitude.

Host, (hôt) *n.* [L. *hostia*, sacrifice, victim.] The consecrated wafer, believed to be the body of Christ, which in mass is offered as a sacrifice in the Roman Catholic Church.

Hostage, (hôt'âj) *n.* [F. *hostage*, *otage*, from L. *obes*, *obedia*, hostage. A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of conditions.

Hostelry, (hôt'el-ry) *n.* An old term for an inn or lodging—now hotel. [keeper.

Hostess, (hôt'wë) *n.* A female host;—a female inn-

Hostile, (hôt'il) *a.* [L. *hostilis*, from *hostis*, enemy.] Belonging or appropriate to an enemy;—warlike; inimical; unfriendly; contrary; repugnant.

Hostilely, (hôt'il-le) *adv.* In a hostile manner.

Hostility, (hôt'il-le) *n.* State of being hostile;—an act of an open enemy; especially, in the plural, acts of warfare;—animosity; enmity; opposition; aggression.

Hostler, (hôt'ler) *n.* [F. *hôtelier*.] One who has the care of horses at an inn;—a stable-boy; a groom.

Hot, (hot) *a.* [A.-S. *hôt*, Ger. *heiss*, allied to *G. kaiein*, to burn.] Having much sensible heat; very warm; burning;—ardent; vehement; quick; as temper;—violent; furious, as an assault;—brisk; keen; animated, as a chase;—lustful; lewd;—acid; biting; pungent.

Hot-bed, (hot'bed) *n.* A bed of earth well manured and covered with glass for raising early plants;—a place which favours rapid development;—a nursery of evil.

Hot-blast, (hot'blast) *n.* A stream of heated air thrown into a furnace by means of a blowing machine.

Hot-blooded, (hot'blud-ed) *a.* Having hot blood; high spirited; irritable; lustful. [rash.

Hot-brained, (hot'brând) *a.* Ardent in temper; violent;

Hotch, (hoch) *v. i.* [D. *heutsen*, to jog, to jolt.] To move the body with sudden jerks.

Hotchpotch, (hoch'poch) *n.* [F. *hochepot*, from *hocher*, to shake.] A confused mixture of ingredients;—a Scottish dish of mutton boiled or stewed with peas, carrots, turnips, &c., chopped into small pieces.

Hotel, (hôt-el) *n.* [F. *hôtél*, from *hostil*, a palace.] An inn or public house; especially, one of some style or pretensions.

Hot-headed, (hot'hed-ed) *a.* Vehement; violent; passionate; rash.

Hot-house, (hot'hous) *n.* A house kept warm to shelter tender plants and shrubs from the cold air;—a bagnio, or house providing hot or vapour baths;—a brothel.

Hotly, (hot'le) *adv.* In a hot manner; ardently; vehemently; violently;—lustfully.

Hotness, (hot'nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being hot;—violence; vehemence; fury.

Hot-press, (hot'pres) *v. t.* To press between hot plates, for giving a smooth and glossy surface;—*imp.* & *pp.* hot-pressed; *ppr.* hot-pressing.

Hot-pressed, (hot'prest) *a.* Pressed between heated plates or rollers, so as to give a smooth and glossy surface, as to paper, linen, and other fabrics.

Hot-spur, (hot'spur) *n.* [Hot and spur.] A man violent, passionate, rash, or precipitate;—a kind of early pea.

Hottentot, (hot'n-tot) *n.* A native of Southern Africa; a cruel, savage, brutal man.

Hot-wall, (hot'wâl) *n.* A wall constructed with flues for the conducting of heat, to secure or hasten the growth of fruit-trees.

Hot-well, (hot'wel) *n.* A receptacle for the hot water drawn from the condenser by the air-pump.

Hough, (hok) *n.* [A.-S. *hōh*, *hō*, the heel or the hough.] The lower part of the thigh; the ham;—the joint of the hind leg of a beast connecting the thigh and leg.

Hough, (hok) *v. t.* To disable by cutting the sinews of the ham; to hamstring;—*imp.* & *pp.* houghed; *ppr.* houghing.

hound, (hound) *n.* [A.-S. *hund*, Go. *hunda*, allied to L. *canis*, *G. kuōn*.] A dog used for hunting; properly, one which hunts game by the scent.

hound, (hound) *v. t.* To incite, as a hound, to pursuit;—to hunt; to chase;—to urge on; to incite;—*imp.* & *pp.* hounded; *ppr.* hounding.

hour, (our) *n.* [L. *hora*, *G. hōra*, a season, time of day, an hour.] The twenty-fourth part of the natural day; sixty minutes; the time of the day, as indicated by a timepiece;—fixed or appointed time; conjuncture;—*pl.* Stated times for devotion in the Roman Church.

hour-glass, (our'glas) *n.* An instrument for measuring time, especially the interval of an hour, by the running of sand out of one glass vessel into another.

hour-hand, (our'hand) *n.* The hand or index which shows the hour on a chronometer or watch.

hour, (our) *n.* [Per. *hūr*, from A. *hūr*, *pl.* of *ahwar*, beautiful-eyed, black-eyed.] A nymph of paradise;—so called by the Mohammedans.

hourly, (our'le) *a.* Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour; frequent; often repeated.

hourly, (our'le) *adv.* Every hour; frequently.

hour-plate, (our'plât) *n.* The dial of a timepiece.

house, (hous) *n.* [A.-S. *Go*, Icel. & Ger. *hūs*.] A building used as a habitation or shelter for animals of any kind; especially, one for the habitation of man; a dwelling; mansion;—a temple; a church;—a college; a monastery;—style or manner of living; entertainment; table;—household; family;—a race; a noble family;—the station of a planet in the heavens;—a legislative body;—the quorum or number necessary to form a legal session;—a firm or commercial company;—the body or habitation of the soul;—the grave; the final home;—an inn; hotel; lodging;—a square in a chess-board.

house, (hous) *v. t.* To shelter; to protect by covering; to admit to residence; to harbour;—to deposit and cover;—to drive to a shelter;—*v. i.* To take shelter or lodgings; to abide; to dwell;—*imp.* & *pp.* housed; *ppr.* housing. [breaks into a house.

house-breaker, (hous'brāk-er) *n.* One who feloniously breaks into a house.

house-breaking, (hous'brāk-ing) *n.* The act of feloniously breaking into a house.

household, (hous'hôld) *n.* Those who dwell under the same roof, and compose a family.

household, (hous'hôld) *a.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic. [the occupier of a house.

householder, (hous'hôld-er) *n.* The master of a family;

housekeeper, (hous'kêp-er) *n.* One who occupies a house with his family; a householder;—a female servant who has the chief care of the family.

housekeeping, (hous'kêp-ing) *n.* Care of domestic concerns;—hospitality; a plentiful and hospitable table.

houseless, (hous'les) *a.* Destitute of a house or habitation; without shelter.

housemaid, (hous'mâid) *n.* A female servant.

house-room, (hous'rôom) *n.* Room or place in a house.

house-surgeon, (hous-sur'jun) *n.* The resident medical officer in an hospital or infirmary.

house-warming, (hous'wawrm-ing) *n.* A feast or merry-making at the time a family enters a new house.

housewife, (hous'wif) *n.* The mistress of a family;—a little case or bag for materials used in sewing, &c.

housewifely, (hous'wif-ly) *a.* Pertaining to a housewife; or to female management of home affairs.

housewifery, (hous'wif-ry) *n.* The business of the mistress of a family; female management of domestic concerns.

Housing, (hou'ing) *n.* [From *house*.] A saddle-cloth; a horse-cloth;—the act of putting under shelter;—any habitation;—the number or extent of inhabited dwellings in a locality;—a three strand rope-yarn used for beltings;—a niche for a statue;—the part of the framing which holds a journal-box in place.

Hovel, (huv'el) *n.* [W. *hogyl*, *hogl*, hovel, shed, A.-S. *hōf*, house, cave, den.] An open shed for sheltering cattle, protecting produce, &c., from the weather;—a small, mean house.

Hovel, (huv'el) *v. t.* To put in a hovel; to shelter;—*imp. & pp. hoveled*; *ppr. hoveiling*.

Hoven, (hōv'n) *a.* Swelled or puffed out.

Hover, (huv'er) *v. i.* [W. *hōfan*, *hōfave*, to hang over, hover.] To hang fluttering in the air, or upon the wing;—to move to and fro in the neighbourhood of; to be in a state of suspense or expectation;—*imp. & pp. hovered*; *ppr. hovering*.

How, (how) *adv.* [A.-S. *hō*, *hwa*, of *wha*, *whāt*, who, what, pronoun interrogative.] In what manner or way; by what means;—to what degree or extent; in what proportion;—for what reason;—in what state, condition, or plight;—for what price.

Howbeit, (how-bē't) *conj.* [Compounded of *how*, *be*, and *it*.] Be it as it may; nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; but; however.

Howdah, (how'dah) *n.* [Hind. & A. *hauddah* or *hauddah*.] A seat on the back of an elephant or camel to ride in. [midwife;—also *Howdie*.

Howdy, (how'de) *n.* [Gael. *cuidham*, to help.] A *Howe*, (how) *n.* [Go. *holl*, a cavern.] Any hollow place;—a plain or flat ground between hills.

However, (how-ev'gr) *adv.* In whatever manner or degree;—at all events; at least;—nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; still; though.

Howitzer, (howitz'er) *n.* [Ger. *haubitze*.] A short, light cannon intended to throw large projectiles with small charges. [Scott.]

Howk, (howk) *v. t.* [Go. *holka*.] To dig;—to burrow
Howl, (howl) *v. i.* [D. *hullen*, Ger. *heulen*, L. *ululare*, G. *hulan*.] To cry as a dog or wolf; to utter a loud and mournful sound;—to wail;—to roar, as a tempest;—*v. t.* To utter or speak with outcry;—*imp. & pp. howled*; *ppr. howling*.

Howl, (howl) *n.* The cry of a dog or wolf; a loud, piercing cry of distress; a yell.

Howlet, (how'let) *n.* [Equivalent to *owlet*, diminutive of *owl*.] An owl; an owlet.

Howling, (how'ling) *n.* The yell of a wolf or dog;—the cry of one in distress;—any loud or horrid sound;—the roaring of the wind in a tempest.

Howling, (how'ling) *a.* Filled with howls or beasts howling; dreary; wild; roaring. [variety of tea.

Howqua, (how'kwa) *a.* Of, or pertaining to, a fine
Howsoever, (how-so-ev'gr) *adv.* [Compounded of *how*, *so*, and *ever*.] In what manner soever; to whatever degree; however; although; nevertheless; notwithstanding. [vessel usually rigged as a sloop.

Hoy, (hoy) *n.* [D., Ger., & F. *heu*.] A small coasting
Hoyman, (hoy'man) *n.* One who navigates a hoy.

Huanaco, (haw-nā'kō) *n.* The Llama of South America, about the size of a deer.

Hub, (hub) *n.* The central part or nave of a wheel;—the hilt of a weapon;—a projecting obstruction;—a goal or mark at which quoits, &c., are cast;—a projection on a wheel for a pin.

Bubble-bubble, (hub'l-bub'l) *n.* A tobacco-pipe so arranged that the smoke passes through water, making a bubbling noise;—hence its name.

Hubbub, (hub'ub) *n.* A great noise of many confused voices; a tumult; uproar; riot.

Huckaback, (huk'a-bak) *n.* A kind of linen with raised figures, used for table-cloths and towels.

Huckle-backed, (huk'l-bakt) *a.* [Ger. *höcker*, hump, and Eng. *back*.] Having round shoulders.

Huckleberry, (huk'l-bēr-e) *n.* [Ger. *puckelbeere*.] A

low branching shrub, producing a small, black, berry, of pleasant flavour;—written also *Whortleberry*.

Hucklebone, (huk'l-bōn) *n.* The hip-bone.

Huckster, (huk'stēr) *n.* [Ger. *hökken*, Dan. *hökker*, to carry on the back.] One that carries his wares on his back;—a retailer of small articles; a peddler; a hawker;—a mean, trickish fellow.

Huckster, (huk'stēr) *v. t.* To deal in small articles, or in petty bargains.

Huddle, (hud'l) *v. i.* [Ger. *huddeln*.] To press or hurry in disorder; to crowd;—*v. t.* To throw together; to crowd promiscuously;—to put on hurriedly and untidily, as clothes;—to bundle up hastily and put out of sight;—to perform carelessly or perfunctorily;—*imp. & pp. huddled*; *ppr. huddling*.

Huddle, (hud'l) *n.* A crowd; tumult; confusion.

Huddler, (hud'l-ēr) *n.* One who throws things into confusion; a bungler.

Hudibras, (hū-de-bras'tik) *a.* Similar in manner to Hudibras, the hero of a burlesque poem; hence, in the style of *Hudibras* poetry.

Hue, (hū) *n.* [A.-S. *hiw*, *hiow*, Go. *hisi*, form, colour.] Colour; tint; dye.

Hue, (hū) *n.* [Norm. F. *hue*, cry, clamour.] A shouting or vociferation;—specifically a legal pursuit of a criminal, an alarm given to the neighbourhood or country;—usually written *hue* and *cry*.

Huel, (hū'el) *n.* A mine; a tin-mine. [distinct.

Hueless, (hū'les) *a.* Destitute of colour; shadowy; in-
Huff, (huf) *n.* A fit of petulance, ill temper, or anger;—a boaster.

Huff, (huf) *v. t.* [A modification of O. Eng. *hoore*, *hore*, equivalent to *heure*.] To swell; to puff up;—to treat with insolence and arrogance; to bully;—*v. i.* To dilate; to swell up;—to bluster; to storm;—*imp. & pp. huffed*; *ppr. huffing*.

Huffer, (huf'er) *n.* A bully; a swaggerer; a blusterer.

Huffiness, (huf'e-nes) *n.* State of being puffed up; puffiness;—petulance; ill humour; sulky indignation.

Huffish, (huf'ish) *a.* Disposed to put on swelling, petulant, or sullen airs; arrogant; sulky.

Huffishness, (huf'ish-nes) *n.* Arrogance; bluster; petulance. [by arrogance or petulance; sulky.

Huffy, (huf'e) *a.* Puffed up; swelled;—characterized
Hug, (hug) *v. t.* [Dan. *heger*, to hug, Ger. *hocken*, to carry, A.-S. *hegan*, to inclose.] To press close in an embrace; to clasp;—to hold fast;—to treat with fondness;—to gripe in wrestling;—to keep close to the wind or the land, as a ship;—*imp. & pp. hugged*; *ppr. hugging*.

Hug, (hug) *n.* A close embrace; a clasp or gripe;—a particular kind of catch or gripe in wrestling.

Huge, (hūj) *a.* [Ger. *hoch*, D. *hoog*, high.] Very large or great; monstrous; immense;—extended; carried to a high degree;—enormous; gigantic; prodigious.

Hugely, (hūj'le) *adv.* Very greatly; enormously; immensely. [ness.

Hugeness, (hūj'nes) *n.* Enormous bulk; largeness; vast-
Huggery, (hug'er-e) *n.* Flattery; fawning.

Huguenot, (hū'ge-not) *n.* [F.] A French Protestant or Calvinist in the sixteenth century.

Huguenotism, (hū'ge-not-izm) *n.* The religion of the Huguenots in France.

Hulk, (hulk) *n.* [A.-S. *hulce*, a ship, Ger. *holche*, G. *holkas*, a ship of burden.] The body of a ship or vessel; especially, the body of an old ship or vessel laid by as unfit for service;—any thing bulky or unwieldy;—*pl.* Old government vessels formerly used as prisons.

Hull, (hul) *n.* [A.-S. *hule*, *hul*, Go. *hulan*, to cover.] The outer covering of any thing, particularly of a nut or of grain; the hulk;—the frame or body of a vessel.

Hull, (hul) *v. t.* To strip off or separate the hull or hulk of;—to pierce the hull of, as of a ship;—*v. i.* To drive to and fro without sails or rudder;—*imp. & pp. hulled*; *ppr. hulling*.

Huller, (hul'er) *n.* One who or that which hulla; especially an agricultural machine for separating seeds from their hulls.

Hulothism, (hū-lōth-izm) *n.* [*G. hule*, matter, and *theos*, God.] The doctrine that matter is God, or that there is no God unless the form and being of the material universe.

Hum, (hum) *v. i.* [*Ger. hummen*, *D. hommelen*.] To make a dull, prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight; to drone; to buzz; to mumble; to murmur; —to pause in speaking, and emit a loud audible breath; to hum and haw:—*v. t.* To sing with shut mouth; to murmur without articulation; —to impose upon; to humbug:—*imp. & pp.* hummed; *ppr.* humming.

Hum, (hum) *n.* The noise of bees in flight, of a swiftly revolving top, of a whirling wheel, or the like;—any inarticulate and buzzing sound; low, confused noise, as of a crowd;—an imposition or hoax.

Hum, (hum) *interj.* Ahem; hem; a sound with a pause implying doubt or deliberation.

Human, (hū'man) *a.* [*L. humanus*, from *homo*, man.] Belonging to man or mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man;—not divine or sacred.

Humane, (hū'mān) *a.* [*L. humanus*.] Pertaining to man; human;—having the feelings and dispositions proper to man; inclined or disposed to treat other human beings or animals with kindness;—kind; benevolent; compassionate; tender; merciful.

Humanely, (hū'mān'le) *adv.* In a humane manner; kindly.

Humanist, (hū'man-ist) *n.* One who pursues the study of the *humanities* or polite literature;—one versed in the knowledge of human nature.

Humanitarian, (hū'man-e-tār-e-an) *n.* One who holds that Jesus Christ was merely a man; one who exalts the human element in Christ's nature.

Humanitarianism, (hū'man-e-tār-e-an-izm) *n.* The doctrine of the humanitarians.

Humanity, (hū'man-ty) *n.* Quality of being human; the nature of man;—the human race; mankind collectively;—the quality of being humane; kindness; benevolence;—mental cultivation; liberal education; —in Scotland, grammatical study of Latin;—*pl.* The branches of polite or elegant learning; belles-lettres.

Humanize, (hū'man-iz) *v. t.* To render human or humane; to soften or subdue; to make susceptible of gentle or kindly feelings;—*v. i.* To become or to be made more humane; to become civilized; to be ameliorated:—*imp. & pp.* humanized; *ppr.* humanizing.

Humanizer, (hū'man-iz-er) *n.* One who humanizes.

Humankind, (hū'man-kind) *n.* The whole race of man; the human species; mankind.

Humanly, (hū'man'ly) *adv.* In a human manner; after the manner of men.

Humble, (hum'bl) *a.* [*L. humilis*, on the ground, low, from *humus*, the earth, ground.] Low; insignificant; mean;—thinking lowly of one's self; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; modest, lowly; meek; submissive.

Humble, (hum'bl) *v. t.* To bring low; to reduce; to abase;—to break; to subdue;—to mortify;—to lower in height; to sink;—to make humble or lowly in mind; to produce meekness and submission to the divine will;—to evince condescension;—to deprive of chastity; to deflower:—*imp. & pp.* humbled; *ppr.* humbling.

Humblebee, (hum'bl-bē) *n.* [Probably from *hum*.] A large, hairy bee, of a black colour, with bands of yellow or orange; a bumblebee.

Humbleness, (hum'bl-ness) *n.* State of being or feeling humble; humility; meekness.

Humble-plant, (hum'bl-plant) *n.* A species of sensitive plant of the genus *Mimosa*.

Humbles, (um'blz) *n. pl.* Entrails of a deer:—also Umbles.

Humbling, (hum'bling) *n.* Lowering of pride; humiliation.

Humblingly, (hum'bling-le) *adv.* In a humiliating

Humblly, (hum'ble) *adv.* In a humble manner; with humility.

Humbug, (hum'bug) *n.* [Probably from *hum*, to impose on, deceive, and *bug*, a frightful object, bugbear.] A piece of trickery; a hoax;—trickishness;—one who deceives or hoaxes.

Humbug, (hum'bug) *v. t.* To deceive; to impose on; to cajole; to hoax:—*imp. & pp.* humbugged; *ppr.* humbugging.

Humbuggery, (hum'bug-er-ē) *n.* The practice of im-

Humdrum, (hum'drum) *a.* [Probably from *hum* and *drum*, for *drone*.] Dull; stupid; commonplace.

Humeral, (hū'mer-al) *a.* [*L. humerus*, the shoulder.] Belonging to the shoulder.

Humid, (hū'mid) *a.* [*L. humidus*, from *humere*, to be moist.] Containing sensible moisture; damp; moist; watery.

Humidity, (hū'mid-e-ty) *n.* Moisture; dampness;—

Humiliate, (hū'mil-e-āt) *v. t.* [*L. humiliare*, *humiliatum*.] To reduce to a lower position; to humble; to depress; to abase; to mortify:—*imp. & pp.* humiliated; *ppr.* humiliating.

Humiliation, (hū'mil-e-ā'shun) *n.* Act of humiliating or humbling; abasement of pride; mortification;—state of being humiliated; descent from greatness; meek submission; penitence;—indignity; affront.

Humility, (hū'mil-ty) *n.* State or quality of being humble; lowliness of mind; modest estimate of one's worth;—sense of unworthiness; penitence for sin; self-abasement;—an act of submission.

Humming, (hum'ing) *n.* Sound made by bees or flies;—any inarticulate sound;—low murmuring or unmeaning noise.

Humming-bird, (hum'ing-berd) *n.* A very small tropical bird, remarkable for the

metallic brilliancy of its plumage, and for the swift motion and noise of its wings in flight.

Humoral, (ū'mur-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the humours.

Humoralism, (ū'mur-al-izm) *n.* State of being humoral;—the doctrine that diseases have

their seat in the humours or fluids of the body.

Humorist, (ū'mur-ist) *n.* One who attributes diseases to the diseased state of the humours;—one who has some strong peculiarity of character, odd, or whimsical conceits; an eccentric or crochety person;—one who has a playful fancy or genius; a wag; a droll.

Humorless, (ū'mur-less) *a.* Destitute of humour.

Humorous, (ū'mur-us) *a.* Full of humour; capricious; whimsical; joocose; jocular; playful; witty; pleasant; merry.

[*uer*; capriciously; joocously.]

Humorously, (ū'mur-us-le) *adv.* In a humorous manner.

Humorousness, (ū'mur-us-ness) *n.* State or quality of being humorous.

Humorsome, (ū'mur-us) *a.* Influenced by humour; peevish; petulant;—odd; funny; jocular.

Humour, (ū'mur) *n.* [*F. humeur*, from *L. humere*, to be moist.] Moisture; especially, the moisture or fluids of animal bodies;—a vitiated or morbid animal fluid, such as often causes an eruption on the skin;—an eruptive affection of the skin; a rash;—state of mind (formerly fancied to depend on the condition of the fluids of the body); temper;—freak; whim; caprice; fancy;—present disposition; frame; mood;—trick; practice;—petulance; peevishness;—jocularity; merriment; pleasantry;—that quality of the imagination which gives to ideas a ludicrous or grotesque turn, and evokes mirth and laughter.

Humour, (ū'mur) *v. t.* To comply with the humour of; to indulge by gentle and skilful adaptation;—



indulge; favour; yield to; suit; fall in with:—*imp. & pp. humoured; ppr. humouring.*

Hump, (hump) *n.* [*L. umbo*, any convex elevation, boss of a shield.] A protuberance; a bunch; especially, the protuberance formed by a crooked back; a hunch. [*backed person.*]

Humpback, (hump'bak) *n.* A crooked back:—a hump.

Humpbacked, (hump'bak't) *a.* Having a crooked back.

Humpy, (hump'e) *a.* Full of humps or bunches; covered with protuberances.

Hun, (hun) *n.* [*A.-S. hune*, *L. hunni*, *Ger. hune*, a giant.] One of the Scythians who conquered Pannonia, and gave its present name to Hungary.

Hunch, (hunsh) *n.* [*Ger. hucke, hocke*, bunch.] A hump; a protuberance:—a thick piece; a hunk:—a push or jerk with the flat or elbow.

Hunch, (hunsh) *v. t.* To push with the elbow or with a sudden jerk:—to crook, as the back:—*imp. & pp. hunched; ppr. hunching.*

Hunchback, (hunsh'bak) *n.* A humpback.

Hundred, (hundred) *n.* [*A.-S. hund*, hundred, *Ger. hundert*, *L. centum*, *G. hekatom*.] The number of ten times ten, expressed by 100 or C:—a division or part of a county in England, supposed to have originally contained a hundred families or freemen.

Hundred, (hundred) *a.* Ten times ten.

Hundred-fold, (hundred-fold) *n.* Product of the multiple of a hundred; a hundred times as much.

Hundredth, (hundredth) *a.* Forming one of a hundred parts into which any thing is divided.

Hundredth, (hundredth) *n.* One of a hundred equal parts into which one whole is or may be divided.

Hundred-weight, (hundred-wät) *n.* An avoirdupois weight of 112 pounds—usually written *cwt.*—twenty of which make a ton. [*inhabitant of Hungary.*]

Hungarian, (hung-g're-an) *n.* A native or naturalized Hung-beef, (hung'bef) *n.* The fleshy part of beef slightly salted and hung up to dry; dried beef.

Hunger, (hungger) *n.* [*A.-S. hungur*, *hunger*, *Go. hulrus*.] A craving or desire for food;—any strong or eager desire.

Hunger, (hungger) *v. i.* To crave food;—to long for;—*v. t.* To make hungry; to famish:—*imp. & pp. hungered; ppr. hungering.*

Hungerer, (hungger-er) *n.* One who craves or longs for:—a seeker of office and emolument.

Hungerly, (hungger-le) *adv.* Needing food or support; cravingly; beggarly. [*voraciously.*]

Hungry, (hunggre-le) *adv.* In a hungry manner.

Hungry, (hunggre) *a.* Feeling hunger; having a keen appetite:—eager in desire; covetous; greedy:—lean; emaciated, as looks;—poor; barren; dry and cold, as land.

Hunk, (hungk) *n.* A large lump or piece; a hunch.

Hunks, (huungs) *n.* A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.

Hunt, (hunt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. huntian*, to hunt, *hentan*, to follow.] To follow after, as game or wild animals; to chase:—to search diligently after; to pursue:—to keep or manage hounds in the chase:—*v. i.* To follow the chase; to go out in pursuit of game;—to seek by close pursuit; to search:—*imp. & pp. hunted; ppr. hunting.*

Hunt, (hunt) *n.* A chase of wild animals for catching them; hence, pursuit; search;—an association of huntmen:—a pack of hounds.

Hunter, (hunter) *n.* One who pursues wild animals; a huntman:—a dog that is employed in the chase:—a horse used in the chase;—a watch which has the crystal protected by a metallic cover.

Hunting, (hun'ing) *n.* Act or practice of pursuing wild animals; search or pursuit in general.

Hunting-horn, (hun'ing-horn) *n.* A bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds in pursuit of game.

Hunting-seat, (hun'ing-sät) *n.* A temporary house or cottage for hunters and sportsmen.

Huntress, (hunt'ree) *n.* A female who hunts or follows the chase:—Diana, the goddess of hunting.

Huntsman, (hunt'sman) *n.* One who hunts or who practices hunting:—a servant whose office it is to manage the hounds in the chase.

Hurdle, (hurdl) *n.* [*A.-S. hyrdel*, *hyrdhil*, allied to *L. crata*.] A texture of twigs, osiers, or sticks; a crate of various forms and used for various purposes:—a sledge on which criminals were borne formerly to execution:—a movable fence on a farm.

Hurdy-gurdy, (hur'de-gur'de) *n.* A stringed instrument of music whose sounds are produced by the friction of a wheel, and regulated by the fingers.

Hurl, (hur'l) *v. t.* [*Probably from whirl.*] To send whirling or whizzing through the air: to throw with violence:—to utter with vehemence, as violent language:—to wheel or to be wheeled (*Scot.*):—*imp. & pp. hurled; ppr. hurling.* [*motion; tumult; riot.*]

Hurl, (hur'l) *n.* Act of hurling; a cast; a fling:—common.

Hurler, (hur'ler) *n.* One who hurls.

Hurling, (hur'ling) *n.* The act of throwing with force:—a certain game of ball.

Hurly-burly, (hur'le-bur'le) *n.* [*Eng. hur'l*, and Provincial Eng. *burly*, big, strong.] Tumult; bustle; confusion. [*tion, or applause.*]

Hurra, (hóór-rá) *interj.* Huzza! a shout of joy, exultation.

Hurricane, (hur're-kán) *n.* [Originally a Carib word.] A violent storm characterized by the extreme fury of the wind and its sudden changes.

Hurricane-deck, (hur're-kán-dek) *n.* The upper deck of steam-boats.

Hurrier, (hur're-er) *n.* One who hurries, urges, or impels.

Hurry, (hur're) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hræran*, to move hastily, *loel hræ*, noise of sledges.] To hasten; to urge onward; to drive with precipitation and confusion:—to impel to violent or thoughtless action:—*v. i.* To move or act with haste or precipitation:—*imp. & pp. hurried; ppr. hurrying.*

Hurry, (hur're) *n.* The act of driving or pressing forward in haste:—haste; speed; dispatch; expedition; urgency; precipitation; bustle; commotion.

Hurry-scurry, (hur're-skur're) *adv.* Confusedly; in a bustle.

Hurst, (hurst) *n.* [*S. hurest*, or *hyrst*, wood, grove.] A wood; a grove:—used in composition.

Hurt, (hurt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hryrt*, hurt, *W. hurred*, thrust, *F. heurter*.] To wound or bruise; to pain by some bodily harm:—to do mischief; to damage; to impair:—to wound the feelings of; to annoy; to grieve:—*imp. & pp. hurt; ppr. hurting.*

Hurt, (hurt) *n.* A wound; a bruise:—harm; mischief:—injury; wrong:—damage; detriment; loss.

Hurtful, (hurt'fúl) *a.* Tending to impair or destroy:—pernicious; destructive; harmful; prejudicial; detrimental; mischievous; injurious.

Hurtfully, (hurt'fúl-le) *adv.* Injuriously; mischievously. [*chievousness.*]

Hurtfulness, (hurt'fúl-ness) *n.* Injuriousness; mischief.

Hurtle, (hurt'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *hurt*.] To clash; to jostle:—to move rapidly; to skirmish.

Hurtle, (hurt'l) *v. t.* To brandish;—to push forcibly; to whirl.

Hurtless, (hurt'les) *a.* Doing no injury; harmless; innocent; causing no harm; uninjured; unimpaired.

Husband, (hus'band) *n.* [*A.-S. hābonda*, the master of the house or family, from *hā*, house, and *bonda*, peasant, *bān*, to dwell.] A married man:—the male of animals:—a manager; an economist—with a qualifying adjective:—one charged with providing stores of all kinds for a ship in port.

Husband, (hus'band) *v. t.* To direct and manage with frugality:—to cultivate, as land; to till:—*imp. & pp. husbanded; ppr. husbanding.*

Husbanding, (hus'band-ing) *n.* The practice of economizing; frugal management of time, means, resources, &c.

Husbandman, (huz'band-man) *n.* A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the ground..

Husbandry, (huz'band-re) *n.* The business of a husbandman or farmer; agriculture;—the management of a household;—domestic economy; frugality; thrift.

Hush, (huah) *a.* [An onomatopoeic word.] Silent; still; quiet.

Hush, (huah) *v. t.* To still; to silence;—to appease; to allay; to suppress; to conceal;—*v. i.* To be still; to be silent;—*especially*, used in the imperative, as an exclamation;—*imp.* & *pp.* **hushed**; *ppr.* **hushing**.

Hush-money, (hush'mun-e) *n.* A bribe to secure silence.

Husk, (huak) *n.* [D. *hulche*, Ger. *hulse*, A.-S. *hflan*, to conceal.] The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants.

Husk, (huak) *v. t.* To strip off the external covering of;—*imp.* & *pp.* **husked**; *ppr.* **husking**. [roughly.]

Husky, (huak'e-le) *adv.* In a husky manner; dryly; **Huskiess**, (huak'e-ness) *n.* State of being husky;—roughness of sound; harshness; hoarseness.

Husky, (huak'e) *a.* Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks;—rough in tone; hoarse; raucous.

Hussar, (hooz'zar) *n.* [Hung. *huszár*.] Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia; now one of the light cavalry of European armies.

Hussite, (hus'it) *n.* A follower of John Huss, the reformer of Bohemia, who was burned alive in 1415.

Hussy, (huze) *n.* [Contracted from *housewife*, housewife.] An ill-behaved woman or girl; a jade;—a case or bag containing thread, needles, &c.

Hustings, (hust'ingz) *n. pl.* [A.-S. *husting*, from *hūs*, house, and *thing*, council.] The principal court of the city of London;—the place where the election of a member of Parliament is held; the platform on which candidates stand.

Hustle (hust'le) *v. t.* [D. *hutselen*, *hutsen*, to shake.] To shake together in confusion; to handle roughly;—*imp.* & *pp.* **hustled**; *ppr.* **hustling**.

Huswife, (huz'wif) *n.* [From *housewife*.] A female economist or house keeper;—a case for sewing materials. [economical; prudent.]

Huswifely, (huz'wif-le) *a.* Becoming a huswife; frugal; **Hut**, (hut) *n.* [Ger. *hütte*, F. *hutte*, A.-S. *hus*, house.]

A small house, hovel, or cabin; a temporary building for housing soldiers, of stronger materials than a tent.

Hut, (hut) *v. t.* To place in huts, as troops;—*v. i.* To lodge or encamp in huts;—*imp.* & *pp.* **huted**; *ppr.* **hutting**.

Hutch, (huch) *n.* [O. Eng. *hucche*, A.-S. *hwecca*, chest, hutch.] A chest or box; a corn-bin;—a rat-trap;—a box for holding rabbits;—a safe or cupboard for holding the sacred utensils in a church, &c.;—a box in which coal is drawn up from the mine; also the quantity of coal in such a box—six hutches make a cart.

Hutch, (huch) *v. t.* To lay up, as in a chest; to hoard.

Huzza, (hooz-zä) *n.* [F. *houça*, an exclamation in hurling.] A shout of joy.

Huzza, (hooz-zä) *v. i.* To utter a loud shout of joy, or an exclamation in joy or praise;—*imp.* & *pp.* **huzzed**; *ppr.* **huzzing**.

Hyacinth, (hi-a-sinth) *n.* [L. *hyacinthus*, G. *huakinthos*.] A bulbous plant bearing beautiful spikes of fragrant flowers;—an evergreen, one variety of which produces white, and another blue flowers;—a red variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem.

Hyacinthine, (hi-a-sinth'in) *a.* Made of, or resembling hyacinth; of a violet, purple, dark auburn, or brown colour.

Hyades, (hi'a-dēs) *n. pl.* [G. *Hyades*, from *hūcin*, to rain.] A cluster of five stars in the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to indicate



Hyacinth.

the approach of rainy weather, when they rose with the sun.

[Glassy; crystalline; transparent.] **Hyaline**, (hi'a-lin) *a.* [L. *hyalinus*, G. *hualos*, glass.] **Hyaloid**, (hi'al-oid) *a.* [G. *hualocidēs*, glassy, transparent.] Resembling glass; vitreiform; transparent.

Hybrid, (hi'brid) *n.* [L. *hybrida*, allied to G. *hūbris*, wantonness.] An animal or plant produced from the mixture of two species; a mongrel; a mule.

Hybrid, (hi'brid) *a.* Produced from the mixture of two species; mongrel; bastard;—applied to words compounded from two different languages; also to any combination of heterogeneous elements.

Hybridize, (hi'brid-iz) *v. t.* To render mongrel; to produce by the union or mixture of two different stocks.

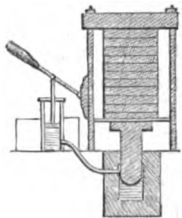
Hydra, (hi'drā) *n.* [L. *hydra*, G. *hudra*, *hudōr*, water.] In mythology, a water-serpent having many heads, one of which, being cut off, was immediately succeeded by another, unless the wound was cauterized;—the name of a genus of zoophytes; polypus;—a large constellation in the southern hemisphere;—also, any evil principle or system, ramified and prolific.

Hydrant, (hi'drant) *n.* [G. *hūdainein*, to irrigate, *hudōr*, water.] A pipe or spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of an aqueduct.

Hydrargyrum, (hi'drār'je-rum) *n.* [L. *hydrargyrum*, G. *hudōr*, water, and *argyros*, silver.] Quicksilver; mercury.

Hydraulic, (hi-drawl'ik) *a.* [L. *hydraulicus*, G. *hūdraitik*, a water-organ, from *hudōr*, water, and *aulos*, flute, pipe.] Conveying water through pipes;—pertaining to hydraulics, or science of fluids in motion.

Hydraulics, (hi-drawl'iks) *n. sing.* The science which treats of the motive power of fluids when in motion, as opposed to hydrostatics, which treats of their power when in equilibrium;—science or art of utilizing the properties and powers of a fluid in motion, as in the construction of water-works, artificial fountains, &c. **Hydraulic ram**, a forcing pump in which the water is raised to considerable heights above the level by the momentum of a large body of water.



Hydraulic press.

Hydraulic press, a machine for producing an equable and powerful pressure by the expansive power of a body of water forcibly condensed into a cistern or cylinder by a pipe or tube of smaller dimensions.

Hydro, (hi'drō) [G. *hudōr*, water.] A Greek prefix, formerly used to denote the presence of water, but limited now to the presence of hydrogen in chemical compounds.

Hydro-carbonate, (hi'drō-kār-bō-nāt) *n.* A compound of hydrogen and carbon; fire-damp in coal mines.

Hydrocephalus, (hi'drō-sef'al-us) *n.* [G. *hudōr*, water, and *kephalē*, head.] Dropsy of the brain.

Hydrochloric, (hi'drō-klor'ik) *a.* Noting an acid of hydrogen and chlorine; muriatic.

Hydrocyanic, (hi'drō-si-an'ik) *n.* A compound of hydrogen and cyanogen;—called also *prussic acid*.

Hydrodynamic, (hi'drō-di-nam'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, the force or pressure of water.

Hydrodynamics, (hi'drō-di-nam'iks) *n. sing.* [G. *hudōr*, water, and *dynamics*.] That branch of general mechanics which treats of the motive power of fluids;—it embraces hydrostatics, or the force of fluids in equilibrium, and hydraulics, or the force of fluids in motion.

Hydrogen, (hi'drō-jen) *n.* [G. *hudōr*, water, and *genein*, to beget, generate.] An inflammable colourless gas of extreme lightness, which constitutes one of the elements of water, and of all organized bodies.

Hydrogenise, (hi'drō-jen-iz) *v. t.* To combine with hydrogen; to hydrogenate:—*imp. & pp.* hydrogenized; *ppr.* hydrogenizing. [containing hydrogen.]

Hydrogenous, (hi-drō-jen-us) *a.* Pertaining to hydrogen;

Hydrographer, (hi-drō-gra-fer) *n.* One who draws maps of the sea, lakes, or other waters, with the adjacent shores. [hydrography.]

Hydrographical, (hi-drō-graf'ik-al) *a.* Relating to hydrography, (hi-drō-gra-fe) *n.* [G. *hūdōr*, water, and *graphein*, to write, describe.] Art of measuring and describing the sea, lakes, rivers, and other waters, or of forming charts of the same.

Hydrology, (hi-drō-lō-jē) *n.* [G. *hūdōr*, water, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, its distribution in lakes, rivers, &c., over the earth's surface.

Hydromel, (hi'drō-mel) *n.* [L. *hydromel*, G. *hūdōr*, water, and *meli*, honey.] A liquor consisting of honey diluted in water.

Hydrometeors, (hi-drō-mē'tō-erz) *n. pl.* [G. *hūdōr*, water, and *metēōra*, meteors.] Meteors or atmospheric phenomena dependent upon the vapour of water:—a general term for the whole aqueous phenomena of the atmosphere, as rain, snow, hail, &c.

Hydrometer, (hi-drom-et-er) *n.* [G. *hūdōr*, water, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the specific gravities, and thence the strength of liquids:—an instrument for measuring the velocity or discharge of water, as in rivers, from reservoirs, &c.

Hydrometrical, (hi-drō-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to an hydrometer:—made by means of an hydrometer.

Hydrometry, (hi-drom-et-re) *n.* The determining the specific gravity, and thence the strength of liquids:—the art or operation of measuring the velocity or discharge of running water.

Hydroptical, (hi-drō-path'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to hydroptics or the water-cure.

Hydroptist, (hi-dro-pa-thist) *n.* One who practises hydroptics: a water-cure doctor.

Hydroptics, (hi-drō-pa-the) *n.* [G. *hūdōr*, water, and *ptosis*, suffering.] The water-cure, a mode of treating diseases by the use of pure water, both internally and externally.

Hydrophobia, (hi-drō-fō-be-a) *n.* [L. *hydrophobia*, G. *hūdōr*, water, and *phobos*, fear.] A preternatural dread of water; a symptom of canine madness; the disease caused by inoculation with the saliva of a rabid dog.

Hydrophobic, (hi-drō-fōb'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a dread of water or canine madness.

Hydropical, (hi-drop'ik-al) *a.* [L. *hydropicus*.] Dropsical:—resembling dropsy.

Hydroscope, (hi'drō-skōp) *n.* [G. *hūdōr*, water, and *skopos*, view.] An instrument to measure the moisture in the air or gaseous body:—a kind of water-clock used by the ancients.

Hydrostatical, (hi-drō-sta'tik-al) *a.* [G. *hūdōr*, water, and *statikos*, causing to stand, from *histanai*, to stand.] Relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to or in accordance with the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.

Hydrostatics, (hi-drō-sta'tiks) *n. sing.* That branch of science which relates to the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, as water, mercury, &c.

Hydrothorax, (hi-drō-thōr'aks) *n.* [G. *hūdōr*, water, and *thōrax*, chest.] Dropsy in the chest.

Hydrous, (hi'drus) *a.* Containing water; watery.

Hyemal, (hi-ē-mal) *a.* [L. *hiemalis*, from *hiems*, winter.] Belonging to winter; done in winter.

Hyemation, (hi-ē-mā-shun) *n.* Act of wintering in a place; hibernation.

Hyena, (hi-ē-na) *n.* [L. *hyæna*, G. *Avaina*, a Libyan wild beast, probably the modern hyena, which has a bristly mane like the hog, from *hus*, hog.] A carnivorous mammal of Asia and Africa, allied to the dog. Its habits are nocturnal, and it generally feeds upon carrion.

Hygeian, (hi-jē-an) *a.* [G. *hugieinos*, *hugiēs*, sound,

healthy, L. *Hygieia*.] Relating to Hygieia, the goddess of health; pertaining to health or its preservation.

Hygeia, (hi-jē'a) *n.* The Grecian goddess of health:—the figure of a maid holding a cup out of which a serpent eats.

Hygiene, (hi-jē-ēn) *n.* That department of medical science which treats of the preservation of health.

Hygienic, (hi-jē-en'ik) *a.* Pertaining to health or hygiene; sanitary.

Hygology, (hi-grō-lō-jē) *n.* [G. *hugros*, wet, moist, and *logos*, discourse.] Doctrine of the phenomena and causes of moisture in the atmosphere.

Hygrometer, (hi-grom-et-er) *n.* [G. *hugros*, wet, moist, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

Hygrometrical, (hi-grō-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, made by, or according to, the hygrometer.

Hygrometry, (hi-grom-et-re) *n.* That branch of physics which relates to the determination of the humidity of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere.

Hygroscopic, (hi-grō-skōp) *n.* [G. *hugros*, wet, moist, and *skopos*, spying, viewing.] An instrument which shows whether there is more or less moisture in the atmosphere, without indicating its amount.

Hygroscopic, (hi-grō-skōp'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the hygroscopic: readily imbibing moisture from the atmosphere.

Hylotheism, (hi-lō-thē'izm) *n.* [G. *hulō*, wood, matter, and *theos*, God.] The doctrine or belief that matter is God.

Hylotheism, (hi-lō-thē'izm) *n.* [G. *hulō*, wood, matter, and *zōē*, life, from *zan*, to live.] The doctrine that matter becomes a species of life.

Hymen, (hi'men) *n.* [L. G. *Hymen*, the god of marriage.] The god of marriage and nuptial solemnities:—the virginal membrane:—the fine pellicle which incloses a flower in the bud.

Hymeneal, (hi-men-ē'al) *a.* Pertaining to marriage or a wedding: nuptial. [thaliamum.]

Hymeneal, (hi-men-ē'al) *n.* A marriage song; an epithymeneoptical, (hi-men-op'ter-al) *a.* [G. *hymen*, skin, membrane, and *pteron*, wing.] Belonging or pertaining to an order of insects having four membranous wings, as the bee, the wasp, &c.

Hymn, (him) *n.* [L. *hymnus*, G. *hymnos*, a festive song, a song of praise.] An ode or song of praise; especially, a religious ode; a sacred lyric.

Hymn, (him) *v. t.* To praise in song; to celebrate:—to worship with singing:—*v. t.* To sing in praise or adoration:—*imp. & pp.* hymned; *ppr.* hymning.

Hymnal, (him'nal) *n.* A sacred lyric; a hymn.

Hymnic, (him'nik) *a.* Relating to hymns.

Hymnology, (him-nolō-jē) *n.* [G. *hymnos*, hymn, and *logos*, discourse.] A body or collection of hymns;—a treatise on hymns:—also *hymnody*.

Hyoid, (hi-oid) *a.* [G. *huoideis*, from letter *u*, and *eidos*, form.] Having the form of an arch, or of the Greek letter upsilon [υ]—applied to the bones between the jaw and collar bones supporting the tongue.

Hyp, (hip) *n.* [Contraction of *hypochondria*.] A morbid depression of spirits; melancholy. [spirits of.]

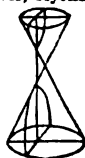
Hyp, (hip) *v. t.* To make melancholy; to depress the

Hyper, (hi-per) [G. *huper*, allied to *L. super*.] A prefix used in composition to denote excess, or something over or beyond.

Hyperbola, (hi-per'bō-la) *n.* [G. *huper*, over, beyond, and *ballein*, to throw.] A curve formed by a section of a cone, when the cutting-plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

Hyperbole, (hi-per'bō-le) *n.* A figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth; exaggeration.

Hyperbolical, (hi-per'bōl'ik-al) *a.* Belonging to or having the nature of the hyperbola:—relating to, or containing, hyperbole.



Hyperbola.

Hyperbolically, (hi-per-bol'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the form of a hyperbola;—with exaggeration.

Hyperbolist, (hi-per-bol'ist) *n.* One who uses hyperboles.

Hyperborean, (hi-per-bō'rē-an) *a.* [*L. hyperboreus, G. Auperboreos*, beyond Boreas, *i. e.*, in the extreme north.] Northern; very far north; arctic; hence very cold; frigid.

Hyperborean, (hi-per-bō'rē-an) *n.* An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth.

Hypercatalectic, (hi-per-kat-a-lek'tik) *a.* [*G. hyper, over, beyond, and katalektikos, i. e.*, in the extreme north.] Having a syllable or two beyond the regular measure.

Hypercritical, (hi-per-krit'ik) *a.* [*G. hyper, over, beyond, and kritikos, critical, critic.*] One who is critical beyond measure or reason; a captious censor.

Hypercritical, (hi-per-krit'ik-al) *a.* Over critical; critical beyond use or reason;—excessively nice or exact.

Hypercriticism, (hi-per-krit'ik-sizm) *n.* Excessive rigour of criticism; solilism.

Hyperion, (hi-pē'rē-on) *n.* In *mythology*, a name of Apollo, the god of day, who was distinguished for his beauty.

Hypermeter, (hi-per'mē-ter) *n.* [*G. hyper, over, beyond, and metron, measure.*] An hypercatalectic verse; any thing exceeding the ordinary standard of measure.

Hypertrophy, (hi-per'trō-fe) *n.* [*G. hyper, over, beyond, and trophe, nourishment.*] State of an organ or part of the body in which, from excessive nutrition, its bulk is unnaturally enlarged.

Hyphen, (hi-fen) *n.* [*G. hyphen, from Aupo, under, Aew, one, into one, together.*] A mark thus [-], used to connect syllables or compound words.

Hypnotic, (hip-not'ik) *a.* [*G. hypnos, to lull to sleep, from Aupnos, sleep.*] Tending to produce sleep; soporific;—characterized by unnatural or morbid sleep.

Hypnotism, (hip-not'izm) *n.* A kind of mesmeric sleep or somnambulism.

Hypos, (hi-pō) [*G. Aupo.*] A Greek preposition, used in composition with the sense of under, beneath.

Hypochondria, (hip-ō-kon-dre-a) *n.* A mental disorder, in which one is tormented by melancholy and gloomy views, particularly about his own health.

Hypochondria, (hip-ō-kon-dre-ak) *a.* Pertaining to the hypochondrium;—affected by hypochondria;—producing melancholy or low spirits.

Hypochondria, (hip-ō-kon-dre-ak) *n.* A person affected with hypochondria.

Hypochondrium, (hip-ō-kon-dre-um) *n.* [*G. hypochondria.*] That part of the cavity of the abdomen which, on either side, is beneath the cartilages of the false ribs.

Hypocrisis, (he-pok're-se) *n.* [*L. hypocrisis, G. Aupo-krisis, acting a part.*] Simulation; pretence; feigning to be what one is not;—dissimulation; concealment of one's motives; deceitful appearance; especially, the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion.

Hypocrite, (hip-ō-krit) *n.* A false pretender to virtue or piety;—a dissembler; one who feigns to be what he is not; a deceiver.

Hypocritical, (hip-ō-krit'ik-al) *a.* Simulating; assuming a false character;—dissembling; concealing the real character or motives;—professing religion without the power of it;—exhibiting the look or manner of a hypocrite;—deceitful.

Hypocritically, (hip-ō-krit'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a hypocritical manner.

Hypogastric, (hip-ō-gas'trik) *a.* [*G. Aupo, under, and gaster, belly.*] Relating to, or situated in, the lower part of the abdomen.

Hypogæus, (hi-pō-en-us) *a.* Growing from below the base of the ovary.

Hypogæum, (hi-pō-jē-um) *n.* [*G. Aupo, under, and gē, the earth.*] A structure or part of a structure underground.

Hypostasis, (hi-pōs'ta-sis) *n.* [*G. hypostasis, subistence, from Aupo, under, and histanthai, to stand.*] State of being; existence;—formation;—that in the being, essence, or substance of each person in the Holy Trinity, which constitutes his individuality—term used in the ancient church, now expressed by the word person.

Hypostatical, (hi-pō-stat'ik-al) *a.* Relating to hypostasis or substance; constitutive; elementary;—distinctly personal; individual—term applied to the union of two distinct natures in the one person of Christ.

Hypostatically, (hi-pō-stat'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a hypostatical manner; personally.

Hypotenuse, (hi-pōt'ē-nū-sē) [*G. Aupo-teinein, to sub-tend; from Aupo, under, and teinein, to stretch.*] The longest side of a right-angled triangle, or the line that subtends the right angle.

Hypothesis, (hi-pōth'ik) *n.* [*L. hypothea, G. Aupothenai, to put under, to suppose.*] A legal security over the effects of a debtor granted to his creditors;—the claim of a shipowner over the cargo, for the freight of it;—in the law of A B Hypotenuse, Scotland, the claim which a landlord has to the crop, stock, &c., of his tenant, for the rent;—the claim of seamen over the freight of a ship, or the ship itself, in security of their wages.

Hypothesis, (hi-pōth'ik-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. Aupothece, G. Aupotheke, support.*] To pledge; to give in security;—to pledge the keel of a ship, that is, the ship itself, for advances made on a voyage;—to grant to a creditor a bond or security over property, goods or effects, without actual transfer of title or delivery of goods;—*imp. & pp.* hypothesized; *pp.* hypothesizing.

Hypothesis, (hi-pōth'ik-kāshun) *n.* The act or contract by which property is pledged in security.

Hypothesis, (hi-pōth'ik-sis) *n.* [*G. Aupothesis, Aupothenai, to place under.*] A supposition; something not proved, but assumed for the purpose of argument;—a theory assumed to account for known facts or phenomena.

Hypothesis, (hi-pō-thet'ik) *a.* Characterized by an hypothesis; conditional; assumed without proof for the purpose of reasoning;—also *Ahypothetical*.

Hypothetically, (hi-pō-thet'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an hypothetical manner; conditionally.

Hyraz, (hi'raks) *n.* [*G. Auzraz, shrew-mouse.*] A genus of pachydermatous animals—the Cape hyraz is called *rock-badger* or *rock-rabbit*.

Hyson, (hi'sun) *n.* [*Chinese Ai-takun, i. e.*, literally, first crop, or blooming spring.] A fragrant species of green tea.

Hyssop, (his'up) *n.* [*G. Auzsopos, from H. Esobh, A. sū/d.*] A plant, the leaves of which have an aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste.

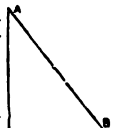
Hysteria, (his'tē-re-a) *n.* [*L. from G. ta husterika (ac. pathē), from Austeria, womb.*] A species of nervous affection, the principal characteristics of which consist in alternate fits of laughing and crying, with a sensation of strangulation;—also written *Hysterics*.

Hysterical, (his'ter'ik-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to hysterics; affected or troubled with hysterics; convulsive; fitful.

Hysteron-proteron, (his'ter-on-prot'er-on) *n.* [*G. Austeras, the latter, following, and proteros, before others, sooner.*] A figure in which the word that should follow comes first; an inversion of logical order, in which the conclusion is put before the premises, or the thing proved before the evidence.

Hysteronomy, (his'ter-on-ō-mē) *n.* [*G. Austeria, womb, and tomē, a cutting, from temnō, to cut.*] The operation of cutting into the uterus for taking out a fetus; the cesarean section.

Hystrix, (his'triks) *n.* The porcupine; a genus of rodent animals.



I.

I (i), the ninth letter and the third vowel of the English alphabet, has two principal sounds: the long sound, as in *pine*, *fine*, *ice*; and the short sound, as in *pin*, *fit*, *gift*. In Latin, French, and cognate languages, it has the sound of *é*, and the same sound is retained in some words derived from French, as *machine* (ma-shēu), *intrigue* (in-trēg). As a numeral, it stands for 1; among the Romans, for 500.

I, (i) *pron.* [A.-S. *ic*, Go. *ik*, L. *ego*, G. *ego*.] The pronoun of the first person;—the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

Iamb, (i'amb) *n.* An iambus or iambic.

Iambic, (i-am'bik) *a.* Consisting of a short or an unaccented syllable followed by a long or an accented one;—pertaining to or composed of iambics.

Iambus, (i-am'bus, G. *iambus*) *n.* [L. *iambus*, G. *iambos*.] A foot consisting of two syllables, the first short and the second long, or the first unaccented and the second accented;—a verse composed of such feet;—*pl.* A satirical poem, as such poems were often written in iambic verse; a satire.

Ibex, (i'beks) *n.* [L.] A species of goat found in the Alps and other mountainous parts of Europe, remarkable for having long, recurved horns.

Ibidem, (ib-i'dem) *adv.* [L.] In the same place—abbreviated *Ibid*.

Ibis, (i'bis) *n.* [L., G.] A genus of gallinatory birds, one species of which was regarded in ancient Egypt with a degree of respect bordering on adoration.

Icarian, (i-kā're-an) *a.* [From *Icarus*.] Adventurous in flight; soaring too high for safety.

Ice, (is) *n.* [A.-S. & *ice*, *is*, root *isarn*, Ger. *eis*.] Water in a congealed or solid state;—concreted sugar.

Ice, (is) *v. t.* To cover with ice; to convert into ice;—to cover with concreted sugar; to frost;—to freeze; to chill;—*imp. & pp.* *icing*; *ppr.* *icing*.

Ice-belt, (is'belt) *n.* A belt of ice along the shores in Arctic regions.

Iceberg, (is'berg) *n.* [Ger. *eisberg*, from *eis*, ice, and *berg*, mountain.] A hill or mountain of ice floating on the ocean.

Ice-blink, (is'blingk) *n.* A bright appearance near the horizon, occasioned by the reflection of light from ice, and visible before the ice itself is seen.

Ice-bound, (is'bound) *a.* Totally surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of advancing or retreating.

Ice-cream, (is'krēm) *n.* Cream or milk sweetened, flavoured, and congealed by a freezing mixture.

Ice-field, (is'fēld) *n.* A vast expanse of sea either frozen or covered with floating masses of ice.

Ice-floe, (is'fō) *n.* A large mass of floating ice.

Ice-house, (is'houz) *n.* A repository for the preservation of ice during warm weather.

Ice-land, (is'l-land) *n.* A vast body of floating ice, distinguished from an ice-field as being less extensive and often high above the water. [Ice-land.]

Ice-lander, (is'land-er) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ice-landic, (is-land'ik) *n.* The language of the inhabitants of Ice-land.

Ice-land-moss, (is'land-mos) *n.* A kind of lichen found in the mountainous districts of Europe.

Ice-pail, (is'pāl) *n.* A pail filled with ice for cooling wine, &c.

Ice-plant, (is'plant) *n.* A plant sprinkled with glittering, watery vesicles, which make it appear as if covered with ice.

Ice-pudding, (is'pūd-ing) *n.* Pudding of eggs, cream, and seasoning of fruits, &c., iced by a freezing mixture.

Ice-spar, (is'pār) *n.* A variety of feldspar, the crystals of which are very clear like ice. [handling ice.]

Ice-tongs, (is'tonz) *n. pl.* Large hooked nippers for

ice-water, (is'waw-ter) *n.* Water from melted ice.

Ich-dien, (ik-dēn) *a.* [Ger.] I serve—the motto of the Prince of Wales.

Ichneumon, (ik-nā'mun) *n.* [G. from *ichneumon*, to track or hunt after.] A carnivorous animal which inhabits Egypt, and is very destructive to the eggs of the crocodile and of poultry;—a genus of hymenopterous insects whose larvae are parasitic in other insects.

Ichor, (i'kor) *n.* [L., G.] An ethereal fluid that supplied the place of blood in the veins of the gods;—colourless matter flowing from an ulcer; thin watery matter like serum. [ichor; thin; watery.]

Ichorous, (i'kor-us) *a.* Composed of or resembling ichor.

Ichthyology, (ik-the-ol'i-jē) *n.* [G. *ichthys*, fish, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the systematic arrangement or classification of fishes.

Ichthyophagous, (ik-the-ofa-gus) *a.* [G. *ichthys*, fish, and *phagēin*, to eat.] Eating or subsisting on fish.

Ichthysaurus, (ik-the-saw'r-us) *n.* [G. *ichthys*, fish, and *saurus*, lizard.] A fossil marine reptile, having an organization intermediate between that of a Saurian and a fish. From specimens found, it has been calculated that the largest of these reptiles were about thirty feet long.

Icicle, (is'kl) *n.* [A.-S. *īcicel*, from *is*, ice, and *gicel*, icicle.] A pendent conical mass of ice.

Iceiness, (is'ē-ness) *n.* State of being icy, or very cold; the state of freezing or forming ice.

Icing, (is'ing) *n.* A covering of concreted sugar; frost.

Icon, (i'kon) *n.* [G. *eikōn*.] An image; figure; representation. [destroying images.]

Iconoclasm, (i-kon-ō-kla-zm) *n.* The act of breaking or iconoclast, (i-kon-ō-klast) *n.* [G. *eikōn*, image, and *klastēs*, a breaker, from *klaō*, to break.] A breaker of images or idols;—one who exposes or destroys impositions or shams of any kind.

Iconoclastic, (i-kon-ō-klast'ik) *a.* Breaking images.

Iconography, (i-kon-ō-gra-fe) *n.* [G. *eikōn*, an image, and *graphein*, to describe.] The description of ancient images or representations, as statues, paintings in fresco, mosaic, engravings on gems or metals, and the like.

Iconolater, (i-kon-ō-lā-ter) *n.* [G. *eikōn*, image, and *latreia*, worship.] A worshipper of images—term formerly applied in controversy to Papists.

Icosandria, (i-kos-an'dre-a) *n.* [G. *ikosi*, twenty, and *andr*, male.] A class of plants, having twenty or more stamens inserted in the calyx.

Icteria, (ik-tē're-a) *n.* [L. *icterus*, G. *ikteros*.] A genus of birds, including the chattering fly-catcher.

Icteric, (ik-tē'rik) *n.* A remedy for the jaundice.

Ictericol, (ik-tē'rik-al) *a.* [G. *ikteros*, jaundice.] Pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice;—good against the jaundice.

Ictic, (ik'tik) *a.* [L. *ictus*, blow.] Produced by a stroke; sudden; marked; abrupt.

Ictus, (ik'tus) *n.* [L. from *icere*, *ictum*, to strike.] The stress of voice laid upon the accented syllable of a word.

Icy, (is'e) *a.* [From *ice*.] Pertaining to, composed of, resembling or abounding in ice; cold; frosty;—characterized by coldness of manner, influence, &c.; chilling; frigid; destitute of affection.

Idalian, (i-dā-lē-an) *a.* Pertaining to Idalia, a mountain city in Cyprus; or to Venus, to whom it was sacred.

Ide, (id) *n.* A native fresh-water fish akin to the roach.

Idea, (i-dē-a) *n.* [G. *idea*, from *idein*, to see.] The image or picture formed by the mind of any thing external, whether sensible or spiritual;—any object apprehended, conceived, or thought of by the mind; a notion, conception, or thought;—a belief, doctrine, or opinion;—the complete conception of an object in

its necessary elements, constituents, and relations:—one of the archetypes or patterns of created things, conceived by the Platonists to have existed from eternity in the mind of the Deity.

Ideal, (i-dé'al) *n.* A high standard proposed by the mind for imitation, realization, or attainment; an imaginary model of perfection.

Ideal, (i-dé'al) *a.* Existing in idea or thought; intellectual; mental;—proposed for imitation, realization, or attainment;—existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; unreal.

Idealism, (i-dé'al-izm) *n.* The theory that makes every thing to consist in ideas;—the metaphysical system which teaches that matter is merely a phenomenon of the mind. [idealism.]

Idealist, (i-dé'al-ist) *n.* One who holds the doctrine of Ideality, (i-dé'al-e-té) *n.* A phrenological organ producing the sense of beauty and perfection; the faculty which elevates and refines; the poetical faculty.

Idealize, (i-dé'al-iz) *v. t.* To give an ideal form or value to; to refine; to spiritualize;—*v. i.* To form ideas:—*imp. & pp. idealized*; *ppr. idealizing*.

Ideas, (ídem). [*L.*] The same as above—abbreviated *id.* **Identical**, (i-den-tik'al) *a.* [*L. identicus, idem, the same.*] The same; not different;—uttering sameness or the same truth. [*form*; exactly.]

Identically, (i-den-tik'al-le) *adv.* In the same manner or **Identification**, (i-den-tif-e-ká-shun) *n.* The act of identifying or proving the same.

Identify, (i-den-tif-i) *v. t.* [*L. from idem, the same, and facere, to make.*] To make the same; to treat as being one;—to unite or combine in the same state, cause, &c.;—to ascertain or prove to be the same; to recognize;—*v. i.* To become the same; to coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, &c.:—*imp. & pp. identified*; *ppr. identifying*.

Identity, (i-den-ti-té) *n.* State of having the same nature or character with: absolute sameness, as opposed to similarity;—condition of being the same in all circumstances;—personal or individual character.

Ideographical, (i-dé-ó-grafik'al) *a.* [*G. idea, idea, and graphain, to write.*] Representing a notion or idea, by figures, symbols, or hieroglyphics.

Ideography, (i-dé-ó-gra-fe) *n.* The science of representing ideas without names or sounds;—the art of writing words on an ideal system of sounds; phonetic art; short-hand writing.

Ideology, (i-dé-ó-ló-jé) *n.* [*G. idea, idea, and logos, discourse.*] The science of ideas; mental philosophy;—especially a psychological system which derives all ideas from certain original sensations, and their gradual modifications.

Idea, (ídz) *n. pl.* [*L. idus.*] The fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October, and the thirteenth day of the other months in the Roman calendar.

Id est, (í-dé-st) [*L.*] That is.

Idioty, (id-é-ó-ee) *n.* The condition of being idiotic; natural absence or marked deficiency of sense and intelligence.

Idiom, (id-é-um) *n.* [*G. idiōma, from idioun, to make peculiar, from idios, proper.*] A peculiar mode of expression; a phrase; phraseology;—the genius or peculiar cast of a language;—dialect; local form or variety of language.

Idiomati, (id-é-um-at-ik) *a.* Peculiar to a language; conformed to the particular genius of a language.

Idiopathic, (id-é-ó-path'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or indicating, a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease.

Idiopathically, (id-é-ó-path'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the manner of an idiopathic disease; not symptomatically.

Idiopathy, (id-é-ó-pa-the) *n.* [*G. idios, peculiar, and pathos, suffering.*] A morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease;—any peculiar affection of the system.

Idiosyncrasy, (id-é-ó-sin'kra-se) *n.* [*G. idios, peculiar, and synkrasis, a mixing together.*] A peculiarity of constitution and susceptibility of bodily affection;—peculiar disposition or temper of mind and character.

Idiot, (id-é-ut) *n.* [*L. idiota, from G. idiotēs, a private person.*] An unlearned, ignorant, or foolish person;—a natural fool, or fool from birth; a simpleton; an innocent.

Idiotic, (id-é-ot'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or like an idiot; foolish; sottish.

Idiotism, (id-é-ut-izm) *n.* [*G. idiotismos.*] An idiom;—folly; natural imbecility.

Idle, (ídl) *a.* [*A.-S. idel, ydel.*] Empty; vain;—inactive; unemployed;—*lazy*; althoful;—vacant; affording leisure;—useless; ineffectual;—unfruitful; unproductive;—trifling; unimportant; silly.

Idle, (ídl) *v. t.* To spend in idleness; to waste; to consume unprofitably;—*v. i.* To be inactive; to lounge; to loiter.

Idleness, (ídl-nes) *n.* Laziness; sloth; sluggishness;—state of being unemployed; inaction;—unimportance;—inefficiency; uselessness; worthlessness;—unreasonableness; foolishness. [*gard.*]

Idler, (ídl-er) *n.* One who idles; a lazy person; a sluggard. [*Idly*, (ídl-e) *adv.* In an idle manner; vainly; lazily; carelessly; foolishly.]

Idol, (ídul) *n.* [*G. eidōlon, from eidos, that which is seen, form, figure, eidēin, to see.*] An image or representation of any thing;—an image made as an object of worship;—a person loved or honoured extremely;—hence, that on which the affections are strongly, excessively, and improperly set;—a deceitful image; a phantom.

Idolater, (í-dol'át-er) *n.* [*G. eidōlon, idol, and latrés, servant.*] A worshipper of idols; a pagan;—an adorer; a great admirer. [*idola*]

Idolatress, (í-dol'a-tree) *n.* A female worshipper of **Idolatry**, (í-dol'a-tré) *n.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, idolatry;—consisting in, or partaking of, an excessive attachment or reverence.

Idolatry, (í-dol'a-tré) *n.* The worship of idols or false gods;—excessive attachment or veneration for any thing.

Idolize, (ídul-iz) *v. t.* To make an idol of; to pay idolatrous worship to;—to love or reverence to adoration.—*imp. & pp. idolized*; *ppr. idolizing*.

Idolizer, (ídul-iz-er) *n.* One who idolizes; an idolater.

Idol-worship, (ídul-wur-ship) *n.* The worship of or adoration paid to idols and images.

Idoneous, (í-dón-é-us) *a.* [*L. idoneus.*] Suitable; convenient; fit; proper.

Ídyl, (ídl) *n.* [*L. idyllium, G. euidollon, diminutive of eidos, form.*] A short pastoral poem; also a narrative or descriptive poem written in an elevated and highly finished style.

If, (íf) *conj.* [*O. Eng. and A.-S. gif.*] In case that; granting, allowing, or supposing that;—whether or not.

Ig, (ig). A prefix—one of the forms of *in*.

Igneous, (ígn-é-us) *a.* [*L. igneus, from ignis, fire.*] Pertaining to or consisting of fire; containing fire; resembling fire;—resulting from the action of fire.

Ignescent, (íg-ne-sent) *a.* [*L. ignescens, from ignis, fire.*] Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel; scintillating.

Ignify, (ígn-íf) *v. t.* [*L. ignis, fire, and facere, to make.*] To form into fire.

Ignis-fatuus, (ígnis-fat'ú-us) *n.* [*L. ignis, fire, and fatuus, foolish.*] A light that appears in the night over marshy grounds, supposed to be occasioned by the decomposition of animal or vegetable substances, producing phosphoric or other inflammable gas:—*Wink of the wisp*; Jack o' lantern.

Ignite, (ígnít) *v. t.* [*L. igitre, from ignis, fire.*] To kindle or set on fire;—*v. i.* To take fire; to begin to burn:—*imp. & pp. ignited*; *ppr. igniting*.

Ignitable, (ígnít-é-bl) *a.* Capable of being ignited.

Ignition, (ig-ni-ah'un) *n.* The act of kindling or setting on fire;—state of being kindled and burning so as to be red and luminous;—calcination.

Ignoble, (ig-nō'bl) *a.* [*L. ignobilis*, from *in*, not, and *nobilis*, noble.] Of low birth or family; not noble or illustrious;—mean; worthless;—not honourable, elevated, or generous; base;—degraded; dishonourable; disgraceful; shameful.

Ignobleness, (ig-nō'bl-nes) *n.* The condition or quality of being ignoble; want of dignity; meanness.

Ignobly, (ig-nō'ble) *adv.* Of low birth;—meanly; dishonourably;—basely; disgracefully.

Ignominious, (ig-nō'min'-e-us) *a.* Marked with ignominy; incurring public disgrace; dishonourable; infamous; shameful;—deserving ignominy; despicable. [*gracefully*; shamefully.]

Ignominiously, (ig-nō'min'-e-us-le) *adv.* Meanly; dishonourably. [*gracefully*; shamefully.]

Ignominy, (ig-nō'min'-e) *n.* [*L. ignominia*, from *in*, against, and *nomen*, name.] Public disgrace or dishonour;—an act deserving disgrace; opprobrium; dishonour; shame; contempt.

Ignoramus, (ig-nō-rā-mus) *n.* [*L. we are ignorant*, from *ignorare*.] The word endorsed by a grand jury on a bill of indictment which they throw out;—an ignorant person; a vain pretender to knowledge.

Ignorance, (ig-nō-rans) *n.* [*L. ignorantia*.] The condition of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

Ignorant, (ig-nō-rant) *a.* Destitute of knowledge; uninstructed or uninformed;—unacquainted; unconscious; unaware;—illiterate; unenlightened; unlettered.

Ignorantly, (ig-nō-rant-le) *adv.* Without knowledge or information; unconsciously; unskillfully; inexpertly.

Ignore, (ig-nōr) *v. t.* [*L. ignorare*, from *ignarus*, ignorant.] To be ignorant of;—to throw out as false or ungrounded;—said of a bill;—hence, to refuse to take notice of; to leave out of account or consideration;—*imp. & pp. ignored*; *ppr. ignoring*.

Il, (il) *A. prefix—one of the forms of in.*

Ilex, ('fleks) *n.* [*L.*] A genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, including the holly.

Iliacal, (il-'fak-al) *a.* [*L. iliacus*, from *ilia*, groin, flank, small intestines.] Pertaining to the ileum or flank-bone;—pertaining to the third division of the lower intestine.

Iliad, (il-'e-ad) *n.* An epic poem composed by Homer on the destruction of Ilium, the ancient Troy.

Ilk, (ilk) *a.* [*Scot. ilk, ilk, A.-S. ālc, etc.*] The same; also; each; every.

Il, (il) *a.* [Usually said to be contracted from *evil*, A.-S. *yfel*, *L. rīlis*, but perhaps from *Sw. illa*, *Dan. ilde*.] Bad or evil in any respect;—sick; indisposed, said of persons;—diseased; impaired, as health;—wicked; wrong; iniquitous, as acts or conduct;—disastrous; unfortunate, as fate or end;—cross; surly, as temper;—harsh; discordant, as sound;—ugly; unprepossessing, as look;—unfavourable; doubtful, as the state of affairs; rude; unpollished, as breeding;—improper; unsuitable, as an agent;—irregular, as a grammatical construction.

Il, (il) *n.* Evil of any kind; misfortune; calamity; disease; pain;—wickedness; depravity; iniquity.

Il, (il) *adv.* With pain or difficulty; not easily;—not rightly or perfectly; not well; badly.

Il-lapse, (il-'laps) *n.* [*L. illapsus*, from *illabi*, prefix *il*, for *in*, and *labi*, to fall, slide.] A sliding in; sudden entrance;—a falling on; a sudden attack.

Il-laqueate, (il-'lkwē-āt) *v. t.* [*L. illaqueare*.] To ensnare; to entrap; to entangle; to catch;—*imp. & pp. illaqueated*; *ppr. illaqueating*.

Il-lation, (il-'lā-shun) *n.* [*L. illatio*, from *in*, *ferre*, *illatum*, to carry, or bring in.] Act of inferring from premises or reasons;—that which is inferred; inference; deduction; conclusion.

Il-lative, (il-'lā-tiv) *a.* Relating to illation; inferential;—denoting an inference or conclusion—said of the particles *then*, *therefore*, *for*, &c.

Il-lative, (il-'lā-tiv) *n.* An illative particle.

Il-lblood, (il-'blud) *n.* Enmity; resentment; unfriendly feelings.

Il-lbred, (il-'bred) *a.* Not well-bred; impolite;—*un-Il-lbreeding*, (il-'bred-ing) *n.* Impoliteness; want of good-breeding; incivility; rudeness.

Il-lgal, (il-'l-gal) *a.* [*L. prefix il*, for *in*, and *legalis*, legal.] Contrary to law; unlawful; illicit.

Il-lgal-ity, (il-'l-gal-'e-ty) *n.* Quality or condition of being illegal; unlawfulness.

Il-lgal-ize, (il-'l-gal-'iz) *v. t.* To render unlawful.

Il-lgal-ly, (il-'l-gal-'le) *adv.* In an illegal manner; unlawfully. [*illegibly*.]

Il-ligibility, (il-'lej-'e-bil-'e-ty) *n.* The quality of being illegible, (il-'lej-'e-bil) *a.* [*L. prefix il*, for *in*, and *legibilis*, legible.] Incapable of being read; not legible or readable; obscure; defaced.

Il-ligibly, (il-'lej-'e-bil) *adv.* In a manner not to be read.

Il-ligitimacy, (il-'lij-'it-'e-mā-'se) *n.* State of being born out of marriage; bastardy;—state of being not genuine.

Il-ligitimate, (il-'lij-'it-'e-māt) *a.* Not regular; unlawful;—unlawfully begotten; born out of wedlock;—illogical;—not authorised by good usage.

Il-ligitimate, (il-'lij-'it-'e-māt) *v. t.* To render illegitimate;—to prove bastardy against a person;—*imp. & pp. illegitimated*; *ppr. illegitimizing*.

Il-ligitimately, (il-'lij-'it-'e-māt-'le) *adv.* Unlawfully;—unauthorised;—in the state of bastardy.

Il-ligittimation, (il-'lij-'it-'e-mā-'shun) *n.* Act of illegitimizing;—state of being illegitimate; illegitimacy.

Il-lfavoured, (il-'fā-'verd) *a.* Ill-looking; wanting beauty; deformed; ugly.

Il-liberal, (il-'lib-'er-al) *a.* [*L. illiberalis*, from *prefix il*, for *in*, and *liberalis*, liberal.] Not liberal; not free or generous; close; niggardly; mean; base;—disingenuous; uncharitable in judging;—unauthorized; inelegant.

Il-liberality, (il-'lib-'er-al-'e-ty) *n.* Narrowness of mind; want of catholicity; bigotry;—parsimony; niggardliness.

Il-liberally, (il-'lib-'er-al-'le) *adv.* In an illiberal manner; ungenerously; uncharitably; parsimoniously.

Il-llicit, (il-'li-'sit) *a.* [*L. illicitus*, from *in*, and *licitus*, *pp. of licere*, to be allowed or permitted.] Not permitted or allowed; prohibited; unlawful.

Il-llicitly, (il-'li-'sit-'le) *adv.* In an illicit manner; unlawfully.

Il-limitable, (il-'lim-'it-a-bl) *a.* [*Prefix il*, for *in*, and *limitable*.] Incapable of being limited or bounded;—unlimited; unbounded; immeasurable; infinite; immense.

Il-limitableness, (il-'lim-'it-a-bl-'nes) *n.* State or quality of being illimitable; boundlessness; infinitude.

Il-limitably, (il-'lim-'it-a-bl-'le) *adv.* Without possibility of being bounded; without limits; boundlessly; infinitely.

Il-linformed, (il-'lin-'formd) *n.* Not well-informed; ignorant in general; destitute of knowledge on a particular point.

Il-literacy, (il-'li-'t-er-'e-se) *n.* [*From illiterate*.] State of being untaught or unlearned; want of letters or learning; ignorance.

Il-literate, (il-'li-'t-er-'āt) *a.* [*L. illiteratus*, prefix *il* for *in*, and *literatus*, learned.] Ignorant of letters or books; untaught; unlearned; uninstructed in science;—said of persons;—devoid of literary grace and culture; rude; barbarous; coarse or vulgar;—said of style or written productions.

Il-literately, (il-'li-'t-er-'āt-'le) *adv.* In an illiterate manner.

Il-literateness, (il-'li-'t-er-'āt-'nes) *n.* Want of learning.

Il-ljudged, (il-'jū-'jd) *a.* Erroneous; founded on misconception or mistake, as an opinion;—futile; badly devised; likely to fail, as a plan or project.

Il-lnature, (il-'nā-'tūr) *n.* Habitual bad temper; crossness;—malevolence; want of common kindness.

Il-lnatured, (il-'nā-'tūrd) *a.* Of habitual bad temper;

peevish; fractious; cross; crabbed; surly;—indicating ill-nature. [manner; crossly; unkindly.]

Ill-naturedly, (il-nā'tūrd-le) *adv.* In an ill-natured illness. (il'nes) *n.* [From *ill*.] Disease; indisposition; malady; sickness;—wickedness; iniquity.

Illogical, (il-loj'ik-al) *a.* [Prefix *il* for *in*, and *logical*.] Ignorant or negligent of the rules of logic;—contrary to the rules of logic.

Illogically, (il-loj'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an illogical manner.

Illogicalness, (il-loj'ik-al-nes) *n.* The quality of being illogical. [ture; inauspicious; unpropitious.]

Ill-omened, (il'ō-mend) *a.* Foreboding disaster or fail-

Ill-starred, (il'stārd) *a.* [From *il* and *star*.] Fated to be unfortunate; unlucky.

Ill-tempered, (il'tem-perd) *a.* Of bad temper; morose; crabbed; sour; peevish; fretful.

Ill-turn, (il'turn) *n.* An injurious or ungenerous act done to another;—an attack of illness.

Illume, (il-lūm) *v. t.* To make light or bright; to illuminate; to enlighten; to brighten; to adorn;—*imp.* & *pp.* illumed; *ppr.* illuming. [minated.]

Illuminable, (il-lūm'in-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being illu-

Illuminate, (il-lūm'in-āt) *v. t.* [L. *illuminare*, from *in*, and *luminare*, from *lumen*, light.] To enlighten; to supply with light;—to light up, as a building or buildings, in token of rejoicing;—to adorn, as a book or page, with coloured decorations or illustrations;—*imp.* & *pp.* illuminated; *ppr.* illuminating.

Illuminating, (il-lūm'in-āt-ing) *n.* The art or practice of adorning books or manuscripts with paintings and ornamental letters.

Illumination, (il-lūm'in-ā'shun) *n.* Act of illuminating or state of being illuminated;—festive decoration of houses or buildings with lights;—adornment of books and manuscripts with coloured illustrations;—that which illuminates or gives light; brightness; splendour;—infusion of intellectual light or knowledge; communication of divine light; inspiration.

Illuminative, (il-lūm'in-āt-iv) *a.* Tending to illuminate; illustrative.

Illuminator, (il-lūm'in-āt-er) *n.* [L.] One who or that which illuminates; especially, one whose occupation is to illuminate manuscripts and books. [adorn.]

Illumine, (il-lūm'in) *v. t.* To illumine; to illuminate; to illustrate. (il-lū'shun) *n.* [L. *illuminare*, from *illudere*, to illude.] An unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision; deceptive appearance;—deception; chimaera; fallacy; error; hallucination.

Illusive, (il-lū'siv) *a.* Deceiving by false show; deceitful.

Illusively, (il-lū'siv-le) *adv.* In an illusive manner.

Illusiveness, (il-lū'siv-nes) *n.* The quality of being illusive.

Ilusory, (il-lū'sor-e) *a.* Deceiving or tending to deceive by false appearances; fallacious.

Illustrable, (il-lus'tra-bl) *a.* Capable of being illustrated; admitting of illustration.

Illustrate, (il-lus'trāt) *v. t.* [L. *illustrare*, from *illustris*, bright.] To make clear or bright;—to set in a clear light; to exhibit distinctly;—to explain; to exemplify, especially by means of figures, comparisons, examples, and the like;—to ornament with pictures or figures;—*imp.* & *pp.* illustrated; *ppr.* illustrating.

Illustration, (il-lus'trā'shun) *n.* Act of illustrating; explanation; elucidation;—state of being illustrated;—an illustrative engraving, picture, &c.

Illustrative, (il-lus'trāt-iv) *a.* Teuding or intended to illustrate; exemplifying; explaining.

Illustratively, (il-lus'trāt-iv-le) *adv.* By way of illustration or elucidation.

Illustrator, (il-lus'trāt-er) *n.* [L.] One who illustrates.

Illustrious, (il-lus'tre-us) *a.* [L. *illustris*, from *in*, and *lustrare*, to purify.] Bright; shining; brilliant; glorious, as a display;—conferring honour; renowned, as actions;—possessing honour, rank, or dignity; eminent; noble; distinguished.

Ilustriously, (il-lus'tre-us-le) *adv.* In an illustrious manner. [ness; grandeur; glory.]

Illustriousness, (il-lus'tre-us-nes) *n.* Eminence; greatness;—glory. [Enmity; malevolence.]

Im (im). Contracted from *I am*.

Im (im). A prefix—a form of *in*.

Image, (im'aj) *n.* [L. *imago*.] A representation or similitude of a person or object formed of material substance; a statue; an effigy;—a likeness painted on canvas; picture; portrait;—a resemblance in bodily form or features; likeness of a child to its parent;—object set up for worship; idol;—outward show; semblance; appearance;—a picture formed by fancy; mental idea; conception; notion;—hence a lively description; rhetorical figure; illustrative example;—the figure of any object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror by rays of light; the view of an object by reflection.

Image, (im'aj) *v. t.* To represent or form an image of;—to represent to the mental vision; to imagine; to fancy;—*imp.* & *pp.* imaged; *ppr.* imaging.

Imagery, (im'aj-er-e) *n.* Images in general; material representations; pictures; statues; figures of speech; fanciful representations; similes; metaphors;—show; appearance;—false ideas; phantasms.

Imaginable, (im-aj'in-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being imagined.

Imaginary, (im-aj'in-ā-r-e) *a.* Existing only in imagination or fancy;—ideal; fanciful; visionary; unreal.

Imagination, (im-aj'in-ā'shun) *n.* The mental faculty which apprehends and forms ideas of external objects;—the faculty of recalling to the mind such ideas, and the feelings or impressions which attended them;—the power of reproducing these mental sensations, and of combining them, so as to exhibit them vividly in expressed thought, figures, pictures, &c.; the poetical faculty; inventive powers;—any single mental idea; a conception;—a fanciful or vain idea; a conceit;—a scheme; a contrivance;—the first notion or purpose in the mind.

Imaginative, (im-aj'in-āt-iv) *a.* Proceeding from, and characterized by, the imagination;—full of images, fancies, &c.

Imaginativeness, (im-aj'in-āt-iv-nes) *n.* Possession of the conceptive faculties; high degree of fancy or invention.

Imagine, (im-aj'in) *v. t.* To form in the mind a notion or idea of;—to contrive in purpose;—to represent to one's self;—*v. i.* To form images or conceptions;—to think; to suppose;—*imp.* & *pp.* imagined; *ppr.* imagining.

Imago, (im-ā'gō) *n.* [L.] An image; the last and perfected state of insect life, when the pupa case is dropped, and the inclosed image or being comes forth.

Imam, (i-mawm') *n.* [A. *imām*.] A minister or priest among the Mohammedans.

Imbankment, (im-bangk'ment) *n.* Act of surrounding or defending with a bank;—banks or mounds of earth raised to defend a place, especially against floods;—written also **Embankment**.

Imbecile, (im-bē-sēl) *a.* [L. *imbecillus*, from *in*, and *bacillum*, a small staff.] Destitute of strength, either of body or of mind;—weak; feeble, infirm; impotent.

Imbecile, (im-bē-sēl) *n.* One destitute of strength, either of body or mind.

Imbecility, (im-bē-sēl-e) *n.* Quality of being imbecile; feebleness of body or of mind;—impotence.

Imbed, (im-bed') *v. t.* To sink or lay, as in a bed of sand or earth.

Imbibe, (im-bib') *v. t.* [L. *in*, and *bibere*, to drink.] To drink in; to absorb;—to receive or admit into the mind and retain;—*imp.* & *pp.* imbibed; *ppr.* imbibing.

Imbibing, (im-bib-ing) *n.* The act of drinking in; absorbing.

Imbition, (im-be-bish'un) *n.* The act of drinking in; absorption of a liquid into the pores of a solid.

Imbitter, (im-bit'ter) *v. t.* To make bitter; hence, to make unhappy or grievous:—to render more violent; to exasperate:—*imp. & pp.* *imbittered*; *ppr.* *imbittering*.

Imbosom, (im-bóósum) *v. t.* To hold in the bosom; to caress; hence, to admit to the heart or affection:—to surround; to inclose; to cover:—*imp. & pp.* *imbosomed*; *ppr.* *imbosoming*.

Imbosomed, (im-bóósumd) *a.* Preserved in the bosom, or pressed to the breast; protecting; inclosing.

Imbow, (im-bó'v) *v. t.* To make of a circular form; to arch; to vault.

Imbricated, (im-bre-kát-ed) *a.* [*L. imbricatus*, *pp.* of *imbricare*, to cover with tiles, imbrex, a hollow tile.] Bent and hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile:—lying over each other in regular order, like tiles or shingles on a roof.

Imbrication, (im-bre-káshun) *n.* An overlapping of the edges, like that of tiles or shingles.

Imbroglio, (im-bró'lyo) *n.* [It.] An intricate, complicated plot:—a complicated and embarrassing state of things.

Imbrown, (im-brown) *v. t.* To make brown; to darken the colour of; to tan:—*imp. & pp.* *imbrowned*; *ppr.* *imbrowning*.

Imbrue, (im-bróó'v) *v. t.* [Prefix *im* for *in*, and *O. Eng. brue, brew*.] To soak; to drench in a fluid, as in blood:—*imp. & pp.* *imbrued*; *ppr.* *imbruening*.

Imbrute, (im-bróót') *v. t.* To degrade to the state of a brute:—*v. i.* To sink to the state of a brute:—*imp. & pp.* *imbruted*; *ppr.* *imbruating*.

Imbue, (im-bú'v) *v. t.* [*L. imbuiere*.] To tinge deeply; to dye:—to cause to become impressed; to instil; to instruct with:—*imp. & pp.* *imbued*; *ppr.* *imbuing*.

Imitability, (im-it-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being imitable.

Imitable, (im'it-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being imitated:—worthy of imitation.

Imitate, (im'e-tát) *v. t.* [*L. imitari, imitatus*.] To follow, as a pattern, model, or example:—to copy:—to produce a likeness of in form, colour, qualities, conduct, manners, and the like; to counterfeit:—*imp. & pp.* *imitated*; *ppr.* *imitating*.

Imitation, (im-e-táshun) *n.* Act of imitating:—that which is made or produced as a copy; likeness; resemblance:—counterfeit; false or forged resemblance.

Imitative, (im'e-tát-iv) *a.* Inclined to imitate; imitating; exhibiting, or designed to exhibit an imitation of a pattern or model:—formed after a model, pattern, or original. [*imitative*.]

Imitateness, (im'e-tát-iv-nee) *n.* Quality of being imitative.

Imitator, (im'e-tát-er) *n.* One who imitates, copies, or follows.

Immaculate, (im-mak'ú-lít) *a.* [*L. immaculatus*, prefix *im*, and *macula*, spot.] Spotless; without blemish; unstained; undefiled; pure:—limpid. [*purify*.]

Immaculately, (im-mak'ú-lít-le) *adv.* With spotless

Immalleable, (im-mal's-a-bl) *a.* Not capable of being extended by hammering.

Immanent, (im'a-nent) *a.* [*L. immanens*, *ppr.* of *immanere*, to remain in or near.] Remaining within; inherent; internal or subjective; intrinsic.

Immanity, (im-man'e-te) *n.* [*L. immanitas*, from *immanis*, huge.] Monstrosity; atrocity; barbarity.

Immanuel, (im-man'ú-el) *n.* [H., from *im*, with, *anu*, us, and *él*, God.] God with us—an appellation of the Saviour.

Immaterial, (im-ma-té-re-al) *a.* Not consisting of matter; incorporeal; spiritual:—of no essential consequence; unimportant:—trifling; insignificant.

Immaterialism, (im-ma-té-re-al-izm) *n.* The doctrine of the non-existence of matter; idealism.

Immaterialist, (im-ma-té-re-al-ist) *n.* One who believes in or professes immaterialism.

Immateriality, (im-ma-té-re-al'e-te) *n.* Quality of being immaterial, or not consisting of matter.

Immaterially, (im-ma-té-re-al-e) *adv.* In an immaterial form; to an unimportant degree; unsubstantially.

Immature, (im-ma-túr) *a.* Not mature or ripe; unripe; not arrived at perfection or completion; crude:—too early; premature.

Immaturely, (im-ma-túr-le) *adv.* In an immature manner; unripely; crudely; unseasonably; prematurely.

Immaturity, (im-ma-túr'e-te) *n.* State of being imperfect or incomplete; imperfection; unripeness; crudity:—also *immatureness*.

Immeasurable, (im-mesh'úr-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being measured; immense; indefinitely extensive.

Immeasurableness, (im-mesh'úr-a-bl-nee) *n.* The state of being incapable of measurement.

Immeasurably, (im-mesh'úr-a-bl-e) *adv.* To an extent not to be measured; immensely; beyond calculation.

Immediate, (im-mé-de-át) *a.* [*L. immediatus*, *is*, and *medius*, middle.] Not separated in respect to place by any thing intervening; proximate; close:—not deferred by an interval of time; present; instant:—producing its effect by direct agency; acting directly.

Immediately, (im-mé-de-át-le) *adv.* Closely; proximately; at hand:—without interval of time:—directly; instantly; quickly; presently.

Immediateness, (im-mé-de-át-nee) *n.* Quality or relation of being immediate; exemption from second or intervening causes. [*incurable*.]

Immedicable, (im-med'e-ká-bl) *a.* Not to be healed;

Immelodious, (im-mel'ó-de-us) *a.* Not melodious; harsh. [*out of mind*.]

Immemorial, (im-mé-mó're-al) *a.* Beyond memory;

Immemorially, (im-mé-mó're-al-le) *adv.* Beyond memory.

Immense, (im-mens) *a.* [*L. immensus*, from *in*, and *metiri*, to measure.] Unlimited; unbounded; very great; huge:—immeasurable; vast; prodigious; enormous. [*sure; vastly; very greatly*.]

Immensely, (im-mens-le) *adv.* Without limits or measure.

Immenseness, (im-mens-nee) *n.* Unbounded extent of greatness; immensity.

Immensify, (im-mens'e-te) *n.* Unlimited extension; infinity:—vastness in extent or bulk; greatness.

Immensurability, (im-mens'úr-a-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being immeasurable.

Immensurable, (im-mens'úr-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in*, and *mensurabilis*, measurable.] Not to be measured; immeasurable.

Immensurableness, (im-mens'úr-a-bl-nee) *n.* The state of not being capable of measurement.

Immerse, (im-mérj') *v. t.* To plunge into, under, or within any thing, especially a fluid; to immerse.

Immerse, (im-mérj') *v. t.* [*L. immergere, immersum*.] To plunge into any thing that surrounds or covers, especially into a fluid:—to engage deeply; to involve:—*imp. & pp.* *immersed*; *ppr.* *immersing*.

Immersion, (im-mérshun) *n.* Act of immersing, or state of being immersed:—state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged:—disappearance of a celestial body by passing either behind another, or into its shadow:—mode of baptizing among Baptists; dipping of the whole body, as opposed to sprinkling.

Immesh, (im-mesh) *v. t.* To entangle in the meshes of a net, or in a web:—*imp. & pp.* *immeshed*; *ppr.* *immeshing*.

Immethodical, (im-mé-thod'ik-al) *a.* Not methodical; wanting method; without systematic arrangement:—irregular; infused; disorderly.

Immethodically, (im-mé-thod'ik-le) *adv.* Without order or regularity; irregularly.

Immigrant, (im'e-gránt) *n.* One who removes into a country for the purpose of permanent residence.

Immigrate, (im'e-grát) *v. t.* [*L. immigrare*, from prefix *im* for *in*, and *migrare*, to migrate.] To remove into a country for the purpose of permanent residence:—*imp. & pp.* *immigrated*; *ppr.* *immigrating*.

Immigration, (im-e-grā'hun) *n.* Act of immigrating.
Imminence, (im'e-nens) *n.* Quality or condition of being imminent or threatening;—impending evil or danger.

Imminent, (im'e-nent) *a.* [*L. imminens, ppr. of imminere, to project.*] Threatening immediately to fall or occur; impending; near; at hand.

Imminently, (im'e-nent-le) *adv.* In a threatening manner; dangerously.

Imingle, (im-ming'l) *v. t.* [*In and mingle.*] To unite; to mix; to compound.

Immiscible, (im-mis'e-bl) *a.* Not capable of being mixed.

Immision, (im-mish'un) *a.* Act of sending or thrusting in; injection.

Immit, (im-mit') *v. t.* [*L. immittere, from prefix im for in, and mittere, to send.*] To send in; to inject; to infuse:—*imp. & pp. immitted; ppr. immitting.*

Immix, (im-miks') *v. t.* To mix; to mingle.

Immobility, (im-mob-il-ite) *n.* [*L. for in, and mobilis, movable, from movere, to move.*] Incapability of being moved; resistance to motion; fixedness of state or condition; immovableness.

Immoderate, (im-mod'er-āt) *a.* Exceeding just bounds or the proper mean; not confined to suitable limits;—excessive; exorbitant; extravagant; intemperate.

Immoderately, (im-mod'er-āt-le) *adv.* In or to an undue degree; excessively; unreasonably.

Immoderateness, (im-mod'er-āt-nes) *n.* The quality of being immoderate; excess; extravagance.

Immodest, (im-mod'est) *a.* Not limited to due bounds; immoderate; exorbitant;—wanting in modesty or delicacy; indecent; impure; indelicate;—wanting chastity; lewd; unchaste; obscene.

Immodestly, (im-mod'est-le) *adv.* Without due reserve or restraint; indecently; unchastely; obscenely.

Immodesty, (im-mod'es-te) *n.* Want of modesty; indecency; unchastity;—want of delicacy or decent reserve; impudence.

Immolate, (im-'lāt) *v. t.* [*L. immolare, immolatum, to sprinkle a victim with sacrificial meal, from prefix in and mola, grits mixed with salt.*] To sacrifice; to kill, as a victim;—to offer in sacrifice:—*imp. & pp. immolated; ppr. immolating.*

Immolation, (im-'lā'hun) *n.* Act of sacrificing or killing a victim in sacrifice;—a sacrifice offered.

Immoral, (im-mor'al) *a.* Uninfluenced by moral principle; contrary to the divine law; regardless of social rights and obligations; wicked; unjust; dishonest; vicious; profligate; dissolute; depraved.

Immorality, (im-mō-rāl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being immoral;—an immoral act or practice;—dishonesty; pride; slander; profaneness; gaming; intemperance; wickedness; viciousness; impurity.

Immorally, (im-mor'al-le) *adv.* In violation of moral law or obligation; sinfully; viciously.

Immortal, (im-mor'tal) *a.* [*L. immortalis, from prefix in, not, and mortalis, mortal.*] Not mortal; exempt from liability to die;—having an eternal existence; never-ending; everlasting;—perpetual; continuing its existence by succession;—imperishable, as fame; destined to live in all ages of this world.

Immortal, (im-mor'tal) *n.* One exempt from death or decay;—a divine being;—an angel;—a god or goddess.

Immortality, (im-mor-tāl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being immortal; unending existence;—exemption from oblivion;—perpetuity; continuance of existence, as of a corporation or office by succession.

Immortalization, (im-mor-tal-iz-ā'hun) *n.* The act of immortalizing.

Immortalize, (im-mor'tal-iz) *v. t.* To render immortal;—to exempt from oblivion; to perpetuate:—*imp. & pp. immortalized; ppr. immortalizing.*

Immortally, (im-mor'tal-le) *adv.* In an immortal manner; with exemption from death.

Immortal, (im-mor'tal) *n.* [*F. immortelle.*] The flower commonly called everlasting; the *cudweed* of America.

Immovability, (im-mōov-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being immovable.

Immovable, (im-mōov-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being moved; firmly fixed; fast;—steadfast; resolute; firm;—unalterable; unchangeable;—unimpressible; hard-hearted;—permanent in place or tenure; not removable.

Immovable, (im-mōov-a-bl) *n.* That which can not be moved. [*Immovable.*]

Immovableness, (im-mōov-a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being immovably. (im-mōov-a-ble) *adv.* In an immovable manner; unalterably; unchangeably. [*ness.*]

Immundicity, (im-mun-dis'e-te) *n.* Uncleaness; filthiness. [*Immundity, from prefix in, not, and munus, service, duty.*] Exemption from any charge, duty, tax, or imposition; a particular privilege; prerogative;—freedom from obligation of any kind;—preservation from, as error, &c.

Immure, (im-mūr') *v. t.* To inclose within walls; to confine; to imprison; to surround with a wall:—*imp. & pp. immured; ppr. immuring.*

Immurement, (im-mūr'mēt) *n.* The state of being immured; confinement; imprisonment.

Immutability, (im-mūt-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being unchangeable; unchangeableness; invariableness.

Immutable, (im-mūt'a-bl) *a.* [*L. immutabilis, prefix in, not, and mutabilis, mutable.*] Not mutable; not susceptible of change; unchangeable; invariable; unalterable. [*Immutability.*]

Immutableness, (im-mūt'a-bl-nes) *n.* Unchangeableness; Immutably, (im-mūt'a-ble) *adv.* Unchangeably; invariably.

Imp, (imp) *n.* [*A.-S. impan, to graft.*] A graft; a scion;—offspring; progeny; son;—a young or inferior devil; a little demon.

Imp, (imp) *v. t.* [*A.-S. impan, G. emphatuecin, to plant in.*] To graft;—to adopt into a family;—to mend by a graft or insertion; to extend by addition;—in falconry, to repair a hawk's wing by inserting feathers; to plume:—*imp. & pp. imp'd; ppr. imping.*

Impeachable, (im-pāk'a-bl) *a.* Not to be appeased or quieted.

Impact, (im-pakt') *v. t.* [*L. impingere, prefix in and pungere, to strike or drive.*] To drive close; to press or drive firmly together:—*imp. & pp. impacted; ppr. impacting.*

Impact, (im'pakt) *n.* Collision;—touch; impress;—force communicated;—the single instantaneous blow or stroke of a body in motion against another either in motion or at rest.

Impages, (im-pā'jes) *n. pl.* Those parts of the framework of a door which are horizontal.

Impair, (im-pār') *v. t.* [*F. empirer, from pire, L. prior, worse.*] To make worse; to diminish in quantity, value, excellence, or strength;—*v. i.* To be lessened or worn out; to grow worse:—*imp. & pp. impaired; ppr. impairing.* [*impair.*]

Impairer, (im-pār'er) *n.* One who or that which impairs. [*Impairment, (im-pār'mēt) n.* The state of being impaired; diminution; decrease.

Impale, (im-pāl') *v. t.* [*L. in, against, and palea, a stake.*] To fix on a stake; to put to death by fixing on an upright, sharp stake;—to inclose, as with stakes, posts, or palisades;—to join, as two coats of arms, pale-wise:—*imp. & pp. impaled; ppr. impaling.*

Impalement, (im-pāl'mēt) *n.* Act of impaling;—a space inclosed by stakes or pales, and the like;—the division of a shield pale-wise, or by a vertical line.

Impalpability, (im-pāl-pa-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of not being palpable or perceptible by the touch.

Impalpable, (im-pāl-pa-bl) *a.* Not palpable; not to be felt or perceived by touch;—not obviously or readily apprehended by the mind; not coarse or gross.

Impalpably, (im-pāl-pa-ble) *adv.* In a manner not readily felt or apprehended.

Impanation, (im-pan-ā'hun) *n.* [*L. impanare, from*

prefix in and *panis*, bread.] The supposed real presence of Christ's body with the substance of bread and wine in the eucharist; consubstantiation.

Impannel, (im-pan'el) *v. t.* To write or enter, as the names of a jury, in a list; to form, as a list of jurors:—*imp. & pp. impannelled*; *ppr. impanneling*.

Imparasyllabic, (im-pär-a-sil'abik) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal, and *syllabi*, syllable.] Not having the same number of syllables—said of words which augment in declension.

Impardonable, (im-pär'dun-a-bl) *a.* Unpardonable.

Imparity, (im-pär'e-te) *n.* Inequality; disproportion;—difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, and the like;—indivisibility into equal parts; oddness in number.

Impark, (im-pärk) *v. t.* To inclose for a park; hence, to inclose or shut up:—*imp. & pp. imparked*; *ppr. imparking*.

Imparance, (im-pär'ans) *n.* Mutual discourse; conference;—in law, time given to a party to converse with his opponent with a view to effect an amicable arrangement—hence the continuance of a cause till another day.

Impart, (im-pär't) *v. t.* [L. *impartire*, in and *pars*, part.] To bestow a share or portion of; to allow another to partake in;—to grant; to confer;—to show by words or tokens; to disclose:—*v. i.* To give a part or share:—*imp. & pp. imparted*; *ppr. imparting*.

Impartial, (im-pär'she-al) *a.* Not partial; unprejudiced; disinterested; equitable; just; unbiased.

Impartiality, (im-pär-she-al'e-te) *n.* Freedom from bias; disinterestedness; equitableness.

Impartially, (im-pär'she-al-le) *adv.* Without bias or prejudice; fairly; justly; equitably.

Impartibility, (im-pär't-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being impartible; indivisibility;—quality of being imparted or communicated.

Impartible, (im-pär't-e-bl) *a.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *partible*.] Not partial; indivisible. [From *impart*.] Capable of being imparted or communicated.

Impartment, (im-pär't-ment) *n.* Disclosure;—distribution; conveyance; allotment.

Impassable, (im-päs'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being passed;—impervious; impenetrable; pathless.

Impassably, (im-päs'a-ble) *adv.* So as to hinder passage or restrain the power of passing.

Impassibility, (im-päs-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality or condition of being impassible.

Impassible, (im-päs'e-bl) *a.* [F. from L. *in* and *pati*, passus, to suffer.] Incapable of suffering; without sensation. [of being impassible.]

Impassibleness, (im-päs'e-bl-nes) *n.* State or quality

Impassion, (im-pash'un) *v. t.* To move or affect strongly with passion.

Impassioned, (im-pash'und) *a.* Actuated by passion; animated; excited; expressing strong feeling or emotion. [suffering; insensible; impassible.]

Impassive, (im-päs'iv) *a.* Not susceptible of pain or

Impassively, (im-päs'iv-le) *adv.* Without sensibility to pain or suffering.

Impassiveness, (im-päs'iv-nes) *n.* State of being insusceptible of pain or feeling;—also *impassivity*.

Impaste, (im-päst') *v. t.* [Prefix *im* and *paste*.] To knead; to make into paste;—to lay on colours thick and bold:—*imp. & pp. impasted*; *ppr. impasting*.

Impaste, (im-päst'o) *n.* The thickness of the layer or body of pigment applied by the painter to his canvas.

Impatience, (im-pä'she-ens) *n.* Uneasiness under pain or suffering; intolerance of opposition; restlessness under delay;—fretfulness; irritability of disposition;—passionate eagerness of desire or affection.

Impatiens, (im-pä'she-enz) *n.* A genus of plants, so called because the elastic capsules burst when touched, and scatter the seeds with considerable force—*touch-me-not*, *jevet-weed* and *snap-weed*.

Impatient, (im-pä'she-ent) *a.* Uneasy or fretful under

trial or suffering; unable to bear with composure;—quick; hasty; not enduring delay;—eager for; ardently desirous to get;—intolerant; reckless.

Impetently, (im-pä'she-ent-le) *adv.* In an impatient manner. [and *pp. impetuned*; *ppr. impetuning*.]

Impawn, (im-pawn') *v. t.* To pawn; to pledge:—*imp.*

Impeach, (im-péch') *v. t.* [F. *empêcher*, it. *impacciare*, L. *impingere*, to thrust or drive against.] To charge with a crime or misdemeanour; especially, to charge as an officer, with misbehaviour in office; to call to account; to summon, as answerable;—to call in question; to challenge:—*imp. & pp. impeached*; *ppr. impeaching*.

Impeachable, (im-péch'a-bl) *a.* Liable to impeachment; chargeable with crime;—liable to be called in question; accountable.

Impeachment, (im-péch-ment) *n.* Act of impeaching, or state of being impeached; a calling to account; accusation; arraignment of a public officer for maladministration;—a calling in question, as purity of motives, or rectitude of conduct, &c.

Impearl, (im-perl') *v. t.* To form into pearls or their likeness;—to decorate with pearls, or with things resembling pearls:—*imp. & pp. impearled*; *ppr. impearling*.

Impeccability, (im-pek-a-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality of being not liable to sin;—the moral grace which prevents the possibility of sin—properly applicable to the human nature of Christ.

Impeccable, (im-pek'a-bl) *a.* [L. *impeccabilis*.] Not liable to sin; exempt from the possibility of doing wrong.

Impeccancy, (im-pek'an-se) *n.* Freedom from actual sin, error, or offence; freedom from failure;—state of being made not liable to sin, nor subject to its power—said of the regenerate. [money.]

Impecuniosity, (im-pék-kün-ee-ose-te) *n.* The want of

Impecunious, (im-pék-kün-ee-ua) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money.] Not having money; poor.

Impede, (im-péd') *v. t.* [L. *impedire*, lit. to entangle the feet, from *in* and *pēs*, pedis, foot.] To hinder; to obstruct; to stop the progress of; to retard; to hamper:—*imp. & pp. impeded*; *ppr. impeding*.

Impediment, (im-péd-e-ment) *n.* That which impedes or hinders progress or motion; obstruction; obstacle; difficulty. *Impediment in speech*, a defect which prevents distinct utterance.

Impel, (im-pél') *v. t.* [L. *impellere*, prefix *im* for *in*, and *pellere*, to drive.] To drive or urge forward; to incite to action in any way;—instigate; influence; actuate:—*imp. & pp. impelled*; *ppr. impelling*. [impelling.]

Impellent, (im-pél'ent) *a.* Having the quality of impelling.

Impellent, (im-pél'ent) *n.* A power or force that drives forward. [impella.]

Impen, (im-pen') *v. t.* To pen; to inclose in a narrow

Impend, (im-pend') *v. t.* [L. *impendere*, prefix *im* for *in*, and *pendere*, to hang.] To hang over; to be suspended above; to be imminent;—*v. i.* [L. *in* and *pendere*, to weigh.] To weigh out; to pay; to render:—*imp. & pp. impended*; *ppr. impending*.

Impendence, (im-pend'ens) *n.* The state of impending; near approach; a menacing attitude.

Impending, (im-pend'ing) *a.* Lowering; threatening; hanging over; imminent; menacing.

Impenetrability, (im-pen'é-tra-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being impenetrable;—that property of matter by which it excludes all other matter from the space it occupies;—obtuseness; stupidity;—want of sympathy or susceptibility.

Impenetrable, (im-pen'é-tra-bl) *a.* Incapable of being penetrated or pierced; impervious;—shrouded in mist or obscurity; undiscernible;—incapable of being informed, moved, or affected. [impenetrability.]

Impenetrableness, (im-pen'é-tra-bl-nes) *n.* Impen-

Impenetrably, (im-pen'é-tra-ble) *adv.* In an impenetrable manner.

Impenitence, (im-pen'e-tens) *n.* Want of penitence or repentance; absence of contrition or sorrow for sin;—obduracy; confirmed hardness of heart;—total and final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy;—also *impenitency*.

Impenitent, (im-pen'e-tent) *a.* [*L. impenitens*, prefix *in*, not, and *penitens*, penitent.] Not penitent; not repenting of sin; not contrite; obdurate.

Impenitent, (im-pen'e-tent)*ly*. One who does not repent; a hardened sinner. [*tance*; obdurately.]

Impenitently, (im-pen'e-tent-le) *adv.* Without repentance;—also *impenitence*.

Imperative, (im-per'at-iv) *a.* [*L. imperativus*, from *imperare*, to command.] Expressive of command; commanding; authoritative;—not to be avoided or evaded; obligatory; binding.

Imperative, (im-per'at-iv) *n.* The mood of a verb which enjoins, orders, or exhorts—used principally in the second person.

Imperatively, (im-per'at-iv-le) *adv.* In an imperative manner; authoritatively.

Imperator, (im-per'at-er) *n.* A commander; a title of honour conferred on Roman generals after victory;—a supreme ruler; king; emperor.

Imperceptibility, (im-per-sep-te-bil'e-te) *n.* The state or quality of being imperceptible; imperceptibleness.

Imperceptible, (im-per-sep-te-bil) *a.* Not perceptible;—not discernible by the senses;—invisible;—impalpable;—inaudible;—minute; fine; faint; shadowy;—slow in motion or growth; unobservable; indistinct.

Imperceptibleness, (im-per-sep-te-bil-ne) *n.* Quality of being imperceptible. [*not* to be perceived.]

Imperceptibly, (im-per-sep-te-bil'e) *adv.* In a manner imperceptible.

Imperception, (im-per-sep-shun) *n.* Want of perception.

Imperfect, (im-per'fekt) *a.* Unfinished; incomplete;—wanting some part; defective;—impaired; vitiated;—incapable; unfit;—failing in moral duty; weak; sinful;—failing in discernment; erroneous; fallible.

Imperfection, (im-per-fek-shun) *n.* Quality or condition of being imperfect;—defect; want; deficiency;—fault; failure;—incompleteness; insufficiency.

Imperfectly, (im-per'fekt-le) *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree. [*perforated*.]

Imperforable, (im-per'for-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being perforated.

Imperforate, (im-per'for-at) *a.* [*L. in and perforatus*.] Not perforated or pierced;—having no opening or passage.

Imperforation, (im-per'for-a-shun) *n.* State of being imperforated, or without aperture.

Imperial, (im-pere-al) *a.* [*L. imperialis*, from *imperium*, command, empire.] Pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor;—belonging to supreme authority;—royal; sovereign;—of superior size or excellence; powerful; influential;—noting a large size of paper, 80 by 22 inches;—noting a standard measure.

Imperial, (im-pere-al) *n.* A kind of dome, such as is found in Moorish buildings;—a tuft of hair on a man's lower lip;—an outside seat on a diligence;—a case for luggage on top of a coach.

Imperialism, (im-pere-al-izm) *n.* The state or system of an imperial government;—the spirit of empire or arbitrary power. [*an emperor*.]

Imperialist, (im-pere-al-ist) *n.* A subject or soldier of an empire.

Imperiality, (im-pere-al-ite) *n.* Imperial power;—an imperial right or privilege.

Imperially, (im-pere-al-le) *adv.* In an imperial manner.

Imperil, (im-per'il) *v. t.* To bring into peril;—to endanger;—*imp.* & *pp.* imperilled; *ppr.* imperilling.

Impetuous, (im-pe-tu-us) *a.* Commanding; ruling with rightful sway; authoritative;—powerful; overruling, as cast of mind;—overbearing, as temper;—lofty; haughty; arrogant; dictatorial, as manners or words;—urgent; imperative, as duty or obligation.

Impetuously, (im-pe-tu-us-le) *adv.* In an impetuous manner.

Impetuousness, (im-pe-tu-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being impetuous; authority; arrogance; haughtiness.

Imperishable, (im-per'ish-a-bl) *a.* [*F. imperissable*, Eng. *in* and *perish*.] Not liable to decay or ruin; indestructible; undying; enduring.

Imperishableness, (im-per'ish-a-bl-ness) *n.* The quality of being immortal or imperishable.

Imperishably, (im-per'ish-a-bl-e) *adv.* In an imperishable manner.

Impermeable, (im-per-me-a-bl'e-te) *n.* The quality of being impermeable; impermeableness.

Impermeable, (im-per-me-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and permeare*, to pass through.] Not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious.

Impermissible, (im-per-mis'e-bl) *a.* Unallowable; objectionable; deniable.

Impersonal, (im-per'sun-al) *a.* [*F. impersonnel*, from *L. in and persona*, person.] Wanting personality;—individual; not representative;—especially denoting a verb which is employed only in the third case, with it for the nominative.

Impersonality, (im-per'sun-al'e-te) *n.* Want of personality or individuality; indistinct or anonymous character. [*manner*.]

Impersonally, (im-per'sun-al-le) *adv.* In an impersonal manner.

Impersonate, (im-per'sun-at) *v. t.* To give a real form, body, or character to; to embody; to personify;—to represent in character or form; to personate; to act;—*imp.* & *pp.* impersonated; *ppr.* impersonating.

Impersonation, (im-per'sun-a-shun) *n.* Act of impersonating; personification.

Impersuadable, (im-per-swä-e-bl) *a.* Not to be moved by persuasion; not yielding to arguments.

Impertinence, (im-per'te-nens) *n.* Condition or quality of being out of place; irrelevance;—unbecoming conduct;—act of thoughtless levity or improper familiarity; presumption; pertness; rudeness; incivility.

Impertinent, (im-per'te-uent) *a.* [*L. impertinens*, from prefix *in*, not, and *pertinens*.] Not pertinent; having no bearing on the subject; irrelevant; inapplicable;—contrary to or offending against the rules of propriety or good-breeding;—of no account; trifling; frivolous.

Impertinently, (im-per'te-uent-le) *adv.* In an impertinent manner; officiously; rudely; intrusively.

Imperturbability, (im-per-turb-a-bil'e-te) *n.* State of being imperturbable; self-possession; coolness.

Imperturbable, (im-per-turb-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in, not, and perturbare*, to disturb.] Incapable of being disturbed or agitated.

Imperturbation, (im-per-turb-a-shun) *n.* Freedom from agitation of mind; calmness; quietude; tranquillity.

Impervious, (im-per've-us) *a.* Not pervious; not admitting of entrance or passage through;—impassable; impenetrable.

Imperviously, (im-per've-us-le) *adv.* In an impervious manner; impenetrably. [*impervious*.]

Impetuousness, (im-pe-tu-us-ness) *n.* State of being impetuous.

Impetigo, (im-pet-ig'o) *n.* A cutaneous, pustular eruption not attended with fever, nor contagious.

Impetrate, (im-pet-trät) *v. t.* [*L. impetrare*.] To obtain by request or entreaty.

Impetration, (im-pet-trä-shun) *n.* The act of obtaining by prayer or petition; the pre-obtaining of benefices from the Church of Rome which belonged to the disposal of the king and other lay patrons of the realm.

Impetratory, (im-pet-trä-tor-e) *a.* Containing entreaty; beseeching;—obtaining by entreaty.

Impetuosity, (im-pet-u-ös-e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being impetuous; fury; violence;—vehemence of temper.

Impetuous, (im-pet-u-us) *a.* [*L. impetuosus*.] Raging with force and violence; rapid; fierce; furious; raging;—vehement of mind or passion; hasty; quick; ardent; violent; passionate.

Impetuously, (im-pe'tü-us-le) *adv.* In an impetuous manner.

Impetuosity, (im-pe'tü-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being impetuous.
Impetus, (im-pe'tus) *n.* [L. *impetere*, to rush upon, attack, from prefix *in* and *petere*, to fall upon.] The force with which any body is driven or impelled; momentum:—the force with which a moving body strikes another;—tendency or violent inclination to a point.

Impiety, (im-pl'e-te) *n.* [L. *impietas*, from *impius*, impious.] Quality of being impious; irreverence toward the Supreme Being;—ungodliness; profanity;—want of filial affection or obedience to parents;—any act of wickedness, irreligion, or profanity.

Impinge, (im-pin') *v. i.* [L. *impingere*, from *in*, and *pangere*, to fix, strike.] To fall or dash against; to strike; to hit; to clash;—to touch upon; to infringe:—*imp.* & *pp.* *impinged*; *ppr.* *impinging*.

Impious, (im-pe-us) *a.* [L. *impius*, from prefix *in*, not, and *pius*, pious.] Not pious; irreligious; profane;—proceeding from or manifesting a want of reverence for the Supreme Being;—irreverent; scoffing; mocking.
Impiously, (im-pe-us-le) *adv.* In an impious manner; profanely.

Impiousness, (im-pe-us-ness) *n.* Impiety; contempt of *Impiah*, (im-pi'ah) *a.* Having the qualities of an imp.
Implacability, (im-plä-ka-bil'e-te) *n.* Unappeasable wrath; irreconcilable enmity; inexorable disposition:—also *implacableness*.

Implacable, (im-plä-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *implacabilis*, from *in*, not, and *placabilis*, placable.] Inexorable; not to be appeased; relentless; vindictive, said of persons;—not to be subdued; malicious; stubborn, said of temper;—not to be assuaged; admitting of no remedy or relief; constantly irritating, said of disease.

Implacably, (im-plä-ka-bil'e) *adv.* In an implacable manner; with unappeasable enmity; inexorably.

Implacental, (im-plä-sen'tal) *a.* Without a placenta, as certain marsupial animals.

Implant, (im-plant') *v. i.* [L. *in* and *plantare*, to sow, plant.] To sow seed; to plant shoots; to graft or insert scions;—especially, to sow, instil, or settle in the young mind or heart, as rudiments or principles of knowledge and virtue:—*imp.* & *pp.* *implanted*; *ppr.* *implanting*.

Implantation, (im-plant-a'shun) *n.* Act of implanting, setting, or infixing in the mind or heart.

Implead, (im-pläd') *v. t.* To institute and prosecute a suit against a person in court; to sue at law:—*imp.* & *pp.* *impleaded*; *ppr.* *impleading*. [—an accuser.]

Implesder, (im-pläd'jer) *n.* One who prosecutes another;
Implement, (im-pläs-ment) *n.* [L. *implementum*, from *implere*, to fill up.] Something that fills up a vacancy or supplies a want; tool; utensil; vessel; instrument:—generally *pl.* Tools of a trade; kitchen vessels, &c.

Implement, (im-pläs-ment) *v. t.* To fulfill an engagement or contract that has been entered into. [Book.]

Implex, (im-pleks) *a.* [L. *implexus*, *ppr.* of *implere*, to infold, entangle.] Infolded; intricate; entangled; complicated.

Implexion, (im-plek'shun) *n.* The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved; involution.

Implicate, (im-ple-kät) *v. t.* [L. *implicare*, prefix *im* for *in*, and *placare*, to fold.] To infold; to connect in many relations;—to bring into connection with; to show to be connected or concerned:—*imp.* & *pp.* *implicated*; *ppr.* *implicating*.

Implication, (im-ple-kä'shun) *n.* Act of implicating, or state of being implicated; involution; entanglement;—that which is implied; meaning or inference understood, but not expressed.

Implicatively, (im-ple-kät-iv-le) *adv.* By implication.
Implicit, (im-plis'it) *a.* [L. *implicitus*.] Fairly to be understood, though not expressed in words; implied;—trusting to the word or authority of another without doubting or reserve;—entire; absolute; unreserved.

Implicitly, (im-plis'it-le) *adv.* By implication; by fair inference; virtually:—with confidence; trustingly; unreservedly; assuredly. [out reserve.]

Implicitness, (im-plis'it-ness) *n.* State of trusting without.

Impliedly, (im-plif-ed-le) *adv.* By implication.

Implore, (im-plör') *v. t.* [L. *implorare*, from *in* and *plorare*, to cry aloud, to cry out.] To call upon or for, in supplication; to pray earnestly;—supplicate; entreat; beg; solicit:—*imp.* & *pp.* *implored*; *ppr.* *imploping*. [earnestly.]

Imploser, (im-plör'er) *n.* One who implores or prays
Implopingly, (im-plör-ing-le) *adv.* In an imploring manner; with earnest entreaty.

Imply, (im-pli') *v. t.* To contain by implication; to include virtually:—involve; comprise; import; signify:—*imp.* & *pp.* *implied*; *ppr.* *implying*.

Impoison, (im-poi'sn) *v. t.* To impregnate or affect with poison:—to imbitter; to impair.

Impolicy, (im-pol'e-se) *n.* Quality of being impolitic; inexpedience; bad policy; indiscretion.

Impolite, (im-pö-lit) *a.* Not of polished manners; unpolite; uncivil; rude; unmanly. [uncivily.]

Impolitely, (im-pö-lit-le) *adv.* In an impolite manner.

Impoliteness, (im-pö-lit-ness) *n.* The quality of being impolite; incivility; want of good manners.

Impolitic, (im-pol'it-ik) *a.* Not politic; wanting in policy or prudent management; unwise;—indiscreet; incautious; imprudent; inexpedient.

Impolitically, (im-pol'it-ik-le) *adv.* In an impolitic manner.

Imponderability, (im-pon-der-a-bil'e-te) *n.* The quality
Imponderable, (im-pon-der-a-bl) *a.* Not ponderable; without sensible weight.

Imposability, (im-pö-rou'e-te) *n.* Want of porosity; closeness of texture.

Imperious, (im-pör'us) *a.* Destitute of pores; compact
Import, (im-pört') *v. t.* [L. *importare*, prefix *im* and *portare*, to bear.] To bring in from abroad; especially, to bring, as wares or merchandise from another state or country;—to convey a meaning or intension; to imply; to signify;—to be of importance or consequence to; to affect the interest of:—*imp.* & *pp.* *imported*; *ppr.* *importing*.

Import, (im-pört') *n.* That which is brought in from abroad;—purpose; meaning; drift;—importance; consequence.

Importable, (im-pört-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being imported.
Importance, (im-pört'ans) *n.* Weight; consequence; moment;—significance or value attached to a statement of views or declaration of opinion;—bearing or influence of any kind upon questions of public interest;—relative rank or position in the scale of being, or in the social, political, or religious world;—personal estimate of one's position; self-importance.

Important, (im-pört'ant) *a.* Carrying or possessing weight or consequence; significant; weighty; momentous;—assuming an air of gravity; consequential.

Importantly, (im-pört'ant-le) *adv.* In an important manner; forcibly; weightily.

Importation, (im-pört-a'shun) *n.* Act or practice of importing, or of bringing from another country or state;—goods introduced into a country from abroad.

Importer, (im-pört'er) *n.* One who imports or brings goods from another country or state.

Importing, (im-pört'ing) *a.* Bringing productions or goods into a country from a foreign state;—having weight or consequence;—meaning; implying.

Importunacy, (im-pört'ü-na-se) *n.* Quality of being importunate.

Importunate, (im-pört'ü-nät) *a.* [L. *importunus*.] Urgent in solicitation; earnest in entreaty or demand;—said of persons;—pressing; exacting; urgent, as a call, claim, &c.;—inciting to indulgence or gratification; clamorous, as desire or appetite.

Importunately, (im-pört'ü-nät-le) *adv.* In an importunate manner.

Importune, (im-por-tūn') *v. t.* [*L. importunare*, prefix *in* and *portare*, to bear.] To request with urgency; to press with solicitation; to dun:—*imp.* & *pp.* importuned; *ppr.* importuning.

Importunity, (im-por-tūn'e-ty) *n.* Quality of being importunate; pressing solicitation; urgent request.

Imposable, (im-pō-zā-bl) *a.* Capable of being imposed.

Impose, (im-pōz) *v. t.* [*L. imponere*, prefix *in* and *ponere*, to place.] To lay on; to set or place; to put; to deposit;—to lay as a charge, burden, tax; to levy;—to enjoin, as a duty, obligation, command, or the like;—to pass off; to palm;—to lay, as the hands in confirmation or ordination;—to prepare for printing, by arranging the pages upon the stone and confining them in the chase:—*imp.* & *pp.* imposed; *ppr.* imposing.

Imposing, (im-pōz'ing) *a.* Adapted to impress forcibly.

Imposingly, (im-pōz'ing-le) *adv.* In an imposing manner.

Imposing-stone, (im-pōz'ing-stōn) *n.* A stone on which the pages or columns of type are imposed or made into forms.

Imposition, (im-pō-zish'un) *n.* Act of imposing, laying on, affixing, enjoining, inflicting, obtruding, &c.:—that which is imposed; charge; burden; injunction; levy; tax:—a trick or deception put or laid on others;—act of laying on the hands as a religious ceremony in ordination and the like:—a supernumerary exercise prescribed to scholars as a punishment.

Impossibility, (im-pōs-e-bil'e-ty) *n.* Incapability of existing or appearing in the state or condition asserted or supposed;—incapability of being made or executed; impracticability:—any thing inconceivable in thought, inconsistent with natural or moral laws and conditions, unfeasible in design, or impracticable in execution.

Impossible, (im-pōs'e-bl) *a.* [*L. impossibilis*, prefix *im*, not, and *possibilis*, possible.] Not possible;—inconsistent with the laws or course of nature, as a miracle;—inconsistent with the state or condition of individual existence; incongruous;—inconsistent with mathematical laws, as certain proportions or relations of form or number;—inconsistent with the laws of thought; inconceivable;—in popular language, highly unlikely or improbable;—unfeasible; impracticable; imaginary.

Impost, (im'pōst) *n.* [*L. imponere, impostum*.] A tax, tribute, or duty; often a duty on goods imported into a country;—that part of a pillar in vaults and arches on which the weight of the building rests, or the capital of a pillar or cornice which receives an arch.

Imposthumate, (im-pōs'tūm-āt) *v. i.* To form an abscess; to gather:—*v. t.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess:—*imp.* & *pp.* imposthumated; *ppr.* imposthumating.

Imposthumation, (im-pōs'tūm-āshun) *n.* The formation of an abscess:—an abscess.

Imposthume, (im-pōs'tūm) *n.* [A corruption of *apostume*.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of an animal body; an abscess.

Impostor, (im-pōs'tēr) *n.* [*L. imponere*, to impose upon, deceive.] One who imposes upon others;—deceiver; pretender.

Impostorship, (im-pōs'tēr-ship) *n.* The condition, character, or practice of an impostor.

Imposture, (im-pōs'tūr) *n.* Act or conduct of an impostor; deception practised under a false or assumed character;—fraud; trick; imposition.

Impotence, (im-pō-tens) *n.* Want of strength or power, whether animal or intellectual; weakness; feebleness; imbecility;—any defect of power, whether natural or acquired; inability;—specifically the want of procreative power.

Impotent, (im-pō-tent) *a.* [*L. impotens*, prefix *in* and

potens, powerful.] Weak; feeble;—wanting natural strength or functional activity; diseased or disabled;—wanting power or means;—wanting restraint;—ungovernable;—wanting the power of propagation; unproductive.

Impotently, (im-pō-tent-le) *adv.* Weakly; helplessly.

Impound, (im-pound') *v. t.* To confine in a pound or close pen; to restrain within limits:—*imp.* & *pp.* impounded; *ppr.* impounding.

Impoundage, (im-pound'ij) *n.* The act of impounding.

Impounder, (im-pound'er) *n.* One who impounds the beasts of another, as for trespass, &c.

Impoverish, (im-pov'er-ish) *v. t.* [Prefix *im*, not, and *F. poivre, pauvre*, poor.] To make poor; to reduce to poverty;—to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of:—*imp.* & *pp.* impoverished; *ppr.* impoverishing.

Impoverishment, (im-pov'er-ish-ment) *n.* Act of impoverishing; reduction to poverty; drain of richness or fertility.

Impracticability, (im-prak-te-ka-bil'e-ty) *n.* State or quality of being impracticable; unmanageable state; stubbornness.

Impracticable, (im-prak'te-ka-bl) *a.* Not practicable; incapable of being accomplished by the means employed or at command;—untractable; stubborn;—unmanageable; unreasonable; obstinate; perverse;—incapable of being passed or travelled.

Impracticably, (im-prak'te-ka-bl) *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

Imprecate, (im-prē-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. imprecari*, from prefix *im* and *precari*, to pray.] To call down by prayer, as something hurtful or calamitous; to invoke, as evil:—*imp.* & *pp.* imprecated; *ppr.* imprecating.

Imprecation, (im-prē-kā'shun) *n.* The act of imprecating, or invoking evil;—curse; execration; anathema.

Imprecatory, (im'prē-kā-tor-e) *a.* Invoking evil; cursing; maledictory.

Impregnability, (im-preg-na-bil'e-ty) *n.* State of being impregnable, or of being unattainable.

Impregnable, (im-preg-na-bl) *a.* Not to be stormed, or taken by assault;—not to be moved, impressed, or shaken; invincible.

Impregnably, (im-preg-na-bl) *adv.* In an impregnable manner.

Impregnate, (im-preg'nāt) *v. t.* [*L. impregnare, impregnatum*, from prefix *in* and *pregnare*, pregnant.] To make pregnant; to get with child;—to render fruitful or fertile in any way; to fertilize;—to infuse particles of another substance into:—*imp.* & *pp.* impregnated; *ppr.* impregnating.

Impregnate, (im-preg'nāt) *a.* Rendered prolific or fruitful; impregnated.

Impregnation, (im-preg-nā'shun) *n.* Act of impregnating; fecundation;—state of being impregnated; conception;—intimate mixture of parts or particles; infusion; saturation.

Imprescriptible, (im-prē-skrip'te-bl) *a.* Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect to use, or by claims founded on prescription.

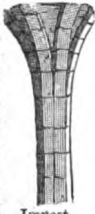
Impress, (im-pres') *v. t.* [*L. imprimere, impressum*, in and *primere*, to press.] To press or stamp in or upon, to make a mark or figure upon;—to indent; to print;—to fix in the mind; to inculcate; to imprint;—to take by force for public service:—*imp.* & *pp.* impressed; *ppr.* impressing.

Impress, (im-pres') *n.* A mark made by pressure; indentation; imprint; stamp; mould;—device; motto; seal;—impression or influence wrought on the mind;—the act of impressing for the public service.

Impressibility, (im-pres-e-bil'e-ty) *n.* Quality of being impressible; susceptibility of impressions.

Impressible, (im-pres'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being impressed; yielding to an impression; susceptible; susceptible.

Impressively, (im-pres'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner to make impression, (im-pres'hun) *n.* Act of impressing or stamping;—a stamp made by pressure; mark; seal;—



Impost.

sensible effect made by external force, as by a blow, discharge of cannon, or other warlike attack;—effect which external objects, through the senses, produce on the mind; idea; notion;—faint notion; vague idea; indistinct remembrance;—effect of truth or other mental or moral influence on the mind; hence, effectual operation of truth; conviction;—a copy taken by pressure from type, from an engraved plate, or the like; hence, also, all the copies taken at once; an edition.

Impressionable, (im-presh'un-a-bl) *a.* Susceptible of impression; capable of being moulded; susceptible.

Impressive, (im-pres'iv) *a.* Making an impression; affecting; exciting; forcible; adapted to touch the heart or conscience; earnest in tone and manner;—susceptible; impressive.

Impressively, (im-pres'iv-le) *adv.* Forcibly; in a manner to touch the feelings or arouse the conscience; earnestly; affectingly. [impressivo.]

Impressiveness, (im-pres'iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being impressive.

Impressment, (im-pres'ment) *n.* Act of seizing for public use, or of impressing into public service.

Impressure, (im-presh'ur) *n.* [L. *impressura*.] The mark made by pressure; indentation; dent; impression.

Imprevalence, (im-prov'a-lens) *n.* State of not prevailing; failure to influence or effect;—infrequency; rarity.

Imprimatur, (im-pri-ma'tur) *n.* [Let it be printed.] A license to print a book, &c.

Imprimis, (im-pri'mis) *adv.* [L. *imprimis*, among the first, chiefly, in, in, and *primus*, first.] In the first place; first in order.

Imprint, (im'print) *n.* Whatever is printed on the title-page of a book; especially the name of the printer or publisher, with the time and place of publication;—also, the name of the printer in the last page of the book.

Imprint, (im'print) *v. t.* To mark by pressure; to stamp, as a character or device, in wax, or cloth, &c.;—to print;—to stamp or mark, as letters or paper, by means of types;—to fix indelibly, as on the mind or memory; to impress;—*imp.* & *pp.* imprinted; *ppr.* imprinting.

Imprison, (im-priz'n) *v. t.* [F. *emprisonner*, Eng. *in* and *prison*.] To put into a prison; to confine in a prison or jail;—to limit, hinder, or restrain in any way;—*imp.* & *pp.* imprisoned; *ppr.* imprisoning.

Imprisoning, (im-priz'n-ing) *n.* Act of confining in prison; incarceration.

Imprisonment, (im-priz'n-ment) *n.* Act of imprisoning, or state of being imprisoned; restraint of liberty;—incarceration; custody; confinement.

Improbability, (im-prob-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being improbable; unlikelihood.

Improbable, (im-prob'a-bl) *a.* Not probable; unlikely to be true. [imanner.]

Improbably, (im-prob'a-ble) *adv.* In an improbable manner.

Improbability, (im-prob'e-te) *n.* [L. *improbitas*, prefix *in* and *probitas*, probity.] Want of integrity or rectitude of principle; dishonesty.

Impromptu, (im-promp'tu) *adv.* or *a.* [L. *in promptu*, in readiness, at hand, from *promptus*, visible, ready.] Off-hand; without previous study.

Impromptu, (im-promp'tu) *n.* An off-hand or extemporaneous composition.

Improper, (im-prop'er) *a.* Unsuitable; ill-adapted to the end or design;—unqualified; unfit;—unbecoming; indecent;—inaccurate; unusual; contrary to the rules or usage of a language; ungrammatical.

Improperly, (im-prop'er-le) *adv.* In an improper manner; not fitly; unsuitably; incongruously; inaccurately. [unfavourable.]

Impropitious, (im-prö-plah'e-us) *a.* Ill-omened.

Impropriate, (im-prö-pre-ät) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *propriare*, *propriatum*, to appropriate.] To appropriate to private use;—to place the profits of, for care and disbursement, in the hands of a layman;—*imp.* & *pp.* impropriated; *ppr.* impropriating.

Impropriation, (im-prö-pre-ä-shun) *n.* Act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice in the hands of a layman or lay corporation;—a benefice in the hands of a layman, or of a lay corporation.

Impropriety, (im-prö-pri'e-te) *n.* Unfitness or unsuitableness to character, time, place, or circumstances;—inaccuracy of speech; ungrammatical construction;—any unbecoming act.

Improvable, (im-pröov'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being improved; susceptible of improvement;—capable of being used to advantage; available;—capable of cultivation.

Improvableness, (im-pröov'a-bl-nes) *n.* Susceptibility of improvement; capableness of being made better.

Improvably, (im-pröov'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner that admits of improvement.

Improve, (im-prööv) *v. t.* [Prefix *in* and L. *probare*, to esteem as good.] To make better; to advance in value or good qualities;—to use or employ to good purpose; to turn to account;—to augment; to increase in a bad sense;—to handle a theme or subject, so as to derive a practical moral lesson from it;—*v. i.* To grow better; to advance in goodness, knowledge, or other excellence; to be made more productive, as land by culture;—to become more prosperous, as business;—to show marks of improvement; to look better;—to increase in value; to be enhanced; to rise in the market;—to advance in evil; to grow worse;—*imp.* & *pp.* improved; *ppr.* improving.

Improvement, (im-prööv'ment) *n.* Act of improving, or state of being improved; advancement in moral worth, knowledge, or other excellence;—tillage; cultivation of land;—culture; instruction, as of the mind;—edification; practical application of a sermon; lesson taught or learned from a subject or event;—beneficial use of means or advantages; act of turning to account. [improves.]

Improver, (im-prööv'er) *n.* One who, or that which, improves.

Improvidence, (im-prov'e-dens) *n.* Quality of being improvident; want of foresight.

Improvident, (im-prov'e-dent) *a.* Not provident; wanting forecast; neglecting to provide for the future; spending or wasting present means without thought for future exigencies;—inconsiderate; negligent; careless; heedless. [sight or forecast.]

Improvidently, (im-prov'e-dent-le) *adv.* Without forecast.

Improving, (im-prööv'ing) *a.* Making better; using advantageously; turning to account;—growing better, as in health; advancing in excellence of any kind.

Improvingly, (im-prööv'ing-le) *adv.* In an improving manner.

Improvisation, (im-prov-e-ä-shun) *n.* Act or art of making poetry, or performing music extemporaneously;—that which is improvised.

Improvise, (im-prö-vēr) *v. t.* [L. *exprovisus*, from prefix *in* and *provisus*, foreseen, provided.] To compose and speak extemporaneously, especially verse;—to get up off-hand, or without previous preparation, as an entertainment, &c.; to do any thing suddenly; to extemporise;—*v. i.* To utter compositions, especially in verse, without previous preparation;—*imp.* & *pp.* improvised; *ppr.* improvising.

Improviser, (im-prö-vēr'er) *n.* One who improvises.

Improvisatore, (im-prö-ve-sä-tō'rä) *n.* [It.] A man who composes and sings or recites rhymes and short poems extemporaneously, on any given subject.

Impudence, (im-pröüdens) *n.* Want of prudence; incaution; indiscretion; inconsideration; rashness.

Impudent, (im-pröü'dent) *a.* [L. *impudens*, from prefix *in* and *prudens*, prudent.] Wanting prudence or discretion;—Indiscreet; injudicious; incautious; unadvised; heedless; rash.

Impudently, (im-pröü'dent-le) *adv.* In an impudent manner; indiscreetly.

Impuberty, (im-pü'ber-te) *n.* [In and *puberty*.] State of being under the age in which marriage can be legally contracted; immaturity.

Impudence, (im'pū-dens) *n.* Quality of being impudent; shamelessness; want of modesty;—effrontery; sauciness; audacity; impertinence; pertness.

Impudent, (im'pū-dent) *a.* [*L. impudens*, from prefix *im* and *puēs*, ashamed, modest.] Shameless; wanting modesty; unblushing;—forward; bold; saucy; impertinent;—brazen; pert; immodest; insolent.

Impudently, (im'pū-dent-le) *adv.* In an impudent manner; with indecent assurance; shamelessly.

Impugn, (im'pūn) *v. t.* [*L. impugnare*, from prefix *im* and *pugnare*, to fight.] To attack by words or arguments; to contradict; to call in question.

Impugnably, (im'pūn'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being impugned.

Impotence, (im'pū-s-ans) *n.* [*F.*] Impotence; weakness, (im'pū-s) *n.* [*L. impulsus*.] A sudden force communicated by a body in motion to a body at rest;—the motion or effect produced by a sudden action of applied force;—influence on the mind; motive; instigation;—impression; idea received;—inclination; bias or tendency to.

Impulsion, (im-pul'shun) *n.* Act of impelling or driving onward;—influence acting unexpectedly or temporarily on the mind; impulse.

Impulsive, (im-pul'siv) *a.* Having the power of driving or impelling;—acting momentarily, or by impulse; hence, quick and forcible; violent; rash; hasty.

Impulsively, (im-pul'siv-le) *adv.* With force; by impulse.

Impulsiveness, (im-pul'siv-nes) *n.* The quality of impulsivity, (im-pūn-ē-te) *n.* [*L. impunitas*, from *im-* and *pūnis*, without punishment, from *pūnis*, punishment.] Exemption from punishment or penalty;—exemption from injury or loss; security.

Impure, (im-pūr) *a.* [*L. impurus*, from *im*, not, and *purus*, pure, clean, *G. pur*, fire.] Not pure; mixed; adulterated;—foul; feculent;—defiled by sin; tainted; vitiated; corrupt;—unhallowed; unholly; having no redeeming or purifying element;—unchaste; lewd;—ceremonially unclean. [pollute.]

Impurely, (im-pūr) *v. t.* To render foul; to defile; to

Impurely, (im-pūr-le) *adv.* In an impure manner; with impurity. [being impure.]

Impureness, (im-pūr-nes) *n.* The condition or state of impurity, (im-pūr-ē-te) *n.* Want of purity; state of being mixed with some foreign or baser substance;—imperfect or adulterated form of a material body;—any inferior or foul element or ingredient;—hence, in morals, defilement; pollution;—lewdness; obscenity;—legal or ceremonial uncleanness;—any foul or filthy thought, act, or word;—also an incorrect or ungrammatical form of speech.

Imputability, (im-pūt-a-bil-ē-te) *n.* The quality of being imputable; imputableness.

Imputable, (im-pūt-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being imputed or charged; chargeable; ascribable; attributable.

Imputation, (im-pūt-a'shun) *n.* Act of imputing;—charge of evil; censure; reproach;—hence, hint; intimation; alight notice; the act of charging or attributing to one that which really belongs to another;—the attribution of the sin and guilt of mankind, with their penal consequences, to Christ; the attribution of Christ's sufferings and death, with his meritorious righteousness, to those who believe in his name.

Imputative, (im-pūt-a-tiv) *a.* Coming by imputation; imputed.

Imputatively, (im-pūt-a-tiv-le) *adv.* By imputation.

Impute, (im-pūt) *v. t.* [*L. imputare*, from *im* and *putare*, to reckon, think.] To ascribe; to attribute;—to charge to one as the author or occasion of;—to reckon to one what is not properly his;—*imp.* & *pp.* imputed; *ppr.* imputing.

Imputed, (im-pūt-ed) *a.* Ascribed; charged to the

Imputescible, (im-pūt-es-ē-bl) *a.* Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

In, (in) *prep.* [*A.-S., L. in, G. ea.*] Within; inside of;

indicating a present relation to time, space, or condition;—on behalf of; on account of; by; through; because; since; with *that*.

In, (in) *adv.* Not out; within; inside;—with privilege or possession; closely; immediately.

In, (in) *n.* A person who is in office—the opposite of out;—a nook or corner, generally plural.

In, (in). [*L. in.*] A frequent prefix, with the sense of negation or privation, and also of intensity or addition.

Inability, (in-a-bil-ē-te) *n.* Want of physical strength; impotence;—want of sufficient means; deficiency;—want of moral power; incompetence.

Inaccessible, (in-ak-ses-ē-bl) *a.* Not accessible; unapproachable. [of being inaccessible.]

Inaccessibleness, (in-ak-ses-ē-bl-nes) *n.* Quality or state

Inaccessibly, (in-ak-ses-ē-bl-le) *adv.* In an inaccessible manner; unapproachably.

Inaccuracy, (in-ak'kū-rā-se) *n.* Want of accuracy or exactness;—mistake; fault; defect.

Inaccurate, (in-ak'kū-rāt) *a.* Not accurate; inexact; incorrect; not according to truth or reality; erroneous; carelessly formed.

Inaccurately, (in-ak'kū-rāt-le) *adv.* In an inaccurate manner; incorrectly; erroneously. [rest.]

Inaction, (in-ak'shun) *n.* Want of action; idleness;

Inactive, (in-ak'tiv) *a.* Not active; having no power to move; inert;—not disposed to action or effort; idle;—sluggish; indolent; slothful; lazy.

Inactively, (in-ak'tiv-le) *adv.* In an inactive manner; idly; sluggishly.

Inactivity, (in-ak'tiv-ē-te) *n.* Quality of being inactive; inertness;—idleness; sluggishness.

Inadequacy, (in-ad'ē-kwā-se) *n.* Quality of being inadequate; defectiveness; inequality;—insufficiency; incompetency.

Inadequate, (in-ad'ē-kwāt) *a.* Not adequate; unequal to the purpose; insufficient to effect the object;—partial; incomplete; defective;—unequal; insufficient; incompetent; incapable.

Inadequately, (in-ad'ē-kwāt-le) *adv.* Not fully or sufficiently; incompletely.

Inadmissibility, (in-ad-mis-ē-bl-ē-te) *n.* Quality of being inadmissible, or not proper to be received.

Inadmissible, (in-ad-mis-ē-bl) *a.* Not admissible; not proper to be admitted, allowed, or received; incompetent; irrelevant.

Inadvertency, (in-ad-vert'en-se) *n.* Act or habit of not turning the mind to; want of thought or attention; absence of mind;—an oversight, mistake, or fault proceeding from negligence or want of thought;—also *inadvertence*.

Inadvertent, (in-ad-vert'ent) *a.* Not turning the mind to a matter; heedless of events or occurrences; careless; negligent;—absent in mind.

Inadvertently, (in-ad-vert'ent-le) *adv.* From want of attention; inconsiderately; thoughtlessly; carelessly.

Inalienable, (in-al'yen-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being alienated, or transferred to another.

Inalienably, (in-al'yen-a-bl-le) *adv.* In a manner forbidding alienation.

Inamorate, (in-am-or-a'tō) *n.* [*It. innamorato*, *pp.* of *innamorare*, to inspire with love.] One who is enamoured or in love; a lover. [parentage.]

In-and-in, (in-and-in) *a.* From animals of the same

Inane, (in-ān) *a.* [*L. inanis*.] Destitute of contents; empty; void of sense or intelligence.

Inanimate, (in-an-ē-māt) *a.* Not animate; destitute of life or spirit;—inert; inactive; dull; soulless; spiritless.

Inanition, (in-a-nish'un) *n.* Emptiness; want of fulness, as in the body or vessels;—want of nutrition; starvation; exhaustion from want.

Inanity, (in-an-ē-te) *n.* Vacuity; void space; emptiness;—vanity;—frivolity.

Inapplicability, (in-ap-plē-ak-bil-ē-te) *n.* The quality of being inapplicable; unfitness.

Inapplicable, (in-ap'ple-ka-bl) *a.* Not applicable; not suited or suitable to the purpose;—unsuited; unadapted; inappropriate; inapposite.

Inapplicably, (in-ap'ple-ka-bl) *adv.* In a manner not suited to the purpose.

Inapplication, (in-ap'ple-ka-bl) *n.* Want of application or attention; negligence; indolence.

Inapposite, (in-ap'pō-zit) *a.* Not apposite; not fit or suitable; not pertinent.

Inappreciable, (in-ap-prē'ah-e-bl) *a.* Not appreciable; incapable of being duly valued or estimated.

Inapproachable, (in-ap-prōch'a-bl) *a.* Not approachable; inaccessible.

Inappropriate, (in-ap-prō'pre-āt) *a.* Unbecoming; unsuitable;—not belonging to; impersonal.

Inapt, (in-apt') *a.* [L. *in* and *aptus*, fit.] Unfit; unsuitable. [*ness*: unsuitableness.

Inaptitude, (in-apt'itūd) *n.* Want of aptitude; unfit-ness. [*ness*: unsuitableness.

Inaptly, (in-apt'le) *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably.

Inarable, (in-ar'a-bl) *a.* Not arable; not capable of being ploughed or tilled.

Inarch, (in-arch) *v. t.* To graft by uniting, as a scion to a stock, without separating it from its parent tree:—*imp. & pp.* inarched; *ppr.* inarching.

Inarticulate, (in-ar-tik'ū-lāt) *a.* Not articulate; not distinct, or with distinction of syllables;—not jointed or articulated.

Inarticulately, (in-ar-tik'ū-lāt-le) *adv.* Not with distinct syllables; indistinctly.

Inarticulation, (in-ar-tik'ū-lāt-shun) *n.* Indistinctness of sounds in speaking.

Artificial, (in-ar-te-fish'e-al) *a.* Not artificial; not made or performed by the rules of art;—artless; simple.

Artificially, (in-ar-te-fish'e-al-le) *adv.* Without art; in an artless manner; contrary to the rules of art.

Inasmuch, (in-az-much) *adv.* Seeing that; considering that; since—followed by *as*.

Inattention, (in-at-tent'shun) *n.* Want of attention or consideration;—heedlessness; thoughtlessness; neglect.

Inattentive, (in-at-tent'iv) *a.* Not fixing the mind on an object;—careless; heedless; regardless; thoughtless.

Inattentively, (in-at-tent'iv-le) *adv.* Without attention; carelessly.

Inaudible, (in-awd'e-bl) *a.* Not audible; incapable of being heard;—making no sound; noiseless; silent.

Inaudibleness, (in-awd'e-bl-ness) *n.* The state of being inaudible; inaudibility. [*heard*.

Inaudibly, (in-awd'e-bl) *adv.* In a manner not to be inaudible; inaudibility.

Inaugural, (in-aw'gū-ral) *a.* Pertaining to, or performed or pronounced at, an inauguration.

Inaugural, (in-aw'gū-ral) *n.* An inaugural address.

Inaugurate, (in-aw'gū-rāt) *v. t.* [L. *inaugurare*, from prefix *in* and *augurare*, to augur.] To induct into an office in a formal manner;—to set in motion or action; to begin with good omens;—to make a public exhibition of for the first time:—*imp. & pp.* inaugurated; *ppr.* inaugurating.

Inauguration, (in-aw'gū-rāt-shun) *n.* Act of inducting into office with appropriate ceremonies;—solemn or formal beginning of any movement, public exhibition, and the like. [*ing* to inauguration.

Inauguratory, (in-aw'gū-rā-tor-e) *a.* Suited or pertaining to an inauguration.

Inaurate, (in-aw-rāt) *v. t.* [L. *inaurare*, from *in* and *aurum*, gold.] To cover with gold; to gild.

Inaurate, (in-aw-rāt) *a.* Covered with gold; gilded; gilt.

Inauspicious, (in-aw-spīsh'e-us) *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unfortunate; unlucky; evil; unfavourable.

Inauspiciously, (in-aw-spīsh'e-us-le) *adv.* With ill omens; unfortunately; unfavourably.

Inauspiciousness, (in-aw-spīsh'e-us-ness) *n.* Unluckiness; unfavourableness.

Inbeing, (in'bē-ing) *n.* Inherence; inherent existence.

Inboard, (in'bōrd) *adv.* In or on the hold of a ship.

Inborn, (in'bōrn) *a.* Born in or with; implanted by nature; innate.

Inbreathe, (in-brē'n) *v. t.* To infuse by breathing:—*imp. & pp.* inbreathed; *ppr.* inbreathing.

Inbred, (in'bred) *a.* Bred within; innate; natural.

Inbreed, (in-brēd') *v. t.* To produce or generate within:—*imp. & pp.* inbred; *ppr.* inbreeding.

Inca, (in'ka) *n.* A king or prince of Peru, before its conquest by the Spaniards.

Incase, (in-kāj) *v. t.* To confine in a cage; to inclose:—*imp. & pp.* incaged; *ppr.* incaging.

Incagement, (in-kāj'ment) *n.* Confinement in a cage; imprisonment.

Incalculable, (in-kal'kū-lā-bl) *a.* Not capable of being calculated; beyond calculation.

Incalculably, (in-kal'kū-lā-bl) *adv.* Beyond calculation or reckoning; inconceivably.

Incalescent, (in-ka-lēs'ent) *a.* [L. *incalescere*, prefix *in* and *calescere*, to grow warm or hot.] Growing warm; increasing in heat.

Incandescence, (in-kan-dēs'ens) *n.* A white heat, or the glowing whiteness of a body caused by intense heat.

Incandescence, (in-kan-dēs'ent) *a.* [L. *incandescens*, *ppr.* of *incandescere*, to become warm or hot.] White or glowing with heat.

Incantation, (in-kan-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *incantatio*, from *incantare*, to chant.] Act of enchanting; enchantment;—a charm for raising spirits, &c., by singing or chanting mystic words.

Incapability, (in-kā-pā-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incapable; incapacity; want of power;—want of legal qualifications.

Incapable, (in-kā-pā-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *capabilis*, from *capere*, to take.] Wanting size or space to hold or contain;—wanting physical strength;—wanting mental power or ability; unable to learn or understand;—unfit; incompetent; insufficient;—not admitting of; not susceptible of;—unable by moral character or disposition to do, as a dishonourable deed;—unqualified or disqualified in a legal sense.

Incapably, (in-kā-pā-bl) *adv.* In an incapable manner.

Incapacious, (in-kā-pā'she-us) *a.* Not large or spacious; narrow; of small extent.

Incapaciousness, (in-kā-pā'she-us-ness) *n.* Narrowness; want of containing space.

Incapacitate, (in-kā-pas'e-tāt) *v. t.* To deprive of natural power;—to disable; to deprive of competent power or ability; to weaken;—to deprive of legal or constitutional requisites; to disqualify:—*imp. & pp.* incapacitated; *ppr.* incapacitating.

Incapacity, (in-kā-pas'e-te) *n.* [F. *incapacite*, Eng. *in* and *capacity*.] Want of capacity; defect of intellectual power;—want of legal ability or competency; disqualification; disability;—incompetency; unfitness.

Incarcerate, (in-kār'jer-ēt) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *carcerare*.] To imprison; to confine in a jail or prison;—to shut up or inclose:—*imp. & pp.* incarcerated; *ppr.* incarcerating.

Incarceration, (in-kār'jer-ēt-shun) *n.* Act of imprisoning or confining; imprisonment.

Incaradine, (in-kār'na-din) *a.* [Sp. *encarnadino*, It. *incarnatina*.] Flesh-coloured; of a carnation colour; pale red.

Incaradine, (in-kār'na-din) *v. t.* To dye red.

Incaruate, (in-kār'nāt) *v. t.* [L. *incarnare*, from *in* and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.] To clothe with flesh; to embody in flesh:—*imp. & pp.* incarnated; *ppr.* incarnating.

Incaruate, (in-kār'nāt) *a.* Invested with flesh; embodied in a fleshy nature and form; flesh-coloured; reddish.

Incarnation, (in-kār'nā'shun) *n.* Act of clothing with or adding flesh;—process of healing and filling up a cut or wound by the growth of new flesh;—especially act of assuming human body and the nature of man, as Jesus Christ;—a striking exemplification in person or act; a manifestation.

Incarnative, (in-kār'nā-tiv) *n.* A medicine that tends

to promote the growth of new flesh and cicatrize wounds.

Incense, (in-kā) *v. t.* To inclose in a case; to surround with something solid:—*imp. & pp.* incased; *ppr.* incasing.

Incensement, (in-kā'sment) *n.* Act or process of inclosing:—any inclosing substance.

Incensive, (in-kaw'she-us) *a.* Not cautious; unwary; not circumspect:—indiscreet; inconsiderate; imprudent; careless; heedless; thoughtless.

Incautiously, (in-kaw'she-us-le) *adv.* In an incautious manner.

Incantuousness, (in-kaw'she-us-ness) *n.* Want of caution; unwariness.

Incavated, (in-ka-vāt-ed) *a.* Made hollow; bent round or inward.

Incavation, (in-ka-vā'shun) *n.* [L. *incavare*, to make hollow, from *cavus*, hollow.] The act of making hollow:—a hollow; an excavation; a depression.

Incend, (in-send) *v. t.* [L. *incendere*, to set on fire.] To inflame; to excite; to arouse.

Incendiarianism, (in-sen-de-ar-izm) *n.* The act or practice of maliciously setting fire to buildings.

Incendiary, (in-sen-de-ar-e) *n.* One who maliciously sets fire to another's dwelling-house or other building:—a person who excites or inflames factions; an agitator.

Incendiary, (in-sen-de-ar-e) *a.* [L. *incendiarius*, from *incendium*, a fire.] Pertaining to the malicious burning of a dwelling:—inflammatory; seditious; factious.

Incense, (in-sens) *v. t.* [L. *incensare*.] To perfume with incense. [L. *incendere*.] To enkindle or inflame to violent anger:—enrage; exasperate; provoke; irritate; heat; fire:—*imp. & pp.* incensed; *ppr.* incensing.

Incense, (in-sens) *n.* Odours of spices and gums burned in religious rites:—a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, and the like, for producing a perfume:—hence, acceptable offerings, prayers, or praises.

Incensive, (in-sen-siv) *a.* Tending to excite or provoke; inflammatory.

Incensory, (in-sen-sō-re) *n.* The vessel in which incense was burned and offered; censar.

Incensive, (in-sen-siv) *a.* [L. *incensivus*, tune, from *prefix* and *cenere*, to sing.] Inciting; encouraging or moving.

Incensive, (in-sen-siv) *n.* Motive; spur; stimulus; incitement; encouragement.

Incception, (in-sen-si'un) *n.* [L. *incipio*, from *incipere*, to begin.] Beginning; commencement.

Incipient, (in-sen-si'v) *a.* Beginning; expressing beginning:—noting a verb which expresses the beginning of an action or course of conduct. [*ner.*]

Incipiently, (in-sen-si'v-le) *adv.* In an incipient manner.

Incipienter, (in-sen-si'er) *n.* A beginner; one in the rudiments; one who is on the point of taking the degree of master of arts at an English university.

Incertitude, (in-sen-si-tūd) *n.* Uncertainty; doubtfulness; doubt.

Incensancy, (in-sen-sen-see) *n.* Quality of being incensate; uninterrupted continuance.

Incensant, (in-sen-sant) *a.* [L. *incensans*, from *in* and *cenare*, to cease.] Continuing or following without interruption:—uninterrupted; ceaseless; continual; constant; perpetual. [*usually.*]

Incensantly, (in-sen-sant-le) *adv.* Without ceasing; constant.

Incensat, (in-sen-sat) *n.* [L. *incensum*, from *in*, not, and *cenare*, to cease.] The crime of cohabitation or sexual connection between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited.

Incensuous, (in-sen-si-us) *a.* Guilty of incest; involving the crime of incest.

Incensuously, (in-sen-si-us-le) *adv.* In a manner to involve the crime of incest.

Incensuousness, (in-sen-si-us-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being incensuous.

Insh, (insh) *n.* [A.-S. *incc*, L. *uncia*, the twelfth part.]

The twelfth part of a foot:—a small distance, degree or quantity:—a point of time.

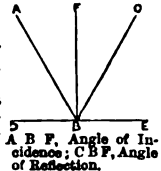
Insh, (insh) *v. t.* To drive by small degrees or by inches; to deal out or give sparingly.

Insh-meal, (insh'mēl) *n.* A piece an inch long.

Insh-meal, (insh'mēl) *adv.* By small degrees; little by little.

Inchoate, (in-kō-āt) *a.* [L. *inchoatus*, *pp.* of *inchoare*, to begin.] Recently or just begun; incipient; also, incomplete.

Incidence, (in-'se-dens) *n.* An accident or casualty:—direction in which a body, or a ray of light or heat, falls on any surface. *Angle of incidence*, the angle which a ray of light or body, falling on any surface, makes with a perpendicular to that surface.



Incident, (in-'se-dent) *a.* [L. *incidens*, *ppr.* of *incidere*, from *in* and *cadere*, to fall.] Falling upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface:—coming accidentally; casual; fortuitous:—liable to happen; occasional:—dependent upon, or appertaining to, another thing, called the *principal*.

Incident, (in-'se-dent) *n.* That which falls out or takes place; event; casualty:—that which happens aside of the main design; an episode or subordinate action:—circumstance; fact; adventure; accident.

Incidental, (in-se-dent'al) *a.* Happening, as an occasional event; casual:—not necessary to the chief purpose; occasional:—accidental; fortuitous; contingent.

Incidental, (in-se-dent'al) *n.* An incident.

Incidentally, (in-se-dent'al-le) *adv.* Without intention; accidentally; casually:—beside the main design; occasionally.

Incinerate, (in-sin-'er-āt) *v. t.* [L. *incinerare*, in and *cinis*, cineris, ashes.] To burn to ashes:—*imp. & pp.* incinerated; *ppr.* incinerating.

Incineration, (in-sin-'er-ā'shun) *n.* Act of reducing to ashes by combustion.

Incipient, (in-si'p-e-ent) *a.* [L. *incipiens*, from *incipere*, to begin.] Beginning; commencing. [*ner.*]

Incipiently, (in-si'p-e-ent-le) *adv.* In an incipient manner.

Incise, (in-sis) *v. t.* [L. *incidere*, from *in* and *cadere*, to cut, to cut off.] To cut in; to carve; to engrave:—*imp. & pp.* incised; *ppr.* incising.

Incision, (in-sis'hun) *n.* Act of cutting into a substance:—separation of the surface of any substance made by a cutting or pointed instrument; a cut; a gash.

Incisive, (in-si'siv) *a.* Having the quality of cutting or penetrating, as with a sharp instrument; hence, sharp; acute; sarcastic; biting; trenchant.

Incisor, (in-sis'er) *n.* A cutter; a foretooth which cuts, bites, or separates.

Incisore, (in-sis'er-e) *a.* Having the quality of cutting.

Incisure, (in-sis'hur) *n.* A cut; an incision.

Incitation, (in-se-tā'shun) *n.* Act of inciting; incitement:—that which incites; motive; incentive; impulse.

Incite, (in-sit) *v. t.* [L. *incitare*, from *in* and *citare*, to rouse, intensive form of *citere*, to put into motion.] To move to action; to stir up; to spur on; to stimulate:—to animate; to encourage:—*imp. & pp.* incited; *ppr.* inciting.

Incitement, (in-sit'ment) *n.* Act of inciting:—that which incites or moves to action:—motive; incentive; stimulus; encouragement.

Incitingly, (in-sit'ing-le) *adv.* So as to excite to action; in a way to stimulate or rouse up. [*uncivil.*]

Incivil, (in-si'v) *a.* [*In* and *civil*.] Rude; unpolite; incivility, (in-si'v-le-te) *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness; impoliteness:—any act of ill-breeding; breach of good manners:—uncourteousness; unmannerliness; disrespect.

Inclemency, (in-klem'en-se) *n.* Want of clemency; harshness; severity; cruelty;—boisterousness; storminess; severe cold; raininess.

Inclement, (in-klem'ent) *a.* Not clement; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh;—rainy; stormy; boisterous; rigorously cold, &c.

Inclinable, (in-klín-a-bl) *a.* Leaning; tending to;—having a propensity of will; somewhat disposed; capable of being influenced or biased.

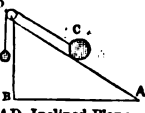
Inclinableness, (in-klín-a-bl-nes) *n.* State of being inclinable; inclination.

Inclination, (in-klín-a-shun) *n.* Act of inclining; leaning;—tendency towards a point;—bent of the mind or will; propensity; natural aptness;—particular disposition; bias; favour for one thing more than another;—love for; fancy of; regard; desire;—in *pharmacy*, the act of decanting a clear liquid from sediment;—the dip of the magnetic needle;—the meeting of two lines or planes in a point, or the angle of their incidence.

Inclinator, (in-klín-a-tor-e) *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

Incline, (in-klín) *v. t.* [*L. inclinare, G. klinein, to bend.*] To deviate from a line, direction, or course; to bend; to slope; to lean;—to favour an opinion, a course of conduct, or a person; to be disposed;—*v. i.* To cause to deviate from a line, position, or direction;—to give a tendency or propensity to, as to the will or affections; to dispose;—to bend; to cause to stoop or bow;—*imp. & pp. inclined; ppr. inclining.*

Incline, (in-klín) *n.* An ascent or descent, as in a road or railway; a grade; a slope.

Inclined, (in-klínd) *a.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed; making an angle with *n.*  *Inclined plane*, a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane. It is one of the mechanical powers founded on the principle that the power necessary to sustain or raise a body, C, on the plane AD, is to the weight of C, as the height of the plane DB is to its length, AB.

Incloister, (in-klois'ter) *v. t.* To shut up or confine in a cloister.

Inclose, (in-klöz) *v. t.* [*F. enclos, L. includere, from in and claudere, to shut.*] To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; to encompass;—to put within a case, envelope, or the like; to cover;—*imp. & pp. inclosed; ppr. inclosing.* [*inclosed.*]

Incloser, (in-klöz'er) *n.* One who or that which incloses.

Inclosure, (in-klözshür) *n.* Act of inclosing; state of being inclosed, shut up, or encompassed;—that which is inclosed; a space separated and fenced up; letter or paper put under the same cover;—a barrier or fence.

Include, (in-klüd') *v. t.* [*L. includere, from in and claudere, to shut.*] To confine within; to shut up;—to comprehend, as a genus the species, the whole a part, an argument or reason the inference; to embrace; to comprise;—*imp. & pp. included; ppr. including.*

Inclusa, (in-klü'sa) *n. pl.* [*L. includere, to shut in.*] A tribe of shell-bearing acephalous molluscs, characterized by the closed state of the mantle which surrounds and envelope the body.

Inclusion, (in-klü'shun) *n.* Act of including or state of being included.

Inclusive, (in-klü'siv) *a.* Inclosing; encircling;—comprehending the stated limit, number, or extremes.

Inclusively, (in-klü'siv-ly) *adv.* In an inclusive manner; so as to include.

Incog, (in-kog) *adv.* [Contracted from *incognito.*] In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known.

Incognito, (in-kog'ne-tō) *a. or adv.* [*It., Sp., & F. incognito, from L. incognitus, unknown.*] Unknown; in a

disguise; in an assumed character and under an assumed title.

Incognito, (in-kog'ne-tō) *n.* One unknown or in disguise, or under an assumed character;—the assumption of a feigned character; the state of being in disguise.

Incognisable, (in-kog-níz-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and cognoscere, to know.*] Not to be recognized; undistinguishable; undiscernible.

Incoherence, (in-kō-hēr'ens) *n.* Want of cohesion or adherence;—want of connection; incongruity; inconsistency.

Incoherent, (in-kō-hēr'ent) *a.* Not coherent; loose; unconnected;—wanting agreement; incongruous; inconsistent.

Incoherently, (in-kō-hēr'ent-le) *adv.* In an incoherent manner; inconsistently; without coherence of parts.

Incombustibility, (in-kom-bust-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incombustible.

Incombustible, (in-kom-bust-e-bl) *a.* Not combustible; not capable of being burned, decomposed, or consumed by fire.

Income, (in'kum) *n.* That gain which proceeds from labour, business, or property of any kind; revenue; receipts; rents; profits; interest, &c.;—the annual receipts of an individual, or funds of a corporation;—entrance; admission.

Income-tax, (in'kum-taks) *n.* An annual assessment levied on all incomes, &c., above a given amount.

Incoming, (in'kum-ing) *a.* Coming in; accruing;—coming in as occupant or possessor.

Incommensurability, (in-kom-men-sür-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality or state of being incommensurable.

Incommensurable, (in-kom-men-sür-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in, not, con, with, and mensura, measure.*] Not commensurable; having no common measure or standard of comparison.

Incommensurably, (in-kom-men-sür-a-ble) *adv.* So as not to admit of mensuration.

Incommensurate, (in-kom-men-sür-ät) *a.* Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure;—not of equal measure or extent;—unequal; inadequate; insufficient.

Incommensurately, (in-kom-men-sür-ät-le) *adv.* Not in equal or due proportion or measure.

Incommode, (in-kom-mōd) *v. t.* [*L. incommodare, from in, not, and commodus, convenient.*] To give inconvenience to; to give trouble to;—annoy; disturb; trouble; vex; embarrass;—*imp. & pp. incommoded; ppr. incommoding.*

Incommodious, (in-kom-mō'de-us) *a.* Inconvenient; not affording ease or advantage; giving trouble.

Incommodiously, (in-kom-mō'de-us-le) *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; inconveniently; unsuitably.

Incommodiousness, (in-kom-mō'de-us-nes) *n.* Inconvenience; unsuitableness.

Incommodity, (in-kom-mō'dit'e) *n.* [*F. incommodité, L. in and commodus.*] Inconvenience; trouble;—article useless or out of place; encumbrance.

Incommunicability, (in-kom-mū-ne-ka-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incommunicable; incommunicableness.

Incommunicable, (in-kom-mū'ne-ka-bl) *a.* Incapable of being communicated or shared; inalienable; not transferable;—incapable of being imparted or told to others; inexpressible; unspeakable.

Incommunicably, (in-kom-mū'ne-ka-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

Incommunicative, (in-kom-mū'ne-kät-iv) *a.* [*L. in, not, and communicatus, from communicus, having a common function, from com, with, and munus, office, function.*] Not communicative; not disposed to hold conversation or intercourse with; unsocial; reserved; reticent.

Incommutability, (in-kom-müt-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incommutable.

Incommutable, (in-kom-müt'a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, *com*, with, *mutatio*, change.] Not commutable; not capable of being exchanged with another.

Incomparable, (in-kom-par-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *comparabilis*, from *com*, with, *parare*, to set.] Not comparable; admitting of no comparison with others; peerless; matchless; transcendent.

Incomparableness, (in-kom-par-a-bl-nee) *n.* Quality of being incomparable.

Incomparably, (in-kom-par-a-ble) *adv.* Beyond comparison; without competition.

Incompatibility, (in-kom-pat-e-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incompatible; inconsistency.

Incompatible, (in-kom-pat-e-bl) *a.* [F.] Not compatible; incapable of co-existence; irreconcilably opposed; —inconsistent; incongruous; repugnant; contradictory.

Incompatibly, (in-kom-pat-e-ble) *adv.* Inconsistently; incongruously.

Incompetence, (in-kom-pé-tens) *n.* [*In* and *competere*.] Quality of being incompetent; want of sufficient power; inability; —want of means or opportunities; insufficiency; inadequacy; —want of legal claim or qualifications.

Incompetent, (in-kon-'pé-tent) *a.* Not competent; wanting in adequate strength, power, capacity, means, qualifications, or the like; —wanting the legal or constitutional qualifications; —not lying within one's power, capacity, or legal right; unfit; unable; inadequate; insufficient; improper.

Incompetently, (in-kom-pé-tent-le) *adv.* Insufficiently; inadequately; not suitably.

Incomplete, (in-kom-plét') *a.* [F. *incomplet*, from L. *in* and *compleo*, to fill up.] Not complete; unfinished; imperfect; defective.

Incompletely, (in-kom-plét'e) *adv.* In an incomplete manner; imperfectly.

Incompleteness, (in-kom-plét'nee) *n.* An unfinished state; imperfection; defectiveness.

Incompliance, (in-kom-pli'ans) *n.* Want of compliance; unyielding temper or constitution.

Incomposite, (in-kom-pé-zit) *a.* Not composite; uncompounded; simple.

Incomprehensibility, (in-kom-pré-hens-e-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incomprehensible; inconceivableness.

Incomprehensible, (in-kom-pré-hens-e-bl) *a.* [F., from L. *in*, not, *com*, with, and *prehendere*, to take.] Incapable of being comprehended or understood; inconceivable; unintelligible.

Incomprehensibly, (in-kom-pré-hens-e-ble) *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner; so as not to be intelligible.

Incompressibility, (in-kom-pres-e-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incompressible; or of resisting compression.

Incompressible, (in-kom-pres-e-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *primere*, *presum*, to press, squeeze.] Not compressible; resisting compression.

Incompressibleness, (in-kom-pres-e-bl-nee) *n.* The state or quality of being incompressible.

Incomputable, (in-kom-püt'a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, *com*, with, and *putare*, to think.] Incapable of being computed; incalculable.

Inconcealable, (in-kon-sél'a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, *con*, with, and *celare*, to hide.] Not concealable; not to be hid or kept secret.

Inconceivable, (in-kon-sév'a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *conspicere*, from *con* and *capere*, to take.] Not conceivable; incapable of being conceived by the mind; incomprehensible.

Inconceivableness, (in-kon-sév'a-bl-nee) *n.* The quality of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

Inconceivably, (in-kon-sév'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner beyond comprehension.

Inconclusive, (in-kon-klú'siv) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *concludere*, *conclusionem*, from *con* and *claudere*, to shut.] Not conclusive; not settling a point in debate, or a doubtful question. [clusive manner.]

Inconclusively, (in-kon-klú'siv-le) *adv.* In an incon-

Inconclusiveness, (in-kon-klú'siv-nee) *n.* Quality of being inconclusive.

Inconcocted, (in-kon-kókted) *a.* Not fully digested; not matured or ripened; crude; raw. [denotation.]

Incondensable, (in-kon-dens'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of condensing; admitting of no condensation. [L. *inconditus*.] Inartificial; rude; unpolished. [adaptation, or agreement.]

Incongruence, (in-kong-gróo-ens) *n.* Want of congruence.

Incongruent, (in-kong-gróo-ént) *a.* Not congruent; unsuitable; inconsistent.

Incongruity, (in-kong-gróo-e-te) *n.* Want of congruity; unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistency; impropriety.

Incongruous, (in-kong-gróo-us) *a.* [L. *in* and *congruere*, to agree.] Not congruous; not reciprocally agreeing; —inconsistent; unsuitable; inappropriate; unfit; improper. [unfitly.]

Incongruously, (in-kong-gróo-us-le) *adv.* Unsuitably.

Inconnection, (in-kon-nek'shun) *n.* Want of connection; loose, disjointed state.

Inconsequence, (in-kon-sé-kwens) *n.* Quality of being inconsequent; inconclusiveness.

Inconsequent, (in-kon-sé-kwent) *a.* [L. *in* and *consequi*, to follow.] Not following from the premises; invalid; illogical; —inconsistent.

Inconsequential, (in-kon-sé-kwen'she-al) *a.* Not regularly following from the premises; —not of consequence; of little moment; unimportant.

Inconsiderable, (in-kon-sid'er-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *considerare*, to consider.] Unworthy of consideration; unimportant; trivial.

Inconsiderableness, (in-kon-sid'er-a-bl-nee) *n.* Quality of being inconsiderable; small importance.

Inconsiderably, (in-kon-sid'er-a-ble) *adv.* In a small degree; to a small amount; very little.

Inconsiderate, (in-kon-sid'er-át) *a.* Not considerate; not attending to the circumstances which regard safety or propriety; —proceeding from heedlessness; rash; —thoughtless; inattentive; negligent; improvident; careless; imprudent; indiscreet; incautious; injudicious.

Inconsiderately, (in-kon-sid'er-át-le) *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner; without due regard to consequences.

Inconsiderateness, (in-kon-sid'er-át-nee) *n.* Want of due regard to consequences; —carelessness; thoughtlessness; inadvertence; inattention; imprudence.

Inconsistence, (in-kon-sist'ens) *n.* Want of consistence; incoherence; difference; disagreement; —such contrariety between things as prevents connection or subsistence; incongruity; incompatibility; —discrepancy in speech or writing between one statement or argument and another; —variance from one political opinion or system to another; —unsteadiness; changeableness; —also *inconsistency*.

Inconsistent, (in-kon-sist'ent) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *consistere*, to stand together.] Incompatible; incongruous; unsuitable; —discordant; contradictory; —not uniform; inconsistent; variable; changeable.

Inconsistently, (in-kon-sist'ent-le) *adv.* In an inconsistent manner; without steadiness or uniformity.

Inconsolable, (in-kon-sól'a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *consolari*, to comfort.] Not consolable; not to be comforted. [inconsolable.]

Inconsolableness, (in-kon-sól'a-bl-nee) *n.* State of being inconsolable; (in-kon-sól'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner or degree that does not admit of consolation.

Inconsonance, (in-kon-só-nans) *n.* [L. *in*, not, *con*, with, *sonare*, to sound.] Want of consonance or harmony of action or thought; —disagreement of sounds; discord. [dissonant; —discordant.]

Inconsonant, (in-kon-só-nant) *a.* Not agreeing; incon-

Inconspicuous, (in-kon-spik'ú-us) *a.* Not conspicuous; hardly discernible.

Inconstancy, (in-kon-stan-se) *n.* [L. *in*, not, and *constare*, to stand together, to remain.] Want of constancy; mutability; fickleness; —want of uniformity; dissimilitude.

Inconstant, (in-kon'stant) *a.* Not constant; subject to change of opinion, inclination, or purpose;—changeable; variable;—fickle; unsteady; unstable; capricious.
Inconstantly, (in-kon'stant-le) *adv.* In an inconstant manner.

Incontestable, (in-kon-test'a-bl) *a.* [From *in* and *contestable*.] Not contestable; not to be disputed; too clear to be controverted;—undeniable; unquestionable; indubitable. [*in*controvertible.]

Incontestably, (in-kon-test'a-ble) *adv.* Indisputably;
Incontinence, (in-kon'te-nens) *n.* Quality of being incontinent; want of restraint of the passions or appetites; lewdness;—inability of the animal organs to restrain their contents; involuntary discharge.

Incontinent, (in-kon'te-nent) *a.* [*L.* *in* and *continere*, to hold, restrain.] Not continent; not restraining the passions or appetites, particularly the sexual appetite; unchaste; lewd;—unable to restrain natural evacuations.

Incontinently, (in-kon'te-nent-le) *adv.* Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely;—immediately; at once.

Incontrovertible, (in-kon-trö-vert'e-bl) *a.* [*L.* *in*, not, *contra*, against, and *vertere*, to turn.] Not controvertible; too clear or certain to admit of dispute; indisputable. [*dis*pute; undeniably.]

Incontrovertibly, (in-kon-trö-vert'e-ble) *adv.* Beyond
Inconvenience, (in-kon-vë-ne-ens) *n.* Want of convenience;—that which gives trouble or uneasiness;—inconmodiousness; uneasiness; disturbance; annoyance; molestation; trouble.

Inconvenience, (in-kon-vë-ne-ens) *v. t.* To put to inconvenience; to occasion inconvenience to; to trouble.

Inconvenient, (in-kon-vë-ne-ent) *a.* [*L.* *in*, not, and *conveniens*, *ppr.* of *convenire*, to come together, to suit.] Not becoming or suitable; unfit; inexpedient;—giving trouble or uneasiness; disadvantageous; inopportune; unreasonable; annoying.

Inconveniently, (in-kon-vë-ne-ent-le) *adv.* In an inconvenient manner; unsuitably; inconmodiously; unseasonably.

Inconvertibility, (in-kon-vert'e-bl'e-te) *n.* The quality of being not changeable or convertible into something else.

Inconvertible, (in-kon-vert'e-bl) *a.* [*L.* *in*, not, and *convertere*, to be engaged in.] Not convertible; not capable of being changed into something else.

Inconvinible, (in-kon-vins'e-bl) *a.* [*L.* *in*, not, and *convincere*.] Not convincible; incapable of being convinced. [*not* admitting of conviction.]

Inconvinibly, (in-kon-vins'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner
Incorporate, (in-kor-pö-rät) *a.* Not consisting of matter; not having a material body;—unembodied; immaterial;—worked into another mass; mixed;—united in one body; associated.

Incorporate, (in-kor-pö-rät) *v. t.* [*L.* *in*, not, and *corpus*, *corporeus*, body.] To combine, as different ingredients, into one body or mass;—to give a material form to; to embody;—to combine into a structure or organization, whether material or mental;—to form into a legal body or body politic; to constitute into a corporation;—*v. i.* To unite so as to make a part of another body; to be mixed or blended;—*imp.* & *pp.* incorporated; *ppr.* incorporating.

Incorporation, (in-kor-pö-rätshun) *n.* Act of incorporating, or state of being incorporated;—union of different ingredients in one mass;—combination into a structure or organization;—the formation of a legal, mercantile, or political body by the union of individuals, interests, trades, &c.

Incorporeal, (in-kor-pö-räl) *a.* Not corporeal; not consisting of matter;—unembodied;—immaterial; unsubstantial; spiritual.

Incorporeally, (in-kor-pö-räl-le) *adv.* Without body; immaterially.

Incorrect, (in-kor-rekt) *a.* [*L.* *in*, not, and *correctus*,

pp. of *corrige*, to put right or straight.] Not correct; not according to a copy or model, or to established rules;—faulty; inaccurate;—not in accordance with the truth; erroneous;—wrong; illegal; immoral.

Incorrection, (in-kor-rek'shun) *n.* Want of correction, restraint, or discipline.

Incorrectly, (in-kor-rekt-le) *adv.* In an incorrect manner; inaccurately; not exactly.

Incorrectness, (in-kor-rekt'nes) *n.* Want of conformity to truth or to a standard; inaccuracy.

Incorrigibility, (in-kor-re-je-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incorrigible; hopeless depravity.

Incorrigible, (in-kor-re-je-bl) *a.* Not corrigible; incapable of being corrected or amended; irreclaimable.

Incorrigibleness, (in-kor-re-je-bl'nes) *n.* Incorrigibility.

Incorrigibly, (in-kor-re-je-ble) *adv.* In a manner or to a degree beyond amendment or correction; incurably.

Incorrodible, (in-kor-röd'e-bl) *a.* [*L.* *in*, not, and *corrodere*, to gnaw, to wear away.] That can not be corroded or worn away.

Incorrupt, (in-kor-rup't) *a.* [*L.* *in* and *corruptus*, *pp.* of *corrumpere*, to destroy.] Unbroken; unimpaired; free from decay; sound; whole;—morally pure; untainted; undefiled;—not to be bribed.

Incorruptibility, (in-kor-rup't-e-bl'e-te) *n.* Incapability of corruption.

Incorruptible, (in-kor-rup't'e-bl) *a.* Incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution;—inflexibly just and upright; not to be seduced or bribed.

Incorruption, (in-kor-rup'shun) *n.* Absence of, or exemption from, corruption.

Incorruptness, (in-kor-rup't'nes) *n.* Exemption from decay or corruption;—purity of mind or manners; probity; integrity; honesty.

Incrassate, (in-kras'ät) *v. t.* [*L.* *incrassare*, from *in* and *crassus*, thick.] To thicken;—to make thick;—*v. i.* To become thick or thicker;—*imp.* & *pp.* *incrassated*; *ppr.* *incrassating*.

Incrassation, (in-kras'ätshun) *n.* Act of thickening or becoming thick;—inspiration.

Increaseable, (in-kres'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being increased.

Increase, (in-kres') *v. i.* [*L.* *increcere*, from *in* and *crecere*, to grow.] To become greater in bulk, quantity, number, degree, value, intensity, authority, reputation, &c.; to grow; to advance;—to multiply by the production of young;—*v. t.* To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, or amount; to improve in quality; to extend; to lengthen;—to distend; to spread;—to aggravate;—*imp.* & *pp.* *increased*; *ppr.* *increasing*.

Increase, (in-kres') *n.* A growing larger in size, extent, quantity, number, intensity, value, &c.;—that which results from growth; produce; profit; interest;—progeny; issue; offspring;—enlargement; extension; addition; accession.

Increasingly, (in-kres'ing-le) *adv.* In a growing manner or degree; progressively.

Incredibility, (in-kred'e-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being incredible or surpassing belief.

Incredible, (in-kred'e-bl) *a.* Not credible; impossible to be believed; highly improbable.

Incredibly, (in-kred'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner to preclude belief.

Incredulity, (in-kred'dë-le-te) *n.* Quality of being incredulous; indisposition to believe; scepticism; unbelief; disbelief.

Incredulous, (in-kred'ü-lus) *a.* Not credulous; indisposed to believe; sceptical; doubting.

Incredulously, (in-kred'ü-lus-le) *adv.* With unbelief; doubtfully; suspiciously.

Increment, (in-kre-ment) *n.* [*L.* *incrementum*.] Increase; augmentation;—matter added; increase; produce;—the increase of a variable quantity or fraction.

Incriminate, (in-krim'in-ät) *v. t.* To accuse; to charge with a crime or fault; to criminate.

Incrust, (in-krust) *v. t.* To cover with a crust, or with

a hard coat; to deposit on the surface:—*imp.* & *pp.* **incrusted**; *ppr.* **incrusting**.
Incrustation, (in-krust-áshun) *n.* Act of incrusting, or state of being incrusted:—a crust or coat of any thing on the surface of a body.
Incubate, (in-kú-bát) *v. i.* [*L.* *incubare*, from *in* and *cubare*, to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching; to brood:—*imp.* & *pp.* **incubated**; *ppr.* **incubating**.
Incubation, (in-kú-báshun) *n.* Act of sitting on eggs for the purpose of hatching young; brooding:—hence, cogitation.
Incubus, (in-kú-bus) *n.* [*L.* from *incubare*.] The nightmare:—an imaginary demon or fairy:—hence, a dead-weight; any burdensome or depressing influence; encumbrance.
Inculcate, (in-kul-kát) *v. t.* [*L.* *inculcare*, from *in* and *calcare*, to tread, from *calx*, the heel.] To press or urge forcibly and repeatedly: to impress by admonition; to enforce by repetition; to infuse; to instil:—*imp.* & *pp.* **inculcated**; *ppr.* **inculcating**.
Inculcation, (in-kul-káshun) *n.* The action of impressing by repeated admonitions.
Inculpable, (in-kul-pá-bl) *a.* Without fault; blameless.
Inculpably, (in-kul-pá-bl) *adv.* Without blame; unblamably.
Inculpare, (in-kul-pát) *v. t.* [*L.* *inculpare*, from *in* and *culpa*, fault.] To blame; to censure:—to accuse of crime; to impute guilt to:—*imp.* & *pp.* **inculpated**; *ppr.* **inculpating**.
Inculpation, (in-kul-páshun) *n.* Blame; censure.
Incumbency, (in-kum-ben-see) *n.* State of leaning, resting, or lying upon:—a weight; a burden:—a rule, duty, or obligation:—state of holding a benefice or office.
Incumbent, (in-kum-bent) *a.* [*L.* *incumbens*, from *in* and *cumbere*, cubare, to lie down.] Lying or resting upon:—supported; buoyed up:—lying or resting, as duty or obligation; indispensable.
Incumbent, (in-kum-bent) *n.* The person who is in present possession of a benefice or office.
Incumbently, (in-kum-bent-le) *adv.* In an incumbent manner.
Incur, (in-kur) *v. t.* [*L.* *incurrere*, from prefix *in* and *currere*, to run.] To run against; to meet; to expose one's self to; to become liable; to be subject to:—to enter into, as an obligation;—to bring on; to induce:—*imp.* & *pp.* **incurred**; *ppr.* **incurring**. [*able*.]
Incurability, (in-kúr-a-bil-e-te) *n.* State of being incurable.
Incurable, (in-kúr-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being cured:—not admitting remedy or correction; hopelessly bad; remediless; irremediable.
Incurable, (in-kúr-a-bl) *a.* A person diseased beyond the reach of cure. [*ting* cure or remedy.
Incurableness, (in-kúr-a-bl-nee) *n.* State of not admitting remedy.
Incurably, (in-kúr-a-bl) *adv.* So as to be incurable.
Incurious, (in-kúr-ee-us) *a.* Not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity; inattentive.
Incuriousness, (in-kúr-ee-us) *n.* Act of bringing on, or subjecting one's self to.
Incuriousness, (in-kúr-ee-us) *n.* [*L.* *incuriosus*.] Entering into a territory with hostile intention; a predatory or harassing inroad:—irruption; raid; foray. [*tion*.]
Incuriousness, (in-kúr-ee-us) *n.* Making an attack or incuriousness.
Incurvate, (in-kurvát) *v. t.* [*L.* *incurvare*, from prefix *in* and *curvare*, bent.] To bend; to crook:—*imp.* & *pp.* **incurvated**; *ppr.* **incurvating**.
Incurvation, (in-kurv-áshun) *n.* The act of bending or of being curved:—the state of being bent; curvature:—the act of bowing.
Incurvity, (in-kurv-e-te) *n.* A state of being bent or crooked; crookedness; curvature inwards.
Indart, (in-dart) *v. t.* To dart or strike in.
Indebted, (in-det-ed) *a.* [*L.* *in* and *debitus*, due, *deberi*, to owe.] Placed in debt; being under obligation:—obliged by something received, for which restitution or gratitude is due.

Indebtedness, (in-det-ed-nee) *n.* State of being indebted.
Indecency, (in-dé-see-n-see) *n.* Want of decency; lack of modesty:—that which is indecent; an indecent word, act, or the like:—indelicacy; indecorum; immodesty; impurity.
Indecent, (in-dé-sent) *a.* [*L.* *in*, not, and *decens*, fit.] Unbecoming; unfit to be seen or heard:—indelicately; unseemly; immodest; gross; impure; unchaste; filthy.
Indecently, (in-dé-sent-le) *adv.* In a manner to offend delicacy or modesty.
Indeciduous, (in-dé-sid-ú-us) *a.* [*L.* *in* and *deciduus*, liable to fall.] Evergreen; not falling, as leaves in autumn. [*deciphered*.]
Indecipherable, (in-dé-sí-fer-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being deciphered, (in-dé-sí-fer-un) *n.* Want of decision; wavering of mind; irresolution.
Indecisive, (in-dé-sí-fer) *a.* [*in* and *decisive*.] Not decisive; undetermined; not bringing to a final close:—prone to indecision; wavering; vacillating; hesitating.
Indecisiveness, (in-dé-sí-fer-nee) *n.* State of being indecisive or undecided; indecision.
Indeclinable, (in-dé-klín-a-bl) *a.* Not declinable; not varied by terminations.
Indeclinably, (in-dé-klín-a-bl) *adv.* Without variation of termination.
Indecomposable, (in-dé-kom-pó-sa-bl) *a.* Incapable of decomposition, or resolution into its first elements.
Indecorous, (in-dé-kó-rus) *a.* [*L.* *indecorus*, from *in* and *decorus*, honour.] Unbecoming; contrary to good breeding; violating good manners:—unseemly; rude; coarse; impolite; uncivil. [*manner*.]
Indecorously, (in-dé-kó-rus-le) *adv.* In an unbecoming manner.
Indecoroussness, (in-dé-kó-rus-nee) *n.* Violation of propriety in conduct or speech.
Indecorum, (in-dé-kó-rum) *n.* Impropriety; unbecoming conduct:—any act or word contrary to the established rules of social intercourse; rudeness; incivility; noisy or boisterous behaviour.
Indeed, (in-déd) *adv.* In reality; in truth; in fact;—used interjectionally as an expression of surprise.
Indefatigable, (in-dé-fat-e-ga-bl) *a.* [*L.* *indefatigabilis*, from *fatigare*, to tire.] Incapable of being fatigued;—unwearied; untiring; persevering; assiduous.
Indefatigably, (in-dé-fat-e-ga-bl) *adv.* Without weariness; without yielding to fatigue.
Indefeasibility, (in-dé-féz-e-bil-e-te) *n.* Quality of being indefeasible.
Indefeasible, (in-dé-féz-e-bl) *a.* [*F.* from *defaire*, to undo, from *faire*, *L.* *facere*, to make.] Not to be defeated; incapable of being made void.
Indefeasibly, (in-dé-féz-e-bl) *adv.* In a manner not to be defeated or made void. [*indefectible*.]
Indefectibility, (in-dé-fékt-e-bil-e-te) *n.* Quality of being indefectible, (in-dé-fékt-e-bl) *a.* [*Prefix in* and *defect*.] Not liable to defect, failure, or decay.
Indefensible, (in-dé-féns-e-bl) *a.* Untenable; not capable of being maintained, vindicated, or justified.
Indeficiency, (in-dé-fésh-e-see) *n.* Quality of being complete, or of suffering no loss or decay.
Indeficient, (in-dé-fésh-e-ent) *a.* Not failing; perfect; complete. [*finéd*.]
Indefinite, (in-dé-fín-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being definite, (in-dé-fín-it) *a.* [*L.* *indefinitus*, from *de* and *finire*, *finire*, to end.] Unlimited; undefined; inexact; uncertain:—indetermined; having no known limits; infinite. [*in*; not precisely.
Indefinitely, (in-dé-fín-it-le) *adv.* In an indefinite manner.
Indefiniteness, (in-dé-fín-it-nee) *n.* The quality of being undefined, unlimited, or not precise and certain.
Indeliberate, (in-dé-lí-ber-át) *a.* [*in* and *deliberare*, *F.* *indolere*.] Done or performed without deliberation; sudden; unpremeditated.
Indelibility, (in-dé-lí-ber-e-te) *n.* Quality of being indelible:—also *indelibility*.
Indelible, (in-dé-lí-bl) *a.* [*L.* prefix *in*, not, and *delebilis*,

capable of being destroyed, from *delere*, to destroy, blot out.] Not to be blotted out; incapable of being effaced, lost, or forgotten. [effaced.]

Indelibly, (in-del'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be effaced; (in-del'e-kä-ne) *n.* Want of delicacy; coarseness of manners or language.

Indelicate, (in-del'e-kät) *a.* [L. in and *delicatus*, from *delicatus*, delight.] Not delicate; offensive to good manners, or to purity of mind;—unbecomingly; unseemly; rude; coarse; broad; gross; indecent.

Indelicately, (in-del'e-kät-le) *adv.* In an indelicate manner; indecently; coarsely; grossly.

Indemnification, (in-dem-ne-f'e-kä'shun) *n.* Act of indemnifying; reimbursement of loss, damage, or penalty.

Indemnify, (in-dem-ne-fi) *v. t.* [L. in, not, *dammum*, damage, loss, and *facere*, to make.] To save harmless; to secure against future loss or damage;—to make up for that which is past; to reimburse;—*imp. & pp.* indemnified; *ppr.* indemnifying.

Indemnity, (in-dem-ne-te) *n.* [L. *indemnitas*, from *indemnus*, uninjured, from in, not, and *dammum*, damage, loss.] Security given to save harmless; exemption from loss or damage, past or to come;—compensation or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury sustained.

Indemonstrable, (in-dé-mon'stra-bl) *a.* Incapable of being demonstrated; not susceptible of proof.

Indemonstrableness, (in-dé-mon'stra-bl-ne)s *n.* The quality of being indemonstrable or incapable of proof.

Indent, (in-dent') *v. t.* [L. *indentare*, from in and *dens*, tooth.] To cut into points or inequalities, like a row of teeth;—to bind out by indenture or contract;—to begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph;—*v. i.* To be cut or notched;—to crook or turn; to bargain; to contract;—*imp. & pp.* indented; *ppr.* indenting.

Indent, (in-dent') *n.* A cut or notch in the margin of any thing; mark, as of a tooth.

Indentation, (in-dent-ä'shun) *n.* A notch; a cut in the margin of paper or other things;—a recess or depression in any border. [by written contract.]

Indented, (in-dent'ed) *a.* Jagged; notched;—bound

Indenting, (in-dent'ing) *n.* An impression like that made by a tooth or a seal.

Indenture, (in-dent'ür) *n.* Act of indenting or state of being indentured;—a mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties, whereof each party retains a copy;—in Scotland, the mutual contract between a master and an apprentice to his trade or calling.

Indenture, (in-dent'ür) *v. t.* To bind by indentures;—*imp. & pp.* indentured; *ppr.* indenturing.

Independence, (in-dé-pend'ens) *n.* State or quality of being independent; exemption from reliance on others, or control by them; freedom in action or opinion; self-reliance; self-support.

Independent, (in-dé-pend'ent) *a.* Not dependent; not subject to the control of others;—affording a comfortable livelihood;—not subject to bias or influence; self-directing;—expressing or indicating the feeling of independence; free; easy; bold;—separate from; exclusive; unconnected;—pertaining to the independent or congressionalists.

Independent, (in-dé-pend'ent) *n.* One who believes that an organized Christian congregation is complete in itself, and independent of a superior ecclesiastical authority. [trol.]

Independently, (in-dé-pend'ent-le) *adv.* Without con-

Indescribable, (in-dé-skrib'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being described. [Being incapable of destruction.]

Indestructibility, (in-dé-strukt'e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of

Indestructible, (in-dé-strukt'o-bl) *a.* Not destructible; incapable of decomposition.

Indeterminable, (in-dé-ter'm-in-a-bl) *a.* Impossible to be determined, ascertained, or fixed;—endless.

Indeterminate, (in-dé-ter'm-in-ät) *a.* Not determinate; not settled or fixed; uncertain; indefinite.

Indeterminately, (in-dé-ter'm-in-ät-le) *adv.* Not in

any settled manner; indefinitely; not with precise limits.

Indeterminateness, (in-dé-ter'm-in-ät-nes) *n.* Want of precision; indefiniteness.

Determination, (in-dé-ter'm-in-ä'shun) *n.* Want of determination; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind; want of fixed or stated direction.

Index, (in'deks) *n.* [L. *indicare*, to announce, *indicare*, to point out.] That which points out, shows, indicates, or manifests; especially, a pointer or a hand that directs to any thing, as the hour of the day, the road to a place, and the like;—any table for facilitating reference to topics, names, and the like, in a book;—the fore-finger or pointing finger;—the figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent. *Index expurgatorius*, an annual catalogue, published by the Church of Rome, of books which it pronounces heretical, or forbids to be read by the faithful.

Index, (in'deks) *v. t.* To provide with an index or table of references;—*imp. & pp.* indexed; *ppr.* indexing.

Indexer, (in'deks-er) *n.* A maker of an index.

Indexerity, (in'deks-ter'e-te) *n.* Want of dexterity; awkwardness; clumsiness; want of skill.

India, (in'de-ä) *n.* A country in Asia, so named from the river Indus. [the India trade.]

Indiaman, (in'de-ä-man) *n.* A large ship employed in India-matting, (in'de-ä-mat-ing) *n.* Grass or reed mat made in the East, usually from the *Papyrus corymbosus*.

Indian, (in'de-an) *a.* [From *India*, and this from *Indus*, the name of a river in Asia.] Of or pertaining to either of the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America.

Indian, (in'de-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Indies;—one of the aboriginal inhabitants of America.

Indian corn, (in'de-an-korn) *n.* A plant of the genus *Zeamays*, a species of maize, native

of America.

Indian ink, (in'de-an-ingk) *n.* A substance used for watercolours, made from lamp black and animal glue. It is brought from China in small rolls or cakes.

Indicate, (in'de-kät) *v. t.* [L. *indicare*, *indicatum*, from in and *dicare*, to proclaim.] To point out; to discover; to show;—to manifest by symptoms; to point to as the proper remedies;—*imp. & pp.* indicated; *ppr.* indicating.

Indication, (in'de-kä'shun) *n.* Act of Indian corn. pointing out or indicating;—that which serves to indicate or point out; mark; token; sign; symptom;—note; explanation.

Indicative, (in-dik'ät-iv) *a.* Pointing out; bringing to notice;—meaning; signifying;—designating that mood of the verb which positively affirms, denies, or interrogates. [mood of a verb.]

Indicative, (in-dik'ät-iv) *n.* The direct or positive

Inductively, (in-dik'ät-iv-le) *adv.* In a manner to induct.

Indicator, (in'de-kät-er) *n.* One who, or that which shows or points out;—the extensor muscle of the fore-finger;—an instrument attached to a steam-engine, which shows the amount of the steam pressure, and the state of the vacuum at each stroke of the piston. [known.]

Indiciary, (in'de-kät-er) *a.* Serving to show or make

India, (in-dis'e-ä) *n.* [L.] Discriminating marks; signs; badges; tokens; indications.

Indict, (in-dit') *v. t.* [L. *indicare*, *indictum*, to proclaim, from in and *dicere*, to say, speak.] To charge with a crime in due form of law, by the finding or presentment of a grand jury; to accuse; to arraign; to summon for trial;—*imp. & pp.* indicted; *ppr.* indicting.

Indicting, (in-dit'-ing) *n.* The act of indicting.



Indictable, (in-di't-ə-bl) *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, indicted; subject to indictment.

Indiction, (in-di'k'shun) *n.* Declaration; proclamation;—a cycle of fifteen years, instituted by Constantine the Great.

Indictment, (in-di't'ment) *n.* Act of indicting or state of being indicted;—a written accusation or formal charge of a crime, preferred to a court by a grand jury under oath; in Scots' law, the form of process by which an accused party is charged at the instance of the Lord-Advocate or public prosecutor;—the paper or parchment on which a charge or accusation is written—called bill of indictment;—accusation in general; impeachment; allegation of high misdemeanour.

Indictor, (in-di't-ər) *n.* One who indicts.

Indifference, (in-di'f-er-əns) *n.* Quality of being indifferent, or not making or measuring a difference;—passableness; mediocrity;—impartiality; freedom from prejudice or bias;—a state of the mind when it feels no anxiety or interest in what is presented to it;—negligence; unconcern; apathy.

Indifferent, (in-di'f-er-ənt) *a.* Not making a difference; having no influence or weight; of no account;—neither particularly good, nor very bad; passable;—neutral; impartial; unbiased; disinterested;—feeling no interest, anxiety, or care respecting anything.

Indifferently, (in-di'f-er-ənt-ly) *adv.* In an indifferent manner; impartially; tolerably; passably.

Indigence, (in-de'jens) *n.* Want of estate or means of comfortable subsistence;—poverty; penury; destitution.

Indigenous, (in-di'j-en-us) *a.* [*L. indigenus*, from *in* and *gignere*, to beget, to be born.] Native; born or originating in, as in a place or country;—produced naturally in a country or climate; not exotic.

Indigent, (in-de'jənt) *a.* [*L. indigens*, *ppr.* of *indigere*, to stand in need of, *egere*, to be needy.] Destitute of property or means of subsistence; needy; poor.

Indigested, (in-de'jes-təd) *a.* Not digested; not concocted in the stomach, as food;—not disposed or arranged in form; shapeless;—crude; immethodical, as a scheme;—not brought to supuration, as an abscess;—not sublimed or purified by heat.

Indigestible, (in-de'jes-tə-bl) *a.* Not digestible; not easily converted into chyme;—not to be received or patiently endured.

Indigestion, (in-de'jes-ti-yən) *n.* Want of due digestion; a failure of the natural changes which food undergoes in the alimentary canal; dyspepsia; difficult or painful digestion.

Indignant, (in-di'gnənt) *a.* [*L. indignans*, prefix *in* and *ignari*, to deem worthy, *dignus*, worthy.] Affected with indignation; feeling wrath and scorn or contempt.

Indignantly, (in-di'gnənt-ly) *adv.* In an indignant manner.

Indignation, (in-di'gn-ə'shun) *n.* A high-toned feeling of resentment mingled with scorn; extreme anger caused by a sense of injury or injustice; contemptuous hatred of what is mean or base;—the wrath of God against sin;—the effects of God's anger; punitive judgments;—holy displeasure with one's self for sin.

Indignity, (in-di'g-ne-ti) *n.* Unmerited contemptuous treatment;—affront; contumely; injury accompanied with insult.

Indigo, (in-de'gō) *n.* [*L. indicum*, indigo, from *Indicus*, Indian.] A blue colouring matter obtained from wood and other plants.

Indigofera, (in-de'gō'f-er-ə) *a.* [*L. indicum* and *ferre*, to bear.] A variety of plants of the order *Leguminosae*, native of tropical climates, and producing indigo; anil.

Indiminisbable, (in-de'min-ih-ə-bl) *a.* [*L. in* and *diminui*, to be capable of being lessened or reduced.

Indirect, (in-de'rekt) *a.* Not direct; not straight or rectilinear; oblique; circuitous;—not tending to an aim, purpose, or result by the most plain and obvious

method or course; remote;—not straightforward or upright; unfair; dishonest.

Indirectly, (in-de'rekt-ly) *adv.* In an indirect manner; obliquely;—unfairly;—not expressly; inferentially.

Indirectness, (in-de'rekt-ness) *n.* Obliquity; deviousness;—unfairness; dishonesty; fraudulent act or practice.

Indiscernable, (in-dis-ərn-ə-bl) *a.* Incapable of being discerned; not discoverable.

Indiscreet, (in-di-kret) *a.* [*L. in* and *discretus*, *pp.* of *discernere*, to separate, judge.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion;—imprudent; injudicious; inconsiderate; rash; hasty; incautious.

Indiscreetly, (in-di-kret-ly) *adv.* Not discreetly; inconsiderately.

Indiscretion, (in-dis-kre-shun) *n.* Want of discretion; imprudence;—an indiscreet act; indiscreet behaviour.

Indiscriminate, (in-dis-krim-in-ət) *a.* [*L. indiscriminatus*.] Wanting discrimination; not making any distinction.

Indiscriminately, (in-dis-krim-in-ət-ly) *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; in confusion.

Indiscrimination, (in-dis-krim-in-ə'shun) *n.* Want of discrimination or distinction.

Indispensable, (in-dis-pens-ə-bl) *a.* [*L. in*, not, *dis*, apart, and *pensare*, to weigh.] Not dispensable; impossible to be omitted or spared; absolutely necessary.

Indispensableness, (in-dis-pens-ə-bl-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being indispensable, or absolutely necessary.

Indispensably, (in-dis-pens-ə-bl-ly) *adv.* In an indispensable manner; necessarily.

Indispose, (in-dis-pōz) *v. t.* [*F. indisposer*, from *L. ponere*, to place.] To render unfit or unsuited;—to disqualify for the exercise of proper functions; to disorder; to make somewhat ill;—to disincline; to render averse, unfavourable, or disinclined—with *to*:—*imp.* & *pp.* indisposed; *ppr.* indisposing.

Indisposedness, (in-dis-pōz-ed-ness) *n.* Condition or quality of being indisposed; disinclination; slight aversion; indisposition.

Indisposition, (in-dis-pō-zish-un) *n.* Disinclination; aversion; unwillingness; dislike;—slight disorder of the bodily functions; sickness; ailment;—want of affinity or tendency to combine—said of material substances.

Indisputable, (in-dis-pūt-ə-bl) *a.* [*F.* from *in* and *disputable*.] Not disputable; too evident to admit of dispute;—unquestionable; undeniable; certain; positive.

Indisputableness, (in-dis-pūt-ə-bl-ness) *n.* State or quality of being indisputable.

Indisputably, (in-dis-pūt-ə-bl-ly) *adv.* Without dispute; unquestionably.

Indisputed, (in-dis-pūt-əd) *a.* Not disputed or controverted.

Indissolubility, (in-dis-sol-ū-bil-ē-ty) *n.* Quality of being indissoluble, or incapable of being dissolved;—perpetuity of union, obligation, or binding force.

Indissoluble, (in-dis-sol-ū-bl) *a.* [*F.* from *L. in*, not, *dis*, apart, and *solvere*, to loose.] Not capable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied;—perpetually binding or obligatory.

Indissolubly, (in-dis-sol-ū-bl-ly) *adv.* In a manner resisting separation; inseparably; firmly.

Indissolvable, (in-dis-sol-ū-bl) *a.* Incapable of being dissolved; indissoluble.

Indistinct, (in-dis-tingkt) *a.* [*L. in* and *distinctus*, *ppr.* of *distinguere*, to separate, distinguish.] Not distinct or distinguishable;—obscure to the mind; confused;—not presenting clear and well-defined images or perceptions; imperfect; faint; undefined; indefinite; vague; uncertain.

Indistinction, (in-dis-tingkt-shun) *n.* Want of distinction; confusion;—equality of rank or condition.

Indistinctly, (in-dis-tingkt-ly) *adv.* In an indistinct manner; not clearly; confusedly; obscurely.

Indistinctness, (in-dis-tingkt-ness) *n.* Want of distinctness; confusion; uncertainty;—obscurity; faintness.

Indistinguishable, (in-dis-tin-gwiah-a-bl) *a.* Not distinguishable; unable to be distinguished or separated.
Indite, (in-dit') *v. t.* [*L. indicere, indictum.*] To direct or dictate what is to be uttered or written;—to compose; to write; to be author of:—*imp. & pp.* indited; *ppr.* inditing.

Inditement, (in-dit'ment) *n.* The act of inditing.

Inditer, (in-dit'er) *n.* One who indites.

Individual, (in-de-vid'u-al) *a.* [*L. in, not, and dividuus, divisible, from dividere, to divide.*] Not divided, or not to be divided; single; one;—of or pertaining to one only; hence, peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing; distinctive; personal.

Individual, (in-de-vid'u-al) *n.* A single person, animal, or thing of any kind; especially, a human being; a person.

Individualism, (in-de-vid'u-al-izm) *n.* Quality of being individual;—an excessive regard to one's personal interest;—a political system which regards the rights and interests of individuals in a community—opposed to socialism.

Individuality, (in-de-vid-u-al'e-te) *n.* Condition or quality of being individual; separate or distinct nature or existence;—distinctive character.

Individualize, (in-de-vid'u-al-iz) *v. t.* To select or mark as an individual; to distinguish the personal or peculiar properties of:—*imp. & pp.* individualised; *ppr.* individualizing.

Individually, (in-de-vid'u-al-le) *adv.* In an individual manner or relation; separately;—inseparably; incommunicably.

Individuate, (in-de-vid'u-at) *v. t.* To distinguish from others of the species;—to cause to exist as an individual whole; to make single:—*imp. & pp.* individuated; *ppr.* individuating.

Indivisibility, (in-de-viz-e-bil'i-te) *n.* State or property of being indivisible; inseparableness.

Indivisible, (in-de-viz-e-bl) *a.* [*in and divisible.*] Not divisible; not separable into parts;—not capable of exact division; innumerable.

Indivisible, (in-de-viz-e-bl) *n.* That which is indivisible;—one of the elements or principles, supposed to be infinitely small, into which a body or figure may be resolved; an infinitesimal.

Indivisibleness, (in-de-viz-e-bl-ness) *n.* Indivisibility.

Indivisibly, (in-de-viz-e-ble) *adv.* So as not to be capable of division.

Indo-Briton, (in'do-brit'on) *n.* A person born in India, one of whose parents is a native of Great Britain.

Indocile, (in-doe'il) *a.* [*F. from L. in and docere, to teach.*] Not teachable; not easily instructed; dull; intractable. [*teachableness; intractableness.*]

Indocility, (in-doe-il'e-te) *n.* Dulness of intellect; un-

Indoctrinate, (in-dok'trin-at) *v. t.* [*L. in, in, and doctrina, doctrine.*] To instruct in the rudiments or principles of learning, or of a branch of learning; to instil into; to imbue with:—*imp. & pp.* indoctrinated; *ppr.* indoctrinating.

Indoctrination, (in-dok-trin-a'shun) *n.* Act of indoctrinating; information;—instruction in any branch of knowledge or in the principles of a system.

Indo-English, (in'do-ing-glish) *a.* Of or relating to the English who are born or reside in India.

Indolence, (in'do-lens) *n.* [*L. indolentia, from in and dolere, to feel pain.*] Habitual idleness; indisposition to labour; laziness; sluggishness.

Indolent, (in'do-lent) *a.* Indulging in ease; avoiding labour and exertion; habitually idle; inactive;—free from pain, as an indolent tumour. [*lazily.*]

Indolently, (in'do-lent-le) *adv.* In an indolent manner;

Indomitable, (in-dom-it-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and domare, intensive form of domare, to tame.*] Not to be subdued; untamable; invincible.

In-door, (in'dor) *a.* Being within doors.

Indorseable, (in-dors-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being indorsed, assigned, and made payable to order.

Indorsement, (in-dors-a'shun) *n.* The act of indorsing or writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument.

Indorse, (in-dors') *v. t.* [*L. indorsare, from in and dorsum, the back.*] To write upon the back or outside of;—to write one's name upon the back of, as a paper, for the purpose of transferring it, or to secure the payment of, as a note, draft, &c.;—hence, to give one's name or support to; to sanction:—*imp. & pp.* indorsed; *ppr.* indorsing.

Indorsee, (in-dors-ee) *n.* The person to whom a note or bill is indorsed or assigned by indorsement.

Indorsement, (in-dors'ment) *n.* Act of writing on the back of a note, bill, or other written instrument;—a writing usually upon the back of a negotiable instrument, by which the property therein is assigned and transferred;—sanction or support given.

Indorser, (in-dors'er) *n.* One who indorses; the party by whom a bill, note, or check is indorsed.

Indubious, (in-dub-e-us) *a.* [*L. indubius.*] Not dubious or doubtful; certain.

Indubitable, (in-dub-it-a-bl) *a.* [*F. from L. in and dubitabilis, from dubius.*] Unquestioned; undoubted; too plain to admit of doubt;—evident; incontestable; undeniable. [*questionably.*]

Indubitably, (in-dub-it-a-ble) *adv.* Undoubtedly; undoubtedly, (in-dub'e-tat) *v. t.* To bring into doubt.

Induce, (in-dus') *v. t.* [*L. inducere, from in and ducere, to lead.*] To bring in or upon; to produce; to cause;—to bring into view; to introduce; to exhibit;—to lead by persuasion or argument; to prevail on; to influence; to actuate:—*imp. & pp.* induced; *ppr.* inducing.

Inducement, (in-dus'ment) *n.* That which induces; a fact, reason, or consideration that leads on or persuades to action;—motive; reason; incitement; influence.

Inducer, (in-dus'er) *n.* One who, or that which, induces.

Induciary, (in-dü'she-ar-e) *n.* [*L. inducia, truce.*] Pertaining to a truce or treaty.

Inducible, (in-dus'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being induced;—in law, brought on or effected;—capable of being shown or proved by induction.

Induct, (in-duk't) *v. t.* [*L. inducere, inductum.*] To bring in; to introduce;—to introduce, as to a benefice or office; to instal or put formally into possession of:—*imp. & pp.* inducted; *ppr.* inducting.

Inductile, (in-duk'til) *a.* Not ductile; incapable of being drawn into threads, as a metal.

Induction, (in-'Juk-'shun) *n.* Act of inducting or bringing in; introduction;—prelude; preface;—act of inferring or drawing a conclusion from premises;—act or process of reasoning from a part to a whole, or from particulars to generals;—introduction of a clergyman into a benefice, or of a person into an office by the usual forms and ceremonies.

Inductual, (in-duk'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or proceeding by, induction; inductive.

Inductive, (in-duk'tiv) *a.* Leading or drawing; tempting;—inferring; drawing conclusions from premises;—proceeding not by demonstration, but by induction.
Inductively, (in-duk'tiv-le) *adv.* By induction or inference.

Inductor, (in-duk'ter) *n.* The person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

Indue, (in-dü') *v. t.* [*L. induere, allied to G. enducio, to put on.*] To put on, as clothes; to draw on;—to clothe; to invest; hence, to endow; to furnish; to supply:—*imp. & pp.* induced; *ppr.* inducing.

Induement, (in-dü'ment) *n.* Investment; clothing; endowment.

Indulge, (in-dulj') *v. t.* [*L. indulgere, from in and dulcis, sweet, kind.*] To suffer to be; to permit;—not to restrain or oppose; to give freedom or scope to; to gratify;—to yield to; to grant; to favour; to humour;—*v. i.* To be favourable; to yield; to comply;—to give one's self to the habit or practice of; to continue

in the enjoyment of:—*imp.* & *pp.* indulged; *ppr.* indulging.

Indulgence, (in-dul'jens) *n.* The quality of being indulgent; forbearance of restraint or control;—favour granted; liberality; gratification; licence; liberty;—fondness; kindness;—remission of the temporal punishment due to sins, granted by the pope or church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

Indulgent, (in-dul'jent) *a.* Prone to indulge or humour; not opposing or restraining;—yielding to the desires or wishes of an inferior;—kind; liberal; tender; mild; favourable;—gratifying; favouring.

Indulgently, (in-dul'jent-le) *adv.* In an indulgent manner; mildly; favourably; not severely.

Indurate, (in-dū-rāt) *v. i.* [*Indurare*, from *in* and *durus*, hard.] To grow hard; to harden or become hard;—*v. t.* To make hard; to deprive of sensibility; to render obdurate;—*imp.* & *pp.* indurated; *ppr.* indurating.

Indurate, (in-dū-rāt) *a.* Hardened; indurated;—hard.

Induration, (in-dū-rāshun) *n.* Act of hardening or process of growing hard;—stiffness; want of pliancy;—hardness of heart; obduracy.

Indurium, (in-dū-er-um) *n.* [*Induere*, to put on.] A collection of hairs united so as to form a sort of cup, and inclosing the stigma of a flower; the shield or scale covering the fruit spot of a fern.

Industrial, (in-dus'tre-al) *a.* Consisting in industry; pertaining to the arts of industry.

Industrial-schools, (in-dus'tre-al skōōls) *n. pl.* Schools for reclaiming neglected children, and training them to habits of morality and industry; ragged schools.

Industrious, (in-dus'tre-us) *a.* Diligent in business or study; laborious; assiduous; not remiss or slack; steady; careful; attentive; active;—diligent in a particular pursuit, or to a particular end.

Industriously, (in-dus'tre-us-le) *adv.* In an industrious manner; diligently; assiduously.

Industry, (in-dus'tre) *n.* [*Industria*.] Habitual diligence in any employment, either bodily or mental; steady attention; careful application; activity;—assiduity.

Indwell, (in'dwel) *v. t. & i.* To dwell in; to abide within;—*imp.* & *pp.* indwelt; *ppr.* indwelling.

Indwelling, (in'dwel-ing) *n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul; interior abode.

Indwelling, (in'dwel-ing) *a.* Abiding in the heart after renewal, as sin.

Inebriant, (in-ē-bre-ant) *a.* Intoxicating.

Inebriant, (in-ē-bre-ant) *n.* Any thing that intoxicates.

Inebriate, (in-ē-bre-āt) *v. t.* [*Inebriare*, from *in* and *ebrius*, drunk.] To make drunk; to intoxicate;—to stupefy, or to make furious or frantic;—to exhilarate;—*v. i.* To be or become intoxicated;—*imp.* & *pp.* inebriated; *ppr.* inebriating.

Inebriate, (in-ē-bre-āt) *n.* One who is drunk; a sot;

Inebriety, (in-ē-bri-ē-tē) *n.* Drunkenness; intoxication.

Inedited, (in-ed-īt-ed) *a.* Not edited; unpublished.

Ineffable, (in-ē-fa-bl) *a.* [From *in* and *effari*, to speak.] Incapable of being expressed in words; unexpressable; unutterable.

Ineffably, (in-ē-fa-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be expressed in words; unexpressably; unutterably.

Ineffaceable, (in-ē-fas'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being effaced.

Ineffaceably, (in-ē-fas'a-ble) *adv.* Indelibly; so as not

Ineffective, (in-ē-fekt'iv) *a.* [From *in* and *effective*.] Incapable of producing any effect, or the effect intended;—useless; inefficient; vain; fruitless; weak.

Ineffectual, (in-ē-fekt'ū-al) *a.* [From *in* and *effectual*.] Not producing the proper effect; inefficient; weak.

Ineffectually, (in-ē-fekt'ū-al-le) *adv.* Without effect; in vain.

Ineffervescence, (in-ē-fēr-ves'ens) *n.* [From *in* and *effervesce*.] Want of effervescence; deadness; rapidity of a liquor.

Inefficacious, (in-ēf-ē-kā'she-us) *a.* [*In inefficax*, from *in* and *efficere*, to accomplish.] Not efficacious; not having power to produce the effect desired, or the proper effect.

Inefficacy, (in-ēf-ē-ka-se) *n.* Want of power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficiency.

Inefficiency, (in-ēf-ē-shē-en-se) *n.* Want of power or exertion of power to produce the effect; inefficacy.

Inefficient, (in-ēf-ē-shē-ent) *a.* [*In* and *efficiens*, *ppr.* of *efficere*, to perform.] Not efficient; not producing the effect; inefficacious;—habitually slack or remiss; incompetent.

Inelastic, (in-ē-las'tik) *n.* Not elastic; wanting elas-

Inelasticity, (in-ē-las-tis'e-te) *n.* The absence of elasticity; the want of elastic power.

Inelegance, (in-ē-lē-gans) *n.* Quality of being inelegant; want of elegance.

Inelegant, (in-ē-lē-gant) *a.* [*In* and *elegans*, from *eliger*, to choose.] Not elegant; unrefined; unpolished; awkward;—wanting form or beauty;—wanting grace or ornament; unclassical; vulgar; coarse.

Inelegantly, (in-ē-lē-gant-le) *adv.* In an inelegant or unbecoming manner; coarsely; roughly.

Ineligibility, (in-ē-lē-je-blē-tē) *n.* Incapacity of being elected to an office;—state or quality of not being worthy of choice.

Ineligible, (in-ē-lē-je-bl) *a.* [From *in* and *eligible*.] Incapable of being elected to an office;—not worthy to be chosen or preferred.

Inept, (in-ēpt) *a.* [*In ineptus*, from *in*, not, and *aptus*, fit.] Not apt or fit; unfit; unsuitable; improper;—foolish; silly; nonsensical.

Ineptitude, (in-ēpt'e-tūd) *n.* The quality of being inept; unfitness; unsuitableness;—foolishness; nonsense.

Ineptly, (in-ēpt-le) *adv.* Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly.

Inequality, (in-ē-kwā'l-ē-tē) *n.* [*In* and *equalis*, from *æquus*, level.] Quality of being unequal; lack of uniformity; diversity;—unevenness; want of levelness;—disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequacy; incompetency;—difference in rank, condition, or fortune.

In equilibrium, (in-ē-kwō-lib'rē-ō) [*In*.] In a state of equipoise or even balance; hence, in a state of calm or rest.

Inequitable, (in-ē-kwīt-a-bl) *a.* Not equitable; not just.

Ineradiable, (in-ē-rad'ik-a-bl) *a.* [*In* and *radix*, root.] Incapable of being rooted out or removed; deep-seated.

Inerratic, (in-ēr-at'ik) *a.* [From *in* and *erratic*.] Fixed.

Inert, (in-ērt) *a.* [*In inerti*, from *in*, not, and *ars*, art.] Destitute of the power of moving itself, or of active resistance to motion impressed;—indisposed to move or act; dull;—powerless for an effect or influence;—inactive; sluggish; slothful.

Inertia, (in-ēr'she) *n.* That property of matter by which it tends when at rest to remain so, and when in motion to continue in motion;—indisposition to move; inactivity; sluggishness.

Inertly, (in-ērt-le) *adv.* Without activity; sluggishly.

Inertness, (in-ēr'tnes) *n.* Want of activity or exertion; sluggishness.

In esse, (in-ēsē) [*In*.] In being or actual existence.

Inestimable, (in-ēs'tim-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being estimated or computed; above all price;—invaluable; priceless.

Inestimably, (in-ēs'tim-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to

Inevitable, (in-ēv'it-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of evasion or escape; unavoidable;—not to be withstood or resisted.

Inevitably, (in-ēv'it-a-ble) *adv.* Unavoidably; certainly.

Inexact, (in-ēgz-akt) *a.* Not exact; not precisely correct or true.

Inexactness, (in-ēgz-akt'nes) *n.* Want of precision; in-

Inexorable, (in-ēk-sit'a-bl) *a.* Not susceptible of ex-

citement.

Inexcusable, (in-ēk-kūr'a-bl) *a.* Not admitting excuse or justification.

Inexcusableness, (in-eks-kûr'a-bl-ne) *n.* Quality of not being excusable. [excusable.]
Inexcusably, (in-eks-kûr'a-bl-ne) *adv.* So as not to be excusable; (in-egz-ç'ahun) *n.* Want of exertion; want of effort. [emptied; not spent.]
Inexhausted, (in-egz-haust'ed) *a.* Not exhausted; not
Inexhaustible, (in-egz-haust'e-bl) *a.* Incapable of being exhausted or emptied. [of being inexhaustible.]
Inexhaustibleness, (in-egz-haust'e-bl-ne) *n.* The state
Inexorability, (in-eks-or-a-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being inexorable or unyielding to entreaty.
Inexorable, (in-eks-or-a-bl) *a.* Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; unrelenting.
Inexorably, (in-eks-or-a-bl) *adv.* So as to be immovable by entreaty.
Inexpedience, (in-eks-pé-de-ens) *n.* Quality of being inexpedient; want of fitness; impropriety; unsuitableness to the purpose.
Inexpedient, (in-eks-pé-de-ent) *a.* Not expedient; not tending to a good end; hence, unfit; improper.
Inexpediently, (in-eks-pé-de-ent-le) *adv.* Unfitly; not expediently; unsuitably.
Inexpensive, (in-eks-pens'iv) *a.* Not expensive.
Inexperience, (in-eks-pé-re-ens) *n.* Absence or want of experience. [perience; unskilled.]
Inexperienced, (in-eks-pé-re-ent) *a.* Not having experience.
Inexpert, (in-eks-pert) *a.* Not expert; without knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.
Inexorable, (in-eks-pe-a-bl) *a.* Admitting of no atonement or satisfaction.
Inexplicably, (in-eks-pe-a-bl) *adv.* To a degree that admits of no atonement. [being inexplicable.]
Inexplicability, (in-eks-pe-a-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of
Inexplicable, (in-eks-pe-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being explained, interpreted, or accounted for.
Inexplicably, (in-eks-pe-a-bl) *adv.* In an inexplicable manner. [stated.]
Inexplicit, (in-eks-plis'it) *a.* Not explicit; not clearly
Inexpressible, (in-eks-pres'e-bl) *a.* Not capable of expression; unspeakable; unutterable; indescribable.
Inexpressibly, (in-eks-pres'e-bl) *adv.* In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably.
Inexpressive, (in-eks-pres'iv) *a.* Not expressing or intending to express; vacant; unmeaning; as look;—conveying little meaning; deficient in interest or point, as a work of art.
Inexpressiveness, (in-eks-pres'iv-ne) *n.* The state of being inexpressive; want of proper expression.
Inextinguishable, (in-eks-ting'wiah-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *extinguere*, to put out, quench.] Not capable of being extinguished; unquenchable.
Inextricable, (in-eks-tre-ka-bl) *a.* [F. from *L. extricare*.] Not to be disentangled or untied, as a coil or knot;—incapable of being cleared up or explained; hopelessly obscure. [manner.]
Inextricably, (in-eks-tre-ka-bl) *adv.* In an inextricable
Infallibility, (in-fal-e-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being infallible, or exempt from error.
Infallible, (in-fal-e-bl) *a.* [F. *infallible*, from *fallir*, *L. fallere*, to deceive.] Incapable of error; exempt from liability to mistake; sound;—not liable to fail, or to deceive confidence; certain.
Infallibly, (in-fal-e-bl) *adv.* Certainly; infallingly.
Infamous, (in-fa-mus) *a.* [F. *infame*, from *L. in* and *fama*, report.] Of ill report; base; scandalous; notoriously vile;—held in abhorrence; odious; detestable.
Infamously, (in-fa-mus-le) *adv.* In an infamous manner or degree; scandalously; disgracefully; shamefully; with open reproach. [of being infamous.]
Infamouness, (in-fa-mus-ne) *n.* The state or quality
Infamy, (in-fa-me) *n.* Total loss of reputation; public disgrace;—extreme baseness or villainy;—that loss of character or public disgrace which a convict incurs.
Infancy, (in-fan-se) *n.* The first part of life, extending from birth to childhood;—state or condition of one

under age; nonage; minority;—the first stage of any thing; beginning; commencement.
Infant, (in-fant) *n.* [L. *infans*, from *in*, not, and *fari*, to speak.] A young babe; sometimes a child several years of age;—a person not of full age; a minor.
Infant, (in-fant) *a.* Pertaining to infancy;—intended for young children.
Infanthood, (in-fant-hood) *n.* The state of being in infancy; the condition of an infant; infancy.
Infanticidal, (in-fan-ti-sid'al) *a.* Pertaining to or guilty of child-murder.
Infanticide, (in-fan-ti-sid) *n.* [L. *infans*, child, and *caedere*, to kill.] The murder of a newly-born child;—specifically, the slaughter of infants by Herod;—a slayer of infants. [an infant.]
Infantile, (in-fant-il) *a.* Pertaining to infancy, or to
Infantine, (in-fant-in) *a.* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, infants or young children; young; tender; immature;—fitted or intended for young children.
Infantry, (in-fant-re) *n.* [Sp. & It. *infanteria*.] Foot-soldiers, in distinction from *cavalry*;—children, or a family of children.
Infatuate, (in-fat'ü-ät) *v. t.* [L. *infatuare*, from *is* and *fatuus*, foolish.] To make foolish;—to weaken the intellectual powers of;—to inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion;—*imp. & pp.* *infatuated*; *ppr.* *infatuating*.
Infatuate, (in-fat'ü-ät) *a.* Stupefied; infatuated.
Infatuation, (in-fat'ü-äshun) *n.* Act of affecting with folly; want of sound judgment; state of mind in which the desires and will are bent or inclined to some object contrary to reason, prudence, or common sense.
Infeasibility, (in-fes-e-bl'e-te) *n.* The state of being infeasible; impracticability.
Infeasible, (in-fes-e-bl) *a.* [In and F. *faisible*, from *faire*, *L. facere*, to do.] Not capable of being done or accomplished; impracticable.
Infect, (in-fekt') *v. t.* [L. *infectre*, *infectum*, from *in* and *facere*, to make.] To taint with disease;—to affect with morbid or noxious matter;—to communicate bad qualities to; to corrupt;—to contaminate with illegality, or expose to penalty;—*imp. & pp.* *infected*; *ppr.* *infecting*.
Infected, (in-fekt'ed) *a.* Tainted with virulent matter, or noxious exhalations; corrupted by evil.
Infection, (in-fek'ahun) *n.* Act or process of infecting; contagion; communication of disease by contact;—result of infecting influence; a prevailing disease;—that which taints, poisons, or corrupts, by communication from one to another;—contamination by illegality, as in cases of contraband goods.
Infectious, (in-fek'ah-ne) *a.* Having qualities that may infect; pestilential;—corrupting, or tending to corrupt or contaminate; vitiating;—contaminating with illegality;—capable of being easily diffused or spread. [tagionally.]
Infectiously, (in-fek'ah-ne-le) *adv.* By infection; con-
Infectiousness, (in-fek'ah-ne-ne) *n.* Quality of being infectious.
Infective, (in-fekt'iv) *a.* Communicating disease; having the power or quality of tainting or corrupting; active in spreading by contact.
Infecund, (in-fek'und) *a.* [L. *in* and *fecundus*, prolific.] Unfruitful; barren.
Infecundity, (in-fek'und-e-te) *n.* Want of fecundity; unfruitfulness; barrenness.
Infement, (in-fef'tment) *n.* [In and *feculent*.] Deed or process of putting in possession of heritable property.
Infelicitous, (in-fel-is'it-us) *a.* Not felicitous; unhappy; unfortunate.
Infelicity, (in-fel-is'e-te) *n.* [F. *infelicité*, from *L. in* and *felix*, happy.] Unhappiness; misery; misfortune;—unfortunate state; unfavorableness.
Infelt, (in-felt) *a.* Felt deeply in the heart.
Infer, (in-fér) *v. t.* [L. *inferre*, from *in* and *ferre*, to

carry, bring.] To derive either by deduction or induction; to draw or derive, as a fact or consequence; to deduce; to gather:—*imp.* & *pp.* *inferred*; *ppr.* *inferring*.

Inferable, (in-fér-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being inferred or deduced from premises.

Inference, (in-fér-ens) *n.* Act of inferring;—a truth or proposition drawn from another admitted or supposed to be true; conclusion from premises; deduction; consequence.

Inferential, (in-fér-en-shé-al) *a.* Deduced or deducible by inference.

Inferentially, (in-fér-en-shé-al-le) *adv.* By way of inference.

Inferior, (in-fér-er) *a.* [L. comparative of *inferus*, lower.] Lower in place, social rank, or excellence; subordinate;—secondary; subsidiary;—between the earth and the sun; below the horizon;—growing below some other organ.

Inferior, (in-fér-er) *n.* A person who is younger, or of a lower station or rank in society.

Inferiority, (in-fér-er-e-te) *n.* State of being inferior; a lower state or condition.

Infernal, (in-fér-nal) *a.* [F. from L. *infernus*.] Pertaining to the lower regions, or regions of the dead;—pertaining to hell; resembling hell; inhabiting hell; hellish; diabolical;—satanic; fiendish; malicious.

Infernal, (in-fér-nal) *n.* An inhabitant of hell, or of the lower regions.

Infernally, (in-fér-nal-le) *adv.* In an infernal manner.

Infertile, (in-fér-tíl) *a.* [F. from L. *in* and *fertilitas*, from *ferre*, to bear.] Not fertile or productive; barren.

Infertility, (in-fér-tíl-e-te) *n.* Unproductiveness; barrenness; unfruitfulness.

Infest, (in-fest) *v. t.* [L. *infestare*, from *infestus*, hostile, troublesome.] To trouble greatly; to disturb; to annoy; to harass; to plague;—*imp.* & *pp.* *infested*; *ppr.* *infesting*.

Infested, (in-fest-ed) *a.* [In and *fester*.] Rankling.

Infestive, (in-fest-iv) *a.* Having no mirth; dull; cheerless;—cheerlessness.

Infestivity, (in-fest-iv-e-te) *n.* Want of festivity; dullness.

Infibulation, (in-fib-ú-lá-shun) *n.* [L. *infibulare*, from *in* and *fibula*, clasp.] Act of clasp or confining, as with a buckle or padlock.

Infidel, (in-fé-del) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *fideli*, faithful, from *fides*, faith.] Faithless; unbelieving; disbelieving the inspiration of the Scriptures, or the divine institution of Christianity.

Infidel, (in-fé-del) *n.* One who is without faith; unbeliever; sceptic; a freethinker; a heathen;—one who disbelieves in Christ or the divine origin and authority of Christianity; deist.

Infidelity, (in-fé-del-e-te) *n.* Want of faith or belief;—disbelief of the divine origin of Christianity; unbelief;—unfaithfulness to the marriage contract;—breach of trust; treachery; deceit.

Infiltrate, (in-fíl-ter) *v. t.* or *i.* To filter or sift in.

Infiltrate, (in-fíl-trát) *v. i.* To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance:—*imp.* & *pp.* *infiltrated*; *ppr.* *infiltrating*.

Infiltration, (in-fíl-trá-shun) *n.* Act or process of infiltrating;—the substance which has entered the pores or cavities of a body.

Infinite, (in-fín-it) *a.* [L. *in* and *fnitus*, *ppr.* of *finire*, to bound.] Unlimited or boundless in time or space;—without limit in power, capacity, intensity, or moral excellence; perfect;—indefinitely large or extensive;—in *mathematics*, greater or smaller than any assignable quantity of the same kind;—in *music*, capable of endless repetition, as a fugue.

Infinite, (in-fín-it) *n.* Infinite space or extent;—infinite time or duration; eternity;—in *mathematics*, an infinite magnitude, quantity, or number;—also, the Almighty.

Infinitely, (in-fín-it-le) *adv.* Without bounds or limits; immensely; greatly; to a degree beyond expression.

Infinitesimal, (in-fín-it-é-sé-mal) *a.* Infinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

Infinitesimal, (in-fín-it-é-sé-mal) *n.* An infinitely small quantity, or one less than any assignable quantity.

Infinitesimally, (in-fín-it-é-sé-mal-le) *adv.* By infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities.

Infinitive, (in-fín-it-iv) *a.* Unlimited; unbounded; unrestricted;—designating the mood of a verb which expresses its action without limitation of persons or numbers.

Infinitude, (in-fín-e-túd) *n.* Quality of being infinite; endlessness in time or duration;—infinite extent; immensity;—boundless number.

Infinity, (in-fín-e-te) *n.* [L. *infinitus*, from *in*, not, and *fnis*, boundary, end.] Unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; boundlessness; immensity;—unlimited capacity, energy, or excellence;—endless or indefinite number.

Infirm, (in-fér-m) *a.* [L. *infirmus*, from *in* and *firmus*, stable.] Not firm or sound; weak; feeble;—weak of mind; irresolute;—not solid or stable.

Infirmity, (in-fér-m-ar-e) *n.* An hospital where the infirm or sick are lodged and nursed.

Infirmity, (in-fér-m-e-te) *n.* State of being infirm;—unsound or unhealthy state of body; weakness; feebleness;—disease; malady;—mental weakness; failing; fault; foible;—want of will; irresolution;—defect; imperfection.

Infirmly, (in-fér-m-le) *adv.* In a weak or infirm manner.

Infix, (in-fiks) *v. t.* [L. *infigere*, *infirmus*, to fix.] To fix by piercing or thrusting in;—to implant as principles, thoughts, instructions:—*imp.* & *pp.* *infixd*; *ppr.* *infixing*.

Inflame, (in-flám) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *flammare*, *flamma*, flame.] To set on fire; to kindle;—to heat; to excite the blood;—to provoke, as appetite or desire;—to arouse; to incite, as passion; to irritate; to exasperate;—to exaggerate by description; to aggravate:—*v. i.* To grow hot, angry, and painful:—*imp.* & *pp.* *inflamed*; *ppr.* *inflaming*.

Inflamed, (in-flám-d) *a.* Set on fire; heated; provoked;—in *heraldry*, adorned with flames; flamant.

Inflammability, (in-flám-a-bíl-e-te) *n.* Susceptibility of readily taking fire.

Inflammable, (in-flám-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being set on fire; easily kindled; susceptible of combustion.

Inflammation, (in-flám-á-shun) *n.* Act of setting on fire;—state of being in flame or on fire;—a redness and swelling of any part of an animal body, attended with heat, pain, and febrile symptoms;—violent excitement; passion; animosity.

Inflammatory, (in-flám-a-tor-e) *a.* Inflaming; tending to excite heat or inflammation;—accompanied with preternatural heat and excitement of arterial action;—tending to excite anger, animosity, tumult, or sedition; seditious.

Inflate, (in-flát) *v. t.* [L. *inflare*, *inflatum*, from *in* and *flare*, to blow.] To swell or distend with air; to blow into;—to puff up; to tolerate:—*imp.* & *pp.* *inflated*; *ppr.* *inflating*.

Inflate, (in-flát) *a.* Filled with air; blown up; distended;—puffed up; turgid; bombastic.

Inflatingly, (in-flát-ing-le) *adv.* By way of inflation; in a manner tending to inflate.

Inflation, (in-flá-shun) *n.* Act of inflating;—the state of being distended with air;—swelling; puffiness;—mental elation; vanity; conceit.

Infect, (in-flekt) *v. t.* [L. *infectere*, *inflexum*, from *in* and *flectere*, to bend.] To bend; to turn from a direct line or course;—to vary, as a noun or a verb, in its terminations; to decline; to conjugate;—to modulate, as the voice:—*imp.* & *pp.* *infected*; *ppr.* *infecting*.

Infected, (in-flekt-ed) *a.* Bent from a direct line; changed in the termination, as nouns or verbs.

Infection, (in-flekt-shun) *n.* Act of infecting, or state of being infected;—a bend; a fold;—a slide or modula-

tion of the voice in speaking;—the variation of nouns, &c., by declension, and verbs by conjugation.

Inflectional, (in-flek'-shun -al) *a.* Pertaining to inflection.

Inflective, (in-flekt'-iv) *a.* Having the power of bending; flexible;—capable of declension or conjugation.

Inflex, (in-fleks') *v. t.* To bend; to curve; to make crooked.

Inflexed, (in-flekt') *a.* Turned in; bent inward.

Inflexibility, (in-fleks-e-bil'-e-te) *n.* Quality of being inflexible; unyielding stiffness;—obstinacy of will or temper; unbending pertinacity.

Inflexible, (in-fleks-e-bl) *a.* [From *L. in* and *flezibilis*, from *flectere*, to bend.] Incapable of being bent;—firm in purpose; unyielding to influence or entreaty; inexorable;—unchangeable; unalterable.

Inflexibly, (in-fleks-e-ble) *adv.* In an inflexible manner; firmly.

Inflict, (in-flikt') *v. t.* [*L. infligere*, *inflictum*, from *in* and *figere*, to strike.] To lay or send, as a punishment, &c.; to apply; to impose;—*imp. & pp.* inflicted; *ppr.* inflicting.

Infliction, (in-flikt'-shun) *n.* Act of inflicting or imposing;—that which is imposed, as a punishment.

Indictive, (in-flikt'-iv) *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

Inflorescence, (in-flor-es-ens) *n.* [*L. inflorescens*, from *in* and *florere*, to begin to blossom.] A flowering; the unfolding of blossoms;—mode of flowering, or general arrangement and disposition of the flowers.

Influence, (in-flu-ens) *n.* [*L. influentia*, from *influeri*, to flow in, from *in* and *fluere*, to flow.] A flowing in or upon; influx;—the visible operation of an invisible power;—in *physics*, the effect produced on material bodies by the secret forces in nature, as of light, heat, air, &c.;—the effect formerly supposed to be produced by the planetary system on terrestrial persons and events;—in *morals*, the effect of truth on the mind; motive; consideration; reasonable inducement; force acting on the heart or affections; constraining power of love or sympathy;—effect produced by individual character, social rank, wealth, &c.; sway; authority; control;—spiritual or divine power acting on the heart or life.

Influence, (in-flu-ens) *v. t.* To move or impel by force;—to effect by natural or physical law;—to act on, or affect the mind, by motives of any kind; to induce; to persuade;—in a bad sense, to move, as the passions;—to bias; to pervert, as the judgment;—*imp. & pp.* influenced; *ppr.* influencing.

Influential, (in-flu-en'-she-al) *a.* Exerting influence or power by invisible operation. [move, or direct.

Influentially, (in-flu-en'-she-al-le) *adv.* So as to incline.

Influenza, (in-flu-en'-za) *n.* [It.] A violent form of catarrh, usually occurring in the manner of an epidemic.

Influx, (in-fluks) *n.* [*L. influxus*, from *influeri*, *influxum*, to flow in.] Act of flowing in;—influxion; intromission;—introduction; importation in abundance.

Infold, (in-fold) *v. i.* To wrap up or inwrap; to inclose;—to embrace;—*imp. & pp.* infolded; *ppr.* infolding.

Infoldment, (in-fold'-ment) *n.* Act of embracing, infolding; or inwrapping; state of being infolded.

Inform, (in-form') *v. t.* [*L. in* and *formare*, from *forma*, form, shape.] To form; to fashion; to animate;—to make known to; to advise; to instruct;—to communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation;—*v. i.* To give intelligence or information;—*imp. & pp.* informed; *ppr.* informing.

Informal, (in-form'-al) *a.* Not in the regular, usual, or established form; irregular.

Informality, (in-form-al'-e-te) *n.* Want of regular or customary form; any neglect or breach of rule or order.

Informally, (in-form-al'-le) *adv.* Without the usual forms; irregularly. [intelligence.

Informant, (in-form'-ant) *n.* One who informs or gives information.

Information, (in-form-a'-shun) *n.* Act of communicating knowledge;—intelligence; news; notice or advice sent

or received by message or writing;—knowledge derived by perception, or by reading, instruction, &c.;—communication of facts leading to a charge or accusation;—a charge or accusation exhibited before a court.

Inform, (in-form'-er) *n.* One who in forms or animates;—one who lodges a charge against another for the violation of some law;—one who makes a business of informing against others. [used as a prefix.

Infra, (in'-tra) [*L.*] Beneath; below; under; often

Infraction, (in-frakt'-shun) *n.* [*L. infractio*, from *in-* and *frangere*, to break.] Breach; violation; infringement.

Infrangible, (in-franj'-e-bl) *a.* Not capable of being broken or separated into parts;—not to be violated.

Infrequency, (in-fré'-kwens) *n.* State of rarely occurring; uncommonness; rareness.

Infrequent, (in-fré'-kwent) *a.* [*L. infrequens*.] Seldom happening or occurring to notice; unfrequent; rare; uncommon.

Infrequently, (in-fré'-kwent-le) *adv.* Not frequently.

Infringe, (in-frinj') *v. t.* [*L. infringere*, from *in* and *frangere*, to break.] To break, as contracts;—to violate; to transgress; to neglect to fulfil or obey;—*v. i.* To violate some rule;—to encroach; to trespass;—*imp. & pp.* infringed; *ppr.* infringing.

Infringement, (in-frinj'-ment) *n.* Act of violating; breach; violation; non-fulfilment;—encroachment; transgression; trespass. [or encroachments.

Infringer, (in-frinj'-er) *n.* One who violates, trespasses, infringes.

Infrugal, (in-frú'-gal) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *frugalia*.] Wasteful; improvident; extravagant.

Infundibular, (in-fun-dib'-ú-ler) *a.* [*L. infundibulum*, a funnel, from *infundere*, to pour in or into.] Having the form of a funnel.

Infurcation, (in-fur-ka'-shun) *n.* [*L. in* and *furca*, a fork.] A forked expansion or extension.

Infuriate, (in-fú'-re-át) *a.* Enraged; mad; raging; furiously angry.

Infuriate, (in-fú'-re-át) *v. t.* [*L. in* and *furire*, to enrage, from *furia*, fury, rage.] To render furious or mad; to enrage;—*imp. & pp.* infuriated; *ppr.* infuriating.

Infuse, (in-fúz) *v. t.* [*L. infundere*, *infusum*, from *in* and *fundere*, to pour.] To pour in, as a liquid;—to instil, as principles or qualities;—to inspire or animate;—to steep in liquor without boiling, for the purpose of extracting medicinal qualities;—*imp. & pp.* infused; *ppr.* infusing.

Infusibility, (in-fúz-e-bil'-e-te) *n.* [From *infuse*.] Capability of being infused, or poured in;—[*prefix in*, not, and *fusibility*.] Incapability of being fused or dissolved.

Infusible, (in-fúz'-e-bl) *a.* [From *infuse*.] Capable of being infused;—[*prefix in*, not, and *fusible*.] Not fusible; incapable of fusion.

Infusion, (in-fú'-shun) *n.* Act of infusing, pouring in, or instilling; instillation; introduction; inspiration; suggestion;—act or process of steeping any insoluble substance in water in order to extract its virtues;—the liquid which is obtained by this process;—act of introducing into the veins by a syringe, as opiates, &c.

Infusive, (in-fú'-siv) *a.* Having the power of infusion.

Infusoria, (in-fú'-sú-re-a) *n. pl.* [*L. infundere*, *infusum*.] Minute or microscopic animalcules found in water and other fluids. [ing infusoria.

Infusorial, (in-fú'-sú-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to or containing.

Ingather, (in-gát) *n.* Entrance; passage in.

Ingathering, (in-gath'-er-ing) *n.* Act or business of collecting and securing the fruits of the earth; harvest.

Ingemination, (in-jem-in-á'-shun) *n.* Repetition; reduplication.

Ingenerable, (in-jen'-er-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in* and *generabilis*, that has the power of generating, from *generare*, to engender.] Incapable of being engendered or produced.

Ingenerate, (in-jen'-er-át) *v. t.* [*L. in* and *generare*, to engender.] To generate or produce within;—*imp. & pp.* ingenerated; *ppr.* ingenerating.

Ingenerate, (in-jen'-gr-ät) *a.* Generated within; inborn; innate.

Ingenious, (in-jē'-ne-us) *a.* [L. *ingenium*, natural capacity, from *in* and *gignere*, to beget.] Possessed of genius or the faculty of invention; skilful or prompt to invent;—proceeding from genius or ingenuity; curious in design or structure; skilfully contrived; well adapted;—witty; clever; smart; sharp.

Ingeniously, (in-jē'-ne-us-le) *adv.* In an ingenious manner.

Ingeniousness, (in-jē'-ne-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being ingenious; ingenuity.

Ingenuity, (in-jē'-nū-e-tē) *n.* Quality or power of ready invention; ingeniousness; skill; inventiveness;—curiousness in design or construction; clever adaptation or combination, as of mechanism;—openness; fairness; candour.

Ingenuous, (in-jen'-ū-us) *a.* [L. *ingenuus*.] Of honourable extraction;—noble; generous;—free from reserve or dissimulation;—frank; unreserved; artless; sincere; candid; fair.

Ingenuously, (in-jen'-ū-us-le) *adv.* Openly; fairly; candidly.

Ingeniousness, (in-jen'-ū-us-ness) *n.* State or quality of being ingenuous; openness of heart; frankness; fairness.

Ingestion, (in-jest'-yun) *n.* [L. *ingestio*, from *in* and *gerere*, to bear.] Act of throwing into the stomach.

Ignale, (in-gāl) *n.* [L. *igniculus*, diminutive of *ignis*, fire, Gael. & Ir. *aingal*, *eingal*.] A fire or fireplace.

Inglorious, (in-glō'-re-us) *a.* [L. *ingloriosus*, from *in* and *gloria*, glory.] Not glorious; not bringing honour or glory;—shameful; disgraceful.

Ingloriously, (in-glō'-re-us-le) *adv.* Dishonourably; shamefully; disgracefully.

Ingloriousness, (in-glō'-re-us-ness) *n.* Want of fame or celebrity; disgracefulness; meanness.

Ingoining, (in-go'-ing) *a.* Entering in or upon.

Ingot, (in-got) *n.* [F. *ingot*.] A mass or wedge of gold, silver, or other metal cast in a mould; a mass of unwrought metal.

Ingraft, (in-graft) *v. t.* To insert, as a scion of one tree or plant into another for propagation;—to subject to the process of grafting;—to set or fix deeply and firmly;—*imp. & pp.* ingrafted; *ppr.* ingrafting.

Ingraftment, (in-graft-ment) *n.* Act of ingrafting;—the thing ingrafted; a scion.

Ingrain, (in-grān) *a.* Dyed in the grain; thoroughly

Ingrain, (in-grān) *v. t.* To dye in the grain or before manufacture;—to work into the natural texture, as colour;—*imp. & pp.* ingrained; *ppr.* ingraining.

Ingrate, (in-grät) *a.* [L. *in* and *gratus*.] Ungrateful; unthankful;—unpleasing to the sense.

Ingrate, (in-grät) *n.* An ungrateful person.

Ingratiate, (in-grä'-shē-ät) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *gratia*, favour.] To introduce or commend to the favour of another;—*imp. & pp.* ingratiated; *ppr.* ingratiating.

Ingratiation, (in-grä'-shē-ät-ing) *n.* Recommendation; act of bringing into favour.

Ingratitude, (in-grät'-tūd) *n.* Want of gratitude; inseasonable to favours; unthankfulness;—return of evil for good.

Ingredient, (in-grē'-de-ent) *n.* [L. *ingredienti*, *ppr.* of *ingredi*, to enter, from *in* and *gradi*, to walk, go.] That which is a component part of any compound or mixture; an element.

Ingress, (in-gres) *n.* Entrance;—power, liberty, or means of entrance or access.

Ingrinal, (in-win-al) *a.* [L. *inguen*, *inguinis*, the groin.] Pertaining to the groin.

Ingulf, (in-gulf) *v. t.* To swallow up in a vast deep, gulf, or whirlpool;—to cast into a gulf; to overwhelm;—*imp. & pp.* ingulfed; *ppr.* ingulfing.

Ingulfment, (in-gulf-ment) *n.* A swallowing up in a gulf or abyss.

Ingurgitate, (in-gurj'-tät) *v. t.* [L. *ingurgitare*, from *in* and *gurgere*, whirlpool, gulf.] To swallow greedily,

or in great quantity;—to swallow up, as in a gulf; to ingulf;—*v. i.* To drink largely.

Ingurgitation, (in-gurj'-it-ä-shun) *n.* The act of swallowing greedily, or in great quantity.

Inhabit, (in-hab'-it) *v. t.* [L. *inhabitare*, from *in* and *habitare*, to dwell.] To live or dwell in; to occupy, as a place of abode;—*v. i.* To have residence; to abide;—*imp. & pp.* inhabited; *ppr.* inhabiting.

Inhabitable, (in-hab'-it-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being inhabited; habitable.

Inhabitanee, (in-hab'-it-ane) *n.* Condition of an inhabitant; legal residence; the right to support in case of poverty, acquired by residence in a town, parish, or district; domiciliation;—also *inhabitanee*.

Inhabitant, (in-hab'-it-ant) *n.* One who dwells or resides permanently in a place;—one who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish; a resident.

Inhabiter, (in-hab'-it-er) *n.* One who inhabits; an inhabitant.

Inhalation, (in-hal-ä'-shun) *n.* Act of inhaling;—act of drawing in with the breath vapour or other gaseous matter for medicinal purposes.

Inhale, (in-häl) *v. t.* [L. *inhälare*, from *in* and *halare*, to breathe.] To draw into the lungs; to inspire;—*imp. & pp.* inhaled; *ppr.* inhaling.

Inharmonious, (in-här-mō'-ne-us) *a.* Not harmonious; discordant;—incongruous; incoincident; disagreeable.

Inharmoniously, (in-här-mō'-ne-us-le) *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.

Inhere, (in-hēr) *v. i.* [L. *inherere*, from *in* and *herere*, to stick, hang.] To exist in; to be a necessary part or component of; to be essential to;—to be fixed or permanently embodied in;—*imp. & pp.* inhered; *ppr.* inhering.

Inherence, (in-hēr-ēns) *n.* State of inhering; existence in something.

Inherent, (in-hēr-ēt) *a.* Existing in something, so as to be inseparable from it;—naturally pertaining to;—innate; inborn; native; inbred; natural; inwrought.

Inherently, (in-hēr-ēt-le) *adv.* By inheritance; inseparably.

Inherit, (in-hēr-it) *v. t.* [F. *heriter*, from L. *heres*, heir.] To receive by descent from an ancestor;—to receive or take by birth; to have by nature;—to become possessed of; to own;—*v. i.* To take or have as an inheritance, possession, or property;—*imp. & pp.* inherited; *ppr.* inheriting.

Inheritable, (in-hēr-it-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being inherited;—capable of being transmitted from the parent to the child;—capable of taking by inheritance, or of receiving by descent.

Inheritably, (in-hēr-it-a-blē) *adv.* By inheritance.

Inheritance, (in-hēr-it-ans) *n.* An estate which a man has by descent as heir to another, or which he may transmit to another as his heir;—a permanent or valuable possession or blessing;—a possession received by gift, or without purchase; possession; ownership;—right or title to a succession of property.

Inheritor, (in-hēr-it-er) *n.* One who inherits or may inherit; an heir.

Inhesion, (in-hē'-zhun) *n.* [L. *inhesio*.] State of existing, or belonging to something; inherence.

Inhibit, (in-hib'-it) *v. t.* [L. *inhibere*, from *in*, not, and *habere*, to have.] To check; to repress; to restrain;—to forbid; to interdict;—*imp. & pp.* inhibited; *ppr.* inhibiting.

Inhibition, (in-he-biah'-un) *n.* Hindrance; restraint;—prohibition; embargo; writ of interdict.

Inhospitable, (in-hōs'-pit-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in*, not, and *hospes*, guest.] Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers; unfriendly; discourteous—said of persons;—affording no shelter or means of subsistence, as a desert, &c.

Inhospitaleness, (in-hōs'-pit-a-bl-nea) *n.* Want of hospitality or kindness to strangers;—also *inhospitality*.

Inhospitality, (in-hos'pit-a-ble) *adv.* In an inhospitable manner.

Inhuman, (in-hū'man) *a.* [*F. inhumain*, *L. in* and *humanus*.] Destitute of the kindness and tenderness that belong to a human being;—unfeeling; pitiless;—marked by cruelty; savage; merciless; barbarous.

Inhumanity, (in-hū'man-e-ty) *n.* Want of human feelings; unkind or unfeeling disposition; coldness of heart;—cruelty; barbarity.

Inhumanly, (in-hū'man-le) *adv.* Cruelly; barbarously.

Inhumation, (in-hū-mā'shun) *n.* Act of burying; interment; sepulture.

Inhume, (in-hūm') *v. t.* [*L. in* and *humare*, to cover with earth.] To bury; to inter;—to digest a chemical substance in a vessel covered with warm earth;—also *inhumate*:—*imp. & pp. inhumed*; *ppr. inhuming*.

Inimical, (in-im'ik-al) *a.* [*L. inimicus*, unfriendly, from *in* and *amicus*, friendly.] Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; unfriendly; hostile;—repugnant; adverse; hurtful.

Inimicality, (in-im-ik-al-e-ty) *n.* The state of being inimical or hostile. (*ner.*)

Inimically, (in-im'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an inimical manner.

Inimitability, (in-im-it-a-bil-e-ty) *n.* The quality of being inimitable.

Inimitable, (in-im'it-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in* and *imitabilis*, from *imitari*, to imitate.] Not capable of being imitated or copied. (*imanner.*)

Inimitably, (in-im'it-a-ble) *adv.* In an inimitable manner.

Iniquitous, (in-ik'wit-us) *a.* Characterized by iniquity;—wicked; unjust; unrighteous; criminal.

Iniquitously, (in-ik'wit-us-le) *adv.* Unjustly; wickedly.

Iniquity, (in-ik'we-ty) *n.* [*L. iniquitas*, from *iniquus*, unjust, from *in*, not, and *equus*, even, equal.] Injustice; unrighteousness; want of rectitude or moral principle;—a particular deviation from rectitude; act of injustice; crime; sin; wickedness;—want of original righteousness; depravity.

Initial, (in-iah'e-al) *a.* [*L. initialis*, from *initium*, entrance, beginning.] Of or pertaining to the beginning;—placed at the beginning or head, as of a list or series. (*name.*)

Initial, (in-iah'e-al) *n.* The first letter of a word or

Initially, (in-iah'e-al-le) *adv.* In an incipient degree; by way of commencement.

Initiate, (in-iah'e-at) *v. t.* To introduce by a first act; to begin;—to instruct in the rudiments or principles;—to introduce into a society, club, or sect, by acquaintance with its principles, rules, and ceremonies;—*v. i.* To do the first part; to perform the first rite:—*imp. & pp. initiated*; *ppr. initiating*.

Initiate, (in-iah'e-at) *a.* Begun; commenced; incomplete, as a right, and the like; introduced to a knowledge of.

Initiation, (in-iah'e-at-shun) *n.* Act or process of initiating;—the form or ceremony by which a person is introduced into any society; introduction into the principles of any thing unknown or mysterious.

Initiatively, (in-iah'e-at-iv) *a.* Serving to initiate; initiatory.

Initiatively, (in-iah'e-at-iv) *n.* An introductory step or movement;—right or power to introduce a new measure or law, as in legislation.

Initiatory, (in-iah'e-a-tor-e) *a.* Suitable for an introduction or beginning; introductory.

Inject, (in-jekt') *v. t.* [*L. injicere*, *injectum*, from *in* and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw in; to dart in; to cast or throw on;—*imp. & pp. injected*; *ppr. injecting*.

Injection, (in-jek'shun) *n.* Act of injecting or throwing in—applied particularly to the forcible throwing in of a liquid or seriform body by means of a syringe, pump, &c.;—that which is injected; especially, a liquid medicine injected into a cavity of the body; clyster; enema.

Injudicial, (in-joo-dish'e-al) *a.* [*L. in* and *judicium*, judgment.] Not according to the forms of law.

Injudicious, (in-joo-dish'e-us) *a.* Not judicious; void of judgment;—indiscreet; imprudent;—incautious; rash. (*clous manner.*)

Injudiciously, (in-joo-dish'e-us-le) *adv.* In an injudicious manner.

Injudiciousness, (in-joo-dish'e-us-ness) *n.* Want of judgment; indiscretion; imprudence.

Injunction, (in-jungk'shun) *n.* [*L. injunctio*, from *injungere*, to join into, to enjoin.] Act of enjoining or commanding;—that which is enjoined; an order; a command; a precept; urgent advice or exhortation;—a writ or process, granted by a court of equity, whereby a party is required to do or to refrain from doing certain acts.

Injure, (in-joor') *v. t.* [*L. injuriari*, from *injuria*.] To do harm to; to inflict evil or loss on;—to hurt or wound, as the person; to impair soundness, as of health;—to damage or lessen the value of, as goods or estate;—to annoy; to give pain to, as the feelings;—to violate, as rights;—to weaken, as a good cause;—to make bad, as roads;—to slander; to tarnish, as reputation or character;—*imp. & pp. injured*; *ppr. injuring*.

Injurious, (in-joor'e-us) *a.* [*L. injurius*, from *in*, not, and *jus*, *juris*, right.] Unjust; wrongful; hurtful or prejudicial to the rights of another;—pernicious; mischievous;—reproachful; wrongful;—lessening or tarnishing reputation; detractory. (*fully.*)

Injuriously, (in-joor'e-us-le) *adv.* Wrongfully; hurtfully.

Injuriousness, (in-joor'e-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being injurious or hurtful; injury.

Injury, (in-joor'e) *n.* [*L. injuria*.] That which injures or brings harm; that which occasions loss or diminution of good; mischief; detriment; damage; injustice.

Injustice, (in-justis) *n.* Want of justice and equity; violation of the rights of an individual; wrong; a withholding of due praise; improper ascription of blame.

Ink, (ingk) *n.* [*D. inkt*, *F. encre*, from *G. epkaustos*, burnt in, from *kaino*, to burn.] A coloured fluid used in writing, printing, and the like.

Ink, (ingk) *v. t.* To black or daub with ink;—*imp. & pp. inked*; *ppr. inking*. (*holding ink.*)

Ink-bottle, (ingk'bot'l) *n.* Glass vessel or receptacle for ink-horn, (ingk'horn) *n.* An inkstand—so called as formerly made of horn.

Inkiness, (ingk'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being ink.

Inking, (ingk'ing) *n.* (*Contracted from inkinging.*)

Inclination,—a hint or whisper; an intimation.

Ink-stand, (ingk'stand) *n.* A vessel for holding ink and writing materials.

Inky, (ingk'e) *a.* Consisting of ink; resembling ink; black; tarnished or blackened with ink.

Inlace, (in-las) *v. t.* To work in, as lace; to embellish with work resembling lace;—*imp. & pp. inlaced*; *ppr. inlacing*.

Inland, (in'land) *a.* Within the land; remote from the sea; interior;—carried on within a country; domestic; not foreign;—drawn and payable in the same country, as an *inland bill*.

Inland, (in'land) *n.* The interior part of a country.

Inlander, (in'land-er) *n.* One who lives in the interior of a country.

Inlay, (in-lā) *v. t.* To insert, as pieces of pearl, ivory, choice woods, or the like, in a ground-work of some other material;—*imp. & pp. inlaid*; *ppr. inlaying*.

Inlay, (in-lā) *n.* Pieces of wood, ivory, &c., inlaid, or prepared for inlaying. (*tion it is to inlay.*)

Inlayer, (in-lā-er) *n.* One who inlays, or whose occupation is inlaying. (*the process of whittening and ornamenting with ivory, &c., on the surface of a coarser material.*)

Inlet, (in'let) *n.* A passage or opening by which an inclosed place may be entered;—a bay or recess in the shore of the sea, or of a lake or large river, or between lakes.

Inly, (in'le) *a.* Internal; interior; secret.

Inly, (in'le) *adv.* Internally; in the heart; secretly.
Inmate, (in'māt) *n.* [Eng. *in* and *mate*.] One who lives in the same apartment or house with another; a lodger—a person under public or private care, as in an asylum, workhouse, poorhouse, &c.
Inmost, (in'mōst) *a.* Deepest or furthest within.
Inn, (in,n) *n.* [A.-S. *inne*, *inn*, house, chamber.] A house for the lodging and entertainment of travellers; a tavern; a public house; a hotel;—a corporate association or college of lawyers and students of law.
Inn, (in) *v. t.* To afford lodging and entertainment; to lodge;—to bring into cultivation; to reclaim, as land;—*v. i.* To take up lodging; to dwell.
Innate, (in'nāt) *a.* [L. *innatus*, from *in* and *natus*, born, *pp.* of *nasci*, to be born.] Inborn; native; natural;—inherent;—denoting ideas or conceptions which were supposed to be essential constituents or necessary products of the mind.
Innately, (in'nāt-le) *adv.* Naturally. [inborn.]
Innateness, (in'nāt-ness) *n.* Quality of being innate or innavigable, (in-nāve-ga-bl) *a.* Incapable of being navigated.
Inner, (in'gr) *a.* Further in; interior; internal;—not obvious or easily discovered; obscure.
Innermost, (in'gr-mōst) *a.* Furthest inward; most remote from the outward part.
Inner-plate, (in'gr-plāt) *n.* The wall plate which lies nearest to the centre of the roof in a double-plated roof.
Innervate, (in-ngrv) *v. t.* To give nervous energy or power to; to invigorate; to strengthen;—*imp.* & *pp.* innervated; *ppr.* innervating.
Innholder, (in'hōld-gr) *n.* A person who keeps an inn or house for the entertainment of travellers.
Inning, (in'ing) *n.* [Eng. *in*, *prep.* & *adv.*] Ingathering of grain;—time or turn for using the bat;—*pl.* Lands recovered from the sea. [keeps an inn.]
Innkeeper, (in'kep-gr) *n.* An innholder;—a person who innkeepers, (in'nō-sens) *n.* State of being innocent; harmlessness;—freedom from sin or guilt; purity; integrity; rectitude; uprightness;—freedom from a particular charge; blamelessness;—simplicity;—ignorance.
Innocent, (in'nō-sent) *a.* [L. *innocens*, from *in*, not, and *nocere*, *ppr.* of *nocere*, to harm, hurt.] Innocuous; harmless;—innocuous; gentle;—free from sin; pure; simple; upright; blameless;—not guilty of crime; legally absolved from charge or accusation;—lawful; permitted. [—an ignorant person; a simpleton.]
Innocent, (in'nō-sent) *n.* One free from guilt or harm;
Innocently, (in'nō-sent-le) *adv.* In an innocent manner; without guilt; harmlessly.
Innocent's day, (in'nō-sent-dā) *n.* A festival commemorative of the slaughter of the infants by Herod, held on the 28th of December.
Innocuous, (in-nok'ū-us) *a.* [L. *innocuus*, from *in* and *nocere*, to hurt.] Harmless; safe; producing no ill effect; innocent. [effects.]
Innocuously, (in-nok'ū-us-le) *adv.* Without injurious
Innovate, (in'nō-vāt) *v. t.* [L. *innovare*, from *in* and *novare*, to make new.] To change by introducing something new;—to introduce as a novelty;—*v. i.* To introduce novelties;—*imp.* & *pp.* innovated; *ppr.* innovating.
Innovation, (in'nō-vā'ahun) *n.* Act of innovating;—a change in established law, rule, custom, or practice.
Innovator, (in'nō-vāt-gr) *n.* One who innovates.
Innoxious, (in-nok'she-us) *a.* Free from mischievous qualities; harmless in effects; innocent;—free from crime; guiltless.
Innoxiously, (in-nok'she-us-le) *adv.* Harmlessly.
Innubilis, (in-nū'bil-us) *a.* [L. *innubilis*, cloudless.] Not cloudy; cloudless; clear; bright; fair.
Innuendo, (in-nū-en'dō) *n.* [L. from *innuere*, to give a nod, from *in* and *nuer*, to nod.] An oblique hint; a remote intimation or allusion; insinuation.
Innumerable, (in-nū-mēr-a-bl'e-to) *n.* State of being innumerable.

Innumerable, (in-nū'mēr-a-bl) *a.* Not capable of being numbered for multitude;—very numerous;—countless; numberless.
Innumerably, (in-nū'mēr-a-ble) *adv.* Without number.
Innutrition, (in-nū-trish'un) *n.* Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.
Innutritious, (in-nū-trish'e-us) *a.* Not nutritious or nourishing; innutritive. [trititious.]
Innutritive, (in-nū'trit-iv) *a.* Not nourishing; innutritive.
Inobedience, (in-ob-zervāns) *n.* Want of obedience; heedlessness; negligence; disregard.
Inobservant, (in-ob-zervant) *a.* Not taking notice; heedless.
Inobtrusive, (in-ob-trōō'siv) *a.* Unobtrusive.
Inocular, (in-ok'ū-lēr) *a.* Inserted in the corner of the eye;—said of the antennae of certain insects.
Inoculate, (in-ok'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *inoculare*, in and *oculare*, to furnish with eyes, from *oculus*, an eye.] To insert, as the bud of a tree or plant in another tree or plant for the purpose of propagation;—to communicate, as a disease to a person by inserting infectious matter in his skin or flesh; hence, to instil into the mind; to indoctrinate; to imbue with;—*v. i.* To graft by inserting buds;—to communicate disease by inserting infectious matter;—*imp.* & *pp.* inoculated; *ppr.* inoculating. [inoculating.]
Inoculation, (in-ok'ū-lā'ahun) *n.* Act or practice of inoculating, (in-ok'ū-lāt-gr) *n.* One who inoculates.
Inodorous, (in-ō'dēr-us) *a.* [L. *inodorus*.] Wanting scent; having no smell.
Inodorousness, (in-ō'dēr-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being inodorous; absence of smell or scent.
Inoffensive, (in-ō-fens'iv) *a.* [L. in and *offendere*, *offensum*, to offend.] Giving no offence, provocation, or disturbance;—harmless; doing no injury or mischief; giving no uneasiness or alarm.
Inoffensively, (in-ō-fens'iv-le) *adv.* Without giving offence; harmlessly. [inoffensive.]
Inoffensiveness, (in-ō-fens'iv-ness) *n.* Quality of being inofficial, (in-ok'ū-lāt-gr) *n.* One who inoculates.
Inofficial, (in-ō-fish'āl) *a.* Not official; not done in the usual forms or by the proper officer.
Inofficially, (in-ō-fish'āl-le) *adv.* Without the usual forms, or not in the official character.
Inoperative, (in-op'er-āt-iv) *a.* [L. in and *operari*, from *opus*, work.] Not operative; producing no effect.
Inopportune, (in-op'por-tūn) *a.* [L. in and *opportunus*.] Not opportune; unseasonable in time; inconvenient.
Inopportunately, (in-op'por-tūn-le) *adv.* Unseasonably; at an inconvenient time.
Inordinacy, (in-ō'din-ās-e) *n.* Deviation from order or rule prescribed;—excess or want of moderation;—irregularity; disorder.
Inordinate, (in-ō'din-āt) *a.* [L. *inordinatus*.] Not limited to rules prescribed, or to usual bounds; irregular; disorderly; excessive; immoderate.
Inordinately, (in-ō'din-āt-le) *adv.* Irregularly; immoderately; excessively.
Inordinateness, (in-ō'din-āt-ness) *n.* Quality of being inordinate; want of moderation.
Inorganic, (in-ōr-gan'ik) *a.* Not organic; devoid of an organized structure;—pertaining to the department of unorganized substances or species. [structure.]
Inorganized, (in-ōr-gan-izd) *a.* Not having organic
Inoculate, (in-ōs'kū-lāt) *v. i.* [L. in and *oculari*, *oculatum*, to kiss.] To unite, as two vessels at their extremities;—*v. t.* To unite by apposition or contact, as two vessels in an animal body;—*imp.* & *pp.* inoculated; *ppr.* inoculating.
Inquest, (in'kwēst) *n.* [L. *inquisita*, from *inquisitus*, *pp.* of *inquirere*.] Act of inquiring; inquiry; quest;—judicial inquiry; official examination;—a jury, particularly a coroner's jury for investigating the cause of a sudden death.
Inquietude, (in-kw'et-ēd) *n.* [F. from L. in and *quies*, rest.] Disturbed state; uneasiness either of body or mind.

Inquirable, (in-kwîr'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being inquired into.

Inquire, (in-kwîr') *v. t.* [*L. inquirere*, from *in* and *querere*, to seek.] To ask a question or questions; —to make investigation; —*v. t.* To ask about; to make examination or inquiry respecting; —*imp. & pp.* inquired; *ppr.* inquiring.

Inquirer, (in-kwîr'er) *n.* One who interrogates or asks a question; one who seeks and searches for knowledge or information; especially one who seeks the way to salvation of the soul.

Inquiry, (in-kwîr'e) *n.* Act of inquiring;—search for truth, information, or knowledge; examination into facts or principles;—a question; a query;—investigation; research.

Inquisition, (in-kwe-zîsh'un) *n.* Act of inquiring; inquiry; examination; investigation;—judicial inquiry; inquest;—a tribunal for the examination and punishment of heretics in the Roman Catholic Church, established in the 12th century.

Inquisitional, (in-kwe-zîsh'un-al) *a.* Relating to inquiry; making inquiry;—of or pertaining to the Inquisition.

Inquisitive, (in-kwîz-it-iv) *a.* Apt to ask questions; given to research; seeking knowledge by personal observation and investigation;—curious; prying.

Inquisitively, (in-kwîz-it-iv-le) *adv.* With curiosity to find out or obtain information.

Inquisitiveness, (in-kwîz-it-iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being inquisitive; curiosity.

Inquisitor, (in-kwîz-it-er) *n.* One who inquires; especially, one whose official duty it is to inquire and examine;—a member of the Court of Inquisition.

Inquisitorial, (in-kwîz-it-er-al) *a.* Pertaining to inquisition;—pertaining to the Court of Inquisition, or resembling its practices. [*Manner of an inquisitor.*]

Inquisitorially, (in-kwîz-it-er-al-le) *adv.* After the inquisitorial manner. [*In and road.*] A sudden or desultory incursion or invasion; interruption; encroachment; infringement.

Insalivation, (in-sal-iv-â'shun) *n.* The mingling of saliva with food in the act of eating or mastication.

Insalubrious, (in-sal-lû-bre-us) *a.* [*L. insalubris*, from *in* and *salus*, health, soundness.] Unhealthy; unwholesome; prejudicial to health. [*Wholesomeness.*]

Insalubrity, (in-sal-lû-bre-ti) *n.* Unhealthfulness; un-

Insalutary, (in-sal-lû-ta-re) *a.* [*L. in* and *salus*, *salutis*, soundness, health.] Unfavourable to health; unwholesome;—productive of evil; hurtful; injurious.

Insane, (in-sân') *a.* [*L. in* and *sensus*, sound, whole.] Unsound in mind; deranged; lunatic;—used by, or appropriated to, insane persons;—distracted; delirious; demented; mad.

Insanely, (in-sân-le) *adv.* Without reason; madly.

Insanity, (in-sân-te) *n.* The state of being insane; unsoundness of mind; derangement of intellect;—lunacy; madness; mania; delirium.

Insatiable, (in-sâ'she-a-bl) *a.* [*L. insatiabilis*, from *in*, not, and *satiare*, to satiate.] Incapable of being satisfied or appeased; inordinately greedy;—unquenchable.

Insatiableness, (in-sâ'she-a-bl-nes) *n.* Greediness of appetite that can not be satisfied or appeased;—also *insatiability*. [*to be satisfied.*]

Insatiably, (in-sâ'she-a-bl-e) *adv.* With greediness not insatiate, (in-sâ'she-â-t) *a.* Not to be satisfied; insatiable.

Inscent, (in'she-ent) *a.* [*L. inscens*, from *scire*, to know.] Having little or no knowledge; ignorant.

Inscribable, (in-skrîb'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being inscribed.

Inscribe, (in-skrîb') *v. t.* [*L. inscribere*, from *in* and *scribere*, to write.] To write or engrave; to mark with letters, characters, or words;—to commend by a short address less formal than a dedication;—to imprint deeply; to impress;—to draw within, as one figure within another;—*imp. & pp.* inscribed; *ppr.* inscribing.

Inscriber, (in-skrîb'er) *n.* One who inscribes.

Inscriptible, (in-skrîp't'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being engraved upon or drawn within.

Inscription, (in-skrîp'shun) *n.* The act of inscribing;—any thing written or engraved on a solid substance for duration;—a title; an address; a dedication of a literary or artistic work to a person as a mark of respect.

Inscriptive, (in-skrîp'tiv) *a.* Bearing inscription.

Inscrutability, (in-skrû-ta-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being inscrutable; inscrutableness.

Inscrutable, (in-skrû-ta-bl) *a.* [*F. from L. in* and *scrutari*, to search.] Incapable of being searched into and understood by inquiry or study;—incapable of being discovered or understood by human reason.

Inscrutably, (in-skrû-ta-bl-e) *adv.* So as not to be found out or understood.

Insect, (in'sekt) *n.* [*L. insectum*, from *insectus*, *pp.* of *insecare*, to cut in.] An articulate animal that, in its mature state, has the body divided into three distinct parts, the head, the thorax, and the abdomen, has six legs, never more than four wings, and that breathes air through the body in tubes opening externally by spiracles;—any thing small or contemptible.

Insect, (in'sekt) *a.* Pertaining to insects or insect life;—small; mean.

Insectile, (in-sekt'il) *a.* Having the nature of insects.

Insection, (in-sék'shun) *n.* A cutting in; incision; incision.

Insectivorous, (in-sék-tiv'rus) *a.* [*L. insectum*, an insect, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding or subsisting on insects.

Insectology, (in-sék-to'lô'j-e) *n.* [*L. insectum*, insect, and *G. logos*, discourse.] The science and description of insects; entomology.

Insecure, (in-sê-kûr') *a.* [*L. in* and *securus*, from prefix *se* and *cura*, care.] Unguarded; unprotected;—not secure; not safe;—exposed to danger or loss.

Insecurely, (in-sê-kûr-le) *adv.* Without security or safety.

Insecurity, (in-sê-kûr'e-te) *n.* Want of safety; exposure; risk; hazard;—want of security; danger; apprehensive or timid state;—want of confidence; uncertainty.

Inseminate, (in-sem'in-ât) *v. t.* [*L. in* and *seminare*, from *semen*, seed.] To sow; to plant seed; to impregnate.

Insenate, (in-sens'ât) *a.* [*F. insensé*, from *L. in* and *sensus*.] Destitute of sense; stupid; foolish.

Insensibility, (in-sens-e-bl'e-te) *n.* Want of sensibility, or the power of feeling or perceiving;—want of tenderness or susceptibility of emotion and passion;—dullness; stupidity; apathy; indifference.

Insensible, (in-sens-e-bl) *a.* [*F. from L. in* and *sensus*.] Imperceptible; not perceived by the senses;—progressing by imperceptible degrees; gradual;—wanting bodily sensation; hard; callous;—not susceptible of emotion or passion; void of feeling;—void of intelligence; dull; stupid;—void of sense; unmeaning.

Insensibly, (in-sens-e-bl-e) *adv.* Imperceptibly; by slow degrees. [*or the power of perception.*]

Insentient, (in-sen'ah-ent) *a.* Not having perception.

Inseparability, (in-sep-ar-a-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality of being inseparable; inseparableness.

Inseparable, (in-sep-ar-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in* and *separabilis*, from *separare*, to separate.] Not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined; always united or in company.

Inseparably, (in-sep-ar-a-bl-e) *adv.* So as to prevent separation; indissolubly; in a state of constant connection.

Insert, (in-sert') *v. t.* [*L. inserere*, *insertum*, from *in* and *serere*, to join, connect.] To bring into; to introduce; to place in or among;—*imp. & pp.* inserted; *ppr.* inserting.

Insertion, (in-se'r'shun) *n.* Act of setting or placing in

or among other things;—the mode, place, or the like, of inserting;—piece or breadth added to a lady's dress;—interpolation of a letter, word, or sentence in a writing; advertisement in a newspaper or periodical;—in *botany*, the growth of one part in or from another.

Insessores, (in-ess-sô-rê-s) *n. pl.* [L.] An order of birds whose feet are formed for perching.

Insessorial, (in-ess-sô-rê-si-à) *a.* Having feet suitable for perching.

Inset, (in-set) *n.* That which is set in; an insertion;—a parenthetical note.

Inseath, (in-ah-thêr) *v. t.* To hide or cover in a sheath; to sheath. [the shore.]

Inshore, (in-ah-shôr) *adv.* Near to the shore; by or along

Inside, (in-'sid) *prep. or adv.* Within the sides of; in the interior. [internal.]

Inside, (in-'sid) *a.* Being within; contained; interior;

Inside, (in-'sid) *n.* The part within; interior portion;—*pl.* The inward parts; the bowels;—one who, or that which, is within or inclosed.

Insidious, (in-'sid-e-u-s) *a.* [L. *insidiosus*, from *insidia*, an ambush.] Lying in wait;—watching an opportunity to insnare or entrap;—crafty; artful; designing; treacherous; deceitful; deceptive. [ner.]

Insidiously, (in-'sid-e-u-s-le) *adv.* In an insidious manner.

Insidiousness, (in-'sid-e-u-s-ne-s) *n.* A watching for an opportunity to insnare; deceitfulness; treachery.

Insight, (in-'sit) *n.* Sight or view of the interior of any thing; introspection; thorough knowledge;—power of acute observation and deduction.

Insignia, (in-'sig-ne-a) *n. pl.* [L. *insignia*, distinguished by a mark, from *in* and *signum*, a mark, sign.] Badges of office or honour;—marks or signs by which any thing is known or distinguished.

Insignificance, (in-'sig-nif-e-kans) *n.* Want of significance or meaning;—want of force or effect; unimportance;—want of claim to consideration or notice; meanness.

Insignificant, (in-'sig-nif-e-kant) *a.* Not significant; destitute of meaning;—having no weight or effect;—unimportant; trivial;—without weight of character; mean; contemptible.

Insignificantly, (in-'sig-nif-e-kant-le) *adv.* Without meaning;—without importance or effect.

Insincere, (in-'sin-sêr) *a.* [L. *in* and *sincerus*.] Not being in truth what one appears to be;—deceitful; hypocritical; false;—not to be trusted or relied upon; unfaithful; unsound.

Insincerely, (in-'sin-sêr-le) *adv.* Without sincerity.

Insincerity, (in-'sin-sêr-e-te) *n.* Want of sincerity or of being in reality what one appears to be; dissimulation; hypocrisy; deceitfulness.

Insinuate, (in-'sin-'u-â-t) *v. t.* [L. *insinuare*, *insinuationem*, from *in* and *sinus*, the bosom.] To introduce gently, or as by a winding or narrow passage; to wind in;—to introduce artfully; to insinuate;—to hint; to suggest by remote allusion;—to push or work one's self into favour; to wheedle;—*v. i.* To creep, wind, or flow in;—to ingratiate one's self; to gain on the affections artfully;—*imp. & pp.* *insinuated*; *ppr.* *insinuating*.

Insinuation, (in-'sin-'u-â-shun) *n.* Act of insinuating; a creeping or winding in;—act of gaining favour or affection by gentle or artful means;—a hint; a suggestion by distant allusion.

Inspid, (in-'sip-'id) *a.* [L. *insipidus*, from *in*, not, and *sapidus*, savoury, from *sapere*, to taste.] Destitute of taste;—wanting spirit, life, or animation;—vapid; dull; spiritless; lifeless; flat.

Inspidness, (in-'sip-'id-e-te) *n.* Quality of being inspid; tastelessness;—want of interest, life, or spirit.

Inspidly, (in-'sip-'id-le) *adv.* In an inspid manner; without taste;—without life, spirit, or enjoyment.

Insist, (in-'sist) *v. t.* [L. *insistere*, from *in* and *sistere*, to stand.] To rest or dwell upon as a matter of special moment; to be persistent, urgent, or pressing;—*imp. & pp.* *insisted*; *ppr.* *insisting*;

Insistence, (in-'sist-'ens) *n.* The act or quality of insisting; urgency; pressing demand.

Insare, (in-'snâr) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *snare*.] To catch in a snare; to entrap;—to inveigle; to seduce by artifice;—to entangle; to involve in difficulties or perplexities;—*imp. & pp.* *insnared*; *ppr.* *insnaring*.

Insarably, (in-'snâr-'ing-le) *adv.* In an insarable manner. [temperance.]

Insobriety, (in-'sô-'brî-'e-te) *n.* Want of sobriety; in-

Insolable, (in-'sô-'ah-e-a-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *sociabilis*, from *socius*, companion.] Not sociable; not given to conversation; taciturn.

Insolate, (in-'sô-'lât) *v. t.* [L. *insolare*, from *in* and *sol*, the sun.] To dry in the sun's rays; to ripen or prepare by exposure to the sun;—*imp. & pp.* *insolated*; *ppr.* *insolating*.

Insolence, (in-'sô-'lens) *n.* Pride or haughtiness manifested in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others;—impudence; contemptuousness; offensiveness; pertness; rudeness.

Insolent, (in-'sô-'lent) *a.* [L. *insolens*, from *in* and *solens*, accustomed, *ppr.* of *solere*, to be accustomed.] Proud and haughty; overbearing; domineering;—contemptuous; arrogant; insulting; abusive.

Insolently, (in-'sô-'lent-le) *adv.* In an insolent manner; haughtily; rudely; saucily. [ness.]

Insolubility, (in-'sô-'lid-'e-te) *n.* Want of solubility; weak-

Insolubility, (in-'sô-'lid-'e-te) *n.* Quality of not being soluble or dissolvable, particularly in a fluid;—quality of being inexplicable.

Insoluble, (in-'sô-'lî-bl) *a.* [L. *in* and *solubilis*, from *solvere*, to loose.] Not soluble; incapable of being dissolved, particularly by a liquid;—not to be solved or explained.

Insolvable, (in-'sô-'lî-bl) *a.* Not solvable; not capable of solution or explication;—incapable of being paid or discharged.

Insolvency, (in-'sô-'lî-en-se) *n.* The condition of one who is unable to pay his debts;—insufficiency to discharge all debts of the owner.

Insolvent, (in-'sô-'lî-ent) *a.* [L. *in* and *solvens*.] Not solvent; not having sufficient means to pay one's debts; bankrupt;—said of persons;—insufficient to meet the debts or obligations on it, as an estate;—denoting the laws which affect bankrupts, or persons who can not pay their debts. [his debts; a bankrupt.]

Insolvent, (in-'sô-'lî-ent) *n.* One who is unable to pay

Insomuch, (in-'sô-'mûch) *adv.* So that; to such a degree; in such wise that.

Inspect, (in-'spekt) *v. t.* [L. *inspicere*, from *in* and *specere*.] To look at; to view narrowly and critically;—to examine officially, as troops, arms, or goods offered for sale, &c.;—to superintend; to oversee;—*imp. & pp.* *inspected*; *ppr.* *inspecting*.

Inspection, (in-'spek-'shun) *n.* Act of inspecting; close or careful survey; official view or examination;—act of overseeing; superintendence.

Inspector, (in-'spekt-'er) *n.* One who inspects, views, or oversees; a superintendent; an overseer.

Inspectorship, (in-'spekt-'er-'ship) *n.* The office of an inspector;—the district embraced by an inspector's jurisdiction;—also *inspectorate*.

Inspirable, (in-'spîr-'â-bl) *a.* Capable of being inspired.

Inspiration, (in-'spe-'râ-shun) *n.* Act of drawing air into the lungs; inhalation;—act of breathing into; infusion;—communication of ideas or poetical conceptions from a supernatural source; affluens;—hence, lofty tone of thought or emotion; rapture; enthusiasm; genius;—specifically, the influence of the Spirit of God on the mind and soul of man; the divine influence exerted on the writers of Scripture, by which they were enabled infallibly to record infallibly the acts of God in the origin and history of the human species, to express the truth and doctrine of God, and to declare his mind and will. [inspiration.]

Inspiratory, (in-'spîr-'â-tîv) *a.* Pertaining to or adding

Inspire, (in-spir') v. t. [*L. inspirare*, from *in* and *spirare*, to breathe.] To draw in breath; to inhale air into the lungs;—to breathe; to blow gently;—v. t. To breathe into; to fill with breath;—to infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing;—to infuse into the mind;—to affect, as with a superior or supernatural influence;—to inhale;—*imp.* & *pp.* inspired; *ppr.* inspiring.

Inspired, (in-spir'd) a. Breathed in; inhaled;—communicated or given by divine inspiration; having divine authority; hence, sacred; holy.

Inspirer, (in-spir'er) n. One who inspires.

Inspirit, (in-spir'it) v. t. To infuse or excite spirit in; to give new life to;—invigorate; animate; cheer; encourage;—*imp.* & *pp.* inspirited; *ppr.* inspiring.

Inspissate, (in-spis'at) v. t. [*L. in* and *spissare*, to thicken, from *spissus*, thick.] To thicken, as fluids, by evaporation;—*imp.* & *pp.* inspissated; *ppr.* inspissating.

Inspissate, (in-spis'at) a. Thick; inspissated.

Inspissation, (in-spis-ä'shun) n. Act of rendering a fluid substance thicker by evaporation.

Inst, (inst). (Contracted from *instant*.) Present or current, as the month.

Instability, (in-stä-bil'i-te) n. [*L. instabilitas*, from *stare*, to stand.] Want of stability; want of firmness in purpose;—inconstancy; fickleness; changeableness; unsteadiness.

Install, (in-stawl') v. t. [*L. installare*, from *in* and *Ger. stal*, a place, *Eng. stall*.] To set in a seat; to give a place to;—to institute in an office, rank, or order with the usual ceremonies;—*imp.* & *pp.* installed; *ppr.* installing.

Installation, (in-stawl-ä'shun) n. Act of installing or giving possession of an office, rank, or order, with the customary ceremonies.

Installment, (in-stawl'ment) n. 'Act of installing;—a part of a sum of money paid or to be paid at a particular period.

Instance, (in'stans) n. Quality or act of being instant or pressing;—occurrence; occasion; order of occurrence;—something cited in proof or exemplification; a case occurring;—example.

Instance, (in'stans) v. t. To mention as an example or case;—*imp.* & *pp.* instanced; *ppr.* instancing.

Instant, (in'stant) a. [*L. instans*, *ppr.* of *instare*, to stand upon, to press upon, from *in* and *stare*, to stand.] Pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest;—closely impending in respect to time; immediate;—making no delay; quick;—present; current.

Instant, (in'stant) n. A point in duration; a moment;—a particular time;—a day of the present or current month.

Instantaneous, (in-stant-ä-né-us) a. Done in an instant;—acting or occurring without perceptible interval or succession; done with the utmost speed.

Instantaneously, (in-stant-ä-né-us-le) adv. In an instant;—in a moment. [*of being instantaneous.*]

Instantaneousness, (in-stant-ä-né-us-nes) n. Quality

Instantly, (in-stan'ter) adv. [*L.*] Immediately; without delay; instantly.

Instantly, (in'stant-le) adv. Without the least delay or interval; directly; immediately;—with urgency or importunity; earnestly; urgently.

Instar, (in-stär) v. t. To set with stars or with brilliants.

Instate, (in-stät') v. t. [*In* and *state*.] To set or place; to establish, as in a rank or condition; to install;—*imp.* & *pp.* instated; *ppr.* instating.

Instauration, (in-staw-rä'shun) n. Restoration of a thing to its former state; renewal; renovation.

Instead, (in-sted') adv. [*In* and *stead*, place.] In the stead, place, or room.

Instep, (in-stép') v. t. To steep or soak; to drench;—*imp.* & *pp.* instepped; *ppr.* insteeping.

Instep, (in'step) n. [Prefix *in* and *step*.] The projection on the upper side of the human foot, near its junction

with the leg;—that part of the hind leg of a horse which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

Instigate, (in'ste-gät) v. t. [*L. instigare*, *instigatum*, from *instigare*, to incite.] To goad or urge forward; to set on;—stimulate; impel; animate; encourage;—*imp.* & *pp.* instigated; *ppr.* instigating.

Instigation, (in-ste-gä'shun) n. Act of instigating; incitement to evil or wickedness; temptation.

Instigator, (in'ste-gät-er) n. One who instigates; a tempter.

Instill, (in-stil') v. t. [*L. instillare*, from *in* and *stillare*, to drop, *stilla*, a drop.] To pour in by drops;—to infuse slowly or by degrees;—*imp.* & *pp.* instilled; *ppr.* instilling.

Instillation, (in-stil-ä'shun) n. Act of instilling, or infusing by drops or by small quantities;—act of infusing slowly into the mind;—that which is instilled or infused. [*stiller.*]

Instillator, (in-stil-ät-er) n. One who instills; an instiller.

Instiller, (in-stil'er) n. One who instills; an instillator.

Instilment, (in-stil'ment) n. The act of instilling; instillation;—that which is instilled.

Instinct, (in'stingkt) a. [*L. instinctus*, *pp.* of *instinguere*, to incite.] Urged from within; moved; animated; excited.

Instinct, (in'stingkt) n. Impulse; instigation;—a natural desire or aversion arising in the mind without forethought or deliberation; spontaneous dictate or prompting of natural feeling;—especially the power which determines the will and action of animals; natural perception of, and appetency for that which will preserve the individual, or propagate the species; also sense of danger.

Instinctive, (in'stingkt'iv) a. Prompted by instinct; acting without reasoning, deliberation, instruction, or experience; caused by natural propensity; spontaneous; involuntary.

Instinctively, (in'stingkt'iv-le) adv. By force of instinct.

Institute, (in'ste-tüt) v. t. [*L. in* and *statuere*.] To set up; to establish;—to appoint; to ordain;—to originate; to found;—to begin; to commence;—to educate; to instruct;—to invest with the spiritual part of a benefice, or the care of souls;—*imp.* & *pp.* instituted; *ppr.* instituting.

Institute, (in'ste-tüt) n. Any thing instituted; established law; settled order;—precept; maxim; principle;—an institution; a literary or philosophical society;—*pl.* A book of elements or principles; a treatise; a commentary—applied to certain standard works in theology, medicine, and jurisprudence.

Institution, (in-ste-tüt-ä'shun) n. Act of instituting;—establishment; foundation;—instruction; education;—act or ceremony of investing a clergyman with the spiritual part of a benefice;—established order or method, or custom; enactment; ordinance;—an established or organized society.

Institutional, (in-ste-tüt-ä'shun-al) a. Instituted by authority;—elementary; rudimental.

Institutive, (in'ste-tüt-iv) a. Tending or intended to institute; having the power to establish;—established; depending on institution. [*an institution.*]

Institutively, (in'ste-tüt-iv-le) adv. In conformity with institutor, (in'ste-tüt-er) n. One who institutes or establishes; founder of a system or society; enactor of rules or laws; instructor or educator of youth.

Instratified, (in-strät-ä-fid) a. Stratified within something else.

Instruct, (in-strukt') v. t. [*L. instruere*, *instruendum*, from *in* and *struere*, to pile up, to set in order.] To furnish; to make ready;—to inform the mind; to enlighten; to teach;—to lead in the right way; to guide; to direct;—to furnish with orders; to command; to enjoin;—to give information to; to acquaint;—to give notice of; to advise;—to form; to model;—*imp.* & *pp.* instructed; *ppr.* instructing.

Instruction, (in-strukt-ä'shun) n. Act of instructing or

teaching:—that which instructs, or by which one is instructed; as precept; information; teaching;—direction; order; command; mandate.

Instructional, (in-struk-shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to or promoting instruction; educational.

Instructive, (in-struk'tiv) *a.* Conveying knowledge; serving to inform or teach. [*manner.*]

Instructively, (in-struk'tiv-ly) *adv.* In an instructive

Instructiveness, (in-struk'tiv-nes) *n.* Quality of being instructive; power or capacity of teaching.

Instructor, (in-struk'tor) *n.* One who instructs; a teacher; preceptor; tutor; professor.

Instructress, (in-struk'tree) *n.* A female instructor; a preceptress.

Instrument, (in'strōō-ment) *n.* [*L. instrumentum.*] That by which work is performed; a tool; a utensil; an implement;—a contrivance by which musical sounds are produced:—a legal writing expressive of some act, contract, process, or proceeding;—one who or that which is made a means or serves a purpose; agent.

Instrumental, (in-strōō-ment'al) *a.* Acting as an instrument; contributing aid; conducive; helpful;—pertaining to, made by, or prepared for musical instruments.

Instrumentalist, (in-strōō-ment'al-ist) *n.* One who plays upon an instrument of music.

Instrumentality, (in-strōō-ment-al-ē-te) *n.* Quality or condition of being instrumental;—agency; subordinate means or influence.

Instrumentally, (in-strōō-ment'al-ē) *adv.* In the nature of an instrument, as means to an end;—with instruments of music.

Instrumentation, (in-strōō-ment'al-ahun) *n.* Act of using, as an instrument; means; agency;—instrumental composition;—act or manner of playing upon musical instruments.

Insubjection, (in-sub-jek'shun) *n.* [*L. in, not, and subjicere, subjicere, to throw or put down.*] Want of subjection; disobedience to government.

Insubordinate, (in-sub-or'de-nāt) *a.* [*L. in, not, sub, under, and ordo, ordinis, rule.*] Not submissive; mutinous.

Insubordination, (in-sub-or-de-nā'shun) *n.* Want of subordination; disobedience to lawful authority; disorder.

Insufferable, (in-suff'er-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being suffered; insupportable; unendurable; intolerable;—disgusting beyond endurance; detestable.

Insufferably, (in-suff'er-a-ble) *adv.* To a degree beyond endurance.

Insufficiency, (in-suf-fish'e-en-se) *n.* Want of sufficiency; deficiency; inadequateness;—want of power or skill; inability; incapacity;—want of force or value; defect.

Insufficient, (in-suf-fish'e-ent) *a.* [*L. in, not, and sufficere, ppr. of sufficere, to suffice, to supply.*] Not sufficient; inadequate to any need, use, or purpose;—wanting in strength, power, ability, or skill;—inadequate; incompetent; unfit; incapable.

Insufficiently, (in-suf-fish'e-ent-ē) *adv.* With want of sufficiency; inadequately; defectively.

Insular, (in'sū-lər) *a.* [*L. insularis, from insula, island.*] Belonging to an isle; surrounded by water.

Insular, (in'sū-lər) *n.* A person who dwells in an island.

Insularity, (in-sū-lār-ē-te) *n.* State of being insular.

Insulate, (in'sū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. insulare, from insula, island.*] To place in a detached situation; to isolate;—to prevent the transfer to, or from, of electricity or heat by the interposition of non-conductors:—*imp. & ppr. insulated; ppr. insulating.*

Insulated, (in'sū-lāt-ed) *a.* Standing by itself; detached;—separated, as a body, from others, by means of non-conductors of electricity, or by non-conductors of heat.

Insulation, (in-sū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of insulating;—state of separation; isolation;—position in which the elec-

tric fluid is confined by the interposition of a non-conducting substance, as glass, silk, shellac, &c.

Insult, (in'sult) *n.* [*L. insultus, from insilire, to leap upon.*] Act of leaping in or upon; sudden attack;—gross abuse offered to another, either by words or actions;—affront; indignity; outrage; contumely.

Insult, (in'sult) *v. t.* To treat with abuse, insolence, or contempt, by words or actions;—*v. i.* To behave with insolent triumph:—*imp. & ppr. insulted; ppr. insulting.*

Insultingly, (in-sult'ing-ly) *adv.* With insolent contempt; with contemptuous triumph.

Insuperability, (in-sū-per-a-bil'ē-te) *n.* Quality of being insuperable.

Insuperable, (in-sū-per-a-bl) *a.* [*L. in and superabilis, from superare, to overcome.*] Insurmountable; unconquerable; invincible. [*overcome.*]

Insuperably, (in-sū-per-a-ble) *adv.* So as not to be insupportable, (in-sup-pōrt'a-bl) *a.* [*F. from L. in and portare, to carry.*] Incapable of being borne or endured; insufferable; intolerable.

Insupportableness, (in-sup-pōrt'a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being insupportable.

Insupportably, (in-sup-pōrt'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be supported or endured.

Insuppressible, (in-sup-pres'e-bl) *a.* Not to be suppressed or concealed;—not to be put down; irrepresible.

Insuppressibly, (in-sup-pres'e-ble) *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be suppressed or concealed.

Insurable, (in-shōōr'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being insured against loss or damage.

Insurance, (in-shōōr'ans) *n.* Act of insuring, or assuring, against loss or damage; a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration, called a *premium*, one party or company undertakes to indemnify another against loss by certain risks;—premium paid for insuring property or life.

Insure, (in-shōōr') *v. t.* To engage or contract to indemnify for damage or loss done to person or property by such risks as fire, peril of travel by land or sea, &c., for a stipulated sum, or at a certain rate per cent on the declared value of what is insured;—to secure or purchase indemnity for damage or loss to person or property by payment of the sum, rate, or premium charged in the policy;—*v. i.* To underwrite; to practise making insurance:—*imp. & ppr. insured; ppr. insuring.*

Insurer, (in-shōōr'ər) *n.* One who insures or secures against risks;—one who undertakes risks; an underwriter.

Insurgency, (in-sur'jen-se) *n.* State of insurrection; act of rebelling against civil or political authority.

Insurgent, (in-sur'jent) *a.* [*L. insurgens, ppr. of insurgere, to rise up.*] Rising in opposition to lawful civil or political authority; rebellious.

Insurgent, (in-sur'jent) *n.* A person who rises in revolt or opposition to civil or political authority; a rebel.

Insurmountable, (in-sur-mount'a-bl) *a.* [*F. insurmontable.*] Incapable of being surmounted or overcome; insuperable; incapable of being ascended.

Insurmountableness, (in-sur-mount'a-bl-nes) *n.* The state of being insurmountable; insurmountability.

Insurmountably, (in-sur-mount'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be overcome.

Insurrection, (in-sur-rek'shun) *n.* [*L. insurrectio.*] A rising against civil or political authority; a seditious or rebellious movement.

Insurrectionary, (in-sur-rek'shun-ar-ē) *a.* Pertaining or suitable to insurrection; rebellious; seditious.

Insusceptibility, (in-sus-sep-te-bil'ē-te) *n.* Want of susceptibility.

Insusceptible, (in-sus-sep-te-bl) *a.* [*L. in and suscipere, to take up, undergo.*] Not susceptible; not capable of being moved, affected, or impressed; incapable of receiving or admitting.

Insusceptive, (in-sus-əsp'tiv) *a.* Not susceptible; incapable of admitting or receiving.

Intact, (in-takt') *a.* [*L. intactus*, from *in* and *tangere*, to touch.] Untouched, especially by any thing that harms, defiles, or the like;—uninjured; undisturbed.

Intagliated, (in-tal'yat-ed) *a.* Engraved or stamped on.

Intaglio, (in-tal'yō) *n.* [It. from *intagliare*, to engrave, carve.] A figure cut into a material, as a seal, matrix, or the like.

Intangibility, (in-tan-je-bil'i-te) *n.* The quality of being intangible;—also *intangibleness*.

Intangible, (in-tan-je-bil) *a.* Not perceptible to the touch;—incapable of being handled or dealt with.

Integer, (in'tē-jēr) *n.* [*L.*] A whole number, in contradistinction to a fraction or a mixed number;—the whole of any thing.

Integral, (in'tē-gral) *a.* Complete; whole; entire;—denoting a whole number or quantity; not fractional;—pertaining to the calculus, or mode of summing up differential quantities to find the primitive function.

Integral, (in'tē-gral) *n.* A whole; an entire thing; a whole number.

Integrally, (in'tē-gral-le) *adv.* Wholly; completely.

Integrant, (in'tē-grant) *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

Integrate, (in'tē-grāt) *v. t.* To make entire; to restore;—to give the sum or total:—*imp. & pp.* integrated; *ppr.* integrating.

Integration, (in'tē-grā-shun) *n.* Act of making entire.

Integrity, (in-teg're-te) *n.* [*L. integritas*.] State of being entire or complete; wholeness;—moral soundness; honesty; uprightness;—unimpaired or genuine state; purity; incorruptness;—probity; virtue; rectitude.

Integument, (in-teg'ū-ment) *n.* [*L. integumentum*, from *integere*, to cover.] That which naturally invests or covers another thing; *specifically*, a covering which invests the body, as the skin, or a membrane that invests a particular part.

Integumentary, (in-teg'ū-ment'ar-e) *a.* Belonging to or composed of teguments.

Intellect, (in-tel-lekt) *n.* [*L. intellectus*, from *intelligere*, *intelligere*, to understand.] The faculty of the human soul by which it knows, as distinguished from the power to feel and to will; the power to perceive, comprehend, and judge; power of understanding; the thinking or reasoning faculty.

Intellective, (in-tel-lekt'iv) *a.* Having power to understand;—produced by the understanding.

Intellectual, (in-tel-lekt'ū-al) *a.* Belonging to or performed by the mind; mental; ideal;—having the power of understanding; intelligent; rational, as man;—relating to the understanding; treating of the mind, as philosophy or system so called.

Intellectualism, (in-tel-lekt'ū-al-izm) *n.* Intellectual power;—the doctrine that knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Intellectualist, (in-tel-lekt'ū-al-ist) *n.* One who overrates the understanding;—one who believes or maintains that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Intellectually, (in-tel-lekt'ū-al-le) *adv.* By means of the intelligence.

Intelligence, (in-tel'le-jens) *n.* [*L. intelligentia*.] Understanding; mental power; intellectual gift;—skill; capacity;—notice; information;—terms of intercourse; mutual understanding;—an intelligent being or spirit.

Intelligent, (in-tel'le-jent) *a.* Endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason;—endowed with a good intellect; knowing; sensible; skilful.

Intelligently, (in-tel'le-jent-le) *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

Intelligibility, (in-tel'le-je-bil'i-te) *n.* Quality or state

Intelligible, (in-tel'le-je-bil) *a.* Capable of being understood or comprehended;—perspicuous; plain; clear.

Intelligibly, (in-tel'le-je-bil-le) *adv.* In a manner to be understood; plainly.

Intemperance, (in-tem'per-ans) *n.* Want of moderation or due restraint; excess in any kind of action or indulgence;—habitual indulgence in drinking spirituous liquors.

Intemperate, (in-tem'per-āt) *a.* Indulging to excess any appetite or passion;—excessive; inordinate;—ungovernable; passionate;—addicted to an excessive or habitual use of spirituous liquors.

Intemperately, (in-tem'per-āt-le) *adv.* In an intemperate manner;—immoderately;—excessively.

Intemperateness, (in-tem'per-āt-ness) *n.* State of being intemperate.

Intend, (in-tend') *v. t.* [*L. intendere*, from *in* and *tendere*, to stretch.] To fix the mind upon; to regard;—to mean; to signify;—to design; to purpose;—to strain; to enforce:—*imp. & pp.* intended; *ppr.* intending.

Intendancy, (in-tend'an-se) *n.* Office or employment of an attendant;—the district committed to the charge of an attendant.

Intendant, (in-tend'ant) *n.* One who has the charge of some public business; a superintendent.

Intended, (in-tend'ed) *n.* One who is betrothed; an affianced lover.

Intendently, (in-tend'ed-le) *adv.* With purpose or intention.

Intender, (in-tend'er) *n.* One who intends.

Intendment, (in-tend'ment) *n.* Intention; design;—the true meaning or intention of a law or of any legal instrument.

Intense, (in-tens') *a.* [*L. intensus*, *pp.* of *intendere*, to stretch.] Strained; stretched; tightly drawn; kept on the stretch;—extreme in degree;—ardent; fervent;—keen; biting;—vehement; earnest;—severe; violent.

Intensely, (in-tens'-le) *adv.* To an extreme degree; vehemently;—attentively; earnestly.

Intenseness, (in-tens'-ness) *n.* State of being intense; intensity.

Intensify, (in-tens'-fī) *v. t.* [*L. intensus* and *facere*, to make.] To render more intense;—*v. i.* To become intense or more intense:—*imp. & pp.* intensified; *ppr.* intensifying.

Intensity, (in-tens'-e-te) *n.* State of being stretched or strained; tension;—state of being raised to a high degree; high pitch; extreme force or violence; excess of zeal or passion; closeness or earnestness of application.

Intensive, (in-tens'iv) *a.* Stretched or admitting of extension or increase of degree;—assiduous; intense;—serving to give force or emphasis.

Intensively, (in-tens'iv-le) *adv.* In a manner to give intensiveness.

Intensiveness, (in-tens'iv-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being intensive.

Intent, (in-tent') *a.* Having the mind strained or bent on an object; hence, fixed closely; anxiously diligent; eager in pursuit of.

Intent, (in-tent') *n.* Act of turning the mind toward an object; hence, a design; a purpose;—intention; object; end; aim.

Intention, (in-ten'shun) *n.* A bending of the mind toward an object; closeness of application; earnestness;—bent of the mind in a particular direction; determination;—purpose; design;—end; aim;—meaning; signification; drift.

Intentional, (in-ten'shun-al) *a.* Done by intention or design; intended; designed.

Intentionally, (in-ten'shun-al-le) *adv.* With intention.

Intently, (in-tent'le) *adv.* In an intent manner; with eagerness;—steadfastly; earnestly; attentively; diligently; eagerly.

Interness, (in-tent'-ness) *n.* State of being intent.

Inter, (in-ter') *v. t.* [*L. & It. interrare*, from *L. in* and *terra*, the earth.] To deposit and cover in the earth; to bury; to inhumate:—*imp. & pp.* interred; *ppr.* interring.

Inter, (in-ter') [*L.*] A prefix used to signify among or between, mutuality, and sometimes intensity.

Interact, (in-ter-akt) *n.* An interlude between the acts of a play; a short performance of music or dancing to fill up the interval between the acts.

Interallar, (in-ter-kal-er) *a.* Inserted or introduced in the midst of others; applied particularly to the odd day (Feb. 29th) inserted in leap-year.

Intercalate, (in-ter-kal-ät) *v. t.* [*L. intercalare, intercalatum.*] To insert, as a day or other portion of time, in a calendar;—to insert, as a bed or stratum, between the layers of a regular series of rocks:—*imp. & pp. intercalated*; *ppr. intercalating*.

Intercalendar, (in-ter-kal-ä'hun) *n.* Insertion of a day in a calendar;—intrusion of a bed or layer between other layers.

Intercede, (in-ter-äd) *v. i.* [*L. intercedere, from inter, between, and cedere, to pass.*] To act between parties with a view to reconcile those who differ or contend; to interpose; to mediate;—to make intercession; to plead in favour of one:—*imp. & pp. interceded*; *ppr. interceding*. [*or cecules, as in plants.*]

Intercellular, (in-ter-sel'yü-ler) *a.* Lying between cells.

Intercept, (in-ter-sep't) *v. t.* [*L. interciper, from inter, between, and capere, to take, seize.*] To stop on its passage; to take or seize by the way;—to obstruct the progress of;—to cut off, as a course; to preclude;—to cut short, as speech; to check;—to include or comprehend between:—*imp. & pp. intercepted*; *ppr. intercepting*. [*or stopping; hinderance.*]

Interception, (in-ter-sep'hun) *n.* Act of intercepting.

Interceptive, (in-ter-sep'tiv) *a.* Serving to intercept or obstruct.

Intercession, (in-ter-seeb'un) *n.* Act of interceding; mediation; interposition between parties at variance;—prayer or solicitation to one party in favour of, or, less often, against another. [*cession or entreaty.*]

Intercessional, (in-ter-seeb'un-al) *a.* Containing intercession.

Intercessor, (in-ter-sees'er) *n.* One who intercedes; a mediator;—one who pleads for another; an advocate.

Intercessory, (in-ter-sees'er-ö) *a.* Containing intercession; interceding.

Interchange, (in-ter-chänj) *v. t.* To put each in the place of the other; to exchange; to reciprocate;—to cause to follow or to alternate:—*v. i.* To succeed alternately:—*imp. & pp. interchanged*; *ppr. interchanging*.

Interchange, (in-ter-chänj) *n.* Mutual change; permutation of commodities; barter;—alternate succession:—a mutual giving and receiving; reciprocity.

Interchangeable, (in-ter-chänj'a-bl) *a.* Admitting of exchange;—following each other in alternate succession. [*state of being interchangeable.*]

Interchangeableness, (in-ter-chänj'a-bl-nes) *n.* The interchangeableness.

Interchangeably, (in-ter-chänj'a-bl-adv) *adv.* In an interchangeable manner; alternately; reciprocally.

Interchapter, (in-ter-chap'ter) *n.* An intervening or interpolated chapter.

Interclade, (in-ter-kläd) *v. t.* [*L. intercludere, from inter, between, and claudere, to shut.*] To shut off or out from a place or course by something intervening; to intercept; to interrupt:—*imp. & pp. intercladed*; *ppr. interclading*. [*stopping.*]

Intercolonial, (in-ter-kli'ä'hun) *n.* Intercolonial.

Intercolonial, (in-ter-kö-lö'ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to the mutual relations of, or existing between, different colonies.

Intercommune, (in-ter-kom-mun) *v. i.* To have association or intercourse with;—to prohibit from communion. [*Scot.*]

Intercommunicable, (in-ter-kom-mün'e-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being mutually communicated.

Intercommunicate, (in-ter-kom-mün'e-kät) *v. i.* To communicate mutually; to hold mutual communication.

Intercommunication, (in-ter-kom-mün'e-kä'hun) *n.* Reciprocal communication or intercourse.

Intercommunion, (in-ter-kom-mün'yun) *n.* Mutual communion.

Intercourse, (in-ter-körs) *n.* Communication or converse between individuals, communities, or nations;—commerce; exchange of goods;—correspondence by letter;—exchange of civilities;—interchange of thoughts; communion; fellowship;—a silent communication, as by look or sign; secret understanding; familiarity; acquaintance.

Intercurrent, (in-ter-kur'ent) *a.* [*L. intercurrent, ppr. of intercurrere, to run between, to run.*] Running between or among; occurring; intervening.

Interdependence, (in-ter-dé-pend'ens) *n.* Mutual dependence.

Interdict, (in-ter-dikt) *v. t.* [*L. interdiciere, from inter, between, and dicere, to say, speak.*] To forbid by order or charge; to prohibit or inhibit;—to cut off from the enjoyment of communion with a church:—*imp. & pp. interdicted*; *ppr. interdicting*.

Interdict, (in-ter-dikt) *n.* A prohibition;—a decree or order forbidding or prohibiting;—a papal ordinance by which the clergy are restrained from performing, or laymen from attending, divine service, or from administering or receiving the sacraments.—in Scots' law, an order of the Court, prohibiting any act, proceedings, sale, publication, &c., challenged as illegal or as infringing on patent or other right.

Interdiction, (in-ter-dik'ä'hun) *n.* Act of interdicting; prohibition; inhibition.

Interdictive, (in-ter-dikt'iv) *a.* Having the design, power, or effect to prohibit;—also interdictory.

Interest, (in-ter-est) *v. t.* To excite emotion or passion in, in behalf of a person or thing;—to concern; to affect;—to have a share in;—to give a share in; to engage; reflexively, to take part in; to be concerned:—*imp. & pp. interested*; *ppr. interesting*.

Interest, (in-ter-est) *n.* [*L. interest, from interesse, to be between, from inter, between, and esse, to be.*] Special attention to some object; concern; regard; affection;—advantage; good; benefit;—share; portion;—regard to personal profit or advantage;—premium paid for the use of money; the profit per cent. derived from money lent;—any surplus advantage or benefit; return of good or evil with increase.

Interested, (in-ter-est-ed) *a.* Having a share or interest in;—feeling an interest in; affected; moved; excited;—having regard to personal interest; biased; predisposed.

Interesting, (in-ter-est-ing) *a.* Engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting emotions or passions; engaging the affections in favour of.

Interfere, (in-ter-fär) *v. i.* [*L. inter, between, and ferre, to strike.*] To interpose; to intermeddle; to enter into or take part in the concerns of others;—to be in opposition; to come in collision; to clash;—to strike one foot against its opposite, so as to break the skin or injure the flesh—said of horses:—*imp. & pp. interfered*; *ppr. interfering*.

Interference, (in-ter-färens) *n.* Act or state of interfering; interposition;—collision; clashing.

Interfering, (in-ter-färing) *n.* Interference; meddling; opposition.

Interfluent, (in-ter-fli-ent) *a.* [*L. interfluens, from interfluere, to flow between.*] Flowing between.

Interfused, (in-ter-füzl) *a.* [*L. interfusus, ppr. of interfundere, to pour between.*] Poured or spread between.

Interim, (in-ter-im) *n.* [*L. inter, between, and im, contracted from ipsum (sc. tempus).*] The mean time; time intervening.

Interior, (in-ter-re-er) *a.* [*L. comparative of intus, for intus, inward, internal.*] Being within any limits, inclosure, or substance; internal; inner;—remote from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland.

Interior, (in-ter-re-er) *n.* Internal part of a thing; the inside;—the inland part of a country, state, or kingdom.

Interiorly, (in-ter-re-er-le) *adv.* Internally; inwardly.

Interjacence, (in-ter-jä'sens) *n.* State of being or lying

between; interposition; intervention;—that which lies between.

Interjaçant, (in-ter-já'sent) *a.* [*L. interjacens*, *ppr.* of *interjacere*, to lie between.] Lying or being between; intervening.

Interject, (in-ter-jekt') *v. t.* [*L. interjicere*, from *inter*, between, and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw in between; to insert;—*v. t.* To come between; to interpose;—*imp.* & *pp.* **interjected**; *ppr.* **interjecting**.

Interjection, (in-ter-jek'shun) *n.* Act of throwing between;—a word thrown in between words connected in construction, to express some emotion or passion.

Interjectional, (in-ter-jek'shun-al) *a.* Thrown in between other words or phrases;—having the nature of an interjection.

Interlace, (in-ter-lás') *v. t.* [*F. entrelacer*.] To unite, as by lacing together; to insert or interpose one thing with another; to intermix;—*imp.* & *pp.* **interlaced**; *ppr.* **interlacing**.

Interlard, (in-ter-lárd') *v. t.* To mix in, as fat with lean; to diversify by mixture; hence, to interpose; to insert between;—*imp.* & *pp.* **interlarded**; *ppr.* **interlarding**.

Interlay, (in-ter-láy') *v. t.* To lay or place among or between;—*imp.* & *pp.* **interlaid**; *ppr.* **interlaying**.

Interleave, (in-ter-lév') *v. t.* To insert, as a blank leaf or blank leaves in a book, between other leaves;—*imp.* & *pp.* **interleaved**; *ppr.* **interleaving**.

Interline, (in-ter-lín') *v. t.* To write in alternate lines;—to write between lines already written or printed, for the purpose of adding to or correcting what is written;—*imp.* & *pp.* **interlined**; *ppr.* **interlining**.

Interlineal, (in-ter-lín'-ál) *a.* Written or inserted between other lines.

Interlinearly, (in-ter-lín'-ar-le) *adv.* In an interlinear manner; by way of interlineation.

Interlineation, (in-ter-lín'-á'shun) *n.* Act of interlining;—a passage, word, or line inserted between lines before written or printed.

Interlining, (in-ter-lín'ing) *n.* Correction; alteration or explanation made by writing between the lines.

Interlink, (in-ter-língk') *v. t.* To connect by uniting links;—*imp.* & *pp.* **interlinked**; *ppr.* **interlinking**.

Interlock, (in-ter-lok') *v. t.* To unite, embrace, communicate with, or flow into one another;—*v. t.* To unite by locking together;—*imp.* & *pp.* **interlocked**; *ppr.* **interlocking**.

Interlocution, (in-ter-ló-kú'shun) *n.* [*L. interlocutio*, from *interloqui*, *interlocutus*, to speak between.] Dialogue; conference;—an intermediate act or decree before final decision;—hence, intermediate argument or discussion.

Interlocutor, (in-ter-lok'-ú-ter) *n.* One who speaks in dialogue; a dialogist;—in Scots' law, a preliminary finding or judgment.

Interlocutory, (in-ter-lok'-ú-tor-e) *a.* Consisting of dialogue;—intermediate; not final or definitive.

Interlope, (in-ter-lóp') *v. i.* [*L. inter*, and *D. loopen*, Eng. *leap*.] To traffic without a proper license; to forestall; to prevent right;—*imp.* & *pp.* **interloped**; *ppr.* **interloping**.

Interloper, (in-ter-lóp'er) *n.* One who interlopes or runs into business to which he has no right; one who interferes wrongfully or officiously.

Interlude, (in-ter-lúd') *n.* [*L. inter*, between, and *ludus*, play, from *ludere*, to play.] A theatrical entertainment between the acts of a play or between the play and the after-piece;—a short piece of instrumental music played between the parts of a song or hymn.

Interlunar, (in-ter-lú'nár) *a.* [*L. inter* and *luna*, the moon.] Belonging to the time when the moon, at or near its conjunction with the sun, is invisible.

Intermarriage, (in-ter-mar'ij) *n.* Marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

Intermarry, (in-ter-mar'é) *v. t.* To become connected

by a marriage between two of their members;—*imp.* & *pp.* **intermarried**; *ppr.* **intermarrying**.

Intermeddle, (in-ter-med'l) *v. i.* To meddle in the affairs of others, in which one has no concern; to meddle officiously;—interpose; interfere;—*imp.* & *pp.* **intermeddled**; *ppr.* **intermeddling**.

Intermeddler, (in-ter-med'ler) *n.* One who intermeddles with, or intrudes into business which does not concern him. [*posed* to intermeddle.]

Intermeddlesome, (in-ter-med'l'-sum) *a.* Inclined or disposed to intermeddle.

Intermediate, (in-ter-méd'-át) *a.* [*L. intermedius*, from *inter*, between, and *medius*, the middle or midst.] Lying or being in the middle place or degree between two extremes; intervening; interposed; central.

Intermediately, (in-ter-méd'-át-le) *adv.* By way of intervention. [*common means*.]

Intermediation, (in-ter-méd'-á'shun) *n.* Intervention.

Intermedium, (in-ter-méd'-de-um) *n.* Intermediate space; an intervening agent or instrument.

Interment, (in-ter'ment) *n.* Act of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; sepulture.

Intermention, (in-ter-men'shun) *v. t.* To mention among other things; to include.

Interminable, (in-ter'mín-a-bl) *a.* Boundless; endless;—limitless; unbounded; unlimited.

Interminableness, (in-ter'mín-a-bl-ness) *n.* The state of being endless. [*limit*.]

Interminably, (in-ter'mín-a-ble) *adv.* Without end or

Interminate, (in-ter'mín-át) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *terminatus*, *pp.* of *terminare*, to terminate.] Unbounded; unlimited; endless.

Intermingle, (in-ter-míng'gl) *v. t.* To mingle or mix together; to put with other things;—*v. i.* To be mixed or incorporated;—*imp.* & *pp.* **intermingled**; *ppr.* **intermingling**.

Intermission, (in-ter-mísh-un) *n.* [*L. intermissio*.] Cessation for a time; an intervening period of time; a temporary pause;—the temporary cessation or subsidence of a fever;—interruption; interval; pause; stop; rest.

Intermissive, (in-ter-mis'iv) *a.* Coming by fits or after temporary cessations; not continual.

Intermit, (in-ter-mít') *v. t.* [*L. intermittere*, from *inter*, between, and *mittere*, to send.] To give up or forbear for a time; to interrupt; to suspend;—*v. i.* To cease for a time; to go off at intervals, as a fever;—*imp.* & *pp.* **intermitted**; *ppr.* **intermitting**.

Intermittent, (in-ter-mít'ent) *a.* Ceasing at intervals.

Intermittent, (in-ter-mít'ent) *n.* A disease which subsides or ceases at certain intervals. [*—*.]

Intermittingly, (in-ter-mít'ing-le) *adv.* With intermission; at intervals.

Intermix, (in-ter-míks') *v. t.* To mix together; to intermingle;—*v. i.* To be mixed together; to be intermingled;—*imp.* & *pp.* **intermixed**; *ppr.* **intermixing**.

Intermixture, (in-ter-míks'tür) *n.* A mass formed by mixture;—admixture; something additional mingled in a mass.

Intermundane, (in-ter-mún'dán) *n.* [*L. inter*, between, and *mundanus*, mundane, from *mundus*, the world.] Being between worlds or between orb and orb.

Internatural, (in-ter-múr'al) *a.* [*L. internaturalis*, from *inter*, between, and *naturalis*.] Lying between walls.

Internal, (in-ter'nál) *a.* [*L. internus*.] Inward; interior; not external; derived from or dependent on the object itself;—pertaining to its own affairs or interests—said of a country; domestic, as opposed to foreign;—intrinsic; real;—pertaining to the heart.

Internally, (in-ter'nál-le) *adv.* Inwardly; beneath the surface;—within the body;—hence, mentally; spiritually.

International, (in-ter-nash'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to the relations of two or more nations; regulating the intercourse between different nations.

Internationally, (in-ter-nash'un-al-le) *adv.* In a manner affecting the mutual relations or interests of nations.

Internecine, (in-ter-nē'sin) *a.* [L. *internecare*, to kill, to slaughter, from *inter*, between, and *necare*, to kill.] Mutually destructive; deadly; fatal.

Internode, (in-ter-nōd) *n.* The space between two nodes or points of the stem from which the leaves arise.

Internuncio, (in-ter-nun-ah'e-ſ) *n.* [L. *internuncius*, from *inter*, between, and *nuncius*, messenger, Sp. *internuncio*.] A messenger between two parties; —the pope's representative at republics and small courts — distinguished from the *nuncio*, or representative at the courts of kings or emperors.

Interpellate, (in-ter-pel-lā'shun) *n.* [L. *interpellatio*, from *interpellare*.] A summons; a citation; —an earnest address; intercession; —an interruption; a question put or raised in the course of a debate.

Interplead, (in-ter-plēd') *v. t.* To discuss or try a point incidentally happening, before the principal cause can be tried: —*imp. & pp.* interpleaded; *ppr.* interpleading.

Interpleader, (in-ter-plēd'er) *n.* One who interpleads; —the discussion of an incidental point.

Interpolate, (in-ter-pō-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *interpolare*, from *inter*, between, and *polare*, to polish.] To insert, as a spurious word or passage in a manuscript or book; to foist in; —to change, as a book or text, by the insertion of matter that is new or foreign to the purpose of the author; —to fill up intermediate terms of, as of a series, according to the law of the series: —*imp. & pp.* interpolated; *ppr.* interpolating.

Interpolation, (in-ter-pō-lā'shun) *n.* Act of foisting a word or passage into a manuscript or book; —a spurious word or passage in the genuine writings of an author.

Interpolator, (in-ter-pō-lāt'er) *n.* One who interpolates.

Interposal, (in-ter-pō-zāl) *n.* Act of interposing; interposition; interference; —intervention.

Interpose, (in-ter-pōz) *v. t.* [L. *interponere*, from *inter*, between, and *ponere*, to place.] To place between; —to intrude, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; —to offer, as aid or services: —*v. i.* To step in between parties at variance; to mediate; —to put in by way of interruption: —*imp. & pp.* interposed; *ppr.* interposing.

Interposition, (in-ter-pō-zish'un) *n.* A being, placing, or coming between; intervention; —mediation; agency between parties; —any thing interposed.

Interpreter, (in-ter-'pret) *v. t.* [L. *interpretari*, from *interpret*, interpreter.] To explain the meaning of; to expound; —to put in other words; to translate, as a foreign speech or writing; —to decipher, as hieroglyphics; —to give a solution to, as an enigma; to tell the meaning of, as dreams or visions; to put a meaning or construction on, as looks, signs, conduct; —to explain by synonymous terms; to define: —*imp. & pp.* interpreted; *ppr.* interpreting.

Interpretable, (in-ter-'pret-ē-bl) *a.* Capable of being interpreted or explained.

Interpretation, (in-ter-'pret-ā'shun) *n.* The act of interpreting; explanation of what is otherwise unintelligible, not understood, or not obvious; translation; version; construction; —the sense given by an interpreter; exposition or explanation rendered; meaning; sense —the power of explaining.

Interpretive, (in-ter-'pret-ā-iv) *a.* Designed or fitted to explain; expository; —collected or known by interpretation.

Interpreter, (in-ter-'pret'er) *n.* One who explains or expounds; an expositor; —a translator; one who renders the words of one language in words of corresponding significance in another; —formerly an official attached to an embassy to a foreign court; a person sworn to translate the evidence of a foreign witness faithfully into the vernacular before a court or jury.

Interregnum, (in-ter-'reg-num) *n.* [L. *inter*, between, and *regnum*, dominion, reign.] The time a throne is vacant between the death or abdication of a king and the accession of his successor; —any period during

which the executive branch of a government is for any cause suspended or interrupted.

Interrogate, (in-ter-rō-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *interrogare*, from *inter*, between, and *rogare*, to ask.] To question formally; to examine by asking questions; —*v. i.* To ask a question; to put questions; to inquire; to ask: —*imp. & pp.* interrogated; *ppr.* interrogating.

Interrogation, (in-ter-rō-gā'shun) *n.* Act of questioning; examination by questions; —a question put; an inquiry; —a point, mark, or sign, thus [?], indicating that the sentence immediately preceding it is a question.

Interrogative, (in-ter-rō-gāt-iv) *a.* Denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.

Interrogative, (in-ter-rō-gāt-iv) *n.* A word used in asking questions. [of a question.]

Interrogatively, (in-ter-rō-gāt-iv-le) *adv.* In the form of a question.

Interrogator, (in-ter-rō-gāt'er) *n.* One who asks questions; a questioner. [inquiry.]

Interrogatory, (in-ter-rō-gā-tor-e) *n.* A question or in-
terrogatory, (in-ter-rō-gā-tor-e) *a.* Containing or expressing a question.

Interrupt, (in-ter-rup't) *v. t.* [L. *interrumpere*, from *inter*, between, and *rumpere*, to break.] To break into or between; —to stop or hinder the current, motion, or progress of; —to divide; to separate; —to destroy the continuity or succession of: —*imp. & pp.* interrupted; *ppr.* interrupting. [irregular.]

Interrupted, (in-ter-rup't-ed) *a.* Broken; intermitted; **interruption**, (in-ter-rup't-shun) *n.* Act of interrupting or breaking in upon; —intervention; interposition; —hindrance; cessation; break.

Interruptive, (in-ter-rup'tiv) *a.* Tending to interrupt; interrupting. [so as to interrupt.]

Interruptively, (in-ter-rup'tiv-le) *adv.* By interruption.

Intersect, (in-ter-sekt') *v. t.* [L. *internecare*, from *inter*, between, and *secare*, to cut.] To cut into or between; to divide into parts; to cut or cross mutually; —*v. i.* To cut into one another; to meet and cross each other: —*imp. & pp.* intersected; *ppr.* intersecting.

Intersection, (in-ter-sek't-shun) *n.* Act or state of intersecting; —the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

Interspace, (in-ter-spās) *n.* An intervening space.

Intersperse, (in-ter-sper's) *v. t.* [L. *interspergere*, from *inter*, between, among, and *spergere*, to scatter.] To scatter or set here and there: —*imp. & pp.* interspersed; *ppr.* interspersing.

Interspersion, (in-ter-sper'shun) *n.* Act of interspersing.

Interspinoous, (in-ter-spin'us) *a.* Lying between the processes of the spine; —also *interspinal*.

Interstellar, (in-ter-stel-lār) *a.* Situated among the stars; —applied to such bodies as are beyond our solar system.

Intersitio, (in-ter'stis) *n.* [L. *intersitium*, from *inter*, between, and *sistere*, to stand.] A small or narrow space between two bodies, or between the parts of a body.

Interstitial, (in-ter-stish'e-al) *a.* Pertaining to or containing intersitioes.

Interstratified, (in-ter-strat'e-fid) *a.* Stratified among or between other bodies.

Intertie, (in-ter-ti) *n.* In carpentry, a short timber framed between two upright posts, in order to tie them together; —called also *interduce*.

Intertropical, (in-ter-trop'ik-al) *a.* Situated between the tropics.

Intertwine, (in-ter-twin) *v. t.* To unite by twining one with another; —*v. i.* To be twined or twisted together: —*imp. & pp.* intertwined; *ppr.* intertwining.

Intertwist, (in-ter-twist') *v. t.* To twist one with another: —*imp. & pp.* intertwined; *ppr.* intertwisting.

Interval, (in-ter-val) *n.* [L. *intervalum*, from *inter*, between, and *vallum*, a wall, *vallus*, stake.] A space between things; —space of time between any two points or events; —space of time between two paroxysms of disease, pain, or delirium; remission; period of re-

laxation:—difference in pitch between any two tones;—a fertile tract of low or plain ground between hills, or along the banks of rivers:—also *intervale*.

Intervene, (in-ter-ven') v. t. [*L. intervenire*, from *inter*, between, and *venire*, to come.] To come or be between persons or things:—to occur between points of time or events:—to happen in a way to disturb, cross, or interrupt:—to interpose or undertake voluntarily for another:—*imp. & pp. intervened*; *ppr. intervening*.

Intervention, (in-ter-ven'shun) n. Act of intervening; interposition;—agency between persons; mediation;—interference; act of one state meddling with the internal or domestic affairs of another:—influence or agency of natural causes, as death, birth, &c.

Interview, (in-ter-vü) n. A mutual sight or view:—a meeting for conference or mutual communication of thoughts, views, &c.:—a formal or appointed meeting.

Interweave, (in-ter-wäv) v. t. To weave together; to unite in texture or construction:—to intermix:—to connect closely:—*imp. interwove*; *pp. interwoven*; *ppr. interweaving*.

Intestacy, (in-test'a-se) n. The state of one dying without having made a valid will.

Intestate, (in-test'ät) a. [*L. in*, not, and *testatus*, pp. of *testari*, to make a will.] Dying without having made a valid will:—not devised or bequeathed; not disposed of by will.

Intestate, (in-test'ät) n. A person who dies without making a valid will. [of an animal body.]

Intestinal, (in-test'in-al) a. Pertaining to the intestines.

Intestine, (in-test'in) a. [*L. intestinus*, from *intus*, on the inside, within.] Internal; inward:—depending upon the internal constitution:—subjective:—internal with regard to a state or country; domestic, not foreign.

Intestine, (in-test'in) n. The canal or tube that extends from the right orifice of the stomach to the anus.

Inthral, (in-thraw'l) v. t. To reduce to bondage or servitude:—*imp. & pp. inthralled*; *ppr. inthralling*. [servitude; slavery; bondage.]

Inthralment, (in-thraw'ment) n. Act of inthraling; intimacy.

Intimacy, (in-te-mä-se) n. State of being intimate; close familiarity or fellowship; friendly intercourse.

Intimate, (in-te-mät) a. [*L. intimus*, from *intus*, within.] Innermost; inward; internal:—near; close:—close in friendship or acquaintance; familiar.

Intimate, (in-te-mät) n. A familiar friend or associate.

Intimate, (in-te-mät) v. t. [*L. intimare*, intimatum, to make known, from *intimus*, inmost.] To suggest obscurely, indirectly, or not very plainly; to give slight notice of; to hint:—*imp. & pp. intimated*; *ppr. intimating*.

Intimately, (in-te-mät-le) adv. Closely; with full intermixture of parts:—nearly; familiarly;—particularly; thoroughly.

Intimation, (in-te-mä'shun) n. A hint; an obscure declaration; indirect suggestion; announcement of purpose or intention:—notice; information; warning.

Intimidate, (in-tim'id-ät) v. t. [*L. intimidare*, to frighten, from *in* and *timidus*, fearful, timid.] To make timid or fearful; to inspire with fear:—dishearten; deter; frighten; terrify:—*imp. & pp. intimidated*; *ppr. intimidating*.

Intimidation, (in-tim'id-ä'shun) n. Act of influencing by fears; a process of threatening; state of being frightened; subjection to threats and fears.

Intitule, (in-tit'ül) v. t. To entitle; to give a title to:—*imp. & pp. intituled*; *ppr. intituling*.

Intituled, (in-tit'üld) a. Entitled; designated; headed.

Into, (in'too) prep. [*In* and *to*.] Noting entrance with respect to place; penetration from the outside to the inside; insertion of one thing into another; mixture; inclusion; transition from one state or condition to another, &c.

Intolerable, (in-to-lér-a-bl) a. [*F. from L. in* and *tolerare*, to bear.] Not tolerable; not capable of being borne or endured; insufferable.

Intolerableness, (in-to-lér-a-bl-nee) n. Quality of being not tolerable. [endurance; insufferably.]

Intolerably, (in-to-lér-a-ble) adv. To a degree beyond

Intolerance, (in-to-lér-ans) n. State of being intolerant; refusal to allow to others the enjoyment of their opinions, chosen modes of worship, and the like; illiberality; bigotry.

Intolerant, (in-to-lér-ant) a. Not enduring difference of opinion or sentiment, especially in religion.

Intolerantly, (in-to-lér-ant-le) adv. In an intolerant manner.

Intoleration, (in-to-lér-ä'shun) n. Want of toleration; intolerance:—refusal to grant to others the full enjoyment of their opinions, rights, or worship.

Intomb, (in-tóom) v. t. To deposit in a tomb; to bury:—*imp. & pp. intombed*; *ppr. intombing*.

Intonate, (in-tón'ät) v. t. [*L. intonare*, from *in* and *tonare*, to thunder, from *tonus*, sound, tone.] To sound the tones of the musical scale:—to read, as in liturgical services, in a musical manner:—*imp. & pp. intonated*; *ppr. intonating*.

Intonation, (in-tón-ä'shun) n. Act of sounding the tones of the musical scale;—the peculiar quality of a voice or musical instrument as regards tone:—a singing true or false:—in speaking, the expressive modulation of the voice:—the act of reading, as a liturgical service, with a musical accentuation and tone.

Intone, (in-tón) v. t. To give forth a deep, protracted sound:—v. t. To utter with a musical or prolonged note or tone; to chant:—*imp. & pp. intoned*; *ppr. intoning*. [—also *intonator*.]

Intoner, (in-tón'er) n. A person who intones or chants.

Intorsion, (in-to'rshun) n. A bending, winding, or twisting in any particular direction.

Intoxicate, (in-toks'e-kät) v. t. [*G. toxicum* (sc. *pharmakon*), a poison in which arrows were dipped, from *toxos*, bow, arrow.] To make drunk; to inebriate:—to excite to a kind of delirium:—*imp. & pp. intoxicated*; *ppr. intoxicating*.

Intoxication, (in-toks'e-kä'shun) n. State of being intoxicated; the act of making drunk:—elation which rises to enthusiasm, frenzy, or madness.

Intoxicator, (in-toks'e-kät'er) n. That which inebriates or intoxicates:—also *intoxicant*.

Intra, (in'tra) [*L.*] A prefix signifying in; within.

Intractability, (in-trakt'a-bil'te) n. [*L. in* and *tractabilis*, from *tractare*, to handle.] Quality of being ungovernable; obstinacy; perverseness; indocility.

Intractable, (in-trakt'a-bl) a. Stubborn; refractory; not to be managed or governed:—indocile; unteachable;—violent; obstinate; unmanageable; ungovernable.

Intractableness, (in-trakt'a-bl-nee) n. Quality of not being tractable. [manner.]

Intractably, (in-trakt'a-ble) adv. In an intractable

Intramural, (in-tra-mür'al) a. Within the walls, as of a city.

Intransitive, (in-trans'it-iv) a. Not passing or transferring:—denoting such verbs as express an action or state that is limited to the agent, or that does not pass over to, or operate upon, an object.

Intransitively, (in-trans'it-iv-le) adv. Without an object following; as an intransitive verb.

Intransmissible, (in-trans-mis'se-bl) a. Not capable of being transmitted.

Intransmutability, (in-trans-müt-a-bil'te) n. Quality of not being transmutable.

Intransmutable, (in-trans-müt'a-bl) a. Not capable of being transmuted or changed into another substance.

Intrant, (in'trant) a. [*L. intrare*.] Entering; penetrating.

Intrench, (in-tren'h) v. t. [*In* and *F. trancher*, to cut.] To dig or cut a trench round a place, as in fortification; to fortify with a ditch and parapet:—to make hollows or trenches in or upon:—v. t. To invade; to encroach:—*imp. & pp. intrenched*; *ppr. intrenching*.

Intrenchment, (in-trench'ment) *n.* Act of intrenching; —a trench or ditch dug out for a defence against an enemy; hence, a slight fortification or field-work; —any defence or protection; —any encroachment on the rights of another. [brave; undaunted.]

Intrepid, (in-trep'id) *a.* [*L. intrepidus*.] Fearless; bold; Intrepidity, (in-tre-pid'e-ty) *n.* Fearless bravery; undaunted boldness; daring. [fearlessly.]

Intrepidly, (in-trep'id-le) *adv.* In an intrepid manner; Intricacy, (in-tre-kát-ee) *n.* State of being intricate or entangled; involution; —perplexity; complication; complexity.

Intricate, (in-tre-kát) *a.* [*L. intricare*, from *in* and *tricare*, from *trica*, hinderances.] Entangled; involved; perplexed; complicated; obscure.

Intricately, (in-tre-kát-le) *adv.* In an intricate manner. Intricateness, (in-tre-kát-nee) *n.* The state of being intricate.

Intrigue, (in-trég) *n.* [*F.*] A complicated plot or scheme intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; —the plot of a play or romance; —secret commerce of forbidden love between two persons of different sexes; amour.

Intrigue, (in-trég) *v. t.* [*F. intriguer*.] To form a plot or scheme, usually complicated, and intended to effect some purpose by secret artifices; —to carry on a commerce of forbidden love; —*imp. & pp.* *intrigued*; *ppr.* *intriguing*.

Intriguer, (in-trég'er) *n.* One who intrigues. **Intrinsic**, (in-trín'sik) *a.* [*L. intrinsicus*, from *intro*, within, and *secus*, side.] Inward; internal; hence, true; genuine; real; essential; inherent.

Intrinsically, (in-trín'sik-al-le) *adv.* Internally; in its nature; really; truly.

Intro, (in'tro) [*L.*] A prefix signifying into; within. **Introduce**, (in-tró-dú's) *v. t.* [*L. introduce*, from *intro*, within, and *ducere*, to lead.] To lead or bring in; to conduct or usher in; —to bring to be acquainted; to make known to each other; —to import, as foreign goods; to bring into practice, as a new mode, fashion, &c. —to open to notice; —to bring before the public: —*imp. & pp.* *introduced*; *ppr.* *introducing*.

Introduction, (in-tró-duk'hun) *n.* Act of introducing or bringing to notice; —the act of making persons known to each other; —act of importing into a country; —act of bringing into use or practice; —the preliminary part of a speech or discourse; —the preface to a book; —a formal treatise, introductory to other treatises, or to a course of study.

Introductive, (in-tró-duk'tiv) *a.* Serving to introduce; introductory. (introduction.)

Introductorily, (in-tró-duk'tor-e-le) *adv.* By way of introductory. (introductory.)

Introat, (in-tró'it) *n.* [*L. introire*, to go into, to enter, from *intro*, within, and *ire*, to go.] Any musical vocal composition appropriate to the opening of church services, or church service in general.

Intromission, (in-tró-mish'un) *n.* [*L. intro*, within, and *mittere*, *mittere*, to send.] The act of sending in; —in Scots' law, the act of dealing with or managing the effects or property of another; —generally *pl.* The specific receipts or payments of an agent or factor on a trust or other estate.

Intromit, (in-tró-mit') *v. t.* [*L. intromittere*, from *intro*, within, and *mittere*, to send.] To send in; to let in; to admit; —to allow to enter: —*imp. & pp.* *intromitted*; *ppr.* *intromitting*. (inside or interior.)

Introspection, (in-tró-spek'hun) *n.* A view of the introspective, (in-tró-spek'tiv) *a.* Inspecting within; seeing inwardly.

Introversion, (in-tró-ver'hun) *n.* Act of introverting, or state of being introverted.

Introvert, (in-tró-ver't) *v. t.* [*L. intro*, within, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn inward: —*imp. & pp.* *introverted*; *ppr.* *introverting*.

Intrude, (in-tróod') *v. i.* [*L. intrudere*, from *in* and *trudere*, to thrust.] To thrust one's self in; to enter, unwelcome or uninvited, into company; —to go on without leave; to trespass; to encroach; —*v. t.* To thrust in or cause to enter; —to force into: —*imp. & pp.* *intruded*; *ppr.* *intruding*.

Intruder, (in-tróod'er) *n.* One who intrudes.

Intrusion, (in-tróo'shun) *n.* Act of intruding; entrance without invitation, right, or welcome; encroachment or trespass on the property or possessions of another.

Intrusionist, (in-tróo'shun-ist) *n.* One who intrudes into the place of another, or who favours such intrusion.

Intrusive, (in-tróo'siv) *a.* Apt to intrude; entering without right or welcome; —forward; impudent.

Intrusively, (in-tróo'siv-le) *adv.* Without invitation or welcome; forwardly.

Intrusiveness, (in-tróo'siv-nee) *n.* The act of entering without permission or invitation; —forward or impertinent spirit.

Intrust, (in-trust') *v. t.* To deliver in trust; to confide to the care of; to commit; to consign: —*imp. & pp.* *intrusted*; *ppr.* *intrusting*.

Intuition, (in-tí-ah'un) *n.* [*L. intueri*, *intuitus*, to look on, from *in* and *tueri*, to look.] Act of looking into; insight; immediate perception; the faculty of at once discerning or apprehending the true nature of an object, person, motive, &c. —corresponding to instinct in animals; direct understanding or knowledge without the process of reasoning or inference; —a simple idea or conception.

Intuitive, (in-tí'tiv) *a.* Seeing clearly; knowing directly; having an immediate knowledge or perception of; —acquired by intuition without reasoning; formed in the mind naturally or unconsciously.

Intuitively, (in-tí'tiv-le) *adv.* In an intuitive manner; —by immediate perception; naturally.

Intumescent, (in-tí-mes'ens) *n.* Action of swelling; a tumid state.

Intumescent, (in-tí-mes'ent) *a.* Expanding; swelling.

Intwine, (in-twin') *v. t.* To twine or twist into or together; to wreath: —*imp. & pp.* *intwined*; *ppr.* *intwining*.

Intwinement, (in-twin'ment) *n.* The act of intwining.

Intwist, (in-twist') *v. t.* To twist into or together: —*imp. & pp.* *intwisted*; *ppr.* *intwisting*.

Inumbate, (in-un'mbrát) *v. t.* [*L. inumbare*, from *in* and *umbare*, to shade, from *umbra*, shade.] To shade.

Inundate, (in-un'dát) *v. t.* [*L. in* and *undare*, to rise in waves, to overflow, from *unda*, a wave.] To overflow; to deluge; to flood; —to fill with an overflowing abundance or superfluity: —*imp. & pp.* *inundated*; *ppr.* *inundating*.

Inundation, (in-un-dá'hun) *n.* Act of inundating or state of being inundated; a flood; —an overflowing or superfluous abundance.

Inure, (in-úr') *v. t.* [Prefix *in* and *ure*, to use, practise, from *L. urare*, use, usage.] To apply or expose in use or practice; to harden; to habituate; to accustom: —*v. i.* To take or have effect; to be applied; to serve to the use or benefit of: —*imp. & pp.* *inured*; *ppr.* *inuring*.

Inurement, (in-úr'ment) *n.* Use; practice; habit; custom.

Inurn, (in-urn') *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to intomb.

Inutile, (in-ú'til) *a.* [*L. inutilis*.] Useless; unprofitable.

Intility, (in-ú'til'e-ty) *n.* Uselessness; unprofitableness.

Invade, (in-vád') *v. t.* [*L. invadere*, from *in* and *vadere*, to go.] To enter with hostile intentions; to attack; to assail; to assault; —to infringe; to encroach on; to violate: —*imp. & pp.* *invaded*; *ppr.* *invading*.

Invader, (in-vád'er) *n.* One who invades; an assailant; an encroacher.

Invalid, (in-val'id) *a.* [*L. invalidus*, from *in* and *validus*, from *valere*, to be strong.] Of no weight or cogency; weak; —having no force or efficacy; void; null; —feeble; infirm; sick.

Invalid, (in-val'-əd) *n.* A person who is weak and infirm; a person sickly or indisposed.

Invalid, (in-val'-əd) *v. t.* To enrol or register on the list of invalids in the military or naval service.

Invalidation, (in-val'id-ā-t) *v. t.* To weaken; to lessen the strength;—to destroy the validity or efficacy of; to make null and void, as a deed or contract;—to overthrow; to show the weakness or futility of, as an argument;—*imp. & pp. invalidated*; *ppr. invalidating*.

Invalidity, (in-val'id-ē-tē) *n.* Weakness; want of bodily strength;—want of moral power or agency;—want of legal force or obligation;—want of argumentative weight or relevancy.

Invaluable, (in-val'ū-ā-bl) *a.* [Prefix *in* and *valuable*.] Incapable of being valued; inestimable; priceless.

Invaluably, (in-val'ū-ā-ble) *adv.* Inestimably.

Invariable, (in-vā're-ā-bl) *a.* [F. from *l. in* and *varius*, changeable.] Constant; immutable; unalterable; always uniform.

Invariableness, (in-vā're-ā-bl-ness) *n.* Constancy of state, condition, or quality; immutability; unchangeableness.

Invariably, (in-vā're-ā-ble) *adv.* Without alteration or change; constantly; unchangeably.

Invasion, (in-vā'zhun) *n.* Act of encroaching upon the rights or possessions of another; violation; infringement;—a warlike or hostile entrance into the possessions or domains of another; a raid;—approach of any thing hurtful or pernicious;—incursion; irruption.

Invasive, (in-vā'siv) *a.* Tending to invade; aggressive; encroaching.

Investive, (in-vekt'iv) *n.* A severe or violent utterance of censure or reproach; a harsh or reproachful accusation;—railing; sarcasm; satire.

Investive, (in-vekt'iv) *a.* [L. *investivus*, from *invehere*.] Satirical; abusive; railing.

Invexh, (in-vā) *v. t.* [L. *invehere*, to carry or bring into or against, to inveigh, from *in* and *vehere*, to carry.] To exclaim or rail against; to express reproach.

Inveigle, (in-vegl) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *enveigler*, to blind, F. *aveugle*, blind, from *L. ab* and *oculus*, eye.] To persuade to something evil by deceptive arts or flattery; to entice; to seduce; to wheedle;—*imp. & pp. inveigled*; *ppr. inveigling*.

Inveiglement, (in-vegl-mant) *n.* Act of inveigling; enticement; seduction.

Invent, (in-vent') *v. t.* [L. *inventire*, *inventum*, to find, from *in* and *venire*, to come.] To discover, commonly by study or inquiry; to find out; to contrive or produce something new; to devise;—to frame by the imagination; to construct, as plot, incidents, or characters;—to forge; to fabricate;—*imp. & pp. invented*; *ppr. inventing*.

Invention, (in-ven'shun) *n.* Act of finding out or producing something new; power of designing or contriving;—that which is invented; discovery of a new power in nature, contrivance of a new mechanism, formation of a new design, and the application of such to the industrial arts;—fabrication; forgery;—the artistic power of selecting and adapting materials to the proposed end or design.

Inventive, (in-vent'iv) *a.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance.

Inventively, (in-vent'iv-le) *adv.* By the power of inventing.

Inventiveness, (in-vent'iv-ness) *n.* The faculty of inventing. [new; a contriver.]

Inventor, (in-vent'er) *n.* One who finds out something.

Inventorial, (in-vent'ō-re-āl) *a.* Of or pertaining to an inventory.

Inventory, (in-ven-tor-e) *n.* [L. *inventarium*.] A list of the property of which a person or estate is found to be possessed;—any catalogue of movables, as the goods or wares of a merchant, and the like.

Inventory, (in-ven-tor-e) *v. t.* To make a list, catalogue, or schedule of;—to insert or register in an account of goods;—*imp. & pp. inventoried*; *ppr. inventorying*.

Inverse, (in-ver's) *a.* [L. *inversus*, *pp.* of *invertere*.] Opposite in order or relation; reciprocal;—inverted; having a position or mode of attachment the reverse of that which is usual. [manner.]

Inversely, (in-ver's-le) *adv.* In an inverted order or

Inversion, (in-ver'shun) *n.* Act of inverting;—change of order or time, so that the last becomes first, and the first last;—change of place, as in the terms of a logical proposition;—in *mathematics*, a change of the mode of operation, as proving multiplication by division;—in *grammar*, a change of the natural arrangement of words;—in *geology*, change of the position of strata by upheaval or other agency.

Invert, (in-vert') *v. t.* [L. *invertere*, from *in* and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn over; to put upside down; to place in a contrary order; to give a contrary direction to;—*imp. & pp. inverted*; *ppr. inverting*.

Invertebral, (in-ver'tē-bral) *a.* Destitute of a vertebral column. [vertebral column.]

Invertebrate, (in-ver'tē-brāt) *n.* An animal having no vertebrae, (in-ver'tē-brāt) *a.* Destitute of a backbone; having no vertebrae; invertebral.

Inverted, (in-vert'ed) *a.* Changed in order; reversed;—situated apparently in reverse order, as strata by upheaval and the like. [order.]

Invertedly, (in-vert'ed-le) *adv.* In a contrary or reversed

Invest, (in-ves't) *v. t.* [L. *investire*, from *in* and *vestire*, to clothe.] To put garments on; to clothe; to dress; to array;—to endow; hence, to confer; to give;—to clothe, as with office or authority;—to grace; to bedeck;—to inclose; to surround, so as to intercept succours of men and provisions; to lay siege to;—to place or lay out, as money in the funds or property;—*v. t.* To make an investment;—*imp. & pp. invested*; *ppr. investing*.

Investigable, (in-ves'te-gā-bl) *a.* Admitting of being investigated or searched out; discoverable by search.

Investigate, (in-ves'te-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *vestigare*, from *vestigium*, footprint, track.] To follow up; to pursue; to search into; to inquire into; to examine;—*imp. & pp. investigated*; *ppr. investigating*.

Investigation, (in-ves'te-gā'shun) *n.* Act of investigating; research; study; inquiry; examination.

Investigator, (in-ves'te-gāt'er) *n.* One who searches diligently into a subject.

Investiture, (in-ves'tē-tūr) *n.* The action of investing, giving possession, or livery of seisin;—the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice.

Investment, (in-vest'ment) *n.* Action of investing;—that with which any one is invested; a vestment;—act of besieging by an armed force;—the laying out of money in the purchase of some species of property, usually of a permanent nature.

Investor, (in-vest'er) *n.* One who invests.

Inveteracy, (in-ve'ter-ā-se) *n.* Long continuance, or the firmness or deep-rooted obstinacy of any quality or state acquired by time.

Inveterate, (in-ve'ter-āt) *a.* [L. *inveterare*, to render old, from prefix *in*, not, and *vetus*, *veteris*, old.] Firmly established by long continuance; obstinate; deep-rooted;—having habits fixed by long continuance; confirmed; habitual. [violently.]

Inveterately, (in-ve'ter-āt-le) *adv.* With obstinacy.

Inveterateness, (in-ve'ter-āt-ness) *n.* Obstinacy confirmed by time; inveteracy.

Invidious, (in-vid-ē-us) *a.* [L. *invidiosus*, from *invidia*, envy.] Envious; desirable;—likely to incur ill-will or hatred, or to provoke envy; hateful;—envious; malignant.

Invidiously, (in-vid-ē-us-le) *adv.* In a manner to provoke envy or hatred;—malignantly; enviously.

Invidiousness, (in-vid-ē-us-ness) *n.* The quality of provoking envy or hatred.

Invigorate, (in-vig'or-āt) *v. t.* [L. *in* and *vigor*, force, strength.] To give vigour to; to strengthen; to animate;—*imp. & pp. invigorated*; *ppr. invigorating*.

Invigoration, (in-vig-or-á-shun) *n.* Act of invigorating, or state of being invigorated.

Invincibility, (in-vin-sé-bil-é-te) *n.* Quality of being invincible; invincibleness.

Invincible, (in-vin-sé-bil) *a.* [F. from *L. in* and *vincere*, to conquer.] Incapable of being conquered or overcome; unconquerable; insuperable.

Invincibly, (in-vin-sé-ble) *adv.* Unconquerably; insuperably. (inviolable; inviolableness.)

Inviolability, (in-vi-ó-la-bil-é-te) *n.* Quality of being inviolable, (in-vi-ó-la-bil) *a.* Not to be profaned or polluted; sacred;—not to be broken; obligatory;—not to be tarnished; unspotted;—not susceptible of wound or hurt.

Inviolably, (in-vi-ó-la-ble) *adv.* Without profanation; without breach or failure; sacredly; strictly.

Violate, (in-vi-ó-lát) *a.* [*L. in*, not, and *violatus*, *pp.* of *violare*, to violate.] Unhurt; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken. (trodden.)

Invia, (in-vé-us) *a.* [*L. in*viu.] Impassable; un-

Inviability, (in-viz-e-bil-é-te) *n.* State of being invisable;—that which is invisable.

Invisible, (in-viz-é-bil) *a.* [F. from *L. in* and *visere*, *videre*, to see.] Incapable of being seen; imperceptible by the sight. (the sight.)

Invisibly, (in-viz-é-ble) *adv.* In a manner to escape

Invitation, (in-vé-tá-shun) *n.* Act of inviting; the requesting of a person's company to visit, to dine, or to accompany one to any place; solicitation; personal request. (vitations.)

Invitatory, (in-vit-á-tor-e) *a.* Using or containing in-

Invite, (in-vit) *v. t.* [*L. invitare*.] To ask; to request; especially, to ask to an entertainment or visit;—to allure; to tempt to come; to induce by hope or promise;—*v. i.* To ask or call to any thing pleasing;—to persuade to;—*imp.* & *pp.* invited; *ppr.* inviting.

Inviter, (in-vit-ér) *n.* One who invites.

Invitingly, (in-vit-é-ly) *adv.* In a manner to invite or allure; temptingly.

Invocate, (in-vó-kát) *v. t.* [*L. invocare*, from *in* and *vocare*, to call.] To invoke; to call on in supplication; to address in prayer;—*imp.* & *pp.* invocated; *ppr.* invoking.

Invocation, (in-vó-ká-shun) *n.* Act of addressing in prayer;—the form or act of calling for the assistance or presence of any being, particularly of some divinity;—judicial call, demand, or order.

Invoice, (in-vóis) *n.* [F. *en*vois, things sent, from *envoyer*, to send.] A written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser, consignee, factor, &c., with the value or prices and charges annexed.

Invoise, (in-vóis) *v. t.* To make a written account of, as goods; to insert in a priced list;—*imp.* & *pp.* invoiced; *ppr.* invoicing.

Invoké, (in-vók) *v. t.* To call for or ask; to invite earnestly or solemnly;—to address in prayer; to beg for protection or assistance;—*imp.* & *pp.* invoked; *ppr.* invoking.

Involuntarily, (in-vol-un-tár-e-le) *adv.* Not by choice; not spontaneously; independently of the will; against one's will. (being involuntary; unwillingness.)

Involuntariness, (in-vol-un-tár-e-né) *n.* Quality of involuntary, (in-vol-un-tár-e) *a.* [F. *involuntaire*, from *L. in* and *voluntas*, will.] Unwilling; not proceeding from choice; not done willingly; constrained;—not affecting the will or choice; independent or indifferent; spontaneous; off hand.

Involute, (in-vó-lút) *n.* A curve traced by the end of a string wound upon another curve, or unwound from it.

Involute, (in-vó-lút) *a.* [*L. involutus*, *pp.* of *involvere*.] Rolled inward from the edges.

Involution, (in-vó-lú-shun) *n.* [*L. involutio*.] Action of involving;—state of being involved; complication;—that in which any thing is involved; envelope;—

the act or process of raising a quantity to any power assigned;—the act of multiplying a number or quantity by itself.

Involve, (in-volv) *v. t.* [*L. involvere*, to roll about, wrap up, from *in* and *volvère*, to roll.] To envelop;—to inwrap; to cover with any surrounding medium, as dust, mist, darkness, &c.;—to comprise; to imply;—to conjoin; to intertwist; hence, to complicate; to entangle;—to bring into difficulties or debt; to embarrass;—to multiply a number or quantity any number of times by itself;—*imp.* & *pp.* involved; *ppr.* involving. (state of being involved.)

Involvement, (in-volv-ment) *n.* Act of involving;

Invulnerability, (in-vul-nér-a-bil-é-te) *n.* Quality or state of being invulnerable.

Invulnerable, (in-vul-nér-a-bil) *a.* [F. from *L. in* and *vulnerare*, to wound.] Incapable of being wounded, or of receiving injury.

Inward, (in-wér) *a.* [A.-S. *inweard*, Ger. *einwärts*.] Internal; interior;—intimate; familiar;—seated in the mind or soul.

Inward, (in-wér) *n.* That which is inward or within; especially, in the plural, the inner parts of the body; the viscera.

Inward, (in-wér) *adv.* Toward the inside;—toward the centre or interior;—into the mind or thoughts;—also Inwards.

Inwardly, (in-wér-le) *adv.* In the inner parts; internally;—in the heart; privately; secretly;—toward the centre or interior part.

Inweave, (in-wév) *v. t.* To weave together; to intermix or intertwine by weaving;—*imp.* inwove; *pp.* inwoven, inwove; *ppr.* inweaving.

Inwork, (in-wurk) *v. t.* To work in or within;—*imp.* & *pp.* inworked; *ppr.* inworking.

Inworking, (in-wurk-ing) *n.* Internal operation; energy within.

Inwrap, (in-ráp) *v. t.* To cover by wrapping; to infold;—to involve in difficulty or perplexity;—*imp.* & *pp.* inwrapped; *ppr.* inwrapping. (wreath.)

Inwreath, (in-réth) *v. t.* To surround, as with a Inwrought, (in-ráwt) *a.* Wrought or worked in or among other things.

Io, (í-ó) *n.* [*L. oh*, ah! huzza!] An exclamation of joy or triumph—often used interjectionally.

Iodic acid, (í-ó-dik-ás-id) *n.* A compound of iodine with five equivalents of nitric acid.

Iodide, (í-ó-did) *n.* A non-acid compound of iodine with a metal or other substance.

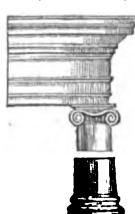
Iodine, (í-ó-din) *n.* [G. *iódēs*, violet-like, from *ion*, a violet, and *eidos*, form.] A grayish or bluish-black solid, of a metallic lustre, obtained from the ashes of sea-weed. At 347° of Fahrenheit, it becomes a beautiful violet vapour, whence its name. It is used in medicine as a counter-irritant, as in glandular affections, or for blistering, &c.

Iodyrite, (í-ó-d-e-rít) *n.* A silver ore of a yellowish colour, composed of iodine and silver.

Ionic, (í-ónik) *a.* Pertaining to Ionia, in Greece, or to the Ionians;—pertaining to the dialect, music, or philosophy of Ionia;—especially denoting the second of the Grecian orders of architecture, distinguished by the plain concave moulding of the shaft, and the volute of the capital, which was probably suggested by the incurvation of an animal's horn.

Iota, (í-ó-ta) *n.* [G. *ióta*, the smallest letter of the Greek alphabet.] A title; a very small quantity or degree; a jot.

I O U, (í-ó-u) *n.* [i. e., I owe you.] A paper having on it these letters with a sum named, and duly signed, as an acknowledgment of a debt.



Ionic.

Ipecacuanha, (ip-é-kak-i-an'a) *n.* [Bras.] An emetic substance of a nauseous odour and bitter taste, obtained from the roots of several South American plants.

Ir. (*ir*). A prefix—a form of *in*.

Irascibility, (i-ras-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being irascible: irritability of temper.

Irascible, (i-ras'e-bl) *a.* [*L. irascibilis*, from *irasci*, to be angry, from *ira*, anger.] Susceptible of anger; easily provoked; irritable.

Irascibly, (i-ras'e-bl) *adv.* In an irascible manner.

Irate, (i-rá't) *a.* [*L. iratus*, angry, from *irasci*, to be angry.] Angry; incensed; enraged. [ment.]

Ire, (ir) *n.* [*L. ira*.] Anger; wrath; keen resentment. (ir'fóol) *a.* Full of ire; angry; wrath.

Irfully, (ir'fóol-le) *adv.* In a wrathful or angry manner.

Ironical, (i-ren'ik-al) *a.* [*G. eirénē*, peace.] Peaceful; desirous of or promoting peace.

Ironloom, (i-ren'ik-on) *n.* [*G. eirénē*, peace.] A proposition or measure for peace.

Iridesence, (i-re-des'ens) *n.* Exhibition of colours like those of the rainbow.

Iridescent, (i-re-des'ent) *a.* [*L. iris*, *iridis*, the rainbow.] Having colours like the rainbow.

Iridium, (i-rid'e-um) *n.* [*L. iris*, *iridis*, the rainbow, in allusion to the iridescence of some of its solutions.] An elementary metallic substance, found in the ore of platinum, or combined with osmium.

Iris, (í'ris) [*L. iris*, *G. iris*, the rainbow.] The rainbow:—an appearance resembling the rainbow;—a coloured membrane at the anterior part of the eye, and perforated by a circular opening called the pupil;—a genus of bulbous or tuberous rooted plants.

Irish, (í'rish) *a.* Pertaining to or produced in Ireland. **Irish**, (í'rish) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ireland;—the language of the Irish. [to the Irish.]

Irishism, (í'rish-izm) *n.* A mode of speaking peculiar to give pain to—used impersonally.

Irk, (er'k) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cary*, Ger. *arg*, bad.] To weary; to give pain to—used impersonally.

Irksome, (er'k-sum) *a.* Wearisome; tiresome; giving uneasiness;—tedious;—troublesome; burdensome; annoying. [manner.]

Irksome, (er'k-sum-le) *adv.* In a wearisome

Irkomeness, (er'k-sum-nes) *n.* Tedioussness; wearisomeness.

Iron, (í'urn) *n.* [*A.-S. íren*, *G. eisarn*, *Isel järn*, *W. haearn*.] One of the metallic elements. It is hard, and very malleable when hot, and oxidizes under moisture. It is very widely diffused, and the most useful of all the metals;—an instrument or utensil made of iron;—*pl.* Fetters; chains; manacles; hand-cuffs.

Iron, (í'urn) *a.* Made of iron;—resembling iron in colour;—like iron in hardness, strength, &c; hence, robust; vigorous;—stern; severe.

Iron, (í'urn) *v. t.* To smooth with a heated flat-iron;—to shackle with irons; to fetter or hand-cuff;—to furnish or arm with iron;—*imp. & pp.* ironed; *ppr.* ironing. [or surrounded with rocks.]

Iron-bound, (í'urn-bound) *a.* Bound with iron;—faced with iron.

Iron-clad, (í'urn-klad) *a.* A vessel prepared for naval warfare by having the parts above water plated with iron. [castings from iron.]

Iron-founder, (í'urn-found'er) *n.* One who makes iron-foundry, (í'urn-found're) *n.* Place where iron is smelted, puddled, or cast. [ing; cruel.]

Iron-hearted, (í'urn-há'ted) *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

Ironical, (i-ren'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or expressing irony;—expressing one thing and meaning the opposite.

Ironically, (i-ren'ik-al-le) *adv.* By way of irony.

Iron-monger, (í'urn-mung-ger) *n.* A dealer in iron wares or hardware.

Iron-mould, (í'urn-möld) *n.* A spot on linen or other

leat fabric by contact of rusty iron with the cloth when moist or damp;—also *iron rust*.

Iron-ahod, (í'urn-ahod) *n.* Shod with iron.

Iron-smith, (í'urn-smith) *n.* A worker in iron;—blacksmith; looksmith, &c.

Iron-work, (í'urn-wurk) *n.* Any thing made of iron;—*pl.* A furnace where iron is smelted, or a forge, rolling-mill, or foundry, where it is made into heavy work.

Irony, (í'urn-e) *a.* Made or consisting of iron; partaking of iron;—resembling iron; hard.

Irony, (í'urn-e) *n.* [*L. ironia*, *G. eirónia*, from *eiréin*, to speak.] A kind of ridicule which exposes the errors or faults of others by seeming to adopt, approve, or defend them.

Irradiance, (ir-rá-de-ans) *n.* Emission of rays of light;—effulgence;—beams of light emitted; lustre; splendour; dazzling light;—also *irradiancy*.

Irradiate, (ir-rá-de-át) *v. t.* [*L. irradiare*, from *in* and *radius*, beam, ray.] To cast a bright light upon; to brighten;—to enlighten intellectually; to illuminate;—to animate by light or heat;—to decorate with glittering ornaments;—*v. i.* To emit rays; to shine upon;—*imp. & pp.* irradiated; *ppr.* irradiating.

Irradiate, (ir-rá-de-át) *a.* Adorned with brightness or glittering ornaments.

Irradiation, (ir-rá-de-átshun) *n.* Act of emitting beams of light;—illumination; brightness;—intellectual light; mental enlightenment.

Irrational, (ir-rash-un-al) *a.* [*L. in* and *rationalis*, from *ratio*, reason.] Not rational; void of reason or understanding;—contrary to reason; absurd;—foolish; unreasonable.

Irrationality, (ir-rash-un-al'e-te) *n.* Want of reason or the powers of understanding.

Irrationally, (ir-rash-un-al-le) *adv.* Without reason; in a manner contrary to reason; absurdly.

Irreclaimable, (ir-ré-klám'a-bl) *a.* [*In* and *reclaimable*.] Incapable of being reclaimed; lost beyond recovery;—incapable of being recalled from sinful habits or vice; incoercible. [able manner.]

Irreclaimably, (ir-ré-klám'a-bl) *adv.* In an irreclaimable manner.

Irreconcilable, (ir-rek-on-sil'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being reconciled or appeased; implacable;—incapable of being made to agree or harmonize;—incongruous; incompatible; inconsistent.

Irreconcilableness, (ir-rek-on-sil'a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of being irreconcilable; incongruity; incompatibility.

Irreconcilably, (ir-rek-on-sil'a-bl) *adv.* In a manner that precludes reconciliation.

Irrecoverable, (ir-ré-kuv'er-a-bl) *a.* Not capable of being recovered, remedied, or regained;—irreparable; irretrievable; irremediable.

Irrecoverably, (ir-ré-kuv'er-a-bl) *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner; beyond recovery.

Irredeemable, (ir-ré-dém'a-bl) *a.* Not redeemable;—not subject to be paid at the nominal value, as a note or bill of indebtedness. [redeemable.]

Irredeemably, (ir-ré-dém'a-bl) *adv.* So as not to be irreducible, (ir-ré-dús'e-bl) *a.* Incapable of being reduced, or brought into a different state or form of expression.

Irrefragable, (ir-ref'ra-ga-bl) *a.* [*L. in* and *refragari*, from *frangere*, to break.] Incapable of being refuted or thrown; undeniable;—incontrovertible; unanswerable; indisputable.

Irrefragably, (ir-ref'ra-ga-bl) *adv.* With certainty beyond refutation; incontrovertibly.

Irrefutable, (ir-ré-füt'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being refuted or disproved.

Irregular, (ir-reg'ü-lér) *a.* [*F. irrégulier*, from *L. in* and *regula*, rule, order.] Not regular; not according to common form or rules; unsystematic; immethodical;—not according to established principles or customs; anomalous; not conformable to the ordinary laws of nature; abnormal;—not straight, as a line; crooked; eccentric;—contrary to the rules of art; extravagant;—deviating from moral law or principle; vicious;—having no fixed principle or action; un-

settled; changeable;—deviating from the ordinary form in respect to the inflectional terminations of nouns and verbs;—disorderly; wild; intemperate; inordinate.

[regular service or army.]

Irregular, (ir-reg-ŭ-lŕ) *n.* A soldier who is not in the **regularity**, (ir-reg-ŭ-lŕ-e-tŕ) *n.* State of being irregular; deviation from established form, custom, or rule;—deviation from moral rectitude; an act of vice. **Irregularly**, (ir-reg-ŭ-lŕ-e) *adv.* Without rule, method, or order.

[relations; unconnected.]

Irrelative, (ir-rel-a-tiv) *a.* Not relative; without mutual **irrelevancy**, (ir-rel-ŭ-van-ŕ) *n.* Quality of not being applicable, or of not serving to aid and support.

Irrelevant, (ir-rel-ŭ-vant) *a.* Not relevant; not applicable or pertinent.

Irrelevantly, (ir-rel-ŭ-vant-le) *adv.* In an irrelevant **irreligion**, (ir-rŕ-lŭ-un) *n.* Want of religion or contempt of it;—ungodliness; worldliness; wickedness; impiety.

Irreligious, (ir-rŕ-lŭ-e-us) *a.* Destitute of religion; impious; ungodly;—profane; wicked.

Irreligiously, (ir-rŕ-lŭ-e-us-le) *adv.* With impiety; wickedly.

[cured, corrected, or redressed.]

Irremediable, (ir-rŕ-mŕ-de-a-bl) *a.* Not to be remedied, **irremediably**, (ir-rŕ-mŕ-de-a-bl) *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes remedy, cure, or correction.

Irremissible, (ir-rŕ-mŕ-sŕ-bl) *a.* That can not be passed by or forgiven; unpardonable.

Irremovable, (ir-rŕ-mŕ-ŭ-a-bl) *a.* That can not be moved or changed; fixed; unalterable;—that can not be removed from office; indeposable.

Irremovably, (ir-rŕ-mŕ-ŭ-a-bl) *adv.* So as not to admit of removal.

[of being irreparable.]

Irreparability, (ir-rep-ar-a-blŕ-e-tŕ) *n.* Quality or state **irreparable**, (ir-rep-ar-a-bl) *a.* That can not be repaired or mended; incurable;—that can not be recovered or regained; irretrievable; irrecoverable.

Irreparably, (ir-rep-ar-a-bl) *adv.* In an irreparable manner; beyond cure or recovery.

Irrepealable, (ir-rŕ-pŕ-la-bl) *a.* Not capable of being repealed.

[of repeal.]

Irrepealably, (ir-rŕ-pŕ-la-bl) *adv.* Beyond the power **irreprehensible**, (ir-rep-rŕ-hŕ-sŕ-bl) *a.* Not reprehensible; not to be blamed or censured; free from fault.

Irrepressible, (ir-rŕ-prŕ-sŕ-bl) *a.* Not capable of being repressed.

Irrepressibly, (ir-rŕ-prŕ-sŕ-bl) *adv.* In a manner or degree that can not be repressed.

Irreproachable, (ir-rŕ-prŕch-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being justly reproached; free from blame; upright; innocent.

Irreproachably, (ir-rŕ-prŕch-a-bl) *adv.* In a manner not to deserve reproach; blamelessly.

Irreprovable, (ir-rŕ-prŕv-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being justly reproved; blameless; upright.

Irreprovably, (ir-rŕ-prŕv-a-bl) *adv.* So as not to be liable to reproof or blame.

Irresistance, (ir-rŕ-zŕst-ans) *n.* Forbearance to resist; passive submission.

[irresistible.]

Irresistibility, (ir-rŕ-zŕst-e-blŕ-e-tŕ) *n.* Quality of being **irresistible**, (ir-rŕ-zŕst-e-bl) *a.* Incapable of being successfully resisted.

Irresistibly, (ir-rŕ-zŕst-e-bl) *adv.* In a manner not to be successfully resisted or opposed.

Irresolute, (ir-rŕ-zŕ-lŭt) *a.* Infirm or inconstant in purpose; undecided; undetermined;—given to doubt; wanting decision; wavering;—unstable; unsteady.

Irresolutely, (ir-rŕ-zŕ-lŭt-le) *adv.* Without firmness of mind; without decision.

[irresolution.]

Irresoluteness, (ir-rŕ-zŕ-lŭt-nes) *n.* Want of resolution; **irresolution**, (ir-rŕ-zŕ-lŭ-shun) *n.* Want of firm determination or decision;—fluctuation of mind; vacillation.

Irresolvable, (ir-rŕ-zŕ-lŭ-bl) *a.* Incapable of being resolved.

[regard.]

Irrespective, (ir-rŕ-ŕŕktŕv) *a.* Not having respect or **irrespectively**, (ir-rŕ-ŕŕktŕv-le) *adv.* Without regard; not taking circumstances into consideration.

Irrespirable, (ir-rŕ-ŕŕrŕ-a-bl) *a.* Unfit for respiration. **Irresponsibility**, (ir-rŕ-spons-e-blŕ-e-tŕ) *n.* Want of responsibility.

Irresponsible, (ir-rŕ-spons-e-bl) *a.* Not responsible; not liable or able to answer for consequences.

Irresponsibly, (ir-rŕ-spons-e-bl) *adv.* So as not to be responsible or accountable.

Irretrievable, (ir-rŕ-trŕv-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of recovery or repair;—incurable; irreparable; irrecoverable.

Irretrievably, (ir-rŕ-trŕv-a-bl) *adv.* In a manner not to be retrieved; irreparably.

[vealed.]

Irreversible, (ir-rŕ-vŕsŕ-bl) *a.* Incapable of being **irreverence**, (ir-rŕ-vŕ-ŕnŕ) *n.* Want of due regard or respect;—want of veneration and holy fear toward the being, name, and laws of God;—a careless, impious, scoffing state of mind.

Irreverent, (ir-rŕ-vŕ-ŕnt) *a.* Not reverent; not entertaining or manifesting due regard to the Supreme Being;—wanting in respect to superior;—proceeding from or expressive of irreverence.

[manner.]

Irreverently, (ir-rŕ-vŕ-ŕnt-le) *adv.* In an irreverent **irreversible**, (ir-rŕ-vŕsŕ-bl) *a.* Incapable of being reversed;—irrevocable; unchangeable.

Irreversibly, (ir-rŕ-vŕsŕ-bl) *adv.* In a manner which precludes reversal or repeal.

Irrevocable, (ir-rŕ-vŕ-ka-bl) *a.* Incapable of being recalled or revoked.

Irrevocably, (ir-rŕ-vŕ-ka-bl) *adv.* Beyond recall; in a manner precluding recall or reversion.

Irrigate, (ir-rŕ-gŕt) *v. t.* [*L. irrigare, irrigatum*, from *ir* and *rigare*, to water.] To wet; to moisten;—to water, as land, by causing a stream to flow upon and over it;—*imp.* & *pp.* irrigated; *ppr.* irrigating.

Irrigation, (ir-rŕ-gŕ-ŕhun) *n.* Act of watering or moistening; especially, the operation of causing water to flow over lands for nourishing plants.

Irriguous, (ir-rŕ-gŕ-us) *a.* [*L. irriguus*.] Watered; watery; moist.

[scoorn; derision.]

Irrisum, (ir-rŕzh-un) *n.* The act of laughing at another; **irritability**, (ir-rŕt-a-blŕ-e-tŕ) *n.* Quality of being easily irritated;—a healthful vital susceptibility of the influence of natural, medicinal, and mechanical agents;—a morbid or excessive susceptibility of the muscular or nervous tissues.

Irritable, (ir-rŕt-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being irritated;—easily inflamed or exasperated; as temper;—susceptible of anger or action, as animal organism;—susceptible of contraction, as the muscular fibres.

Irritably, (ir-rŕt-a-bl) *adv.* In an irritable manner. **Irritant**, (ir-rŕt-ant) *a.* [*L. irritans*.] Irritating.

Irritant, (ir-rŕt-ant) *n.* That which irritates; that which in any way causes pain, heat, or tension.

Irritate, (ir-rŕt-ŕt) *v. t.* [*L. irritare*, from *ir* and *ira*, wrath.] To excite heat and redness in, as the skin or flesh of living animal bodies, as by friction;—to increase the action or violence of;—to excite anger in; to tease;—to exasperate; to provoke;—*imp.* & *pp.* irritated; *ppr.* irritating.

Irritation, (ir-rŕt-ŕhun) *n.* Act of irritating; excitement of anger or passion; provocation; exasperation; anger;—the act of exciting heat, redness, action in the skin or flesh by friction or external stimulus;—a morbid sensation or action, or both in conjunction, produced by natural, medicinal, or mechanical agents.

Irritative, (ir-rŕt-ŕt) *a.* Serving to excite or irritate;—accompanied with or produced by increased action.

Irritatory, (ir-rŕt-ŕ-tŕ-e) *a.* Exciting; producing irritation.

Irruption, (ir-rup-ŕhun) *n.* [*L. irruptio*, from *irrumper*, to break in, from *in* and *rumper*, to break or burst.] A breaking or sudden, violent rushing into a place;—a sudden invasion or incursion.

Irruptive, (ir-rup-tŕv) *a.* Rushing in or upon.

Is, (*is*) *v. i.* [*A. S. is*, *Go. ist*, allied to *L. est*, *G. esti*.] The third person singular of the substantive verb in the indicative mood, present tense.

Iahmaelite, (iah'mā-el-it) *n.* A descendant of Iahmael, the son of Abraham.

Iainglass, (i'zing-glass) *n.* [That is, *ice-glass*, from *icing*, *ice*, and *glass*.] A semi-transparent, whitish form of gelatine, chiefly prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of various species of sturgeons;—sheets of mica—popularly so called.

Islam, (is'lam) *n.* [A. *islām*, obedience to the will of God, from *salama*, to submit to God.] The religion of Mohammed, and also the whole body of those who profess it throughout the world.

Islamism, (is'lam-izm) *n.* The faith or creed of the Mohammedans; Mahometanism. [hammedan.]

Islamitic, (is-*lam-it'ik*) *a.* Pertaining to *Islam*; *Mohammedan*, [from *insula*, from *in* and *salum*, the sea, A.-S. *ealand*, Ger. *eiland*.] A tract of land surrounded by water;—a large, floating mass resembling an island.

Islander, (i'land-er) *n.* An inhabitant of an island.

Isle, (il) *n.* [F. *île*, It. *isola*, L. *insula*.] An island.

Islet, (i'let) *n.* [Diminutive of *isle*.] A little isle.

Iso, (i'so) [G.] A prefix signifying equality or co-ordination.

Isochromatic, (i-sō-kro-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *chrōma*, colour.] Having the same colour.

Isochronal, (i-sō-kron-al) *a.* [G. *isochronos*, from *isos*, equal, and *chronos*, time.] Uniform in time; of equal time; performed in equal times;—also *isochronous*.

Isochronism, (i-sō-kron-izm) *n.* The state or quality of being uniform in time, or performed in equal times—said of a pendulum in its vibrations, &c.

Isotherm, (i-sō-i'th-erm) *n.* [G. *isos*, equal, *pt*, earth, and *thermē*, heat.] An imaginary line passing beneath the earth's surface through points having the same mean temperature.

Isolate, (i'sō-lāt) *v. t.* [It. *isolare*, from *isola*, L. *insula*, island.] To place in a detached situation; to place by itself; to insulate;—to separate from other substances; to obtain in a pure state:—*imp.* & *pp.* isolated; *ppr.* isolating.

Isolation, (i-sō-lā'shun) *n.* State of being isolated.

Isomerie, (i-sō-mēr'ik) *a.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *meros*, part.] Consisting of the same elements, and in the same proportions, but with different properties.

Isomerism, (i-sōm'er-izm) *n.* An identity of elements and of atomic proportions, with a difference in the physical form or chemical qualities.

Isometric, (i-sō-met'rik) *a.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *metron*, measure.] Pertaining to, or characterized by, equality of measure.

Isomorphism, (i-sō-mor'fiz) *n.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *morphē*, form.] A similarity of crystalline form with difference of composition or atomic proportion.

Isoperimetry, (i-sō-per-im'et-re) *n.* The science of figures having equal perimeters or boundaries.

Isopod, (i'sō-pod) *n.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] A species of crustaceans whose legs are alike on each side.

Isosceles, (i'sō-sē-lēs) *a.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *skelos*, leg, L. *isosceles*.] Having two legs or sides that are equal—said of a triangle.

Isotherm, (i'sō-therm) *n.* [G. *isos*, equal, and *thermē*, heat.] An imaginary line over the earth's surface passing through points having the same mean annual temperature.

Isothermal, (i-sō-therm'al) *a.* Having equal heat or uniform temperature.

Israelite, (iz'rā-el-it) *n.* A descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Jew.

Israelitish, (iz-rā-el-it'ish) *a.* Pertaining to Israel.

Issuable, (ish'oo-a-bl) *a.* [From *issue*.] Capable of being issued.

Issue, (ish'oo) *n.* [F. *issir*, *issir*, L. *exire*, to go out.] Act of passing or flowing out; a moving out of any inclosed place; egress; exit;—means of passage;

outlet;—act of sending out; delivery;—the whole number sent out at one time; edition;—event; consequence;—result; end; termination; conclusion;—progeny; offspring; produce or profit of land or other property;—a morbid discharge from the body; flux of blood; flow of pus;—a fontanel; an artificial vent to promote the discharge of purulent matter;—in law, the specific point in a suit between two parties needing to be determined; a question of law determined by the court; a question of fact determined by a jury.

Issue, (ish'oo) *v. t.* To pass or flow out;—to go out; to rush out;—to proceed, as from a source;—to spring out of, as progeny;—to be produced, as an effect; to result;—to grow from; to accrue, as interest or rents;—to come to a point in fact or law, on which the parties join and rest the decision of the cause;—to close; to end; to terminate;—*v. t.* To send out; to put into circulation, as notes;—to deliver for use, as provisions from a store;—to proclaim or set forth with authority, as an order or writ;—*imp.* & *pp.* issued; *ppr.* issuing.

Isthmian, (ist'mē-an) *a.* Pertaining to an isthmus.

Isthmus, (ist'mus) *n.* [L. G. *isthmus*.] A neck or narrow strip of land by which two continents are connected, or by which a peninsula is united to the main land.

It (it) *pron.* [A.-S. *hit*, L. *id*, Skr. *it*.] An impersonal pronoun, usually regarded as a demonstrative, but properly the neuter of *he*, and applied to objects without sex, to things, or to persons treated as things;—a substitute for any word of the neuter gender;—a substitute for the state or condition of a person or affair;—the nominative case to an impersonal verb;—the nominative to *is* or *was*, followed by a personal pronoun or name of a person.

Italian, (it-'tal-yan) *a.* Of or pertaining to Italy, its inhabitants, or their language.

Italian, (it-'tal-yan) *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Italy;—the language used in Italy or by the Italians.

Italianism, (it-'tal-yan-izm) *n.* A word, phrase, or idiom, peculiar to the Italians; an *italicism*.

Italianize, (it-'tal-yan-iz) *v. t.* To play the Italian; to speak Italian;—*imp.* & *pp.* italianized; *ppr.* italianising.

Italic, (it-'tal'ik) *a.* Relating to Italy.

Italics, (it-'tal'iks) *n.* Italic letters or characters, as *the letters in which this clause is printed*.

Italicize, (it-'tal-iz) *v. t.* To write or print in Italic characters;—*imp.* & *pp.* italicized; *ppr.* italicising.

Itch, (ich) *n.* [A.-S. *gictha*, *gicenes*, itching, scab.] A cutaneous disease forming small watery pustules with a sense of irritation, and tendency to scratch the part affected—formerly supposed to be generated by a parasitic insect;—the sensation occasioned by the disease; a constant irritating desire for novelty.

Itch, (ich) *v. t.* To feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, which inclines the person to scratch the part;—to have a constant desire or teasing inclination; to covet; to desire, as bribe or gift;—*imp.* & *pp.* itched; *ppr.* itching.

Itchiness, (ich'e-ness) *n.* State of being itchy.

Itchy, (ich'e) *a.* Infected with the itch.

Item, (i'tem) *adv.* [L.] Also; at the same time.

Item, (i'tem) *n.* An article; a separate particular in an account.

Item, (i'tem) *v. t.* To make a note or memorandum of.

Iterate, (it'er-āt) *v. t.* [L. *iterare*, *iteration*, from *iterum*, again.] To utter or do a second time; to repeat;—*imp.* & *pp.* iterated; *ppr.* iterating.

Iteration, (it'er-ā'shun) *n.* Recital or performance a second time; repetition.

Iterative, (it'er-āt-iv) *a.* Repeating.

Itinerary, (i'tin'er-an-ee) *n.* A passing from place to place.

Itinerant, (i'tin'er-ant) *a.* [L. *itinerans*, from *iter*, *itineris*, a walk, way, journey.] Passing or travelling about a country; wandering.



Isosceles.

Itinerant, (i-tin'er-ant) *n.* One who travels from place to place, particularly a preacher; one who is unsettled. **Itinerantly**, (i-tin'er-ant-le) *adv.* In an unsettled or wandering manner.

Itinerary, (i-tin'er-ar-e) *n.* An account of travels, or a register of places and distances as a guide to travellers. **Itinerary**, (i-tin'er-ar-e) *a.* Travelling; passing from place to place, or done on a journey.

Itinerate, (i-tin'er-it) *v. i.* [*L. itinerare*, to make a journey.] To travel from place to place, particularly for the purpose of preaching, lecturing, &c. — *imp. & pp. itinerated*; *ppr. itinerating*.

Itself, (it-self) *pron.* The neuter reciprocal pronoun, or substitute applied to things; the reflexive form of *it*.

Ivory, (i'vō-re) *n.* [*L. eborus*, made of ivory, from *ebur*, *eboris*, ivory, from Egyptian *ebur*, elephant, *Skr. ibha.*] The hard, white, opaque, fine-grained sub-

stance constituting the tusks of the elephant; — any white organic structure resembling ivory; — the teeth. **Ivory**, (i'vō-re) *a.* Made of ivory; — hard and smooth, like ivory.

Ivory-black, (i'vō-re-blakk) *n.* A kind of charcoal in powder, made by charring ivory or bones.

Ivy, (i'vō) *n.* [*A.-S. iſſy.*] An epiphytic climbing plant, common in Europe. Its leaves are dark, smooth, shining, and five-pointed; the flowers yellowish and small; the berries black or yellow.

Ivy-gum, (i'vō-gum) *n.* A resin that exudes from the trunk of the ivy-tree. [covered with ivy.]

Ivy-mantled, (i'vō-man-tld) *a.* Overgrown with ivy; [covered with ivy.]

Isard, (iz'ard) *n.* The wild goat of the Pyrenean mountains.

Isard, (iz'ard) *n.* [Probably a corruption of *s. hard.*] The letter *z* — formerly so called.

J.

J (ja) is the tenth letter and seventh articulation or consonant of the English alphabet, to which it has been added in modern days, the letter *i* being written formerly in words where *j* is now used. The English sound of this letter, which is precisely the same as that of *g soft*, as in *genius*, may be very nearly expressed by *dch*.

Jack-goat, (jā'l-gūt) *n.* A species of goat or ibex found in the mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Mount Sinai.

Jabber, (jā'b'r) *v. i.* [*D. gabbern, F. jaboter, Eng. gab, gibe.*] To chatter; to prate; to talk rapidly or indistinctly; — *v. t.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly; to blurt out confusedly or incoherently; — *imp. & pp. jabbered*; *ppr. jabbering*. [of words.]

Jabber, (jā'b'r) *n.* Rapid talk, with indistinct utterance. **Jacchus**, (jak'us) *n.* The squirrel monkey of South America.

Jaçant, (jā'sent) *a.* [*L. jacens, ppr. of jacere, to lie.*] Lying at full length.

Jack, (jak) *n.* [*F. Jacques, James.*] A nickname or diminutive of *John*; — a saucy or paltry fellow; — an upstart; — a playing card marked with the figure of a servant; the knave; — a sailor; a tar; — a menial; a lad; — an instrument to pull off boots; boot-jack; — a portable machine for raising heavy weights to a small height, consisting of an endless screw working into a worm wheel, and turned by a handle or winch; — a small engine for turning a kitchen spit; — the male of certain animals; — a leathern cup or drinking horn; — a small bowl thrown out as a mark to the bowlers; a tee. [*Norm. F. jacque, Ger. jacke.*] A coat of mail; a jerkin or buff coat worn over armour. [*Carib.*] A tree, or the fruit of a tree, allied to the bread fruit-tree; — an ensign, pennon, or flag. **Union Jack**, the British naval colours, composed of a field of blue, bearing St. George's cross and St. Andrew's, both of which are red, with a margin of white; in the yacht or merchant service the field is red.



Union Jack.

Jack-a-dandy, (jak'a-dand-e) *n.* A little, foppish, impertinent fellow. **Jackal**, (jak'awl) *n.* [*Per. shagdi, Skr. srigatla.*] A carnivorous animal of India and Persia, allied to the wolf. It is gregarious and nocturnal in its habits, and remarkable for its piercing wail. **Jackanapes**, (jak'a-nāp-e) *n.* [*Eng. jack and ape.*] A monkey; an ape; — a coxcomb; an impertinent fellow. **Jackass**, (jak'as) *n.* The male of the ass; — a dolt; a blockhead.

Jack-boots, (jak'boōts) *n. pl.* Large boots reaching above the knee, and serving to protect the leg.

Jackdaw, (jak'daw) *n.* A native bird of the genus *Corvus*, extremely thievish and mischievous — it is easily tamed and taught to imitate sounds or words.

Jacket, (jak'et) *n.* [*F. jaquette.*] A short, close garment, extending downward to the hips.

Jack-ketch, (jak'kech) *n.* A public executioner or hangman. [the pocket.]

Jack-knife, (jak'nif) *n.* A large strong clasp-knife for Jack-of-all-trades, (jak'of-awl-trādz) *n.* One who can turn his hand to any thing.

Jack-plane, (jak'plan) *n.* A plane of about eighteen inches long, used by joiners for coarse work.

Jack-rafter, (jak'raf-ter) *n.* A short rafter, used especially in hip-roofs.

Jack-staff, (jak'staf) *n.* A staff fixed on the bowsprit cap of a ship, upon which the union jack is hoisted.

Jack-towel, (jak'tow-el) *n.* A long, endless towel placed upon a roller.

Jacobin, (jak'ō-bin) *n.* [So named from the place of meeting, which was the monastery of the *Jacobines*.] One of a society of revolutionists in France in 1789; hence, a turbulent or factious demagogue. **Jacobine**, (jak'ō-bin) *n.* A Dominican friar; — a pigeon with a high tuft.

Jacobite, (jak'ō-bit) *n.* [*L. Jacobus, James.*] A partisan or adherent of James the Second, after he abdicated the throne, and of his descendants.

Jacobite, (jak'ō-bit) *a.* Pertaining to the partisans of James the Second of England; — also *Jacobitic*.

Jacob's-ladder, (jak'kobz-lad-der) *n.* A plant having numerous flowers of a blue or white colour, somewhat drooping; — a rope-ladder, with wooden steps, for going aloft.

Jacob's-staff, (jak'kobz-staf) *n.* A pilgrim's staff; — a staff concealing a dagger; — a kind of astrolabe.

Jacobus, (jak'ō-bus) *n.* [*L.*] An English gold coin of the value of twenty-five shillings sterling, struck in the reign of James the First.

Jaconet, (jak'ō-net) *n.* [*F. jaconas.*] A thin muslin fabric for dresses, neck cloths, and the like.

Jacquard, (jak'kard) *n.* [So named from the inventor, *Jacquard*.] An appendage to a weaver's loom for producing figured goods both in silk and cotton, and also for the weaving of carpets.

Jactitation, (jak-te-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. jacti tare, jactare, to throw, boast.*] Restlessness; — vain boasting; vaunting.

Jaculate, (jak'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. jaculari, from jaculum, dart, from jacere, to throw.*] To throw like a dart; to throw out; to emit; — *imp. & pp. jaculated*; *ppr. jaculating.*

Jaculation, (jak-ù-là'shun) *n.* Action of darting or throwing, as missile weapons.

Jaculatory, (jak-ù-là-tor-é) *a.* Darting out suddenly, or suddenly thrown out; ejaculatory.

Jade, (jád) *n.* [Of Oriental origin.] A hard stone of a dark-green colour, used for ornamental purposes.

Jade, (jád) *n.* [Provincial Eng. *yau'd*, Scot. *yau'd*.] A mean or poor horse;—a mean woman; a wench;—a young woman—in contempt.

Jade, (jád) *v. t.* To reduce to the condition of a jade; to tire out;—to exhaust by excessive labour of any kind;—weary; harass;—*v. i.* To become weary; to sink; to lose spirit;—*imp.* & *pp.* jaded; *ppr.* jading.

Jadiah, (jád'ish) *a.* Vicious; bad; like a jade;—unchaste—applied to a woman.

Jag, (jag) *n.* [Scot. *jag*, a leather bag or wallet, a pocket.] A small load, as of hay or grain in the straw.

Jag, (jag) *n.* [W., Ir., & Gael. *gag*, cleft, chink.] A notch; a ragged protuberance;—in *botany*, a cleft or division.

Jag, (jag) *v. t.* To cut into notches or teeth like those of a saw; to notch;—*imp.* & *pp.* jagged; *ppr.* jaggings.

Jagged, (jagéd) *a.* Having notches or teeth; cleft; uneven;—also *jaggy*. [unevenness.]

Jaggedness, (jagéd-ness) *n.* State of being jagged.

Jaguar, (jag'wár) *n.* [Bras. *jagudra*.] A carnivorous animal of the genus *Felis*, marked with large dark circular spots, and closely resembling the ounce or panther in size and disposition. It is the largest feline quadruped in America, is found from Brazil to Texas, and is often called the American tiger.

Jah, (jáh) *n.* [H.] The Living One; Jehovah.

Jail, (jál) *n.* [F. *geole*, Sp. *jaula*.] A prison; a place for the confinement of persons arrested for debt or for crime;—also *gaol*.

Jailer, (jál'er) *n.* The keeper of a jail or prison.

Jalap, (jal'ap) *n.* [So called from *Jalapa*, whence it was first imported in 1610.] The root of a plant found in Mexico. It is much used in powder as a cathartic.

Jalousy, (jalóos-é) *n.* [F.] A Venetian window blind;—also *jalousie*.

Jam, (jam) *n.* A mass of people crowded together; also, the pressure from a crowd;—a conserve of fruit boiled in mass with sugar and water;—a kind of muslin dress worn in India.

Jam, (jam) *v. t.* [Sans. *yam*.] To press; to crowd; to squeeze tight; to wedge in;—*imp.* & *pp.* jammed; *ppr.* jamming.

Jamb, (jam) *n.* [F. *jambe*, It. *gamba*, leg, support.] A supporter or prop;—the side-piece of a door, a fireplace, or other aperture in a building.

Jane, (ján) *n.* A cotton fabric;—a kind of fustian.

Jangle, (jang'gl) *v. t.* [D. *jangelen*, to chide, quarrel, Ger. *sanken*.] To sound harshly or discordantly, as bells out of tune;—to bicker; to wrangle;—*v. t.* To cause to sound harshly, inharmoniously, or discordantly;—*imp.* & *pp.* jangled; *ppr.* jangling.

Jangle, (jang'gl) *n.* Discordant sound; contention; prate; babble.

Jangler, (jang'gl'er) *n.* A wrangling, noisy fellow.

Janitor, (jan-é-tor) *n.* [L. *janua*, a door.] A door-keeper; a porter.

Janizary, (jan-é-sár-é) *n.* [Turk. *yentishéri*, new soldiers or troops.] A soldier of a privileged military class, which formed the nucleus of the Turkish infantry, but was suppressed in 1826.

Jansenism, (jan-sen-izm) *n.* The doctrine of Jansen in regard to free will and grace, opposed to that of the Jesuits.

Jansenist, (jan-sen-ist) *n.* A follower of Cornelius Jansen, a Roman Catholic Bishop of Ypres, in Flanders, who held views similar to those taught by Calvin respecting grace, limited atonement, and free will.

January, (jan-ú-ar-é) *n.* [L. *Januarius*, from *Janus*, a Roman deity to whom this month was sacred.] The first month of the year.

Janus, (já'nus) *n.* A deity of the ancient Romans, represented with two faces looking in opposite directions—his temple was open in time of war, and closed in time of peace.

Japan, (ja-pán) *n.* [From the country so called.] Work varnished and figured in the manner practised by the natives of Japan;—the peculiar varnish or lacquer used in japanning metallic or other articles.

Japan, (ja-pán) *v. t.* To cover with a thick coat of hard, brilliant varnish;—to black and gloss, as in blacking shoes or boots;—*imp.* & *pp.* japanned; *ppr.* japanning. [its inhabitants.]

Japanese, (ja-pán-ér) *a.* Of or pertaining to Japan or Japanese, (ja-pán-ér) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Japan; in the plural, the people of Japan;—the language of the people of Japan.

Japanner, (ja-pán'er) *n.* One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese, or one skilled in the art.

Jar, (jár) *v. t.* [Ger. *kerran*, L. *garrare*, to chatter, prate.] To give forth a short rattle or tremulous sound; to vibrate harshly or discordantly;—to clash; to interfere;—to be inconsistent with; to disagree;—*v. t.* To cause to tremble; to shake;—*imp.* & *pp.* jarred; *ppr.* jarring.

Jar, (jár) *n.* A rattling vibration of sound; a harsh noise; collision; angry strife;—clash of interest or opinions; discord;—state of a door half open.

Jar, (jár) *n.* [Per. & A. *jarrah*, jar, ewer.] A vessel, as of earth or glass, with a large belly and narrow mouth;—the measure of what is contained in a jar.

Jargon, (jargun) *n.* [F. *jargon*, L. *grygane*.] Confused, unintelligible talk or language; gabble; gibberish;—cant language; slang. [ripens early.]

Jargonelle, (jargun-el) *n.* [F.] A variety of pear which Jarringly, (jár'ing-le) *adv.* In a jarring manner.

Jaw-hawk, (jaws'hawk) *n.* A young hawk; a contraction of *eyas-hawk*.

Jasmine, (jas'min) *n.* [A. & Per. *idaman*, *idmín*.] A climbing plant, bearing flowers of a peculiarly fragrant odour;—also written *jasamine*.

Jasper, (jas'per) *n.* [L., G. *iaspis*, A. *yashed*, H. *yash-phé*.] An opaque variety of quartz, of red, yellow, and other colours, easily polished, and manufactured into vases, seals, &c.

Jaundice, (jau'ndis) *n.* [F. *jaunisse*, from *jaune*, yellow, from L. *galba*.] A disease in its most common form characterized by yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, and supposed to be caused by a suffusion of the biliary secretions.

Jaundiced, (jau'ndis) *a.* Affected with the jaundice;—prejudiced; seeing with discoloured organs.

Jaunt, (jánt) *v. t.* [Scot. *jaunder*, F. *jaucer*.] To ramble here and there; to make an excursion; to stroll;—*imp.* & *pp.* jaunted; *ppr.* jaunting.

Jaunt, (jánt) *n.* An excursion; a ramble; a short journey for pleasure.

Jauntily, (jánt'-te-le) *adv.* In a jaunty manner.

Jauntiness, (jánt'-te-ness) *n.* Quality of being jaunty; showiness; airiness.

Jaunty, (jánt'-te) *a.* Airy; showy; finical; hence, affected or fantastical.

Javanese, (ja-van-és) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Java; language of Java; in the plural, the people of Java.

Javelin, (jav'lin) *n.* [F. *javeline*.] A sort of spear about five feet and a half long, anciently used by horse or foot.

Jaw, (jaw) *n.* [A modification of *chaw*, F. *joue*, the cheek.] The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; hence, also, the bone with its teeth and covering; in the plural, the mouth;—scolding; abusive clamour;—any thing resembling the jaw of an animal in form or action.

Jaw-bone, (jaw'hon) *n.* The bone of the jaw containing the teeth.

Jaw-fall, (jaw'fawl) *n.* Depression of the jaw; hence, depression of spirits.

Jay, (jā) *n.* [*F. gai, geai, Sp. gayo, gaya.*] A rather showy bird of the genus *Garrulus*, common in Europe, of red-brown colour above, and a faint yellow below, and having a low, erectile crest of feathers:—a common American bird having the larger part of the feathers of a brilliant sky-blue—called also *blue-jay*.

Jealous, (jel'us) *a.* [*F. jaloux, L. zelus, G. zēlos, emulation.*] Suspicious; apprehensive of rivalry;—uneasy under the fear that another may or has engaged the affections of one we love;—eager or anxious for one's rights or claims; hence, watchful; vigilant;—solicitous for the name or character of; vindicating the honour of.

Jealously, (jel'us-le) *adv.* With jealousy or suspicion; enviously.

Jealousy, (jel'us-e) *n.* Quality of being jealous; suspicious fear or apprehension of rivalry in cases nearly affecting one's happiness; hence, vigilance; watchful care;—solicitude for the honour or good name of;—holy indignation or displeasure with sin.

Jean, (jān) *n.* A twilled cotton cloth.

Jeans, (jēr) *n. pl.* In nautical language, an assemblage of tackles, by which the lower yards of a ship are hoisted or lowered.

Jest, (jēr) *v. i.* [*Ger. scherz, sport, jest.*] To make a mock of some thing or person;—*v. t.* To treat with scoffs or derision;—scoff; deride; flout;—*imp. & pp. jeered; ppr. jeering.*

Jest, (jēr) *n.* A railing remark or reflection; a scoff; biting jest; flout; gibe; mock.

Jeerer, (jēr'er) *n.* A scoffer; a railler; a scorner; a mocker.

Jehovah, (jē-hō'va) *n.* [*H. hāwāh, to be.*] The Living One; the "I am that I am." [name of God.] **Jehovistic**, (jē-hō-vist'ik) *a.* Relating to Jehovah, as a Jahu, (jēhā) *n.* [*H.*] One of the kings of Israel, noted for his furious driving;—a daring rider or driver;—a coachman.

Jejune, (jē-jōon') *a.* [*L. jejunus, fasting.*] Craving food; hungry;—wanting contents; empty; vacant;—barren; dry; uninteresting.

Jejunally, (jē-jōon'-le) *adv.* In a jejune, barren manner.

Jejuneness, (jē-jōon'-nes) *n.* Poverty; penury;—want of interesting matter in literary composition; baldness or dryness of style.

Jellied, (jel'lid) *a.* Brought to the consistence of jelly.

Jelly, (jel'e) *n.* [*F. gelée, from geler, to freeze.*] Any viscous or glutinous substance; a stiffened solution of gelatine, gum, or the like;—the inspissated juice of fruits boiled with sugar;—a transparent gelatinous substance, obtained by decoction of animal bodies, usually calves' feet, seasoned with wine, lemon, &c., and stiffened with isinglass in a mould or shape for the table.

Jelly-fish, (jel'e-fish) *n.* One marine species of radiate animals which have a jelly-like appearance.

Jennet, (jen'net) *n.* A small Spanish horse;—also genet.

Jenetting, (jen'net-ing) *n.* [Said to be corrupted from *jenetting*, an apple ripe in June, or at St. Jean.] A species of early apple.

Jenny, (jen'ne) *n.* [Corruption of *pin*, a contraction of *engine*.] A machine for spinning, moved by water or steam, and used in manufactories.

Jeopard, (jep'ard) *v. t.* To put in danger; to expose to loss or injury;—risk; peril; endanger;—*imp. & pp. jeoparded; ppr. jeoparding.*

Jeopardous, (jep'ard-us) *a.* Exposed to danger; perilous; hazardous.

Jeopardy, (jep'ard'e) *n.* [*F. jeu partie, an even game.*] Exposure to death, loss, or injury;—danger; peril; hazard; risk.

Jerboa, (jēr-bō'a) *n.* [*A. yerbōa, garbōa.*] A small, jumping, rodent animal of the genus *Dipus*, having very long hind legs and a long tail. It burrows in the ground.

Jered, (jē-rēd) *n.* A blunt javelin used by the Turks, especially in their mock fights;—also written *jerid*.

Jeremiad, (jēr-ē-m'lad) *n.* [From *Jeremiah*, the prophet.] A tale of grief, sorrow, or complaint; a doleful story; lamentation.

Jericho, (jēr'ik-ō) *n.* A town in Palestine;—used colloquially for any place of indefinite distance.

Jerk, (jēr'k) *v. t.* [*O. Eng. girk, a rod, to beat; Iscl. jarki, a kick.*] To throw with a quick and suddenly arrested motion; to give a sudden pull, twitch, thrust, or push;—to cut into thin slices or strips, and dry in the sun;—*v. i.* To make a sudden motion; to start quickly; to move by starts;—also *yerk*;—*imp. & pp. jerked; ppr. jerking.*

Jerk, (jēr'k) *n.* A short, sudden thrust, push, or twitch; a motion suddenly arrested;—a spring; a bound.

Jerkin, (jēr'kin) *n.* [Diminutive of *D. jurk, a frock.*] A jacket; a kind of short coat or close waistcoat.

Jerky, (jēr'k'e) *a.* Fitful; going or moving by starts.

Jersey, (jēr'ze) *n.* [From the island so called.] The finest of wool separated from the rest; also, fine yarn of wool;—a kind of jacket of coarse woollen cloth.

Jess, (jes) *n.* [*L. jactus, from jacere, to throw.*] A short strap of leather or silk tied round the legs of a hawk, to fasten it to the wrist.

Jessamine, (jes'a-min) *n.* A plant of certain species of the genus *Jasminum*; jasmine.

Jessant, (jes'ant) *a.* Shooting forth or springing up, in heraldry, as lions or other animals from a fesse.

Jest, (jest) *n.* [*O. Eng. jest and get.*] A joke; something done or said in order to amuse; something ludicrous meant to excite laughter;—the object of laughter or sport; a laughing-stock.

Jest, (jest) *v. i.* To make merriment by words or actions; to joke;—to utter what is not true in sport;—to play a part;—*imp. & pp. jested; ppr. jesting.*

Jester, (jest'er) *n.* One given to jesting, sportive talk, and merry pranks;—a buffoon; a person formerly retained by princes to make sport for them.

Jesting, (jest'ing) *n.* Joking; sportive wit; pleasantry; punning. [*sportively.*]

Jestingly, (jest'ing-le) *adv.* In fun; not in earnest.

Jesuit, (jes'uit) *n.* One of a religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola, in 1534, under the title of The Society of Jesus;—a crafty person; an intriguer;—an opprobrious use of the word.

Jesuitess, (jes'uit-ess) *n.* One of an order of nuns established on the principles of the Jesuits.

Jesuitic, (jes'uit'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Jesuits, or to their principles;—designing; cunning; deceitful;—prevaricating; equivocal;—also *jesuitical*.

Jesuitically, (jes'uit'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a jesuitical manner; craftily; cunningly.

Jesuitism, (jes'uit-izm) *n.* The principles and practices of the jesuits;—cunning; deceit; deceptive practices to effect a purpose.

Jet, (jet) *n.* [*F. jayet.*] A variety of lignite, of a very compact texture, and velvet-black colour, and often wrought into toys, buttons, jewellery, &c.

Jet, (jet) *n.* [*L. jactus, from jacere, jactum, to throw.*] A sudden rush, as of water from a pipe, or of flame from an orifice;—also, that which issues in a jet;—a gas bracket or burner.

Jet, (jet) *v. i.* To shoot forward; to stand out; to project; to jut;—*v. t.* To spout forth; to emit in a stream or spout;—*imp. & pp. jetted; ppr. jetting.*

Jet-black, (jet'blak) *a.* Of the deepest black; having the colour of jet.

Jetty, (jet'e) *n.* [*F. jetée, from jeter, to throw.*] A part of a building that juts or projects beyond the rest;—a kind of pier, mostly constructed of timber, with open spaces for the sea to play in.

Jetty, (jet'e) *a.* Made of jet, or black as jet.

Jew, (joo) *n.* [*L. Judaea, G. Ioudaia, the country of the Jews.*] A Hebrew or Israelite.

Jew, (joo) *v. t.* To cheat or defraud.

Jewel, (joo'el) *n.* [*It. gioiello, F. joyau.*] An ornament of dress, in which the precious stones form a

principal part;—a precious stone; a gem;—any object very highly valued; a precious thing;—a name expressive of fondness.

Jewel, (joo'el) *v. t.* To dress or adorn with jewels;—to fit or provide with a jewel;—*imp. & pp. jewelled; ppr. jewelling.*

Jeweller, (joo'el-er) *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels and other ornaments. [trade of a jeweller.]

Jewelry, (joo'el-re) *n.* Jewels in general; the art or jewels, (joo'el) *n.* A Hebrew woman.

Jewish, (joo'ish) *a.* Pertaining to the Jews or Hebrews; Israelitish.

Jewry, (joo're) *n.* Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews, and hence the name of a street in London.

Jew's-harp, (jooz'harp) *n.* A small musical instrument held between the teeth, and having a metal tongue, which when struck by the finger produces musical sounds that are modulated by the breath.

Jib, (jib) *n.* [Prov. Eng. *jiba*, tatters.] The foremost sail of a ship, being a large, triangular stay-sail extended from the outer end of the jib-boom toward the fore topmast-head;—the projecting beam of a crane.

Jib-boom, (jib'boom) *n.* A spar run out from the extremity of the bow-sprit, which serves as a continuation of it.

Jibe, (jib) *v. t.* To shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a sail;—*v. i.* To shift, as a boom-sail, from one side of a vessel to the other;—*imp. & pp. jibed; ppr. jibing.* [moment; an instant.]

Jiffy, (jiffe) *n.* [Perhaps from *gliff*, a glance.] A **Jig**, (jig) *n.* [F. *gigue*, dance, tune.] A light, brisk, musical movement;—a frolicsome, quick dance to such a movement;—a piece of sport; a trick.

Jig, (jig) *v. t.* To sort or separate by shaking, as ore;—to trick or cheat; to delude;—*v. i.* To move with a light or jolting carriage; to dance.

Jigger, (jig'er) *n.* [Eng. *jig*.] A miner who sorts or cleans ore by passing it through a wire sieve;—a machine on which earthen vessels are shaped by rapid motion;—a small tackle, consisting of a double and single block and the fall;—a leaden weight used by compositors to mark the place in the copy.

Jiggish, (jig'ish) *a.* Light; wanton;—suitable to a jig or dance. [gigot.]

Jigot, (jigot) *n.* [F. *gigot*.] A leg of mutton;—also

Jill, (jil) *n.* A young woman—so called in contempt;—also *gill*.

Jilt, (jilt) *n.* [Contracted from Scot. *gillet*, a giddy girl.] A woman who capriciously deceives and disappoints her lover; a coquette; a flirt.

Jilt, (jilt) *v. t.* To encourage and then frustrate the hopes of, as a lover;—*v. i.* To play the jilt; to practise deception in love, and discard lovers;—*imp. & pp. jilted; ppr. jilting.* [breaking open doors.]

Jimmy, (jim'me) *n.* A short bar used by burglars in **Jump**, (jimp) *a.* Neat; handsome; elegant of shape;—also, short in measure; scant. [Scot.]

Jingle, (jinggl) *v. i.* To sound with a fine sharp rattle; to clink;—*v. t.* To cause to give a sharp sound, as a little bell, or as pieces of metal;—*imp. & pp. jingled; ppr. jingling.*

Jingle, (jinggl) *n.* A rattling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal;—a bell; a rattle;—correspondence of sound in rhymes.

Job, (job) *n.* [A modification of *chop*.] A piece of work; chance work;—labour undertaken at a stated price, or paid for by the hour or day;—a lucrative business or transaction; a good stroke or hit;—any public work, contract, appointment, &c., used or turned to personal or private advantage;—a selfish, mean, or dirty transaction;—a stab or prick with a sharp or pointed instrument.

Job, (job) *v. t.* To hire by the job or period of use and service;—to do by separate portions or lots;—to buy and sell as a broker;—to strike or stab with a sharp point or instrument;—to drive or thrust in;—*v. i.*

To perform pieces of work; to work by the job;—to seek private gain under the pretence of public service;—*imp. & pp. jobbed; ppr. jobbing.*

Jobber, (job'er) *n.* A worker by the job;—a dealer in the public stocks or funds;—one who purchases goods from importers, and sells to retailers;—one who turns official actions to private advantage.

Jokey, (joke) *n.* [Diminutive of *Jack*, Scot. *Jock*, diminutive of *John*.] A man who rides horses in a race;—a dealer in horses;—one who cheats in trade.

Jokey, (joke) *v. t.* To ride or manage a horse in a race;—to jostle against in riding;—hence, to manoeuvre; to trick;—to cheat out of; to deceive;—*v. i.* To play or act the jokey;—*imp. & pp. jokeyed; ppr. jokeying.*

Jokeyship, (jok'e-ship) *n.* The art or practice of riding horses in a race;—skillful riding or management of a horse;—hence, artful practice; manoeuvre; dodge; trick.

Jocose, (jō-kōs) *a.* [L. *jocosus*, from *jocus*, joke.] Given to jokes and jestings;—containing a joke;—facetious; witty; merry; wagging; sportive.

Jocously, (jō-kōs-ly) *adv.* In jest; for sport or game.

Jocular, (jok'ul-ār) *a.* [L. *jocularis*, from *jocus*, diminutive of *jocus*, joke.] Given to jesting; containing jokes; sportive.

Jocularly, (jok'ul-ār-ly) *adv.* Merriment; jesting.

Jocularly, (jok'ul-ār-ly) *adv.* In jest; for sport or mirth.

Jocund, (jok'und) *a.* [L. *jucundus*, from *jocus*, a jest, joke.] Merry; gay; airy; lively; sportive.

Jocundity, (jō-kund'e-ty) *n.* State of being merry; gayety.

Jocundly, (jok'und-ly) *adv.* Merrily; gayly.

Jog, (jog) *v. t.* [Ger. *schocken*, to jolt or shake, Eng. *shock*.] To push or shake with the elbow or hand; to urge gently or repeatedly;—*v. i.* To move by jogs like those of a slow trot;—to walk or travel heavily or slowly;—to move or get along;—*imp. & pp. jogged; ppr. jogging.*

Jog, (jog) *n.* A slight shake; a shake or push to awaken attention;—an irregularity of motion; obstruction; stop;—a notch.

Jogger, (jog'er) *n.* One who walks or moves heavily and slowly;—one who gives a sudden push.

Jogging, (jog'ing) *n.* Act of pushing or shaking;—a slight push or shake.

Joggle, (jog'l) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *jog*.] To shake slightly; to jostle or cause to move irregularly;—to join or match by jogs or notches, so as to prevent sliding apart;—*v. i.* To shake or totter;—*imp. & pp. joggled; ppr. joggling.*

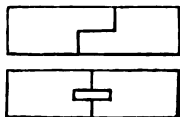
Joggle, (jog'l) *n.* A joint between two bodies so constructed by means of jogs or notches, as to prevent their sliding past each other;—a similar joint held in place by means of pieces of stone or metal introduced into it;—*pl.* The pieces of stone or metal used in a joggle-joint.

Joggles.

John, (jon) *n.* A proper name;—a familiar appellation;—a footman. *John Bull*, an honest, blunt fellow—the nickname for the English people.

John Dory, (jon-dō're) *n.* [F. *jaune dorée*, golden yellow (sc. *la poisson*, fish).] A small golden-coloured sea-fish. [of maize or Indian corn.]

Johnny-cake, (jon'e-kāk) *n.* A cake made of the meal **Join**, (join) *v. t.* [F. *joindre*, L. *junger*, from *jugum*, yoke.] To bring together; to place in contact;—to connect; to combine;—to unite in marriage; to couple;—to league; to associate;—to attach one's self to; to act in concert with;—to bring together or dash against, as hostile forces;—*v. i.* To be contiguous or in contact; to grow to; to adhere;—to clash; to collide;—



to unite in marriage, partnership, league, church society, &c. :—*imp. & pp. joined; ppr. joining.*

Joiner, (join'der) *n.* Act of joining; conjunction;—a joining of parties, as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit, or of causes of action;—acceptance of an issue tendered in law or fact.

Joiner, (join'er) *n.* One who joins;—a mechanic who does the wood-work in the covering and finishing of buildings, or compacts pieces of wood into utensils or articles of furniture. [*joiner.*]

Joinery, (join'gr-e) *n.* Art of a joiner; the work of a Joiner. (*join't*) *n.* The place or part in which two things are joined or united; junction;—the joining of two or more bones in animal bodies; articulation;—the commixture of parts of a plant; knot; internode;—a hinge; juncture of parts, as in wood-work, to admit of motion;—one of the limbs of an animal, or part of it cut by the butcher for the table;—a crack or seam transverse to the stratification.

Joint, (join't) *a.* Joined; united; combined; concerted;—uniting or sharing with another or with others;—held in common.

Joint, (join't) *v. t.* To unite; to fit together;—to provide with a joint or joints; to articulate;—to separate the joints of; to cut up, as meat;—*v. i.* To fit perfectly; to coalesce as joints do :—*imp. & pp. jointed; ppr. jointing.*

Joiner, (join'ter) *n.* The longest plane used by a joiner;—a bent piece of iron used to secure the joints of a wall in order to strengthen it.

Jointly, (join'tle) *adv.* In a joint manner; together; unitedly; in concert.

Jointress, (join'tres) *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

Joint-stock, (join't'stok) *n.* Stock held in company.

Joint-stock Company, (join't'stok-kum-pa-ne) *n.* A mercantile banking or operative association, usually of a large number of partners, with a stock or capital made up of transferable shares, which have been paid up in part or in full. [*inserted in each other.*]

Joint-stool, (join't'stool) *n.* A stool consisting of parts.

Joint-tenancy, (join'ten'an-se) *n.* A tenure of estate by unity of interest, title, time, and possession, under which the survivor takes the whole.

Jointure, (join'tür) *n.* [*L. junctura, from jungere, junctum.*] An estate settled on a wife, and which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease for her own life, and in satisfaction of dower.

Jointure, (join'tür) *v. t.* To settle a jointure upon :—*imp. & pp. jointured; ppr. jointuring.*

Joist, (joist) *n.* [*F. giste, from gisir, to lie, L. jacere.*] A beam or plank resting on the walls or girders, to which the boards of a floor or the laths of ceiling are nailed. [*& pp. joisted; ppr. joisting.*]

Joist, (joist) *v. t.* To fit or furnish with joists :—*imp. & pp. joisted; ppr. joisting.*

Joke, (jök) *n.* [*L. jocus.*] Something said for the sake of exciting a laugh; a jest; a witticism;—what is not in earnest or actually meant.

Joke, (jök) *v. t.* To make merry with; to rally; to banter;—*v. i.* To do something for sport, or to make sport; to jest :—*imp. & pp. joked; ppr. joking.*

Joker, (jök'er) *n.* A jester; a merry fellow.

Jokingly, (jök'ing-le) *adv.* In a jesting and mirthful way; in fun. [*—the head of a fish.*]

Jole, (jöl) *n.* [*A-S. ceole, ceaf, jaw, chap.*] The cheek; Jollily, (jöl-le) *adv.* With noisy mirth.

Jolliness, (jöl-le-nes) *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety; merriment; festivity; hilarity; joviality.

Jolly, (jölle) *a.* [*F. joli, jolif, joyful, merry, Joel. jol, Eng. yule, Christmas feast.*] Full of life and mirth; jovial; joyous; merry;—expressing mirth or inspiring it;—of fine appearance; handsome; plump.

Jolt, (jölt) *v. i.* [*Eng. jole, Ger. schollern, to roll down, to bowl.*] To shake with short, abrupt risings and fallings, as a carriage moving on rough ground;—*v. t.* To shake with sudden jerks :—*imp. & pp. jolted; ppr. jolting.*

Jolt, (jölt) *n.* A shock or shake by a sudden jerk.

Joltingly, (jölt'ing-le) *adv.* In an unpleasant and jolting manner.

Jonquil, (jon'kwil) *n.* [*F. jonquille, from L. juncus, a rush.*] A bulbous plant of the genus *Narcissus*, allied to the daffodil. It has long lily-like leaves, and spikes of yellow or white fragrant flowers.

Joram, (jör'am) *n.* [Probably from *jorden*, an earthen pot.] A large drinking vessel, and also its contents.

Joso, (jös'o) *n.* A fish of the gudgeon species.

Joss-stick, (jös'twik) *n.* [Chinese *joss*, deity.] A small cylinder, made of gum mixed with the dust of odoriferous woods, which the Chinese burn before their idols.

Jostle, (jös'l) *v. t.* [*F. joustet, jouter, from joute, a tilt.*] To run or strike against; to encounter; to clash;—*v. i.* To push; to drive; to force by running against :—*imp. & pp. jostled; ppr. jostling.*

Jostle, (jös'l) *n.* A pushing or driving against; encounter; clash;—bustle; confusion, as in a crowd.

Jot, (jöt) *n.* [*G. iöta, the name of the letter i.*] An iota; a point; a tittle; the least quantity assignable.

Jot, (jöt) *v. t.* To set down; to make a memorandum of :—*imp. & pp. jotted; ppr. jotting.*

Jotting, (jöt'ing) *n.* A memorandum; a written note, calculation, or extract, in or from a book.

Journal, (jür'näl) *n.* [*F. from L. diurnus, belonging to the day, from dies, a day.*] A diary;—a book in which every particular article or charge is fairly entered under the date of each day;—a daily register of the ship's course and distance, &c. :—a paper published daily; a periodical publication giving an account of passing events, the proceedings and memoirs of societies, &c.;—the short, cylindrical portion of a shaft or other revolving piece which turns in some other piece, or in a journal-box; a bearing.

Journal-box, (jür'näl-boks) *n.* The part of a machine in which the journal of a shaft, axle, or pin bears and moves.

Journalism, (jür'näl-izm) *n.* The keeping of a journal;—the profession of editing or writing for journals.

Journalist, (jür'näl-ist) *n.* The writer of a diary;—the conductor of, or contributor to, a public journal.

Journalistic, (jür'näl-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to journals or journalism.

Journalize, (jür'näl-iz) *v. t.* To enter in a journal an account of daily transactions;—*v. i.* To aid by writing in a public journal :—*imp. & pp. journalized; ppr. journalizing.*

Journey, (jür'ne) *n.* [*F. journée, a day's work, a day's journey.*] Travel from one place to another; passage; voyage.

Journey, (jür'ne) *v. i.* To travel from place to place :—*imp. & pp. journeyed; ppr. journeying.*

Journeyman, (jür'ne-man) *n.* A man hired to work by the day; hence, any mechanic hired to work for another, whether by the month, year, or other term.

Joust, (jöst) *n.* [*F. joute, joute, lit. giostra.*] A mock encounter on horseback; a tilt; a tournament.

Joust, (jöst) *v. t.* To engage in a mock fight on horseback; to tilt. [*Romans; Jupiter.*]

Jove, (jöv) *n.* The chief divinity of the ancient Jovial, (jöv'e-al) *a.* [*L. Jovialis.*] Under the influence of Jupiter the planet;—gay; merry; airy; joyous; jolly. [*Jovialness.*]

Joviality, (jöv'e-al'te) *n.* Quality of being jovial; Jovially, (jöv'e-al-le) *adv.* Merrily; gayly; with noisy mirth.

Jovialness, (jöv'e-al-nes) *n.* Noisy mirth; gayety. Jovially, (jöv'e-al-te) *n.* Merriment; festivity.

Jowl, (jöl) *n.* [*F. gueule, L. gula, throat.*] The cheek.

Jowler, (jöl'er) *n.* [*Eng. Joel or jole, the cheek.*] A hunting-dog, beagle, or other dog.

Joy, (joy) *n.* [*F. joie, L. gaudium, from gaudere, to rejoice.*] The emotion excited by the acquisition or expectation of good; gladness; exultation; exhilaration of spirits;—gayety; mirth; festivity;—happi-

ness; felicity:—the prospect of eternal blessedness;—the cause or source of happiness or rejoicing;—a term of fondness.

Joy, (joy) *v. i.* To rejoice; to be glad; to exult;—*v. u.* To gladden;—to enjoy;—to congratulate:—*imp.* & *pp.* **joyed**; *ppr.* **joying**.

Joyance, (joy'ans) *n.* Gayety; festivity.

Joyful, (joy'fúl) *a.* Full of joy; very glad; gay; exulting; joyous.

Joyfully, (joy'fúl-le) *adv.* With joy; gladly.

Joyfulness, (joy'fúl-nes) *n.* Great gladness; joy.

Joyless, (joy'les) *a.* Destitute of joy;—giving no joy or pleasure; unenjoyable.

Joylessly, (joy'les-le) *adv.* Without joy.

Joylessness, (joy'les-nes) *n.* State of being joyless.

Joyous, (joy'us) *a.* Full of joy; joyful; glad; blithe; gleeful; gay; mirthful; blissful; charming; delightful.

Joyously, (joy'us-le) *adv.* With joy or gladness.

Joyousness, (joy'us-nes) *n.* The state of being joyous.

Jubilant, (joo'bè-lant) *a.* [*L. jubilans*, *ppr.* of *jubilare*, to shout.] Uttering songs of triumph; rejoicing; shouting with joy.

Jubilation, (joo'bè-là'shun) *n.* Act of declaring triumph.

Jubilee, (joo'bè-lè) *n.* [*L. jubilæus*, *G. ióbbilaos*, from *H. yóbbil*, blast of a trumpet.] Every fifth year, at which time slaves were liberated, and lands which had been alienated reverted to their former owners;—a church solemnity at Rome, at stated intervals, latterly of twenty-five years, at which plenary indulgence is given;—a season of great public festivity and joy;—joyfulness; exultation.

Judaical, (joo'dà'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the Jews.

Judaically, (joo'dà'ik-al-le) *adv.* After the Jewish manner.

Judaism, (joo'dà-izm) *n.* The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews, as enjoined in the laws of Moses;—conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Judaist, (joo'dà-ist) *n.* One who conforms to, or believes in, Judaism.

Judaize, (joo'dà-iz) *v. i.* To conform to the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews;—to reason and interpret like a Jew;—*imp.* & *pp.* **judaized**; *ppr.* **judaizing**. [*religion of the Jews.*]

Judaizer, (joo'dà-iz-er) *n.* One who conforms to the Judaizing, (joo'dà-iz-ing) *a.* Agreeing or conforming to the doctrines of the Jews and their ritual.

Judean, (joo'dè'an) *a.* A native of Judæa; a Jew; a Hebrew.

Judge, (juj) *n.* [*L. iudex*, from *iudicare*.] A civil officer invested with authority to hear and determine causes civil or criminal;—one who sits on the bench in police or other inferior courts;—one to whom a question is referred; arbitrator; umpire; referee; a connoisseur; an expert;—a chief magistrate, such as those who governed the Hebrew nation more than three hundred years;—the Supreme Being; God the judge of all;—*pl.* The title of the seventh book of the Old Testament.

Judge, (juj) *v. i.* [*L. iudicare*, from *ius*, law or right, and *dicare*, to proclaim.] To hear and determine, as in causes on trial; to pass sentence;—to give the decision of the court;—to compare, as facts, statements, or reasons; to weigh or consider in the mind;—to distinguish or discern between; to find the truth or right of;—to form an opinion; to conclude; to decide;—*v. t.* To hear and determine, as a case; to decide;—to try, as an accused person; to pass sentence on; to condemn, as guilty; to absolve, as innocent;—to censure; to condemn rashly;—to rule; to govern;—to punish; to afflict;—to esteem; to reckon; to regard;—*imp.* & *pp.* **judged**; *ppr.* **judging**.

Judgship, (juj'ship) *n.* The office of a judge.

Judgment, (juj'ment) *n.* Act or process by which the mind forms an opinion or comes to a decision;—faculty of comparing ideas or propositions to ascertain truth; discernment; discrimination;—faculty of deciding

between different courses of action; wisdom; sagacity;—faculty of investigating facts and evidence in a case of justice; legal acumen;—faculty of estimating the merits of, as a work of art; critical skill; taste;—a decision of the civil court; decree; order;—a decision of a criminal court; sentence; doom;—a remarkable calamity or special infliction of suffering or death;—the final trial and doom of the world;—also *pl.* The decrees, the statutes, and the truths and doctrines of God. [*decided upon.*]

Judicable, (joo'dè-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being tried and

Judicator, (joo'dè-kà-tor-e) *a.* Dispensing justice.

Judicatory, (joo'dè-kà-tor-e) *n.* A court of justice; a tribunal;—distribution of justice.

Judicature, (joo'dè-kà-tür) *n.* [*F.*] Power of distributing justice by legal trial;—a court of justice;—extent of jurisdiction of a judge or court.

Judicial, (joo'dish-e-al) *a.* [*L. iudicialis*, from *iudicium*, judgment.] Pertaining or appropriate to courts of justice, or to a judge thereof;—practised in the administration of justice;—proceeding from a court of justice;—inflicted, as a penalty or in judgment.

Judicially, (joo'dish-e-al-le) *adv.* In the forms of legal justice;—by way of penalty or judgment.

Judiciary, (joo'dish-e-ar-e) *a.* Passing judgment or sentence;—pertaining to the courts of judicature.

Judiciary, (joo'dish-e-ar-e) *n.* That branch of government in which judicial power is vested; the judges taken collectively.

Judicious, (joo'dish-e-us) *a.* According to sound judgment;—prudent; rational; wise; discerning; sagacious.

Judiciously, (joo'dish-e-us-le) *adv.* In a judicious manner; with good judgment; wisely; prudently.

Judiciousness, (joo'dish-e-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being judicious.

Jug, (jug) *n.* [*Gael. & Ir. cuach*, *A.-S. ceac*.] A vessel with a swelling belly and narrow mouth; a large earthen or stone bottle;—a pitcher; a ewer.

Jug, (jug) *v. t.* To boil or stew, as in a jug;—*v. i.* To utter a note or call, as the nightingale.

Juggernaut, (jug'ger-nawt) *n.* The chief idol among the Hindoos, whose temple is situated in Orissa, and has a kind of pyramidal carriage 200 feet high—formerly pilgrims were accustomed to sacrifice themselves by falling between its wheels when in motion.

Juggle, (jug'l) *v. i.* [*Norm. F. jongler*, *L. iocularis*, to jest.] To play tricks by sleight of hand; to conjure;—to practise artifice or imposture;—*v. t.* To deceive by trick or artifice;—*imp.* & *pp.* **juggled**; *ppr.* **juggling**. [*trick*; a deception.]

Juggle, (jug'l) *n.* A trick by legerdemain;—an imposture.

Juggler, (jug'ler) *n.* [*Sp. juglar*, *F. jongleur*, *L. iocularis*.] One who practises or exhibits tricks by sleight of hand; a cheat; a deceiver.

Jugglery, (jug'ler-e) *n.* Art or act of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery; imposture.

Juggling, (jug'ling) *n.* Practising tricks by legerdemain; hence, trickery; imposture; deceit.

Jugglingly, (jug'ling-le) *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

Jugular, (joo'gü-lar) *a.* [*L. jugularis*, from *jugulum*, the collar-bone, the throat.] Pertaining to the neck or throat.

Jugular, (joo'gü-lar) *n.* One of the large veins by which the blood is returned from the head to the heart.

Juice, (joo'e) *n.* [*F. & L. jus*, broth, juice.] The sap; the watery part of vegetables, especially of fruits;—the fluid part of animal substances.

Juiceless, (joo'le's) *a.* Destitute of juice; dry.

Juiciness, (joo'e-nes) *n.* State of being juicy; succulence.

Juicy, (joo'e) *a.* Abounding with juice; moist; succulent.

Juube, (joo'joo'b) *n.* [*F. from L. zizyphum*.] The fruit of a plant, a native of Syria—it is of a blood-red or saffron colour, and has a sweet, granular pulp, formerly decocted and used as an expectorant;—a lozenge made

from or flavoured with this fruit :—any kind of mucilaginous fruit lozenge.

Julep, (joo'lep) *n.* [A. & Per. *julbb*, *julbb*.] A sweet drink; especially, a liquid, in which repulsive medicines are taken;—a beverage composed of brandy, or other spirituous liquor, with sugar, pounded ice, and sprigs of mint.

Julian, (joo'le-an) *a.* Belonging to or derived from Julius Cæsar. *Julian calendar*, the calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar, in which the year was made to consist of 365 days, 6 hours, instead of 365 days.

July, (joo'li) *n.* The seventh month of the year :—so called from *Julius*, the surname of Caius Cæsar, who was born in this month.

Jumart, (joo'mart) *n.* [Either from *L. jumentum*, a beast of burden, or from *Chimera*.] The supposed offspring of a bull and a mare.

Jumble, (jum'bl) *v. t.* [*F. comblér*, *L. cumulare*, to heap.] To mix in a confused mass; to put or throw together without order :—*v. i.* To meet, mix, or unite in a confused manner :—*imp. & pp.* jumbled; *ppr.* jumbling. [or collection.]

Jumble, (jum'bl) *n.* Confused mixture; orderless mass
Jump, (jump) *v. i.* [*D. gumpen*, *Ger. gumpen*, *jumpen*.] To lift the feet wholly from the ground and alight again upon them; to skip; to spring; to bound; to jolt;—to agree with; to coincide :—*v. t.* To pass by a leap; to pass over eagerly or hastily; to skip over;—to risk :—*imp. & pp.* jumped; *ppr.* jumping.

Jump, (jump) *n.* Act of jumping; a leap; a spring; a bound :—the space or distance leaped over;—a dislocation in a mineral stratum; a fault.

Juniper, (jun'per) *n.* One who jumps :—a long iron chisel or borer :—a rude kind of sleigh :—one of a certain religious sect in America; shaker;—a cheese-mite.

Junco, (jung'kāt) *n.* [*It. giuncata*.] A cheese-cake; hence, any kind of delicate food;—a furtive or private entertainment :—now Juncat.

Junction, (jung'shun) *n.* [*L. junctio*, from *ungere*, to join.] Act of joining or state of being joined; union; combination; coalition;—place or point of union; especially, the place where two lines of railway meet.

Juncture, (jungk'tūr) *n.* [*L. junctura*, from *ungere*, to join.] The line or point at which two bodies are joined; a joint or articulation;—a point of time; an exigency; an emergency. [month of the year.]

June, (joo'n) *n.* [Etymology uncertain.] The sixth
Jungle, (jung'gl) *n.* [*Hind. jangal*, *Skr. jangala*, desert.] Land mostly covered with forest-trees, brushwood, &c., or coarse, reedy vegetation; a wooded, rank, and noxious swamp.

Jungly, (jung'gle) *a.* Consisting of or abounding with jungle.

Junior, (joo'ne-er) *a.* [*L.* comparative of *juvenis*, young.] Less old; younger;—belonging to a younger person, or to a junior.

Junior, (joo'ne-er) *n.* A young person;—the younger of two;—one under age; a minor;—one of a lower standing or position.

Juniority, (joo'ne-or-e-te) *n.*

The state of being junior.

Juniorship, (joo'ne-gr-ship) *n.*

The state of being under age; juniority.

Juniper, (joo'ne-per) *n.* [*L. juniperus*.] An evergreen coniferous shrub or tree.

Junk, (jungk) *n.* [*L. juncus*, a bulrush.] Pieces of old cable or old cordage;—a thick piece; a chunk;—hard and dry salted beef—the name given by sailors to the mess



Junk.

beef;—a flat-bottomed Chinese vessel, with three masts, and a short bowsprit running from the starboard bow.

Junket, (jungk'et) *n.* [*It. giuncata*.] A juncate;—a sweetmeat;—a stolen entertainment.

Junket, (jungk'et) *v. i.* To make a private entertainment;—to feast; to banquet;—*v. t.* To feast :—*imp. & pp.* junketed; *ppr.* junketing.

Junketing, (jungk'et-ing) *n.* A private feast or entertainment;—*pl.* Rich and luxurious feasting.

Juno, (joo'no) *n.* In *mythology*, the sister and wife of Jupiter, and queen of heaven; the goddess of fertility or fruitfulness;—an *asteroid* between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Junta, (jun'ta) *n.* [*Sp.* from *L. junctus*, joined, *pp.* of *ungere*, to join.] A grand council of state in Spain or her possessions.

Junto, (jun'to) *n.* [*Sp. junta*.] A select council or assembly which deliberates in secret on any affair of government; a faction; a cabal.

Jupiter, (joo'p'e-ter) *n.* [*L.*] The supreme deity among the Greeks and Romans; Zeus; Jove;—one of the planets, the largest, and, next to Venus, the brightest.

Jupon, (ju'pon) *n.* [*F.*] A sleeveless jacket or overcoat;—a petticoat.

Jura-limestone, (joo'ra-lim-stōn) *n.* The group of rocks comprised in the oolitic period or formation.

Jurassic, (joo'ras'ik) *a.* Oolitic—so called from certain rocks of the Jura mountains belonging to that period or formation.

Juridic, (joo'rid'ik) *a.* [*L. juridicus*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *dicare*, to pronounce.] Pertaining to a judge; acting in the distribution of justice;—used in courts of law;—also *judicial*. [of law.]

Juridically, (joo'rid'ik-al-ly) *adv.* According to forms
Jurisdiction, (joo'ris-dik'shun) *n.* [*L. jurisdictio*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *dicare*, to pronounce.] The legal power or authority of hearing and determining causes;—power of governing or legislating; the power or right of exercising authority;—the limit within which power may be exercised. [jurisdiction.]

Jurisdictional, (joo'ris-dik'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to
Jurisprudence, (joo'ris-prōo'dens) *n.* [*L. jurisprudentia*, from *jus*, *juris*, right, law, and *prudens*, knowledge, of.] The science of law; the knowledge of the laws, customs, and rights of men in a state or community.

Jurisprudent, (joo'ris-prōo'dent) *a.* Understanding law; jurisprudental.

Jurisprudent, (joo'ris-prōo'dent) *n.* One who understands or is skilled in law.

Jurisprudential, (joo'ris-prōo'den'she-al) *a.* Pertaining to jurisprudence.

Jurist, (joo'rist) *n.* [*F. juriste*, from *L. jus*, *juris*, law.] One versed in the law; especially, one versed in the civil law; a civil lawyer;—one versed in the law of nations; a writer on the theory or practice of law.

Juror, (joo'r-er) *n.* [*L. jurare*, to swear.] One who serves on a jury; a jurymen;—one of a committee chosen to adjudge prizes at a public exhibition.

Jury, (joo're) *n.* A body of men selected and sworn to inquire into and try any matter of fact, and to declare the truth on the evidence given them in the case;—a committee for adjudging prizes at a public exhibition. [sit during the trial of a cause.]

Jury-box, (joo're-boks) *n.* The place where the jury
Jurymen, (joo're-man) *n.* One who is impanelled on a jury, or who serves as a juror.

Jury-mast, (joo're-mast) *n.* [Probably for *injury-mast*, one carried away by the *injury* of weather.] A temporary mast erected in a ship, to supply the place of one carried away in a tempest or an engagement, &c.

Jury-rudder, (joo're-rud-dgr) *n.* A temporary rudder in case of accident. [of meat minced.]

Jussel, (jus'sel) *n.* A dish made of different kinds
Just, (just) *a.* [*L. justus*, from *jus*, right, law.] Straight; exact, as a line;—full; complete, as measure

or weight;—true; correct, as an account;—upright; honest;—righteous; good;—innocent; blameless;—said of persons;—sound; accurate, as ideas;—equitable; fair, as dealings;—doing justice; impartial;—founded on truth or fact, as a charge;—rightful; founded on right, as a claim.

Just, (just) adv. Closely; near at hand;—near in time; almost;—nicely; exactly; accurately;—merely; barely; narrowly.

Justice, (jus'tis) n. [L. *justitia*, from *justus*, just.] Quality of being just; the rendering to every one his due, right, or desert;—conformity to truth and reality; fair representation of facts respecting merit or desert; impartiality;—just treatment; merited reward or punishment;—agreeableness to right; equity; justness. [L. *justiciarius*.] A person duly commissioned to hold courts, or to try and decide controversies and administer justice.

Justiceship, (jus'tis-ship) n. The office or dignity of a justice.

Justiciar or Justiciary, (jus-tish'-e-ar) n. A judge or justice;—a lord chief justice.

Justifiable, (jus'te-fi-a-bl) a. Capable of being proved to be just; defensible; vindicable; warrantable; excusable.

Justifiableness, (jus'te-fi-a-bl-ness) n. Quality of being justifiable; possibility of being defended or vindicated.

Justifiably, (jus'te-fi-a-ble) adv. In a manner that admits of vindication or justification; rightly; defensibly.

Justification, (jus-te-fe-kā'shun) n. Act of justifying; vindication; defence; absolution;—remission of sin, guilt, and punishment; an act of God's free grace, by which a sinner is forgiven, counted and dealt with as righteous, through the faith of Christ.

Justificatory, (jus-tif-e-kāt-or-e) a. Vindictory; defensor.

Justifier, (jus'te-fi-er) n. One who justifies;—one who pardons and absolves from guilt and punishment.

Justify, (jus'te-fi) v. t. [L. *justificare*, from *justus*, just, and *facere*, to make.] To prove or show to be just, or conformable to law, right, justice, propriety, or duty; to vindicate as right; to defend or maintain;—to free from blame or guilt; to acquit; to absolve; to declare or pronounce just; to regard and treat as righteous through the faith of Christ;—to excuse; to palliate; to exculpate;—to form even or true lines of, as type by proper spacing; to adjust;—*imp.* & *pp.* justified; *ppr.* justifying.

Justle, (jus'l) n. An encounter or shock;—also *jostle*.
Justly, (jus'tle) adv. In a just manner; by right; according to truth or fact, law or justice;—fairly; honestly;—exactly; accurately.

Justness, (jus'tnes) n. Quality of being just; justice; equity; uprightness; fairness; exactness; fitness; propriety; reasonableness.

Jut, (jut) v. i. [A different spelling of *jet*.] To shoot forward; to project beyond the main body;—*imp.* & *pp.* jutted; *ppr.* jutting.

Jut, (jut) n. A shooting forward; a projection.

Jute, (joot) n. A substance resembling hemp, used in the manufacture of mats, coarse carpets, and the like; also, the plant which produces it. [Jutland.]

Jutlander, (jut'land-er) n. A native or inhabitant of Jutland.

Juvenescence, (joo-ven-es-ens) n. A growing young.

Juvenescence, (joo-ven-es-ent) a. [L. *juvenescens*, *ppr.* of *juvenescere*, to grow young, from *juvenis*, young.] Becoming young.

Juvenile, (joo've-nil) n. [L. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis*, young.] Young; youthful;—pertaining or suited to youth.

Juvenile, (joo've-nil) n. A young person or youth;—also *juvinal*;—a book for young people; picture or story-book.

Juvenility, (joo've-nil'e-te) n. Youthfulness; youthfulness;—the manners or customs of youth.

Juxtaposition, (juka-ta-pō-zish'un) n. A placing or being placed in nearness or contiguity.

K.

K (kā), the eleventh letter and eighth consonant of the English alphabet, comes directly from the Greek kappa, *H. kaph*. Its sound is invariably like that of *c* hard, as in *call*, *keel*, *ken*. Before *n* it is silent, as in *know* (*nō*), *knee* (*nē*). As a numeral it stands for 250, or with a dash over it (*K̄*), 250,000.

Kabob, (kā'bob) n. [Per. *kibāub*.] A dish of meat stewed with savoury herbs.

Kaffre, (kā'fer) n. One of a woolly-haired race inhabiting the eastern part of South Africa;—also *Caffre*.

Kail, (kāl) n. [Scott.] Any green vegetable; cabbage; greens;—broth made of meat and green vegetables;—hence, *dinner*.

Kain, (kān) n. [Scott.] Poultry, &c., payable by a tenant to his landlord as rent in kind.

Kaiser, (kā'zr) n. [Ger. from *L. Cæsar*.] An emperor.

Kale, (kāl) n. [A.-S. *cael*, Ger. *kohl*, *L. caulis*.] Colewort; cabbage; greens;—a maritime plant, *crambe*.

Kalidoscope, (ka-lī'dos-kōp) n. [G. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopein*, to look carefully.] An optical instrument, which, by means of small mirrors in the end of a cylinder, multiplies an object into an endless variety of beautiful colours and symmetrical forms.

Kali, (kā'le) n. [A. *gati*.] A species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in making glass.

Kangaroo, (kang-gā-roo) n. A ruminating, marsupial animal, found in Australia. The fore legs are very short, useless in walking, but used for digging or bringing food to the mouth. It sits and moves upon its hind legs, which are very long, and is enabled to bound or leap a considerable distance from the spring

of its long powerful tail. It is gregarious, and feeds principally on grass and roots.

Kantism, (kant'izm) n. The system of Kant; the doctrine of the supremacy of pure reason over intellectual perception or logical understanding.

Karagane, (kā'rā-gān) n. A kind of gray fox found in Tartary.

Karob, (kā'rob) n. With goldsmiths, the twenty-fourth part of a grain.

Kayle, (kā) n. [Ger. *kepil*.] A nine-pin; a kettle-pin.

Keblah, (keb'lā) n. [A. *kabala*, to lie opposite.] The point toward which Mohammedans turn their faces in prayer, being the direction of the temple at Mecca.

Keck, (kek) v. t. [Ger. *köcken*, *küchen*.] To heave the stomach; toretch, as in an effort to vomit;—also *keekle*;—*imp.* & *pp.* keekled; *ppr.* keeking.

Keck, (kek) n. A reaching or heaving of the stomach.

Keckle, (kek'l) v. t. [Ger. *kugeln*, to roll, G. *kuklos*, circle.] To wind old rope round, as a cable, to preserve its surface from being fretted, or to wind iron chains round to defend from the friction of a rocky bottom or from the ice;—*imp.* & *pp.* keekled; *ppr.* keekling.

Keeksy, (kek'se) n. [F. *cigue*, L. *cicuta*.] The dry stalk of the hemlock and other umbelliferous plants.



Kangaroo.

Kedge, (kej) *n.* A small anchor used to keep a ship steady when riding in a harbour or river, and particularly at the turn of the tide to keep her clear of her bower anchor;—also used to move a ship from one place to another in shallow water, being carried out by a boat, and dropped with a cable attached, by hauling on which the ship is warped or kedged to the desired station.

Kedge, (kej) *v. t.* [*Boot. kedge, cadge, to toss about.*] To warp, as a ship; to move by means of a kedge, as in a river or harbour;—*imp. & pp. kedged; ppr. kedging.*

Kedger, (kej'gr) *n.* A kedge.

Keck, (kæk) *v. i.* [*Scot.*] To peep; to look prylingly.

Keel, (kēl) *n.* [*A.-S. ceol, Ger. Kiel.*] The principal timber in a ship, extending from stem to stern at the bottom, and supporting the whole frame; hence, a ship;—a low, flat-bottomed vessel, used in the river Tyne to convey coals from Newcastle for loading the colliers;—a broad, flat vessel used for cooling liquids; a keeler.

Keel, (kēl) *v. i.* [*A.-S. cēlan, Ger. chuolan.*] To plough with a keel; to navigate;—to turn up the keel; to show the bottom;—*imp. & pp. keeled; ppr. keeling.*

Keelage, (kēl'aj) *n.* The right of demanding a duty or toll for the bottom of ships resting in a port or harbour; the duty so paid.

Keeler, (kēl'gr) *n.* A shallow tub for holding materials for calking ships or for other uses;—one who manages a barge;—also keelman.

Keelhaul, (kēl'hawl) *v. t.* To haul under the keel of a ship, as a punishment, by ropes attached to the yard-arms on each side;—*imp. & pp. keelhailed; ppr. keelhauling.*

Keeling, (kēl'ing) *n.* [*Isol. keila.*] A kind of small cod.

Keelson, (kēl'sun) *n.* [*From keel.*] A timber in a ship laid over the keel, and binding the floor timbers to the keel.

Keen, (kēn) *a.* [*A.-S. cēne, Ger. kühn, bold.*] Eager; vehement;—sharp; having a fine, cutting edge;—piercing; penetrating; severe;—bitter; acrimonious;—acute of mind; shrewd; deep or far-seeing.

Keen-eyed, (kēn'id) *a.* Quick; sharp-sighted.

Keenly, (kēn'le) *adv.* In a keen manner; sharply; eagerly; vehemently; severely; bitterly.

Keeness, (kēn'nes) *n.* Quality of being keen; eagerness; vehemence; sharpness; asperity; acuteness.

Keep, (kep) *v. t.* [*O. Eng. keepen, A.-S. cepan, to intercept, Iscl. kippa, to seize, pull.*] To hold in possession; to retain;—to have in custody; to confine;—to detain; to restrain;—to hold in safety; to preserve;—hence, to support; to protect;—to have the care of; to watch, as a military post;—to tend; to feed and pasture, as flocks;—to board; to entertain, as lodgers;—to have in service; to engage and employ, as an assistant, &c.;—to continue in any state; to maintain;—to use habitually; to practise;—to obey; to observe, as the laws of God;—to hold or adhere to; to fulfil, as a promise or engagement;—to celebrate; to solemnize, as a rite;—to remain in; not to quit, as the bed or house in sickness; hence, to frequent;—not to disclose, to conceal, as a secret;—with other shades of meaning, qualified by the annexed prepositions, up, to, down, on, off, &c.;—*v. i.* To remain in any position or state;—to last; to endure;—to dwell; to adhere to;—*imp. & pp. kept; ppr. keeping.*

Keep, (kep) *n.* Care; guardianship;—custody; confinement;—maintenance or entertainment of persons; board; also charge or cost of boarding;—food or fodder for cattle;—that which keeps or protects; a stronghold; a castle; the donjon.

Keeper, (kep'gr) *n.* One who keeps or has possession of any thing;—defender; preserver;—guardian; tutor;—jailor; governor;—superintendent of a museum, park, or other public trust;—that which keeps another thing in its place; a ring or guard.

Keepership, (kep'gr-ship) *n.* The office of a keeper.

Keeping, (kēp'ing) *n.* A holding; restraint; custody; guard;—maintenance; support;—just proportion; conformity; congruity.

Keepsake, (kēp'sak) *n.* Any thing kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver;—a token of friendship.

Keave, (kēv) *n.* [*A.-S. cyf, L. cupa, a tub, cask.*] A large vessel for fermenting liquors;—a large vat used in dressing ores.

Keave, (kēv) *v. t.* To set in a keave or tub for fermentation;—to unload a cart by tilting it up.

Keg, (keg) *n.* [*F. cage.*] A small cask or barrel; a cag.

Keir, (kēr) *n.* A large boiler used in bleaching establishments.

Kelp, (kelp) *n.* [*O. Eng. kilpe.*] The calcined ashes of seaweed, used in the manufacture of glass;—the seaweed from which kelp is produced.

Kelpia, (kelp'e) *n.* [Perhaps allied to Gael. & Ir. *cealg*, to deceive, or to *ceal*, death.] An imaginary spirit of the waters, which is vulgarly believed to warn those who are to be drowned. [spawned; a spent fish.]

Keit, (keit) *n.* A salmon spawning, or just having spawned. [Gael. & Ir. *cealtair*, dress, clothes, Dan. *kitter*, to fold up, to truss.] Regular order or condition;—state of readiness; fettle.

Kemp, (kemp) *n.* Coarse, rough hair in wool, injuring its quality.

Ken, (ken) *v. t.* [*O. Eng. kennen, kenne, to know, A.-S. cunnan.*] To know; to understand;—to recognize; to decry;—*imp. & pp. kenned; ppr. kenning.*

Ken, (ken) *n.* Cognizance; view; especially, reach of sight or knowledge. [made at Kendal.]

Kendal-green, (kend'al-grēn) *n.* A species of green cloth.

Kennel, (ken'el) *n.* [*F. chenil, It. canile, from L. canis, a dog.*] A house or cot for dogs;—a pack of hounds;—the hole of a fox or other beast.

Kennel, (ken'el) *v. t.* To lodge; to lie; to dwell, as a dog or a fox;—*v. t.* To keep or confine in a kennel;—*imp. & pp. kennelled; ppr. kennelling.*

Kentle, (kent'l) *n.* [*W. cant, L. centum, a hundred.*] A hundred pounds in weight; a quintal.

Kentledge, (kent'lej) *n.* [*D. kant, edge, corner, and the termination ledge.*] Pigs of iron for ballast laid on the floor of a ship.

Kerchief, (ker'chif) *n.* [Contracted from O. Eng. *coverchief, F. couvrir*, to cover, and *chief*, the head.] A square of fine linen used by women to cover the head; hence, any cloth used in dress, especially on the head.

Kerchiefed, (ker'chift) *a.* Covered with a kerchief; hooded.

Kerf, (kerf) *n.* [*A.-S. cyrf, a cutting off, from ceorfan, to cut, carve.*] The cut of an axe, a saw, or other instrument; the notch or slit made in wood by cutting or sawing.

Kern, (kern) *n.* [*Gael. & Ir. ceann, a man.*] An Irish foot-soldier of the lowest rank;—any kind of boor.

Kern, (kern) *n.* [*A.-S. cecorn, ceyrn.*] A hand-mill; a quern;—that part of a type which hangs over the body or shank;—a churn; kīrn. [*Scot.*]

Kern, (kern) *v. i.* [*D. kern, a kernel, Ger. kernen, to curdle.*] To harden, as corn in ripening;—to granulate;—*imp. & pp. kerned; ppr. kerning.*

Kernal, (kern'el) *n.* [*A.-S. cyrnal, Eng. corn, L. granum, grain, seed.*] A little grain or corn; hence, any thing included in a shell, husk, or integument;—the seed of pulpy fruit, as the apple;—the edible part of a nut;—a small mass around which other matter is concentered; a nucleus; the central part of any thing.

Kernel, (kern'el) *v. t.* To harden or ripen into kernels, as the seeds of plants.

Kersey, (ker'sē) *n.* [*D. karsai, Ger. kersey.*] A species of coarse woollen cloth, usually ribbed, woven from long wool.

Kersymere, (ker'sē-mēr) *n.* A thin woollen cloth, generally woven from the finest wool; casimere.

Kerseynette, (ker'sē-net) *n.* A thin woollen stuff; cassinette.

Kestrel, (kes'trel) n. [*F. cresterelle*.] A small, slender hawk, of a reddish fawn colour, streaked and spotted with white and black.

Ketch, (kech) n. [Etymology uncertain.] A vessel with two masts, supposed to have been a yacht; probably a privateer;—afterwards a kind of floating battery—*bomb-ketch*.

Ketchup, (ketch'up) n. A sauce.

Kettle, (ket'l) n. [*A.-S. cetele*, *Go. katils*, a deep vessel, bowl.] A metallic vessel with a wide mouth, used for heating and boiling water or other liquor.

Kettledrum, (ket'l-drum) n. A drum made of a copper vessel, usually hemispherical or shaped like a kettle, covered with parchment or skin;—an evening entertainment in fashionable life; a rout.



Kettledrum.

Kettle-pins, (ket'l-pin) n. pl. Nine pins; skittles.

Kevel, (kev'el) n. A piece of wood with projecting horns round which the sheets of the large square sails in a ship are belayed.

Key, (kē) n. [*A.-S. cæg, cæge*.] An instrument which serves to shut or open a lock, by turning its bolt one way or the other;—an instrument by which any thing is screwed and turned, as a watch-key, bed-key, &c.;—a piece of wood let into another across the grain to prevent warping;—the highest central stone of an arch; the key-stone;—a piece of wood or metal placed in coincident slots or mortises, to hold parts together; a cotter;—a lever of wood, or ivory, or metal, in an organ, piano-forte, &c., struck or pressed by the fingers in playing the instrument;—the fundamental tone of a movement; key-note;—the index or letters interpreting a cypher;—hence, that which serves to explain any thing difficult or obscure; solution;—a book of answers to questions in arithmetical or other school books;—a translation.

Key, (kē) v. t. To fasten with keys or wedge-shaped pieces of wood or iron;—*imp.* & *pp.* keyed; *ppr.* keying.

Key-board, (kē'bōrd) n. The whole range of the keys of an organ or piano-forte.

Keyed, (kēd) a. Furnished with keys;—set to a key, as a tune.

Key-hole, (kē'hōl) n. A hole in a door or lock for receiving a key;—an excavation in beams intended to be joined together to receive the key which fastens them.

Key-note, (kē'nōt) n. The first tone of the scale in which a piece or passage is written.

Key-stone, (kē'stōn) n. The wedge-shaped stone on the top or middle of an arch or vault which binds the work.

Khan, (kân) n. [*Tart. & Turk. khân*.] A prince; a king; a chief.

Khan, (kân) n. [*Per. khân, khânak*, house, tent, inn.] An Eastern inn or caravan-sary.

Kibble, (kib'l) n. A large bucket for raising ore out of mines.

Kibe, (kib) n. [*W. cibwt*.] An ulcerated chilblain, as in the heels;—a chap or crack in the skin.

Kick, (kik) v. t. [*W. cieiae*, from *cic*, foot.] To strike, thrust, or hit violently with the foot;—*v. i.* To practise striking with the foot or feet;—to thrust out the foot or feet with violence; to manifest opposition;—to recoil;—said of a musket, &c.;—*imp.* & *pp.* kicked; *ppr.* kicking.

Kick, (kik) n. A blow with the foot or feet;—the recoil of a musket or other fire-arm when discharged.

Kicker, (kik'er) n. One who kicks.

Kikshaw, (kik'shaw) n. [Corrupted from *F. quelque chose*, something.] Something fantastical or uncom-

mon, or that has no particular name;—a fanciful dressed dish; a light ragout.

Kid, (kid) n. [*Icel. kida*, *L. hœdus*.] A young goat;—a bundle of heath and furze;—a small wooden tub or vessel—applied among seamen to one in which they receive their food;—a glove of kid leather.

Kid, (kid) v. t. To bring forth, as young;—to bundle or tie in a bundle.

Kidderminster, (kid'er-min-ster) n. A species of superior carpets made at Kidderminster.

Kidling, (kid'ling) n. [Diminutive of *kid*.] A young Kidnap, (kid'nep) v. t. [*Eug. kid*, child, and *nep*, to seize, to grasp.] To steal and carry away or secrete, as a human being, man, woman, or child;—*imp.* & *pp.* kidnapped; *ppr.* kidnapping.

Kidnapper, (kid'nep-er) n. One who steals or forcibly carries away a human being; a man-stealer.

Kidnapping, (kid'nep-ing) n. The act of stealing or forcibly carrying off a human being from his native country.

Kidney, (kid'ne) n. [Etymology uncertain; probably from *A.-S. cynne* and *neah*.] One of two oblong, flattened glands, situated at each side of the lumbar vertebrae, and surrounded with an abundant fatty tissue. They constitute the secretory organs of the urine;—habit; disposition; sort; kind.

Kidney-bean, (kid'ne-ben) n. A sort of bean—so named from its resemblance in shape to the kidney.

Kil, (kil) n. An old Gaelic word which signifies a churchyard; used as a prefix to the names of places, as Kil-winning.

Kilderkin, (kil'der-kin) n. [*D. kindken, kinncken*, Scot. *kinken*, a small barrel.] A small barrel; a liquid measure containing sixteen or eighteen gallons.

Kill, (kil) v. t. [*O. Eng. quellen*, *A.-S. cœlian*, to kill, torment.] To deprive of life, animal or vegetable, in any manner or by any means; to put to death; to slay;—to slaughter for food;—to quell; to calm; to still;—*imp.* & *pp.* killed; *ppr.* killing.

Killdeer, (kil'der) n. A small aquatic bird found in America, allied to the plover;—called also *kiltdee*.

Kiln, (kil) n. [*A.-S. cȳln*, *W. cŷl, cŷlyn*.] A large stove or oven which may be heated for the purpose of hardening, burning, or drying any thing;—a pile of brick constructed for burning or hardening.

Kiln-dry, (kil'dri) v. t. To dry in a kiln;—*imp.* & *pp.* kiln-dried; *ppr.* kiln-drying.

Kilogram, (kil'ô-gram) n. [*F. kilogramme*, from *G. chilion*, thousand, and *gramma*, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.] A French measure of weight, being a thousand grammes, equal to 2.67951 pounds troy, or 2.20485 pounds avoirdupois (15442.42 grains).

Kilolitre, (ke-loi'ter) n. [*F. kilolitre*, from *G. chilion*, thousand, and *litra*, a certain weight.] A French measure of capacity equivalent to 35.3166 English cubic feet, and to 220.0967 imperial gallons.

Kilometre, (ke-lom'et-er) n. [*F. kilomètre*, from *G. chilion*, thousand, and *metron*, measure.] A French measure of length, equal to 3280.899 English feet, or 5-8ths of a mile.

Kilo-stere, (ke-lo-târ) n. [*F.* from *G. chilion*, thousand, and *stereos*, solid.] A French measure of solidity or volume, containing one thousand cubic metres, and equivalent to 35316.6 English feet.

Kilt, (kilt) n. [*Gael. & Ir. cealt*.] A kind of short petticoat worn by men in the Highlands of Scotland.

Kilted, (kilt'ed) a. Dressed with or wearing a kilt.

Kimbo, (kim'bô) n. [*Celt. cam*, crooked, and *Eng. bow*, to bend.] Crooked; arched; bent.

Kin, (kin) n. [*A.-S. cȳn, cȳnd*, *L. genus*, *G. genus*, birth, race.] Relationship, consanguinity, or affinity;—relatives; kindred; a relative; a relation;—the same generic class; a thing related;—a termination to some words with the sense of diminution or contempt.

Kin, (kin) a. Of the same nature or kind; kindred; akin.

Kind, (kind) *n.* [A.-S. *cynd*.] Race; genus; particular nature; quality; character;—natural produce or commodity, as opposed to money;—way; manner;—sort; variety;—one of the two elements in the Eucharist.

Kind, (kind) *a.* [A.-S. *cynde*, *gecynde*, natural, harmonious.] Having feelings befitting a common nature; showing tenderness or goodness; benevolent; active in doing good and conferring happiness; beneficent; obliging; sympathetic; bounteous; gracious; indulgent; tender; humane; compassionate; mild; gentle; friendly; affectionate; loving.

Kindle, (kind'l) *v. t.* [Isrl. *kinda*, W. *cynaw*, L. *accendere*.] To set on fire; to light;—to inflame, as the passions; to exasperate; to rouse; to provoke;—*v. i.* To take fire;—to begin to be excited; to grow warm or animated;—*imp.* & *pp.* kindled; *ppr.* kindling.

Kindless, (kind'les) *a.* Unnatural; destitute of human affection or sympathy.

Kindliness, (kind'le-nes) *n.* Quality of being kindly; benignity; benevolence; gentleness; affectionate nature. (inflaming or exciting.)

Kindling, (kind'ling) *n.* Act of setting on fire, or of **Kindly**, (kind'le) *a.* Belonging to the kind or species; natural; homogenous; kindred;—sympathetic; congenial;—benevolent; gracious;—favourable; mild; gentle. (will; benevolently; favourably.)

Kindly, (kind'le) *adv.* In a kind manner; with good **Kindness**, (kind'nes) *n.* [From *kind*, adjective.] Quality of being kind; good will; benevolence;—tenderness; compassionateness;—any good or kindly act; beneficence; charity; hospitality; favour; attention; sympathy.

Kindred, (kind'red) *n.* [A.-S. *cynn*, offspring, *cynnren*, W. *cenal*, kindred.] Relation by birth; consanguinity;—relation by marriage; affinity;—connection in kind; suit;—relatives by blood or marriage; especially, relations from a common ancestor or stock.

Kindred, (kind'red) *a.* Related; congenial; cognate.

Kine, (kin) *n.* [Plural of cow.] Cows.

Kinematics, (ki-nē-mat'iks) *n. pl.* [G. *kineō*.] The science which treats of motions considered in themselves or apart from their causes.

King, (king) *n.* [A.-S. *cyng*, Ger. *konig*, Isrl. *ky*, Go. *kuni*, the head or chief.] A sovereign; a monarch;—a playing card having the picture of a king;—the chief piece in the game of chess;—*pl.* The title of two books in the Old Testament. [royal.]

King, (king) *v. t.* To supply with a king; to make **Kingcraft**, (king'kraft) *n.* The craft of kings; art of governing—commonly in a bad sense.

Kingdom, (king'dum) *n.* [Eng. *king* and termination *dom*.] Quality and attributes of a king; royal authority; monarchy;—the territory or country subject to a king;—the inhabitants or population of a state or country subject to a king;—way; rule; administration;—in Scripture, the reign of the Messiah; the gospel state;—state of grace;—state of glory;—in natural history, an extensive scientific division distinguished by leading or ruling characteristics.

Kingfisher, (king'fish-er) *n.* A bird of the genus *Alcedo*. It has a gay plumage, and lives on fish, which it takes by darting down into the water.

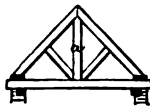
Kingliness, (king'le-nes) *n.* State of being kingly.

Kingly, (king'le) *a.* Directed or administered by a king; monarchical; royal; becoming a king;—regal; sovereign; noble; splendid; august.

Kingly, (king'le) *adv.* With an air of royalty; in a king-like manner.

King-post, (king'pōst) *n.* A beam in the frame of a roof, or any compound girder rising from the tie-beam to the ridge.

King's-evil, (kingz'ē-vil) *n.* A disease of the scrofulous kind, formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.



a King-post.

Kingship, (king'ship) *n.* State, office, or dignity of a king; royalty.

Kink, (kink) *n.* [D. *kiak*, a bend or turn.] A twist of a rope or thread spontaneously formed;—a crotchet; a whim.

Kink, (kink) *v. t.* To twist spontaneously;—*imp.* & *pp.* kinked; *ppr.* kinking. [the same family.]

Kinsfolk, (kinz'fōk) *n.* Relations; kindred; persons of **Kinship**, (kin'ship) *n.* Relationship.

Kinsman, (kinz'man) *n.* A man of the same race or family; one related by blood.

Kinswoman, (kinz'wōm-an) *n.* A female relation.

Kioak, (ke-ōak) *n.* (Turk. *kiakak*, *kioak*, from Per. *kāshak*.) An open pavilion or summer-house supported by pillars.

Kip, (kip) *n.* The skin of a young beast.

Kipper, (kip'er) *v. t.* To cure, as fish, by salting and smoking or drying;—*imp.* & *pp.* kippered; *ppr.* kippering.

Kipper, (kip'er) *n.* A salmon that has recently spawned; a kelt;—a salmon split open, salted, and dried or smoked.

Kip-skin, (kip'akin) *n.* [Compounded of *kip* and *skin*.] Leather prepared from the skin of young cattle, intermediate between calf-skin and cow-hide.

Kirk, (kerk) *n.* [A.-S. *circe*, D. *kerk*, Dan. *kirke*.] A place of worship; a church. [Scott.] One of the religious bodies or churches in Scotland, as Established, Free, United Presbyterian, &c.

Kirkman, (kerk'man) *n.* A member of a church;—a regular church-goer; a strong adherent of a particular church.

Kirk-session, (kerk'sesh-un) *n.* The lowest court in Presbyterian churches, consisting of the minister and elders of a congregation, and charged with the rule, discipline, and general welfare of its members and adherents.

Kirtle, (ker'til) *n.* [A.-S. *cyrtel*, Isrl. *kyrtill*.] An upper garment; a short jacket;—a petticoat;—a mantle; a cloak.

Kiss, (kis) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cysan*, Isrl. *kyssa*, Ger. *kussen*.] To salute with the lips; to buss; to caress;—to touch gently;—*v. i.* To salute with the lips;—*imp.* & *pp.* kissed; *ppr.* kissing.

Kiss, (kis) *n.* A salute made by touching with the lips pressed closely together and suddenly parting them; a buss;—a small piece of confectionery.

Kisser, (kis'er) *n.* One who kisses.

Kit, (kit) *n.* [D. *kit*, a large bottle, *kitte*, beaker, decanter.] A vessel of various kinds and uses; especially, a wooden tub or pail;—that which contains or comprises a complete outfit, as of tools, necessities, &c., as of a workman, a soldier, and the like;—a small violin or fiddle.

Kitchen, (kich'en) *n.* [A.-S. *cyccene*, Ger. *küche*, L. *culina*, kitchen, from *coquere*, to cook.] The room of a house appropriated to cookery;—a utensil for roasting meat;—in Scotland, any thing eaten along with bread; a relish.

Kitchen-garden, (kich'en-gär-dn) *n.* A garden appropriated to the raising of vegetables for the table.

Kitchen-maid, (kich'en-mäd) *n.* A woman employed in the kitchen.

Kitchen-range, (kich'en-rānj) *n.* A long grate with apparatus for roasting, baking, and boiling, &c., all heated by a small central fire.

Kite, (kit) *n.* [A.-S. *cita*, *cya*, W. *cud*, *cwt*.] A rapacious bird of the genus *Falco*, distinguished from hawks and falcons by having a forked tail and by the length of its wings;—one who is rapacious;—a light frame of wood covered with paper for flying in the air;—fictitious commercial paper; accommodation bill;—the stomach. [Scott.]

Kite, (kit) *v. i.* To raise money or sustain one's credit by the use of fictitious mercantile paper.

Kith, (kith) *n.* [A.-S. *cyðd*.] A person or persons well known; acquaintance. *Kith* and *kin*, all one's acquaintances and relations.

Kitten, (kit'n) *n.* [Diminutive of cat.] A young cat or the young of the cat.

Kitten, (kit'n) *v. i.* To bring forth young, as a cat:—*imp. & pp. kitten*; *ppr. kitten*.

Kittiwake, (kit'e-wak) *n.* A species of gull.

Kleptomania, (klep-to-ma'ne-a) *n.* [G. *kleptēs*, thief, and *mania*, madness.] A morbid impulse or desire to steal; propensity to thievery.

Click, (klik) *v. i.* To click.

Knab, (nab) *v. i.* [D. & Ger. *knappen*.] To seize with the teeth; to bite; to nibble;—to catch; to lay hold of; to apprehend;—also written *knabbe*:—*imp. & pp. knabbed*; *ppr. knabbing*.

Knack, (nak) *n.* [Ger. *knacken*, to break, Icel. *gnaka*, to crack, *gnak*, cracking.] A petty contrivance; a toy;—a trick or feat requiring skillful or neat performance;—habitual facility of performance; dexterity; adroitness. [work.]

Knacker, (nak'er) *n.* A maker of knacks, toys, or small knackish. (nak'ish) *a.* Trickish; artful;—handy; dexterous:—also *knacky*.

Knag, (nag) *n.* [Sw. *knagg*, a knot in wood.] A knot in wood, or a protuberant knot;—a peg for hanging things on;—a shoot of deer's horn:—a knoll; hillock.

Knaggy, (nag'e) *a.* Knotty; full of knots; rough with knots; hence, rough in temper.

Knap, (nap) *n.* [A.-S. *cnap*, *cnap*, top, nob, button.] A protuberance; a knob or button;—rising ground; a summit.

Knap, (nap) *v. t.* [D. *knappen*, to chew, bite, crack, Ger. *knappen*.] To bite; to bite off;—to strike with a loud noise;—*v. i.* To make a short, sharp sound; to snap;—also *knapple*:—*imp. & pp. knapped*; *ppr. knapping*.

Knapsack, (nap'sak) *n.* [D. *knapsak*, Ger. *knapsack*.] A frame of leather for containing necessities of food and clothing, borne on the back by soldiers, travellers, &c.

Knawweed, (nap'wed) *n.* A plant of the genus *Centaurea*, common in meadows. [knar, gnar.]

Knarl, (narl) *n.* [D. *knorre*.] A knot in wood:—also *knarled*, (narl'd) *a.* Knotted:—also *gnarled*.

Knave, (nav) *n.* [A.-S. *cnapa*, or *cnafa*.] A dishonest person; a rascal; a villain;—one of a set of playing-cards marked with the figure of a servant or soldier; a jack.

Knavery, (nav'er-e) *n.* Dishonesty; petty villainy; fraud; trickery;—mischievous tricks or practices.

Knavish, (nav'ish) *a.* Like a knave; fraudulent; villainous;—dishonest;—mischievous; waggish.

Knavishly, (nav'ish-le) *adv.* In a knavish manner; fraudulently; mischievously.

Knavishness, (nav'ish-nes) *n.* Quality or habit of knavery; dishonesty.

Knead, (nēd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cneadan*, Ger. *kneten*.] To work and press into a mass; especially, to work into a well-mixed mass, as the materials of bread, cake, or paste:—*imp. & pp. kneaded*; *ppr. kneading*.

Kneading, (nēd'ing) *n.* The act of mixing and working into a mass.

Kneading-trough, (nēd'ing-trof) *n.* A large shallow vessel, usually of wood, in which the materials for bread or pastry are mixed and worked.

Knee, (nē) *n.* [A.-S. *cneō*, Icel. *kné*, allied to L. *genu*, G. *genu*.] The joint connecting the two principal parts of the leg:—a piece of timber or metal with an angle somewhat in the shape of the human knee when bent. [to the knees.]

Knee-deep, (nē'dēp) *a.* Rising to the knees:—sunk *knēl*, (nēl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cneocian*, D. *knien*.] To bend the knee; to fall on the knees:—*imp. & pp. knelt* or *kneeled*; *ppr. kneeling*.

Kneeling, (nēl'ing-le) *adv.* In the act of kneeling; in a posture of submission and supplication.

Knee-pan, (nē'pan) *n.* The patella, a flattened, round bone on the front part of the knee-joint:—also *knee-cap*.

Knell, (nel) *n.* [A.-S. *cnyll*.] The stroke of a bell rung

at a funeral, or at the death of a person; hence, a death-signal.

Knell, (nel) *v. i.* To sound as a knell; to toll, as a funeral bell; hence, to sound as a warning or evil omen:—*imp. & pp. knelled*; *ppr. knelling*.

Knickerbockers, (nik'er-bok'erz) *n. pl.* [D.] Loose trousers gathered in at the knee.

Knickerknack, (nik'nak) *n.* A trifle or toy.

Knife, (nif) *n.* [A.-S. *cnyf*, Icel. *knif*, F. *cnyf*.] A cutting instrument, consisting of a thin sharp-edged blade of steel sunk in or fastened to a handle, of various forms and names according to its purpose and use:—pocket or pen-knife; table or carving knife; paper knife; guillotine, &c.;—a dagger; a poniard; any killing instrument; hence, death by slaughter.

Knife-board, (nif'bōrd) *n.* A board covered with leather for cleaning knives. [of knives, scissors, &c.]

Knife-grinder, (nif-grin-dēr) *n.* An itinerant sharpener.

Knight, (nit) *n.* [A.-S. *cniht*, *cneht*, Ger. *knacht*.] A young man admitted to the privilege of bearing arms;—one admitted, in feudal times, to a certain military rank, with appropriate ceremonies;—one on whom knighthood is conferred by the sovereign, entitling him to be addressed as *Sir*;—a piece used in the game of chess, usually bearing a horse's head.

Knight, (nit) *v. t.* To dub or create a knight:—*imp. & pp. knighted*; *ppr. knight*.

Knightage, (nit'ā) *n.* The whole body of knights.

Knight-baronet, (nit-bār'ō-net) *n.* A hereditary knight; a baronet.

Knight-errant, (nit-er'ant) *n.* A knight who travelled in search of adventures for the purpose of exhibiting military skill, prowess, and generosity.

Knight-errantry, (nit-er'ant-ri) *n.* The practice of wandering in quest of adventure.

Knighthood, (nit'hōd) *n.* Character, dignity, or condition of a knight;—the whole body of knights at a particular time. [a knight.]

Knightly, (nit'le) *a.* Pertaining to a knight; becoming knightly, (nit'le) *adv.* In a manner becoming a knight.

Knightship, (nit'ship) *n.* Knighthood; the honour or dignity of a knight.

Knit, (nit) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cnyttan*, Icel. *knyta*.] To form into a knot; to tie; to fasten;—to form by the interlooping of yarn or thread in a series of connected knots by means of needles:—to join; to cause to grow together, as a fractured bone;—to contract, as the brows;—to unite closely; to bind, as hearts in love or friendship;—*v. i.* To unite or weave any thing by making knots;—to be united closely:—*imp. & pp. knit* or *knitted*; *ppr. knitting*.

Knitter, (nit'er) *n.* One who knits.

Knitting, (nit'ing) *n.* The work of a knitter;—the net-work formed by knitting.

Knitting-needle, (nit'ing-nē-dl) *n.* A long needle used for knitting threads into stockings and the like.

Knob, (nob) *n.* [A.-S. *cnap*, Ger. *knopf*, D. *knob*.] A hard protuberance; a bunch; a round ball at the end of any thing.

Knob, (nob) *v. i.* To grow into knobs; to bunch.

Knobbiness, (nob'e-nes) *n.* Quality of having knobs or protuberances.

Knobby, (nob'e) *a.* Full of knobs or hard protuberances; hence, hard.

Knock, (nok) *v. i.* [A.-S. *cncian*, W. *cnciaw*.] To strike or beat with something hard or heavy:—to strike against; to clash;—*v. t.* To strike; to drive against;—to strike for admittance; to rap upon as a door:—*imp. & pp. knocked*; *ppr. knocking*.

Knock, (nok) *n.* A stroke with something thick or heavy:—a stroke on a door; a rap.

Knocker, (nok'er) *n.* One who or that which knocks; a kind of hammer fastened to a door to be used in seeking for admittance.

Knoll, (nöl) *n.* The ringing of a bell; knell.

Knoll, (nöl) *n.* [A.-S. *cnohl*, Ger. *knolle*, lump, knob.]

The top or crown of a hill; *especially*, a little round hill or mound; a small elevation of earth.

Knop, (nop) *n.* [A.-S. *cnap*, D. *knop*.] A knob; a tufted top; a button; a bud;—a round bunch of flowers or leaves.

Knot, (not) *n.* [A.-S. *cnot*, *cnotta*, L. *nodus*.] A complication of threads, cords, or ropes, formed by tying, knitting, or entangling; a tie;—a bond of union; nuptial knot;—hence, confederacy; clique;—a collection; a cluster; a group;—a joint in the stem of a plant; a hard protuberance in wood; knob;—an epaulet; shoulder knot;—pad for supporting burdens on the head; porter's knot;—figuratively, something not easily solved; a difficulty;—a division of the log-line;—a nautical mile of 6086.7 ft.

Knot, (not) *v. t.* To form a knot;—to unite closely;—to entangle; to perplex;—*v. i.* To form knots or joints;—to knit knots for fringe;—*imp. & pp.* knotted; *ppr.* knotting.

Knot-grass, (not'gras) *n.* A weed-like plant of several species;—so called from the joints of its stem;—also called *knot-wort*.

Knotless, (not'les) *a.* Free from knots; without knots.

Knottiness, (not'e-nes) *n.* Quality of being knotty;—difficulty of solution; intricacy.

Knotty, (not'e) *a.* Having many knots; hard; rugged;—difficult; intricate; perplexed.

Knout, (nout) *n.* [Russ. *knut*, Go. *knutó*.] An instrument of punishment in Russia, with which stripes are inflicted on the bare back; the punishment itself.

Know, (nō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *cndrean*, L. *noscere*, G. *gnōmi*.] To be aware of as true or actual; to perceive or apprehend clearly; to learn; to ascertain;—to have knowledge or experience of; to recognize; to distinguish;—to have assurance of;—to be acquainted or familiar with;—to have sexual intercourse with;—to acknowledge; to approve;—*v. i.* To have knowledge; to possess information; to be persuaded or assured of;—to take cognizance of;—*imp.* knew; *pp.* known; *ppr.* knowing.

Knowable, (nō'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being known, ascertained, or understood.

Knowing, (nō'ing) *a.* Skillful; well informed; intelligent;—self-conscious;—shrewd; cunning.

Knowingly, (nō'ing-le) *adv.* With knowledge; intelligently; deliberately.

Knowingness, (nō'ing-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being knowing or intelligent; shrewdness; skillfulness.

Knowledge, (nol'e) *n.* [Eng. *know* and the termination

ledge.] Act of knowing; direct perception; apprehension;—cognition; comprehension; understanding;—mental enlightenment; learning; erudition; science;—acquaintance with; cognizance; familiarity acquired by experience; hence, practical skill;—in a general sense, notice; information.

Knubs, (nubz) *n. pl.* Waste silk formed in winding off the threads from a cocoon.

Knuckle, (nuk'l) *n.* [A.-S. *cniel*, Ger. *knöchel*.] The joint of a finger, particularly when made protuberant by the closing of the fingers;—the knee-joint, especially of a calf.

Knuckle, (nuk'l) *v. i.* To submit in contest to an antagonist; to yield;—*v. t.* To beat or strike with the knuckles;—*imp. & pp.* knuckled; *ppr.* knuckling.

Knuckle-duster, (nuk'l-dust-er) *n.* An iron or brass instrument fitted to the fingers when closed—used principally for assault by thieves and burglars.

Knurl, (nur'l) *n.* A knot; a hard substance;—also *knur*.

Knurly, (nur'le) *a.* Full of knots; hard;—also written *gnarly*.

Kopeck, (kō'pek) *n.* [Russ. *kopeika*.] A Russian coin of about the value of a half-penny.

Koran, (kō'ran) *n.* The sacred writings of the Mohammedans—the Alcoran.

Kow-tow, (kow'tow) *v. i.* To perform the Chinese ceremony of prostration.

Kraal, (krāl) *n.* [D. *graal*, probably from the language of the Hottentots.] A village; a collection of huts; sometimes a single hut.

Kraken, (krā'ken) *n.* [Probably from Sw. *krake*, Danish *krage*, trunk or stem of a tree.] A fabled sea animal of enormous size.

Kremlin, (krem'lin) *n.* The citadel of a town or city; especially the citadel of Moscow.

Kyanize, (ki'an-iz) *v. t.* [From *Kyan*, the inventor of the process.] To render proof against decay, as wood, by subjecting it for a time to a solution of corrosive sublimate, or other appropriate agents;—*imp. & pp.* kyanized; *ppr.* kyanizing.

Kye, (ki) *n. pl.* Kine; cows. [Scot.]

Kyloes, (ki'lōz) *n. pl.* Highland cattle.

Kyrie eleison, (ki're-ē-el-ē-is-on) *n.* [G.] Lord, have mercy on us—a form of invocation which is used in the Roman Catholic Liturgy.



Kraal.

L.

L (el), the twelfth letter of the English alphabet, is denominated a liquid semivowel or imperfect articulation, and has only one sound, as in *like*, *canal*. In words terminating in *le*, the *e* is silent, and *l* forms a syllable by itself, as in *able*, *eagle*, pronounced *abl*, *eyl*. As a numeral, L stands for 50, and with a dash over it, [L] 50,000. It also stands for libra, a pound in money, and lb. a pound in weight.

La, (lā) A syllable applied to the sixth tone of the scale in music for the purpose of solmization.

La, (law) *interj.* [A.-S. *lā*.] Look; see; behold!

Labefaction, (lab-ē-fak'ahun) *n.* [L. *labare*, to totter, and *facere*, to make.] Act of making weak; state of being weakened; decay; downfall.

Label, (lā'bel) *n.* [L. *labellum*, diminutive of *labrum*, lip, edge, margin.] A narrow slip of paper, parchment, &c., affixed to any thing, denoting its contents, ownership, &c.;—any paper annexed to a will by way of addition, as a codicil;—in *heraldry*, a fillet with pendants or points, usually three;—a projecting tablet or moulding over doorways, windows, &c.; drippetone.

Label, (lā'bel) *v. t.* To affix a label to;—*imp. & pp.* labelled; *ppr.* labelling.

Labial, (lā'be-al) *a.* [F. from L. *labium*, lip.] Pertaining to the lips;—uttered principally with the lips, as *b*, *m*, and *p*.

Labial, (lā'be-al) *n.* A letter representing a sound formed chiefly with the lips.

Labially, (lā'be-al-le) *adv.* By means of the lips.

Labiated, (lā'be-at-ed) *a.* [L. *labium*, lip.] Having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts, one projecting over the other like the lips of a mouth.

Labiodental, (lā'be-ō-dent'al) *a.* [L. *labium*, lip, and *dens*, tooth.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*.

Laboratory, (lab'or-a-tor-e) *n.* [L. *laboratorium*, from *laborare*, to labour.] A place for operations and experiments in chemistry, pharmacy, &c.;—a place where any thing is prepared for use; a place where military arms are manufactured or repaired.

Laborious, (la-bō're-us) *a.* Requiring or employing

labour, perseverance, or sacrifices; toilsome; tiresome;—diligent; industrious; assiduous. [culty.]
Laboriously, (la-bō-re-us-le) *adv.* With labour or difficulty.
Laboriousness, (la-bō-re-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being laborious; toilsomeness;—diligence; assiduity.
Labour, (lā'ber) *n.* [L.] Physical toil or bodily exertion, especially when fatiguing, irksome, or unavoidable;—intellectual exertion; mental effort;—work; undertaking; especially hard or difficult work;—travail; the pains of childbirth;—the action of a ship in a heavy sea;—*pl.* Heroic achievements;—the trials and sufferings of life.
Labour, (lā'ber) *v. i.* To exert muscular strength; to work; to toil;—to exert one's powers of mind in the prosecution of any design; to take pains; to strive;—to be oppressed with difficulties; to be burdened;—to be in travail;—to pitch and roll heavily, as a ship in a turbulent sea;—*v. t.* To work at; hence, to attain by labour;—to form or fabricate with toil, exertion, or care;—to finish or prosecute with effort;—to till; to cultivate;—to beat; to belabour;—*imp. & pp.* laboured; *ppr.* labouring.
Laboured, (lā'berd) *a.* Cultivated; formed with labour;—hard or constrained in style, as artistic or literary productions.
Labourer, (lā'ber-er) *n.* One who labours in a toilsome occupation, or on work that requires little skill, as distinguished from an artisan.
Laboursome, (lā'ber-sum) *a.* Made with toil or effort; laborious;—inclined to roll or pitch, as a ship in a heavy sea.
Laburum, (la-bur'num) *n.* [L.] A tree of the genus *Cytisus*, native of the Alps, but now indigenous, bearing pendulous yellow flowers—the wood is extensively used by cabinet-makers and turners.
Labyrinth, (lā'be-rinth) *n.* [G. *labyrinthos*, L. *labyrinthus*.] An edifice or place full of intricacies or formed with winding passages;—an ornamental maze or wilderness in gardens;—a complicated part in the cavity of the ear;—figuratively, entanglement; complication; inexplicable difficulty.
Labyrinthian, (lā'be-rinth-ē-an) *a.* Winding; intricate.
Labyrinthine, (lā'be-rinth-in) *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth.
Lac, (lak) *n.* [Per. *lak*, Skr. *randi*, to die.] A resinous substance produced by an insect mainly upon the banyan tree. (as a *lac* of rupees.
Lac, (lak) *n.* [Hind. *lak*.] One hundred thousand.
Lace, (lās) *n.* [L. *laqueus*, noose, snare.] A string or cord;—a fabric of fine threads of linen, silk, or cotton, interwoven in a net;—a tissue of silver or gilt thread used as a trimming to military and official dress;—a plaited string with which women fasten their stays; stay-lace;—also their boots; boot-lace.
Lace, (lās) *v. t.* To fasten with a lace or string;—to adorn or deck with lace; to beat; to lash;—*imp. & pp.* laced; *ppr.* lacing. [binet is produced.
Lace-frame, (lās'frām) *n.* A machine by which bob-laceable, (lās'er-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being lacerated.
Lacerate, (lās'er-āt) *v. t.* [L. *lacerare*, from *lacer*, mangled, lacerated.] To tear; to rend; hence, to injure or afflict;—*imp. & pp.* lacerated; *ppr.* lacerating.
Laceration, (lās'er-āshun) *n.* Act of tearing or rending;—the breach made by rending.
Lacerative, (lās'er-āt-iv) *a.* Tending to lacerate.
Lache, (lāsh) *n.* [F. from L. *laxus*, loose.] Negligence; remissness; neglect to do a thing at the proper time.
Lachrymal, (lak'rim-al) *a.* Generating or secreting tears;—pertaining to or conveying tears;—also *lachrymatory*.
Lachrymatory, (lak'rim-a-tor-ē) *n.* [L. *lachrymatorium*, from *lachryma*, a tear.] A vessel found in sepulchres of the ancients, in which it has been supposed the tears of a deceased person's friends were collected and preserved. [tears.
Lachrymose, (lak'rim-ōs) *a.* Generating or shedding

Lacing, (lās'ing) *n.* A fastening with a string or cord through eyelet-holes;—a cord used in drawing tight or fastening.
Lack, (lak) *v. t.* [Sw. *lacka*, to fail, D. *leegen*.] To be destitute of; to be in need of; to want;—*c. i.* To be in want;—to be wanting;—*imp. & pp.* lacked; *ppr.* lacking.
Lack, (lak) *n.* Want; destitution; need; failure.
Lackadaisical, (lak-a-dās'ik-al) *a.* Affectedly pensive; sentimental.
Lackey, (lak'e) *n.* [F. *lacquais*, from L. *legere*, to send, Go. *laikan*, to run, jump.] An attending servant; a footman. [wait upon.
Lackey, (lak'e) *v. t. or v. i.* To attend as a lackey; to lack-lustre, (lak'lust-er) *a.* Wanting lustre or brightness.
Lac-lake, (lak'lāk) *n.* A lake prepared from gum-lac.
Laconic, (la-kon'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Laconia, Sparta, or to the Laconians, its inhabitants;—expressing much in few words; brief; concise; sententious; pithy; pointed.
Laconically, (la-kon'ik-al-ē) *adv.* Briefly; concisely.
Laconism, (lak'on-izm) *n.* A concise manner of expression;—a brief, sententious phrase;—*Laconicism*.
Laquer, (lak'er) *n.* [F. *laque*.] A yellowish varnish, consisting of a solution of shell-lac in alcohol, coloured by gamboge, saffron, and the like;—also *lacker*.
Laquer, (lak'er) *v. t.* To varnish with laquer;—*imp. & pp.* lacquered; *ppr.* lacquering.
Lacquering, (lak'er-er) *n.* A person who varnishes with lacquering, (lak'er-ing) *n.* Act of putting on lacquer;—the covering of laquer or varnish put on.
Lactation, (lak-tā'shun) *n.* Act of giving suck, or time of suckling. [milky;—conveying chyle.
Lactal, (lak'tē-al) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling milk;
Lactel, (lak'tē-al) *n.* An absorbent vessel of the mesentery, for conveying chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.
Lactescence, (lak-tēs'ens) *n.* Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky colour;—the juice, commonly white, which flows from a plant when wounded.
Lactescent, (lak-tēs'ent) *a.* [L. *lactescere*, to turn to milk, *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] Producing milk or white juice;—abounding with a thick, coloured juice.
Lactio, (lak'tik) *a.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.] Pertaining to milk, or procured from sour milk or whey.
Lactiferous, (lak-tif'er-us) *a.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or conveying milk or white juice; producing a thick, coloured juice, as a plant.
Lactometer, (lak-tom'et-er) *n.* [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk, and G. *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of cream in milk; a galactometer.
Lactuce, (lak-tū's) *n.* The lettuce, a genus of annual garden herbs useful as salad and culinary plants—the juice of the several species is usually milky.
Lacustral, (lak-kus'tral) *a.* [L. *lacus*, lake.] Pertaining to lakes or swamps;—also *lacustrine*.
Lad, (lad) *n.* [A.-S. *lædd*, W. *llawd*.] A young man or boy; a stripling.
Ladanum, (lad'a-num) *n.* [L. *ladanum*, G. *ladanon*, H. *lath*.] A gum-resin of a dark colour and pungent odour, and exuded from a species of *Cistus*, which grows in Syria and the isle of Candia.
Ladder, (lad'er) *n.* [A.-S. *hlædder*, Ger. *leiter*.] A frame of wood, rope, &c., consisting of two side-pieces connected by rungs, thus forming steps by which persons may ascend a building, &c.;—that which resembles a ladder in form or use; hence, that by means of which one attains to eminence;—gradual rise or elevation.
Lade, (lad) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hladan*, to load.] To load; to put on or in, as a burden or freight;—to throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle; to dip;—*imp. laded*; *pp.* laded, laden; *ppr.* lading.
Lading, (lad'ing) *n.* That which lades or constitutes a load or cargo; freight; burden.

Ladle, (lād'l) *n.* [A.-S. *hladle*, from *hladan*, to load, drain.] A cup with a long handle, used in laving or dipping;—the float of a mill-wheel;—an instrument for drawing the charge of a cannon.

Ladle, (lād'l) *v. t.* To use a ladle for dipping or drawing out;—*imp.* & *pp.* *ladled*; *ppr.* *ladling*. [*ladle*.

Ladleful, (lād'l-fool) *n.* The quantity contained in a Ladle. (lā'de) *n.* [A.-S. *hlæfdige*, from *hlæftan*, to raise.]

A gentle or noble woman;—a woman of social distinction or position—the feminine corresponding to *lord*;—a woman of gentle or refined manners;—a wife; a spouse;—the mistress of a household;—the owner of a manor or estate; a chataleine.

Lady-bird, (lā'de-bērd) *n.* A small beetle of various brilliant colours, feeding on plant-lice.

Lady-chapel, (lā'de-chap-el) *n.* A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Lady-day, (lā'de-dā) *n.* The day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary, March 25.

Ladylike, (lā'de-līk) *a.* Becoming a lady; soft; delicate;—elegant; refined;—effeminate; affected.

Lady-love, (lā'de-luv) *n.* A sweetheart or mistress.

Ladyship, (lā'de-ship) *n.* The rank or position of a lady—given as a title. [*or dresses a lady.*]

Lady's-maid, (lā'diz-mād) *n.* A female who attends on *lady*. (*lady*) *a.* [Gael. & Ir. *lag*, weak, feeble, faint, W. *llag*.] Slow; tardy;—last; long-delayed.

Lag, (lag) *n.* One who lags;—that which comes in last;—the lag-end; the rump; hence, the lowest class.

Lag, (lag) *v. t.* To walk or move slowly; to stay behind; linger; delay;—*imp.* & *pp.* *lagged*; *ppr.* *lagging*.

Lager-beer, (lag'er-bēr) *n.* (Ger. *lager*, storehouse, and *beer*, beer.) A German beer—so called from its being laid up or stored for some months before use.

Laggard, (lag'ard) *a.* [Eng. *lag*.] Slow; sluggish; backward.

Laggard, (lag'ard) *n.* One who lags; a loiterer.

Lagger, (lag'er) *n.* A laggard; a loiterer; an idler.

Lagoon, (la-goön) *n.* [It. & Sp. *laguna*, from L. *lacuna*, from G. *lakos*, hole, pit, tank.] A marsh, shallow pond, or lake, especially one into which the sea flows;—a lake in a coral island;—also *lagune*.

Laic, (lā'ik) *a.* [L. *laicus*, G. *laikos*, from *laos*, the people.] Belonging to a layman or the laity, as distinguished from the clergy;—also *laical*.

Laic, (lā'ik) *n.* A layman.

Lair, (lār) *n.* [Ger. *lager*, from *legen*, to lay, L. *locus*, place, G. *lechos*, couch.] The place where an animal lies down and rests; the bed of a boar or wild beast;—a covered shed for cattle;—sometimes the ground; especially burying ground;—the narrow strip of earth allotted in a public cemetery to a confined body; a family burying-place.

Laird, (lārd) *a.* [Contracted from A.-S. *lād/veard*, *lād/foru*.] A lord. [Scott.] A landholder under the degree of a knight or squire.

Laity, (lā'ie-te) *n.* The people, as distinguished from the clergy.

Lake, (lāk) *n.* [A.-S. *læc*, *læca*, F. *lac*, L. *lacus*.] A large sheet or body of water contained in a cavity or hollow of the earth, as between hills—the waters may be either fresh or brackish, but the situation must be inland.

Lake, (lāk) *n.* A deep-red colouring matter, consisting of aluminous earth and cochineal or other red substance.

Lakelet, (lāk'let) *n.* A little lake.

Lallation, (lāl'shun) *n.* [G. *lalein*, to chatter, babble.] An imperfect pronunciation of the letter *r*, in which it sounds like *l*, as among the Chinese.

Lama, (lā'ma) *n.* [Tibetan *lama*, pronounced *lama*, a chief, a high priest.] A Buddhist priest in Tibet, Mongolia, &c.

Lamb, (lam) *n.* [A.-S. *Go*, & Icel. *lamb*.] The young of the sheep kind;—any person who is innocent and gentle as a lamb. *Lamb of God*, the Saviour Jesus Christ, who was typified by the paschal lamb.

Lamb, (lam) *v. i.* To bring forth a lamb or lambs, as sheep; to yearn. [*by licking.*]

Lambative, (lam'bat-iv) *a.* [L. *lanbere*, to lick.] Taken

Lambative, (lam'bat-iv) *n.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

Lambent, (lam'bent) *a.* [L. *lambens*, *ppr.* of *lanbere*, to lick.] Playing on the surface; gliding over;—twinkling or gleaming around, as a flame.

Lambkin, (lam'kin) *n.* A small lamb.

Lamb-like, (lam'lik) *a.* Meek; gentle; mild; humble.

Lame, (lām) *a.* [A.-S. *lām*, *lame*, Ger. *lahm*.] Crippled or disabled in a limb, or otherwise injured so as to be unsound and impaired in strength;—imperfect; not satisfactory, as an excuse;—hobbling; not smooth, as verse or rhythm.

Lame, (lām) *v. t.* To make lame; to cripple; to render imperfect and unsound; to disable;—*imp.* & *pp.* *lamed*; *ppr.* *laming*.

Lamellar, (lam'el-ar) *a.* [L. *lamella*, diminutive of *lamina*, plate.] Composed of or disposed in thin plates, layers, or scales.

Lamellated, (lam'el-āt-ed) *a.* Composed of or covered with thin plates or scales.

Lamely, (lām'le) *adv.* In a lame, crippled, disabled, or imperfect manner;—weakly; unsteadily; feebly.

Lameness, (lām'nes) *n.* The condition of being lame; disability; weakness;—imperfection.

Lament, (la-ment') *v. i.* [L. *lamentari*.] To weep or wail; to mourn;—to feel deep regret or sorrow;—*v. t.* To mourn for; to bemoan; to deplore; to bewail;—*imp.* & *pp.* *lamented*; *ppr.* *lamenting*.

Lament, (la-ment') *n.* [L. *lamentum*, *lamenta*.] Grief or sorrow expressed in complaints or cries; lamentation;—an elegy or mournful ballad.

Lamentable, (lam'ent-a-bl) *a.* Mourning; sorrowful; expressing grief;—fitted to awaken lament; pitiable;—miserable; pitiful; low; poor.

Lamentably, (lam'ent-a-blē) *adv.* In a manner to cause or express sorrow;—pitifully; despectively.

Lamentation, (lam-ent-ā-shun) *n.* Act of bewailing; expression of sorrow.

Lamina, (lam'in-a) *n.* [L.] A thin plate or scale lying over another;—a bone, or part of a bone, resembling a thin plate;—the blade of a leaf.

Laminar, (lam'in-ar) *a.* Consisting of thin plates or layers;—also *laminary*.

Laminated, (lam'in-āt-ed) *a.* Consisting of plates, scales, or layers, one over another.

Lamination, (lam'in-ā-shun) *n.* Lamellar structure; arrangement in thin plates or layers; condition which allows of cleavage in one direction only. [*limping*.]

Lamiah, (lām'iah) *a.* Somewhat lame;—halting.

Lammas, (lam'mas) *n.* [A.-S. *lād/mæsse*, from *lād*, loaf, and *mæsse*, feast.] The first day of August.

Lammerger, (lam'mer-ger) *n.* [Ger. *lamm*, lamb, and *ger*, culture.] The bearded vulture, inhabiting the Swiss and German Alps, and forming a link between the eagle and the vulture, seeking living prey like the one, and feeding on carrion like the other.

Lamp, (lamp) *n.* [G. *lampe*, torch, from *lampein*, to shine.] A contrivance for producing artificial light;—a torch; a link;—a lantern;—a vessel containing combustible oil to be burned by a wick, or inflammable gas from a jet, used for illuminating purposes;—the outward configuration of such; chandelier; gasolier, &c.;—figuratively, spiritual light; direction;—a guide;—a beacon.

Safety-lamp, a contrivance of Sir H. Davy's for lighting mines safely. The vessel holding the oil and wick is inclosed in a cylinder of wire gauze, which permits the transmission of the light, but **Safety-lamp** prevents the access of the fire-damp to the flame until it has been reduced below the point at which it explodes.



Lamp-black, (lamp'blak) *n.* A fine soot formed by the condensation of the smoke of burning resinous substances.

Lampoon, (lam'póon) *n.* [*F. lampoon*, a drinking song.] A bitter personal satire, usually printed, and in verse;—a malicious attack, as on public character or private reputation;—abusive or scurrilous publication.

Lampoon, (lam'póon) *v. t.* To abuse in written satire;—libel; defame; calumniate; satirize;—*imp. & pp. lampooned*; *ppr. lampooning*.

Lampooner, (lam'póon'gr) *n.* The writer of a lampoon.

Lamp-post, (lamp'póst) *n.* A post on the top of which a lamp is fixed.

Lamprey, (lam'prá) *n.* [*L. lampetra*, from *lambe*, to lick, and *petra*, rock.] An eel-like fish, having a round, sucking mouth, set with numerous minute teeth. [for wool.]

Lanary, (lán'ar-e) *n.* [*L. lana*, wool.] A store-place

Lanated, (lán'át-ed) *a.* [*L. lanatus*, from *lana*, wool.] Woolly.

Lance, (lans) *n.* [*F. lance*, Ger. *lanze*.] A weapon of war, consisting of a long shaft or handle and metal point; a spear;—a soldier armed with a spear.

Lance, (lans) *v. t.* To pierce with a lance or sharp-pointed weapon;—to open as with a lancet; to cut into;—to throw or project; to dart;—*imp. & pp. lanced*; *ppr. lancing*.

Lanceolated, (lans'ó-lát-ed) *a.* [*L. lanceola*, diminutive of *lancea*, lance.] Oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity.

Lancer, (lans'gr) *n.* One who lances; one who carries a lance;—*pl.* A kind of light cavalry in the British service;—a kind of quadrille dance.

Lancet, (lans'et) *n.* [*F. lancette*, diminutive of *lance*.] A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged, used in venesection, and in opening tumours, abscesses, &c.

Lancet-window, (lans'et-win-dō) *n.* A very long, straight, and narrow window, terminating in a peak or curve in the form of a lancet. It is almost peculiar to early English architecture, and is found single, double, three or five-fold.

Lance-wood, (lans'wóod) *n.* The wood of a tree which grows in the West Indies, possessing great toughness and elasticity.

Land, (land) *n.* [*A.-S.*, *Go.*, & *Isel.* *land*, *W. llan*.] Earth, or the solid matter which constitutes the fixed part of the surface of the globe;—

any portion of the solid surface of **Lancet-window**, the globe, considered as set apart or belonging to an individual or a people;—ground; soil, or the earth in respect to its nature or quality;—the inhabitants of a country or region;—the main land in distinction from an adjacent island;—the ground or floor;—any earth whatsoever; real estate.

Land, (land) *v. t.* To set on shore; to debark;—*v. i.* To go on shore from a ship or boat; to disembark;—*imp. & pp. landed*; *ppr. landing*.

Landau, (land'aw) *n.* A kind of coach or carriage whose top may be opened and thrown back—so called from *Landau*, a town in Germany.

Land-breeze, (land'bréz) *n.* A current of air from the land towards the sea.

Landed, (land'ed) *a.* Having an estate in land;—consisting in real estate or land. [water; a freshet.

Land-flood, (land'flood) *n.* An overflowing of land by **Land-force**, (land'fórs) *n.* A military force, army, or body of troops serving on land.

Landgrave, (land'gráv) *n.* [*Ger. land*, land, and *graf*, count.] A German nobleman of a rank corresponding to that of an earl in England and of a count in France.

Landgraviate, (land'gráv-é-át) *n.* The territory held

by a landgrave;—the jurisdiction or authority of a landgrave. [priest of land.]

Land-holder, (land'hóld'gr) *n.* A holder, owner, or proprietor of land.

Landing, (land'ing) *n.* Act of going or setting on shore from a vessel;—a place for going or setting on shore;—the level part of a staircase, connecting one flight with another.

Landing-place, (land'ing-plás) *n.* A place for the landing of persons or goods from a vessel.

Landlady, (land'lá-de) *n.* A woman who has tenants holding from her;—the mistress of an inn or lodging-house.

Landless, (land'les) *a.* Having no property in land.

Landlock, (land'lok) *v. t.* To inclose or enclose by land.

Landlord, (land'lórd) *n.* [*A.-S. land-hláford*.] The lord of a manor; the owner of land or houses who has tenants under him;—the master of an inn or lodging-house; host; the giver of an entertainment or feast.

Landmark, (land'márk) *n.* A mark to designate the boundary of land;—any elevated object on land that serves as a guide to seamen; hence, any fixed mark, point, or station.

Land-measure, (land'mezh-úr) *n.* A line or chain applied to the survey and measurement of lands; an arithmetical table to facilitate calculations in land-surveying.

Land-measurer, (land'mezh-úr'gr) *n.* One who professionally surveys and measures land.

Land-measuring, (land'mezh-úr'ing) *n.* The act or art of measuring and computing the superficial contents of portions of land, as of fields, farms, &c.

Land-owner, (land'ón'gr) *n.* The owner, possessor, or proprietor of land. [*Rollade*; corn-crake.]

Land-rail, (land'rál) *n.* A native bird of the genus **Landscape**, (land'skáip) *n.* [*A.-S. landscepe*.] A portion of land or territory which the eye can comprehend in a single view;—a picture exhibiting some real or fancied scene in nature.

Land-slip, (land'slip) *n.* The sliding down of a considerable tract of land from a mountain;—the land which slips down.

Landman, (land'mán) *n.* One who lives on the land—opposed to *seaman*;—a sailor on board a ship who has not before been at sea.

Land-surveying, (land'sur-vá'ing) *n.* The business of fixing the boundaries and superficial extent of portions of land.

Land-surveyor, (land'sur-vá'gr) *n.* One who professionally determines the boundaries and measures the areas of fields, farms, estates, &c., and draws plans or maps of the same. [buildings.]

Land-tax, (land'taks) *n.* A tax assessed on land and **Land-waiter**, (land'wát'gr) *n.* A custom-house officer who superintends the landing of goods, to levy the proper duties and prevent smuggling.

Landward, (land'wérd) *adv.* Toward the land.

Lane, (lán) *n.* [*D. laan*, *laen*.] A narrow passage;—a narrow way between hedges;—a narrow street; an alley;—a passage between lines of men or people standing on each side.

Language, (lang'gwá) *n.* [*L. lingua*.] Speech; tongue; expression of ideas by words or written characters;—mode of speech or expression peculiar to a nation; dialect;—mode peculiar to an individual; diction; style;—inarticulate expression of feeling, as of the eye; or of irrational animals;—a nation, as distinguished by its speech.

Languid, (lang'gwí) *a.* [*L. languidus*, from *languere*, to be faint.] Feeble; weak; drooping or flagging from exhaustion; indisposed to exertion;—dull; inanimate; listless;—weary; heartless.

Languidly, (lang'gwí-le) *adv.* Weakly; feebly; slowly.

Languidness, (lang'gwí-nee) *n.* Weakness from exhaustion of strength;—allegriahness; dulness; languor; heaviness; slowness.



Languish, (lang'gwish) v. i. [F. *languir*.] To become languid or weak;—to suffer, as from heat or drought;—fade; droop; faint;—to look with softness or tenderness;—*imp.* & *pp.* languished; *ppr.* languishing.

Languishing, (lang'gwish-ing) n. Act of becoming weak; pining; drooping.

Languishing, (lang'gwish-ing) a. Drooping; fainting;—beaming softly; melting; as the eye.

Languishingly, (lang'gwish-ing-le) adv. Weakly; feebly;—slowly; faintly;—softly; tenderly.

Languishment, (lang'gwish-ment) n. State of languishing; softness of look or mien.

Languor, (lang'gwer) n. [L.] State of being languid; lassitude;—feebleness; enervation;—dulness of mind or spirit; listlessness; softness; laxity.

Laniary, (lan'e-ar-e) a. [L. *laniare*, to tear in pieces.] Lacerating or tearing. [or lacerating.]

Laniation, (lan'e-a'shun) n. The act of tearing, rending.

Laniferous, (lan-if'er-us) a. [L. *lana*, wool, and *ferr*, to bear.] Bearing or producing wool.

Lank, (langk) a. [A.-S. *hlanc*, Ger. *schlanc*.] Loose or lax, and easily yielding to pressure;—weak and slender; thin; mesagre;—drooping; dishevelled, as hair.

Lankly, (langk'le) adv. In a lank manner; weakly; thinly; loosely. [—leanness; slenderness.]

Lankness, (langk'nes) n. Flabbiness; softness; laxity.

Lanky, (langk'e) a. Somewhat lank; slender; slim.

Lanquet, (lans'ke-net) n. [F., Ger. *landesnecht*, a foot-soldier.] A German foot-soldier;—a game at cards.

Lantern, (lant'ern) n. [L. *lanterna*, *laterna*.] Something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, &c.—sometimes portable, and sometimes fixed;—a little dome over the roof of a building to give light; a square turret placed over the junction of the cross in a cathedral, and having windows in all sides of it.

Lantern-wheel, (lant'ern-whe'l) n. A kind of pinion with cylindrical bars, spindles, or trundles, on which the tooth of the main wheel act.

Languinous, (la-nū'in-us) a. [L. *lanugo*, from *lana*, wool.] Covered with down or fine, soft hair; downy.

Lanyard, (lan'yard) n. [F. *lanière*.] A short piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships;—a piece of strong twine, with an iron hook at one end, used in firing cannon with a friction-tube.

Laodicean, (la-ō-de-s'an) a. Like Christians of Laodicea; lukewarm in religion.

Lap, (lap) n. [A.-S. *lappa*, Ger. *lappen*.] The loose part of a coat;—the part of the clothing that lies on the knees when one sits down; that part of the body thus covered;—that part of any substance or fixture which extends over or lies upon another; an edge; a border or hem.

Lap, (lap) v. t. To fold; to bend and lay over or on;—to wrap or twist round;—to infold; to involve;—v. i. To be spread or laid on or over; to be turned over or upon.

Lap, (lap) v. i. [A.-S. *lapien*, G. *laptein*, L. *lambere*.] To take up food or drink by licking;—to make a sound like that produced by taking up drink with the tongue;—v. t. To lick up;—*imp.* & *pp.* lapped; *ppr.* lapping.

Lap-dog, (lap'dog) n. A small dog fondled in the lap.

Lapel, (la-pel') n. [Eng. *lap*.] That part of a coat which laps over the facing.

Lapful, (lap'fūl) n. As much as the lap can contain.

Lapidarian, (lap-e-dar'e-an) a. Inscribed on stone.

Lapidary, (lap-e-dar'e) n. [L. *lapidarius*, from *lapis*, stone.] An artificer who cuts, polishes, and engraves precious stones;—a dealer in precious stones;—a virtuoso skilled in gems or precious stones.

Lapidary, (lap-e-dar'e) a. Pertaining to the art of cutting stones. [—death by stoning.]

Lapidation, (lap-e-dā'shun) n. Act of stoning to death.

Lapidescence, (lap-e-des'ens) a. A hardening into a stony substance;—a stony concretion.

Lapidescant, (lap-e-des'ent) a. [L. *lapidescere*, to become stone, from *lapis*, stone.] Growing or turning to stone.

Lapidescant, (lap-e-des'ent) n. Any substance which has the quality of petrifying a body or of being converted to stone.

Lapidification, (la-pid-if-e-kā'shun) n. The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.

Lapidify, (la-pid-e-fi) v. t. To form into stone; to petrify;—v. i. To become stone or stony;—*imp.* & *pp.* lapidified; *ppr.* lapidifying. [or genua.]

Lapidist, (lap'e-dist) n. A dealer in precious stones.

Lapper, (lap'er) n. One who wraps or folds;—one who takes up with his tongue.

Lappet, (lap'et) n. [Diminutive of *lap*.] A part of a garment or dress that hangs loose.

Lapsable, (laps'a-bl) a. Capable of lapsing or falling.

Lapse, (laps) n. [L. *lapsus*, from *labi*, to slide, to fall.] A gliding or flowing; a slipping or falling;—a smooth flow, course, or descent;—a slip; an error;—a failing in duty; a deviation from truth and rectitude;—apostacy;—omission of a patron to present a clerk to a benefice within six months after it becomes void.

Lapse, (laps) v. t. To pass slowly, silently, or by degrees;—to deviate from rectitude; to commit a fault by inadvertence or mistake;—to fall or pass from one proprior to another by the omission, negligence, or failure of some one;—to become ineffectual or void;—*imp.* & *pp.* lapsed; *ppr.* lapsing.

Lapsed, (lap'aid-ed) a. Having one side heavier than the other, as a ship. [shoemakers beat leather.]

Lapstone, (lap'stōn) n. A stone for the lap, on which

Lap-streak, (lap'strēk) a. Made with boards whose edges lap one over another.

Lapwing, (lap'wing) n. [A.-S. *lepewinc*, from *hleapan* to leap, jump.] A native gallatorial bird of the genus *Vanellus*, with loud, flapping wings, and a peculiar sharp chirp, found on the borders of rivers and lakes and marshes;—called also *green-plover*, *peewit*.

Larboard, (lār'bōrd) n. [Lar, contracted from *lower*.] The left-hand side of a ship when one stands with his face to the head; port. [a thiof.]

Larcenist, (lār'sen-ist) n. One who commits larceny.

Larcenous, (lār'sen-us) a. Thieving; robbing;—burglariou.

Larceny, (lār'sen-e) n. [L. *latrocinium*.] Unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property with intent to deprive the right owner of the same; theft.

Larch, (lār'ch) n. [L. *larix*, *larica*, G. *larix*.] A coniferous tree having deciduous leaves in whorls or clusters. Its wood is durable and extensively used.

Lard, (lārd) n. [L. *lardum*, G. *larinos*, fat.] The fat of swine after being melted and separated from the flesh.

Lard, (lārd) v. t. [F. *larder*.] To smear or mix with lard; to grease;—to fatten; to enrich;—to mix with something by way of improvement; to interlard;—*imp.* & *pp.* larded; *ppr.* larding. [bling lard.]

Lardaceous, (lārd'ā-esh-us) a. Consisting of or resembling lard.

Larder, (lār'der) n. A room where meat and other articles of food are kept before they are cooked; a pantry.

Large, (lārj) a. [L. *largus*.] Being of great size;—wide; extensive; broad;—said of surface or area;—abundant; plentiful;—of quantity; also, with reference to number, numerous; populous;—bulky; huge;—in reference to size;—diffuse; full;—with reference to language, style, &c.;—liberal;—comprehensive—of the mind;—generous; noble—of the heart or affections.

Large-hearted, (lārj'hārt-ed) a. Having a liberal disposition, broad sympathies, generous feelings.

Largely, (lārj'le) adv. Widely; extensively;—fully;—amply;—copiously;—diffusely;—liberally;—bounteously;—abundantly; plentifully.



Lapwing.

Largeness, (lár'nee) *n.* Bigness; bulk; magnitude;—wideness; extensiveness; breadth; comprehensiveness;—greatness; vastness;—liberality; generosity.

Largess, (lár'ess) *n.* [*F. largesse.*] A present; a gift or donation.

Largo, (lár'gò) *a.* [*It.*] Slowly—a musical direction

Lariat, (lár'e-at) *n.* [*Sp. lariat.*] The lasso, a long cord or thong of leather with a noose for catching wild horses, &c.

Lark, (lárk) *n.* [*O. Eng. leverock.*] A singing bird characterized by having a long, straight, hind claw, and a rather long bill. It is generally crested;—a frolic; a jolly time.

Lark, (lárk) *v. i.* To catch larks;—to make sport; to frolic;—*imp. & pp. larked; ppr. larking.*

Larmier, (lár'me-er) *n.* [*F. from larme, tear.*] The cave or drip of a house;—a membranous pouch at or below the inner corner of the eye in the deer and antelope.

Larrup, (lár'up) *v. t.* [*A.-S. larrian.*] To flog; to whip.

Larum, (lár'um) *n.* [*Abbreviation of alarum.*] Any thing used for giving an alarm or notice.

Larva, (lár'va) *n.* [*L. mask.*] An insect in the first stage after leaving the egg; a caterpillar, grub, or maggot.

Larviparous, (lár-vip'p-er-us) *a.* Producing their young

Larynx, (lár'ingks) *n.* [*G. larynx.*] The upper part of the trachea or windpipe; a cartilaginous cavity serving to modulate the sound of the voice.

Lascar, (lár'kar) *n.* [*Per. & Hind. laskar,* a camp follower.] A native sailor employed in European vessels.

Lascivious, (las-sive-us) *a.* [*L. lascivus,* from *laxus*, loose.] Loose; wanton; lewd; lustful;—tending to produce voluptuous emotions; luxurious.

Lasciviously, (las-sive-us-le) *adv.* In a lascivious manner;—loosely; lewdly; wantonly.

Lasciviousness, (las-sive-us-ness) *n.* State or quality of being lascivious; wantonness; lustfulness.

Lash, (lash) *n.* [*Ger. lasche.*] The thong of a whip; a cord; a string;—a stroke with a whip or any thing similar;—a stroke of satire or sarcasm; a cut.

Lash, (lash) *v. t.* To strike with a lash; to whip or scourge, as a horse;—to dash against, as waves;—to tie or bind with a rope or cord;—to satirize; to censure with severity;—*v. i.* To ply the whip; to strike at;—to break out; to become unruly or extravagant;—*imp. & pp. lashed; ppr. lashing.*

Leash, (lash'er) *n.* One who whips or lashes;—a piece of rope for binding or making fast one thing to another;—a lashing.

Lass, (las) *n.* [*Ladess,* feminine of *lad.*] A young

Lassitude, (las'e-tú-d) *n.* [*L. lassitudo.*] State of being relaxed or weak; languor of body or mind; dulness; heaviness; weariness.

Lasso, (las'sò) *n.* [*Sp. lazo, L. laqueus.*] A rope or cord with a noose, used for catching wild horses, &c.

Last, (last) *a.* [*Latet.*] Following all the rest; final; closing; hindmost;—next before the present;—incapable of being increased or surpassed; utmost;—most unlikely;—lowest; meanest.

Last, (last) *adv.* The last time; the time before the present;—in conclusion; finally;—after all others in order or time.

Last, (last) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lastan.*] To continue in time; to endure; to keep fresh, as fruits; to retain colour, as fabrics; to hold out, as a stock or store; to serve for the required time or purpose;—*imp. & pp. lasted; ppr. lasting.*

Last, (last) *n.* [*A.-S. Alrest,* from *Aladan,* to lade.] A weight or measure, generally estimated at 4000 lbs., but varying exceedingly as to different articles.



Lark.

Last, (last) *n.* [*A.-S. last.*] A mould or form of the human foot, made of wood, on which shoes are formed.

Lastage, (last'áj) *n.* Charge for freight or carriage of goods;—a duty on goods sold by the last.

Lasting, (last'ing) *a.* Continuing; enduring;—durable; long-standing; that may continue or endure;—permanent; undecaying.

Lasting, (last'ing) *a.* A species of very durable woollen

Lastingly, (last'ing-le) *adv.* Durably; with continuance.

Lastly, (last'le) *adv.* [—at length; at last; finally.] In the last place; in conclusion;

Latania, (lat-a-ke'a) *n.* [*Turk.*] A superior quality of Turkish tobacco.

Latch, (lach) *n.* A small piece of iron or wood used to fasten a door; a catch;—*pl.* Loops on the head-line of a bonnet by which it is fastened to the foot of a course, jib, or staysail;—also *latchings*.

Latch, (lach) *v. t.* To catch or fasten by means of a latch;—*imp. & pp. latched; ppr. latching.*

Latchet, (lach'et) *n.* [*Diminutive of latch, F. lacet.*] The string that fastens a shoe.

Latch-key, (lach'kè) *n.* A key used for raising the latch of a door;—*pass-key*; check-key.

Late, (lát) *a.* [*A.-S. lāt, Icel. latr, slow.*] Coming after others, or after the time; slow; tardy;—far advanced towards the end or close;—existing not long ago, but not now; deceased;—happening not long ago; recent;—last in any place, office, or character;—coming after the usual season.

Late, (lát) *adv.* After the usual time or the time appointed;—not long ago; lately;—far in the night, day, week, or other particular period.

Lately, (lát'le) *adv.* Not long ago; recently.

Lateness, (lát'ness) *n.* State of being late or tardy, or of coming after the usual or appointed time;—time far advanced in any particular period.

Latent, (lá'tent) *a.* [*L. later,* to lie hid or concealed, allied to *G. lathein, lathanein.*] Not visible or apparent; hid; concealed; secret.

Latently, (lá'tent-le) *adv.* In a latent manner; secretly.

Lateral, (lá'ter-al) *a.* [*Comparative of late.*] Posterior; subsequent.

Lateral, (lá'ter-al) *a.* [*L. lateralis,* from *latus,* side.] Relating to the side; proceeding from the side;—directed to the side.

Laterally, (lá'ter-al-le) *adv.* By the side; sidewise;—in

Latest, (lá't-est) *a.* [*Superlative of late.*] Longest after the usual time; tardiest.

Latex, (lá'teks) *n.* [*L.*] The vital sap or fluid of

Lath, (láth) *n.* [*A.-S. lattu, W. lath,* a rod, staff, yard.] A thin, narrow board or slip of wood to support the plastering.

Lath, (láth) *v. t.* To cover or line with laths;—*imp.*

Laths, (láth) *n.* [*Allied to lath.*] A machine-tool for turning or shaping articles of wood, metal, or other material.

Lather, (láth'er) *v. i.* To form a foam with water and soap;—*v. t.* To spread over with lather;—*imp. & pp. lathered; ppr. lathering.*

Lather, (láth'er) *n.* [*A.-S. leathor.*] Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water;—froth from profuse sweat, as of a horse.

Lathing, (láth'ing) *n.* A covering of laths on a wall; also the act or process of covering with laths.

Lathy, (láth'e) *a.* Thin as a lath; long and slender.

Latin, (lá'tin) *a.* Pertaining to the people of Latium, in Italy; Roman;—composed in the language used by the Romans.

Latin, (lá'tin) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Latium;—the language of the ancient Romans.

Latinism, (lá'tin-izm) *n.* A Latin idiom; a mode of speech peculiar to the Latins.

Latinist, (lá'tin-ist) *n.* One skilled in Latin; a Latin

Latinity, (lá'tin'e-ty) *n.* The Latin tongue; *specifically*, purity of the Latin style or idiom.

Latinize, (lat'in-iz) *v. t.* To give Latin terminations or forms to, as foreign words; —to translate into Latin: —*imp.* & *pp.* latinized; *ppr.* latinizing.

Latish, (lat'ish) *a.* [Eng. *late*.] Somewhat late.

Latitude, (lat'e-tüd) *n.* [L. *latitudo*.] Extent from side to side, or distance sideways from a given point or line: breadth; width; —room; space; hence, looseness; laxity; —breadth of signification, application, &c.; extent of deviation from a standard, as truth, style, and the like; —amplitude; scope; —the angular distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic; —the distance of any place on the globe north or south of the equator. [in the direction of latitude.]

Latitudinal, (lat-e-tüd'in-al) *a.* Pertaining to latitude;

Latitudinarian, (lat-e-tüd-in-ä're-an) *a.* Free; unrestrained in religious principles or views.

Latitudinarian, (lat-e-tüd-in-ä're-an) *n.* One who exercises freedom in thinking; —one who departs in opinion from the strict principles of orthodoxy.

Latitudinarianism, (lat-e-tüd-in-ä're-an-izm) *n.* Freedom of opinion in matters pertaining to religious belief; hence, in a bad sense, indifference to religion.

Latris, (lä'tre-a) *n.* [L. *G. latreia*, from *latreuein*, to serve, worship.] The highest kind of worship, or that paid to God—distinguished from *doulia*, or worship of saints in the Romish Church.

Latten, (lat'en) *n.* [It. *latta*.] A kind of brass or bronze; —sheet-tin: iron-plate, covered with tin; —milled brass, reduced to different thicknesses.

Latter, (lat'er) *a.* [An irregular comparative of *late*.] More late or recent; —mentioned the last of two; —lately done or past; modern; —last; latest; final.

Latterly, (lat'er-le) *adv.* In time not long past; lately; of late.

Lattice, (lat'is) *n.* [F. *lattice*, from *latte*, lath.] Any work made by crossing laths, rods, or bars, and forming a net-work; —especially, a window or window-blind.

Lattice, (lat'is) *a.* Consisting of cross pieces or net-work; —furnished with a lattice.

Lattice, (lat'is) *v. t.* To form into open work; —to furnish with a lattice: —*imp.* & *pp.* latticed; *ppr.* latticing.

Laud, (lawd) *n.* [L. *laus*, *laudis*.] A eulogy; praise; commendation; —that part of divine worship which consists in praise; —music or singing in honour of any one.

Laud, (lawd) *v. t.* To praise in words alone, or with words and singing; to extol; to celebrate: —*imp.* & *pp.* lauded; *ppr.* lauding.

Laudable, (lawd'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy; commendable.

Laudableness, (lawd'a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being laudable; praise-worthiness. [praise.]

Laudably, (lawd'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner deserving

Laudanum, (lawd'a-num) *n.* [L. *ladanum*.] A preparation of opium in spirit of wine; tincture of opium.

Laudation, (lawd-ä'hun) *n.* Praise; commendation.

Laudatory, (lawd'a-tor-e) *a.* Containing praise; expressing praise.

Laugh, (laf) *v. i.* [A.-S. *leahhan*, *hliahhan*.] To give expression to pleasure, mirth, or sense of the ludicrous by a twinkling of the eyes, contortion of the features, convulsive catching of the breath, and heaving or shaking of the sides; —to smile or grin; —to chuckle; to titter; —to be merry or gay; —to seem favourable, pleasant, or fertile; —to shout for joy; —*v. t.* To ridicule or deride; —to scorn: —*imp.* & *pp.* laughed; *ppr.* laughing. [human species; laughter.]

Laugh, (laf) *n.* An expression of mirth peculiar to the

Laughable, (laf'a-bl) *a.* Fitted to excite laughter; —droll; ludicrous; comical. [laughable.]

Laughableness, (laf'a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being laughably, (laf'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner to excite laughter. [merriment.]

Laugher, (laf'er) *n.* One who laughs or who is fond of laughing-stock, (laf'ing-stok) *n.* An object of ridicule; a butt.

Laughter, (laf'ter) *n.* An involuntary movement of the muscles of the face, or a peculiar expression of the eyes, indicating merriment or satisfaction, and usually attended by a sonorous and interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs.

Launch, (lä'nah) *v. t.* [F. *lancer*.] To throw as a spear; to let fly; to dart; —to send forth; to despatch; —to push or shove into the water, as a boat; —to move or slide down the water-ways, as a ship; —*v. i.* To go into the water; —to push from the land or out to sea; —hence, to go forth as into the world; —to expatiate, as in talk or discussion; —to plunge into, as expense: —*imp.* & *pp.* launched; *ppr.* launching.

Launch, (lä'nah) *n.* The sliding of a ship from the land into the water; —the largest size of boat belonging to a ship.

Lauder, (lä'nder) *n.* A long, hollow trough which miners use for receiving the powdered ore from the box where it is bruised.

Laundress, (lä'ndres) *n.* A female whose employment is to wash clothes; a washerwoman.

Laundry, (lä'ndre) *n.* [O. Eng. *lavendry*, F. *laver*, to wash.] A washing; —the place where clothes are washed; —the room where clothes are dried, mangled, and ironed.

Laureate, (law'r-ät) *v. t.* To confer a University degree on, formerly symbolized by crowning with a wreath of laurel. [honoured.]

Laureate, (law'r-ät) *a.* Crowned with laurel; publicly

Laureate, (law'r-ät) *n.* A poet attached to the royal household, and composing verses for state or festive occasions—the office now is honorary.

Laureatehip, (law'r-ät-ship) *n.* Office of the laureate.

Laurel, (law'rel) *n.* [L. *laurus*.] An evergreen shrub, having aromatic leaves of a lanceolate shape, with clusters of small, yellowish-white flowers in their axils.

Laurestine, (law'ree-tin) *n.* An evergreen shrub of the south of Europe, which flowers during the winter months.

Lauriferous, (law-rif'er-us) *a.* [L. *laurus* and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing or bringing laurels.

Lava, (lä'vä, lä'vä) *n.* [It.] The melted rock ejected by a volcano; also, the scorie or ashes when cooled.

Lavandula, (lav-an'du-lä) *n.* A genus of shrubs of the order *Labiata*, producing beautiful and fragrant flowers. From one species is procured the oil of spike, used in porcelain painting and varnish-making; from another, the essential oil of lavender. [washing.]

Lavatory, (lä'vä-tor-e) *a.* Washing, or cleansing by

Lavatory, (lä'vä-tor-e) *n.* [L. *lavatorium*, from *lavare*, to wash.] A place for washing; —a wash or lotion for a diseased part; —a place where gold is obtained by washing.

Lave, (läv) *v. t.* [L. *lavare*, allied to G. *louein*.] To wash; to bathe; —*v. i.* To bathe; to wash one's self: —*imp.* & *pp.* laved; *ppr.* laving.

Lavender, (läv-en-dër) *n.* [L. *lavandula*.] An aromatic plant yielding an essential oil, used in medicine and perfumery.

Laver, (lä'vër) *n.* [L. *lavare*, to wash.] A vessel for washing; —a basin placed in the court of the Jewish tabernacle, where the officiating priests washed their hands and feet, and the entrails of victims.

Lavereck, (lä'vëk) *n.* A lark.

Lavish, (lä'vish) *a.* [Eng. *lave*, to throw out, from L. *lavare*, to raise.] Prodigious; wasteful; extravagant; —scattered in waste; profuse; immoderate; excessive; —wild; unrestrained.

Lavish, (lä'vish) *v. t.* To expend or bestow with profusion; —to squander: —*imp.* & *pp.* lavished; *ppr.* lavishing. [wastefully.]

Lavishly, (lä'vish-le) *adv.* With profuse expense;

Lavishness, (lä'vish-nes) *n.* Profusion; prodigality.

Law, (law) *n.* [O. Eng. *lay*, A.-S. *lah*, from *legan*, to lay.] A rule of order or conduct established by authority; —the appointed rules of a community or

state for the control of its inhabitants, whether unwritten or enacted by formal statute;—the regular method or sequence by which certain phenomena or effects follow certain conditions or causes, &c.; any force, tendency, propension, or instinct, whether natural or acquired;—the will of God, as the supreme moral ruler, concerning the character and conduct of all responsible beings;—established usage; a rule, principle, or maxim of science or art;—the Jewish or Mosiac code, in distinction from the *gospel*;—judicial process; litigation;—legal science; jurisprudence.

Lawful, (law'fŭl) *a.* Conformable to law; legal, as a transaction;—allowed by law; competent, as a process;—constituted or confirmed by law; rightful, as a claim.

Lawfully, (law'fŭl-lee) *adv.* In accordance with law; without violating law; legally.

Lawfulness, (law'fŭl-ness) *n.* Quality of being conformable to law; legality. [law; a legislator.

Lawgiver, (law'giv-er) *n.* One who makes or enacts a law.

Lawgiving, (law'giv-ing) *a.* Making or passing laws; legislative.

Lawless, (law'lee) *a.* Contrary to law; illegal;—unauthorized; unwarranted;—regardless of moral or social restraints or requirements; self-willed; reckless; wild.

Lawlessly, (law'lee-ly) *adv.* In a lawless manner.

Lawlessness, (law'lee-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being lawless.

Law-maker, (law'mak-er) *n.* A legislator; a lawgiver.

Lawn, (law'n) *n.* [W. *lawn*, an open, clear place.] An open space between woods; a space of ground covered with grass, generally in front of or around a house or mansion.

Lawn, (law'n) *n.* [F. *linon*, from L. *linum*, flax.] A sort of fine linen or cambric, used especially for certain parts of the official robes of a bishop, and hence, the official dress itself. [made of lawn.

Lawn, (law'n) *a.* Level, as a plain; like a lawn;—

Lawsuit, (law'sŭt) *n.* A process in law instituted for the recovery of a supposed right; an action instituted by a party to compel another to do him justice.

Lawyer, (law'yer) *n.* [*Lav-er*, law-man, from *ver*, L. *vir*.] One versed in the laws, or a practitioner of law—a general term, comprehending attorneys, counsellors, solicitors, barristers, sergeants, and advocates.

Lawyerly, (law'yer-lee) *a.* Judicial; legal; formal.

Lax, (lake) *a.* [L. *laxus*.] Loose; wide;—not firm; flabby; soft;—loose in texture; not tight or tense;—vague in meaning; inexact;—loose in morals; licentious; dissolute;—loose in discipline; unrestrained; unconfined;—having too frequent alvine discharges.

Lax, (lake) *n.* A looseness; diarrhoea.

Laxation, (laks'a-shŭn) *n.* [L. *laxare*, to loosen.] Act of loosening or slackening, or the state of being loose or slackened. [or opening.

Laxative, (laks'at-iv) *a.* Having the power of loosening

Laxative, (laks'at-iv) *n.* A medicine that relaxes the bowels; a gentle purgative.

Laziness, (laks'e-tye) *n.* [L. *laxitas*, from *laxus*, loose, slack.] Quality of being lax or loose; slackness, as of a cord;—looseness, as of a texture;—want of exactness or precision; vagueness;—licentiousness;—dissoluteness;—openness or relaxation of the bowels;—also laziness.

Lazily, (laks'lee) *adv.* In a lax or loose manner; loosely.

Lay, (lā) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lægan*, causative form of *ligan*, to lie.] To put or place; to set down or upon;—to place along;—to place in order; to dispose;—to beat down, as corn;—to settle, as dust by rain;—to fix, as stones in building;—to still, as wind;—to appease, as passion;—to exercise, as an evil spirit;—to spread on a surface, as colour;—to set in order; to prepare, as the table;—to put in the earth; to plant;—to turn to; to apply, as the hand;—to impose, as a tax;—to impute, as blame;—to inflict, as punishment;—to enjoin, as duty;—to exhibit, as an indictment;—

to wager or stake, as a bet;—to bring forth and drop, as eggs;—to bury;—to station, as an ambush;—to form, as a scheme or plot;—to state; to allege;—*v. i.* To bring or produce eggs;—to take a position;—*imp. & pp.* *laid*; *ppr.* *laying*.

Lay, (lā) *n.* [Ger. *lage*.] A row; a stratum; a layer;—a wager; a bet;—a venture; an undertaking.

Lay, (lā) *n.* [A.-S. *leg*, Ger. *lied*.] A song;—a species of narrative poetry among the ancient minstrels.

Lay, (lā) *n.* A swinging frame in a loom, by which the web-threads are laid parallel to each other against the cloth previously woven. [from the clergy.

Lay, (lā) *a.* Pertaining to the laity or people, as distinct

Layer, (lā'er) *n.* One who or that which lays;—a stratum; a bed; a body spread over another;—a course, as of bricks, stones, and the like;—a shoot or twig of a plant, not detached from the stock, laid under ground for growth or propagation.

Laying, (lā'ing) *n.* The first coat on laths of plasterer's two-coat work;—act or period of laying eggs; the eggs laid.

Layman, (lā'man) *n.* [Eng. *lay* and *man*.] One of the people, in distinction from the clergy;—a lay clerk;—a lay-figure.

Lazar, (lā'zar) *n.* [From *Lazarus*, the leprous beggar.] A person infected with a foul and pestilential disease.

Lazaretto, (lā'zar-et) *n.* A public hospital or pest-house for the reception of diseased persons;—a hospital for quarantine. [idly;—heavily.

Lazily, (lā'ze-ly) *adv.* In a lazy manner; sluggishly;—

Laziness, (lā'ze-ness) *n.* Indolence; sluggishness; habitual sloth;—slowness; tardiness.

Lazy, (lā'ze) *a.* [O. Eng. *lacie*, Ger. *lass*.] Disinclined to action or exertion; naturally or habitually slothful; idle; indolent;—moving slowly or apparently with labour; sluggish; tedious.

Lea, (lē) *n.* [A.-S. *leah*, *leah*.] A meadow or sward land;—in rotation of crops, land under grass or clover.

Leach, (lēch) *v. t.* To wash, as ashes, by causing water to pass through them, and thus to separate from them the alkali;—*v. i.* To pass through by percolation;—*imp. & pp.* *leached*; *ppr.* *leaching*.

Leach, (lēch) *n.* [A.-S. *leah*, Ger. *laug*.] A quantity of wood-ashes through which water passes, and thus imbibes the alkali;—a tub in which ashes are leached.

Lead, (led) *n.* [A.-S. *lead*.] A well-known metal of a dull white colour with a cast of blue;—an article made of lead, as a plummet, used in sounding at sea;—a thin plate of type-metal, used to separate lines in printing;—a small cylinder of black lead or plumbago, used in pencils;—sheets of lead used as a covering for roofs.

Lead, (led) *v. t.* To cover with lead; to fit with lead;—in printing, to widen, as the space between lines, by inserting a lead or leads;—*imp. & pp.* *lead*; *ppr.* *leading*.

Lead, (led) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lædan*, Ger. *lidan*, Go. *leithan*, to go, to travel.] To show the way to; to conduct;—to guide by the hand, as a child or animal;—to direct, as a chief or commander;—to govern;—to introduce by going first; to precede;—to draw; to entice; to allure; to influence;—to pass; to spend;—*v. i.* To go before and show the way;—to conduct, as a chief or commander;—to tend to; to draw towards;—to exercise influence or authority;—*imp. & pp.* *led*; *ppr.* *leading*.

Lead, (led) *n.* Precedence; guidance.

Leaded, (led'ed) *a.* Fitted with lead; set in lead;—separated by leads, as the lines of a page.

Lead, (led'n) *a.* Made of lead;—heavy; indisposed to action; dull.

Leader, (léd'er) *n.* A guide; a conductor;—a chief; a commander;—the chief of a party or faction;—a performer who leads a band or choir in music;—the editorial article in a newspaper;—a horse placed in advance of others, or one of a forward pair;—*pl.* A

row of dots used in tables of contents, &c., to lead the eye to the end of a line.

Leadership, (léd'ér-shíp) *n.* The state, condition, or office of a leader.

Leading, (léd'ing) *a.* Chief; principal; most important or influential;—showing the way by going first.

Leading, (léd'ing) *n.* Lead, or sheets or articles of lead collectively.

Leading, (léd'ing) *n.* Guidance; direction.

Leading-strings, (léd'ing-strings) *n. pl.* Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk; hence, a state of dependence.

Lead-pencil, (léd'pen-sil) *n.* An instrument for drawing, made of plumbago or black lead.

Leaf, (láf) *n.* [A.-S. *leaf*, Icel. *laufr*, Go. *lau/s*.] A deciduous shoot from the stem or branch of a plant or tree, greenish in colour, thin and palmated in shape, and reticulated in texture for the elaboration of the sap;—figuratively, promise or hope;—part of a book containing two pages;—side or division, as of a double door, shutter, &c.;—movable side of a table, or one of the parts of a telescope tube;—a foliated or thinly beaten plate, as of gold, silver, &c.

Leaf, (láf) *v. i.* To shoot out leaves; to produce leaves:—*imp. & pp.* leafed; *ppr.* leafing.

Leafage, (láf'áj) *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage.

Leaf-bud, (láf'bud) *n.* The rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves called *scales*.

Leafed, (láf't) *a.* Having leaves.

Leafiness, (láf'e-nez) *n.* A state of being full of leaves.

Leafless, (láf'les) *a.* Destitute of leaves.

Leaflet, (láf'let) *n.* A little leaf;—one of the divisions of a compound leaf. [supports a leaf]

Leaf-stalk, (láf'stawk) *n.* The petiole or stalk which

Leafy, (láf'e) *a.* Full of leaves.

League, (lég) *n.* [F. *ligue*, L. *ligare*, to bind.] A combination of two or more parties for promoting their mutual interest, or for executing any design in concert;—a national contract or compact;—confederacy; coalition; combination.

League, (lég) *v. i.* To unite in a league or confederacy; to confederate:—*imp. & pp.* leagued; *ppr.* leaguering.

League, (lég) *n.* [W. *lech*, a stone.] Originally a kind of mile-stone;—a measure of length or distance, equal, in England and the United States, to three geographical miles—used chiefly at sea. [confederate]

Leaguer, (lég'ér) *n.* One who unites in a league; a **Leaguer**, (lég'ér) *n.* [Ger. *lager*.] A camp;—investment of a town or fort; siege.

Leak, (lák) *n.* [A.-S. *lecc*, leaky.] A crack, crevice, fissure, or hole in a vessel, that admits water, or permits a fluid to escape;—the oozing or passing of water, or other fluid or liquor, through a crack, fissure, or aperture in a vessel, either into it or out of it.

Leak, (lák) *v. i.* [Icel. *leka*, A.-S. *leccan*, to wet.] To let water or other liquor into or out of a vessel through a hole, crevice, or other defect:—*imp. & pp.* leaked; *ppr.* leaking.

Leakage, (lák'áj) *n.* A leaking; or the quantity of a liquor that enters or issues by leaking;—an allowance of a certain rate per cent. for the leaking of casks.

Leakiness, (lák'e-nez) *n.* The state of being leaky.

Leaky, (lák'e) *a.* Admitting water or other liquor to leak in or out.

Leal, (lál) *a.* [F. *leal*.] Faithful; loyal; true. [Scott.]

Lean, (lén) *v. i.* [A.-S. *leanian*, L. *clinare*.] To deviate or move from a perpendicular position or line; to bend; to incline;—to rest upon; to depend on; to rely;—to tend towards; to have a propensity or inclination in favour of;—*v. t.* To cause to lean; to incline;

to support or rest:—*imp. & pp.* leaned, sometimes *leant*; *ppr.* leaning.

Lean, (lén) *a.* [A.-S. *lene*, allied to L. *lenis*, mild.] Wanting in flesh;—slender; spare; thin; meagre.

Lean, (lén) *n.* That part of flesh which consists of muscle without the fat.

Leanness, (lén'nes) *n.* Condition of being lean; thinness; want of flesh; meagreness;—in Scripture, want of spiritual grace and joy.

Leap, (lép) *v. i.* [A.-S. *leapan*.] To spring from the ground;—to vault;—to make a sudden jump; to bound; to skip;—to fly out; to start;—to spring upon with sudden violence;—to dance for joy:—*v. t.* To pass over by leaping; to copulate with; to cover:—*imp. & pp.* leaped, rarely *leapt*; *ppr.* leaping.

Leap, (lép) *n.* Act of leaping; a jump; a spring; a bound;—space passed by leaping;—a hazardous or venturesome act;—copulation.

Leaper, (lép'ér) *n.* One that leaps.

Leap-frog, (lép'frog) *n.* A play among boys, in which one stoops down and another leaps over him.

Leaping, (léping) *n.* The act of jumping or passing by a leap.

Leap-year, (lép'yér) *n.* A year containing 366 days; every fourth year, which *leaps* over a day more than a common year, giving to February twenty-nine days.

Learn, (lern) *v. t.* [A.-S. *learnian*, allied to *leran*, to teach, Go. *leisan*, to know.] To acquire new knowledge or ideas from or concerning;—to acquire skill in any thing;—*v. i.* To receive information or intelligence;—to gain or acquire knowledge; to take pattern or example from:—*imp. & pp.* learned or learnt; *ppr.* learning.

Learned, (lern'ed) *a.* Versed in literature or science;—well acquainted with arts; knowing; skillful;—containing or exhibiting learning;—versed in scholastic, as distinct from other, knowledge.

Learnedly, (lern'ed-le) *adv.* With learning or erudition.

Learnedness, (lern'ed-nes) *n.* State of being learned; knowledge; erudition.

Learner, (lern'ér) *n.* One who learns or acquires knowledge, as by instruction; scholar; disciple; pupil; or by personal observation or study; student.

Learning, (lern'ing) *n.* The knowledge of principles or facts received by instruction or study;—knowledge acquired by experience, experiment, or observation;—hence, practical acquaintance with or skill in;—the matter or subjects of instruction; letters; science; literature.

Lease, (lés) *n.* A letting of lands or tenements to another for life, for a term of years, or at will, for a rent or compensation reserved;—the contract for such letting;—any tenure by grant or permission; the time for which such a tenure holds good.

Lease, (lés) *v. t.* [F. *laisser*, L. *lazare*, from *laxus*, loose.] To grant the temporary possession of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to another, for a rent reserved; to let:—*imp. & pp.* leased; *ppr.* leasing.

Leasehold, (lés'höld) *a.* Held by lease.

Leasehold, (lés'höld) *n.* A tenure held by lease.

Leash, (lësh) *n.* [F. *laisse*, *leaze*, L. *laqueus*.] A thong of leather or long line by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a coursier his dog;—a brace and a half; three creatures of any kind, especially greyhounds, foxes, bucks, and hares.

Leash, (lësh) *v. t.* To bind; to hold by a string:—*imp. & pp.* leashed; *ppr.* leashing.

Least, (lest) *a.* [A.-S. *læst*.] Smallest; most diminutive in size, strength, degree, &c.;—feeblest; faintest; minutest;—most insignificant.

Least, (lest) *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree.

Leather, (lèth'ér) *n.* [A.-S. *leðher*, *lyðher*.] The skin of an animal dressed and prepared for use;—dressed hides collectively.

Leather, (lèth'ér) *a.* Made of leather; leathern.



Leathern, (lēr'n'grn) *a.* Made of leather; consisting of leather.

Leathery, (lēr'n'gr-e) *a.* Resembling leather; tough.

Leave, (lēv) *n.* [A.-S. *leaf*.] Liberty granted; permission; license;—a formal parting of friends; farewell; adieu.

Leave, (lēv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *lefan*, Icel. *leifa*, G. *leipein*.] To quit;—to forsake; to desert; to abandon; to relinquish;—to suffer to remain;—to have remaining at death; hence, to give by will; to bequeath;—to commit to, as a deposit; to intrust;—to permit or allow;—to refer;—to cease from; to forbear;—*v. i.* To cease; to desist; to depart from; to withdraw;—*imp. & pp.* left; *ppr.* leaving. [leaf.]

Leave, (lēv) *v. i.* [Eng. *leaf*.] To send out leaves; to leave, (lēvd) *a.* Furnished with foliage or leaves; having a leaf, or made with leaves or folds, as a table, gate, &c.

Leaven, (lēv'n) *n.* [F. *levain*, from *lever*, to raise.] A mass of sour dough, which, mixed with a larger quantity, produces fermentation in it, and renders it light;—any thing which makes a general, especially a corrupting, change in the mass.

Leaven, (lēv'n) *v. t.* To excite fermentation in;—to raise and make light, as dough;—to taint; to imbue;—*imp. & pp.* leavened; *ppr.* leavening.

Leavening, (lēv'n-ing) *n.* Act of making light by means of leaven;—that which leavens or makes light.

Leaves, (lēvs) *n. pl.* of *leaf*. The foliage of trees;—the pages of a book;—the teeth of a pinion.

Leavings, (lēv'ings) *n. pl.* Things left; remnant; relics;—refuse; offal.

Lecher, (lēch'gr) *n.* [It. *lecco*, from *leccare*, Ger. *lecken*.] A man given to lewdness.

Lecher, (lēch'gr) *v. i.* To practise lewdness; to indulge in carnal desires;—*imp. & pp.* lechered; *ppr.* lechering.

Lecherous, (lēch'gr-us) *a.* Addicted to lewdness; lewd;—provoking lust; lascivious; lustful.

Lecherously, (lēch'gr-us-le) *adv.* Lustfully; lewdly.

Lecherousness, (lēch'gr-us-nes) *n.* Strong propensity to indulge the sexual appetite.

Lechery, (lēch'gr-e) *n.* Free indulgence of sensual desire; lewdness; lust.

Lectern, (lēk'tern) *n.* [F. *lutrin*, from L. *lectura*, *legere*, to read.] A bookstand for holding the volumes from which the church service was read—usually of brass or highly polished wood, and often in the form of a bird with expanded wings;—a reading desk of wood, stone, or marble, of various construction.

Lecton, (lēk'shun) *n.* [L. *lectio*, from *legere*, to read.] A difference in copies of a manuscript or book; a reading;—a portion of Scripture read in divine service.

Lecture, (lēk'tür) *n.* [L. *lectura*, from *legere*, to read.] A discourse on any subject; especially, a formal or methodical discourse intended for instruction;—a magisterial reprimand; a formal reproof.

Lecture, (lēk'tür) *v. t.* To instruct by discourses;—to instruct authoritatively; to reprove;—*v. i.* To read or deliver a formal discourse;—to practise reading lectures for instruction;—*imp. & pp.* lectured; *ppr.* lecturing.

Lecturer, (lēk'tür-er) *n.* One who reads or pronounces lectures;—a preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector, vicar, or curate.

Lectureship, (lēk'tür-ship) *n.* The office of a lecturer.

Ledge, (lēj) *n.* [A.-S. *leger*, from *licgan*, to lie.] A layer or stratum;—a prominent or projecting part; a shelf;—a ridge of rocks near the surface of the sea;—a small moulding.

Ledger, (lēj'gr) *n.* [A.-S. *leger*, lying, from *licgan*, to

lie.] A book lying open for record or inspection;—specifically, the principal account book among merchants, into which entries from the journal, cash-book, &c., are transferred in brief form;—a large, flat stone, such as is frequently laid over a tomb;—one of the pieces of timber used in forming a scaffolding.

Lee, (lē) *n.* [Icel. *Alie*, A.-S. *hleó*, Soot. *lee*, abelter.] A place defended from the wind; hence, that part of the hemisphere toward which the wind blows, as opposed to that from which it proceeds.

Lee, (lē) *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the part or side opposite to that against which the wind blows.

Leech, (lēch) *n.* [A.-S. *læce*, *læc*, physician, leech, G. *leiknon*, to heal.] A physician;—an aquatic sucking worm, largely used for the local abstraction of blood.

Leech, (lēch) *n.* [L. *lícium*.] The border or edge of a sail at the sides.

Leech, (lēch) *v. t.* To treat with medicine; to heal;—to bleed by the use of leeches.

Leech-craft, (lēch'kraft) *n.* The art of healing;—skill in treating or curing disease.

Leek, (lēk) *n.* [A.-S. *læc*.] A garden plant allied to the onion, having a cylindrical body of succulent leaves which are eatable—the national emblem of the Welsh.

Leer, (lēr) *v. i.* To look obliquely, either in contempt, defiance, or with sly allurement;—*imp. & pp.* leered; *ppr.* leering.

Leer, (lēr) *n.* [A.-S. *hleor*, *hlear*, the cheek, face.] An oblique view;—an affected cast of countenance.

Lees, (lēz) *n. pl.* [F. *lie*, L. *limus*.] The coarser parts of a liquor which settle at its bottom; sediment; dregs.

Lee-shore, (lēsh'or) *n.* The shore under the lee of a ship, or that to which the wind blows.

Lee-side, (lē'sid) *n.* Side of a vessel opposite to the direction of the wind.

Leet, (lēt) *n.* [A.-S. *leod*, Ger. *leute*, people.] An assembly or convention of the people.

Leet, (lēt) *n.* [A.-S. *hlete*, lot.] A portion, division, or share;—a list of candidates nominated for election to office.

Leeward, (lēw'erd) *a.* Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the part toward which the wind blows.

Leeward, (lēw'erd) *adv.* Toward the lee, or that part toward which the wind blows—opposed to *windward*.

Leeway, (lēw'a) *n.* The lateral movement of a ship to the leeward of her course.

Left, (left) *a.* [L. *laevus*, G. *laiois*.] In the direction, or on the side of, the part opposed to the right of the body.

Left, (left) *n.* The side opposite to the right;—in legislative assemblies, the left side of the speaker's chair, where the opposition usually sit.

Left-hand, (left'hand) *n.* The hand on the left side.

Left-handed, (left'hand-ed) *a.* Having the left hand or arm more strong and dexterous than the right;—hence, clumsy; awkward;—sinister; malicious.

Leg, (leg) *n.* [Icel. *leggr*, leg, shin.] The limb of an animal used in supporting the body; especially, that part of the limb from the knee to the foot;—any long and slender support on which any object rests.

Legacy, (lēg'a-se) *n.* [L. *legare*, to bequeath.] A gift by will of personal property; a bequest.

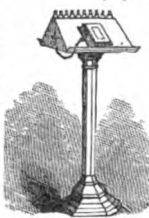
Legal, (lēgal) *a.* [L. *legalis*, from *lex*, *legis*, law.] According to law;—lawful; permitted by law;—according to the law of works, as distinguished from grace;—governed by the rules of law, as distinguished from the rules of equity;—constitutional; legitimate.

Legalism, (lēgal-izm) *n.* Strictness in adhering to law, or trusting to conformity to law.

Legalist, (lēgal-ist) *n.* One who regards conformity to law as a ground of salvation.

Legality, (lēgal-i-te) *n.* State of being legal; conformity to law;—an outward conformity to law without the inward principle.

Legalize, (lēgal-iz) *v. t.* To make lawful; to authorize;—to sanction after being done;—to interpret or



Lectern.

apply in a legal spirit:—*imp. & pp.* legalized; *ppr.* legalizing.

Legally, (lĕ-gal-le) *adv.* Lawfully; according to law; in a manner permitted by law.

Legate, (lĕ-găt) *n.* [*L. legatus.*] An ambassador or envoy;—the pope's ambassador to a foreign prince or state.

Legatee, (lĕ-gă-tĕ) *n.* One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Legation, (lĕ-găt-ship) *n.* The office of a legate.

Legatine, (lĕ-gă-tin) *a.* Pertaining to a legate;—made by, or proceeding from, a legate.

Legation, (lĕ-gă-shun) *n.* The commissioning one person to act for another;—a legate or envoy, and the persons associated with him in his mission;—the official residence of a diplomatic minister at a foreign court.

Legend, (lĕ-jend) *n.* [*L. legendus*, to be read, from *legere*, to read.] A chronicle or register of the lives of saints, formerly read at matins or refectory;—any marvellous story or incident respecting the saints;—hence, any ancient tale; unauthentic fable; family tradition;—an inscription or motto, as on a shield, medal, coin, &c.

Legendary, (lĕ-jend-ar-e) *a.* Consisting of legends; **Legendary**, (lĕ-jend-ar-e) *n.* A book of legends or romantic tales;—a relator of legends.

Legerdemain, (lĕ-j-drĕ-măn) *n.* [*F. léger*, light, *de*, of, and *main*, *L. manus*, hand.] A trick performed with such art and adroitness, that the manner or art eludes observation; sleight of hand.

Legged, (lĕgd) *a.* [*From leg.*] Having legs—used in composition, as a two-legged animal.

Leggin, (lĕ-gin) *n.* [*From leg.*] A cover for the leg, like a long garter.

Legible, (lĕ-j-e-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality or state of being legible; [*lĕ-j-e-bil* *a.* [*L. legibilis*, from *legere*, to read.]

Capable of being read;—capable of being discovered or understood by apparent marks or indications.

Legibility, (lĕ-j-e-bil-nĕs) *n.* Quality or state of being legible; legibility.

Legibly, (lĕ-j-e-bil'e) *adv.* In such a manner as may be legible; [*lĕ-j-e-bil* *a.* [*L. legibilis*, from *legere*, to read.]

Legion, (lĕ-jun) *n.* [*L. legio*, from *legere*, to gather, collect.] A body of infantry, consisting of from three to five thousand men;—a military force;—a great number; a multitude.

Legionary, (lĕ-jun-ar-e) *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a legion, or of legions;—containing a great number.

Legislate, (lĕ-jis-lăt) *v. t.* [*L. lex*, *legis*, law, and *ferre*, to bear.] To make or enact a law or laws;—*imp. & pp.* legislated; *ppr.* legislating.

Legislation, (lĕ-jis-lăt-shun) *n.* The act of legislating or enacting laws.

Legislative, (lĕ-jis-lăt-iv) *a.* Making or giving laws; having power to enact, as a council or legal body;—enacted by authority; prescribed, as a law or rule; constitutional; legal.

Legislator, (lĕ-jis-lăt-gr) *n.* A lawgiver; one who makes laws for a state or community.

Legislature, (lĕ-jis-lăt-ur) *n.* The body of men in a state or kingdom invested with power to make and repeal laws.

Legist, (lĕ-jist) *n.* One skilled in the laws.

Legitimacy, (lĕ-jit'e-mă-sĕ) *n.* Accordance with law;—lawfulness of birth;—genuineness or reality;—logical sequence or validity;—the accordance of an action or measure with established law.

Legitimate, (lĕ-jit'e-măt) *a.* Accordant with law;—lawfully begotten or born;—genuine; real;—following by natural sequence;—in accordance with established usage.

Legitimately, (lĕ-jit'e-măt) *v. t.* [*L. legitimus*, lawful, legitimate, from *lex*, *legis*, law.] To make lawful; to legalize;—to render legitimate; to communicate the rights of a legitimate child to one that is illegitimate;—*imp. & pp.* legitimated; *ppr.* legitimizing.

Legitimately, (lĕ-jit'e-măt-le) *adv.* In a legitimate manner; lawfully; genuinely.

Legitimation, (lĕ-jit'e-mă-shun) *n.* The act of investing with the rights and privileges of lawful birth.

Legitimise, (lĕ-jit'e-miz) *v. t.* To legitimate or make lawful;—*imp. & pp.* legitimized; *ppr.* legitimizing.

Legume, (lĕ-gum) *n.* [*L. legumen*, from *legere*, to gather.] A pod dehiscant into two valves, and having the seed attached at one suture, as the pea;—*pl.* The fruit of leguminous plants of the pea kind; pulse; beans, &c.

Leguminous, (lĕ-gim-in-us) *a.* Pertaining to pulse; consisting of pulse;—bearing legumes, as seed-vessels.

Leisure, (lĕ-zhūr) *n.* [*F. loisir*, *L. licere*, to be permitted.] Freedom from occupation or business; vacant time; spare or unemployed time;—also convenient time; convenience; ease—frequently used adjectively.

Leisurely, (lĕ-zhūr-le) *a.* Exhibiting or employing leisure; deliberate; slow.

Leisurely, (lĕ-zhūr-le) *adv.* In a deliberate manner; **Lemma**, (lĕ-mă) *n.* [*G. lemma*, from *lambanein*, to take, assume.] An assumption or premise taken for granted;—a preliminary proposition assumed or proved to aid in the demonstration of another proposition, or in the working out of a problem.

Lemming, (lĕm'ing) *n.* [*Dan., Norw.*] A burrowing animal of the rat family found in the north of Europe, and remarkable for its periodic migrations in great swarms southward.

Lemon, (lĕm'un) *n.* [*A. laim'un.*] An oval or roundish fruit resembling the orange, and containing an intensely acid pulp;—the tree that produces lemons.

Lemonade, (lĕm'un-ăd) *n.* A beverage consisting of lemon-juice mixed with water and sweetened.

Lemur, (lĕ-mur) *n.* [*L.*] One of a family of nocturnal mammals allied to the monkeys, but of small size, and having a sharp, fox-like muzzle. They are natives of Madagascar and the neighbouring islands.

Lend, (lend) *v. t.* [*A.-S. lenan*, *Go. leihvan*, *Ger. leihen*.] To grant the temporary use of on condition of return, or of receiving an equivalent in money or kind;—to afford or give in general; to furnish or supply, as aid;—to permit the use of, as one's name to a bill;—to let for hire or compensation;—*imp. & pp.* lent; *ppr.* lending.

Lender, (lĕnd-er) *n.* One who lends; especially, one who makes a business of lending money on interest.

Length, (length) *n.* [*A.-S. length*, from *lang*, *long*.] The extent of a body from end to end, or the longest linear measure parallel to its sides; extension; longitude, as opposed to latitude;—a certain portion or extent of space;—intervening distances, as in racing;—measures of fabric for ladies' dresses;—space of time; duration; especially continuance or long duration;—extent; reach.

Lengthen, (length'n) *v. t.* To extend in length; to elongate;—to extend in time; to protract;—to occupy time with; to expand;—to draw out in pronunciation;—*v. i.* To grow longer; to extend in length;—*imp. & pp.* lengthened; *ppr.* lengthening.

Lengthiness, (length'e-nĕs) *n.* State of being lengthy; tendency to spin out, as a speech; prolixity.

Lengthwise, (length'wiz) *adv.* In the direction of the length.

Lengthy, (length'e) *a.* Having length; immoderately lengthy; [*lĕnĕ-ne-en-sĕ* *n.* Lenity; clemency; mildness; gentleness.

Lenient, (lĕn'e-ent) *a.* [*L. lenire*, to soften, from *lenis*, soft, mild.] Emollient;—softening; mitigating;—acting without rigour or severity; mild; clement; merciful.

Leniently, (lĕn'e-ent-le) *adv.* In a lenient manner.

Lenitive, (len'it-iv) *a.* Softening or mitigating, as pain or acrimony; emollient; assuasive.

Lenitive, (len'it-iv) *n.* A medicine or application that has the quality of easing pain;—a mild purgative; a

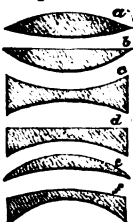


Lemming.

laxative :—that which tends to allay passion or excitement ; a palliative.

Lenity, (len'e-te) *n.* [*L. lenitas*, from *lenis*, soft, mild.] Mildness of temper :—tenderness ; softness ; clemency ; mercy.

Lens, (lenz) *n.* [*L. lens*.] A piece of glass or other transparent substance, ground with two opposite regular surfaces, either both curved, or one curved and the other plane, used, either singly or combined, in optical instruments, for changing the direction of rays of light, and thus magnifying objects, or otherwise modifying vision.



Lenses.

Of spherical lenses, there are six varieties, as shown in section in the figures, viz. *a*, double-convex; *b*, plano-convex; *c*, double-concave; *d*, plano-concave; *e*, meniscus; *f*, concavo-convex.

Lent, (lent) *n.* [*A.-S. lencten*, spring, *lent*, *lenegan*, to lengthen.] A fast of forty-days, beginning with Ash Wednesday and continuing till Easter, commemorative of the fast of our Saviour.

Lenten, (lent'en) *a.* Pertaining to Lent ; used in Lent ; hence, spare ; plain.

Lenticular, (lent-ik'ü-lär) *a.* [*L. lenticularis*, from *lens*, *lenticil*.] Resembling a lentil in size or form ;—having the form of a double convex lens :—also *lenticiform*.

Lentil, (lent'il) *n.* [*F. lentille*, from *L. lens*, *lenticis*.] A leguminous plant allied to the bean, cultivated for fodder, and for its seeds which are edible, but chiefly by cattle.

Lento, (len'to) *adv.* [*It.*] Slowly and gently in music :—also *lento*.

Leo, (lë'o) *n.* [*L.*] The lion ; the fifth sign of the zodiac :—a constellation containing ninety-five stars :—leo-minor, a smaller constellation containing fifty-three stars.



Leo.

Leonine, (lë'o-nin) *a.* [*L. leoninus*, from *leo*, *leonis*, lion.] Belonging to, or resembling, a lion.

Leopard, (lep'ärd) *n.* [*G. leöa*, lion, and *pardos*, pard.] A carnivorous digitigrade mammal of the genus *Felis*. It is of a yellow or fawn colour, with black spots along the back and sides. It is found in India and Africa.

Leper, (lep'er) *n.* [*G. lepra*, the leprosy.] A person affected with leprosy.

Lepidoptera, (lep-id-öf'ter-a) *n. pl.* [*G. lepis*, a scale, and *pteron*, wing.] An order of insects having four wings covered with fine gossamer scales, as moths, butterflies, &c.

Lepidopterous, (lep-id-öf'ter-us) *a.* Scale-winged :—having fine scaly or powdery wings, as the moth, &c.

Leporine, (lep'ö-rin) *a.* [*L. leporinus*, from *lepus*, *leporis*, hare.] Pertaining to a hare ; having the nature or qualities of the hare.

Leprosy, (lep'ro-se) *n.* A cutaneous disease characterized by scaly spots, usually of a white colour, but sometimes gray or black :—a form of elephantiasis.

Leprous, (lep'rus) *a.* [*F. lepreux*, from *L. lepra*, leper.] Infected with leprosy.

Leprousness, (lep'rus-ness) *n.* The state of being leprous.

Lepus, (lë'pus) *n.* [*L.*] A genus of rodent animals, including the hare and the rabbit :—also, a southern constellation.

Lesion, (lë'shun) *n.* [*L. læsio*, from *lædere*, to hurt.] A hurt ; an injury :—loss from failure to fulfil a bargain or contract :—any morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs.

Less, (les) *a.* [*A.-S. læssa*, *laez*, *Go. laus*.] Reduced or diminished :—smaller in size or bulk ;—not equal to

in comparison or contrast :—lower in height, position, rank, &c. ; inferior.

Less, (les) *adv.* Not so much ; in a smaller or lower degree :—a termination to nouns and adjectives with the sense of negation or privation. [younger.]

Less, (les) *n.* A smaller portion :—the inferior ; the Lessee, (les-ë') *n.* One to whom a lease is given, or who takes an estate by lease.

Lessen, (les'n) *v. t.* To make less or smaller : to reduce in size, quantity, number, or amount :—to diminish in quality, state, or degree :—to reduce :—*v. i.* To become less ; to contract in bulk, quantity, number, or amount ; to be diminished :—to become less in degree, quality, or intensity ; to decrease :—*imp. & pp.* lessened ; *ppr.* lessening.

Lesser, (les'er) *a.* [*A.-S. læssa*, *läara*, *läere*.] Less ; smaller ; inferior.

Lesson, (les'n) *n.* [*F. leçon*, *L. lectio*.] A reading or recitation :—a piece of instruction ; that which has to be learned and repeated by scholars ; that which is explained and enforced by teachers :—the particular portion, as of a text-book, prescribed or gone over at one time :—the portion of Scripture prescribed for study :—instruction or truth gained by experience :—reproof ; rebuke.

Lessor, (les'er) *n.* One who leases or gives a lease.

Least, (lest) *conj.* [*A.-S. læst*, leastly.] That not ; for fear that.

Let, (let) *v. t.* [*A.-S. lætan*, *Go. lætan*.] To give leave or power by a positive act ; or, negatively, not to prevent ; to permit ; to allow ; to suffer :—to grant possession and use for a compensation ; to lease :—*v. i.* To be let or leased :—*imp. & pp.* let ; *ppr.* letting.

Let, (let) *v. t.* [*A.-S. lætan*, to delay, to hinder, from *lät*, late.] To retard ; to hinder ; to impede.

Let, (let) *a.* A hindrance ; obstacle ; impediment.

Lethal, (lë'thal) *a.* [*L. lethalis*, from *lethum*, death.] Deadly ; mortal ; fatal.

Lethargic, (le-thär'jik) *a.* Given to lethargy ; preternaturally inclined to sleep ; drowsy ;—pertaining to lethargy. [induce a morbid drowsiness.]

Lethargic, (leth'ar-jik) *v. t.* To render lethargic : to Lethargy, (leth'ar-je) *n.* [*L. lethargia*, *G. lethargos*, from *lethē*, forgetfulness, and *argos*, idle.] Preternatural sleepiness ; morbid drowsiness ;—dullness ; inaction ; inattention.

Lethe, (lë'thë) *n.* [*G. lëthē*.] One of the rivers of hell, feigned to cause forgetfulness to those who drank of its waters :—a draught of oblivion. [oblivion.]

Lethæan, (lë-thë'an) *a.* Inducing forgetfulness or Letter, (let'er) *n.* [*Eng. let*.] One who lets or permits ;—one who retards or hinders.

Letter, (let'er) *n.* [*L. littera*, from *linere*, to spread or rub over (with wax), for writing with a stylus.] A mark or character used as the representative of an articulate elementary sound :—a written or printed message ; an epistle :—mere verbal expression : the literal statement :—a character formed of metal or wood, and used in printing ; type :—the quantity of type in the printing office, with reference to its abundance or scarcity for the job :—*pl.* Learning ; erudition.

Letter, (let'er) *v. t.* To impress or form letters on :—to stamp in gilt, as the title of a book on the back or side of the binding :—*imp. & pp.* lettered ; *ppr.* lettering.

Letter-box, (let'er-boks) *n.* A box for receiving letters ; a post-office box.

Letter-carrier, (let'er-kär-e-er) *n.* A postman ; one who carries and delivers letters. [serving letters.]

Letter-case, (let'er-käs) *n.* A case for holding and protecting letters.

Lettered, (let'er'd) *a.* Literate ; educated ; versed in literature or science ; cultivated :—marked or registered ; docketed :—stamped with name or title, as a book.

Letter-founder, (let'er-found'er) *n.* One who casts letters ; a type-founder.

Lettering, (let'er-ing) *n.* The act of impressing letters ;—the letters impressed.

Letterpress, (let'er-pres) *n.* Print; the reading matter of a work in distinction from plates or engravings.

Lettuce, (let'us) *n.* [*L. lactuca*, from *lac*, milk.] A common garden plant of the order *Compositae*, cultivated for use as a salad.

Leucorrhœa, (lû-kor-rê'a) *n.* [*G. leukos*, white, and *rein*, to flow.] A discharge of mucus peculiar to females; fluor albus; the whites.

Levant, (lê-vant') *a.* Eastern.

Levant, (lê-vant') *n.* [*F. lever*, from *lever*, to raise.] The countries washed by the eastern part of the Mediterranean and its contiguous waters.

Levanter, (lê-vant'er) *n.* A strong easterly wind in the Mediterranean;—one who bets at a horse-race and runs away without paying the wagers he has lost.

Levantine, (lê-vant'in) *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Levant.

Levantine, (lê-vant'in) *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Levant;—a particular kind of silk cloth.

Llevator, (lê-vâ'ter) *n.* [*L. from levare*, to raise.] A muscle in the animal body which moves or raises any part, as the eye-lid, lip, &c.;—a surgical instrument used in trepanning, &c.

Leves, (lêvê) *n.* [*F. lever*, from *lever*, to raise, *se lever*, to rise.] The time of rising;—concourse of persons who visit a prince or great man in the morning;—public reception by the sovereign of the distinguished or privileged classes.

Level, (lêvel) *a.* Not having one part higher than another; even; flat; smooth;—horizontal;—of the same height;—equal in rank or degree.

Level, (lêvel) *v. t.* To make smoother or even;—to make horizontal;—to reduce to the same height with something else; to lay flat; to reduce to an even surface or plane;—to reduce to equality of condition, state, or degree;—to point in taking aim; to aim;—to direct; to utter;—to adapt to the capacity of; to suit; to proportion;—*v. i.* To point a gun or an arrow to the mark;—to direct the view or purpose; to aim;—usually with *at*;—*imp. & pp.* levelled; *ppr.* levelling.

Level, (lêvel) *n.* [*A. S. læfel*, a level, from *L. libella*, water-level, diminutive of *libra*, balance.] A line or plane which is every where parallel to the horizon;—a smooth or even line, plane, or surface;—equal elevation with something else; a state of equality;—degree of energy, intensity, or attainment; rate; standard;—fixed or quiet condition; a position of rest;—rule; plan; scheme;—line of direction in which a missile weapon is aimed;—a horizontal gallery excavated in a mine at different depths;—an instrument to find or draw a true horizontal line, and thence to determine and adjust the relative heights or positions of adjacent surfaces or bodies.

Leveller, (lêv'el-er) *n.* One who levels or makes even;—one who destroys or attempts to destroy distinctions, and reduce to equality.

Levelling, (lêv'el-ing) *n.* The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane;—the art or operation of ascertaining the different elevations of points of the earth's surface included in a survey.

Levelness, (lêv'el-ness) *n.* Condition of being level; equality.

Lever, (lê-ver) *n.* [*F. levier*, from *lever*, to raise.] A bar of metal, wood, or other substance, used to exert a pressure or sustain a weight at one point of its length by receiving a force or power at a second, and turning at a third on a fixed point called a *fulcrum*.



Lever.

Leverage, (lê-ver-aj) *n.* The action of a lever;—mechanical advantage gained by the use or operation of the lever.

Leveret, (lê-ver-et) *n.* [*F. diminutive of lievre*, hare.] A hare in the first year of its age.

Leviable, (lêv'e-â-bl) *a.* Fit to be levied; capable of being assessed and collected.

Leviathan, (lê-vi-a-than) *n.* [*H. Livyathan*.] An aquatic animal described in the book of Job, xli. and mentioned in other passages of Scripture;—the whale, or a great whale.

Levigate, (lêv'e-gât) *v. t.* [*L. levigare*, from *levis*, smooth.] To rub or grind to a fine, impalpable powder; to make fine; to comminute;—to polish;—*imp. & pp.* levigated; *ppr.* levigating.

Levigation, (lêv'e-gâ-shun) *n.* Act or operation of *Levite*, (lêvit) *n.* One of the tribe or family of Levi; a subordinate to the priests or descendants of Aaron;—an official employed in manual service connected with the tabernacle or the temple;—a player or singer in the temple service.

Levitical, (lê-vit'ik-al) *a.* Belonging or relating to the Levites; hence, sacerdotal; priestly.

Leviticus, (lê-vit'ik-us) *n.* The third book of the Old Testament.

Levity, (lêv'e-te) *n.* [*L. levitas*.] Want of weight in a body compared with another that is heavier; lightness;—ease; buoyancy; hence, inconstancy; fickleness;—want of seriousness; trifling disposition; frivolity;—act of thoughtlessness; vanity; freak.

Levy, (lêv'e) *v. t.* [*F. lever*.] To raise; to collect;—and of troops; to form into an army by enrolment, conscription, &c.;—to raise or collect by assessment;—to take or seize on execution;—*imp. & pp.* levied; *ppr.* levying.

Levy, (lêv'e) *n.* The act of levying or taking by authority or force for public service, as troops, taxes, &c.;—that which is levied or taken by authority, as an army, tribute, &c.;—the seizure of property on executions to satisfy judgments, or on warrants for the collection of taxes.

Lewd, (lûd) *a.* [*A. S. læwed*, *lêwd*, from *leod*, the people.] Given to unlawful indulgence; incontinent; unchaste;—proceeding from unlawful desires; profligate; dissolute;—exciting unlawful desire; lascivious.

Lewdly, (lûd'ly) *adv.* With unlawful indulgence; lustfully.

Lewdness, (lûd'ness) *n.* The unlawful indulgence of lust; fornication or adultery; unchastity; debauchery; lechery.

Lewis, (lûis) *n.* An iron clamp dove-tailed into a large stone to lift it by;—also *levison*;—a kind of shears used in cropping woollen cloth.

Lexical, (lêks'e-kal) *a.* Pertaining to a lexicon or to lexicography; settled by lexicography.

Lexicographer, (lêks-e-kog-ra-fer) *n.* [*G. lexikon*, dictionary, and *graphein*, to write.] The author or compiler of a lexicon or dictionary.

Lexicographical, (lêks-e-kô-graf'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the writing or compilation of a lexicon or dictionary.

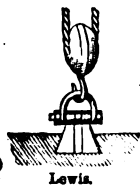
Lexicography, (lêks-e-kog-ra-fe) *n.* Act of writing a lexicon or dictionary, or the art of composing dictionaries.

Lexicology, (lêks-e-kol'ô-jê) *n.* [*G. lexikos* and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the derivation and signification of words.

Lexicon, (lêks'e-kon) *n.* [*G. lexikon* (sc. *biblion*), from *lexikos*, of or belonging to words, from *legin*, to say.] A vocabulary or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language, with the definition of each; a dictionary, especially, a Greek or Hebrew dictionary.

Lexigraphy, (lêks'e-graf-e) *n.* [*G. lexis* and *grapho*.] The art of defining words.

Leyden-jar, (lê-din-jâr) *n.* A glass jar or bottle used to accumulate electricity;—so named from having been invented in *Leyden*, Holland.



Lewia.

Liability, (li-a-bil'e-te) *n.* State of being bound or obliged in law or justice; responsibility;—tendency; a state of being subject or exposed to;—*pl.* That which one is under obligation to pay; debts.

Liable, (li'a-bl) *a.* [*liigare*, to bind.] Obligated in law or equity; answerable; accountable; responsible;—subject; exposed—used with reference to evils.

Liableness, (li'a-bl-ne) *n.* The state of being liable; liability.

Liaison, (li'a-song) *n.* [*F.*] An intimacy, especially, a secret, illicit intimacy between a man and a woman.

Liar, (li'a-r) [*Eng. lie.*] A person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who lies.

Liard, (li'ard) *a.* Hoary; roan; gray.

Lias, (li'as) *n.* An argillaceous lime-stone.

Lib, (lib) *v. t.* [*D. lubber.*] To castrate.

Libation, (li'bā-shun) [*L. libatio.*] Act of pouring a liquor, usually wine, either on the ground or on a victim, in sacrifice, in honour of some deity;—the wine or other liquor poured out in honour of a deity.

Libbard's-bane, (lib-'ardz' bān) *n.* Leopard's-bane; a poisonous plant of the genus *Doronicum*.

Libel, (li'bel) *n.* [*L. libellus*, diminutive of *liber*, a book.] A defamatory writing; a published defamation; a lampoon; a satire;—a written declaration or statement by the plaintiff of his cause of action, and of the relief he seeks;—the crime of publishing a defamatory writing.

Libel, (li'bel) *v. t.* To defame or expose to public hatred and contempt by a writing, picture, and the like;—to satirize; to lampoon;—to proceed against by filing a libel, particularly against a ship or goods; to exhibit the ground of charge;—*imp. & pp.* libelled; *ppr.* libelling.

Libeller, (li'bel-er) *n.* One who libels or defames.

Libellous, (li'bel-us) *a.* Defamatory; containing that which exposes a person to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule.

Libellously, (li'bel-us-le) *adv.* In a defamatory manner.

Libër, (li'ber) *n.* [*L.*] The inner bark of plants;—a book or division of a book.

Liberal, (li'ber-al) *a.* [*L. liberalis*, from *liber*, free.] Free by birth; refined;—befitting a freeman or gentleman;—bestowing with a free-hand; open-hearted;—bountiful; generous;—enlarged; catholic; not narrow or bigoted;—unselfish; not mean or miserly; open; candid;—general; extensive;—ample; large; profuse; excessive;—unrestricted; hence, licentious;—denoting or evincing the spirit of freedom in political or religious philosophy; friendly to great freedom in the forms of government.

Liberal, (li'ber-al) *n.* One who advocates greater freedom of thought or action in political or religious matters.

Liberalism, (li'ber-al-izm) *n.* Liberal principles; freedom from narrowness or bigotry—especially in matters of religion or politics.

Liberality, (li'ber-al-e-te) *n.* Munificence; bounty;—a particular act of generosity; a donation; a gratuity;—largeness of mind; catholicism; candour; impartiality.

Liberalize, (li'ber-al-iz) *v. t.* To render liberal or catholic; to free from narrow views or prejudices; to enlarge;—*imp. & pp.* liberalized; *ppr.* liberalizing.

Libërally, (li'ber-al-le) *adv.* In a liberal manner; bounteously; bountifully; munificently;—freely; copiously;—not meanly; magnanimously; nobly; unselfishly;—not strictly or exactly; not liberally.

Liberate, (li'ber-ät) *v. t.* [*L. liberare*, from *liber*, free.] To release from restraint or bondage; to set at liberty;—*imp. & pp.* liberated; *ppr.* liberating.

Liberation, (li'ber-ä-hun) *n.* Act of delivering, or state of being delivered from restraint, confinement, or slavery.

Liberator, (li'ber-ät-er) *n.* One who liberates or sets free.

Libertine, (li'ber-tin) *n.* [*L. libertinus*, from *liber*, free.] A person set free from servitude; a freedman;

—one free from restraint;—one who leads a dissolute, licentious life; a rake; a debauchee.

Libertine, (li'ber-tin) *a.* Free from restraint; uncontrolled;—dissolute; licentious.

Libertinism, (li'ber-tin-izm) *n.* The conduct of a libertine; debauchery; lewdness;—licentiousness of principle or opinion.

Liberty, (li'ber-te) *n.* [*L. libertas*, from *liber*, free.] Freedom from restraint; state of being unconfinèd, as the body, or uncontrolled, as the mind;—power to act according to one's inclination, subject only to the laws of nature—called *natural liberty*;—the same power abridged by civil law—called *civil liberty*;—right to worship God, in private or in public, in any form, system, or organization, subject only to the law of civil liberty—called *religious liberty*;—any specific act or instance of freedom;—permission; leave;—privilege; immunity; exemption;—the place or limit within which any particular freedom or privilege is allowed;—freedom of act or speech unduly taken in social intercourse;—the power of choice.

Libidinous, (le-bid'in-us) *a.* [*L. libidinosus*, from *libido*, desire, lust, from *libet*, it pleases.] Lewd; lustful; lascivious; unchaste; impure; licentious.

Libidiously, (le-bid'in-us-le) *adv.* With lewd desire; lustfully.

Libidinousness, (le-bid'in-us-ness) *n.* The state or quality

Libra, (li'bra) *n.* [*L.*] The Balance; the seventh sign in the zodiac, which the sun enters at the autumnal equinox in September.

Librarian, (li-brä're-an) *n.* [*L. librarius*, from *libër*, book.]

One who has the care of a library or collection of books.

Librarianship, (li-brä're-an-ship) *n.* The office of a librarian.

Librarian, (li-brä're) *n.* [*L. librarium*.]

A collection of books belonging to a private person or to a public institution or a company;—an edifice or an apartment for holding a collection of books.

Librate, (li'brät) *v. t.* [*L. librare*, from *libra*, a balance.] To poise; to balance; to hold in or bring to an equipoise;—*v. i.* To move as a balance; to oscillate, to be poised;—*imp. & pp.* librated; *ppr.* librating.

Libration, (li-brä'shun) *n.* Act of balancing; act of swaying or oscillating, as a balance before coming to rest;—state of being balanced; equipoise.

Libratory, (li'bra-tor-e) *a.* Balancing; moving like a balance, as it tends to an equipoise or level.

Libretto, (li-brët'to) *n.* [*It.*, diminutive of *libro*.] The play or poem on which an opera is composed;—a book containing the words and music of an opera.

Licensable, (li'sens-a-bl) *a.* That which may be allowed by a legal grant.

Licence, (li'sens) *n.* [*L. licentia*, from *licere*, to be permitted.] Authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act;—leave; permission; especially the lawful warrant to practise, as in medicine, surgery, &c., or to preach the gospel; or to deal in intoxicating liquors;—the document granting permission; certificate; permit;—excess of liberty; exorbitant freedom.

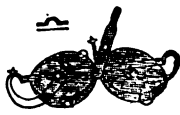
Licence, (li'sens) *v. t.* To permit by grant of authority; to authorise to act in a particular character;—hence, to tolerate; to permit;—*imp. & pp.* licensed; *ppr.* licensing.

Licensed, (li'sens-ē) *n.* One to whom a licence is given.

Licensor, (li'sens-er) *n.* One who grants permission.

Licentiate, (li'sen'she-ät) *n.* [*L. licentia*.] One who has a licence to exercise a profession, as in medicine or theology.

Licentious, (li'sen'she-us) *a.* Using licence; indulging freedom; loose; dissolute;—exceeding the limits of law, morality, or propriety; unrestrained; riotous;



Libra.

wanton; profligate; sensual; impure; lascivious; immoral. [manner; freely; loosely; dissolutely.]

Licentious, (li-sen'she-us-le) *adv.* In a licentious

Licentiousness, (li-sen'she-us-nes) *n.* State of being licentious; excess of liberty; dissoluteness.

Lichen, (lik'en) *n.* [L. *G. leichen*.] One of an order of cellular, flowerless plants, usually of scaly, expanded, frond-like forms;—a cutaneous eruption.

Lick, (lik) *v. t.* [A.-S. *liccian*, *F. lecher*, Ger. *lecken*, L. *lingere*, *G. lecken*, Skr. *lik*.] To pass or draw the tongue over;—to lap; to take in by the tongue;—to strike repeatedly for punishment; to flog;—*imp.* & *pp.* licked; *ppr.* licking.

Lickish, (lik'er-ish) *a.* [Eng. *licker*.] Nice in the choice of food; dainty;—eager or greedy to swallow or taste;—tempting the appetite.

Licking, (lik'ing) *n.* A lapping with the tongue;—a flogging or castigation.

Licorice, (lik'ō-ris) *n.* [It. *liquirizia*, from *G. glukus*, sweet, and *riz*, root.] A plant the root of which abounds with a sweet juice, and is much used in demulcent compositions;—the inspissated juice obtained from the root of this plant, much used as a remedy for coughs or colds.

Lictor, (lik'ter) *n.* [L. from *ligare*, to bind.] An officer attending the Roman Consul or Magistrate, who bore an axe and fasces or rods, as ensigns of his office.

Lid, (lid) *n.* [A.-S. *hlid*, from *hlidan*, to cover.] A cover of a vessel or box;—the cover of the eye; the eyelid.

Lie, (li) *n.* A criminal falsehood; an intentional violation of truth;—any thing which misleads or disappoints, as false doctrine and the like;—untruth; falsehood; fiction; deception.

Lie, (li) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *lee*, A.-S. *leogan*, Ger. *lügen*, Skot. *lee*.] To utter an untrue statement knowingly; to speak falsely or deceptively;—to misrepresent; to give an unjust idea of; to make an erroneous declaration regarding;—*imp.* & *pp.* lied; *ppr.* lying.

Lie, (li) *v. t.* [A.-S. *licgan*, Ger. *ligan*.] To be low; to rest extended on the ground, or on a bed or couch; to be in a horizontal position or nearly so;—to lean; to press on;—to be placed with respect to situation or direction;—to be at rest; to remain;—to lodge; to sleep;—to rest in the grave;—to consist in; to belong to;—to be recorded or sustained, as an action at law;—*imp.* lay; *pp.* lain; *ppr.* lying.

Lief, (lēf) *adv.* [A.-S. *leof*, Ger. *lieb*, loved.] Gladly; willingly; freely.

Liege, (lēj) *a.* [L. *ligare*, to bind, Ger. *leidig*, free from bonds.] Bound by a feudal tenure; subject;—enforcing allegiance; sovereign.

Liege, (lēj) *n.* One who owes allegiance; a vassal holding a fee by which he is bound to perform certain services to his lord or superior;—a lord or superior; a sovereign.

Lien, (li'en) *n.* [L. *ligamen*, from *ligare*, to bind.] A legal charge upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty. [stead.]

Lieu, (li) *n.* [F. from *L. locus*, place.] Place; room;

Lieutenancy, (lēf-ten-an-sē) *n.* The office or commission of a lieutenant;—the body of lieutenants.

Lieutenant, (lēf-ten'ant) *n.* [F. from *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, holding, *ppr.* of *tenir*, to hold.] An officer, either civil or military, who supplies the place of a superior in his absence;—a commissioned officer in the army next below a captain;—a commissioned officer in the navy next in rank below commander.

Life, (lif) *n.* [A.-S. *līf*, Icel. *líf*.] State of being; existence;—animation; vitality;—condition of organized bodies, as plants or animals, in which they exercise functional, active, and reproductive powers;—in man, the union of a living soul with the body;—the time from birth to death; period of living;—manner of living; conduct; deportment;—condition; course,

as of prosperity or misery;—blood, as the supposed source of animation;—animal being;—the living form, as opposed to a copy; exact resemblance;—general state of man or of society;—position in society; status;—common occurrences; course of daily events;—spirit; briskness; vivacity;—resolution;—a quickening principle or power;—narrative of a person's history; biography;—state of the blessed; eternal felicity;—Christ, the author and giver of life;—a term of endearment; darling;—*pl.* *Lives*, men; human beings; souls, as in the phrase *lives lost*.

Life-annuity, (lif'an-nū-ī-tē) *n.* Claim to or payment of an annual sum from interest in an estate or property, or from money invested and insured on the life or lives of the annuitants.

Life-belt, (lif'bēlt) *n.* A light, thin belt, inflated with air, used to support one in the water.

Life-blood, (lif'blūd) *n.* The blood necessary to life; vital blood;—that which gives strength and energy.

Life-boat, (lif'bōt) *n.* A boat so constructed as to have great strength and buoyancy for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck or other casualty at sea.

Life-giving, (lif'giv-ing) *a.* Giving life or spirit; inspiriting; invigorating.

Life-guard, (lif'gārd) *n.* A guard that attends the person of a prince or other high-officer; a body-guard.

Life-insurance, (lif'in-shūr-ans) *n.* A contract for the payment of a certain sum of money on a person's death, on condition of an annual payment of a sum fixed by a table of rates according to the age of the party insuring.

Life-interest, (lif'in-ter-est) *n.* An interest in an estate or business that continues during one's life;—also *life-rent*.

Lifeless, (lif'les) *a.* Dead; deprived of life, as a body;—destitute of life; inanimate, as matter;—wanting force or vigour; inactive; sluggish;—wanting spirit; dull; heavy;—lifeless;—insipid; rapid, as liquors.

Lifelessly, (lif'les-le) *adv.* In a lifeless manner; without vigour or spirit; coldly.

Lifelessness, (lif'les-nes) *n.* Destitution of life, vigour, and spirit; inactivity.

Life-preserver, (lif'prē-zerv-er) *n.* Any apparatus for preserving or rescuing life, as in shipwreck, fire, &c.

Life-spring, (lif'sprīng) *n.* The source or spring of life;—hence, the animating power or spirit, as of a social, political, or other movement.

Life-string, (lif'string) *n.* Nerve or string supposed essential to life; any thing vital or essential.

Life-time, (lif'tīm) *n.* The time that life continues; duration of life.

Lift, (lift) *v. t.* [A.-S. *līftan*, F. *lever*, from L. *levis*, light.] To raise; to elevate;—to exalt; to improve in estimation or rank;—to cause to swell, as with pride; to elate;—to take and carry away; to remove by stealing;—*v. i.* To try to raise something heavy;—to rise; to be raised; to seem to rise;—*imp.* & *pp.* lifted; *ppr.* lifting.

Lift, (lift) *n.* Act of raising or lifting;—assistance in lifting, and hence assistance in general;—an elevator; a lifter;—a rise; a degree of elevation.

Lifter, (lift'er) *n.* One who or that which lifts or raises; a hoist;—a latch-key. [Skot.]

Ligament, (lig'a-ment) *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, from *ligare*, to bind.] Any thing that ties or unites one thing or part to another; a bond;—a strong, compact substance, serving to bind one bone to another.

Ligamental, (lig-a-ment'al) *a.* Composing a ligament; of the nature of a ligament.

Ligature, (lig'a-tur) *n.* [L. *ligatura*, from *ligare*, to bind.] Any thing that binds; a band or bandage;—act of binding;—a band or line connecting notes;—a

double character, or a type consisting of two or more letters united.—a string for tying the blood-vessels to prevent hemorrhage.

Light, (lit) *n.* [*A.-S. lyht, leohht, Ger. licht, L. lux.*] That which shines and makes objects perceptible to sight;—an imponderable ethereal fluid propagated from a luminous body, and diffused through all surrounding space, as opposed to darkness;—the diffusion of luminous rays from the sun; day;—the dawn;—any thing that gives light; candle; lamp; taper; light-house, &c.;—medium of light; glass-pane; window;—manner in which the light falls; position of a scene or picture; the illuminated part, as opposed to shade;—explanation; illustration;—mental or spiritual enlightenment; instruction; information;—open view; a visible state or condition;—a time of prosperity and happiness; life; existence;—the source of spiritual or saving knowledge;—a spiritual teacher, guide, or example.

Light, (lit) *a.* Not dark or obscure; bright; clear;—white or whitish; not intense or very marked.

Light, (lit) *a.* [*A.-S. līht, G. elachus, L. levis.*] Having little weight; not heavy;—easy to be lifted, borne, or carried;—easy to be suffered or performed, as duty;—easy to be digested, as food;—armed with weapons of little weight, as troops;—clear of impediments; active; nimble;—not deeply laden; not sufficiently ballasted, as a ship;—slight; trifling, as error;—not dense; not gross, as vapour; inconsiderable; not copious, as a rainfall;—not strong; moderate, as wind;—unsteady; unsettled; volatile, as character;—wanting dignity; trifling; airy;—wanton; unchaste;—not of legal weight; clipped, as a coin;—loose; sandy, as soil.

Light, (lit) *v. t.* To set fire to; to kindle; to inflame;—sometimes with *up*;—to give light to; to illuminate;—to attend or conduct with a light;—*v. i.* [*A.-S. līhtan, to raise, lighten.*] To come to by chance; to happen to find;—to stoop from flight; to settle; to rest; to alight;—*imp. & pp.* lighted (sometimes lit); *ppr.* lighting.

Light-dues, (lit'dūz) *n. pl.* Shipping dues levied for the purposes of maintaining light-houses, buoys, &c.

Lighten, (lit'n) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lehtan, lyhtan, to shine.*] To burst forth or dart, as lightning; to shine like lightning; to flash;—to grow lighter; to become less dark or lowering;—*v. t.* To make light or clear; to illuminate; to enlighten;—to illuminate with knowledge;—to free from trouble and fill with joy;—*imp. & pp.* lightened; *ppr.* lightening.

Lighten, (lit'n) *v. t.* [*A.-S. līhtan, to lift, gelīhtan, to alleviate.*] To make lighter or less heavy; to reduce in weight;—to make less burdensome or afflictive; to alleviate;—to cheer; to exhilarate.

Lighter, (lit'er) *n.* One who or that which lights;—a large open boat or barge, used in loading or unloading ships.

Lighterage, (lit'er-aj) *n.* The price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats; also, the act of unloading into the lighters.

Light-fingered, (lit'fing-gerd) *a.* Devoted to taking and conveying away; addicted to petty thefts.

Light-handed, (lit'hand-ed) *a.* Not having a full complement of men.

Light-headed, (lit'hed-ed) *a.* Disordered in the head; dizzy; delirious;—thoughtless; heedless; volatile.

Light-hearted, (lit'hart-ed) *a.* Free from grief or anxiety; gay; cheerful; merry.

Light-horse, (lit'hors) *n.* Light-armed cavalry.

Light-house, (lit'hous) *n.* A tower with a powerful light at top, erected at the entrance of a port, or at some important point on a

coast, to serve as a guide to mariners at night;—distinguishable from the number, or position, or colour of the lights, or from the periods of time in which a revolving light becomes visible or obscured.

Light-infantry, (lit'in-fant-re) *n.* A body of armed men, trained for rapid evolutions.

Lightly, (lit'le) *adv.* With little weight;—without deep impression;—without dejection; cheerfully;—casual; readily;—without reason, or for reasons of little weight;—wantonly;—nimble; with agility;—with levity; without heed or care. [*volatile.*]

Light-minded, (lit'mind-ed) *a.* Unsettled; unsteady; **Lightness**, (lit'nes) *n.* Want of weight; inconstancy; unsteadiness;—levity; wantonness; lewdness;—agility; nimbleness.

Lightning, (lit'ning) *n.* [*For lightning.*] A discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light;—abatement; alleviation; mitigation.

Lightning-rod, (lit'ning-rod) *n.* A metallic rod erected on the top of a chimney or mast-head of a ship, and serving by a connected line or wire to carry the electric current into the earth or water.

Lights, (lits) *n. pl.* The lungs; the organs of breathing in animals.

Lightsome, (lit'sum) *a.* Luminous; not dark; gay; airy; cheering; exhilarating.

Lightsomeness, (lit'sum-nes) *n.* Luminousness; merriment; cheerfulness.

Ligneous, (lig'nē-us) *a.* [*L. lignus, from lignum, wood.*] Made of wood; consisting of wood; resembling wood; woody; producing or yielding wood.

Lignification, (lig-ne-fē-kā'shun) *n.* The process of becoming or of converting into wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

Ligniform, (lig'ne-form) *a.* [*L. lignum, wood, and forma, form.*] Like wood; resembling wood.

Lignify, (lig'ne-fi) *v. t.* [*L. lignum, wood, and facere, to make.*] To convert or change into wood;—*v. i.* To become wood;—*imp. & pp.* lignified; *ppr.* lignifying.

Lignite, (lig'nit) *n.* [*L. lignum, wood.*] Mineral coal retaining the texture of the wood from which it was formed.

Like, (lik) *a.* [*A.-S. līc, lice, Dan. lig, Ger. gleich, Icel. lík, Go. lek, body, kind, form.*] Equal in quantity, quality, or degree;—having resemblance; similar;—likely; probable;—hence, credible.

Like, (lik) *n.* An equal; a person or thing resembling another;—hence, a counterpart; an exact resemblance; a copy.

Like, (lik) *n.* A liking; fancy or inclination.

Like, (lik) *adv.* In the same manner; to an equal degree;—in a becoming manner; fittingly; properly;—likely; probably.

Like, (lik) *v. t.* [*A.-S. līcian, Icel. líka.*] To be pleased with in a moderate degree; to enjoy; to choose with preference; to approve;—*v. i.* To be pleased; to choose;—*imp. & pp.* liked; *ppr.* liking.

Likelihood, (lik'le-hood) *n.* Appearance of truth or reality; probability; verisimilitude.

Likeliness, (lik'le-nes) *n.* Probability;—the qualities that please.

Likely, (lik'le) *a.* [*That is like-like.*] Worthy of belief; probable; credible;—having or giving reason to expect;—followed by an infinitive;—such as may be liked; of honourable or excellent qualities; pleasing; agreeable;—suitable; convenient; seemingly adapted.

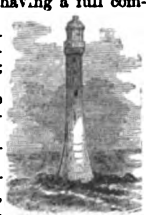
Likely, (lik'le) *adv.* Probably; reasonably.

Like-minded, (lik'mind-ed) *a.* Having a like purpose or disposition.

Liken, (lik'n) *v. t.* To represent as like or similar; to compare;—*imp. & pp.* likened; *ppr.* likening.

Likeness, (lik'nes) *n.* State of being like; resemblance;—external appearance; outward form;—a copy; a counterpart;—an image, picture, or statue of a person, animal, or object. [*over; too.*]

Likewise, (lik'wiz) *conj.* In like manner; also; moreover.



Light-house.

Liking, (lîk'ing) *n.* Inclination; pleasure;—desire; a feeling of satisfaction in, or of attraction toward, some object.

Lilac, (lî'lak) *n.* [Turk. *leilak*, Per. *hlaj*, *F. lilas*.] A shrub of the genus *Syringa*, a native of Persia but now indigenous, yielding fragrant flowers, either purple or white. (like.)

Liliaceous, (lî-lô-s'âhe-us) *a.* Pertaining to lilies; lily-
Liliated, (lî'îd) *a.* Embellished with lilies.

Lilliputian, (lî-lô-pû'âhe-an) *n.* Of or pertaining to the imaginary island of Lilliput described by Swift, or to its pigmy inhabitants;—hence, diminutive; dwarfed.

Lit, (lî't) *n.* [Go. *lulla*, to sing.] A light or lively tune;—a song; a homely ballad.

Lily, (lî'le) *n.* [*L. lilium*, *G. lîrlion*.] An endogenous bulbous plant, having a regular perianth of six coloured pieces, six stamens, and a superior three-lobed ovary. The flowers are generally very showy, and some are very fragrant.



Lily.

Limb, (lî'm) *n.* [*A.-S. lim*, Icel. *lim*, *L. limbus*.] Edge or border; extremity;—an extremity of the human body, as the arm or leg; a member;—the branch of a tree larger than a twig;—the edge of the disk of a heavenly body, especially of the sun and moon;—the edge of a graduated circle in an instrument.

Limb, (lî'm) *v. t.* To supply with limbs;—to dismember; to tear off the limbs of.

Limbed, (lî'md) *a.* Having limbs—used in composition, as large-limbed, &c. (pliant.)

Limber, (lî'm'ber) *a.* [Eng. *limp*.] Easily bent; flexible;

Limber, (lî'm'ber) *v. t.* To attach to a gun-carriage;—to cause to become limber; to supple:—*imp. & pp. limbered*; *ppr. limbering*.

Limber, (lî'm'ber) *n.* The forward part of a gun-carriage to which the horses are attached;—*pl.* holes cut through the floor timbers of a ship to afford a passage for water to the pump-well.

Limberness, (lî'm'ber-ness) *n.* Quality of being limber; flexibility; pliancy.

Limbo, (lî'm'bô) *n.* [*L. limbus*, border, edge.] An imaginary region into which the souls of unbaptized children, heathens, idiots, &c., pass at death;—hence, a place of restraint or confinement.

Lime, (lî'm) *n.* [*A.-S. lim*, Icel. *lim*.] A viscous substance laid on twigs for catching birds;—oxide of calcium; the white, caustic substance obtained from limestone, shells, &c., by heat;—the linden-tree.

Lime, (lî'm) *n.* [Per. *limû*, *limûn*.] A fruit allied to the lemon, but smaller, and more intensely sour—produced by the *Citrus limetta*.

Lime, (lî'm) *v. t.* To smear with a viscous substance;—to entangle; to ensnare;—to manure with lime;—to cement:—*imp. & pp. limed*; *ppr. liming*.

Lime-juice, (lî'm'jûs) *n.* The juice of the lime, containing citric acid, and used at sea as a specific against scurvy.

Limekiln, (lî'm'kîl) *n.* A kiln or furnace in which limestone or shells are burnt to make lime.

Limestone, (lî'm'stôn) *n.* A kind of stone consisting largely or chiefly of carbonate of lime, from which lime is obtained.

Lime-twig, (lî'm'twig) *n.* A twig smeared over with bird-lime for catching birds.

Lime-water, (lî'm'waw-ter) *n.* Water impregnated with lime.

Liming, (lî'm'ing) *n.* The act of manuring with lime.

Limit, (lî'm'it) *n.* [*L. limex*.] That which terminates, circumscribes, or confines; bound, border, or edge; utmost extent; boundary.

Limit, (lî'm'it) *v. t.* To bound;—to confine within cer-

tain bounds;—to restrain or restrict the signification of:—*imp. & pp. limited*; *ppr. limiting*.

Limitable, (lî'm'it-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being limited, restricted, or restrained.

Limitarian, (lî'm'it-âr-ân) *n.* One who holds the doctrine of particular redemption—opposed to universalist.

Limitation, (lî'm'it-â-shun) *n.* Act of bounding or circumscribing;—condition of being limited, restricted, or circumscribed; restriction; restraint;—confinement of sense, meaning, or import, to words or expressions; implied condition or quality.

Limited, (lî'm'it-ed) *a.* Narrow; circumscribed; confined; restricted.

Limitedly, (lî'm'it-ed-le) *adv.* With limitation; narrowly; strictly.

Limitedness, (lî'm'it-ed-ness) *n.* State of being bounded or restrained within limits.

Limiter, (lî'm'it-er) *n.* One who or that which limits or confines.

Limitless, (lî'm'it-less) *a.* Having no limits; unbounded; boundless.

Limmer, (lî'm'gr) *n.* [Norm. *F. liamen*.] A kind of mongrel hound;—a coarse or loose woman. (Scot.)

Limn, (lî'm) *v. t.* [*F. enluminer*, to illuminate.] To draw or paint; especially, to paint in water colours; to illumine, as books or parchments:—*imp. & pp. limned*; *ppr. limning*.

Limner, (lî'm'gr) *n.* One who limns or decorates books with initial pictures;—a portrait or miniature painter.

Limning, (lî'm'ning) *n.* Drawing; painting; painting in water colours.

Limp, (lî'mp) *v. t.* [*A.-S. limp-healt*, lame, Ger. *lam*, lame.] To halt; to walk lamely:—*imp. & pp. limped*; *ppr. limping*.

Limp, (lî'mp) *n.* A halt; act of limping.

Limp, (lî'mp) *a.* Lacking stiffness; flexible; pliant.

Limpet, (lî'm'pet) *n.* [*L. lepas*, *G. lepas*.] A univalve shell of the genus *Patella*, found adhering to rocks;—a certain fresh-water mollusc.

Limpid, (lî'm'pid) *a.* [*L. limpidus*, allied to *G. limpere*, to shine.] Clear; transparent; pellucid; pure; crystal.

Limpidity, (lî'm'pid-i-te) *n.* State or quality of being limpid or clear; clearness; purity.

Limpidness, (lî'm'pid-ness) *n.* Limpidity; clearness; purity.

Limplying, (lî'm'ping-le) *adv.* In a lame or halting manner; lamely.

Limy, (lî'm'e) *a.* Covered or bedaubed with lime; viscous;—containing lime;—resembling lime.

Linchpin, (lî'nsh'pîn) *n.* [*A.-S. lynia*, the axle-tree.] A pin used to prevent the wheel of a carriage from sliding off the axle-tree.

Linden, (lî'n'den) *n.* [*A.-S. and Icel. lind*, Ger. *lîntz*.] A handsome tree, having panicles of light yellow flowers, and large coriaceous leaves.

Line, (lî'n) *n.* [*L. linea*, from *linum*, flax, *lin.*] A linen thread or string; a slender cord;—a thread-like mark of the pen; an extended stroke, whether straight or crooked;—that which has length, but not breadth or thickness;—the exterior limit of a figure; boundary; contour; outline;—a mark upon the face or hand; lineament;—a straight row; a continued series or rank;—a short letter; a note;—a verse;—course of conduct, thought, occupation, or policy, conceived or directed toward an end or object; department;—a succession of progeny from a common progenitor;—a connected series of public conveyances; and hence, an established arrangement for forwarding merchandise;—the equator—usually called *the line*;—that which is measured by a line or cord; boundary; instruction; doctrine;—the regular infantry of an army;—a trench or rampart;—the twelfth of an inch.

Line, (lî'n) *v. t.* To mark out or cover with lines;—to add a covering to; especially to cover the inside of;—to place along the side of for security or defence; to



Lime.

extend a body of soldiers in a line or row; to dress;—to read or repeat line by line;—to impregnate, as a bitch:—*imp.* & *pp.* lined; *ppr.* lining.

Lineage, (lin'é-aj) *n.* [*L. linea*, line.] Race; progeny; descendants in a line from a common progenitor.

Lineal, (lin'é-al) *a.* [*L. linealis*, from *linus*, line.] Composed of lines; descending in a direct line from an ancestor; hereditary; derived from ancestors;—in the direction of a line.

Lineally, (lin'é-al-le) *adv.* In a direct line.

Lineament, (lin'a-a-ment) *n.* [*F.* from *L. linea*, line.]

Feature; form; make; the outline or exterior of a body or figure, particularly of the face.

Linear, (lin'é-ar) *a.* [*L. linearis*, from *linus*, line.] Pertaining to a line; consisting of lines; in a straight direction.

Linea, (lin'en) *n.* [*A.-S. lina*, *L. linum*, *G. linon*.]

Thread or cloth made of flax or hemp;—the under part of dress, as being chiefly made of linen.

Linea, (lin'en) *a.* Made of linen; resembling linen cloth.

Liner, (lin'er) *n.* A vessel belonging to a regular line of packets.

Ling, (ling) *n.* [*A.-S. lang*, long.] A marine fish, something like the cod, but more slender, and having only two dorsal fins, found in Northern seas.



Ling.

Linger, (ling'ger) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lengra*, comparative of *lang*, long.] To delay; to loiter;—

to be in suspense; to hesitate; to remain long in any state:—*imp.* & *pp.* lingered; *ppr.* lingering.

Lingerer, (ling'ger-er) *n.* One who lingers.

Lingering, (ling'ger-ing) *n.* A delaying; tardiness; protraction. (with delay.)

Lingeringly, (ling'ger-ing-le) *adv.* Tediiously; slowly; Ling, (ling'gō) *n.* [*L. lingua*, tongue.] Language; speech;—*lang.*

Lingua-dental, (ling-gwa-dent'al) *a.* [*L. lingua*, tongue, and *dens*, tooth.] Formed or uttered by the joint use of the tongue and teeth, or of the tongue and that part of the gum just above the front teeth.

Lingua-dental, (ling-gwa-dent'al) *n.* An articulation pronounced by aid of the tongue and teeth.

Lingual, (ling'gwāl) *a.* [*L. lingua*, tongue.] Pertaining to the tongue.

Lingual, (ling'gwāl) *n.* A letter pronounced with the tongue, as *l*.

Linguist, (ling'gwist) *n.* [*L. lingua*, tongue, speech, language.] One skilled in languages.

Linguistic, (ling'gwist'ik) *a.* Relating to linguistics, or to the affinities of languages.

Linguistics, (ling'gwist'iks) *n. sing.* The science of languages, or of the origin, signification, and application of words.

Linniment, (lin'e-ment) *n.* [*L. linimentum*, from *linire*, to anoint.] A species of soft ointment;—an embrocation. (of any thing.)

Lining, (lin'ing) *n.* The covering of the inner surface

Link, (link) *n.* [*Sw. länk*, *Ger. gelenk*, from *lenken*, to bend.] A single ring or division of a chain;—any thing doubled and closed like a link;—any intermediate rod or piece transmitting motive power from one part of a machine to another;—any thing connecting; hence, any constituent part of a connected series.

Link, (link) *n.* [*L. lychnus*, *G. lychnos*, light, lamp.] A torch made of tow and pitch.

Link, (link) *v. t.* To complicate;—to unite or connect by means of something intervening;—*v. i.* To be connected:—*imp.* & *pp.* linked; *ppr.* linking.

Linnean, (lin-nē-an) *a.* Pertaining to Linneus, the botanist of Sweden. *Linnean system*, the system in which the classes are founded upon the number of stamens, and the orders upon the pistils; the artificial or sexual system.

Linnet, (lin'et) *n.* [*F. linot*, from *L. linum*, flax.] A small bird of the genus *Fringilla*, allied to the finches, frequenting heaths and commons, and noted for its sweet and cheerful song.



Linnet.

Linseed, (lin'sēd) *n.* [*Eng. line*, *lint*, flax, and *seed*, *A.-S. linsēd*.]

Flaxseed—it yields an oil extensively used in the arts, and in the preparation of liniments; and when ground, forms linseed meal, which makes the most soothing kind of poultice.

Linsey-woolsey, (lins'e-wool'sē) *a.* Made of linen and wool; hence, of different and unsuitable parts; vile; mean. (and wool mixed.)

Linsey-woolsey, (lins'e-wool'sē) *n.* Stuff made of linen

Lint, (lint) *n.* [*A.-S. linct*, *L. linum*.] Flax:—linen unravelled or scraped into a soft substance, and used for dressing wounds and sores.

Lintel, (lin'tel) *n.* [*F. linteau*, *Sp. lintel*, from *L. linere*, a threshold.] A horizontal piece of timber or stone placed over a door, window, or other opening.

Lion, (lī'un) *n.* [*L. leo*, *leonis*, *G. leōn*.] A carnivorous mammal of the genus

Felis, noted for its great size and strength, and its terrific roar—found in Asia, and all over Africa;—a sign in the zodiac; Leo:—an object of interest and curiosity.

Lioness, (lī'un-es) *n.* The female of the lion kind.

Lion-hearted, (lī'un-hart-ed) *a.* Having a lion's heart or courage.



Lion.

Lionize, (lī'un-iz) *v. t.* To treat as a lion or object of interest:—*imp.* & *pp.* lionized; *ppr.* lionizing.

Lip, (lip) *n.* [*A.-S. lippa*, allied to *L. labium*.] One of the two fleshy parts composing the exterior of the mouth in man and many other animals;—the edge of anything; border; brim.

Lip, (lip) *v. t.* To touch with the lips; to kiss:—*imp.* & *pp.* lipped; *ppr.* lipping.

Lip-devotion, (lip-dē-vō'shun) *n.* Prayers uttered by the lips only; mouth-honour.

Lippitude, (lip'e-tūd) *n.* [*L. lippitudo*, from *lipps*, blear-eyed.] Soreness of eyes; blearedness.

Lip-salve, (lip'salv) *n.* An unctuous application to chapped lips; cold cream; glycerine, &c.

Lip-wisdom, (lip'wiz-dum) *n.* Wisdom in talk without wisdom in action.

Liquation, (lik-wā'shun) *n.* Act or operation of melting;—capacity of being melted.

Liquefaction, (lik-wē-fak'shun) *n.* Act or operation of melting or dissolving, &c.:—the state of being melted.

Liquefy, (lik'wē-fi) *v. t.* [*L. liquere*, to be liquid, and *facere*, to make.] To melt; to dissolve; *technically*, to melt by the sole agency of heat or caloric:—*v. i.* To become liquid:—*imp.* & *pp.* liquefied; *ppr.* liquefying.

Liquefier, (lik'wē-fi-er) *n.* That which melts or dissolves; a solvent.

Liquescency, (le-kwes'en-se) *n.* State of being liquid; aptness to melt.

Liquescence, (le-kwes'ent) *a.* [*L. liquescere*, to become liquid.] Tending to become liquid; inclined to melt.

Liqueur, (le-kur) *n.* [*F.*] A delicate preparation of distilled spirits, usually flavoured with fruits and aromatic substances.

Liquid, (lik'wid) *a.* [*L. liquidus*, from *liquere*, to be fluid.] Fluid; not fixed or solid;—flowing smoothly or easily; sounding agreeably to the ear:—pronounced without any jar or harshness.

Liquid, (lik'wid) *n.* A substance whose parts change their relative position on the slightest pressure, and, therefore, retain no definite form; a fluid that is not aeriform;—a letter which has a smooth, flowing

sound, or which flows smoothly after a mute; one of the letters *l, m, n, r*.

Liquidate, (lik'wid-ät) *v. t.* [*L. liquidare*, from *liquidus*, liquid, clear.] To make clear, or transparent, as by melting;—to make smooth; to soften, as harshness of tone;—to bring, as debts or obligations, under one head and determine the precise amount of; to adjust;—to reduce the amount of;—to discharge; to satisfy in full:—*imp. & pp.* liquidated; *ppr.* liquidating.

Liquidation, (lik'wid-äshun) *n.* Act of settling and adjusting debts.

Liquidator, (lik'wid-ät-er) *n.* One who adjusts and settles;—especially a professional man, usually an accountant, appointed to wind up the affairs of a company. [liquid; fluidity.]

Liquidity, (lik'wid-e-te) *n.* State or condition of being liquidise, (lik'wid-iz) *v. t.* To reduce to the liquid state.

Liquor, (lik'er) *n.* [*L. liquere*, to be liquid.] Any liquid or fluid substance;—especially, alcoholic or spirituous fluid, either distilled or fermented; a decoction, solution, or tincture.

Lisbon, (li'bun) *n.* A kind of sweet wine imported from Lisbon.

Lisp, (liasp) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lispian*, stammering, lipping, Ger. *lispeln*, to lisp.] To give *s* the sound of *th* in *thin*, and *z* that of *th* in *this*;—to speak imperfectly; hence, to make feeble beginnings or imperfect efforts:—*v. t.* To pronounce with a lisp:—*imp. & pp.* lisped; *ppr.* lispings.

Lisp, (liasp) *n.* Habit or act of lipping, as in uttering an aspirated *th* for *s*, and a vocalized *th* for *z*.

Lisper, (liasp'er) *n.* One who lisps.

Lispingly, (liasp'ing-le) *adv.* With a lisp; imperfectly.

Lissome, (li'sum) *a.* [*A.-S. leasan*, to loosa.] Supple; limber; elastic;—loose; free.

List, (list) *n.* [*A.-S. list*, a list of cloth, Ger. *list*, border, fringe.] The outer edge or selvage of cloth; a strip of cloth forming the border;—a limit or boundary; a border;—a row or line;—a little square moulding; a fillet; a listel;—roll; catalogue; register; inventory.

List, (list) *n.* [*Norm. F. lice*.] A line inclosing a field of combat; hence, in the plural, the ground or field inclosed for a race or combat.

List, (list) *v. t.* [*From list*, a roll.] To sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to make a party-coloured show, or to form a border;—hence, to mark, as if with list;—to inclose for combat;—to enrol; to enlist;—to engage in the public service, as soldiers:—*v. i.* To engage in public service by enrolling one's name; to enlist:—*imp. & pp.* listed; *ppr.* listing.

List, (list) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lysteran*, lusteran. To lean or incline; hence, to desire or choose; to please;—to hearken; to attend; to listen.

List, (list) *n.* An inclination to one side, as a ship has a list to port.

Listel, (list'el) *n.* A list or fillet.

Listen, (list'n) *v. i.* [*A.-S. hlystan*.] To attend closely with a view to hear; to hearken:—to yield to advice; to obey:—*imp. & pp.* listened; *ppr.* listening.

Listener, (list'n-er) *n.* One who listens; a hearer.

Listless, (list'les) *a.* Not attending; indifferent; careless; thoughtless; inattentive; uninterested; languid; weary. [lessly.]

Listlessly, (list'les-le) *adv.* Without attention; heedless.

Listlessness, (list'les-nes) *n.* The state of being listless; indifference; inattention; heedlessness.

Litany, (lit'a-ne) *n.* [*L. litania*, *G. litania*, from *litaneuin*, to pray, from Sans. *lad*, to desire.] A solemn form of supplications for mercy and deliverance, used in public worship.

Literal, (lit'er-al) *a.* [*L. literalis*, from *littera*, a letter.] According to the letter; primitive; real; not figurative or metaphorical;—exact; rendered word for word, as a translation;—consisting of letters; expressed by letters, as an equation.

Literalism, (lit'er-al-izm) *n.* A mode of interpreting literally;—hence, narrow or formal interpretation.

Literality, (lit'er-al-e-te) *n.* Quality of being literal; exact interpretation of the words; original import:—also *literalness*.

Literally, (lit'er-al-le) *adv.* According to the primary and natural import of words;—word by word; not figuratively; without exaggeration; actually.

Literary, (lit'er-ar-e) *a.* [*L. literarius*, from *littera*, a letter.] Pertaining to letters or literature;—versed in, or acquainted with, literature;—consisting in letters or written or printed compositions.

Literate, (lit'er-ät) *a.* [*L. literatus*, from *littera*, a letter.] Instructed in learning and science; learned; lettered. [learned men.]

Literati, (lit'er-ä'ti) *n. pl.* Men of learning or erudition.

Literature, (lit'er-a-tür) *n.* [*L. literatura*, from *littera*, a letter.] Learning; acquaintance with letters or books; skill, art, or grace in composition; literary style;—the body of literary productions in a country or nation, or in a particular age or period;—especially, such literary compositions as depend for their effect largely on style and diction; belles lettres; critical essays; poetry, &c., as opposed to scientific productions.

Litharge, (lit'här) *n.* [*L. lithargyris*, *G. lithos*, stone, and *argyros*, silver.] Protoxide of lead, produced by exposing melted lead to a current of air.

Lithe, (lit'h) *a.* [*A.-S. liddle*, for *liudhe*, tender.] Capable of being easily bent; pliant; flexible; limber.

Litheness, (lit'h-nes) *n.* State of being lithe; flexibility; limberness.

Lithesome, (lit'h-süm) *a.* Pliant; limber; nimble.

Lithium, (lit'h-e-um) *n.* [*L. from G. lithos*, stone.] One of the alkaline metals, so called because obtained from a mineral. It is the lightest metal known.

Lithograph, (lit'h-ö-graf) *v. t.* [*G. lithos*, stone, and *graphein*, to write, engrave.] To trace on stone, and transfer to paper by printing:—*imp. & pp.* lithographed; *ppr.* lithographing.

Lithograph, (lit'h-ö-graf) *n.* A print from a drawing on stone. [lithography.]

Lithographer, (lit'h-ö-gra-fer) *n.* One who practises lithography.

Lithographic, (lit'h-ö-graf'ik) *a.* Pertaining to lithography; engraved upon or printed from stone.

Lithography, (lit'h-ö-gra-fe) *n.* The art by which impressions or prints are obtained by a chemical process, from designs made with a greasy material upon stone.

Lithology, (lit'h-öl'ö-je) *n.* [*G. lithos*, stone, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the characteristics and classification of rocks.

Lithophyte, (lit'h-ö-fit) *n.* [*G. lithos*, stone, and *phuton*, plant.] A production apparently both stone and plant, as the corals and sea-fans; stone coral; madrepore.

Lithotomist, (le-thot'ö-mist) *n.* One who performs the operation of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

Lithotomy, (le-thot'ö-me) *n.* [*G. lithos*, stone, and *temnein*, to cut.] The operation, art, or practice of cutting for the stone in the bladder.

Lithotripsy, (lit'h-ö-trip-se) *n.* [*G. lithos*, stone, and *tripsis*, a rubbing, grinding.] The operation of triturating the stone in the bladder.

Litigant, (lit'e-gant) *a.* [*L. litigans*, *ppr.* of *litigare*.] Disposed to litigate; engaged in a lawsuit.

Litigant, (lit'e-gant) *n.* A person engaged in a lawsuit.

Litigate, (lit'e-gät) *v. t.* [*L. litigare*, from *lis*, *litis*, dispute, and *agere*, to carry on.] To contest in law; to prosecute or defend by legal process;—*v. i.* To carry on a suit by judicial process; to dispute:—*imp. & pp.* litigated; *ppr.* litigating.

Litigation, (lit-e-gäshun) *n.* Act or process of litigating; a suit at law; a judicial contest.

Litigious, (lit-e-ji-us) *a.* [*L. litigiosus*, from *litigium*, dispute, quarrel.] Inclined to judicial contest; quarrelsome; contentious; fond of litigation;—subject to contention; disputable; controvertible.

Litigiously, (le-tij'e-us-le) *adv.* In a litigious manner.
Litigiousness, (le-tij'e-us-ne) *n.* Disposition to engage in lawsuits;—a wrangling or quarrelsome disposition.
Litmus, (lit'mus) *n.* [Ger. *lackmus*.] A purple dye obtained from a lichen, and from a kind of spurge common in the south of Europe—it turns blue with alkalies and red with acids.

Litre, (lit'ér) *n.* [F. *litre*.] A French measure of capacity, being a cubic decimeter, equal to 61.027 cubic inches, or 1.76 English pints.

Litter, (lit'ér) *n.* [F. *litière*, from L. *lectus*, couch, bed.] A bed so furnished with supports that it may be easily carried about with a person in it;—a coarse bed of straw or hay for animals to rest upon; also, a covering of straw for plants;—a confused mass of objects little valued; rubbish;—a condition of disorder or confusion;—the number of pigs or other small animals born at once.

Litter, (lit'ér) *v. t.* To bring forth young, as swine and other beasts;—to scatter or throw about, as shreds, fragments, &c.;—to cover with straw, as a stable;—to make a bed for, as horses or cattle;—*v. i.* To be supplied with bedding or straw;—*imp. & pp.* littered; *ppr.* littering.

Little, (lit'l) *a.* [A.-S. *lytel*, *litel*.] Small in size or extent; diminutive;—short in duration; brief;—small in quantity or amount;—small in dignity, power, or importance; insignificant; contemptible;—small in force or efficiency; weak; slight; inconsiderable;—small in generosity; mean.

Little, (lit'l) *n.* A small quantity, amount, space, and the like;—small degree or scale; miniature.

Little, (lit'l) *adv.* In a small quantity or degree; not much; slightly.

Littleness, (lit'l-nee) *n.* The state or quality of being little; smallness of size or bulk; want of grandeur or dignity; meanness;—insignificance; penuriousness.

Littoral, (lit'or-al) *a.* [L. *littoralis*, from *littus*, the sea-shore.] Belonging to the interval on a sea-coast, between high and low water mark.

Liturgical, (le-tur'jikal) *a.* Pertaining to a liturgy, or to public prayer and worship.

Liturgist, (lit'ur-jist) *n.* One who favours or adheres strictly to a liturgy.

Liturgy, (lit'ur-je) *n.* [G. *leitourgia*, from *leitoe*, public, and *ergein*, to work.] The established formulas or ritual for public worship in those churches which use prescribed forms;—the common prayer book in Episcopal churches;—in the Romish Church, the Mass.

Live, (liv) *v. i.* [A.-S. *libban*, *leafan*, Ger. *leben*, D. *leven*, allied to L. *vivere*.] To have being; to be animated; to exist;—to be in a particular form or state of being; to subsist;—to have an organic structure for growth and reproduction, as a plant or animal; to have in union therewith an indwelling immortal soul, as man;—hence, to be sentient or conscious; to be in a state of happiness, affluence, &c.; to be in a state of misery, &c.; to continue; to endure;—to dwell in; to reside;—to be nourished by; to feed on, as animals;—to be supported or maintained by; to keep one's self, as by wages, income, &c.;—to float; not to founder, as a ship in a storm;—to appear real, as an image or description;—in Scripture, to be freed from the doom and bondage of sin; to be inwardly quickened, and actuated by faith;—*v. t.* To spend, as one's life; to lead; to pass; to continue;—to act habitually in conformity to;—*imp. & pp.* lived; *ppr.* living.

Live, (liv) *a.* Having life; quick; not dead, as a plant or animal;—ignited; not extinguished, as a coal;—active; earnest;—vivid; glowing, as colour.

Lived, (livd) *a.* Existing; having life—used in composition with a qualifying adjective, as long-lived.

Livelihood, (liv'le-hood) *n.* [A.-S. *lifedæu*.] Means of maintaining existence; support of life; maintenance.

Liveliness, (liv'le-nee) *n.* Quality or state of being

lively or animated; spirit; vivacity; sprightliness;—appearance of life, as in a portrait or description; brightness of delineation or expression;—briskness; effervescence, as of liquors.

Livelong, (liv'long) *a.* Long in passing; tedious.

Lively, (liv'le) *a.* Living; animated; active; vigorous;—gay; light; airy;—expressive; forcible;—strong; energetic;—spirited; vivid; glowing;—brisk; effervescent.

[briskly; vigorously.]

Lively, (liv'le) *adv.* With strong resemblance of life;

Liver, (liv'ér) *n.* One who lives;—a resident; a dweller.

Liver, (liv'ér) *n.* [A.-S. *lifer*, Icel. *lifer*.] The largest gland of the body situated immediately beneath the diaphragm. It secretes the bile.

Liver-colour, (liv'ér-kul-ér) *a.* Of the colour of liver; dark red.

[liver.]

Liver-complaint, (liv'ér-kom-plánt) *n.* Disease of the liveried, (liv'ér-id) *a.* Wearing a livery, as servants.

Livery, (liv'ér-e) *n.* [F. *livrée*, from *livrer*, to deliver.] Act of delivering possession of lands or tenements;—the writ by which possession is obtained;—deliverance; release from wardship;—the peculiar dress by which the servants of a nobleman or gentleman are distinguished;—the garb appropriated by any association or body of persons to their own use; also, the body or company wearing such a garb;—an allowance of food steadily given out, as to servants, to horses, &c.;—the body of livermen in London.

Livery, (liv'ér-e) *v. t.* To clothe in livery.

Liverman, (liv'ér-e-man) *n.* One who wears a livery, as a servant;—a freeman of the city, in London, entitled to wear the distinguishing dress or livery of the company to which he belongs.

Livery-stable, (liv'ér-e-stá-bl) *n.* A stable where horses are kept for hire, and where stabling is provided.

Live-stock, (liv'etok) *n.* Horses, cattle, and other domestic animals stocking a farm.

Livid, (liv'id) *a.* [L. *lividus*.] Black and blue; of a lead colour; discoloured, as flesh, by contusion.

Lividness, (liv'id-nee) *n.* A dark or black and blue colour, like that of bruised flesh.

Living, (liv'ing) *a.* Having life; active; lively;—issuing continually from the earth, as water; flowing;—producing action, animation, and vigour; quickening; life-giving.

Living, (liv'ing) *n.* Means of subsistence; livelihood;—the benefice of a clergyman;—one who is alive, or those who are alive.

Livre, (liv'ér) *n.* [F. from L. *libra*.] A French silver coin equal to 20 sous or 94d., not now in use.

Lixivial, (liks-iv'e-al) *a.* [L. *lixivius*, from *lix*, ashes, *lye*.] Obtained by lixiviation;—containing salt extracted from the ashes of wood;—of the colour of lye; resembling lye;—having the qualities of alkaline salts from wood-ashes.

Lixivate, (liks-iv'e-át) *v. t.* To form into lye; to impregnate water with alkaline salt, by passing it through the ashes of wood;—*imp. & pp.* lixiviated; *ppr.* lixiviating.

Lixivium, (liks-iv'e-um) *n.* [L. *lixivium* and *lixivia*.] Water impregnated with alkaline salts imbibed from wood-ashes.

Lizard, (liz'árd) *n.* [L. *lacerta* and *lacertus*.] A four-footed reptile having an elongate, round body, a very long round tail, a head covered with polygonal plates, and a tongue more or less divided at the end, found in most of the warm parts of the world.

Lizard.

Lizard-stone, (liz'árd-stón) *n.* A serpentine marble stone found in Cornwall, near the Lizard Point, and worked into chimney pieces, &c.

Llama, (lá'ma) *n.* [Peruv.] An ungulate ruminating mammal of the camel kind, about four feet high, and five feet long, when at full growth. It is a native of



South America, is used as a beast of burden, and prized for its light woolly hair.

Lloyds, (lɔɪdz) n. A part of the Royal Exchange in London appropriated to the use of underwriters and insurance brokers.

Lloyd's-list, (lɔɪdz list) n. A London daily publication giving full and early intelligence of shipping matters.

Lo, (lɔ, lɔɪ) [A.-S. *lād*.] Look; see; behold; observe.

Loach, (lɔtʃ) n. [*F. loche*.] A small fish, allied to the minnow, inhabiting small, clear streams, and esteemed dainty food; a groundling.

Load, (ləd) n. A burden:—the amount or quantity which can be imposed and conveyed at one time, as by a porter, horse, cart, van, waggon, truck, &c.;—hence, a certain measure for articles, conveyed in carts, trucks, &c.;—any depending or heavy weight;—figuratively, pressure; encumbrance; accumulated weight, as of debts, difficulties, crimes, &c.;—the violence, as of blows,—the quantity of food or drink which fills or oppresses the stomach;—the charge of a fire-arm.

Load, (ləd) v. t. [A.-S. *lædan*.] To lay a burden on; to put upon, for carriage or conveyance, as on a cart, &c.;—to put on board of, as cargo; to freight;—to charge, as a gun, with powder, ball, shot, &c.;—to burden unfairly or oppressively; to encumber;—to give additional weight or force to, by something appended or annexed:—*imp. & pp. loaded*; *ppr. loading*.

Loadstar, (ləd'stɑr) n. [A.-S. *lædu*, a leading, from *lædan*, to lead.] The star that leads; the polestar:—written also *lodestar*.

Loadstone, (ləd'stɔn) n. [A.-S. *lady*, *lād*, course.] A piece of magnetic iron ore possessing polarity like a magnetic needle:—written also *lodestone*.

Loaf, (ləf) n. [A.-S. *lāf*, *lāf*.] Any thick lump or mass; especially, a large regularly shaped mass, as of bread, sugar, or cake:—*pl. Loaves*.

Loaf, (ləf) v. i. To spend time in idleness; to lounge; to loiter:—*imp. & pp. loafed*; *ppr. loafing*.

Loam, (ləm) n. [A.-S. *lām*, allied to *L. limus*.] A rich friable soil chiefly composed of silicious sand, clay, oxide of iron, and carbonate of lime.

Loam, (ləm) v. t. To cover with loam:—*imp. & pp. loamed*; *ppr. loaming*.

Loamy, (ləm'ə) a. Consisting of sam, or resembling it; clayey and marly.

Loan, (lən) n. [A.-S. *læn*.] Act of lending;—that which is lent; any thing lent on condition that the specific thing shall be returned, or its equivalent in kind:—a permission to use; grant of the use.

Loan, (lən) n. [Scott.] A narrow indented way, usually between hedges;—hence, a lane:—also *loaning*.

Loan, (lən) v. t. [A.-S. *lænan*, *Ger. 'leihen*.] To lend;—v. i. To lend money or other valuable property:—*imp. & pp. loaned*; *ppr. loaning*.

Loath, (ləθ) a. [A.-S. *lāth*, hostile, odious.] Filled with aversion; unwilling; backward; reluctant.

Loathe, (ləθ) v. t. To have an extreme aversion of the appetite to food or drink;—to dislike greatly; to detest; abominate:—*imp. & pp. loathed*; *ppr. loathing*.

Loathful, (ləθ'fʊl) a. Full of loathing;—awakening or exciting loathing or disgust; disgusting.

Loathing, (ləθ'ɪŋ) n. Extreme disgust; abhorrence; detestation.

Loathsome, (ləθ'sʊm) a. Causing to loathe; exciting disgust;—exciting hatred or abhorrence; detestable; odious.

Loathsomeness, (ləθ'sʊm-nəs) n. The quality of exciting extreme disgust or abhorrence.

Lobby, (ləb'ə) n. [*L. lobium*, *lobia*, a covered portico fit for walking, *Ger. laube*, arbour, bower.] A narrow passage or vestibule, forming the principal entrance into a building, with doors leading to the chief apartments; an ante-chamber; a waiting-room;—an open passage or room, usually unfurnished, attached to the Houses of Parliament, into which members retire for

freedom of conversation, &c., and also in voting;—a similar room attached to law and other courts.

Lobe, (ləb) n. [*L. lobus*, from *G. lobos*, from *lepein*, to peel.] Any projection or division, especially of a somewhat rounded form; the thick, soft termination of the human ear:—a part of the lungs or liver;—the division of a simple leaf:—the cotyledon of a seed.

Lobed, (ləbd) a. Having lobes: lobate.

Lobbing, (ləb'ɪŋ) n. A large fish found in the North.

Loblolly, (ləb'loɪ) n. [*From lob and toll*.] Water-gruel or spoon-meat:—so called among seamen.

Lobscouse, (ləb'skʊs) n. [*From lob and course*.] A hash of meat with vegetables of various kinds; an olio.

Lobster, (ləb'stɜr) n. [A.-S. *loppestre*, most probably corrupted from *L. locusta marina*, a marine shell-fish.] A large, long-tailed crustacean used for food.

Lobule, (ləb'ʊl) n. [*L. lobulus*, diminutive of *lobus*.] A small lobe.

Lob-worm, (ləb'wɜrm) n. A large earth worm, called also *dec-worm*, used by anglers for bait.

Local, (lə'kal) a. [*L. localis*, from *locus*, place.] Pertaining to a particular place, or to a fixed portion of space:—limited or confined to a spot, place, or definite district.

Localism, (lə'kal-izm) n. State of being local; attachment to a place:—a local idiom, phrase, or custom.

Locality, (lə'kal-ɪ-te) n. Existence in a place, or in a certain portion of space:—position; situation; place:—limitation to a county, district, or place.

Localization, (lə'kal-ɪ-z-ə'shun) n. The act of fixing in a spot or position.

Localize, (lə'kal-ɪ-z) v. t. To fix in or assign to a definite place:—*imp. & pp. localized*; *ppr. localizing*.

Locally, (lə'kal-ɪ) adv. With respect to place; in place.

Locate, (lə'kæt) v. t. [*L. locare*, from *locus*, place.] To place; to set in a particular spot or position:—*imp. & pp. located*; *ppr. locating*.

Location, (lə'kæt-ʃən) n. Act of placing, or of designating a place;—situation; geographical position:—a leasing on rent. [American.]

Loch, (ləch) loch. [Gael. & Ir. *loch*, *L. lacus*.] A lake; a bay or arm of the sea. [Scott.]

Lochaber-axe, (ləch-əb'gr-aks) n. A formidable weapon of war formerly used by the Scotch Highlanders.

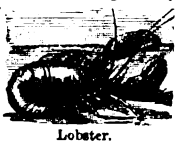
Lock, (lək) n. [A.-S. *loc*, inclosure, *locan*, *tican*, to lock, fasten.] Any thing that fastens; especially, a fastening, as for a door, a lid, a trunk, and the like, in which a movable bolt is projected or withdrawn by the action of a separate piece, called a *key*,—a fastening together; a state of being fixed or immovable:—a grappling or wrestling:—the barrier or works which confine the water of a stream or canal;—an inclosure in a canal with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another:—that part of a fire-arm by which fire is produced for the discharge of the piece:—a ringlet of hair.

Lock, (lək) v. t. To fasten with a lock and key;—to shut up or confine;—to close fast;—to encircle or inclose;—to furnish with locks, as a canal;—v. i. To become fast;—to unite closely by mutual insertion:—*imp. & pp. locked*; *ppr. locking*.

Lockage, (lək'ɪdʒ) n. Materials for locks in a canal;—toll paid for passing the locks.

Locker, (lək'ɜr) n. A close place, as a drawer or an apartment in a ship that may be closed with a lock.

Locket, (lək'et) n. [*F. loquet*, A.-S. *loc*.] A catch or spring to fasten a necklace or other ornament;—a little gold case worn as an ornament, often containing a lock of hair or a miniature;—that part of a sword-scabbard where the hock is fastened.



Lobster.

Lock-gates, (lok'gáts) *n.* The framed gates employed on rivers and canals for penning back the water and forming locks.

Lock-jaw, (lok'jáw) *n.* A violent contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended; a variety of tetanus.

Lockram, (lok'ram) *n.* A fabric of very coarse linen.

Lock-smith, (lok'smith) *n.* An artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks.

Lock-up, (lok'úp) *n.* A place where balliffs temporarily confine persons under arrest; a watch-house.

Locomotion, (lò-kò-mò'shun) *n.* [*L. locus*, place, and *motio*, motion, from *movere*, to move.] Act or power of moving from place to place.

Locomotive, (lò-kò-mò'tiv) *a.* Changing place, or able to change place;—occupied in producing motion, or in moving from place to place.

Locomotive, (lò-kò-mò'tiv) *n.* A wheel-carriage supporting and driven by a steam-engine, and used to draw railway carriages.

Locus, (lò'kus) *n.* [*L. a place*.] A geometrical line, from any point of which certain indeterminate problems in conic sections may be solved.

Locust, (lò'kust) *n.* [*L. locusta*.] A jumping, orthopteron insect, closely resembling the grasshopper; in Africa and Asia they fly in vast clouds, and are destructive to vegetation.



Locust.

Lode, (lòd) *n.* [*A.-S. lād*, course, *ladan*, to lead.] A metallic vein, or any regular vein or course, whether metallic or not;—a cut or reach of water.

Lodge, (lòj) *v. t.* [*F. loger*.] To lay or deposit for keeping or preservation;—to infix; to throw in; to place; to plant;—to fix in the heart, mind, or memory;—to furnish with a temporary habitation; hence, to harbour; to cover;—to throw down; to lay flat;—*v. i.* To settle in or upon; to rest;—to dwell in; to reside;—to take a temporary residence in;—to be laid flat;—*imp. & pp.* lodged; *ppr.* lodging.

Lodge, (lòj) *n.* [*Ger. laube*, arbour, *laub*, foliage.] A place in which one may lodge or find shelter;—a small house in a park or forest;—the house of the gate-keeper on a gentleman's estate;—a secret association, as of the Freemasons, &c.; also, the place in which they assemble.

Lodger, (lòj'ér) *n.* One who lives at board, or in a hired room, or who has a bed in another's house for a night;—one who resides in any place for a time.

Lodging, (lòj'ing) *n.* A place of rest for a night, or of residence for a time;—harbour; cover;—generally plural;—apartments; rooms let or hired for the night, week, or longer period.

Lodgment, (lòj'mént) *n.* Act of lodging or state of being lodged;—accumulation of something deposited or remaining at rest;—occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the formation of an entrenchment thereon to maintain it.

Loft, (lòft) *n.* [*Ice. loft*, height, *A.-S. lyft*, air, cloud, allied to *lyft*.] That which is lifted up; an elevation of one floor or story above another; an upper room or flat;—the top room; the space under the roof;—any upper room used for storage, as of hay, grain, &c.;—the gallery in a church or hall.

Loftily, (lòft'le) *adv.* On high; in an elevated attitude;—proudly; haughtily;—nobly; sublimely.

Loftiness, (lòft'ne-s) *n.* Condition of being lofty; elevation; height;—grandeur; sublimity;—haughtiness; arrogance.

Lofty, (lòft'è) *a.* [*Ger. luftig*, lofty, *A.-S. loften*, high.] Lifted high up; much elevated in position; towering;—elevated in character or rank;—elevated in language or style; noble; exalted;—stately; dignified; elevated in sentiment or diction; sublime;—proud; haughty.

Log, (log) *n.* [*D. log*, heavy, dull.] A bulky piece or stick of wood or timber;—an apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water;—hence, the record of the rate of a ship's velocity; a log-book.

Log, (log) *n.* [*H.*] A Jewish liquid measure about five-sixths of a pint.

Logarithm, (log'a-rithm) *n.* [*G. logos*, word, and *arithmos*, number.] One of a class of auxiliary numbers, designed to abridge arithmetical calculations, by the use of addition and subtraction in place of multiplication and division.

Logarithmic, (log-a-rith'mik) *a.* Pertaining to logarithms; consisting of logarithms.

Log-book, (log'book) *n.* A book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea, as indicated by the log, with notes on the weather, &c.

Log-cabin, (log'kab-in) *n.* A log-house.

Loggerhead, (log'ér-hed) *n.* [*Frm log and head*.] A blockhead; a dunce;—a spherul mass of iron with a long handle, used to heat tar.

Log-house, (log'hus) *n.* A house or hut whose walls are composed of logs laid on one another.

Logic, (lòj'ik) *n.* [*L. logica*, *G. logiké* (sc. *techné*), from *logikos*, belonging to speaking or reasoning.] The science of pure and formal thought, or of the laws according to which the process of pure thinking should be conducted.

Logical, (lòj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to logic; used in logic;—according to the rules of logic;—skilled in logic.

Logically, (lòj'ik-al-è) *adv.* In a logical manner.

Logician, (lòj'iah'e-an) *n.* One skilled in logic.

Log-line, (log'lin) *n.* A line or cord about a hundred and fifty fathoms in length, used for ascertaining the speed of a vessel.

Logography, (lòg'ò-gra-fè) *n.* [*G. logos*, word, speech, and *graphein*, to write.] A method of printing in which whole words, set in a single type, are used instead of single letters.

Logomachist, (lòg'ò-gra-kist) *n.* One who contends about words.

Logomachy, (lòg'ò-gra-'ke) *n.* [*G. logos*, word, and *maché*, fight, battle contest.] Contention in words merely; a war of words.

Logometer, (lòg'ò-m'è-tr) *n.* [*G. logos* and *metron*.] A scale for measuring chemical equivalents.

Logotype, (lòg'ò-tip) *n.* [*G. logos*, word, and *typos*, type.] A single piece, or type containing two or more letters, as *a, α, A, f, F*, and the like.

Log-reef, (lòg'rèl) *n.* A reef carried near the stern of a ship, on which the log-line is wound.

Log-wood, (log'wòd) *n.* A South American tree, of a deep red colour internally;—the heart-wood of this tree, used extensively in dyeing.

Lochoic, (lò'hok) *n.* [*A.*] A medicine of a middle consistence between a soft electuary and a syrup.

Loin, (lòin) *n.* [*A.-S. lend*, *Ger. lendé*.] That part of an animal just above the hip-bone, on either side of the spinal column, extending upward to the false ribs;—the ribs of a sheep or lamb cut by the butcher for the table;—*pl.* A corresponding part of the human body;—called also the *reins*.

Loiter, (lòj'tér) *v. i.* [*D. leuteren*, *Ger. luddern*.] To be slow in moving; to be dilatory; to spend time idly; linger; delay; tarry;—*imp. & pp.* loitered; *ppr.* loitering.

Loiterer, (lòj'tér-ér) *n.* One who loiters an idler; one who is sluggish and dilatory.

Lolium, (lò'le-um) *n.* [*L.*] A genus of grasses; especially the common rye grass and darnel.

Loll, (lòl) *v. i.* [*Ice. lolla*, to act lazily.] To act lazily or indolently; hence, to throw one's self down; to lie at ease;—to hang extended from the mouth, as the tongue of an ox or a dog; *v. t.* To thrust out, as the tongue;—*imp. & pp.* lolled; *ppr.* lolling.

Lollard, (lòl'èrd) *n.* [Etymology uncertain;—probably from *Goliard*, a dissolute priest, from *L. golia*, throat.]

One of a sect of early reformers in Germany;—one of the followers of Wycliffe in England.

Lombard, (lɒm'bɑ:d) *n.* A native of Lombardy; a money-lender or banker, whose profession was first exercised in London by the Lombards.

Loment, (lə'mɛnt) *n.* [*L. lomentum*, bean meal.] An elongated pod, consisting of two valves, but divided transversely into small cells, each containing a single seed.

Londoner, (lʌn'dʌn-ər) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Londonism, (lʌn'dʌn-izm) *n.* A mode of speaking supposed peculiar to London; cockneyism.

Lone, (lɒn) *a.* [Abbreviated from *alone*.] Having no company; solitary; retired; unfrequented;—standing by itself;—single; unmarried or in widowhood.

Loneliness, (lɒn'le-nes) *n.* Condition of being lonely;—love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

Lonely, (lɒn'le) *a.* Sequestered from company or neighbours;—alone or in want of company; solitary; retired; unfrequented.

Lonesome, (lɒn'sʊm) *a.* Secluded from society; solitarily.

Lonesomely, (lɒn'sʊm-lee) *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

Lonesomeness, (lɒn'sʊm-nes) *n.* State of being solitary; solitude.

Long, (lɒŋ) *a.* [*A.-S. long*, *L. longus*.] Drawn out in a line; protracted; extended in time;—far away; distant;—extended to any specified measure;—slow in coming; dilatory;—continued to a great length, as a look, a story, a line of ancestors, and the like;—tedious;—far-reaching; extensive.

Long, (lɒŋ) *adv.* To a great extent in space;—to a great extent in time;—at a point of duration far distant, either prior or posterior;—through the whole extent or duration.

Long, (lɒŋ) *v. i.* [*A.-S. langian*, from *lang*, long.] To desire earnestly or eagerly;—to have an eager, preternatural, or craving appetite;—*imp. & pp. longed*; *ppr. longing*.

Long-boat, (lɒŋ'bɔ:t) *n.* The largest and strongest boat belonging to a ship.

Long-bow, (lɒŋ'bɔ:) *n.* A bow used in warfare principally by the English. It was made of yew or ash, from 5 to 6 feet long, and discharged an arrow about half its length.

Longe, (lʊŋ) *n.* [*F. from allonge*.] A thrust.

Longeval, (lɒŋ-je'vəl) *a.* Long-lived; longevous.

Longevity, (lɒŋ-je've-ty) *n.* Length of life; especially, uncommonly long duration of life.

Longevous, (lɒŋ-je'vus) *a.* [*L. longævus*, from *longus*, long, and *ævum*, lifetime, age.] Living a long time; of great age.

Long-headed, (lɒŋ'hed-ed) *a.* Far-seeing; having an acute or penetrating intellect.

Longicornia, (lɒŋ-je-kornz) *n. pl.* [*L. longus*, long, and *cornu*, a horn.] A tribe of coleopterous insects, so named on account of the length of their antennæ.

Longimanous, (lɒŋ-jim'an-us) *a.* [*L. longus*, long, and *manus*, hand.] Having long hands.

Longing, (lɒŋŋŋ) *n.* An eager desire; a craving or preternatural appetite; an earnest wish; an aspiration.

Longingly, (lɒŋŋŋ-lee) *adv.* With intense desire; with eager or anxious expectation.

Longirostrer, (lɒŋ-je-roe'ter) *n.* [*L. longus*, long, and *rostrum*, beak.] One of a tribe of gullatory birds having long, slender beaks, which they thrust into the mud in search of food, as the snipes, &c.

Longirostral, (lɒŋ-je-roe'tral) *a.* Having a long bill.

Longish, (lɒŋ'gish) *a.* Somewhat long; moderately long.

Longitude, (lɒŋ-je-tid) *n.* [*L. longitudo*, from *longus*, long.] Length; measure or distance along the longest line; distance east or west of one place from another;—the arc of the equator intercepted between any place and the meridian of Greenwich.

Longitudinal, (lɒŋ-je-tid'in-al) *a.* Pertaining to longitude or length;—running lengthwise.

Longitudinally, (lɒŋ-je-tid'in-al-lee) *adv.* In the direction of length.

Long-lived, (lɒŋ'livd) *a.* Living long; lasting; enduring.

Long-measure, (lɒŋ'mezh-ūr) *n.* Lineal measure; the measure of length.

Long-primer, (lɒŋ'prim-er) *n.* A kind of type in size between small pica and bourgeois.

Long-range, (lɒŋ'rāŋ) *n.* Great distance to which shot or shells are projected by guns and mortars constructed for the purpose.

Long-run, (lɒŋ'rʌn) *n.* The whole course of things taken together; and hence, the final result.

Long-sighted, (lɒŋ'sit-ed) *a.* Able to see at a great distance; hence, sagacious.

Longsome, (lɒŋ'sʊm) *a.* Tedious; tiresome;—also *Long-suffering*, (lɒŋ'suf-er-ŋŋ) *a.* Patient; not easily provoked.

Long-suffering, (lɒŋ'suf-er-ŋŋ) *n.* Long endurance; *Long-ways*, (lɒŋ'wāz) *adv.* In the direction of the length; lengthwise.

Long-winded, (lɒŋ'wind-ed) *a.* Long-breathed; hence, tedious in speaking, argument, or narration.

Loe, (loo) *n.* [Probably from *F. lot*, a lot, a prize.] A game at cards.

Loe, (loo) *v. t.* To beat in the game of loe, by winning every trick at the game;—*imp. & pp. loe'd*; *ppr. loeing*.

Looby, (loo'be) *n.* [*L. Ger. lubbe*.] An awkward.

Loof, (loo'f) *n.* [*Ger. luf*, allied to *A.-S. lyft*.] The after part of a ship's bow;—the hand. [*Scot.*]

Look, (loo'k) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lōcian*, *Sk. lōk*, to see.] To direct the eye toward an object so as to see it;—to direct the attention to; to consider;—to direct the gaze in all directions; to be circumspect; to watch;—to observe narrowly; to examine;—to scrutinize;—to seem; to appear;—to face; to front;—in the imperative, see; behold; take notice; observe;—*v. t.* To influence, overawe, or subdue by looks or presence;—to express or manifest by a look;—*imp. & pp. looked*; *ppr. looking*.

Look, (loo'k) *n.* Cast of countenance; air of the face; aspect;—act of looking or seeing;—view; watch.

Looker, (loo'k-er) *n.* One who looks.

Looking-glass, (loo'kŋŋŋ-glas) *n.* A glass which reflects the form of the person who looks on it; a mirror.

Lookout, (loo'k-out) *n.* A careful looking for any object or event;—the place from which such observation is made;—a person engaged in watching.

Loom, (loo'm) *n.* [*A.-S. lōma*, *geloŋna*, *pl. lōman*, utensils.] A frame or machine of wood or other material in which a weaver forms cloth out of thread;—any thing held in the hand or of frequent use; utensil; hence, *hair-loom*, a personal chattel that descends with the inheritance.

Loom, (loo'm) *v. i.* [*A.-S. lōdman*, *lyman*, to shine.] To appear above the surface either of sea or land, or to appear larger than the real dimensions, and indistinctly, as a distant object, a ship at sea, or a mountain;—to rise and to be eminent;—*imp. & pp. loomed*; *ppr. looming*.

Looming, (loo'mŋŋ) *n.* The indistinct and magnified appearance of objects seen in particular states of the atmosphere; mirage.

Loon, (loo'n) *n.* [*A.-S. lun*, poor, needy.] A sorry fellow; **Loon**, (loo'n) *n.* [*O. Eng. loom*, *Dan. lunne*, *loel lunde*.] A swimming and diving bird, allied to the grebe, but having toes fully webbed. It is found in northern seas, particularly about the Faroe Islands.

Loop, (loo'p) *n.* [*Ir. & Gael. lub*, *luba*.] A doubling of a string through which a lace or cord may be run for fastening;—a small, narrow opening; a loop-hole.



Loon.

Loop, (lôop) *v. t.* To fasten, secure, or ornament, by means of a loop or of loops:—*imp.* & *pp.* looped; *ppr.* looping.

Loop-hole, (lôop'hôl) *n.* A small opening in the walls of a fortification, or in the bulkhead of a ship, through which small arms are discharged at an enemy:—a hole or aperture that gives the means of escape.

Loose, (lôose) *v. t.* [*A.-S. lœsan*, *Ice.* *leysa*, *Ger.* *losen*, *G.* *lucien*.] To untie or unbind; to free from any fastening; to relieve;—to release from any thing obligatory or burdensome; hence, to absolve; to remit;—to relax; to loosen:—to unfasten; to undo;—*v. i.* To set sail; to leave a port or harbour:—*imp.* & *pp.* loosed; *ppr.* loosening.

Loose, (lôose) *a.* [*Ice.* & *Go.* *laus*, allied to *lose*.] Free; at liberty; disenthralled;—unsewed; unbound; as printed sheets:—not close or tight; flowing, as a garment;—not compact or dense, as texture:—not concise; diffuse, as style;—vague; indeterminate, as meaning;—unconnected; rambling, as remarks:—desultory; intermittent, as mental efforts:—not strict or rigid; careless, as observance;—lax of body; not coactive:—dissolute; wanton; licentious.

Loose, (lôose) *n.* Liberty: freedom from restraint.

Loosely, (lôose'le) *adv.* Not fast; not firmly:—without confinement:—without order, union, or connection;—wantonly; unchastely;—negligently; heedlessly.

Loosen, (lôose'n) *v. t.* [*A.-S. lœsan*, *lysæn*.] To make loose; to free from tightness, firmness, or fixedness;—to render less dense or compact;—to free from restraint;—to remove coactiveness from;—*v. i.* To become loose; to become less tight, firm, or compact:—*imp.* & *pp.* loosened; *ppr.* loosening.

Looseness, (lôose'ness) *n.* Want of tension, compactness, fixedness, as of material bodies:—levity or irregularity of conduct or life:—laxity of principles or morals; deviation from strict rules:—lewdness; unchastity;—alvine flux; diarrhoea.

Loot, (lôot) *n.* [*Hind.*] Act of plundering in a conquered city; booty.

Loot, (lôot) *v. t. or i.* To carry off as plunder or prize lawfully obtained by war:—*imp.* & *pp.* looted; *ppr.* looting.

Lop, (lop) *v. t.* [*D.* *lubben*, to cut, allied to *G.* *lobben*, to mutilate.] To cut off, to the top or extreme part of any thing:—to cut partly off and bend down:—to let fall:—*v. i.* To fall or hang downward; to be pendulous:—*imp.* & *pp.* lopped; *ppr.* lopping.

Lop, (lop) *n.* That which is cut off, as from trees:—that which lops or falls over.

Lopper, (lop'p'r) *v. i.* [*Ger.* *liberen*, *Scot.* *lapper*.] To turn sour and coagulate from too long standing, as milk:—*imp.* & *pp.* lopped; *ppr.* lopping.

Lopping, (lop'ping) *n.* A cutting off, as of branches; that which is cut off;—leavings.

Lopsided, (lop'sid-ed) *a.* Heavier on one side than the other, as a ship.

Loquacious, (lô-kwâ'she-us) *a.* [*L.* *loquax*, *loquacia*.] Given to continual talking;—noisy;—talkative; babbling.

Loquacity, (lô-kwâ'she-te) *n.* The habit or practice of talking continually or excessively;—talkativeness; garrulity; babbling.

Lord, (lord) *n.* [*A.-S.* *hlaford*, *Scot.* *laird*.] A master; a superior;—a husband;—a ruler; governor; king;—an oppressive ruler; a tyrant;—a proprietor of a manor;—any peer of the realm; especially, a baron; also a spiritual peer or bishop:—by courtesy the son of a duke or marquis, and the eldest son of an earl:—the holder of certain high governmental offices, as Chancellor, &c., or of judicial position, as Chief Justice, &c., and of municipal offices, as Mayor, Provost, &c.;—the Supreme Being; Jehovah.

Lord, (lord) *v. i.* To play the lord; to domineer:—*imp.* & *pp.* lorded; *ppr.* lording. [proud; insolent.]

Lord-like, (lord'lik) *a.* Befitting a lord:—haughty;

Lordliness, (lord'le-ness) *n.* Dignity; high station;—pride; haughtiness.

Lordling, (lord'ling) *n.* A little or diminutive lord.

Lordly, (lord'le) *a.* [*From lord and termination -ly*] Becoming a lord; pertaining to a lord;—proud; haughty; imperious.

Lord's Day, (lordz'dâ) *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath.

Lordship, (lord'ship) *n.* State or quality of being a lord; hence (*with his, your, or their*), a title applied to a lord; also to judges on the bench;—territory of a lord over which he holds jurisdiction; a manor;—dominion; power; authority.

Lord's-supper, (lordz'sup-er) *n.* The eucharist or holy communion.

Lore, (lôr) *n.* [*A.-S.* *lâr*, from *lærnan*, to teach.] Erudition; knowledge gained from reading or study;—instruction.

Lorgnette, (lor-net') *n.* [*F.*] An opera-glass.

Loricæ, (lor'e-kât) *v. t.* [*L.* *loricare*, to clothe in mail, *lorica*, a leather cuirass, from *lorum*, thong.] To plate over:—to cover with a coating or crust, as a chemical vessel, for resisting fire:—*imp.* & *pp.* loricated; *ppr.* loricaing.

Lorication, (lor'e-kâ'shun) *n.* Act of loricaing:—a surface covered with plates like mail.

Loria, (lô'ria) *n.* A species of quadrumanous animals, allied to the lemurs; they inhabit Ceylon, and are called, popularly, lazy monkeys.

Lorn, (lorn) *a.* [*A.-S.* *lorer*, *pp.* of *lœsan*, to lose.] Lost; forsaken; lonely.

Lory, (lôr'e) *n.* A subordinate genus of the parrot family.

Lose, (lôse) *v. t.* [*A.-S.* *lœsan*, *forlœsan*.] To mislay; to put away unintentionally:—to forfeit by unsuccessful contest:—to part with: to be deprived of:—to throw away; to waste; to squander:—to wander from; to miss, so as not to be able to find:—to perplex or bewilder:—to ruin; to destroy:—to cease to view:—to fail to obtain;—*v. i.* To forfeit any thing in contest:—to suffer loss by comparison; to fail; to decline:—*imp.* & *pp.* lost; *ppr.* losing.

Loser, (lôse'r) *n.* One who loses or is deprived of any thing by defeat, forfeiture, or the like.

Loss, (loa) *n.* [*A.-S.* *los*.] Act of losing; privation; diminution or detriment:—harm; injury; damage:—ruin; destruction:—waste by escape; leakage:—useless expenditure, as of time, &c.:—defeat, as in battle; hence, the number of killed, wounded, and captured persons, or the amount of captured property.

Lost, (lost) *a.* (*From lose*.) Misaid; let go or parted from our hold or view: that can not be found; missing:—forfeited in an unsuccessful contest;—deprived of;—thrown away; wasted; squandered:—bewildered; perplexed:—ruined or destroyed, either physically or morally:—not perceptible to the senses; not visible.

Lot, (lot) *n.* [*A.-S.* *hlôt*.] That which happens without human design or forethought; chance; accident; hazard; fortune:—a contrivance to determine a question by chance:—the part or fate which falls to one by chance, a distinct parcel: a separate part;—a proportion or share of taxes:—an assemblage or set of men;—a large number or quantity; abundance.

Lot, (lot) *v. t.* To allot; to assign:—to separate into lots or parcels; to assort:—*imp.* & *pp.* lotted; *ppr.* lotting.

Loth, (lôth) *a.* Hating; detesting;—unwilling; reluctant:—also *Loath*.

Lotion, (lô'shun) *n.* [*L.* *lotio*, from *lavare*, to wash.] A washing, especially of the skin, for the purpose of rendering it fair;—a liquid preparation for washing some part of the body:—a healing application in a fluid form, to be applied externally to the body.

Lottery, (lot'er-ry) *n.* [*F.* *loterie*, from *lot*, a lot, prize.] A distribution of prizes by lot or chance.

Lotus, (lō'tus) n. [L. *lotus*, G. *lotos*.] A native plant of the order *Leguminosae*, akin to trefoil and clover plants;—the Egyptian *lotus*, an aquatic plant something like the water-lily;—the *lotus* of the *lotus-eaters*, a tree in Northern Africa, the fruit of which was fabled to make strangers who ate of it forget their native country;—an ornament in the form of the Egyptian water-lily.



Lotus.

Loud, (loud) a. [A.-S. *hlōd*, L. *inclutus*, renowned, G. *klutos*, heard.] Making a great sound; high in tone or pitch; noisy;—clamorous; boisterous;—emphatical; impressive.

Loud, (loud) adv. With loudness; loudly.

Loudly, (loud'le) adv. In a loud manner; clamorously; noisily;—with vehement complaint or importunity.

Loudness, (loud'nes) n. Great sound or noise;—clamorous; turbulence; uproar.

Lough, (lok) n. [Celt. *loch*.] A loch.

Longe, (lounj) v. t. [F. *longie*, from L. *longe*, for a long time.] To spend time lazily; to move idly about;—to recline at ease; to loiter;—imp. & pp. *longed*; ppr. *longing*.

Longe, (lounj) n. An idle gait or stroll;—act of reclining at ease;—a place for lounging.

Longer, (lounj'er) n. An idler; one who loiters away his time.

Lounging, (lounj'ing) a. Idle; hanging or loitering about;—made for reclining or rolling on, as a chair.

Louse, (lous) n. [A.-S. *lūs*, Ger. *laus*.] A wingless, hemipterous insect having a sucking mouth. It is found parasitic upon mammals;—pl. *lice*.

Louse, (lous) v. t. To cleanse from lice. [lice.]

Lousiness, (lous'e-nes) n. The state of abounding with *Louse*, (lous'e) a. Swarming with lice; infested with lice;—mean; low; contemptible.

Lout, (lout) n. [A.-S. *lutan*, to bow, lie hid.] A mean, awkward fellow; a bumpkin.

Lout, (lout) v. t. [A.-S. *lutan*.] To bend; to bow; generally in an awkward manner.

Loutish, (lout'ish) a. Clownish; rude; awkward.

Loutishly, (lout'ish-le) adv. Like a clown; in a rude, clumsy, awkward manner.

Loutishness, (lout'ish-nes) n. Clownishness.

Louvre, (loo'vr) n. [F. *louvre*, the opening, *ouvrir*, to open.] An opening in the roof of ancient buildings for the escape of smoke or for ventilation, often in the form of a turret or small lantern.

Lovable, (luv'a-bl) a. Worthy of love; amiable.

Lovage, (luv'aj) n. [Corrupted from F. *livèche*, from L. *liveticum*, a plant indigenous to Liguria, a country of Cisalpine Gaul.] An umbelliferous plant, sometimes used in medicine as an aromatic stimulant.

Love, (luv) n. [A.-S. *lufe*, *lufu*.] Affection; strong liking; warm admiration and regard for; ardent attachment to a person, object, or pursuit;—as between individuals, mutual sympathy and good-will; as between relatives, parental fondness and care; filial regard and dutifulness; brotherly kindness, &c.; towards mankind, benevolence; charity;—a marked preference for and devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex; passion; courtship;—towards one's country, patriotism;—towards God, a reverent esteem and adoration, with an earnest desire to serve Him;—in a general sense, kindness; concord; union;—an object loved; sweet-heart; mistress;—a term of endearment;—Cupid, the god of love.

Love, (luv) v. t. [A.-S. *lufan*, Skr. *lubbh*, to desire.] To be pleased or delighted with; to be fond of; to like;—to have benevolence or good will toward;—to regard with pre-eminent or exclusive affection; to be enamoured of;—v. i. To delight; to take pleasure; to be in love;—imp. & pp. *loved*; ppr. *loving*.

Love-bird, (luv'berl) n. A bird of beautiful plumage, belonging to the genus *Psittacula*; so called from the great attachment these birds have for each other.

Love-favour, (luv'fáv-gr) n. Something given to be worn in token of love.

Love-feast, (luv'fást) n. A religious festival, held quarterly by some religious denominations in imitation of the *agape* of the early Christians.

Love-knot, (luv'not) n. An intricate kind of knot—used as a token of love, or as representing mutual affection.

Loveless, (luv'les) a. Void of love;—not attracting love.

Love-letter, (luv'let-er) n. A letter professing love; a letter of courtship.

Loveliness, (luv'le-nes) n. State of being lovely; qualities of body or mind that may excite love; beauty; amiableness.

Love-lock, (luv'lok) n. A curl or lock of hair plaited and tied with ribbon, and hanging at the ear.

Lovely, (luv'le) a. Fitted to excite, or worthy of, love;—beautiful; pleasing; charming; delightful; enchanting. [love.]

Love-match, (luv'mach) n. A marriage for the sake of *Lover*, (luv'er) n. One who loves; a friend;—especially, one who is in love with a person of the opposite sex;—one who likes or is pleased.

Love-sick, (luv'sik) a. Sick or languishing with love;—expressive of languishing love.

Love-sickness, (luv'sik-nes) n. State of being love-sick; languishing and amorous desire.

Love-song, (luv'song) n. A song expressing love.

Loving, (luv'ing) a. Kind; affectionate; fond;—said of persons;—expressing love or kindness, as words.

Loving-kindness, (luv'ing-kind-nes) n. Tender regard; mercy; favour.

Lovingly, (luv'ing-le) adv. Fondly; with affection and kindness.

Low, (lō) a. [D. *laag*, allied to Eng. *lie*, A.-S. *liegan*.] Near to the ground; not high or elevated, as place or position;—beneath the common height; small, as stature;—depressed below the adjacent surface; sunken;—at or near the level of the ocean, as the tide;—not deep; shallow, as a stream;—near the equator;—not loud; subdued;—grave; base;—depressed; dejected, as spirits;—humble; mean;—base; dishonourable, as a trick;—disolute; licentious, as companions;—feeble; weak, as the pulse;—slow; not active, as fever;—cold, as temperature;—cheap, as price;—moderate; reasonable, as a charge or offer;—poor; impoverished;—plain; simple, as diet;—late in chronology;—not lofty or noble;—vulgar; commonplace, as style;—submissive; chastened.

Low, (lō) adv. In a low position or manner;—under the usual price; cheaply;—near the ground;—humbly; meanly;—in time approaching our own;—with a depressed voice;—in a state of subjection, poverty, or disgrace.

Low, (lō) v. i. [A.-S. *hlōwean*.] To bellow as an ox or cow;—imp. & pp. *lowed*; ppr. *lowing*.

Low, (lō) n. The noise made by a bull, ox, cow, &c.

Low-Church, (lō'churč) a. Noting a powerful section or party in the Church of England, also called *evangelical*.

Lower, (lō'er) v. t. [Eng. *lower*, comparative of *low*.] To cause to descend; to let down; to take down;—to bring down; to humble;—to reduce in value, amount, &c.;—v. i. To fall; to grow less; to diminish; to decrease;—imp. & pp. *lowered*; ppr. *lowering*.

Lower, (lō'er) v. i. [Ger. *lauern*.] To be clouded; to



Love-bird.

threaten a storm;—to frown; to look sullen;—*imp.* & *pp.* lowered; *ppr.* lowering.

Lowercase, (lō'gr-kā) *n.* Pertaining to, or kept in, the lowercase—used to denote the small letters in distinction from capitals.

Lowmost, (lō'gr-mōst) *a.* [Irregular superlative of *low*.] Lowest.

Lowery, (lō'gr-e) *a.* Cloudy; gloomy.

Lowing, (lō'gr) *n.* The bellowing or cry of cattle.

Lowland, (lō'land) *n.* A low or level country.

Lowlands, (lō'lands) *n. pl.* The southern division of Scotland, as distinct from the Highlands.

Lowliness, (lō'le-nee) *n.* State of being lowly; humility; humbleness of mind.

Lowly, (lō'le) *a.* [Eng. *low* and *like*.] Humble; having a low estimate of one's self; free from pride;—meek; modest;—wanting rank; low-born; mean; servile;—not lofty or sublime;—low in situation or position.

Lowly, (lō'le) *adv.* In a low manner; humbly; meekly; modestly;—in a low condition; meanly.

Lowness, (lō'nee) *n.* State of being low or depressed;—meanness of condition;—meanness of mind or character;—modesty; humility;—want of fortitude; dejection;—a state of poverty;—depression in strength or intensity;—depression in cost or worth;—graveness of sound;—gentleness of utterance.

Low-pressure, (lō'preah-ūr) *a.* Noting a condensing steam-engine in which the pressure is lower than the atmosphere, or below 15 pounds to the square inch, but often working to a higher rate.

Low-spirited, (lō'spir-it-ed) *a.* Not having animation and courage; dejected; depressed;—wanting liveliness or vivacity; dull.

Low-water, (lō'waw-ter) *n.* State of the tidal water when at full ebb;—the lowest point to which the tide recedes or ebbs.

Loxodromics, (lōks-ō-drom'iks) *n. sing.* [G. *loxos*, slanting, and *dromos*, course.] The art or method of oblique sailing by the rhumb line.

Loyal, (lō'al) *a.* [L. *legalis*, from *lex*, law.] Devoted to the maintenance of law; faithful to the lawful government;—faithful to the sovereign;—faithful to a lover or friend, especially under trying circumstances.

Loyalist, (lō'al-ist) *n.* One who adheres to his sovereign, or to the constitutional authority, especially in times of revolution.

Loyally, (lō'al-le) *adv.* In a loyal manner; faithfully.

Loyalty, (lō'al-te) *n.* State or quality of being loyal; fidelity to the sovereign, the state, or to one's country;—fidelity to law, duty, marriage vow, &c.

Lozenge, (lō'zenj) *n.* [Probably from G. *lozos*, oblique, and L. *angulus*.] A figure with four equal sides, having two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb;—a small cake of sugar, &c., often medicated, originally in the form of a lozenge, but now usually round.

Lubber, (lūb'er) *n.* A heavy, clumsy fellow; a sturdy drone; a clown.

Lubberly, (lūb'er-le) *a.* Like a lubber; clumsy.

Lubberly, (lūb'er-le) *adv.* Clumsily; awkwardly.

Lubricant, (lūb're-kant) *n.* That which lubricates.

Lubricate, (lūb're-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *lubricare*, *lubricatum*.] To make smooth or slippery.

Lubrication, (lūb're-kā'shun) *n.* Act of lubricating or making slippery.

Lubricator, (lūb're-kāt-er) *n.* One who or that which lubricates.

Lubricity, (lūb'ri-e-te) *n.* Smoothness of surface; hence, slipperiness; uncertainty; instability;—aptness to glide over any thing, or to facilitate the motion of bodies in contact by diminishing friction;—lewdness; incontinency.

Luce, (lūa) *n.* [Perhaps from G. *lukos*.] A pike when full grown.

Lucant, (lū'sent) *a.* [L. *lucerna*, *ppr.* of *lucere*, to shine, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Shining; bright; resplendent.

Lucern, (lū'ern) *n.* [F. *luzerne*, of Celtic origin, W. *lynnian*, herbs, plants.] A leguminous plant cultivated for fodder.

Lucernal, (lū'ser-nal) *a.* [L. *lucerna*, lamp, from *lucere*, to shine.] Of or pertaining to a lamp.

Lucid, (lū'sid) *a.* [L. *lucidus*, from *lux*, *lucis*, light.] Shining; bright;—clear; transparent;—easily understood; distinct;—bright with the radiance of intellect; luminous.

Lucidity, (lū-sid'it-e) *n.* Brightness; transparency;—clearness of statement or argumentative exposition.

Lucidly, (lū'sid-le) *adv.* Clearly; brightly; obviously.

Lucidness, (lū'sid-nee) *n.* The quality or state of being lucid.

Lucifer, (lū'se-fer) *n.* [L., from *lux*, *lucis*, light, and *ferre*, to bring.] The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star;—applied, in Isaiah, to a king of Babylon;—Satan;—a match made of a sliver of wood tipped with a combustible substance, and ignited by friction.

Lucimeter, (lū-sim'et-er) *n.* [L. *lux*, light, and G. *metron*, a measure.] A photometer or instrument for measuring the intensity of light.

Luck, (lūk) *n.* [D. *luk*, Ger. *glück*, Icel. *lukka*.] Fortune; fate; that which happens to a person; that which one gets in life, good or evil;—chance; hap; hazard; casualty; accident;—good fortune; success.

Luckily, (lūk'e-le) *adv.* In a lucky manner; by good fortune.

Luckiness, (lūk'e-nee) *n.* State or quality of being fortunate;—good fortune.

Luckless, (lūk'les) *a.* Without luck; unfortunate; meeting with ill-success.

Lucky, (lūk'e) *a.* Favoured by luck; fortunate;—successful; prosperous—said of persons;—gainful, as an adventure; happy, as a hit;—propitious; favourable, as some fancied day;—auspicious, as an omen.

Lucrative, (lū'kra-tiv) *a.* [L. *lucrari*, to gain, from *lucrum*, gain.] Yielding lucro; gainful; profitable.

Lucre, (lū'ker) *n.* [L. *lucrum*.] Gain in money or goods; profit; pecuniary advantage;—usually in a bad sense, as if immoral or unworthy, and often with "filthy" prefixed.

Lucubrate, (lū'kōō-brāt) *v. i.* [L. *lucubrare*, to work by lamp-light, from *lux*, light.] To study by candle-light or a lamp.

Lucubration, (lū'kōō-brāt'shun) *n.* Act of studying by candle-light; nocturnal study;—that which is composed by night;—product of quiet meditation; a thoughtful essay or treatise.

Luculent, (lū'kū-lent) *a.* [L. *luculentus*, from *lux*, light.] Lucid; transparent, as a river; clear; luminous, as thought or diction; evident, as testimony.

Ludicrous, (lū'de-krus) *a.* [L. *ludicrus*, from *ludus*, play.] Adapted to raise laughter without scorn or contempt; sportive; burlesque; comic; droll; ridiculous.

Ludicrously, (lū'de-krus-le) *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.

Ludicrousness, (lū'de-krus-nee) *n.* Quality or state of being ludicrous.

Luff, (luf) *v. i.* [D. *loeven*.] To turn the head of a ship toward the wind; to sail nearer the wind;—*imp.* & *pp.* luffed; *ppr.* luffing.

Luff, (luf) *n.* The side of a ship toward the wind;—act of sailing a ship close to the wind;—the roundest part of a ship's bow;—the forward or weather leech of a sail.

Lug, (lug) *v. t.* [A. S. *lycean*, *lucan*, to pluck out.] To pull with force; to haul; to drag;—to carry or convey with labour;—*imp.* & *pp.* lugged; *ppr.* lugging.

Lug, (lug) *n.* [Sw. *lugg*, *logg*, a flock of wool.] Any thing drawn or carried with difficulty;—the ear, especially its lobe;—the handle of a pitcher; a projecting piece in machinery to communicate motion, &c.;

especially, a short flange by or to which something is fastened.

Luggage, (lug'j) *n.* [From *lug*.] That which is lugged or carried with difficulty; *especially*, a traveller's trunks, baggage, &c.

Luggage-train, (lug'j-trān) *n.* A slow, heavy train on a railway by which goods, minerals, cattle, &c. are carried.

Lugger, (lug'gr) *n.* [From Eng. *lug*.] A small vessel carrying three masts, with a running bowsprit and lug-sails.

Lug-sail, (lug'-sail) *n.* A square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

Lugubrious, (loo-goo'-bre-us) *a.* [*L. lugubris*, from *lugere*, to mourn.] Mournful; indicating sorrow.

Lukewarm, (lūk'wawrm) *a.* [*A.-S. wæc*.] Moderately warm; neither cold nor hot; tepid;—not ardent; not zealous; indifferent.

Lukewarmly, (lūk'wawrm-le) *adv.* In a lukewarm manner; indifferently.

Lukewarmness, (lūk'wawrm-nee) *n.* State of being mild or moderate in heat;—want of zeal or ardour; coldness;—religious indifference.

Lull, (lul) *v. t.* [*D. lullen*, Dan. *luller*, *L. lallare*.] To cause to rest by soothing influences; to quiet; to compose; to put to sleep.—*v. i.* To become gradually calm; to subside.—*imp. & pp.* lulled; *ppr.* lulling.

Lull, (lul) *n.* Power or quality of soothing;—a season of temporary quiet after storm or confusion.

Lullaby, (lul'-be) *n.* [From *lull*.] A song to quiet babies; that which quiets.

Lumbago, (lum-bā'gō) *n.* [*L. from lumbus*, loin.] A rheumatic or rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back. [*to or near the loins*.]

Lumbar, (lum'bār) *a.* [*L. lumbus*, loin.] Pertaining

Lumber, (lum'ber) *n.* [*A.-S. leoma*, utensil, *D. belemnem*, to obstruct.] Any thing useless and cumbersome, or things bulky and thrown aside as of no use.

Lumber, (lum'ber) *v. t.* To heap together in disorder;—*v. i.* To move heavily, as if burdened with bulk;—to rumble;—*imp. & pp.* lumbered; *ppr.* lumbering. [*useless things*.]

Lumber-room, (lum'ber-rōom) *n.* A room for lumber or

Luminary, (lū'min-ār-e) *n.* [*F. lumineux*, from *L. lumen*, light.] Any body that gives light; *especially*, one of the heavenly bodies;—one that illustrates any subject, or enlightens mankind.

Luminous, (lū'min-us) *a.* [*L. lumen*, from *lumen*, light.] Shining; emitting light, as the sun;—made bright or illuminated, as by the sun's rays;—resplendent;—brilliant; vivid, as colour;—clear; obvious, as an argument;—throwing light on; illustrating.

Luminously, (lū'min-us-le) *adv.* In a luminous manner.

Luminousness, (lū'min-us-nee) *n.* Quality of having, or of emitting, or of imparting light; brightness; clearness; vividness; perspicuity.

Lump, (lump) *n.* [*D. klomp*, Ger. *Klump*, Eng. *clump*.] A small mass of matter of no definite shape;—a mass of things blended or thrown together without order or distinction;—a cluster; the whole bulk or mass; the gross; totality.

Lump, (lump) *v. t.* To throw into a mass;—to take in the gross; to speak of collectively;—*imp. & pp.* lumped; *ppr.* lumping.

Lump-fish, (lump'fsh) *n.* [Eng. *lump*.] A certain sea-fish. Its head and body are deep, thick, and short; the pectoral fins unite under the throat, and with the ventral fins form a single disk.

Lumpish, (lump'fsh) *a.* Like a lump; bulky; gross;—dull; inactive; stupid.

Lumpishness, (lump'fsh-nee) *n.* The state of being lumpish. [*masses*.]

Lumpy, (lump'e) *a.* Full of lumps or small, compact

Lunacy, (lū'nā-se) *n.* A species of insanity or madness; properly the kind of insanity which is broken

by intervals of reason, formerly supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon; derangement; craziness; mania.

Lunar, (lū'nār) *a.* [*L. lunaris*, from *luna*, the moon.] Pertaining to the moon;—resembling the moon; orb;—measured by the revolutions of the moon.

Lunar-caustic, (lū'nār-kawstik) *n.* Nitrate of silver.

Lunar-distance, (lū'nār-dis'tans) *n.* The distance of the moon from the sun, a fixed star, or a planet, by which the longitude of a ship at sea is calculated.

Lunar-month, (lū'nār-mūnth) *n.* The time during which the moon completes a revolution about the earth.

Lunar-year, (lū'nār-yār) *n.* The period of twelve synodic lunar months, being 354½ days.

Lunated, (lū'nāt-ed) *a.* [*L. lunatus*, from *luna*, the moon.] Having a form resembling that of the half-moon; crescent-shaped.

Lunatic, (lū'nā-tik) *a.* [*L. lunaticus*, from *luna*, the moon.] Affected by lunacy; insane; mad;—exhibiting lunacy.

Lunatic, (lū'nā-tik) *n.* A person affected by lunacy; a madman; a person of unsound mind.

Lunch, (lunsh) *n.* [*W. lunc*, a gulp mouthful, *O. Eng. lunc*, *nunchon*, a thick lump or cut of bread or meat.] A slight repast between breakfast and dinner; luncheon;—a place for taking a luncheon.

Lunch, (lunsh) *v. t.* To take a lunch;—*imp. & pp.* lunched; *ppr.* lunching.

Luncheon, (lunsh'un) *n.* A portion of food taken at any time except at a regular meal.

Lune, (lūn) *n.* [*L. luna*, moon.] Any thing in the shape of a half moon;—a figure in the form of a crescent;—a fit of frenzy; a freak.

Lunette, (lū-net') *n.* [*F.*, from *L. & It. luna*, the moon.] A detached bastion;—a half horse-shoe;—a kind of watch-crystal more than ordinarily flattened in the centre; a convex-concave lens for spectacles.

Lung, (lung) *n.* [*A.-S. lunge*.] One of the two organs of respiration in an air-breathing animal.

Lunge, (lun) *n.* [*F. allonger*.] A sudden push or thrust;—the attitude or posture in fencing.

Lunged, (lungd) *a.* Having lungs;—drawing or emitting air by the lungs.

Lunifform, (lū'ne-form) *a.* [*L. luna*, moon, and *forma*, shape.] Resembling the moon.

Lunular, (lū'nōo-ler) *a.* [*L. lunula*, diminutive of *luna*, the moon.] Having a form like that of the new moon; shaped like a crescent. [*crescent*.]

Lunulated, (lū'nōo-lat-ed) *a.* Resembling a small Lupercal, (lū'per-kāl) *n. sing.* [*L.*] A feast of the Romans in honour of Pan.

Lupine, (lū'pin) *n.* [*L. lupinus*.] A leguminous plant having showy racemes of flowers.

Lupus, (lū'pus) *n.* [*L.*] The wolf; one of the southern constellations, situated on the south of Scorpio.

Lurch, (lurch) *n.* [*W. llerch*, or *llerc*, a friking, a larking.] A sudden roll of a ship to one side.

Lurch, (lurch) *v. i.* To lie in ambush; to lurk;—to dodge; to play tricks;—to roll or pass suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea;—*v. t.* To defeat expectation; to disappoint;—*imp. & pp.* lurched; *ppr.* lurching.

Lurher, (lurch'er) *n.* One that lurches or lies in wait;—*especially*, a dog that lies in wait for game, and seizes them. [*L. luro*, a glutton.] A glutton; a gormandizer.

Lure, (lūr) *n.* [*F. lure*, Ger. *luder*.] An object, not unlike a fowl, held out by the falconer to call a hawk;—any enticement; a decoy.

Lure, (lūr) *v. t.* To call a hawk or other animal;—*v. t.* To draw to the lure;—hence, to entice; to attract;—*imp. & pp.* lured; *ppr.* luring.

Lurid, (lūr'id) *a.* [*L. luridus*.] Ghastly pale; gloomy; dismal.

Lurk, (lurk) v. i. [*W. Mercian, Ger. lauern.*] To lie hid; to lie in wait;—to keep out of sight;—*imp. & pp. lurked*; *ppr. lurking*.

Lurker, (lurk'er) n. One who lurks or keeps out of sight.
Luscious, (lush'e-us) a. [*From Eng. lush, juicy.*] Sweet; delicious;—sweet or rich so as to cloy; hence, fulsome.
Lusciously, (lush'e-us-le) adv. In a luscious manner.
Lusciousness, (lush'e-us-nes) n. Immoderate richness or sweetness that cloy or offends.

Lust, (lust) n. [*A.-S. lust, Go. lustus, from Icel. lísta, to strike, beat.*] Longing desire; eagerness to possess or enjoy; any strong or inordinate appetite or affection;—evil propensity; sinful concupiscence;—covetousness; greed of gain;—sensuality; lasciviousness.

Lust, (lust) v. i. To desire eagerly; to long;—to desire eagerly the gratification of carnal appetite;—to have irregular or inordinate desires;—*imp. & pp. lusted*; *ppr. lusting*.

Lustful, (lust'fúl) a. Sensual; lewd; libidinous;—lascivious; suggesting sensuality; provoking animal appetite; licentious; lecherous.

Lustfully, (lust'fúl-le) adv. In a lustful manner.

Lustfulness, (lust'fúl-nes) n. The state of being lustful.
Lustily, (lust-le) adv. In a vigorous manner; stoutly; energetically.

Lustiness, (lust'e-nes) n. Strength or stoutness of body; robustness; hardihood;—also *lustihood*.

Lusting, (lust'ing) n. Inordinate desire; hankering or craving for;—desire of carnal indulgence.

Lustral, (lus'tral) a. [*L.ustralis, from lustrum.*] Used in purification;—pertaining to purification.

Lustrate, (lus'trát) v. t. [*L. lustrare, to purify.*] To make clear or pure;—to purify;—to go over or survey.
Lustration, (lus-trá'shun) n. Act of purifying;—a sacrifice or ceremony by which cities, fields, armies, or people, defiled by crimes, were purified.

Lustre, (lus'ter) n. [*F. lustre, L. lustrare, from lucere, to shine.*] Clearness; glitter; brilliancy; splendour; brightness;—renown; distinction;—a candlestick ornamented with drops or pendants of cut glass.

Lustring, (lus'tring) n. [*Eng. lustre.*] A species of glossy silk cloth.

Lustrous, (lus'trum) a. Bright; shining; luminous.

Lustrously, (lus'trus-le) adv. In a brilliant or shining manner.

Lustrum, (lus'trum) n. [*L.*] The space of five years.

Lusty, (lust'e) a. [*Eng. lust, Ger. & D. lustig.*] Strong in body; vigorous;—robust; healthy;—full-sized; corpulent;—heartily; jocund.

Lutanist, (lüt'an-ist) n. [*L. lutaniata, from lutina, a lute.*] A person that plays on the lute.

Lute, (lüt) n. [*F. luth, G. laute, from lauten, to sound.*] A stringed instrument resembling a guitar, formerly much in use. The strings are struck with the right hand, and with the left the stops are pressed.

Lute, (lüt) n. [*L. lutum, mud, clay.*] A composition of clay or other tenacious substance, used for making joints airtight.

Lute, (lüt) v. t. To close or coat with lute;—*imp. & pp. luted*; *ppr. luting*.

Luteous, (lüt'e-us) a. [*L. luteus.*] Of a golden or orange-yellow colour.

Lute-string, (lüt'string) n. The string of a lute.

Lutetia, (lüt'e-sha) a. A small planet between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Lutheran, (lüt'her-an) a. Pertaining to Luther, the Lutheran, (lüt'her-an) n. A disciple or follower of Luther.

Lutheranism, (lüt'her-an-izm) n. The doctrines of religion as taught by Luther.



Lute.

Lutose, (lüt'ós) a. [*L. lutosus, miry.*] Covered with clay; clayey.

Lutra, (lüt'ra) n. A genus of carnivorous digitigrade animals including the otter.

Lutulent, (lüt'ül-ent) a. [*L. lutulentus, from lutum, mud.*] Turbid; thick; muddy.

Luxate, (lüks'át) v. t. [*L. luxare, from latus, dialocated, allied to G. lazos, slanting, oblique.*] To put out of joint; to dislocate;—*imp. & pp. luxated*; *ppr. luxating*.

Luxation, (lüks-á'shun) n. Act of putting out of joint;—that which is luxated.

Luxuriance, (lüks-ü're-ans) n. State of being luxuriant; rank growth; strong, vigorous growth; exuberance.

Luxuriant, (lüks-ü're-ant) a. Exuberant in growth;—in great abundance.

Luxuriantly, (lüks-ü're-ant-le) adv. In a luxuriant manner; very abundantly; exuberantly.

Luxuriate, (lüks-ü're-át) v. i. [*L. luxuriare, luxuriatum.*] To grow exuberantly;—to exceed the ordinary limits; to be wanton;—to feed or live luxuriously; to revel in the possession and expenditure of wealth;—to indulge in freely, as an intellectual pursuit; to expatiate on, as a topic after one's heart;—*imp. & pp. luxuriated*; *ppr. luxuriating*.

Luxurious, (lüks-ü're-us) a. Voluptuous; sensual; self-indulgent in appetite, love of dress, display, &c.;—administering to luxury, as wealth;—furnished with dainties or costly viands, as a table;—softening or enervating by indulgence, as ease.

Luxuriously, (lüks-ü're-us-le) adv. In a luxurious manner.
Luxuriousness, (lüks-ü're-us-nes) n. The state or condition of being luxurious.

Luxury, (lüks-ü're) n. [*L. luxuria, from luxus, excess.*] A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures which wealth can procure;—gratification of desire; anything delightful to the senses;—indulgence of the palate; anything to tempt a nice or fastidious appetite; dainty; delicacy;—indulgence in costly dress or equipage, &c.

Lyceum, (li-sé-um) n. [*L. lyceum, G. lykeion.*] A place in Greece near the River Ilissus where Aristotle taught;—a house or apartment appropriated to instruction by lectures or disquisitions;—an association for literary improvement.

Lychnis, (lík'nis) n. A native garden plant of the genus *Phlox*, bearing bright-coloured flowers.

Lycopodium, (lík-s-pé'don) n. A genus of sporadic fungi, which, when ripe, burst and scatter their seed in the form of dust.

Lydian, (líde-an) a. Pertaining to Lydia or to its inhabitants; soft; effeminate;—said of one of the ancient Greek keys, the music in which was of a soft, pathetic character;—applied also to a kind of flint-stone used in the assaying of the precious metals.

Lye, (li) n. [*A.-S. leah, F. lie, Ger. lauge.*] Water impregnated with alkaline salt limbed from the ashes of wood.

Lying-in, (lí'ing-in) n. Act or state of being confined.
Lying-to, (lí'ing-tó) n. State of a vessel when the forward and aftward sails are braced into contrary directions so as to counteract each other and keep the ship nearly at rest.

Lymph, (límf) n. [*L. lymphá, allied to limpidus, clear.*] A colourless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called *lymphatics*.

Lymphatic, (límf-fat'ik) a. Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph.

Lymphatic, (límf-fat'ik) n. A vein-like, valved vessel in vertebrate animals, that contains a transparent fluid.

Lymphography, (límf-fog'ra-fe) n. [*L. lymphá and G. graphein.*] A description of the lymphatic vessels.

Lynch, (línah) v. t. To inflict pain or punishment upon without the forms of law, as by a mob;—*imp. & pp. lynched*; *ppr. lynching*.

Lynx, (lingks) *n.* [*L. lynx*, *G. lutz*.] A carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Felis*, resembling the common cat, but having longer ears and a shorter tail. The lynx has a brilliant eye, and prowls about at night, and this may have given rise to the notion of its sharp sight.



Lynx-eyed, (lingks'id) *a.* Having acute sight.

Lynx.

Lyra, (lîra) *n.* [*L. lyra*, *G. lura*, *lute*.] A northern constellation, situated directly in front of Ursa Major.

Lyrate, (lîrât-ed) *a.* In botany, lyre-shaped, or spatulate and oblong, with small lobes towards the base.

Lyre, (lîr) *n.* [*L. lyra*.] A stringed instrument of music; a kind of harp much used by the ancients.



Lyre.

Lyre-bird, (lîr'bêrd) *n.* A bird remarkable for having the sixteen tail-feathers of the male arranged, when erect, in the form of a lyre. It is a native of Australia, and is the only known species of the genus to which it belongs.

Lyric, (lîr'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a lyre or harp;—fitted to be sung to the lyre; hence also, appropriate for song.

Lyric, (lîr'ik) *n.* A lyric poem; a song;—a verse of the kind usually employed in lyric poetry.

Lyrist, (lîr'ist) *n.* A musician who plays on the harp or lyre.

Lyterian, (lî-tê're-an) *a.* [*G. luterios*, from *luein*, to dissolve.] Terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease.



Lyre-bird.

M.

M (em), the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, is an articulation formed by a compression of the lips. It is scarcely ever silent, and its sound is always the same, as in *man*, *gun*, *rim*. As a numeral it stands for 1000; with a dash over it (M̄) for a million. It is of frequent use as an abbreviation, as, *M. A.*, master of arts; *M. P.*, member of parliament; *MS.*, manuscript; *M. D.*, doctor of medicine; *A. M.* and *P. M.*, before and after noon. In printing, *m* is taken as the measure of the length of a page; each line being reckoned to hold in breadth so many *ms* (two *ms* being equal to one *em*), and hence the amount of type in a page or sheet.

Ma, (mâ) *n.* Mother; an abbreviation of *mamma*.

Ma'am, (mam) *n.* Madam—a contraction of *madam*.

Mab, (mab) *n.* [*W. mab*.] In the northern mythology, the queen of the fairies.

Macadamize, (mak-ad'am-iz) *v. t.* [From *Mac Adam*, the inventor.] To cover, as a road, with small, broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface:—*imp.* & *pp.* *macadamized*; *ppr.* *macadamizing*.

Macaroni, (mak-a-rô'ne) *n.* [*It. maccheroni*, from *G. makarios*, blessed, happy.] An article of food composed of a paste chiefly of wheat flour made into long, slender tubes;—a medley; something extravagant to please an idle fancy;—a sort of droll or fool; a fop; a beau; an exquisite.

Macaronic, (mak-a-rôn'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or like a macaroni; empty; trifling; vain; affected;—noting a burlesque composition, usually in verse, in which there is a ludicrous jumble of two different languages.

Macaroon, (mak-a-rôon) *n.* [*F. macarou*.] A small, sweet cake, chiefly of almonds and sugar.

Macassar-oil, (mak-kas-ar-oil) *n.* An oil used for promoting the growth of the hair.

Macaw, (ma-kaw) *n.* [The native name in the Antilles.] A large and very showy bird, of the genus *Pithecus*, allied to the parrots:—also *Macao*.

Macabees, (mak'ka-bêz) *n. pl.* Two apocryphal books of the Old Testament, which give an account of Jewish affairs in the time of the Maccabean princes.

Macaboy, (mak'a-boy) *n.* [So called after a district in Martinique, where it is made.] Roes-flavoured snuff:—also *Macouba*.

Mace, (mâs) *n.* [*It. maza*, *Norm. F. mace*, *F. masee*.]



Macaw.

A heavy staff or club of metal, anciently used as a weapon;—a staff, usually copper or silver gilt, with a round head or knob, surmounted by a crown, globe, cross, &c., and used as a symbol of royal, ecclesiastical, or municipal authority;—a heavy cue used in billiard-playing.

Mace, (mâs) *n.* [*L. macis*, *Skr. makuranda*, the honey of a flower.] The second coat or aril which covers the nutmeg. It is extremely fragrant and aromatic, and used in seasoning, pickling, &c. [court.]

Macer, (mas'er) *n.* A mace-bearer; an officer of a **Macerate**, (mas'er-ât) *v. t.* [*L. macerare*, *maceratus*, from *macer*, lean, thin.] To make lean; to wear away;—to mortify; to subdue the flesh by penance;—to soften and separate the parts of by steeping, as in a fluid, or by the digestive process:—*imp.* & *pp.* *macerated*; *ppr.* *macerating*.

Maceration, (mas'er-âshun) *n.* Act of making thin or lean;—mortification of the flesh by discipline or penance;—the act, process, or operation of softening and almost dissolving by steeping in a fluid.

Machiavelian, (mak-e-a-vêl'yan) *a.* Pertaining to Machiavel, an Italian writer, or to his supposed principles; politically cunning; crafty.

Machiavelism, (mak'e-a-vêl-izm) *n.* Political cunning and artifice, intended to favour arbitrary power.

Machinal, (mak'in-al) *a.* [*It. machinalis*.] Pertaining to machines.

Machinate, (mak'in-ât) *v. t.* [*L. machinari*.] To plan; to form, as a plot or a scheme; to contrive:—*imp.* & *pp.* *machinated*; *ppr.* *machinating*.

Machination, (mak'in-âshun) *n.* Act of scheming or plotting, usually in secret and with an evil intent;—a deliberate, artful, and secret plan, device, scheme, or plot. [designs.]

Machinator, (mak'in-ât-er) *n.* One who plots with evil **Machine**, (ma-shên) *n.* [*L. machina*, *G. mêchanê*, from *mêchos*, means.] An instrument or engine to produce force or motion, or serving to regulate and direct a motive power or force;—one of the six mechanical powers in their simplest forms;—any structural contrivance in which two or more of these powers are combined to produce a conjoint motion or force;—any complicated instrument by which the force of air, water, steam, &c., through the instrumentality of the mechanical powers, is applied to save human labour, as in manufacture, agriculture, printing, and the industrial arts generally;—handle; tool; willing or unconscious agent.

Machinery, (ma-shên'êr) *n.* Machines in general or collectively:—the working parts of a machine, arranged and constructed so as to apply and regulate force:—the extraordinary or supernatural means by which the action of a poetic or fictitious work is carried on.

Machinist, (ma-shên'ist) *n.* A constructor of machines and engines.

Mackerel, (mak'êr-el) *n.* [F. *maquerel*, D. *mackreel*, L. *macula*, spot.] A marine fish of the genus *Scomber*, spotted with blue, and largely used for food. It is found in the North Atlantic.



Mackerel-sky, (mak'êr-el-ski) *n.* A sky streaked or marked with high, thin, fleecy clouds.

Mackintosh, (mak'in-tosh) *n.* A water-proof outer garment—so called from the inventor.

Mackle, (mak'l) *n.* [L. *macula*, a spot.] A blur causing a part of the impression to appear double:—also *macule*.

Macrocosm, (mak'rô-kôzm) *n.* [G. *makros*, long, great, and *kosmos*, the world.] The great world: the universe—opposed to *microcosm*, or the little world constituted by man.

Macula, (mak'û-la) *n.* [L. *spot*, stain, blot.] A spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun, or other luminous orb.

Maculate, (mak'û-lât) *v. t.* [L. *maculare*, *maculatum*.] To spot; to stain; to blur.

Maculation, (mak'û-lâ'shun) *n.* The act of spotting; a spot; a blemish; a stain.

Mad, (mad) *a.* [A.-S. *gemed*, Go. *gam-dids*, Ger. *nett*, weak.] Disordered in intellect; crazy; insane;—frenzied; delirious:—inflamed with excessive or unreasonable desire; infatuated—usually with *after*:—proceeding from folly, or indicating madness, as words or conduct:—enraged; furious, as a bull.

Mad, (mad) *v. t.* To make mad, furious, or angry; to madden:—*imp.* & *pp.* *maddad*; *ppr.* *madding*.

Madam, (mad'am) *n.* [F. *madame*.] My lady: complimentary address to ladies of every rank, and especially to married and elderly ladies:—a proud, overbearing woman.

Madcap, (mad'kap) *n.* A person of wild behaviour; a violent, rash, hot-headed person.

Madden, (mad'n) *v. t.* To make mad; to drive to madness; to craze; to enrage:—*v. i.* To become mad; to act as if mad:—*imp.* & *pp.* *maddened*; *ppr.* *maddening*.

Madder, (mad'êr) *n.* [A.-S. *mæddre*, *mæddere*.] A plant of the genus *Rubia*, cultivated chiefly in Holland and Turkey, for the dye which its roots yield. Of these, the madder-red is the most prized; and of it, the variety called *Turkey-red*.

Madefaction, (mad-t-fak'shun) *n.* The act of making moist or wet.

Madeify, (mad-t'fi) *v. t.* [L. *madere*, to be wet, and *facere*, to make.] To make wet or moist; to moisten:—*imp.* & *pp.* *madedified*; *ppr.* *madedifying*.

Madeira, (ma-dê'ra) *n.* A rich wine made on the Isle of Madeira.

Mademoiselle, (mad-mwa-zel') *n.* [F. from *ma*, my, and *demoiselle*, a young lady.] Young woman; miss; girl—used especially in address.

Madhouse, (mad'hous) *n.* A house where insane persons are confined for cure or for restraint; a bedlam.

Madly, (mad'le) *adv.* In a mad manner; rashly; wildly:—with extreme folly. [a crazy person.]

Madman, (mad'man) *n.* A man who is mad; a lunatic.

Madness, (mad'nes) *n.* Condition of being mad; disorder of intellect;—insanity; derangement; delirium; frenzy; frantiness; rage; fury.

Madonna, (ma-don'a) *n.* [It.] My lady; madam—a form of address in Italy;—also the Virgin Mary; especially, a pictorial representation of the Virgin.

Madrepore, (mad'rê-pôr) *n.* [F. *madrépore*, from *madre*, spotted, and *pore*, a pore.] A genus of corals, the species of which usually branch like trees and shrubs, and have the surface covered with small prominences, each containing a cell.

Madrigal, (mad'rê-gal) *n.* [L. *mandra*, G. *mandra*, stall, herd of cattle.] A little amorous poem, sometimes called a *pastoral* poem, containing some tender and delicate, though simple thought.

Maelstrom, (mål'strum) *n.* A celebrated whirlpool on the coast of Norway—it is produced by alternating currents, due to the tides.

Magazine, (mag-a-zên') *n.* [F. *magasin*, from A. *makhzan*, *almakhzan*, a storehouse.] A warehouse or storehouse; especially, a storehouse for military stores:—the building or room in which the supply of powder is kept in a fortification or ship:—a pamphlet periodically published, containing miscellaneous papers or compositions.

Magdalen, (mag'da-len) *n.* [From *Mary Magdalene*, Luke vii. 36.] A reformed prostitute.

Maggot, (mag'ut) *n.* [Allied to A.-S. *madha*, earth-worm, Scot. *mauk*.] The larval form of a fly; a grub; a worm:—an odd fancy; a whim; a crotchet.

Maggoty, (mag'ut-e) *a.* Full of maggots; infested with maggots:—full of whims; capricious; whimsical.

Magi, (maj'i) *n. pl.* [L. *pl. of magus*, G. *magos*, A. *madjâs*, from Persian *mag* or *mog*, priest.] Holy men or sages of the East; in Persia, worshippers of fire.

Magian, (maj'je-an) *a.* Pertaining to the Magi, a sect of philosophers in Persia.

Magie, (maj'ik) *n.* [F. *magice*, G. *magikê* (acc. *telmê*).] The science or practice of evoking and employing supernatural or diabolic agency, or of raising departed spirits of men; witch craft; sorcery; necromancy:—the secret operations of the powers and forces of nature—often employed so as to impress with the idea of a supernatural or diabolic power; natural magic.

Magie, (maj'ik) *a.* Relating to, performed by, or proceeding from occult and superhuman agencies; done by enchantment or sorcery; hence, imposing or startling in performance. [enchantment.]

Magically, (maj'ik-al-e) *adv.* By the arts of magic; by **Magician**, (maj-jiah'e-an) *n.* One skilled in magic; an enchanter; a necromancer; a sorcerer or sorceress.

Magio-lantern, (maj'ik-lan'tern) *n.* A dioptric instrument used in public exhibitions and as a child's toy, for projecting images, figures, or pictures in a magnified and intensely bright form on the wall of a darkened room.

Maglip, (ma-gilp) *n.* A gelatinous compound of linseed oil and mastic varnish, used by artists as a vehicle for colours.

Magisterial, (maj-is-têr-e-al) *a.* [L. *magister*, *magister*, from *magister*, master, chief.] Pertaining or appropriate to a master; authoritative; pompous; imperious; haughty; domineering; despotic; arrogant. [master.]

Magisterially, (maj-is-têr-e-al-e) *adv.* With the air of a **Magisterialness**, (maj-is-têr-e-al-nes) *n.* Air and manner of a master; imperiousness.

Magistracy, (maj-is-tra-se) *n.* The office or dignity of a magistrate:—the body of magistrates.

Magistrate, (maj-is-trât) *n.* [L. *magistratus*, from *magister*, master, chief.] A person clothed with power as a public civil officer.

Magna Charta, (mag'na-kâr'ta) [L. great charter.] The great charter, so called, obtained by the English barons from King John, a. d. 1215;—hence, a fundamental constitution which guarantees rights and privileges.

Magnanimity, (mag-na-nim'ô-te) *n.* Quality of being magnanimous; greatness of mind; elevation or dignity of soul;—generosity.



Magnanimous, (mag-nan'e-mus) *a.* [L. *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.] Great of mind; raised above what is low or mean; generous; of lofty spirit;—exhibiting nobleness of soul; liberal and honourable; disinterested. [nanimous manner.]

Magnanimously, (mag-nan'e-mus-le) *adv.* In a magnanimous manner.

Magnate, (mag'nät) *n.* [L. *magnus*, great.] A noble or grandee; a person of note or distinction in any sphere.

Magnesia, (mag-në'she-a) *n.* [F. *Magnésie*.] A primitive earth, white and tasteless, the protoxide of magnesium, largely used in medicine as a cathartic and remedy for acidity.

Magnesian, (mag-në'she-an) *a.* Pertaining to magnesia or partaking of its qualities; containing magnesia.

Magnet, (mag'net) *n.* [L. *magnes*, *magnëta*, G. *magnes*, from *Magna*, a country in Thessaly.] The loadstone; a species of iron ore which has the property of attracting iron and some of its ores, and, when freely suspended, of pointing to the poles;—a bar of steel or iron to which the properties of the loadstone have been imparted—called an *artificial magnet*.

Magnetic, (mag-net'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the magnet; possessing the properties of the magnet or corresponding properties;—attractive.

Magnetically, (mag-net'ik-al-le) *adv.* By means of magnetism; by the power of attraction.

Magnetic-needle, (mag-net'ik-në-dl) *n.* A slender bar of steel magnetized and suspended at its centre on a sharp-pointed pivot, so that it may take freely the direction of the magnetic meridian, as in the mariner's compass. [ciples of magnetism.]

Magnetics, (mag-net'iks) *n. sing.* The science or principles of magnetism.

Magnetism, (mag-net-izm) *n.* The science which treats of the magnet or loadstone, and the phenomena of attraction and polarity;—the power of attraction.

Magnetist, (mag-net-ist) *n.* One versed in magnetism.

Magnetize, (mag-net-iz) *v. t.* To communicate magnetic properties to;—to attract as if by a magnet; to influence;—*v. i.* To acquire magnetic properties; to become magnetic:—*imp. & pp.* magnetized; *ppr.* magnetizing. [imparts magnetism.]

Magnetizer, (mag-net-iz-er) *n.* One who, or that which, magnetizes.

Magneto-electricity, (mag-net-ë-ë-lek-tri-fë-te) *n.* Electricity evolved by the action of magnets;—that science which treats of phenomena in which the principles of both magnetism and electricity are involved.

Magnific, (mag-nif'ik) *a.* [L. *magnificus*, from *magnus*, great, and *facere*, to make.] Grand; splendid; illustrious; magnificent.

Magnificence, (mag-nifë-sens) *n.* Condition or quality of being magnificent; grandeur of appearance; pomp.

Magnificent, (mag-nifë-sent) *a.* Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous;—fond of splendour; exhibiting grandeur; showy;—grand; brilliant; imposing.

Magnificently, (mag-nifë-sent-le) *adv.* In a magnificent manner.

Magnifico, (mag-nifë-kö) *n.* A grandee of Venice.

Magnifier, (mag-në-fi-er) *n.* One who, or that which, magnifies;—an optical instrument which increases the apparent magnitude of bodies.

Magnify, (mag-në-fi) *v. t.* [L. *magnus*, great, and *facere*, to make.] To make great or greater; to increase the apparent dimensions of, as by a glass;—to exalt; to elevate;—to make great in representation; to amplify; to exaggerate;—to extol; to sound the praises of;—*v. i.* To increase in seeming bulk or dimensions; to appear great or important:—*imp. & pp.* magnified; *ppr.* magnifying.

Magniloquence, (mag-nil'ë-kwens) *n.* Quality of being magniloquent; loftiness of speech; pompous language.

Magniloquent, (mag-nil'ë-kwent) *a.* [L. *magnus*, great, and *loqui*, to speak.] Speaking loftily or pompously; bombastic.

Magnitude, (mag'ne-tüd) *n.* [L. *magnitudo*, from *magnus*, great.] Extent of dimensions or parts; bulk;

size;—that which has one or more of the three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness; extension;—greatness; grandeur;—importance.

Magnolia, (mag-nö'le-a) *n.* [Named after Pierre Magnol.] An exotic tree or shrub, native of America, and now cultivated in home gardens for the beauty of the foliage and flowers.

Maggie, (mag'pi) *n.* [From *Mag*, *Maggot*, and *pie*.] A bird allied to the crow, but smaller, and snowy white below. It is noisy and mischievous, and may be taught to speak.

Mahogany, (ma-hog'a-ne) *n.* [The native South American name.] A large tree found in tropical America; also, the wood of the tree, which is of a reddish-brown colour, very hard, and susceptible of a fine polish, and extensively used in veneering tables and other articles of domestic furniture;—hence, the dining-table.

Mahomet or **Mohammed**, (ma-hom'et or mö-ham'ed) *n.* The founder of the Mahometan religion, author of the Koran, and first Sultan of the Turkish empire.

Mahometan, (ma-hom'et-an) *n.* A follower of Mahomet; a Musulman;—also *Mohammedan*.

Mahometism, (ma-hom'et-an) *a.* Belonging to Mahomet, his religion or government; Turkish.

Mahometanism, (ma-hom'et-an-izm) *n.* The religion, institutions, or customs founded by Mahomet.

Maid, (mäd) *n.* [A.-S. *mæden*, G. *magua*.] An unmarried woman; a virgin; a maiden;—hence, a female servant.

Maiden, (mäd'n) *n.* A maid;—an instrument resembling the guillotine, formerly used in Scotland for beheading criminals;—a machine for washing linen.

Maiden, (mäd'n) *a.* Pertaining to a young unmarried woman or virgin;—consisting of virgins;—fresh; new; pure; unused; unpolliuted.

Maiden-hair, (mäd'n-här) *n.* A species of fern of the genus *Adiantum*, having slender, graceful stalks, and yielding a gummy substance, used as a demulcent.

Maidenhood, (mäd'n-hööd) *n.* State of being a virgin; virginity;—newness; freshness; uncontaminated state;—also *Maidenhead*.

Maidenliness, (mäd'n-le-ness) *n.* Modest mien or carriage; gentleness; modesty.

Maidenly, (mäd'n-le) *a.* Becoming a maid; gentle; modest; reserved;—also *maiden-like*.

Maid-servant, (mäd'evr-ant) *n.* A female servant; a serving-girl.

Mail, (mä) *n.* [F. *maille*, Sp. *malla*, perhaps from L. *macula*.] Defensive armour composed of steel rings or plates;—hence, generally, armour; defensive covering.

Mail, (mä) *v. t.* To put a coat of mail or armour upon.

Mail, (mä) *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *mala*, bag, budget, G. *wolgos*, hide, skin.]

A bag for the conveyance of letters and papers;—hence, the contents of such a bag, &c.;—the person who carries the mail, or the coach or carriage in which the mail is conveyed.

Mail, (mä) *v. t.* To prepare for transmission by the mail; to post;—to arm or coat for defence;—*imp. & pp.* mailed; *ppr.* mailing. [also *mail-sheathed*.]

Mail-clad, (mä'klad) *a.* Armed with a coat of mail;—

Mail-coach, (mä'köch) *n.* A coach that conveys the public mails.

Mailed, (mäld) *a.* Defended with a coat of mail or with armour; protected by an external coat or covering of scales or hard substances; spotted; speckled.

Main, (mäin) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *maëin*, from L. *manus*,



Maggie.



Mail.

deficient.] To deprive of the use of a limb;—to deprive of a necessary part;—cripple; disable;—*imp.* & *pp.* **mained**; *ppr.* **maining**.

Main, (mān) *n.* Privation of the use of a limb or member of the body;—privation of any necessary part; mutilation; injury.

Maimedness, (mān'ed-ness) *n.* A state of being maimed.

Main, (mān) *n.* [A.-S. *māgen*, force, from *magon*, to be able or strong.] Strength; force; might;—the chief or principal part; the bulk; the gross;—the great sea, as distinguished from an arm, bay, &c.; the ocean;—the continent, as distinguished from an island;—a principal duct or pipe.

Main, (mān) *a.* Mighty; powerful; vast;—first in size, rank, importance, &c.;—chief; leading; cardinal; capital. [at dice;—a match in cockfighting.]

Main, (mān) *n.* [F. from *l. manus*, hand.] A throw.

Main-body, (mān'bod-e) *n.* The central or principal corps of an army.

Main-boom, (mān'boóm) *n.* The spar on which a fore and aft main-sail is extended.

Main-land, (mān'land) *n.* The continent; the principal land—opposed to *island*. [mightily.]

Mainly, (mān'le) *adv.* Chiefly; principally;—greatly.

Mainmast, (mān'mast) *n.* The principal mast in a ship or other vessel.

Mainprize, (mān'priz) *n.* [F. *main*, hand, and *prise*, a taking, from *prendre*, to take.] A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to take sureties, called *mainperners*, for the prisoner's appearance, and to let him go at large;—deliverance of a prisoner on security for his appearance at a day.

Main-sail, (mān'sail) *n.* The principal sail in a ship.

Main-sheet, (mān'shēt) *n.* A rope attached to one of the lower corners of the main-sail, by which it is hauled down to the lee side of the ship.

Main-spring, (mān'spring) *n.* The chief source or origin; the principal fountain;—the principal spring in a piece of mechanism; especially, the moving spring of a watch or clock; hence, the chief or most powerful motive.

Main-stay, (mān'stā) *n.* The stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the main-top;—main support; principal dependence.

Maintain, (men-tān) *v. t.* [F. *maintenir*, from *main*, hand, and *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold.] To hold or keep in any particular state or condition;—to sustain; to preserve;—to hold in possession; to retain; to defend;—to keep up; to continue; to prevent from failing or declining;—to bear the expense of; to uphold by payment or subsidy;—to support by assertion or argument;—*v. i.* To affirm a position; to assert;—*imp.* & *pp.* **maintained**; *ppr.* **maintaining**. [tained.]

Maintainable, (men-tān'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being maintained.

Maintainer, (men-tān'gr) *n.* One who maintains.

Maintenance, (mān'ten-ans) *n.* Act of maintaining; sustenance; support; supply of food and other necessities of life;—means of living; allowance;—vindication; justification;—assertion; allegation; continuance.

Main-top, (mān'top) *n.* A wooden platform placed over the head of the mainmast serving to extend the rigging, and give standing-room to the top-men.

Main-yard, (mān'yārd) *n.* The yard on which the mainsail is extended, supported by the mainmast.

Maize, (māz) *n.* [From *mahiz* or *mahis*, in the language of the Island of Hayti.] A plant and its fruit, indigenous to America; Indian corn.

Majestic, (ma-jes'tik) *a.* Possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity or imposing grandeur; splendid; grand; sublime; magnificent; regal; lofty; dignified.

Majestically, (ma-jes'tik-al-le) *adv.* With majesty; with dignity or grandeur.

Majesty, (maj'e-s'te) *n.* [L. *majestas*, from *magnus*, great.] Greatness of appearance; grandeur; exalted dignity; lofty estate; noble air and carriage; quality of inspiring reverence or awe; sublimity;—hence, used with the possessive pronoun, the title of a king or queen.

Majolica, (ma-jol'e-ka) *n.* A kind of fine pottery or earthen ware with painted figures, first made in Italy in the sixteenth century.

Major, (maj'or) *a.* [L. *major*, comparative of *magnus*, great.] Greater in number, quantity, or extent;—greater in dignity; more important.

Major, (maj'or) *n.* An officer next in rank above a captain and below a lieutenant-colonel;—a person of full age; by statute law one of 21 years complete;—the first proposition of a regular syllogism.

Major-domo, (maj'or-dō-mō) *n.* [L. *major*, greater, and *domus*, house.] One who acts for the master of the house; a steward; a chief minister.

Major-general, (maj'or-jen'er-al) *n.* A military officer who commands a division; the next in rank to a lieutenant-general.

Majority, (ma-jor'i-te) *n.* [L. *majoritas*, from *major*, greater.] Quality or condition of being greater; the greater number; more than half; plurality;—full age; legal term of 21 years—opposed to minority;—the rank or commission of major in the army;—also *majorship*.

Make, (māk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *macian*, Ger. *macken*, D. *mager*.] To act causatively upon; to cause to be or to do;—to compel; to constrain;—to form out of nothing; to create;—to form of materials; to construct; to fabricate;—to form by design; to frame; to fashion;—to produce; to effect, as an agent;—to produce, as a cause or means; to procure; to obtain;—to perform; to execute;—to constitute;—to ordain; to appoint;—to acquire; to secure, as gain;—to incur; to suffer, as loss;—to purpose; to design;—to discover; to reach; to arrive at, as land by a ship;—to travel over; to gain by advance or progress, as way;—to provide, as a feast;—to put in order, as a bed;—to put or place between, as difference or distinction;—to turn; to convert, as to use;—to represent; to esteem;—to compose, as parts or ingredients;—to fabricate; to forge;—to dry and cure, as hay;—to write, as verse;—to find the sum or total by calculation;—*v. i.* To tend; to proceed; to move;—hence, to contribute; to have effect;—to appear; to seem;—to rise; to flow toward land;—*imp.* & *pp.* **made**; *ppr.* **making**.

Make, (māk) *n.* Structure; texture; constitution of parts; construction; shape; form.

Make-believe, (māk'bē-lēv) *n.* A mere pretence.

Maker, (māk'gr) *n.* One who makes, forms, shapes, or moulds; a manufacturer; a poet;—*spiritually*, the Creator.

Make-shift, (māk'shif) *n.* A temporary expedient.

Make-weight, (māk'wat) *n.* That which is thrown into a scale to make weight.

Making, (māk'ing) *n.* The act of forming, causing, or constituting;—workmanship;—structure; composition.

Malacca-cane, (ma-lak'a-kān) *n.* A cane obtained from a species of palm, of the genus *Calamus*, and of a brown, mottled, or clouded colour—it is found in Sumatra.

Malachite, (mal'a-kit) *n.* [G. *malachē*, a mallow.] Native carbonate of copper.

Malacology, (mal-a-kol'ō-jē) *n.* [G. *malakos*, soft, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which relates to the structure and habits of mollusca. [adjustment.]

Maladjustment, (mal-ad-just'ment) *n.* An evil or wrong

Maladministration, (mal-ad-min-is-trā'shun) *n.* Faulty administration; bad management of business.



Maize.

Maladroit, (mal-e-drwa') *a.* [F.] Of a quality opposed to adroitness; clumsy; awkward; unskilful.

Malady, (mal'a-de) *n.* [F. *maladie*, from *L. male aptus*, ill fitted, *i. e.*, indisposed.] Any sickness or disease of the human body; especially, a lingering or deep-seated disorder or indisposition;—a moral defect or disorder. [Malaga, in Spain.]

Malaga, (mal'a-ga) *n.* A species of wine imported from Malapert, (mal'a-pert) *a.* [Mal and F. *aperit*, It. *aperto*, open, bold.] Inappropriate through pertness; saucy; bold; forward.

Malapert, (mal'a-pert) *n.* A pert, saucy person.

Malapertness, (mal'a-pert-nos) *n.* Sauciness; impudent forwardness; liveliness of reply bordering on insolence.

Malapropos, (mal-ap-rô-pô) *adv.* [F. *mal*, evil, and *a propos*, to the purpose.] Unseasonably; unsuitably.

Malar, (mā'lar) *a.* [L. *mala*, the cheek.] Pertaining to the cheek.

Malaria, (ma-lā're-a) *n.* [It. *mala aria*, bad air, from *L. malus*, bad, and *aer*, air.] Air tainted by deleterious emanation from animal or vegetable matter;—the exhalation from marshy districts which generates intermittent fever.

Malarious, (ma-lā're-us) *a.* Pertaining to, or infected with malaria.

Malacofornation, (mal-kon-form-a'shun) *n.* Imperfect or disproportioned formation; ill form.

Malcontent, (mal'kon-tent) *n.* One who is discontented; especially, a discontented subject of government.

Male, (māl) *a.* [F. *male*, from *L. masculinus*, masculine, diminutive of *mas*, a male.] Pertaining to the sex that begets or procreates young, as distinguished from the female; masculine;—having fecundating organs, but not fruit-bearing; staminate.

Male, (māl) *n.* An animal of the male sex;—a plant which bears only staminate flowers.

Malediction, (mal-e-dik'shun) *n.* Evil speaking;—denunciation of evil;—curse; imprecation; execration.

Malefactor, (mal'e-fak-ter) *n.* [L. *male*, evil, and *facere*, to do.] One who commits a crime;—evil-doer; criminal; culprit; felon.

Maledoer, (mal-ef-e-sent) *a.* Wicked; doing evil;—also *malefic*, *maleficent*.

Malevolence, (ma-lev'ô-lens) *n.* Ill-will; evil disposition toward another; personal hatred; malignity.

Malevolent, (ma-lev'ô-lent) *a.* [L. *malevolens*, from *male*, ill, and *volens*, willing.] Wishing evil; ill-disposed, or disposed to injure others;—evil-minded; spiteful; resentful; malicious; malignant; rancorous.

Malevolently, (ma-lev'ô-lent-le) *adv.* With ill-will; with disposition to injure.

Malformation, (mal-form-a'shun) *n.* Irregular or anomalous formation or structure of parts.

Malic, (māl'ik) *a.* [L. *malum*, apple.] Pertaining to apples;—noting a bibasic acid found in the apple and other fruits.

Malice, (mal'is) *n.* [L. *malus*, bad, evil.] A disposition to injure others without cause; unprovoked malignity or spite;—ill-will; grudge; pique; bitterness; rancour.

Malicious, (ma-lih'ô-us) *a.* Harbouring enmity; indulging ill-will; malignant; malevolent;—proceeding from ill-will or hatred;—evil-minded; spiteful; bitter; rancorous.

Maliciously, (ma-lih'ô-us-le) *adv.* With enmity or ill-will; with deliberate intention to injure.

Maliciousness, (ma-lih'ô-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being malicious; malignity.

Malign, (ma-lin') *a.* [L. *malignus*, from *malus*, evil.] Having a very evil disposition toward others; malignant; malicious;—unfavourable; pernicious; tending to injure.

Malign, (ma-lin') *v. t.* To regard with envy or malice; to injure; to harm;—to speak great evil of; to traduce; to vilify;—*imp. & pp.* *maligned*; *ppr.* *maligning*.

Malignancy, (ma-lig'n-an-si) *n.* Quality of being malignant; malevolence;—virulence; tendency to a fatal issue.

Malignant, (ma-lig'nant) *a.* [L. *malignans*.] Malicious;—bitterly hostile; extremely disposed to hurt or injure;—unpropitious; ill-omened;—virulent;—dangerous; threatening life;—heinous; enormous.

Malignant, (ma-lig'nant) *n.* A man of extreme enmity or evil intentions;—one of the adherents of the house of Stuart; a cavalier.

Malignantly, (ma-lig'nant-le) *adv.* With extreme malevolence;—with pernicious influence.

Maligner, (ma-lin'gr) *n.* One who maligns; a traducer; a defamer.

Malignity, (ma-lig'no-te) *n.* Extreme malevolence; virulent enmity; deadly quality; destructive tendency;—extreme sinfulness; heinousness or enormity.

Malingering, (ma-lin'ger) *v. i.* [F. *mal*, ill, and *haingre*, lean, infirm, from *L. ager*.] To feign illness or to protract disease, in order to avoid duty;—*imp. & pp.* *malingered*; *ppr.* *malingering*.

Mallion, (mal'e-on) *n.* [F. contracted from *maldiction*.] Malediction; curse; execration.

Mall, (māl) *n.* [L. *malleus*.] A large, heavy, wooden beetle; a maul.

Mall, (māl, maw) *v. t.* To beat with a mall; to maul;—*imp. & pp.* *malled*; *ppr.* *malling*.

Mall, (māl, maw) *n.* (Originally a walk where they played with malle and balls.) A level, shaded public walk.

Mallard, (mal'ard) *n.* [F. *malart*, from *mal*, male.] A drake;—the common duck in its wild state.

Malleability, (mal'e-a-bil'i-te) *n.* Quality of being malleable.

Malleable, (mal'e-a-bl) *a.* [L. *malleare*.] Capable of being drawn out and extended by beating.

Malleate, (mal'e-ât) *v. t.* [L. *malleare*, from *malleus*, a hammer.] To hammer; to draw into a plate or leaf by beating;—*imp. & pp.* *malleated*; *ppr.* *malleating*.

Malleation, (mal-e-â'shun) *n.* Act of beating into a plate or leaf, as a metal.

Mallet, (mal'et) *n.* [F. *maillet*, L. *malleus*.] A wooden hammer; particularly used for driving the chisel by carpenters, stone-cutters, &c.

Mallows, (mal'ôz) *n.* [A.-S. *mealtre*, from *L. malva*, G. *malassein*, to soften.] A plant of the genus *Malva*—so called from its emollient qualities.

Malmsey, (mām'ze) *n.* [F. *malvoisie*, from *Matracia*, in the Moors.] A sort of grape; also, a kind of strong and sweet wine.

Malpractice, (mal-prak'tis) *n.* Evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct; especially, professional misconduct of a physician.

Malt, (mawit) *n.* [A.-S. *mealt*, *malt*, from *meltan*, to melt, dissolve.] Barley or other grain steeped in water till it germinates, and then dried in a kiln—it is used in brewing.

Malt, (mawit) *v. t.* To make into malt;—*v. i.* To become malt;—*imp. & pp.* *malted*; *ppr.* *maltng*.

Maltree, (mal-têz) *n. pl.* Natives of Malta.

Malt-horse, (mawit'hors) *n.* A horse used to grind malt;—a dull fellow; a dolt.

Malhusian, (mal-thûs'an) *a.* Noting any scheme for checking or providing for the overgrowth of population;—from Malthus, who held that the population was increasing more rapidly than the means of subsistence.

Maltman, (mawit'man) *n.* A man whose occupation is to make malt;—also *maltster*.

Maltreat, (mal-trêt) *v. t.* To treat ill; to abuse; to treat roughly, rudely, or with unkindness;—*imp. & pp.* *maltreated*; *ppr.* *maltreating*. [usage; abuse.]

Maltreatment, (mal-trêt'ment) *n.* Ill treatment; ill maltreatment, (mal-vgz-a'shun) *n.* [L. *male*, ill, and *versari*, from *versari*, to occupy one's self.] Evil conduct; corruption or extortion in office; mean artifices; fraudulent tricks.

Mamaluks, (mam'a-lûk) *n.* [A. *mamâlik*, Malaka, to possess.] One of the former mounted soldiery of Egypt, formed of Circassian slaves.

Mamma, (mam-ma' n. [L. *G. mamma*, breast.] Mother—a word of tenderness and familiarity, used chiefly by young children:—also *Mama*.

Mammal, (mam-mal) n. [L. *mammalia*.] An animal that suckles its young by nipples, teats, or dugs.

Mammalia, (mam-ma'le-a) n. pl. [L. *mammalia*, from *mamma*, breast.] The highest order of the animal kingdom; viviparous vertebrates:—the class of animals which generate a living fetus, and nourish it by milk secreted in the breasts.

Mammalian, (mam-ma'le-an) a. Pertaining to the mammalia.

Mammary, (mam-ma-re) a. Pertaining to the breasts or paps.

Mammet, (mam-et) n. A puppet; a figure dressed up.

Mamiferous, (mam-mifer-us) a. Having breasts, and nourishing the young by the milk secreted by them.

Mamiform, (mam-me-form) a. [L. *mamma*, the breast, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of paps.

Mamillary, (mam-mil-lar-e) a. [L. *mammilla*, diminutive of *mamma*, the breast or pap.] Pertaining to the paps; resembling a pap.

Mammon, (mam-un) n. [Chald. *mammon*, H. *matmon*, treasury, from *damon*, to hide.] Riches; wealth; also, the god of riches.

Mammonist, (mam-un-ist) n. A person devoted to the acquisition of wealth; a worldling.

Mammoth, (mam-uth) n. [Russ. *mamont*, from Tartar *mumma*, the earth, H. *behemoth*.] An extinct elephant, of which there are several species.

Mammoth, (mam-uth) a. Resembling the mammoth in size; very large; gigantic.

Man, (man) n. [A.-S. *mann*, *man*, Go. *man*, Skr. *man*, to think.] An individual of the human race; a human being:—especially, an adult male person:—the human race; mankind; sometimes the male part of the race, as distinguished from the female:—one of manly strength or virtue:—one who is master of himself, or is self-possessed; any person; one:—a servant of the male sex; a male attendant:—a married man; a husband:—a familiar term of address:—a piece with which a game, as chess or draughts, is played.

Man, (man) v. t. To supply with men:—to furnish with strength for action; to fortify:—imp. & pp. *manned*; ppr. *manning*.

Manacle, (man-a-kl) n. [L. *manicula*, diminutive of *manica*, handcuff, from *manus*, hand.] An instrument of iron for fastening the hands; handcuff; shackle.

Manacle, (man-a-kl) v. t. To put handcuffs or other fastenings upon the hands; to shackle:—imp. & pp. *manacled*; ppr. *manaceling*.

Manage, (man-aj) v. t. [O. Eng. *menage*, F. *ménager*, to keep house, from L. *mansio*, habitation, mansion.] To direct; to conduct; to carry on:—to govern, as a horse in riding; to train to graceful action:—to control; to tame:—to have in hand and use; to wield:—to influence; to make subservient:—to employ or expend with care and frugality; to husband:—to treat with caution or skill; to bring about or effect with address or tact:—v. i. To direct or conduct affairs; to carry on a business; to act for:—imp. & pp. *managed*; ppr. *managing*.

Manageable, (man-aj-a-bl) a. Capable of being managed; admitting or suffering management:—easily made subservient to one's views or designs.

Manageableness, (man-aj-a-bl-ness) n. Quality of being manageable.

Management, (man-aj-ment) n. Conduct; guidance; administration:—manner of carrying on; direction:—skillful treatment; artful contrivance; shrewd practice:—transaction; dealing:—modulation; variation:—governing body; board of directors.

Manager, (man-aj-gr) n. One who manages; a conductor or director:—one who conducts business with economy and frugality; a good economist.

Manchineel, (man'che-nél) n. [L. *marcanilla*.] A lofty tree of the West Indies possessing poisonous properties.

Mandamus, (man-dá-mus) n. [L. *we command*, from *mandare*, to command.] A writ issued by a superior court and directed to some inferior tribunal, or to some corporation or person exercising public authority, commanding the performance of some specified duty.

Mandarin, (man-da-rén') n. [Pg. *mandarin*, from *mandar*, L. *mandare*, to command.] A Chinese public officer; a civil or military official in China.

Mandatory, (man-da-tár-e) n. [L. *mandare*, to commit to one's charge, to commission to order.] One to whom a command or charge is given; specifically, one to whom the pope has given a mandate or order for his benefice.

Mandate, (man-dát) n. An official or authoritative command:—a receipt of the pope; precept; injunction; commission.

Mandatory, (man-da-tor-e) a. Containing a command; preceptive; directory.

Mandible, (man'dé-bl) n. [L. *mandibula*, from *mandere*, to chew.] The lower jaw of vertebrates—also applied to designate both jaws of birds, and the anterior or upper pair of jaws in invertebrates.

Mandibular, (man-dib'u-lár) a. Belonging to or resembling the jaw or mandible.

Mandoline, (man'dò-lin) n. [It. *mandola*.] A musical instrument having four strings tuned like those of a violin, but played on with the fingers:—a kind of guitar not used now.

Mandrake, (man'drak) n. [A.-S. & L. *mandragora*, G. *mandragoras*.] A low plant, having a fleshy root, often forked, and supposed to resemble a man; all parts of the plant are strongly narcotic.

Mandrel, (man'drel) n. [G. *mandra*, an inclosed space, the bed in which the stone of a ring is set.] A bar of metal inserted in the work to form it, or to hold it as in a lathe:—the spindle which carries the centre chuck of a lathe, and communicates motion to the work, and which is usually driven by a pulley.

Mandrill, (man'dril) n. [F. *mandrille*, It. *mandrillo*.] A short-tailed and ferocious baboon, having erectile rigid cheeks, striped with red and blue, and a bright red nose:—it is a native of the western coast of Africa.

Manducate, (man'dü-kát) v. t. [F. *manger*, L. *manducare*.] To masticate; to chew; to eat.

Manducation, (man'dü-ká-shun) n. The act of masticating, chewing, or eating.

Mane, (mán) n. [D. *mane*, Iscl. *nönn*, Ger. *mähne*.] The long hair on the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse, the lion, &c.

Manege, (ma-nesh) n. [F. *manège*, from L. *managium*, management, conduct.] The art of horsemanship or of training horses:—a school for teaching horsemanship, and for training horses.

Manes, (má'nes) n. pl. [L. from *manus*, good.] The infernal deities; souls of the departed:—ghosts; shades:—the remains or ashes of the dead.

Manful, (man'fól) a. Showing manliness, or manly spirit; brave; courageous; noble.

Manfully, (man'fól-le) adv. In a manful manner; boldly; courageously:—honourably; nobly.

Manfulness, (man'fól-ness) n. Quality of being manful; boldness.

Manganese, (mang-a-néz) n. [L. *magnes*.] A metal of a dusky white or whitish-gray colour, very hard and difficult to fuse.

Manganesian, (mang-gan-éz-e-an) a. Pertaining to manganese; consisting of it, or partaking of its qualities.

Mange, (mán) n. [F. *manger*, to eat, from L. *manducare*.] The scab or itch in cattle, dogs, and other beasts.

Mangel-wurzel, (mang'gl-wur-zl) n. [Ger. *mangold-wurzel*, beetroot.] A plant, a variety of the ordinary beet.

Manger, (mān'jer) *n.* [F. *mangeoire*, from *manger*, to eat.] A trough or box in which fodder is laid for cattle in a barn or stable.

Manginess, (mān'je-ness) *n.* Quality or condition of being mangy; scabbiness.

Mangle, (māng'gl) *v. t.* [A. S. *be-mancian*, to maim, L. *manus*, maimed.] To cut in a bungling manner, as flesh; to hack; to lacerate;—to curtail; to take by piecemeal;—to smooth with a mangle, as linen;—*imp. & pp.* mangled; *ppr.* mangling.

Mangle, (māng'gl) *n.* [D. *mangle*, *mange*, mangle.] A rolling press or calender for smoothing linen.

Mangler, (māng'gler) *n.* One who mangles or tears in cutting;—one who smooths linen with a mangle.

Mangling, (māng'gling) *n.* The act of tearing or lacerating;—the work of smoothing with a mangle.

Mango, (māng'gō) *n.* [Malay. *mangga*.] The fruit of the mango-tree of the East Indies;—a green muskmelon pickled.

Mango-tree, (māng'gō-trē) *n.* An East Indian tree, *Mangifera indica*—it grows to a large size, and produces the mango of commerce.

Mangrove, (māng'grōv) *n.* [Malay. *manggamanggi*.] A tree of the genus *Rhizophora*, found in the East and West Indies. The wood is dark-red, hard and durable; and the bark is used in tanning;—a species of tropical fish. [mange; scabby.]

Mangy, (mān'je) *a.* [From *mange*.] Infected with the *Man-hater*, (mān'hāt-er) *n.* A person who hates his fellow-creatures; a misanthrope.

Manhood, (mān'hōōd) *n.* [Eng. *man* and the termination *hood*.] State of being man; human as opposed to animal nature;—virility, as opposed to womanhood;—full age, as opposed to boyhood or puberty;—manly quality; courage; bravery; resolution.

Mania, (mā'ne-a) *n.* [L., G.] Madness; lunacy;—any violent derangement of the mental powers; delirium unattended by fever;—any unreasonable or inordinate desire or propensity; excessive or insane notion or passion—when directed to one object, it is called *monomania*.

Maniac, (mā'ne-ak) *a.* Raving with madness; raging with disordered intellect; mad.

Maniac, (mā'ne-ak) *n.* One raving with madness; a madman.

Maniacal, (mā-ni'ak-al) *a.* Affected with madness.

Manichean, (mān-e-kē'an) *n.* A follower of Manes, a Persian, who maintained that there are two supreme principles, *light*, the author of all good, *darkness*, the author of all evil.

Manichæism, (mān'e-kē-izm) *n.* The doctrines or principles maintained by the Manichees.

Manifest, (mān'e-fest) *a.* [L. *manifestus*.] Clearly visible to the eye; obvious to the understanding; clear; apparent; evident; conspicuous; plain.

Manifest, (mān'e-fest) *n.* [L. *manifestare*.] A list or invoice of a ship's cargo, to be exhibited at the custom-house by the proper person.

Manifest, (mān'e-fest) *v. t.* To disclose to the eye or to the understanding; to show plainly; declare; evince; discover; display—to exhibit the manifests or invoices of at the custom-house;—*imp. & pp.* manifested; *ppr.* manifesting.

Manifestable, (mān'e-fest-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being manifested, (mān-e-fest-'ā-shun) *n.* Act of manifesting or disclosing; exhibition; display; revelation.

Manifestly, (mān'e-fest-le) *adv.* In a manifest manner; clearly; evidently; plainly.

Manifesto, (mān-e-fest'ō) *n.* A public declaration, usually of a prince or sovereign, showing his intentions, or proclaiming his opinions and motives in reference to some act done or contemplated by him.

Manifold, (mān'fōld) *a.* [Eng. *many* and *fold*.] Various in kind or quality; many in number; numerous;—exhibited at divers times or in various ways; multiplied; complicated.

Manifold, (mān'fōld) *v. t.* To double or fold in many complications or thicknesses;—to take many copies of by a mechanical process;—*imp. & pp.* manifolded; *ppr.* manifolding.

Manifoldly, (mān'fōld-le) *adv.* In a manifold manner; in many ways.

Manikin, (mān'e-kin) *n.* [Eng. *man* and termination *ikin*.] A little man;—an anatomical figure, usually of paste board, &c., to exhibit the different parts and organs of the human body.

Manilla-hemp, (ma-ni'lā-hemp) *n.* A fibrous material obtained from the *Musa textilis*, a plant allied to the banana, growing in the Philippine Isles, &c., from which excellent ropes and cables are made.

Manioc, (mā'ne-ok) *n.* [Pg. & Braz. *mandioca*.] The tropical plant from which cassava and tapioca are prepared;—the cassava itself.

Manipulate, (ma-nip'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [It. *manipolare*, from L. *manipulus*.] To treat, work, or operate with the hands;—*v. i.* To use the hands; *specially*, to manage apparatus in the experiments of physics and chemistry;—*imp. & pp.* manipulated; *ppr.* manipulating.

Manipulation, (ma-nip'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of manipulating; use of the hands in an artistic or skillful manner, in science or art; hence, skilful handling or treatment.

Manipulative, (ma-nip'ū-lāt-iv) *a.* Pertaining to or performed by manipulation.

Manipulator, (ma-nip'ū-lāt-er) *n.* One who practices manipulation.

Mankind, (man-kind') *n.* The human race; man collectively;—men as distinguished from women.

Manliness, (mān'le-ness) *n.* The quality of being manly, or of possessing the attributes of a man, especially boldness and courage.

Manly, (mān'le-a) *a.* [Eng. *man* and the termination *ly*.] Having qualities becoming a man; firm; brave; undaunted; dignified; noble; stately;—also *manful*, *manlike*.

Manna, (mān'a) *n.* [H. *mān*, A. *mann*, properly gift (of heaven).] A substance miraculously furnished as food for the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness;—a sweetish secretion from many trees, as the ash, larch, &c.

Manna-group, (mān'a-kroōp) *n.* A granular preparation of wheat separated from bran; semolina.

Manner, (mān'er) *n.* [F. *maniere*, from main, L. *manus*, the hand.] Form; method; way of performing or executing;—custom; habitual practice;—sort; kind, with *of*;—a certain degree or measure;—mien; cast of look;—peculiar way or carriage; characteristic mode; habit;—the style or diction peculiar to an author;—the arrangement or disposition of light, shade, colour, &c., peculiar to a painter;—the general or leading features in any school of artists.

Mannerism, (mān'er-izm) *n.* Adherence to a peculiar style or manner; a characteristic mode of action, or treatment carried to excess.

Mannerist, (mān'er-ist) *n.* One addicted to mannerism;—an artist who works in one unvaried manner, either original to himself, or copied from another.

Mannerliness, (mān'er-le-ness) *n.* The quality of being civil and respectful in behaviour.

Mannerly, (mān'er-le) *a.* Showing good manners; civil; respectful; complaisant. [mannerly.]

Mannerly, (mān'er-le) *adv.* Civilly; respectfully; ceremoniously.

Manish, (mān'ish) *a.* Having the nature or qualities of a man; masculine; bold.

Manœuvre, (man-ōō'vr) *n.* [F. *main*, hand, and *œuvre*, work.] Management with address; artful design; dexterous movement in military or naval tactics; stratagem.

Manœuvre, (man-ōō'vr) *v. t.* To move or change the positions of, as troops or ships, for attack or defence;—to march and countermarch, as troops in a review;—

v. i. To manage with address; to scheme artfully:—imp. & pp. *manœuvred*; ppr. *manœuvring*.

Manœuvrer, (man-œv'vr) n. One who manœuvres.

Man-of-war, (man-of-wawr) n. A government vessel employed for the purposes of war.

Manor, (man/or) n. [F. *manoir*, habitation, village, L. *manere*, to stay, dwell.] The land belonging to a lord or nobleman;—the district over which a feudal chief or lord exercised jurisdiction.

Manor-house, (man/or-hous) n. The house of the lord of a manor;—manion attached to a manor.

Manorial, (ma-nōr'al) a. Pertaining to a manor.

Manse, (mans) n. [L. *mansio*, from *manere*, to stay, dwell.] A house or habitation; especially, a parsonage-house.

Man-servant, (man'serv-ant) n. A male servant; a *Manion*, (man'shun) n. [L. *mansio*, a dwelling, from *manere*, to abide.] A house; an abode; especially, one of some size or pretension;—the house of the lord of a manor.

Man-slaughter, (man'slaw-ter) n. The slaying of a man or of men; murder;—destruction of human life on a large scale, as in war, &c.;—specifically, the unlawful killing of a man without malice, express or implied.

Man-slayer, (man'sla-er) n. A person who has killed a human being.

Mantel, (mant'l) n. The work over a fire-place in front of the chimney, especially a narrow shelf above the fire-place.

Mantelet, (mant'el-et) n. [F.] A small cloak worn by

Mantilla, (man-ti'la) n. [Sp.] A lady's cloak of silk or velvet;—a kind of veil covering the head and falling down upon the shoulders.

Mantle, (mant'l) n. [A.-S. *mentel*, Norm. F. *mantel*.] A loose garment to be worn over other garments; a cloak; hence, figuratively, a covering or concealing envelope;—the outer soft membrane of the body of a mollusc;—any free outer membrane;—a mantle.

Mantle, (mant'l) v. t. To cover or envelop, as with a mantle; to cloak; to hide; to disguise;—v. i. To rise and spread; to expand; to be spread out, especially in a graceful or elegant manner;—hence, to revel in pleasure;—to become covered, as a liquid, on the surface; to cream; to froth;—to rush to the face and effuse it; to flush;—imp. & pp. *mantled*; ppr. *mantling*.

Mantle-piece, (mant'l-pēs) n. A mantle; the narrow shelf above the fire-place.

Mantle-tree, (mant'l-trē) n. The timber or stone resting on the jambs over the fire-place.

Man-trap, (man'trap) n. A machine for catching trespassers.

Mantua, (man'tū-a) n. [Either corrupted from It. *manto*, or *Mentua*, in Italy.] A woman's gown or dress.

Mantua-maker, (man'tū-a-māk-er) n. A ladies' dress-maker; one who makes women's clothes.

Manual, (man'u-al) a. [L. *manuālis*, from *manus*, the hand.] Pertaining to, or performed by, the hand;—used or made by hand.

Manual, (man'u-al) n. A small book, such as may be carried in the hand, or conveniently handled; a hand-book;—specifically, the service-book of the Roman Catholic Church;—the key-board of an organ or harmonium.

Manually, (man'u-al-le) adv. By hand.

Manufactory, (man-u-fakt'or-e) n. A house or place where any thing is manufactured; a factory.

Manufacture, (man-u-fakt'ūr) n. [L. *manus*, the hand, and *facere*, to make.] The operation of making wares of any kind by the hands, by art, or machinery;—any thing made from raw materials by the hand, by machinery, or by art.

Manufacture, (man-u-fakt'ūr) v. t. To make or fabricate from raw materials by the hand, by art, or machinery;—to work, as raw materials, into suitable forms for

—imp. & pp. *manufactured*; ppr. *manufacturing*.

Manuturer, (man-u-fakt'ūr-er) n. One who manu-

factures or works raw materials into wares suitable for use;—the owner of a factory, or employer of hands and machinery in manufacturing.

Manumission, (man-ū-miash'un) n. Act of manumitting, or of liberating a slave from bondage.

Manumit, (man-ū-mit) v. t. [L. *manus*, the hand, and *mittere*, to send, send off.] To release from slavery; to free, as a slave;—imp. & pp. *manumitted*; ppr. *manumitting*.

Manurable, (ma-nū-ra-bl) a. Capable of being manured, or of being cultivated.

Manure, (ma-nūr) v. t. [F. *manœuvrer*.] To enrich, as land, by the application of a fertilizing substance;—imp. & pp. *manured*; ppr. *manuring*.

Manure, (ma-nūr) n. Any matter which makes land productive;—a fertilizing substance; dung; compost, &c.

Manuring, (ma-nūr'ing) n. A dressing or spread of manure on land; the art or practice of applying various kinds of manure to land.

Manuscript, (man'ū-skript) a. Written with the hand; not printed.

Manuscript, (man'ū-skript) n. [L. *manuscriptum*, from *manus*, the hand, and *scribere*, to write.] A book or paper written with the hand.

Many, (men'e) a. [A.-S. *manig*.] Comprising, or consisting of, a great number of individuals; numerous; multiplied; frequent; various; divers.

Many, (men'e) n. A numerous company; a multitude; a great number; a crowd;—chiefly in the phrases *a great many*, *a good many*.

Many-times, (men'e-timz) adv. Often; frequently.

Map, (map) n. [L. *mappa*, napkin.] A representation of the surface of the earth, or of any part of it, drawn on paper or other material; a chart;—applied also to representations of the celestial spheres.

Map, (map) v. t. To draw or delineate, as the figure of any portion of land; hence, figuratively, to delineate or describe well;—imp. & pp. *mapped*; ppr. *mapping*.

Maple-sugar, (mā'pl-shōōg-ār) n. Sugar obtained from the juice of the rock maple-tree.

Maple-tree, (mā'pl-trē) n. [A.-S. *mapel-tréo*.] A tree of the genus *Acer*, of several species; the rock-maple is cultivated for its saccharine juice; the wood of the sycamore is largely used for articles of furniture and machinery; and the common maple in its knotted parts forms the bird's eye wood of the cabinet makers.

Mapping, (map'ing) n. The art of drawing maps.

Mar, (mār) v. t. [A.-S. *meran*, *marrian*, to obstruct, dissipate.] To injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding and making defective; to damage; to hurt; to harm; to spoil;—to impair the good looks of; to disfigure;—imp. & pp. *marred*; ppr. *marring*.

Mar, (mār) n. A mark or blemish, an injury.

Maranatha, (mār-a-nā'tha) n. [Syriac.] The Lord comes, or has come;—a word used by the apostle Paul in expressing a curse.

Maraschino, (ma-ras-kē'nō) n. [It. from *marasca*, a sour cherry.] A delicate spirit distilled from cherries.

Marasmus, (ma-ras'mus) n. [G. *marasmus*, from *marainein*, to quench.] A wasting of flesh without fever or apparent disease; atrophy; phthisis.

Maraud, (ma-rawd') v. i. [F. *marauder*, from *maraud*, rogue, rascal.] To rove in quest of plunder; to plunder;—imp. & pp. *marauded*; ppr. *marauding*.

Marauder, (ma-rawd'er) n. A rover in quest of booty or plunder; a plunderer;—usually *pluri*, small bands of soldiers roving and pillaging.

Maravedi, (mā-rā-vē'de) n. [Sp.] A small copper coin of Spain, less than a farthing sterling.

Marble, (mār'bl) n. [L. *marmer*, G. *marmeros*, from *marmarein*, to sparkle.] A calcareous stone or mineral, of a compact texture, and of a beautiful appearance, susceptible of a good polish;—a thing made of, or resembling, marble; a work of art, statue, or bust executed in marble;—a sculptured stone; a

grave-stone with inscriptions:—a little ball of marble, or other hard substance, used as a plaything by children:—*pl.* A collection of antique works of art in marble.

Marble, (már-bl) *v. t.* To stain or vein like marble; to variegate in colour:—*imp. & pp.* marbled; *ppr.* marbling.

Marble-hearted, (már-bl-hárd-ed) *a.* Having a heart story as marble; insensible; pitiless; cruel.

Marbler, (már-blgr) *n.* One who paints or stains in imitation of marble.

Marbling, (már-blng) *n.* Art or practice of variegating in colour and spots like marble.

Marcescent, (már-sés-ent) *a.* [*L. marcescere*, inchoative form of *marcere*, to wither, droop.] Withering; fading; decaying.

March, (márch) *n.* [*L. Martius*, belonging to *Mars*, the god of war.] The third month of the year.

March, (márch) *v. i.* [*F. marcher*.] To move by steps and in order, as soldiers;—to walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner:—*v. t.* To move in military array, as troops:—*imp. & pp.* marched; *ppr.* marching.

March, (márch) *n.* Military progress; advance of troops; pace or step by which troops advance, either slow or quick:—the signal to advance; a particular beat of drum:—a tune or air in duple time, played by the regimental band, and regulating the pace of the troops:—a grave and solemn walk:—a deliberate or laborious progress; steady progress, as of the seasons, events, &c.; procession:—the distance passed over.

March, (márch) *n.* [*A.-S. mere*, mark, sign, boundary.] A frontier of a territory; a border; a confine:—*pl.* The boundaries between England and Scotland.

Marching, (márch'ing) *n.* Military movement; passage or advance of troops. [*marquis*.]

Marchioness, (márshun-ess) *n.* The wife or widow of a Marquis, (márid) *a.* [*L. marcius*, from *marcere*, to wither, droop, pine.] Pining; wasted away; lean.

Marchedness, (mársh-ed-ness) *n.* State of great leanness.

Mare, (már) *n.* [*A.-S. mere*, Ger. *marah*.] The female of the horse, or equine genus of quadrupeds. [*A.-S. mara*, spirit.] Incubus; night-mare. *Mare's nest*, a discovery of imaginary or exaggerated importance.

Mareschal, (már'shal) *n.* [*F. maréchal*.] A military officer of very high rank; a marshal.

Mare's-tail, (már'stál) *n.* A long, streaky cloud, spreading out like a horse's tail, and indicative of rain:—an aquatic plant of the genus *Hippuris*, found in every variety of climate.

Margarine, (márgar-in) *n.* [*F.*] A peculiar pearl-like substance extracted from vegetable oils, and from the fat of animals.

Margin, (már'jin) *n.* [*L. margo, marginis*.] A border; edge; brink; verge:—*specifically*, the part of a page at the edge left uncovered in writing or printing:—difference between the price of purchase and sale of an article, which leaves room for profit:—difference between the expense, number, or amount estimated, and that which is actually required or incurred.

Marginal, (már'jin) *v. t.* To furnish with a margin; to border:—to enter in the margin of a page:—*imp. & pp.* margined; *ppr.* margining.

Marginal, (már'jin-al) *a.* Pertaining to a margin;—written or printed in the margin.

Marginally, (már'jin-al-ly) *adv.* In or upon the margin.

Margined, (már'jin-át-ed) *a.* [*L. marginatus*.] Having a margin.

Margravate, (már'grá-vát) *n.* The territory or jurisdiction of a margrave.

Margrave, (már'gráiv) *n.* [*Ger. markgraf*, from *mark*, border, march, and *graf*, count.] Originally, a lord of the borders or marches in Germany:—a nobleman of a rank equivalent to that of an English earl.

Margravine, (már'gráiv-in) *n.* The wife of a margrave.

Margold, (már'e-góld) *n.* [*From Mary and gold*.] A

plant bearing a yellow flower. There are several plants of different genera bearing this name.

Marine, (ma-rén) *a.* [*L. marinus*, from *mare*, the sea.] Pertaining to the sea; relating to the ocean, or to navigation, naval affairs, &c.; naval; nautical:—formed by the action of the currents or waves of the sea.

Marine, (ma-rén) *n.* A soldier serving on shipboard:—the naval force of a country:—the whole economy of naval affairs or interests; the collective shipping of a country. [*life*; a seaman or sailor.

Mariner, (már'e-ngr) *n.* One who pursues a sea-faring

Mariolatry, (má-ró-la-tre) *n.* [*G., L. Maria*, the Virgin Mary, and *latreia*, worship.] The worship of the Virgin Mary.

Marital, (már'e-tal) *a.* [*L. maritalis*, from *maritus*, a married man.] Pertaining to a husband.

Maritime, (már'e-tim) *a.* [*L. maritimus*, from *mare*, the sea.] Relating to the sea:—bordering on the sea:—situated near the sea:—performed on the sea; naval:—having a navy or commerce by sea:—denoting the laws respecting ships, seamen, harbours, &c.

Marjoram, (már'jór-am) *n.* [*F. marjolaine*, *it. marjorana*.] A plant of the genus *Origanum*, of several species. The sweet marjoram is aromatic, and much used in cookery.

Mark, (márk) *n.* [*A.-S. mearc*, Ger. *marke*, *F. marque*.] A visible sign, as a line, point, trace, or the like, made by drawing; figure:—a groove or depression made by stamping or cutting; impression; stamp; incision:—visible effect; proof; evidence:—a note or sign of distinction; token; conspicuous character; rank; state:—any object used as a guide or directory; landmark:—object to which a missile weapon is directed; target:—point which one seeks to reach; goal; standard of attainment:—*specifically*, a character made, instead of signature, by one who can not write:—a merchant's stamp or brand. [*A.-S. marc, marca*.] A silver coin, valued at thirteen shillings and fourpence.

Mark, (márk) *v. t.* To make a visible sign upon; to stamp; to brand:—to notice; to give attention to; to remark; to regard; point out; betoken; denote; characterize:—*v. i.* To take particular notice; to note:—*imp. & pp.* marked; *ppr.* marking.

Marker, (márk'gr) *n.* One who marks, affixes a sign, or takes notice:—a counter used in card-playing:—one who keeps account of a game played in billiards, &c.

Market, (már'ket) *n.* [*L. mercatus*, from *mercari*, to trade, from *merx*, merchandise.] A public place where provisions or cattle are exposed to sale:—a building where wares are bought and sold; a market-house:—a town, region, country, &c., where there is a demand for an article, and where it may be disposed of by sale or barter; hence, demand and sale, or exchange.

Market, (márk'et) *v. i.* To buy or sell; to make bargains:—*imp. & pp.* marketed; *ppr.* marketing.

Marketable, (márk'et-á-bl) *a.* Fit to be offered for sale; saleable:—current in the market.

Market-cross, (márk'et-kroes) *n.* A cross set up where a market is held.

Market-price, (márk'et-pris) *n.* The current price in

Market-town, (márk'et-tówn) *n.* A town that has a stated public market.

Marking-ink, (márk'ing-ingk) *n.* An indelible ink used for marking linen, &c.

Marksmen, (márk'sman) *n.* One who is skilful to hit a mark; one who shoots well.

Marl, (márl) *n.* [*W. marl*, Ir. & Gael. *marla*.] A mixed earthy substance, consisting of carbonate of lime, clay, and silicious sand.

Marl, (márl) *v. t.* To overspread or manure with marl:—*imp. & pp.* marled; *ppr.* marling.

Marlescent, (márl-ásh-ent) *a.* Resembling marl, or partaking of its qualities.

Marline, (márl'in) *n.* [*F., Sp. merlin*.] A small line composed of two strands a little twisted, used for

winding round ropes and cables, to prevent their being fretted by the blocks, &c.

Marline, (már'lin) *v. t.* To wind marline around.

Marline-spike, (már'lin-spik) *n.* An iron tool tapering to a point, used to separate the strands of a rope in splicing.

Mari, (már'e) *a.* Consisting of partaking of mari: resembling mari.

Marmalade, (már'ma-lád) *n.* [F. from *G. melimelon*, honey-apple.] A preserve made of the pulp of the quince, pear, orange, apricot, &c., boiled with sugar.

Marmorean, (már-mó're-an) *a.* [L. *marmoreus*, from *marmor*, marble.] Pertaining to or resembling marble; made of marble.

Marmoset, (már'mò-zet) *n.* [F. *marmouset*.] A small monkey having soft fur, hooked claws, a long, thick tail, and much resembling a squirrel.

Marmot, (már'mot) *n.* [F. *marmotte*.] A rodent quadruped of the genus *Arctomys*, about the size of the rabbit, which inhabits the higher regions of the Alps and Pyrenees.

Maroon, (ma-róon') *n.* [Sp. *cima*, the summit of a mountain; *negro cimarron*, a negro that lives in the mountains.] A fugitive slave living on the mountains in the West Indies and in Guiana.

Maroon, (ma-róon') *v. t.* To put ashore on a desolate isle, as a sailor, under pretence of his having committed some great crime:—*imp.* & *pp.* marooned; *ppr.* marooning.

Maroon, (ma-róon') *a.* [F. *maroon*, a chestnut.] Brownish-crimson; of a claret colour. [colour.]

Maroon, (ma-róon') *a.* A brownish-crimson or claret

Marplot, (már'plot) *n.* One who, by his officious interference, mars or defeats a design or plot.

Marque, (márk) *n.* [F. *marque*, mark, sign.] A license to pass the limits of a jurisdiction for the purpose of making reprisals:—a ship commissioned for making reprisals.

Marquee, (már-ké) *n.* [F. *marquise*.] A large field-tent:—written also *Markes*.

Marquetry, (már'ket-re) *n.* [F. *marqueter*, to chequer, from *marque*, mark.] Inlaid work; work inlaid with pieces of coloured wood, shells, &c.

Marquis, (már'kwis) *n.* [F. It. *marquese*, from Ger. *mark*, bound, border, march.] A noblemen in England, France, and Italy, of a rank next below that of duke.

Marquisate, (már'kwis-át) *n.* The seignior, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

Marriage, (már'rij) *n.* [F. *mariage*, from *marier*, to marry, from *mari*, husband, L. *mas*, *maris*.] Act of uniting a man and woman for life; legal union:—state or condition of being united as husband and wife:—hence, perpetual union; bond or tie:—in Scripture, the union of Christ and the Church:—also, a marriage feast.

Marriageable, (már'rij-a-bl) *a.* Of an age suitable for marriage; fit for or capable of union.

Married, (már'rid) *a.* Formed by marriage; conjugal; connubial.

Marrow, (már'rò) *n.* [A.-S. *mearg*, W. *mer*.] A soft, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of animal bones:—the essence; the best part:—a fellow; mate. [Scot.]

Marrow-bone, (már'rò-bôn) *n.* A bone containing marrow:—*pl.* The bone of the knee; the kneecap.

Marrowfat, (már'rò-fat) *n.* A rich but late variety of pea. [with.]

Marrowless, (már'rò-less) *a.* Destitute of marrow or



Marline-spike.



Marmot.

Marrowy, (már'rò-e) *a.* Abounding in marrow or pith: pithy.

Marry, (már're) *v. t.* [L. *maritare*, from *maritus*, husband, from *mas*, *maris*, a male.] To unite in wedlock; to perform the rite of marriage:—to dispose of in wedlock; to give away as wife:—to take for husband or wife:—hence, figuratively, to unite in the closest connection:—*v. i.* To enter into the conjugal state; to unite as husband and wife:—*imp.* & *pp.* married; *ppr.* marrying.

Marry, (már're) *adv.* Indeed; forsooth; a term of asseveration by the Virgin Mary.

Mars, (márz) *n.* [L.] The god of war:—one of the planets of the solar system, the next beyond the earth.

Marsh, (márah) *n.* [A.-S. *merac*, F. *marais*.] A tract of low land, usually or occasionally covered with water; a fen; a swamp; a morass.

Marshall, (már'shal) *n.* [F. *marechal*, Ger. *marschall*, from *mahr*, horse, and *shalk*, servant.] A commander-in-chief or military officer of the highest grade; field-marshal:—formerly the chief officer of arms, who regulated combats in the lists or tournaments:—a harbinger; herald or pursuivant:—one who regulates a feast or other assembly, directs the order of procession and the like.

Marshall, (már'shal) *v. t.* To dispose in order; to arrange in a suitable manner:—to lead as a harbinger:—*imp.* & *pp.* marshalled; *ppr.* marshalling.

Marshaller, (már'shal-er) *n.* One who disposes or arranges in order.

Marshanship, (már'shal-ship) *n.* The office of a marshal.

Marsh-rocket, (már'sh-rok-et) *n.* A species of water-cress.

Marsh-rosemary, (már'sh-ròs-má-re) *n.* A plant of the genus *Statice*, the root of which is powerfully astringent and used in medicine.

Marshy, (már'sh) *a.* Resembling a marsh; wet; boggy; fenny:—produced in marshes.

Marsupial, (már'sú-pe-al) *a.* [L. *marsupium*, G. *marsupium*, a pouch.] Having a pouch for carrying the immature young; pertaining to the marsupials.

Marsupial, (már'sú-pe-al) *n.* One of a class of mammal quadrupeds, in which the undeveloped fetus passes from the uterus into a bag or pouch attached to the belly, and is nourished by the nipple till full grown, as the opossum and kangaroo.

Marsupiate, (már'sú-pe-át) *a.* Related to the marsupial animals; furnished with a pouch for the young.

Mart, (márt) *n.* [Contracted from *market*.] A place of sale or traffic; a market:—purchase or sale; bargain.

Martello-tower, (már-tel'ò-tow-er) *n.* [From a fort in Corsica.] A small round fort, common on the seaboard of Kent and Jersey, and erected to defend the coast.

Marten, (már'ten) *n.* [A.-S. *meardh*, Ger. *marder*, F. *martre*.] A native carnivorous animal of the genus *Mustela*, allied to the weasels. It is about 20 inches in length, with a tail 12 inches long, and the fur, which is dense, long, and of a dull brown colour, is used for making hats, muffs, &c. [preacher.]

Martext, (már'tekst) *n.* A blundering or ignorant

Martial, (már'shal) *a.* [L. *martialis*, from *Mars*, the god of war.] Pertaining or suited to war; military:—given to war; brave:—warlike; belonging to war or to an army and navy:—opposed to civil.

Martin, (már'tin) *n.* [F. *martinet*, a little white heron.] A bird of the swallow kind, which forms its nest about buildings.

Martinet, (már'te-net) *n.* [So called from an officer of that name in the French army under Louis XIV.] A strict disciplinarian.

Martingale, (már'tin-gál) *n.* [F. *martingale*, It. *martingola*, a sort of hose.] A strap



Martin.

fastened to a horse's girth, passing between his fore legs, and thence divided into two thongs attached to the musclet, to prevent a horse from rearing;—a rope leading from the jibboom end to a short perpendicular spar under the bowsprit end, used to stay down the jib-boom, as the bob-stays do the bowsprit.

Martinmas, (már'tin-mas) *n.* The feast of St. Martin, the eleventh of November.

Martyr, (már'tér) *n.* [G. *martyr*, a witness.] One who, by his death, bears witness to the truth of the gospel;—one who sacrifices his life, or whatever is of great value to him, for the sake of any principle or cause.

Martyr, (már'tér) *v. t.* To put to death for adhering to what one believes to be the truth; to sacrifice on account of faith or profession;—to persecute; to torment; to torture:—*imp. & pp.* martyred; *ppr.* martyring.

Martyrdom, (már'tér-dum) *n.* The condition of a martyr; the death of a martyr. [*martyrs.*]

Martyrologist, (már'tér-ol-ó-jist) *n.* A historian of Martyrology, (már'tér-ol-ó-jé) *n.* [G. *martyr*, martyr, and *logos*, discourse.] A history or account of martyrs with their sufferings; a register of martyrs.

Marvel, (már'vel) *n.* [F. *merveille*, from L. *mirabilis*, from *mirari*, to wonder.] Any thing astonishing or strange; wonder; prodigy;—admiration; astonishment.

Marvel, (már'vel) *v. i.* To be struck with surprise, astonishment, or admiration; to wonder:—*imp. & pp.* marvelled; *ppr.* marveling.

Marvellous, (már'vel-us) *n.* Exciting wonder; strange; astonishing;—surpassing belief; improbable; incredible;—preternatural; miraculous;—sometimes used as an adverb with the sense of exceedingly.

Marvellously, (már'vel-us-le) *adv.* Wonderfully; strangely; in a manner to excite surprise or admiration.

Marvellousness, (már'vel-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being marvellous.

Masculine, (mas'kú-lín) *a.* [F. *masculin*, from L. *masculus*, *mas*, male.] Male; virile; not female;—strong; powerful, as body;—bold; brave, as spirit;—coarse; marked; not soft or delicate, as features;—denoting the gender in words appropriated to males, as distinguished from feminine and neuter.

Masculineness, (mas'kú-lín-ness) *n.* The quality or state of being masculine.

Mash, (mash) *v. t.* [Ger. *maischen*, *maischen*, to mash, mix.] To crush by beating or pressure; to bruise; to beat or work into a soft pulpy mass;—hence, *specifically*, to mix malt and water together in brewing:—*imp. & pp.* mashed; *ppr.* mashing.

Mash, (mash) *n.* A mixture;—a soft or pulpy mass;—a mixture of bran and water for horses; or of boiled turnips, &c., for cattle;—a mixture of ground malt and warm water.

Mashing, (mash'ing) *n.* A crushing into a mass; in brewing, the process of mingling ground-malt in heated water, and extracting the sweet or saccharine matter.

Mashing-tub, (mash'ing-tub) *n.* A tub for containing the mash in breweries.

Mashy, (mash'e) *a.* Produced by crushing or bruising.

Mask, (mask) *n.* [F. *masque*, Ger. *maske*, from A. *maskharat*, buffoon, from *sakhira*, to ridicule.] A cover for the face, with apertures for the eyes and mouth; a visor;—hence, that which disguises; a pretext or subterfuge;—a festive entertainment in which the company all wear masks; a masquerade; hence, a revel; a piece of mummery.

Masked, (mask) *v. t.* To conceal with a mask or visor;—to disguise; to cover; to hide; to infuse, as tea [Scot.]:—*v. i.* To revel;—to be disguised in any way:—*imp. & pp.* masked; *ppr.* masking.

Masked-ball, (mask'bawl) *n.* A ball at which each one wears a mask; a masquerade. [*mer.*]

Masker, (mask'er) *n.* One who wears a mask; a mum-

Maskon, (má'm) *n.* [F. *maçon*, allied to L. *maceria*, wall, perhaps from G. *maceria*, to pound.] A builder

in stone; a hewer or cutter of stone; one who constructs walls or edifices of any kind with stones or bricks and mortar or lime;—a member of the fraternity of Freemasons.

Masonic, (má'son-ik) *a.* Pertaining to the craft or mysteries of Freemasons.

Mason-lodge, (má'son-loj) *n.* A building where the brotherhood of Freemasons meet; also the meeting itself.

Masonry, (má'son-re) *n.* Art or occupation of a mason;—work of a mason;—the craft or mysteries of Freemasons.

Masora, (ma-só'ra) *n.* [H. *masorá*, *masoreth*, tradition, from *masar*, to hand down.] A critical Rabbinical work on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures.

Masoretic, (mas-ó-ret'ik) *a.* Relating to the Masora or to its authors. **Masoretic points**, vowel points and accents added to the Hebrew Text of the Bible by the Masorites.

Ma sque, (ma-ské) *n.* A kind of play or interlude, founded on a classical story, with songs or chants.

Masquerade, (mas-ker-ad') *n.* An assembly of persons wearing masks, and amusing themselves with dancing, conversation, &c.;—intentional or elaborate hiding under a false show; disguise.

Masquerade, (mas-ker-ad') *v. t.* To assemble in masks;—to go in disguise:—*imp. & pp.* masqueraded; *ppr.* masquerading.

Masquerader, (mas-ker-ad'er) *n.* One who masquerades; a person wearing a mask; one disguised.

Mass, (mas) *n.* [L. *massa*, Ger. *masse*, allied to G. *maza*, a barley-cake.] A body of matter assembled or formed into a lump; a great quantity collected; a heap; an assemblage;—bulk; magnitude; size;—chief component portion; principal part; main body;—the quantity of matter which a body contains, irrespective of its bulk or volume;—*pl.* The people; the lower classes.

Mass, (mas) *n.* [A.-S. *masse*, L. *missa*, from *mittere*, to send, dismiss.] The communion service, or the consecration and oblation of the host, in the Roman Catholic churches.

Mass, (mas) *v. t.* To form into a mass; to assemble.

Massacre, (mas'a-ker) *n.* [Ger. *metzger*, *metzen*, to kill cattle.] The killing of human beings by indiscriminate slaughter; cold-blooded destruction of life.

Massacre, (mas'a-ker) *v. t.* To murder with circumstances of cruelty; to butcher; to slaughter:—*imp. & pp.* massacred; *ppr.* massacring.

Mass-book, (mas'book) *n.* The missal or Roman Catholic service book. [*derousness.*]

Massiness, (mas'e-ness) *n.* State of being massy; ponderous; (mas'iv) *a.* Forming or consisting of a mass; compacted; weighty; heavy; bulky.

Massively, (mas'iv-le) *adv.* In a mass. [*massive.*]

Massiveness, (mas'iv-ness) *n.* State or quality of being massy; (mas'e) *a.* Compacted into or consisting of a mass; weighty; ponderous; bulky and heavy.

Mast, (mast) *n.* [A.-S. *mást*, Icel. *mastr*, F. *mat.*] A pole set upright in a boat or vessel to sustain the sails, yards, rigging &c.

Mast, (mast) *n.* [A.-S. *mást*, Ger. *maszen*, to nourish.] The fruit of the oak and beech or other forest trees; nuts; acorns.

Mast, (mast) *v. t.* To furnish with a mast or masts:—*imp. & pp.* masted; *ppr.* masting.

Masted, (mast'ed) *a.* Furnished with a mast or masts;—chiefly used in composition.

Master, (mas'tér) *n.* [L. *magister*, F. *maitre*, Ger. *meister*.] A superior; one who has servants under him, or who directs or manages men or business;—owner; proprietor;—chief; principal;—director; chief manager; head;—one having exclusive right to, or uncontrolled authority over; absolute lord;—teacher; instructor;—the commander of a merchant ship;—in ships of war, an officer who navigates the ship;—one

highly skilled in art, science, or accomplishments; adept:—a director of ceremonies on public or festive occasions:—a title in the universities, as *Master of Arts*:—a judicial title, as *Master in Chancery*, &c.:—a title of respect, written *Mr.*—an appellation given to lords or inferiors.

Master, (mas'ter) *v. t.* To become the master of; to conquer; to subdue:—to execute with power or skill:—*v. i.* To be skillful in; to excel:—*imp. & pp. mastered*; *ppr. mastering*.

Masterdom, (mas'ter-dum) *n.* Dominion; rule.

Master-key, (mas'ter-ke) *n.* The key that opens many locks; hence, a general clew to lead out of many difficulties.

Masterless, (mas'ter-less) *a.* Destitute of a master or owner; ungoverned; unsubdued.

Masterly, (mas'ter-ly) *a.* Indicating thorough knowledge or superior skill; most excellent:—imperious.

Master-passion, (mas'ter-pash'un) *n.* A ruling or predominant passion. [a chef-d'œuvre.]

Masterpiece, (mas'ter-pēs) *n.* A capital performance;

Master-ship, (mas'ter-ship) *n.* The state or office of a master:—headship; rule:—superiority; pre-eminence.

Master-spring, (mas'ter-spring) *n.* The spring which sets in motion or regulates the whole work or machine.

Master-stroke, (mas'ter-strök) *n.* Capital performance; a masterly action.

Masterly, (mas'ter-ly) *n.* Act of mastering:—position or authority of a master; supremacy:—superiority in competition; pre-eminence:—victory in war:—eminence; great dexterity.

Master-head, (mas'ter-hed) *n.* The top or head of a mast.

Mastic, (mas'tik) *n.* [G. *mastiche*, from *masothai*, to chew.] A low, shrubby tree growing upon the coasts of the Mediterranean, and producing a valuable resin:—a resin used as an ingredient in varnishes:—a kind of cement used for plastering walls, &c. [coated.]

Masticable, (mas'tik-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being masticated.

Masticate, (mas'te-kät) *v. t.* [L. *masticare*, *masticatum*, allied to G. *mastazin*.] To grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing and digestion; to chew:—*imp. & pp. masticated*; *ppr. masticating*.

Mastication, (mas'te-kä'shun) *n.* Act of masticating or of chewing solid food. [chew food.]

Masticatory, (mas'te-kä-tor-e) *a.* Chewing; adapted to

Mastic, (mas'tif) *n.* [It. *mastino*.] A large variety of dog, remarkable for strength and courage.

Mastodon, (mas'to-don) *n.* [G. *mastos*, the breast of a woman, and *odous*, a tooth.] An extinct mammal resembling the elephant, but larger, and having tubercular teeth, whence the name.

Mastoid, (mas'toid) *a.* [G. *mastos*, the breast of a woman, and *oidos*, form.] Resembling the nipple or breast.

Mat, (mat) *n.* [A-S. *meatt*, *Mastodon*.

meattia, L. *matta*.] A texture of sedge, rushes, husks, straw, or other material, laid on the floor of a lobby, or at the door of a room:—a web of rope-yarn used to protect the rigging from chafing, &c.

Mat, (mat) *v. t.* To cover or lay with mate:—to twist together; to interweave like a mat:—*v. i.* To become interwoven; to grow thickly together:—*imp. & pp. matted*; *ppr. matting*.

Matador, (ma'ta-dör) *n.* [Sp. *matador*, a murderer, from *matar*, to kill.] The man appointed to kill the bull in Spanish bull-fights:—one of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille.

Match, (mach) *n.* [F. *meche*.] Any combustible substance, as tow, wick, chip of wood, &c., dipped in melted sulphur, and used for domestic purposes, and for firing artillery, mines, &c.

Match, (mach) *n.* [A-S. *macca*, Icel. *maki*.] A person or thing equal or similar to another in quality; a

mate; a companion;—union in marriage:—a contract of marriage:—also a suitable or desirable object of courtship:—a trial of skill, force, &c.; competition for superiority between equals; contest on equal grounds or terms:—the arrangement or appointment of such trial or contest.

Match, (mach) *v. t.* To be a mate or match for; to rival successfully:—to bring a mate, match, or equal, against; to set in competition;—to make equal, proportionate, or suitable:—to marry; to give in marriage:—*v. i.* To be united in marriage:—to be of equal size, figure, or quality; to tally; to correspond:—*imp. & pp. matched*; *ppr. matching*.

Matchable, (mach'a-bl) *a.* Fit to be joined; suitable; equal. [unrivalled.]

Matchless, (mach'les) *a.* Having no equal; unequalled: **Matchlessly**, (mach'les-ly) *adv.* In a manner or degree not to be equalled.

Matchlock, (mach'lok) *n.* The lock of a musket containing a match for firing it; hence, a musket fired by means of a match.

Match-maker, (mach'mäk-qr) *n.* One who makes matches for burning;—one who contrives a union by marriage.

Match-making, (mach'mäk-ing) *n.* The act of making matches.

Mate, (mät) *n.* [Icel. *mati*, equal.] One who customarily associates with another; a companion:—a husband or wife;—an officer in a merchant vessel ranking next below the captain:—a subordinate officer; an assistant:—the male or female of animals which pair in breeding:—one who eats at the same table;—a comrade:—one who studies in the same class or form;—schoolmate:—[Sp. *mate*.] The condition of the king in chess, when he cannot move or escape; checkmate.

Mate, (mät) *v. t.* To match; to marry:—to match one's-self against; to compete with:—*imp. & pp. mated*; *ppr. mating*.

Mateless, (mät'les) *a.* Having no mate or companion.

Mater, (mä'ter) *n.* [L. *mater*.] One of two membranes which cover the brain, cerebellum, and spinal cord, distinguished as *dura* and *pia*.

Materia, (ma-tē're-a) *n.* [L.] Matter; substance.

Materia medica, All substances used as curative agents in medicine:—that branch of medical science which treats of the nature and properties of the substances used for the cure of diseases.

Material, (ma-tē're-al) *a.* [L. *materialis*, from *materia*, matter.] Consisting of matter; corporeal; bodily:—important; momentous; more or less necessary; having influence or consequence; essential; substantial; not formal.

Material, (ma-tē're-al) *n.* Any thing composed of matter:—the substance or matter from which any thing is made.

Materialism, (ma-tē're-al-izm) *n.* The doctrine of materialists:—the tendency to give undue importance to material interests; devotion to the bodily nature and its wants.

Materialist, (ma-tē're-al-ist) *n.* One who denies the existence of spiritual substances, and maintains that the soul of man is the result of a particular organization of matter in the body.

Materialistic, (ma-tē're-al-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to materialism or materialists.

Materialise, (ma-tē're-al-iz) *v. t.* To reduce to a state of matter; to regard as matter:—to consider or explain by the laws or principles appropriate to matter:—to occupy with material instead of moral or religious interests:—*imp. & pp. materialised*; *ppr. materialising*.

Materially, (ma-tē're-al-ly) *adv.* In the state of matter;—in its essence; substantially:—in an important manner or degree; essentially. [importance.]

Materialness, (ma-tē're-al-ness) *n.* State of being material: **Maternal**, (ma-tēr'nal) *a.* [L. *maternus*, from *mater*, mother.] Pertaining to a mother; becoming a mother; motherly.



Maternally, (ma-ter-nal-le) *adv.* In a motherly manner.
Maternity, (ma-ter-ne-tye) *n.* State, character, or relation of a mother.

Mathematical, (math-ē-mat'ik-al) *a.* [*L. mathematicus, G. mathēmatikos, from mathēma learning.*] Pertaining to mathematics;—according to the principles of mathematics; theoretically precise;—exact; demonstrable.

Mathematically, (math-ē-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to mathematical laws or principles; demonstrably; with mathematical certainty.

Mathematician, (math-ē-ma-tish-ē-an) *n.* One versed in mathematics.

Mathematics, (math-ē-mat'iks) *n. sing.* [*G. mathēmatikē (sc. epistēmē).*] The science of numbers and magnitudes;—that branch of knowledge which investigates the relations between different quantities or magnitudes, and prescribes the methods by which unknown quantities are deducible from known or assumed quantities; usually classified as pure mathematics, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, and mixed mathematics, astronomy, optics, dynamics, &c.

Matin, (mat'in) *a.* Pertaining to the morning; used in the morning.

Matinee, (mat'in-ē) *n.* [*F., from matin.*] A reception or musical entertainment held in the early part of the day.

Matins, (mat'ins) *n.* [*F. matin, from L. matutinus, belonging to the morning.*] Morning worship; morning prayers or songs;—time of morning service in the Roman Catholic Church.

Matras, (mat'ras) *n.* [*F. matras.*] A chemical vessel, with a tapering neck open at the top, serving the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c.

Matricidal, (mat-re-sid-al) *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

Matricide, (mat-re-sid) *n.* [*L. matricida, from mater, mother, and cedere, to kill, slay.*] The killing or murder of a mother;—the killer or murderer of his mother.

Matriculate, (ma-trik'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. matricula, a public roll or register.*] To enter or admit to membership in a body or society, especially in a college or university, by enrolling the name in a register;—*imp. & pp. matriculated; ppr. matriculating.*

Matriculate, (ma-trik'ū-lāt) *n.* One who is matriculated.

Matriculation, (ma-trik'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of registering a name, and admitting to membership.

Matrimonial, (mat-re-mō-ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to marriage;—derived from marriage; connubial; conjugal; nuptial.

Matrimonially, (mat-re-mō-ne-al-le) *adv.* According to the manner or laws of marriage.

Matrimony, (mat're-mun-ē) *n.* [*L. matrimonium, from mater, mother.*] Union of man and woman as husband and wife; the nuptial state; marriage; wedlock.

Matrinx, (mā'triks) *n.* [*L., from mater, mother.*] The womb;—hence, that which gives form or modifies any thing as a mould;—the earthy or stony substance in which metallic ores or crystalline minerals are found.

Matron, (mā'trun) *n.* [*L. matrona, from mater, mother.*] An elderly married woman; the female head of a household;—*specially*, a nurse in a hospital.

Matronage, (mā'trun-āj) *n.* The state of a matron;—the collective body of matrons.

Matronal, (mā'trun-al) *a.* Pertaining or suitable to a matron; grave; motherly.

Matronhood, (mā'trun-hood) *n.* State of a matron.

Matronise, (mā'trun-iz) *v. t.* To make grave, sedate, or matron-like;—to act as a matron, especially in introducing young ladies to public assemblies; to chaperone. [*like or befitting a matron.*]

Matronly, (mā'trun-le) *a.* Advanced in years; elderly;—

Matter, (mat'er) *n.* [*L. materia, F. matiere, from A.-S. mād, product, good.*] Body; substance; visible or tangible form;—elementary substance of which the earth and all living bodies are composed—usually

classified as *solid matter*, or coherent substances, as wood or stone; *liquid matter*, or substances having free motion among their parts, as water, oil, wine, &c.; *aeriform matter*, or elastic substances, as vapour, gas, &c.; *imponderable matter*, or substances destitute of sensible weight, as light, heat, electricity, &c.;—*material*;—the thing treated of; subject;—*affair*; concern; business;—*event*; incident;—the thing supposed or intended; importance; significance; moment;—the inducing cause of disturbance, difficulty, disease, &c.;—a short space of time;—a small portion of distance;—the subject of complaint; suit; demand;—pus; purulent discharge from an abscess.

Matter, (mat'er) *v. t.* To be of importance; to import; to signify;—to form pus; to mature;—*imp. & pp. mattered; ppr. mattering.*

Mattery, (mat'er-ē) *a.* Generating pus; purulent.

Mating, (mat'ing) *n.* Mates in general or collectively; mat-work;—materials for mate; a coarse texture made of straw, rushes, grass, &c., and used generally in the packing of goods.

Mattock, (mat'uk) *n.* [*A.-S. matloc, W. matog.*] A kind of pick-axe having the iron ends broad instead of pointed.

Mattress, (mat'ros) *n.* [*F. matelas, Ger. maträtze, from A.-S. meatta, mat.*] A bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other soft material, and quilted.

Mature, (mat'ū-rā) *v. t.* [*L. maturare, maturatum, to make*

ripe, from *maturus*, ripe.] To bring to ripeness or maturity;—to promote the perfect supuration of;—*v. i.* To suppurate perfectly;—*imp. & pp. matured; ppr. maturing.*

Maturation, (mat'ū-rā'shun) *n.* Process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness;—suppuration; the forming of pus.

Mature, (ma-tū'r) *a.* [*L. maturus.*] Brought by natural process to completeness or perfection of growth or development;—completely worked out; fully digested;—come to supuration; perfect; completed; ready.

Mature, (ma-tū'r) *v. t.* To bring or hasten to perfection or maturity; to perfect; to ripen;—to make fit or ready for a special use;—*v. i.* To become ripe or perfect;—to become due, as a note.

Maturely, (ma-tū'r-le) *adv.* In a mature manner; with ripeness; completely.

Maturity, (ma-tū'r-ē) *n.* State or quality of being mature; maturity.

Maturity, (ma-tū'r-ē) *n.* State of being mature; ripeness; full growth;—termination of the period a note or bill of exchange has to run.

Matutinal, (ma-tū-tin'al) *a.* [*L. matutinalis, from mane, morning.*] Pertaining to the morning; early.

Maud, (mawd) *n.* A wrapping plaid or shawl made of undyed wool.

Mawdlin, (mawd'lin) *a.* [Corrupted from *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with eyes swelled and red with weeping.] Drunk; fuddled; stupid;—weak or silly, as if half drunk; sickly sentimental.

Maugre, (maw'gr) *prep.* [*F. malgré, L. male gratum, something not agreeable.*] In spite of; in opposition to; notwithstanding.

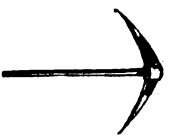
Maul, (mawl) *n.* [*L. malleus.*] A heavy wooden hammer.

Maul, (mawl) *v. t.* To beat and bruise with a heavy stick or cudgel;—*imp. & pp. mauled; ppr. mauling.*

Maul-stick, (mawl'stik) *n.* [*Ger. maulstock, from mauler, a painter, and stock, stick.*] The stick used by painters to keep the hand steady in working.

Maunder, (mawn'der) *v. i.* [*F. mendier, to beg.*] To mutter; to murmur;—to talk incoherently or idly.

Maundy-Thursday, (mawn'dā-thers'dā) *n.* [*Eng. maund, a basket.*] The Thursday in Passion-week, or next before Good Friday.



Mausolean, (maw-sô-l'ean) *a.* Pertaining to a mausoleum; monumental.

Mausoleum, (maw-sô-l'um) *n.* [L.] A magnificent tomb, or stately sepulchral monument.

Mauve, (mawv) *n.* [F. from *L. malva*, mallow.] A beautiful purple or violet colour obtained from aniline and benzole.

Mavis, (mâ'vis) *n.* [F. *mavis*.] The thrush or song-thrush; a native bird noted for the clearness and compass of its notes.

Maw, (maw) *n.* [A.-S. *maga*, Ger. *magen*.] A stomach of one of the lower animals; in birds, the crop.

Mawkiah, (maw'kiah) *a.* Apt to cause satiety or loathing; nauseous; disgusting.

Maxillar, (maks-lî-lâr) *a.* [L. *maxillaris*, from *maxilla*, jaw-bone.] Pertaining to the jaw; properly, restricted to the upper jaw.

Maxim, (maks'im) *n.* [L. *maxima* (sc. *sententia*), the greatest sentiment, proposition, or axiom, i. e., of the greatest weight.] An established principle; a condensed proposition of important practical truth;—aphorism; apothegm; adage; proverb.

Maximum, (maks'e-mum) *n.* [L. neuter of *maximus*, the greatest, superlative of *magnus*, great.] The greatest quantity or number; the highest rate of speed or working power; the highest price or value attainable in a given case.

May, (mâ) *v.* [A.-S. *magan*, to be able, Go. & Ger. *môgen*.] An auxiliary verb qualifying another by expressing ability or competency;—liberty, permission;—contingency or liability;—modesty, concession, or a desire to soften a question or remark;—desire or wish;—imp. might.

May, (mâ) *n.* [A.-S. *mâg*, Icel. *may*, Go. *mavi*.] The early part of life;—the flowers of the hawthorn;—a young woman; maid.

May, (mâ) *n.* [F. *mai*, L. *Maia*.] The fifth month.

May-day, (mâ'dâ) *v. i.* To gather flowers on May morning.

May-dew, (mâ'dû) *n.* Dew on May morning, with which young people wash their faces;—hence, *May-morn*, vigour; freshness.

May-flower, (mâ'flower) *n.* A flower that appears in May; in England, the hawthorn; in New England, the trailing arbutus.

May-fly, (mâ'flî) *n.* A neuropterous insect of the genus *May*, (mâ'flî) *n.* [F. *maire*, from L. *maior*, greater.] The chief magistrate of a city or borough; the chief officer of a municipal corporation.

Mayoralty, (mâ'r'al-te) *n.* The office of a mayor;—the period of his service.

Mayress, (mâ'gr-es) *n.* The wife of a mayor.

May-queen, (mâ'kwên) *n.* A young woman crowned with flowers as queen at the celebration of May-day.

Mazard, (mar'ard) *n.* [Probably from *mazer*, the head being compared to a large goblet.] The head or skull. [F. *marise*, a wild cherry.] A kind of small, black cherry.

Mazarine, (maz-ar-ên) *n.* [From Cardinal Mazarine.] A deep-blue colour;—a mode of dressing poultry.

Maze, (mâs) *n.* [A.-S. *mâse*, whirlpool, Icel. *mei*, winding.] A labyrinth; a place or passage full of windings and turnings;—hence, confused state or condition; intricacy; embarrassment;—perplexity; uncertainty; confusion of thought.

Maze, (mâs) *v. t.* To confound with intricacy; to amaze; to bewilder;—imp. & pp. *mased*; ppr. *mazing*.

Maziness, (mâs'e-nes) *n.* Astonishment; perplexity.

Mazology, (mâs-ô-l'ô-jî) *n.* [G. *mazos*, the breast, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of mammiferous animals.



Mavis.

Mazourka, (ma-zôor'ka) *n.* A Polish national dance, or the music which accompanies it.

Mayy, (mâ'ê) *a.* Perplexed with turns and windings; intricate; confusing.

Me, (mê) *pron. pers.* [A.-S. *me*, Ger. *ich*, L. *me*, *mihi*, G. & Sans. *me*.] Myself; the person speaking;—objective case of *I*.

Mead, (mêd) *n.* [A.-S. *medu*, Ir. *meadh*, Skr. *madhu*, honey, G. *methu*, wine.] A drink made of honey and water.

Meadow, (mêd'ô) *n.* [A.-S. *mead*, *meadu*, Ger. *watte*.] A tract of low or level grass land, especially on the banks of a river or other water;—pasture or grass land annually mown for hay;—in poetry, *mead*.

Meadowy, (mêd'ô-e) *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of meadow.

Meagre, (mêgr) *a.* [A.-S. *mâger*, Icel. *magr*, L. *macer*.] Having little flesh; thin; lean;—destitute of richness, fertility, strength, or the like; defective in quantity or poor in quality; scanty;—poor; barren;—wanting strength of diction or affluence of imagery.

Meagrely, (mêgr-le) *adv.* In a meagre manner; poorly; thinly.

Meagreness, (mêgr-nee) *n.* Quality of being meagre; leanness; want of flesh;—poorness; barrenness;—scantiness.

Meal, (mêl) *n.* [A.-S. *mæl*, Go. *mêl*.] A portion of food taken at one time; a repast;—a part; a fragment.

Meal, (mêl) *n.* [A.-S. *mêlu*, Ger. *mehl*, from Go. *malan*, to grind in a mill.] Flour, especially of a coarser kind, as of oats, barley, peas, &c.

Meal, (mêl) *v. t.* To sprinkle with meal;—to break into fragments and mingle. [Scott.]

Mealiness, (mêl'e-nee) *n.* The quality of being meal.

Meal-monger, (mêl'mung-er) *n.* A person who deals in meal;—also *mealman*.

Meal-time, (mêl'tim) *n.* The usual time of eating meals.

Mealy, (mêl'e) *a.* Having the qualities of meal; soft; smooth;—dry and friable;—overspread with something that resembles meal.

Mealy-mouthed, (mêl'e-mournd) *a.* Having a soft mouth; unwilling to tell the truth in plain language.

Mean, (mên) *a.* [A.-S. *mæne*, *gemæne*, L. *communis*.] Wanting rank or dignity; low in birth or station;—humble; poor;—low-minded; base; ungenerous;—of little value; insignificant;—despicable; contemptible;—dishonourable; disgraceful; paltry; penurious; niggardly.

Mean, (mên) *a.* [F. *moyen*, from L. *medius*.] Occupying a middle position; intervening;—average; having an intermediate value between two extremes.

Mean, (mên) *n.* Middle point, place, rate, or degree; medium;—intervening time; interval; interim;—a quantity having an intermediate value between several others of which it expresses the average;—intermediate agency or instrument;—pl. Resources; property, revenue, or the like.

Mean, (mên) *v. t.* [A.-S. *mænan*, Go. *munan*.] To have in view or contemplation; to intend; to design;—to signify; to indicate; to denote;—v. i. To have a sense or meaning;—imp. & pp. *meant*; ppr. *meaning*.

Meander, (mê-an'der) *n.* [L. *Meander*, G. *Maieandros*, a river in Phrygia.] A winding course; a winding or turning in a passage;—an intricate or tortuous movement; a maze; a labyrinth;—in architecture, an ornament composed of two or more fillets interlaced; a fret.

Meander, (mê-an'der) *v. t.* To wind or flow round; to make flexuous or spiral;—v. i. To wind or turn in a course or passage;—to be intricate;—to wander in or about;—imp. & pp. *meandered*; ppr. *meandering*.

Meaning, (mên'ing) *n.* That which is meant or intended; intent; purpose; aim; object;—that which is signified, whether by act or language; signification; sense; import.

Meaningless, (mên'ing-less) *a.* Having no meaning;

Meaningly, (mēn'ing-le) *adv.* Significantly; intendedly; with set purpose.

Meanly, (mēn'le) *adv.* In a mean manner; in a low position;—dishonourably and unworthily; disrespectfully.

Meanness, (mēn'nes) *n.* Quality of being mean; want of birth or rank; low estate; poorness of condition or circumstances;—lowness of mind; want of honour or ennobling principles; baseness;—sordidness; niggardliness.

Meantime, (mēn'tim) *adv.* In the intervening time; during the interval;—also *meanwhile*.

Mease, (mēs) *n.* [Ger. *maas*, from *maessen*, to measure, Go. *maisan*.] The number of five hundred, as a *mease* of herrings.

Measled, (mēz'ld) *a.* Infected with measles;—spotted.

Measles, (mēz'ls) *n. pl.* [D. *mazelen*, Ger. *maern*, *pl.*, from *maess*, a speck, spot.] A contagious febrile disorder, marked by the appearance of an eruption of distinct red circular spots;—a disease of swine; a disease of fruit-bearing trees.

Measly, (mēz'le) *a.* Infected with measles or eruptions.

Measurable, (mez'ūr-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being measured;—moderate; in small quantity or extent.

Measurableness, (mez'ūr-a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of being measurable.

Measurably, (mez'ūr-a-ble) *adv.* In a measurable manner; to a limited extent; moderately.

Measure, (mez'ūr) *n.* [F. *mesure*, L. *mensura*, from *metiri*, *mensus*, to measure.] Dimensions of any thing reckoned according to some standard;—limit; allotted share, as of action, influence, ability, or the like;—hence, moderation; due restraint;—a rule by which any thing is adjusted or judged;—a vessel by which quantity is measured;—undefined quantity; extent; degree;—a grave dance, with slow and measured steps;—division of the time in music;—metre; rhythm; hence, a foot;—an act, step, or proceeding designed for the accomplishment of an object;—*pl.* Beds or strata.

Measure, (mez'ūr) *v. t.* To take the dimensions of; to ascertain the quantity or degree of; to estimate; to value;—to pass through or over in journeying;—to adjust; to proportion;—to allot or distribute by measure;—*v. i.* To have a certain length, breadth, or thickness;—*imp.* & *pp.* measured; *ppr.* measuring.

Measureless, (mez'ūr-less) *a.* Without measure; limitless; unbounded; immense; infinite; immeasurable.

Measurement, (mez'ūr-meāt) *n.* Act of measuring; mensuration.

Measurer, (mez'ūr-er) *n.* One who measures.

Meat, (mēt) *n.* [A.-S. *māte*, *mete*, Go. *maits*.] Food in general;—the flesh of animals used as food; spiritual food or nourishment. [meat]

Meatless, (mēt'les) *a.* Destitute of food; having no

Meat-offering, (mēt'of-er-ing) *n.* In the Mosaic dispensation, an offering of meat or food, in distinction from a drink-offering or burnt-offering.

Meat-screen, (mēt'skrēn) *n.* A screen placed behind meat while roasting.

Meatus, (mē-āt'us) *n.* [L. *meare*, to go.] In *anatomy*, a natural passage or canal wider than a duct.

Mechanic, (mē-kan'ik) *n.* One who works with mechanics or instruments; a skilled workman; artisan; operative; craftsman; one who constructs machines, or goods, wares, furniture, &c., with tools; an artificer.

Mechanical, (mē-kan'ik-al) *a.* [G. *mechanikos*, from *mechanē*, a machine.] Pertaining to machines or to the art of constructing machines;—depending on mechanism or machinery;—devised and constructed in accordance with mechanics or the laws of motion;—formed or produced by tools, engines, or machines;—acting by physical force, as pressure;—acting without thought or design; unconscious;—bred to machine or hand work; artisan; hence, vulgar; servile;—full of resources; clever at expedients; inventive.

Mechanically, (mē-kan'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a mechanical

manner; by physical force;—by the laws of motion;—by contrivance or workmanship;—by the force of habit; unconsciously.

Mechanical-powers, (mē-kan'ik-al-pow-erz) *n. pl.* The lever, wheel and axle, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, and screw; the six elementary instruments or modes of generating and directing motive power, from which singly or in combination all machines are constructed.

Mechanician, (mek-a-niah'-e-an) *n.* One skilled in mechanics; a machinist.

Mechanics, (mē-kan'iks) *n. sing.* [G. *mechanikos*.] That science, or branch of applied mathematics, which treats of the laws of motion, and the action of forces or bodies on one another, either directly or by means of machinery.

Mechanism, (mek'an-izm) *n.* The construction of a machine; the parts of a machine taken collectively;—the action of a machine according to mechanical laws.

Mechanist, (mek'an-ist) *n.* A maker of machines; one skilled in mechanics. [at Mechlin, in Belgium.]

Mechlin, (mek'lin) *n.* A beautiful kind of lace—made Medai, (med'al) *n.* [L. *metallum*, metal.] A coin struck with a device intended as a memento of any event or person. [medale.]

Medallic, (mē-dal'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a medal or to Medallist, (med'al-ist) *n.* One skilled or curious in medals;—one who has gained a medal as the reward of merit.

Medallion, (mē-dal'yun) *n.* A large antique medal or memorial coin;—any thing resembling in form such a coin;—an oval tablet bearing figures, heads, &c., in relief.



Medallion.

Meddle, (med'l) *v. i.* [D. *mid-delen*, to mediate, from *middel*, means, medium.]

To have to do with; to take part in;—to touch; to handle;—to act in the affairs of others officiously or intrusively;—*imp.* & *pp.* meddled; *ppr.* meddling.

Meddler, (med'ler) *n.* One who meddles; a busybody.

Meddlesome, (med'l-sum) *a.* Given to meddling; officiously intrusive. [meddlesome.]

Meddlesomeness, (med'l-sum-nes) *n.* Quality of being meddling.

Meddling, (med'ling) *n.* Impertinent interposition; officious interference.

Medial, (mē-de-al) *a.* [L. *mediatis*, from *medius*, middle.] Pertaining to a mean or average.

Mediate, (mē-de-āt) *a.* [L. *mediatus*, *pp.* of *mediare*, to halve.] Being between the two extremes; middle; intervening;—acting by means, or by an intervening cause or instrument.

Mediate, (mē-de-āt) *v. i.* [L. *mediare*, *mediatum*, to halve, from *medius*, middle.] To interpose between parties as the equal friend of each; to arbitrate; to intercede;—*v. t.* To effect by mediation or interposition;—*imp.* & *pp.* mediated; *ppr.* mediating.

Mediately, (mē-de-āt-le) *adv.* In a mediate manner; by a secondary cause.

Mediation, (mē-de-āt-shun) *n.* Act of mediating; interposition; intervention;—agency between parties at variance, with a view to reconcile them; hence, entreaty for another; intercession.

Mediator, (mē-de-āt-er) *n.* One who mediates; one who interposes between parties at variance for the purpose of reconciling them; hence, by way of eminence, Jesus Christ;—intercessor; advocate; propitiator. [for, or to his agency or office.]

Mediatorial, (mē-de-āt-ōre-al) *a.* Belonging to a mediator.

Mediocrity, (mē-de-āt-er-ship) *n.* The office of a mediator.

Medicable, (med'ik-a-bl) *a.* [L. *medicabilis*, from *medicare*, to heal.] Capable of being cured, or healed.

Medical, (med'ik-al) *a.* [L. *medicus*, from *mederi*, to

heal.] Pertaining to medicine:—tending to cure; medicinal;—adapted, or instituted to teach medical science.

Medically, (med'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a medical manner; in relation to the healing art; physically; medicinally.

Medicament, (med'e-ka-ment) *n.* [*L. medicamentum*, from *medicare*, to heal.] Any thing used for healing diseases or wounds; a medicine; a healing application.

Medicate, (med'e-kät) *v. t.* [*L. medicare*, *medicari*, *pp. medicatus*, to heal.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal;—to heal; to cure:—*imp. & pp. medicated*; *ppr. medicating*.

Medication, (med'e-ka'shun) *n.* Act or process of medicating;—use or application of medicine.

Medicative, (med'e-kät-iv) *a.* Tending to cure; curing.

Medicinal, (mè-di'in-al) *a.* Having the property of healing or of mitigating disease;—pertaining to medicine [*ner*; with medicinal qualities.

Medicinally, (mè-di'in-al-le) *adv.* In a medicinal manner.

Medicine, (med'e-sin) *n.* [*L. medicina*, from *medicus*, a physician.] Any substance administered in the treatment of disease; remedy; physic;—that branch of science which relates to the prevention, cure, or alleviation of disease.

Medieval, (mè-de-é-val) *a.* [*L. medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age.] Relating to the middle ages.

Mediocre, (mè-de-ô-kré) *a.* [*L. mediocris*, from *medius*, middle.] Of a middle quality; indifferent; ordinary; commonplace.

Mediocrity, (mè-de-ô-kré) *n.* One of indifferent talents or mediocrity, (mè-de-ô-kré) *n.* The quality of being mediocre; a moderate degree or rate; moderation; temperance.

Meditate, (med'e-tât) *v. i.* [*L. meditari*, *meditatus*.] To dwell upon any thing in thought; to turn or revolve any subject in the mind; to contemplate; to study;—generally applied to religious topics;—to have in view; to intend;—*v. t.* To plan; to contrive; to intend;—*imp. & pp. meditated*; *ppr. meditating*.

Meditation, (med'e-tâ-shun) *n.* Act of meditating; close or continued thought; contemplation; reflection.

Meditative, (med'e-tât-iv) *a.* Addicted to meditation;—expressing meditation or design.

Mediterranean, (med'e-tér-râ-né-an) *a.* [*L. mediterraneus*, from *medius*, middle, and *terra*, land.] Inclosed, or nearly inclosed, with land, as a sea;—inland; remote from the sea, as mountains.

Medium, (mè-de-um) *n.* [*L. medium*, the middle, from *medius*, middle.] That which lies in the middle; intervening body or quantity; middle place or degree; mean; the mean or middle term of a syllogism;—an intervening or pervading substance; hence, instrumentality of communication; agency of transmission; instrument or means by which any thing is effected;—a size of paper between demy and royal.

Medlar, (med'lar) *n.* [*A.-S. mæd, G. mespilum*.] A kind of tree and its fruit, which is eaten only when in a state of decay.

Medley, (med'le) *n.* [*F. mêlée*, from *L. miscere*, to mix.] A mixture; a jumble; a hodge-podge;—a composition which consists of detached passages from several different compositions.

Medullar, (med'ül-lär) *a.* [*L. medullaris*, from *medulla*, marrow.] Pertaining to marrow; consisting of or resembling marrow;—filled with spongy pith;



Medusa.

Medusa, (me-dü'sa) *n.* [*G. Medousa*, originally feminine of *medôn*, a ruler.] In mythology, the chief of the Gorgons, who was fabled to possess the power of turning all who looked upon her into stone;—an animal of one of the divisions of radiates—called also sea-nettle and jelly-fish.

Meed, (mèd) *n.* [*A.-S. mēd, G. misthōs*.] That which is bestowed in consideration of merit; reward; recompense.

Meek, (mæk) *a.* [*Isrl. mūdār*, mild, soft.] Not easily provoked or irritated;—submissive to the divine will;—gentle; mild; soft; yielding; humble.

Meekly, (mæk'le) *adv.* In a meek manner; mildly.

Meekness, (mèk'nes) *n.* Mildness; gentleness;—forbearance; want of resentment;—humility; resignation; submissiveness.

Meerschaum, (mèr'shawm) *n.* [*Ger. sea-foam*.] A fine white clay consisting of one part each of magnesia, silica, and water, occurring in beds in Anatolia. It is manufactured into tobacco-pipes.

Meet, (mèt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. mētan, Isrl. mata*.] To come together from an opposite direction;—to come upon face to face unexpectedly, or in any place;—to come in contact; to join;—to come upon with a hostile object; to encounter;—to befall one; to light on; to find; to receive;—*v. i.* To come together; to approach; to encounter; to converge; to join;—to come together with hostile purpose;—to assemble together; to congregate;—to agree; to harmonize; to suffer unexpectedly;—*imp. & pp. met*; *ppr. meeting*.

Meet, (mèt) *a.* [*A.-S. mētan, gemetan*, to meet.] Adapted, as to a use or purpose; fit; suitable; proper; convenient.

Meet, (mèt) *n.* A gathering or meeting, especially of huntmen or hounds;—the place where the hunt meets.

Meeting, (mēt'ing) *n.* A coming together; an interview;—a congregation; a collection of people; a convention;—a religious assembly; a congregation of dissenters;—conflux, as of streams;—joining or junction, as of lines.

Meeting-house, (mēt'ing-hous) *n.* A church; a place of

Meety, (mèt'le) *adv.* Fitly; suitably; properly.

Meetness, (mèt'nes) *n.* Fitness; suitableness; propriety.

Megalosaurus, (meg-a-lō-saw'rus) *n.* [*G. megas*, great, and *saurus*, lizard.] A gigantic saurian or lizard, whose fossil remains have been found in various places in the oolite formations.

Megapode, (meg-a-pōd) *n.* [*G. megas*, great, and *pous*, podos, foot.] A genus of gallinaceous birds found in Australia and the large islands of the East.

Megatherium, (meg-a-thēr'um) *n.* [*L. from G. megas*, great, and *thērion*, beast.] An extinct and gigantic mammiferous quadruped allied to the ant-eaters and sloths.

Megrim, (mè'grim) *n.* [*F. migraine*, *L. Acnicranium*, *G. hēmi*, half, and *trianon*, skull.] A vehement pain confined to one side of the head, sometimes to the forehead;—a whim; a freak; a humour.

Melancholia, (mel'an-kol-ik) *a.* Given to melancholy; depressed in spirits; dejected; hypochondriac;—expressing melancholy; mournful.

Melancholy, (mel'an-kol-e) *n.* [*G. melagcholia*, from *melas*, black, and *cholos*, bile.] A gloomy state of mind, often a gloomy state that is of some continuance or habitual; depression or dejection of spirits.

Melancholy, (mel'an-kol-e) *a.* Depressed; dejected; hypochondriac;—gloomy; dismal, as state of mind;—calamitous; distressing; afflictive, as an event.

Melange, (mè-làngsh) *n.* [*F. mêler*, *L. misculari*, to mix.] A mixture; a medley.

Melée, (mè-lä) *n.* [*F. mêler*, to mix.] A fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass; a hand-to-hand conflict.

Meliorate, (mè-lō-or-ät) *v. t.* [*L. meliorare*, *melioratus*, from *melior*, better.] To make better; to improve; to ameliorate;—*v. i.* To grow better;—*imp. & pp. meliorated*; *ppr. meliorating*.

Melioration, (mè-lō-or-ä'shun) *n.* Act or operation of making better; improvement.

Meliphagan, (mel-if-a-gan) *n.* [*G. meli*, honey, and

phagein, to eat.] One of a family of inessential birds, having the tongue composed of slender filaments, by which they extract honey from flowers:—also honey-sucker.

Melliferous, (mel-if-er-us) *a.* [*L. mellifer*, from *mel*, honey, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing honey.

Mellifluous, (mel-if-lu-us) *n.* A flow of sweetness, or a sweet, smooth flow.

Mellifluous, (mel-if-lu-us) *a.* [*L. mellifluus*, from *mel*, honey, and *fluere*, to flow.] Flowing, as with honey; smooth; sweetly flowing.

Mellow, (mel'ō) *a.* [*A.-S. melesce*, *F. mol*, *L. mollis*, *G. malakos*.] Soft with ripeness; ripe;—well broken and lying lightly, as soil:—not hard, coarse, or rough to the senses; soft; rich; delicate—said of sound, colour, flavour, and the like:—well matured; genial:—jovial with liquor; slightly intoxicated.

Mellow, (mel'ō) *v. t.* To make mellow; to ripen; to soften by ripeness or age;—to pulverize:—*v. i.* To become soft; to be ripened, matured, or brought to perfection:—*imp.* & *pp.* mellowed; *ppr.* mellowing.

Mellowness, (mel'ō-nes) *n.* The quality of yielding easily to pressure; ripeness, as of fruit:—maturity; smoothness from age, as of wine:—softness of tone or voice.

Melodious, (mē-lō'de-us) *a.* Containing melody; agreeable to the ear by a sweet succession of sounds.

Melodiously, (mē-lō'de-us-le) *adv.* In a melodious manner; musically. [*melodious*.]

Melodiousness, (mē-lō'de-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being melodious.

Melodist, (mel'ō-dist) *n.* A composer or singer of melodies.

Melodrama, (mel'ō-dra'ma) *n.* [*G. melos*, song, and *drama*, drama.] A dramatic performance in which songs are intermixed, and effect is sought by startling, exaggerated, or unnatural sentiment or situation.

Melodramatic, (mel'ō-dra-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, melodrama; done for effect merely; over-strained.

Melodramatist, (mel'ō-dram-at'ist) *n.* A writer or adapter of melodramas.

Melody, (mel'ō-de) *n.* [*L. melodia*, *G. melōdia*, a choral song, from *melos*, song, and *ōde*, ode.] A rhythmical succession of single tones, so related together as to form a musical whole:—the air or tune of a musical piece.

Melon, (mel'un) *n.* [*F. from L. melo*, *G. melon*, apple.] The fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, which is eaten raw, of various kinds, native and foreign, and prized for its juicy, cool, and often delicate flavoured pulp.

Melpomene, (mel-pom'en-ē) *n.* [*G. Melpomene*, the songstress.] One of the nine muses, who presided over lyric poetry and tragedy.

Melt, (melt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. meltan*, *Icel.* Melon.

melta—the old participle *moltan* is used only as an adjective.] To reduce from a solid to a liquid state by heat;—to liquefy; to dissolve;—to soften to love or tenderness;—to dissipate; to waste:—*v. i.* To become liquid; to dissolve;—to be softened to love, pity, or the like;—to become dissipated or weak;—to be disheartened; to faint:—*imp.* & *pp.* melted; *ppr.* melting.

Melter, (melt'er) *n.* One who melts.

Melting, (melt'ing) *a.* Softening; subduing.

Melting, (melt'ing) *n.* Act or process of dissolving or liquefying by heat;—that which is melted;—quantity melted at one time.

Member, (mem'ber) *n.* [*L. membrum*.] A part of an animal body capable of performing a distinct office; a vital organ; a limb;—hence, a part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body; a part of a discourse, or of a sentence; a clause;—a subordinate part of a building;—one of the persons composing a

society, community, or the like:—*pl.* Bodily appetites or desires considered as tempting or inciting to sin.

Membership, (mem'ber-ship) *n.* State of being a member;—the collective body of members; community; society;—union; association.

Membrane, (mem'brin) *n.* [*L. membrana*, from *membrum*, member.] A thin, extended, soft, transparent tissue, serving to cover some part of the body.

Membraniferous, (mem-brān-if-er-us) *a.* [*L. membrana*, membrane, and *ferre*, to bear.] Having or producing membranes.

Membranology, (mem-brān-ol'ō-je) *n.* [*L. membrana*, membrane, and *G. logos*, discourse, treatise.] The science which relates to membranes.

Membranous, (mem'brān-us) *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling membranes; membranaceous.

Memento, (mē-ment'ō) *n.* [*L. the imperative form of a defective verb meminisse, to remember.*] A hint or suggestion to awaken memory; a memorial notice; a reminder:—a gift or token by way of remembrance; a souvenir.

Memoir, (mem'wor) *n.* [*L. memoria*, memory.] A record or written account; especially, a record or history of events or transactions written from personal observation and recollection;—generally plural, narrative of one's own life; autobiography;—narrative of a life founded on letters, diaries, and other personal memorials; biography;—journals and other records of the proceedings of a society.

Memorable, (mem'or-a-bl) *a.* [*L. memorabilis*, from *memorare*, to bring to remembrance.] Worthy to be remembered;—illustrious; celebrated; signal; remarkable; famous.

Memorably, (mem'or-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner worthy to be remembered; remarkably.

Memorandum, (mem-or-an'dum) *n.* [*L. neuter of memorandus*, to be remembered.] A note or scroll to help the memory;—a brief record of a transaction;—the sketch or outline in writing of an agreement, contract, or the like. [*retained in memory.*]

Memorial, (mē-mō're-al) *a.* Preservative of memory;—

Memorial, (mē-mō're-al) *a.* Any thing intended to preserve the memory of a person, an occurrence, or the like;—memento; monument;—a written representation of facts made to a legislative or other body;—address; petition.

Memorialist, (mē-mō're-al-ist) *n.* One who writes or presents a memorial.

Memorialize, (mē-mō're-al-iz) *v. t.* To present a memorial to; to petition by memorial:—*imp.* & *pp.* memorialized; *ppr.* memorializing.

Memory, (mem'ō-re) *n.* [*L. memoria*, from *memor*, mindful, from *meminisse*, to remember.] The faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events; remembrance; recollection;—the time within which past events can be remembered;—remembrance of a person or event preserved to after-times;—exemption from oblivion;—monumental record; reminiscence; reflection, attention.

Menace, (men'se) *v. t.* To threaten; to exhibit an appearance of evil or danger;—to inspire with apprehension:—*imp.* & *pp.* menaced; *ppr.* menacing.

Menace, (men'se) *n.* [*L. minacia*, from *minax*, projecting, threatening.] The show of a disposition or intention to inflict an evil; a threat or threatening.

Menacing, (men'se-ing) *a.* Showing or exhibiting the probability of evil or danger; portentous; threatening.

Menacingly, (men'se-ing-le) *adv.* In a threatening manner.

Menage, (men-azh') *n.* [*F. a household, menager, to manage.*] Training of animals, as of horses:—a collection of animals for exhibition; a menagerie.

Menagerie, (men-azh'-rē) *n.* [*F. ménagerie.*] A place where animals are kept and trained;—especially, a collection of wild or exotic animals kept for exhibition.



Mend, (mend) *v. t.* [*L. emendare*, from *menda*, spot, blemish.] To repair, as any thing that is torn, broken, defaced, decayed, or the like:—to alter for the better; to set right; to correct; to restore;—to help to advance; to further;—to hasten;—to quicken;—*v. i.* To grow better; to become improved:—*imp. & pp. mended*; *ppr. mending*.

Mendacious, (men-dā'she-us) *a.* [*L. mendax*, lying, from *mentiri*, to lie.] Given to deception; lying; false.

Mendacity, (men-das'e-te) *n.* Disposition to deceive; a habit of lying;—a falsehood; a lie;—lying; deceit; untruth; deceitfulness; perfidy; treachery; deception.

Mender, (mend'er) *n.* One who mends or repairs.

Mendicancy, (mend'e-kan-se) *n.* Act or practice of begging;—beggary; poverty.

Mendicant, (mend'e-kant) *a.* [*L. mendicans*, *ppr.* of *mendicare*, to beg, from *mendicus*, beggarly, beggar.] Begging; poor:—practising beggary.

Mendicant, (mend'e-kant) *n.* One who makes it his business to beg alms; a beggar; especially, one of the begging fraternity of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mendicity, (men-dis'e-te) *n.* State of begging; life of a beggar.

Mending, (mend'ing) *n.* Act of repairing, as garments.

Mending, (mend'ing) *a.* Convalescent; recovering from sickness.

Menial, (mē'ne-al) *a.* [*Norm. F. meignal*, from *meignee*, *meane*, family.] Pertaining to servants or domestic service; servile; low; mean;—belonging to a retinue of servants; performing servile office.

Menial, (mē'ne-al) *n.* A domestic servant;—a person of a servile character or disposition.

Meniscus, (mē-nis'kus) *n.* [*G. méniskos*, diminutive of *mēnē*, moon.] A lens convex on one side and concave on the other, having the concavity less than the convexity, and shaped like the new moon.

Menorrhagia, (men-or-ā'je-a) [*G. mēn*, month, and *rein*, to flow.] Excessive menstrual discharge.

Mensa et toro, (men-sa-et-tō-rō) [*L.* from *bed* and *board*.] A divorce *mensa et toro*, is a legal separation of man and wife, in respect of cohabitation and pecuniary liability—but differs from divorce, in that the parties are not free to marry.

Mensual, (men'sal) *a.* [*L. mensis*, month.] Occurring once in a month; monthly. [*L. mensa*, table.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table.

Menses, (men'sez) *n. pl.* [*L. mensis*, month.] The catamenial or menstrual discharges.

Menstrual, (men'strōo-al) *a.* Recurring once a month; monthly;—pertaining to a menstruum;—in *astronomy*, making a complete cycle of changes in a month.

Menstruate, (men'strōo-āt) *v. i.* To discharge the menses:—*imp. & pp. menstruated*; *ppr. menstruating*.

Menstruation, (men-strōo-ā'shun) *n.* Discharge of the menses;—the state or the period of menstruating.

Menstruous, (men'strōo-us) *a.* [*L. menstruus*, from *menis*, month.] Having the monthly flow or discharge;—pertaining to the monthly flow; catamenial.

Menstruum, (men'strōo-um) *n.* [*L. menstruus*.] Any fluid or subtilized substance which dissolves a solid body; a solvent.

Mensurability, (mens-ūr-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being measurable.

Measurable, (mens-ūr-a-bl) *a.* [*L. mensurabilis*, from *mensurare*, to measure.] Capable of being measured; measurable.

Mensuration, (mens-ūr-ā'shun) *n.* Act, process, or art of measuring:—that branch of applied geometry which gives rules for finding the dimension of objects from certain simple data of lines and angles.

Mental, (ment'al) *a.* [*F.* from *L. mens*, *mentis*, the mind.] Pertaining to the mind; intellectual.

mentally, (ment'al-le) *adv.* In the mind; intellectually; in idea.

Mention, (men'shun) *n.* [*L. mentio*, from *meminisse*, to remember.] A brief notice or remark; hint; suggestion; oral or written statement; cursory or incidental allusion.

Mention, (men'shun) *v. t.* To speak of; to allude to:—to state, as a particular fact; to utter incidentally; to name; to notice casually:—*imp. & pp. mentioned*; *ppr. mentioning*.

Mentionable, (men'shun-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being mentioned.

Mentor, (men'tor) *n.* [*From Mentor*, the counsellor of Telemachus.] A wise and faithful counsellor or monitor.

Mercantile, (mer'kan-til) *a.* [*F.* from *L. mercari*, to traffic.] Pertaining to merchants or merchandise; commercial; trading;—carrying on commerce, as a state or community;—engaged in trade, as a firm;—noting the rules or conditions of trade, barter, or exchange.

Mercator's-chart, (mer-kā'terz-chārt) *n.* A chart or map of the earth's surface upon a plane projection, in which the meridians and parallels of longitude and latitude are represented by straight lines.

Mercator's-scale, (mer-kā'terz-skāl) *n.* A scale adapted to the chart which Mercator constructed.

Mercenarily, (mer'sē-nār-e-le) *adv.* In a mercenary manner.

Mercenariness, (mer'sē-nār-e-nee) *n.* Quality of being mercenary; venality;—sordid or selfish spirit.

Mercenary, (mer'sē-nār-e) *a.* [*L. mercenarius*, from *merces*, wages, reward.] Acting for reward; serving for pay; hired;—hiring; venal; moved by the greed of gain; actuated by mean and selfish motives; sordid;—covetous; grasping; gripping.

Mercenary, (mer'sē-nār-e) *n.* One who is hired; a hiring; especially, a soldier hired into foreign service.

Mercur, (mer'kūr) *n.* [*L. merx*, *mercis*, wares, merchandise.] One who deals in silks and woollen cloths.

Mercury, (mer'kūr-e) *n.* The trade of merchants; the goods in which a mercer deals.

Merchandise, (mer'chan-diz) *n.* Act or business of trading; trade; traffic; commerce;—whatever is usually bought or sold in trade; wares; goods; commodities.

Merchandise, (mer'chan-diz) *v. i.* To trade; to carry on commerce:—*imp. & pp. merchandised*; *ppr. merchandising*.

Merchant, (mer'chant) *n.* [*L. mercans*, *ppr.* of *mercari*, to trade, traffic.] One who traffics or carries on trade, especially on a large scale; a trafficker; a trader.

Merchant, (mer'chant) *a.* Pertaining to, or employed in, trade or merchandise.

Merchantable, (mer'chant-a-bl) *a.* Fit for market; such as is usually sold in market; saleable; marketable.

Merchantman, (mer'chant-man) *n.* A trading vessel.

Merciful, (mer'sē-fōl) *a.* Full of mercy; having or exercising mercy;—unwilling to give pain or to punish; disposed to pity and forgive;—compassionate; tender; humane; kind.

Mercifully, (mer'sē-fōl-le) *adv.* In a merciful manner.

Mercifulness, (mer'sē-fōl-nee) *n.* The quality of being merciful; tenderness toward offenders; readiness to forgive.

Merciless, (mer'sē-le) *a.* Destitute of mercy;—unsparing; relentless; unfeeling; remorseless; ruthless; pitiless; barbarous; savage.

Mercilessly, (mer'sē-le-le) *adv.* In a merciless manner; cruelly.

Mercilessness, (mer'sē-le-nee) *n.* Want of mercy or

Mercurial, (mer-kū're-al) *a.* Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly; full of fire or vigour;—pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, mercury or quicksilver.



Meniscus.

Mercurial, (mĕr-kū're-al) *n.* A person of an active, cheerful, and gay disposition;—*pl.* Preparations of mercury.

Mercurialise, (mĕr-kū're-al-iz) *v. t.* To affect with mercury;—to expose to the vapour of mercury;—*imp. & pp.* mercurialized; *ppr.* mercurializing.

Mercurially, (mĕr-kū're-al-le) *adv.* In a mercurial manner; actively.

Mercury, (mĕr-kū're) *n.* [L. *mercurius*, the messenger of the gods, and the god of eloquence and of commerce.] A certain metal, white like silver, liquid at common temperatures; quicksilver;—a salt or preparation of mercury, used as a remedial agent, as calomel, blue-pill, &c.;—the planet nearest the sun;—a news-boy; a messenger; also, a newspaper;—sprightliness; vivacity.

Mercy, (mĕr'se) *n.* [F. *merci*, from L. *misericordia*, pity.] Willingness to save; clemency; unwillingness to punish;—pity; compassion;—bounty; charity;—grace; favour;—any act of kindness;—discretion; power of dealing with at pleasure.

Mercy-seat, (mĕr'se-sĕt) *n.* The place of mercy or forgiveness; the covering of the ark of the covenant, among the Jews.

Mere, (mĕr) *a.* [A.-S. *mære*, L. *merua*.] Unmixed; pure; entire; absolute;—only this, and nothing else; simple; bare. [*mare*.] A pool or lake.

Mere, (mĕr) *n.* [A.-S. *mere*, ſcel *mar*, allied to L. *mare*.] *adv.* Purely; absolutely; utterly;—simply; barely; solely.

Meretricious, (mĕr-tĕr'i-ſh'us) *a.* [L. *meretricius*, from *meretrix*, a prostitute.] Pertaining to prostitutes; lustful;—resembling the arts of a harlot; gaudily and deceptively ornamental; tawdry; showy.

Meretriciousness, (mĕr-tĕr'i-ſh'us-ness) *n.* The art of a prostitute; deceptful allurement;—false, glaring, gaudy show in artistic design or work.

Merganser, (mĕr-gan'ser) *n.* [Sp. *merganser*, L. *mergus*, a diver, and *anser*, goose.] A duck having a straight, narrow, and slender bill, wide at the base and hooked at the tip;—*Goosander*.



Merganser.

Merge, (mĕrj) *v. t.* [L. *mergere*.] To cause to be swallowed up; to immerse; to sink;—*v. i.* To be sunk, swallowed up, or lost;—*imp. & pp.* merged; *ppr.* merging.

Meridian, (mĕ-rid'ē-an) *n.* [F. *meridien*, from L. *meridies*.] Midday; noon;—hence, the highest point, as of success, prosperity, or the like; culmination;—a great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith of the spectator;—an imaginary great circle on the surface of the earth, passing through the poles and any given place.

Meridian, (mĕ-rid'ē-an) *a.* [L. *meridianus*, from *meridies*, noon, from *medius*, middle, and *diēs*, day.] Pertaining to the meridian or to midday;—pertaining to the highest point or culmination.

Meridional, (mĕ-rid'ē-un-al) *a.* [L. *meridionalis*, from *meridies*, midday.] Pertaining to the meridian;—having a southern aspect; southern; southerly.

Meridionality, (mĕ-rid'ē-un-al-ty) *n.* State of being in the meridian;—aspect toward the south.

Merino, (mĕ-rĕ'nō) *a.* [Sp. *merina*.] Of, or pertaining to, a sheep or a breed of sheep, natives of Spain, but now largely reared in Australia, prized for the superior fineness of its wool;—made of the wool of the merino sheep.



Merino.

Merino, (mĕ-rĕ'nō) *n.* A thin fabric of merino wool for ladies' wear.

Merit, (mĕr'it) *n.* [L. *meritum*, from *merere*, to deserve.] Desert; goodness; worth; quality of deserving honour or reward; hence, claim; right; title;—value; excellence, as of work or performance;—reward; recompense;—prize, mark, or badge of distinction.

Merit, (mĕr'it) *v. t.* To earn by active service, or by any valuable performance; to be entitled to; to deserve; sometimes, to deserve, in a bad sense; to incur;—*imp. & pp.* merited; *ppr.* meriting.

Meritorious, (mĕr-tō'rĕ-us) *a.* Possessing merit or desert; deserving of reward or honour.

Meritoriously, (mĕr-tō'rĕ-us-le) *adv.* In a meritorious manner.

Meritoriousness, (mĕr-tō'rĕ-us-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being meritorious, or of deserving reward.

Merle, (mĕrl) *n.* [L. *merula*.] A blackbird.

Merlin, (mĕr'lin) *n.* [Eng. *merle*, from L. *merula*, black.] A species of small hawk, formerly much used in falconry.



Merlon.

Merlon, (mĕr'lon) *n.* [It. *merlo*, F. *merlon*, allied to L. *murus*, wall.] That part of a parapet which lies between two embrasures.

Mermaid, (mĕr'mād) *n.* [F. *mer*, L. *mare*, the sea, and Eng. *maid*.] A fabled marine animal having the upper part like that of a woman, and the lower like a fish.

Merops, (mĕr'ops) *n.* [G., from *meirein*, to divide, and *ops*, voice, i. e., having an articulate voice.] A genus of fissirostral passerine birds, called also *bee-eaters*, some of which are remarkable for the brilliancy of their plumage.

Merrily, (mĕr'le) *adv.* In a merry manner; with mirth; jovially.

Merriment, (mĕr'e-ment) *n.* Gayety with laughter or noise; noisy sport;—hilarity; frolic; glee; jollity.



Merops.

Merriness, (mĕr'e-ness) *n.* Quality of being merry; merriment; mirth.

Merry, (mĕr'e) *a.* [A.-S. *merh*, *mirig*, Ir. & Gael. *meary*.] Brisk; lively; stirring;—noisily gay; overflowing with good humour and good spirits;—cheerful; pleasant; delightful; jovial;—mirthful; jocund; sportive.

Merry, (mĕr'e) *n.* [F. *merise*.] A variety of cherry.

Merry-andrew, (mĕr'en-drō) *n.* A buffoon; a zany; especially, one who attends a mountebank or quack doctor.

[Sing for mirth;—also *merry-meeting*.]

Merry-making, (mĕr'e-māk-ing) *n.* A festival; a meet-

Merry-thought, (mĕr'e-thawt) *v.* The forked bone of a fowl's breast, which is broken in sport by two persons; a wish-bone.

Mersion, (mĕr'hun) *n.* The act of sinking or plunging under water; immersion. [*messemed*.]

Mesecema, (mĕ-sĕm'z) *v. impers.* It seems to me;—*imp.* Mesenteric, (mĕs'en-ter'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the mesentery.

Mesentery, (mĕs'en-ter'e) *n.* [G. *mesenteron*, from *mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, intestine.] A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen which retains the intestines and their appendages in a proper position.

Mesh, (mesh) *n.* [A.-S. *masc*, Ger. *masche*, W. *masg*.] The opening or space inclosed by the threads of a net between knot and knot;—net-work.

Mesh, (mesh) *v. t.* To catch in a mesh; to ensnare;—*imp. & pp.* meshed; *ppr.* meshing.

Meshy, (mesh'e) *a.* Formed like net-work; reticulated.

Mesmeric, (mez-mĕr'ik) *a.* Pertaining to mesmerism, or being under its influence.

Mesmerism, (mez'mer-izm) *n.* [From *Mesmer*, who first brought it into notice at Vienna about 1776.] Animal magnetism;—the art of inducing an extraordinary or abnormal state of the nervous system, in which the actor claims to control the actions, and communicate directly with the mind of the recipient, usually in a trance or sleep.

Mesmerist, (mez'mer-ist) *n.* One who practises or believes in mesmerism.

Mesmerize, (mez'mer-iz) *v. t.* To bring into a state of mesmeric sleep;—*imp. & pp.* mesmerized; *ppr.* mesmerizing.

Mess, (mes) *n.* [A-S. *mete*, Go. *mes*, L. *mensa*, a table, *F. mets*, meat, dish, Ger. *matte*, curd.] A dish or a quantity of food prepared or set on a table at one time;—a number of persons who eat together, and for whom food is prepared in common;—a medley; a mixed mass;—a quantity, as of provender or grain given to a beast;—a situation of difficulty or perplexity.

Messa, (mes) *v. i.* To eat; to feed;—to eat in company;—to contribute to the common expense of the table or mess; to club together in providing;—*v. t.* To supply with a mess;—*imp. & pp.* messaged; *ppr.* messaging.

Message, (mes'aj) *n.* [F. *Sp. mensaje*, from L. *missus*, sent.] Any notice, word, or communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another;—hence, specifically, an official address or communication not made in person, but delivered by a messenger.

Messenger, (mes-en-jer) *n.* [F. *messenger*.] One who bears a message or an errand;—a harbinger; a fore-runner; a courier;—an official who carries despatches from the secretaries of the State, both at home and abroad;—a legal officer who executes summonses, letters of diligence, &c., both in civil and criminal matters;—a hawser wound round the capstan, and used for heaving in the cable.

Messiah, (mes-si'a) *n.* [H. *mdshah*, anointed, from *mdshah*, to anoint.] Christ, the anointed; the Saviour.

Messiahship, (mes-si'a-ship) *n.* Character, state, or office of the Saviour.

Messianic, (mes-si-an-ik) *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

Messias, (mes-si'as) *n.* The Messiah; the Saviour.

Messieurs, (mes'yerz) *n. pl.* [F., *pl. of monsieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen;—abbreviated to *Messrs.*, and used as the plural of *Mr.* [the same table.]

Messmate, (mes'mät) *n.* One who eats ordinarily at mess-room, (mes'room) *n.* Eating-room of the mess in barracks or in ships of war; club-room.

Mess-table, (mes'tä-bl) *n.* The table where the officers of a regiment dine together.

Messuage, (mes'waj) *n.* [Norm. F. *mensonge*, *messuenge*, household, from L. *manere*, to abide.] A dwelling-house, with the adjacent buildings, and the adjoining lands appropriated to the use of the household;—a manor house.

Mets, (mé'tä) *n.* [L.] A mark; a goal. [G.] A prefix to words of Greek origin, denoting posteriority in time or place, mixture or union, and increase or augment. [carpus.]

Metacarpal, (met-a-kär'pal) *a.* Belonging to the meta-

Metacarpus, (met-a-kär'pus) *n.* [G. *meta*, beyond, between, and *karpus*, the wrist.] The part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers.

Metachronism, (met-ak'ron-izm) *n.* [G. *meta*, beyond, after, and *chronos*, time.] An error committed in chronology by placing an event after its real time.

Metage, (mé'täj) *n.* [From *mete*.] Measurement of coal;—charge for, or price of, measuring.

Metal, (met'al) *n.* [L. *metallum*, G. *metallon*.] A substance having a peculiar lustre, insoluble in water, a good conductor of heat and electricity, and usually solid at ordinary temperatures;—the effective power or calibre of guns carried by a vessel of war;—the materials of which glass, pottery, type, &c., are made;—small or broken stones used in macadamising roads.

Metallic, (mē-tal'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a metal or

metals; consisting of, or resembling metal; partaking of the nature of metals.

Metaliferous, (met-al-if'gr-us) *a.* [L. *metallifer*, from *metallum*, metal, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing metals.

Metaliform, (met-al'e-form) *a.* [L. *metallum*, metal, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of metals; like metal.

Metallicine, (met'al-in) *a.* Pertaining to a metal; consisting of metal;—impregnated with metal.

Metallist, (met'al-ist) *n.* A worker in metals, or one skilled in metals.

Metallization, (met'al-iz-ä'hun) *n.* The act or process of forming into a metal.

Metallize, (met'al-iz) *v. t.* To form into metal; to give its proper metallic properties to;—*imp. & pp.* metallized; *ppr.* metallizing.

Metalloid, (met'al-oid) *n.* [G. *metallon*, metal, and *eidos*, form, shape.] An inflammable, non-metallic body, such as sulphur, phosphorus, &c.;—the metallic base of a fixed alkali or alkaline earth.

Metalloid, (met'al-oid) *a.* Like metal; pertaining to the metalloids.

Metallurgy, (met-al-ur'jik) *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy, or the art of working metals. [urgy.]

Metallurgist, (met-al-ur'jist) *n.* One skilled in metal-

Metallurgy, (met'al-ur-je) *n.* [G. *metallon*, metal, and *ergon*, to work.] The art of working metals; the operation of obtaining metals from their ores.

Metamorphic, (met-a-mor'fik) *a.* Subject to change; changeable; variable;—pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting, changes which minerals or rocks may have undergone since their original deposition.

Metamorphose, (met-a-mor'föz) *v. t.* To change into a different form; to transform; to transmute;—*imp. & pp.* metamorphosed; *ppr.* metamorphosing.

Metamorphosis, (met-a-mor'fö-iz) *n.* [L. *metamorphösis*, G. *meta*, beyond, over, and *morphé*, form, shape.] Change of form or shape; transformation;—a change in the form or function of a living body by a normal process of growth, as in lepidopterous insects.

Metaphor, (met'a-fer) *n.* [G. *metaphora*, from *meta*, beyond, and *pherein*, to carry.] A comparison or similitude in a condensed form, or conveyed in a single word; a rhetorical figure of speech in which mental or moral qualities are expressed by natural or physical attributes. It differs from simile, in that the signs of comparison are omitted, and the analogy is univocal without the addition of explicatives or adjectives.

Metaphorical, (met-a-for'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or comprising a metaphor; figurative;—not literal.

Metaphorically, (met-a-for-ik-al-le) *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; not literally.

Metaphrase, (met'a-fräz) *n.* [G. *meta*, beyond, over, and *phrasia*, a speaking.] A literal or verbal translation, opposed to paraphrase.

Metaphrast, (met-a-frast) *n.* A literal translator.

Metaphrastic, (met-a-fras'tik) *a.* Close, or literal, in translation.

Metaphysical, (met-a-fiz-ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to metaphysics;—according to rules or principles of metaphysics;—abstract; general;—existing only in thought; ideal; unreal.

Metaphysically, (met-a-fiz-ik-al-le) *adv.* In the manner of metaphysical science.

Metaphysician, (met-a-fiz-ik-ian) *n.* One who is versed in the science of metaphysics.

Metaphysics, (met-a-fiz-ik) *n. sing.* [G. *meta ta phusika*, after things which relate to external nature.] Ontology; the science which investigates the origin, principles, and causes of living existence;—the science of mind, as opposed to matter; mental, as opposed to physical philosophy;—psychology;—but the word is used in a most indefinite sense, and in popular language denotes abstract and unprofitable speculation.

Metatarsal, (met-a-tär'sal) *a.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

Metatarsus, (met-a-tár'sus) *n.* [G. *meta*, beyond, after, and *tarsos*, the flat of the foot.] The middle of the foot, or part between the ankle and the toes.

Mete, (mēt) *v. t.* [A.-S. *metan*, Icel. *meti*, allied to L. *metiri*.] To ascertain the quantity, dimensions, or capacity of, by any rule or standard; to measure:—*imp. & pp. meted; ppr. meting.*

Mete, (mēt) *n.* Measure; limit; boundary—used chiefly in the plural.

Metempsychosis, (mē-tē-mō-ō'sis) *n.* [G. *metempsychōsis*.] The passing of the soul of a man after death into some other animal body; transmigration.

Meteor, (mē'tē-ōr) *n.* [G. *meteōros*, high in the air, from *meta*, beyond, and *aíreia*, to lift up.] Any phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere, as clouds, rain, hail, snow, &c.;—*specifically*, a transient fiery or luminous body seen in the atmosphere.

Meteorite, (mē-tē-ōr'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, meteors:—proceeding from a meteor:—influenced by the weather.

Meteorolite, (mē-tē-ōr-ō-lit) *n.* [G. *meteōros*, high in air, and *lithos*, stone.] A meteoric stone; a body of semi-metallic matter which falls to the earth after the disintegration of a luminous meteor.

Meteorological, (mē-tē-ōr-ō-lō'j'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the atmosphere and its phenomena.

Meteorologist, (mē-tē-ōr-ō-lō'j'ist) *n.* A person skilled in meteorology.

Meteorology, (mē-tē-ōr-ō-lō'j'e) *n.* [G. *meteōra*, meteor, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, particularly in its relation to heat and moisture.

Meter, (mē'tēr) *n.* [Eng. *mete*.] One who, or that which, metes or measures: *specifically*, an instrument for measuring the consumption of gas; an instrument for measuring the consumption of water:—a licensed measurer of coals before they are delivered out for sale.

Mete-yard, (mē'tē-yārd) *n.* A yard, staff, or rod used as a measure:—also *mete-ward*.

Methinks, (mē-thīngks) *v. intrans.* It seems to me; it appears to me; I think:—*my* thought.

Method, (meth'ud) *n.* [L. *methodus*, G. *meta*, after, and *hodos*, way.] Plan; order; system:—suitable or convenient arrangement; disposition:—regular or ordinary mode of transacting business; course of procedure; way; manner:—in *physics*, distribution of natural bodies according to their common characteristics; classification:—in *logic*, train of argument, or course of investigation in accordance with a ruling principle, as of induction, deduction, exhaustion, &c.

Methodic, (mē-thod'ik) *a.* Arranged in convenient order; disposed in a just and natural manner; systematic; orderly:—*final*; precise:—also *methodical*.

Methodically, (mē-thod'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a methodical manner.

Methodism, (meth'ud-izm) *n.* The doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

Methodist, (meth'ud-ist) *n.* One of an ancient school of physicians:—one of a sect of Christians, founded by John Wesley:—a person of strict piety; one who lives in the exact observance of religious duties.

Methodistic, (meth-ud-ist'ik) *a.* Resembling the Methodists; partaking of the strictness of Methodists.

Methodistically, (meth-ud-ist'ik-al-le) *adv.* After the manner of the Methodists.

Methodize, (meth'ud-iz) *v. t.* To reduce to method; to arrange in a convenient manner:—*imp. & pp. methodized; ppr. methodizing.*

Metonymy, (met-ō-nim'ik) *a.* Used by way of metonymy, by putting one word for another.

Metonymically, (met-ō-nim'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a metonymical manner.

Metonymy, (met-on-ō-me) *n.* [G. *metas*, indicating change, and *onoma*, name.] A trope in which one word is put for another.

Metope, (mē'tō-pē) *n.* [G. *meta*, with, between, and

opē, hole.] The space between the triglyphs of the Doric frieze.

Metre, (mē'tēr) *n.* [A.-S. *meter*, F. *mètre*, L. *metrum*, G. *metron*.] Rhythmic arrangement of syllables into verses, stanzas, strophes, &c.; rhythm; measure: verse:—a French measure of length, equal to 89.370 English inches, the standard of linear measure.

Metrical, (mē'trik-al) *a.* [L. *metricus*, G. *metrikos*, from *metron*, measure.] Pertaining to measure, or due arrangement or combination of long and short syllables:—consisting of verses:—employed in or obtained by measurement.

Metrically, (mē'trik-al-le) *adv.* In a metrical manner; according to poetic measure.

Metronome, (mē'trō-nōm) *n.* [G. *metron*, measure, and *nomos*, law, division.] An instrument to measure the length or time of a musical note or bar.

Metronomy, (mē'trō-nō-mē) *n.* Measurement of musical time by an instrument.

Metropolis, (mē'trōp-ō-lis) *n.* [G. *metēr*, mother, and *polis*, city.] The mother city; the chief city or capital of a kingdom, state, or country.

Metropolitan, (mē'trō-pol'it-an) *a.* Belonging to a metropolis; residing in the chief city:—belonging to the mother-church.

Metropolitan, (mē'trō-pol'it-an) *n.* A bishop of the mother-church:—the chief bishop in a state or province:—an archbishop.

Mettle, (met'l) *n.* [Usually derived from *metal*, L. *metallum*, perhaps from W. *metwl*, Ger. *muth*, mind, courage.] Spirit; courage; constitutional ardour; excitable temperament;—substance; material essence.

Mettled, (met'ld) *a.* Having mettle; high-spirited; full of fire.

Mettlesome, (met'l-sum) *a.* Full of spirit; possessing constitutional ardour; easily excited; fiery.

Mettlesomely, (met'l-sum-le) *adv.* In a mettlesome manner. [mettlesome]

Mettlesomeness, (met'l-sum-ness) *n.* State of being

Mew, (mū) *n.* [A.-S. *mæw*, Ger. *meu*.] A sea-fowl of the genus *Larus*; a gull.

Mew, (mū) *v. t.* [W. *miso*, F. *muer*, It. *mudare*, L. *mutare*.] To shed or cast; to moult, as a bird its feathers:—*v. i.* To cast the feathers; to moult.

Mew, (mū) *v. i.* [W. *meuian*, Ger. *miuian*, L. *mutare*.] To cry as a cat; to caterwaul:—*v. t.* To shut up; to confine, as in a cage or other inclosure:—*imp. & pp. mewd; ppr. mewing.*

Mew, (mū) *n.* [F. *mue*, change of feathers, scales, skin, L. *mutare*, to change.] A cage for hawks while mewing; hence, a place of confinement;—a place for horses; a stable:—generally *pl.* **Mews**, a range of

Mew, (mū) *n.* The cry of a cat. [stabling]

Mewl, (mūl) *v. i.* [F. *miuiler*, It. *miapolare*.] To cry from uneasiness, as a child; to squall:—*imp. & pp. mewled; ppr. mewling.*

Mizzo, (met'zō) *a.* [It. from L. *medius*, middle.] Middle; mean.

Mezzo-rilievo, (mē'tzō-rē-lē-vō) *n.* [It.] A middle degree of relief in figures between high and low relief.

Mezzo-soprano, (mē'tzō-sō-prā-nō) *n.* [It.] A female voice intermediate in compass between the soprano and contralto:—a person having such a voice.

Mezotint, (mē'tzō-tint) *n.* [It. from *mizzo*, middle, and *tinto*, tint, from L. *tingere*, to dye.] A particular manner of engraving on copper in imitation of painting in India ink.

Miasma, (mi-ā'smā) *n.* [G. *miasma*, defilement, from *miainein*, to stain, pollute.] Infection floating in the air; deadly exhalation; noxious effluvia.

Miasmal, (mi-āz'mal) *a.* Containing miasma.

Miasmatic, (mi-āz-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of the qualities of miasma.

Mica, (mī'kā) *n.* [L. *mica*, crumb, grain, particle.] A mineral capable of being cleaved into elastic plates of extreme thinness. It is generally more or less trans-

parent, and is used, like glass, in lanterns, and in the doors of stoves.

Micaceous, (mi-ka'she-us) *a.* Pertaining to or containing mica; splitting into lamina or leaves like mica.

Michaelmas, (mik'el-mas) *n.* [*Michael* and *mass*.] The feast of St. Michael, a festival of the Roman Catholic Church, celebrated September 29th;—hence, autumn.

Mickle, (mik'l) *a.* [*A.-S. micel*, Icel. *mikill*.] Much; great; muckle. [Scot.]

Microcosm, (mi'krō-kōzm) *n.* [*L. microcosmus*, *G. mikros*, little, small, and *kōsmos*, the world.] A little world; a miniature society or institution;—hence, man, supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world. [microcosm or little world.]

Microscopic, (mi'krō-kōp'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Micrography, (mi-krōg'ra-fe) *n.* [*G. mikros*, small, little, and *graphein*, to write, describe.] The description of microscopic objects.

Micrometer, (mi-krom'et-er) *n.* [*G. mikros*, small, little, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring very small distances or angles.

Microscope, (mi'krō-skōp) *n.* [*G. mikros*, small, little, and *skopein*, to view.] A magnifying optical instrument, in the form of a tube, with two or more lenses and a speculum, and a movable slide on which the objects are laid and adjusted to the focus. It is used to examine the structure or texture of minerals, animal bodies, &c., and to discern, as in a drop of water, forms invisible to the naked eye.



Microscope.

Microscopic, (mi'krō-skōp'ik) *a.* Made by the aid of a microscope;—resembling a microscope; capable of seeing very minute objects;—visible only by the aid of a microscope.

Microscopically, (mi'krō-skōp'ik-al-ē) *adv.* By the microscope; with minute inspection.

Microtine, (mi'krō-tin) *a.* [*G. mikros*, small.] Consisting of very small crystals.

Micturition, (mik-tū-ri-sh'un) *n.* [*L. micturare*.] Frequent passing, or incontinency, of urine.

Mid, (mid) *a.* [*A.-S. midd*, Icel. *midhr*, allied to *L. medius*.] Situated between extremes; middle; intervening.

Midday, (mid'da) *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

Midday, (mid'da) *n.* The middle of the day; noon.

Midden, (mid'den) *n.* A dunghill. [Scot.]

Middle, (mid'l) *a.* [*A.-S. middel*, Ger. *mittel*.] Equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial; mid;—intermediate; intervening. *Middle ages*, the time intervening between the breaking up of the Western empire in the eighth century to the beginning of modern civilization, in the Reformation, revival of letters, invention of printing, discovery of America, &c., in the fifteenth century.

Middle, (mid'l) *n.* The point or part equally distant from the extremities; midst; centre; waist.

Middle-aged, (mid'l-āj-d) *n.* Being about the middle of the ordinary age of man. [a picture.]

Middle-ground, (mid'l-ground) *n.* The central part of

middle-man, (mid'l-man) *n.* An agent between two parties; a broker; especially, in Ireland, one who takes land of the proprietors in large tracts, and then rents it out in small portions to the peasantry;—a person of intermediate rank.

Middlemost, (mid'l-mōst) *a.* In the middle, or nearest the middle; midmost.

Midding, (mid'ling) *a.* [*A.-S. midlen*.] Of middle rank, state, size, or quality; moderate; mediocre; medium; ordinary;—also used adverbially.

Middings, (mid'lingz) *a. pl.* The coarser part of flour.

Midge, (mij) *n.* [*A.-S. mygge*, *L. musca*.] A very delicate fly having a short proboscis and long legs.

Mid-heaven, (mid'hev-n) *n.* The midst or middle part of heaven or of the sky. [rounded by the land.]

Midland, (mid'land) *a.* Being in the interior;—sur-

Midmost, (mid'mōst) *a.* Middle; central.

Midnight, (mid'nit) *n.* The middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night. [night; hence, very dark.]

Midnight, (mid'nit) *a.* Being in the middle of the

Midrib, (mid'rib) *n.* A continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the

laminae of a leaf.

Midriff, (mid'rif) *n.* [*A.-S. midhrif*, from *mid*, middle, and *hrif*, bowels.] The diaphragm or respiratory muscle which separates the thorax and abdomen.

Midshipman, (mid'ship-man) *n.* A kind of naval cadet in a ship of war.

Midships, (mid'ships) *adv.* In the middle of a ship; amidships.

Midst, (midst) *n.* [Contracted from *middest*, the superlative of *mid*.] The interior or central part; the middle. [*In the midst of*, among; amid;—also, surrounded by; involved in; in the thickest of; over-

Midst, (midst) *adv.* In the middle. [whelmed by.]

Midsummer, (mid'sum-er) *n.* The middle of summer; the summer solstice.

Midway, (mid'wā) *n.* The middle of the way or distance.

Midway, (mid'wā) *a.* Being in the middle of the way or distance. [half way.]

Midway, (mid'wā) *adv.* In the middle of the distance;

Midwife, (mid'wif) *n.* [*A.-S. mid*, with, and *wif*, woman, wife.] A woman that assists women in childbirth.

Midwife, (mid'wif) *v. t.* To assist in childbirth;—to produce;—*v. i.* To act as, or exercise the office of, a midwife.

Midwifery, (mid'wif-re) *n.* The art or practice of assisting women in childbirth; obstetrics;—hence, help or co-operation in producing. [the winter solstice.]

Midwinter, (mid'win-ter) *n.* The middle of winter, or

Mien, (mien) *n.* [*F. mien*.] External appearance; air; look; carriage; bearing; demeanour; deportment.

Miff, (mif) *n.* [*Ger. miff*, sullenness, sulkiness, *maffen*, to be sulky.] A slight degree of resentment.

Might, (mit) *n.* [*A.-S. mecht*, *miht*, from the root of *may*.] Force or power of any kind, whether of body or mind; strength; ability; capacity; energy.

Mightily, (mit'e-le) *adv.* Powerfully; vigorously; forcibly; greatly; extensively;—violently; vehemently;—loudly; earnestly;—effectively.

Mightiness, (mit'e-ness) *n.* Quality of being mighty; power; greatness;—highness—a title of dignity.

Mighty, (mit'e) *a.* Strong; powerful; vigorous;—valiant; bold; huge; bulky; enormous;—vast; extensive;—violent; vehement;—wonderful; astonishing;—forceful; efficacious;—great in numbers; populous;—severe; distressing;—important; momentous;—eminent; distinguished by intellect or acquirements.

Mighty, (mit'e) *adv.* In a great degree; very.

Mignonne, (min-yō-net's) *n.* [*F.*] An annual flowering plant of the genus *Reseda*, having a delicate and agreeable fragrance.

Migrate, (mi'grāt) *v. t.* [*L. migrare*, *migratum*.] To change one's place of residence; to pass from a colder to a warmer climate in the autumn, returning again in the spring—said of birds;—*imp. & pp.* migrated; *ppr.* migrating.

Migration, (mi-grā'shun) *n.* Act of migrating.

Migratory, (mi'grā-tor-e) *a.* Removing from one state or country to another;—regularly or occasionally removing; roving; wandering.

Milch, (milsh) *a.* [*A.-S. melc*.] Giving or furnishing milk—applied only to beasts.

Mild, (mild) *a.* [*A.-S. mild*, Icel. *mildr*.] Tender and



Midrib.



Mignonne.

gentle in temper or disposition :—kind ; merciful ; indulgent ;—soft ; gentle ; soothing ; pleasant ; agreeable ;—placid ; calm ; tranquil ;—sweet ; mellow ; not harsh or sour ;—moderate ; not violent or intense ;—operating gently ; lenitive ; assuasive.

Mildew, (mil'dū) *n.* [*A.-S. mildedu. Ger. milittou.*] A thin, whitish, powdery coating, consisting of minute fungi, found on various diseased or decaying substances.

Mildew, (mil'dū) *v. t.* To taint with mildew ;—*v. i.* To become tainted with mildew ;—*imp. & pp.* mildewed ; *ppr.* mildewing.

Mildly, (mil'd'le) *adv.* In a mild manner ; softly ; gently ; tenderly ; moderately.

Mildness, (mil'd'nes) *n.* Quality of being mild ; tenderness ; clemency ;—softness ; gentleness ; temperateness ; moderate, soothing, or pleasing state or action.

Mile, (mil) *n.* [*A.-S. mil, from L. millia, pl. of mille, a thousand.*] A certain measure of distance, being equivalent to 320 rods or 5280 feet.

Milesian, (mil-'ezhan) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ireland, descended, according to legendary history from king Milesius of Spain, whose two sons conquered the island 1900 years before the Christian era.

Mile-stone, (mil'stōn) *n.* A post or stone set to mark the distance or space of a mile.

Milfoil, (mil'fōil) *n.* [*L. mille, thousand, and folium, leaf.*] An herb—called also *yarrow*.

Militant, (mil'e-tant) *a.* [*L. militians, ppr. of militare, to be a soldier.*] Fighting ; combating ; serving as a soldier. *Church-militant*, the Church on earth fighting against sin, Satan, and the world, as distinguished from the *Church-triumphant* in heaven.

Military, (mil'e-tār-e) *a.* [*L. militaris, from miles, militis, soldier.*] Pertaining to soldiers, to arms, or to war ;—warlike ; becoming a soldier.

Military, (mil'e-tār-e) *n.* The whole body of soldiers ; soldiery ; militia ; the army.

Militate, (mil'e-tāt) *v. i.* [*L. militare, from miles, militis, soldier.*] To stand opposed to ; to be inconsistent with ; to fight against ;—*imp. & pp.* militated ; *ppr.* militating.

Militia, (mil-iah'e) *n.* [*From miles, militis, soldier.*] The standing army or force of a kingdom ;—specifically in England, train-bands, or a body of citizens enrolled and disciplined, but not permanently serving in time of peace, and not liable to serve out of the country even in time of war. (the militia.)

Militia-man, (mil-iah'e-a-man) *n.* One who belongs to

Milk, (milk) *n.* [*A.-S. milc, Go. miluks, Icel. midlk.*] A white fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young ;—the white juice of certain plants ;—emulsion made by bruising seeds.

Milk, (milk) *v. t.* [*A.-S. melcan, allied to L. mulgere, G. amelgeia.*] To draw milk from by the mouth ; to suck ;—to draw or press with the hand from the udder, as of a cow, &c. ;—to supply with milk ; to add milk to ;—*imp. & pp.* milked ; *ppr.* milking.

Milker, (milk'gr) *n.* One who milks ; also, one who gives milk. (softness.)

Milkiness, (milk'e-nes) *n.* Qualities like those of milk ;

Milkmaid, (milk'mād) *n.* A woman that milks or is employed in the dairy. (to market.)

Milkman, (milk'man) *n.* One who sells milk or carries

Milk-pail, (milk'pāl) *n.* Tin vessel used in milking cows.

Milksop, (milk'sop) *n.* A piece of bread sopped in milk ;—a soft, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Milk-white, (milk'hwit) *a.* White as milk ; hence, pure ; spotless.

Milky, (milk'e) *a.* Relating to, or made of, milk ;—resembling milk ;—yielding milk ;—soft ; mild ; gentle ; timorous. *Milky way*, a broad, irregular, luminous zone in the heavens, supposed to be the blended light of innumerable fixed stars.

Mill, (mil) *n.* [*A.-S. mylen, F. moulin, L. mola, G. muel.*] An engine or machine for grinding any sub-

stance, as grain, &c. ;—the building with its machinery, where grinding or some process of manufacturing is carried on ;—a printing cylinder of copper ;—a pugilistic fight.

Mill, (mil) *v. t.* To reduce to fine particles ; to grind ; to comminute ;—to pass through a machine or sieve ;—to shape or finish by passing through a machine ;—to make a raised border or impression around the edges of, or to cut fine grooves or indentations across the edges of ; also, to stamp in a coining press ; to coin ;—to full, as cloth ;—*imp. & pp.* milled ; *ppr.* milling.

Mill-dam, (mil'dam) *n.* A dam to obstruct a water-course and raise the water to a height sufficient to turn a mill-wheel. (on the edge, as a coin.)

Milled, (mild) *a.* Filled, as cloth ;—stamped or grained

Millenarian, (mil-lē-nār-e-an) *a.* Consisting of a thousand years ;—pertaining to the millennium.

Millenarian, (mil-lē-nār-e-an) *n.* One who believes that Christ will personally reign on earth a thousand years before the end of the world ; chilist ;—also *millennialist*.

Millenary, (mil'lē-nār-e) *a.* [*L. millenarius, containing a thousand.*] Consisting of a thousand.

Millenary, (mil'lē-nār-e) *n.* The space of a thousand years. (nium, or to a thousand years.)

Millennial, (mil-len'e-al) *a.* Pertaining to the millennium. (mil-len'e-um) *n.* [*L. mille, a thousand, and annus, a year.*] A thousand years—a word used to denote the thousand years mentioned in Revelation xx, during which period Satan will be bound, and holiness become triumphant throughout the world.

Miller, (mil'gr) *n.* One who grinds ; the owner or worker of a grist mill ;—a moth or winged insect—so called because the wings appear as if covered with white dust. (flab ; the bull-head.)

Miller's-thumb, (mil'grz-thum) *n.* A small native river

Millemal, (mil-'les'im-al) *a.* [*L. millerimus, from mille, a thousand.*] Thousandth ; consisting of a thousand parts.

Millet, (mil'et) *n.* [*L. milium, A.-S. mil.*] An endogenous plant and its grain. It is a native of the East Indies, where it is largely used for food ;—a hardy grass of several species.

Mill-horse, (mil'hōr) *n.* A horse that turns a mill.

Milliner, (mil'in-er) *n.* (Etymology uncertain ; said to be from *Milaner*, importer of wares from Milan ; perhaps from *Malinere*, importer of lace (moolin) from Malines.) A person, usually a woman, who makes and sells head-dresses, hats or bonnets, &c., for women.

Millinery, (mil'in-er-e) *n.* The articles made or sold by milliners, as head-dresses, hats or bonnets, laces, &c.

Milling, (mil'ing) *n.* The act of grinding ; the process of fulling cloth ; the act of indenting coin.

Million, (mil'yūn) *n.* [*F. from L. mille, a thousand.*] The number of ten hundred thousand, or a thousand thousand, written 1,000,000 ;—an indefinitely large number.

Millionaire, (mil-yūn-ār) *n.* [*F.*] One whose wealth is counted by millions ; a very rich person.

Millionary, (mil'yūn-ār-e) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of millions.

Millionth, (mil'yūnth) *a.* Being the last one of a million units ; constituting one of a million.

Millionth, (mil'yūnth) *n.* One of a million equal parts.

Mill-pond, (mil'pond) *n.* A reservoir of water for the purpose of driving a mill-wheel.

Mill-race, (mil'ris) *n.* The current of water that drives a mill-wheel, or the canal in which it is conveyed.

Millstone, (mil'stōn) *n.* A stone used for grinding grain.

Mill-work, (mil'wuk) *n.* The shafting, gearing, and other driving machinery of mills.



Millet.

Mill-wright, (mil'rit) *n.* A mechanic who constructs the machinery of mills.

Milt, (milt) *n.* [A.-S. *milte*, Icel. *milti*.] The spleen; an organ situated in the left hypochondrium under the diaphragm. [Ger. *milch*.] The testes or spermatic glands of the male fish—often called *soft roe*—the sperm of the male fish. [the female fish.]

Milt, (milt) *v. t.* To impregnate, as the roe or spawn of *Mimetic*, (mi-met'ik) *a.* Apt to imitate; given to aping or miming; imitative.

Mimic, (min'ik) *a.* [G. *mimikos*, from *mimēsthai*, to imitate.] Inclined to imitate or to ape; imitative;—consisting of or formed in imitation.

Mimic, (min'ik) *n.* One who imitates or mimics;—a mean or servile imitator.

Mimic, (min'ik) *v. t.* To imitate for sport; to ridicule by imitation; mock.—*imp. & pp.* mimicked; *ppr.* mimicking.

Mimicker, (min'ik-er) *n.* One who mimics; a mimic.

Mimicry, (min'ik-ry) *n.* Act or practice of one who mimics.

Mimographer, (min-og'ra-fer) *n.* [G. *mimos*, mime, and *graphein*, to write.] A writer of farces or burlesques.

Mimulus, (min'ū-lus) *n.* A genus of showy garden plants remarkable for the irritability of their stigma.

Mina, (min'a) *n.* [L., G. *mina*.] A money weight of sixty shekels, in Eschiel written *maneh*;—a coin valued at about sixty shillings sterling.

Minacious, (min-āshe-us) *a.* [L. *minax*, *minacis*, from *minari*, to threaten.] Threatening; full of menaces.

Minaret, (min-ā-ret) *n.* [A. *mandrāt*, lamp, lantern, from *ndra*, to shine, *nār*, fire.] A slender, lofty turret on Mohammedan mosques.

Mine, (mine) *v. t.* [A.-S. *minan*, from *minn*, minor, weak, G. *minn*, slender, slight.] To cut into very small pieces; to hash;—to diminish in speaking; to clip, as words or expressions;—to extenuate in representation; to suppress or retrench.—*v. i.* To walk with short steps; to walk with affected noisiness;—to speak softly or with affected noisiness.—*imp. & pp.* mined; *ppr.* mining.

Mince-pie, (min's-pi) *n.* A pie made with mince meat and other ingredients.

Mincingly, (min'sing-le) *adv.* In a mincing manner; not fully; with affected delicacy.

Mind, (mind) *n.* [A.-S. *mynd*, G. *munda*, memory, allied to L. *mens*, *mentis*, G. *menos*.] The intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding; also, the entire spiritual nature; the soul;—estate, at any given time, of the faculties of thinking, willing, choosing, and the like, as opinion; sentiment; judgment; belief;—choice; inclination; desire; intent; purpose;—courage; spirit;—memory; remembrance; recollection.

Mind, (mind) *v. t.* To attend to; to fix the thoughts on; to regard with submission; to obey;—to intend; to mean;—*v. i.* To be inclined, or disposed to incline:—*imp. & pp.* minded; *ppr.* minding.

Minded, (mind'ed) *a.* Disposed; inclined.

Mindful, (mind'fūl) *a.* Attentive; heedful; observant; bearing in mind.

Mindfully, (mind'fūl-le) *adv.* Attentively; heedfully.

Mindfulness, (mind'fūl-ness) *n.* Attention; regard; heedfulness.

Mindless, (mind'les) *a.* Not indued with mind or intellectual powers; stupid; unthinking; negligent; careless.

Mine, (min) *a.* or *pr.* [A.-S. *min*, Ger. *mein*, F. *mon*, Icel. *minn*.] My; belonging to me.

Mine, (min) *n.* [F., It. *mina*.] A subterranean cavity or passage; especially, a pit or excavation in the earth from which mineral substances are dug;—a cavity filled with powder formed under a fortification or other work, so as to destroy it when fired;—a rich source of wealth or other good.

Mine, (min) *v. t.* To dig a mine or pit in the earth;—to form a burrow or lodge in the earth;—*v. i.* [L. *minare*, to drive.] To dig away the foundation of; to lay a

mine under; to sap; to undermine; hence, to ruin or destroy by slow degrees or secret means:—*imp. & pp.* mined; *ppr.* mining.

Mine, (min'er) *n.* One who mines; a digger of mines.

Mineral, (min'er-al) *n.* [L. *minerals*, from *minera*.] Any inorganic species having a definite chemical composition.

Mineral, (min'er-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, minerals;—impregnated with minerals.

Mineralization, (min'er-al-iz-ā-shun) *n.* Process of mineralizing, or forming an ore by combination with another substance;—act of impregnating with a mineral, as water.

Mineralize, (min'er-al-iz) *v. t.* To make mineral; to reduce to a mineral form; to communicate the properties of a mineral to;—*v. i.* To go on an excursion for observing and collecting minerals:—*imp. & pp.* mineralized; *ppr.* mineralizing.

Mineraliser, (min'er-al-iz-er) *n.* A substance which mineralises another, or combines with it in an ore.

Mineral-kingdom, (min'er-al-king-dum) *n.* The third great division of the kingdom of nature, including all inorganic substances, as distinguished from *animal* and *vegetable*. [mineralogy.]

Mineralogical, (min'er-al-og'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to Mineralogy.

Mineralogist, (min'er-al-og'ist) *n.* One who is versed in the science of minerals.

Mineralogy, (min'er-al-og-ee) *n.* [From *mineral* and G. *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the properties of minerals or inorganic substances, and classifies them according to their forms and apparent properties.

Mineral-waters, (min'er-al-waw-ter) *n. pl.* Springs impregnated with mineral substances.

Minerva, (min'er-va) *n.* [L.] In *mythology*, the goddess of wisdom, war, and the liberal arts.

Mingle, (ming'gl) *v. t.* [G. *mingen*, *menegen*, Icel. *mynga*, G. *mignuaten*.] To unite in one body, mass, or compound; to blend; to mix;—to join irregularly or promiscuously; to confuse;—to join in relationship, intercourse, or society; to connect; to associate with;—to debase by mixture; to contaminate;—*v. i.* To be mixed; to be united with:—*imp. & pp.* mingled; *ppr.* mingling.

Mingling, (ming'gling) *n.* Act of blending or mixing;—union; junction.

Miniate, (min'e-āt) *v. t.* [L. *miniare*, *miniatus*, from *minium*, red lead.] To paint or tinge with red lead or vermilion.—*imp. & pp.* miniated; *ppr.* miniating.

Minature, (min'e-a-tür) *n.* [L. *miniare*.] A painting in colours; a likeness or portrait done on ivory;—a painting or other representation on a reduced scale; hence, reduced scale; greatly diminished style or form.

Minature, (min'e-a-tür) *a.* Drawn or executed on a small scale.

Minim, (min'im) *n.* [L. *minimus*, the least, smallest.] Any thing very minute;—a single drop;—a half note equal in time to two quarter notes or crotchets.

Minimize, (min'im-iz) *v. t.* To reduce to the smallest part or proportion possible:—*imp. & pp.* minimized; *ppr.* minimizing.

Minimum, (min'e-mum) *n.* [L. from *minimus*.] The least quantity assignable in a given case;—the lowest price or rate;—hence, a thing of small consequence; a trifle.

Minion, (min'yun) *n.* [F. *mignon*, from Ger. *minne*, love, affection.] A favourite; a darling; particularly one who gains favours by flattery or mean adulation;—a small kind of printing type, in size between brier and nonpareil. [diminish.]

Minish, (min'ish) *v. t.* To reduce; to weaken; to

Minister, (min'is-ter) *n.* [L. from *minus*, less.] A servant; a subordinate; an assistant of inferior rank;—one to whom a king or prince intrusts the direction of



Minim.

affairs of state; executive magistrate;—the representative of a sovereign or government at a foreign court;—one who serves at the altar; the pastor of a church;—a messenger of God.

Minister, (min'is-ter) *v. t.* To furnish; to afford; to supply; to administer;—*v. i.* To act as a servant, attendant, or agent;—to afford supplies; to give things needful;—*imp. & pp.* ministered; *ppr.* ministering.

Ministerial, (min-is-tê-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to ministry, or to the performance of service, or of executive office; attendant;—pertaining to the office of a minister; executive, ambassadorial, or sacerdotal;—pertaining to the government.

Ministerialist, (min-is-tê-re-al-ist) *n.* A supporter of ministers; an adherent of the government.

Ministerially, (min-is-tê-re-al-le) *adv.* In a ministerial manner or character.

Ministration, (min-is-tri-shun) *n.* Act of performing service as a subordinate agent; ministry; agency;—office of a minister; ecclesiastical function.

Ministry, (min'is-tre) *n.* [*L.ministerium.*] Act of ministering; ministration; agency; instrumentality;—the office, duties, or functions of a minister;—the body of ministers; the clergy; the ministers of state;—business; employment.

Minium, (min'e-um) *n.* [*L.*] A pigment of a beautiful red colour; red lead.

Miniver, (min'iv-er) *n.* An animal of the genus *Mustela*; the ermine;—a white fur with spots of black.

Mink, (mingk) *n.* A carnivorous quadruped of the weasel tribe, that burrows on the side of a river or pond, and affords a valuable fur.



Mink.

Minnow, (min'nō) *n.* [Probably from *F. menu*, *L. minutus*, small, minute.] A very small fresh-water fish, of several species;—minim; pink.

Minor, (mī'nor) *a.* [*L.*] Inferior in bulk, degree, importance, &c.; less; smaller;—less or lower by a semitone.



Minnow.

Minor, (mī'nor) *n.* A person of either sex under age;—one not yet twenty-one years old;—the second or particular proposition in a syllogism, which forms the predicate of the intermediate premise, and the subject of the conclusion;—a Minorite; a Franciscan friar.

Minoree, (mī'nor-ee) *n.* A female who has not reached her majority.

Minority, (mī'nor-e-te) *n.* State of being a minor, or under age;—the smaller number;—in parliament or other public assemblies, the party beaten in a vote.

Minors, (mī'nor-ship) *n.* Minority.

Minotaur, (min'ō-tawr) *n.* [*G. minos and tauros*, bull.] A fabled monster, half man and half bull.

Minster, (min'ster) *n.* [*A.-S. minster*, from *L. monasterium.*] The church of a monastery, or one to which a monastery has been attached; sometimes, a cathedral church.

Minstrel, (min'strel) *n.* [*F. menestrier.*] One of an order of men in the middle ages, who sung to the harp verses composed by themselves or others; a bard; a singer and harper; an itinerant musician.

Minstrelsy, (min'strel-se) *n.* The arts and occupation of minstrels; a number of musicians;—a collective body of songs or ballads.

Mint, (mint) *n.* [*A.-S. mynet*, *L. moneta*, coined money.] The place where money is coined;—a place of invention, fabrication, or production; hence, a source of unlimited supply.

Mint, (mint) *v. t.* To make by stamping, as money; to coin;—to invent; to forge; to fabricate;—*imp. & pp.* minted; *ppr.* minting.

Mint, (mint) *n.* [*A.-S. minte*, from *L. mentha*, *G. mintha.*] An aromatic plant of various species

producing a highly odoriferous and pungent essential oil.

Mintage, (mint'āj) *n.* That which is minted or coined;—the duty paid for coining. [*inventor.*]

Minter, (mint'er) *n.* One who mints; a coiner;—an Mint-julep, (mint'jool-le) *n.* A drink consisting of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavoured with sprigs of mint.

Mint-sauce, (mint'saws) *n.* Mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar—used as a flavouring for lamb.

Minuend, (min'ū-end) *n.* [*L. minuendus*, to be diminished, from *minuere*, to lessen.] The number from which another number is to be subtracted.

Minuet, (min'ū-et) *n.* [*F. menuet.*] A slow, graceful dance;—a tune or air to regulate the movements in the dance.

Minus, (mī'nus) *a.* [*L.*] Less; also, requiring to be subtracted; negative—indicated by the sign (—).

Minute, (mī-nūt') *a.* [*L. minutus*, *pp.* of *minuere*, to lessen.] Very small, little, or slender; slight;—attentive to small things;—particular; critical; exact; circumstantial.

Minute, (min'it) *n.* [*L. minutum*, a small portion, from *minutus*.] The sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds;—the sixtieth part of a degree;—a note in writing to preserve the memory of any thing.

Minute, (min'it) *v. t.* To make a note of; to jot down;—*imp. & pp.* minuted; *ppr.* minuting. [for notes.]

Minute-book, (min'it-book) *n.* A book of short hints.

Minute-glass, (min'it-glas) *n.* A glass the sand of which measures a minute in running.

Minute-gun, (min'it-gun) *n.* A gun discharged every minute as a signal of distress or mourning.

Minute-hand, (min'it-hand) *n.* The hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

Minutely, (mī-nūt-le) *adv.* Exactly; nicely; to the least point or degree.

Minutely, (min'it-le) *a.* Occurring every minute.

Minuteness, (mī-nūt'nes) *n.* Extreme smallness or fineness, as of structure;—particularity; exactness, as of details;—closeness and nicety, as of observation.

Minutiae, (me-nūt'ē-ā) *n. pl.* [*L.*] Trifles; things of no moment;—the particulars or precise details of an affair.

Minx, (mingks) *n.* [Contracted from *minikin.*] A pert, wanton girl.

Miny, (mī'nē) *a.* Abounding with mines; subterranean;—*neous.*

Minocene, (mī'ō-sēn) *a.* [*G. meïon*, less, and *kainos*, new.] Less recent—applied to the middle division of the tertiary strata.

Miracle, (mir'akl) *n.* [*L. miraculum*, from *mirari*, to wonder.] A wonder; prodigy; any thing extraordinary or supernatural;—a work, or occurrence happening out of the ordinary course of Providence, or effected by suspension of natural or physical laws; a divine interposition; specifically, a divine interposition in attestation of the mission of a prophet or messenger from God, and in confirmation of the truth of his doctrine;—*pl.* The works wrought by Christ during his earthly mission;—also, the gifts of healing;—a dramatic representation exhibiting the lives of the saints. [*supernatural*;—extraordinary; wonderful.]

Miraculous, (mir'ak'ū-lus) *a.* Of the nature of a miracle.

Miraculously, (mir'ak'ū-lus-le) *adv.* In a miraculous manner; supernaturally;—by extraordinary means; wonderfully.

Mirage, (me-rāzh') *n.* [*F. from mirer*, to look at.] An optical illusion arising from unequal refraction, and causing remote objects to be seen double, as if reflected in a mirror, or to appear as if suspended in the air.



Mirage.

Mire, (mir) *n.* [A.-S. *myrr*, Icel. *myri*.] Earth so wet and soft as to yield to pressure; deep mud.

Mire, (mir) *v. t.* To plunge and fix in mire;—to soil or daub with mud;—*imp. & pp. mired*; *ppr. miring*.

Mire-crow, (mir'krō) *n.* The pewee or laughing gull; sea-crow. [*Fr.*, the bittern.]

Mire-drum, (mir'drum) *n.* A bird of the genus *Botaurus*.

Miriness, (mir'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being miry.

Mirk or Mirky, (mēr'k) *a.* [A.-S. *myrr*, Icel. *myrk*.] Dark; murky.

Mirror, (mir'ēr) *n.* [F. *miroir*, L. *mirari*, to wonder.] A looking-glass;—that in which a true image may be seen; a pattern; an exemplar.

Mirror, (mir'ēr) *v. t.* To reflect, as in a mirror;—*imp. & pp. mirrored*; *ppr. mirroring*.

Mirth, (mērth) *n.* [A.-S. *myrða*.] High excitement of pleasurable feelings in company; noisy gaiety; merriment; joyousness; gladness; fun; frolic; glee; hilarity; festivity; jollity.

Mirthful, (mērth'fūl) *a.* Merry; jovial; festive.

Mirthfully, (mērth'fūl-ly) *adv.* In a mirthful manner.

Mirthfulness, (mērth'fūl-ness) *n.* State or quality of being mirthful.

Miry, (mir'e) *a.* Abounding with deep mud; full of mire;—consisting of mire.

Mirza, (mēr'zā) *n.* [Per.] The common style of honour in Persia. When appended to a name it signifies prince. [*misfortune*; *mischance*.]

Misadventure, (mis-ad-ven'tūr) *n.* Unlucky accident.

Misadvised, (mis-ad-vid'ed) *a.* Ill-advised; ill-directed.

Misalliance, (mis-al-lī'āns) *n.* Improper association; especially, a connection by marriage with a person of inferior social station.

Misanthropy, (mis'an-thrōp) *n.* [G. *misos*, to hate, and *anthrōpos*, a man.] A hatred of mankind.

Misanthropic, (mis-an-thrōp'ik) *a.* Hating or having a dislike to mankind.

Misanthropy, (mis-an-thrōp'e) *n.* Hatred or dislike to mankind. [*cation*.]

Misapplication, (mis-ap-plic-a'shun) *n.* A wrong application.

Misapply, (mis-ap-plī') *v. t.* To apply wrongly or to a wrong purpose;—*imp. & pp. misapplied*; *ppr. misapplying*.

Misapprehend, (mis-ap-prē-hend') *v. t.* To take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand;—*imp. & pp. misapprehended*; *ppr. misapprehending*.

Misapprehension, (mis-ap-prē-hen'shun) *n.* Misunderstanding; erroneous notion or opinion regarding a fact or subject;—*misconception*; mistaken idea of the meaning, motives, or actions of another.

Misappropriate, (mis-ap-prō-pre-āt) *v. t.* To apply or assign to the wrong person, or for an improper purpose.

Misappropriation, (mis-ap-prō-pre-ā'shun) *n.* Wrong appropriation;—application to a wrong person or purpose. [*or manner*.]

Misarrange, (mis-a-rānj') *v. t.* To place in a wrong order.

Misarrangement, (mis-a-rānj'ment) *n.* Wrong arrangement;—confused or disorderly state.

Misbecoming, (mis-bē-kum'ing) *a.* Unseemly; unsuitable; indecorous.

Misbecomingly, (mis-bē-kum'ing-ly) *adv.* In an unsuitable or unworthy manner. [*begotten*.]

Misbegotten, (mis-bē-got'n) *a.* Unlawfully or irregularly

Misbehave, (mis-bē-hāv') *v. t.* To behave ill; to conduct one's self improperly;—*imp. & pp. misbehaved*; *ppr. misbehaving*.

Misbehaviour, (mis-bē-hāv'yer) *n.* Improper, rude, or uncivil behaviour; ill-conduct. [*gion*.]

Misbelief, (mis-bē-lēf') *n.* Erroneous belief; false religion.

Misbelieve, (mis-bē-lēv') *v. t.* To believe erroneously; to doubt or question the authority or testimony of another. [*one who holds a false religion*.]

Misbeliever, (mis-bē-lēv'ēr) *n.* One who believes wrongly;

Miscalculate, (mis-kal'kū-lāt) *v. t.* To compute or reckon wrongly;—*imp. & pp. miscalculated*; *ppr. miscalculating*.

Miscalculation, (mis-kal'kū-lā'shun) *n.* Erroneous computation or reckoning.

Miscall, (mis-kaw'l) *v. t.* To call by a wrong name; to name improperly; to abuse;—*imp. & pp. miscalled*; *ppr. miscalling*.

Miscarriage, (mis-kar'ij) *n.* Unfortunate event of an undertaking; failure;—premature birth; abortion.

Miscarry, (mis-kar'ē) *v. t.* To fail of the intended effect;—to fail to reach its destination;—to bring forth young before the proper time;—*imp. & pp. miscarried*; *ppr. miscarrying*.

Miscogeneration, (mis-ā-jē-nā'shun) *n.* [L. *miscere*, to mix, and *gignere*, to beget.] Amalgamation of races.

Miscellaneous, (mis-sel-lā'nē-us) *a.* [L. *miscellaneus*, from *miscere*, to mix.] Mixed; mingled; consisting of several kinds.

Miscellaneousness, (mis-sel-lā'nē-us-le) *adv.* With mixture or variety; hence, incongruously.

Miscellaneousness, (mis-sel-lā'nē-us-ness) *n.* State of being miscellaneous; composition of various kinds.

Miscellany, (mis-el-an-ē) *n.* [L. *miscellanea*, pl. neuter of *miscellaneus*.] A mass or mixture of various kinds; a medley;—especially, a collection of compositions on various subjects;—a book of extracts;—a series of volumes on different subjects.

Mischance, (mis-chāns') *n.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap; disaster.

Mischief, (mis'chif) *n.* [Norm. F. *mes*, wrong, and *chēf*, head, L. *caput*.] Evil wrongfully or injuriously done; harm; hurt;—intentional evil; damage or injury done by design;—ill consequence; vexatious affair;—the cause of annoyance, trouble, or vexation.

Mischief-maker, (mis'chif-māk'ēr) *n.* One who makes mischief; instigator of enmity or strife.

Mischivous, (mis'chēv-us) *a.* Making mischief; hurtful; injurious;—noxious; destructive;—inclined to do mischief; spiteful; malicious.

Mischivously, (mis'chēv-us-le) *adv.* With injury, hurt, or damage;—with evil intention or disposition; maliciously. [*mischivous*.]

Mischivousness, (mis'chēv-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being

Miscibility, (mis-e-bil'i-ty) *n.* Capability of being mixed.

Miscible, (mis'e-bil) *a.* [F. from L. *miscere*, to mix.] Capable of being mixed.

Misconceive, (mis-kon-sēv') *v. t. or i.* To have a false or erroneous notion or opinion of; to form a wrong idea of, or put an unjust interpretation on;—*imp. & pp. misconceived*; *ppr. misconceiving*.

Misconception, (mis-kon-sēp'shun) *n.* Erroneous conception; false opinion; wrong notion or understanding of a thing; misunderstanding; mistake.

Misconduct, (mis-kon-duk't) *n.* Wrong conduct; mismanagement; delinquency; offence.

Misconduct, (mis-kon-duk't) *v. t.* To conduct amiss; to mismanage; reflexively, to behave ill;—*imp. & pp. misconducted*; *ppr. misconducting*.

Misconjecture, (mis-kon-jekt'ūr) *n.* A wrong conjecture or guess. [*wrongly*.]

Misconjecture, (mis-kon-jekt'ūr) *v. t. or i.* To guess

Misconstruction, (mis-kon-struk'shun) *n.* Erroneous construction of motives or actions; wrong interpretation of words.

Misconstrue, (mis-kon-strōō) *v. t.* To construe wrongly; to interpret erroneously;—*imp. & pp. misconstrued*; *ppr. misconstruing*.

Miscount, (mis-kount') *v. t.* To mistake in counting; to count erroneously;—*v. i.* To make a wrong reckoning;—*imp. & pp. miscounted*; *ppr. miscounting*.

Miscount, (mis-kount') *n.* An erroneous counting or numbering.

Miscreant, (mis'krē-ant) *n.* [F. *meccrant*, from Norm. F. *mes*, wrong, and *creance*, L. *credentia*, belief, from *credere*, to believe.] An infidel; a misbeliever;—a vile wretch; an unprincipled fellow.

Miscreate, (mis-krē-āt) *a.* Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; deformed.

Misdate, (mis'dāt) *n.* A wrong date.
Misdate, (mis-dāt) *v. t.* To date erroneously:—*imp. & pp. misdated; ppr. misdating.*
Misdeed, (mis-dēd) *n.* An evil deed; a wicked action; fault; offence; trespass; transgression.
Misdeemeanour, (mis-dē-mēn'ər) *n.* Ill behaviour; evil conduct;—*mismanagement*:—any indictable offence less atrocious or heinous than felony or crime; trespass.
Misdesert, (mis-dē-sert) *n.* Ill desert; want of merit.
Misdirect, (mis-dē-rikt) *v. t.* To lead or conduct amiss;—to address to a wrong person or place:—*imp. & pp. misdirected; ppr. misdirecting.*
Misdirection, (mis-dē-rek'shun) *n.* Act of directing wrongly:—an error of a judge in charging the jury.
Misdo, (mis-dō) *v. t.* To do wrongly:—*v. i.* To do wrong; to commit a fault or crime:—*imp. misdid; pp. misdane; ppr. misdoing.*
Misdoeer, (mis-dō-er) *n.* One who commits a fault or crime; evil-doer. [*crime*; an offence.]
Misdoing, (mis-dō-ing) *n.* A wrong done; a fault or misdo.
Misdo, (mis-dō) *v. t.* To suspect; to question;—to be suspicious or apprehensive of.
Misdoubt, (mis-dout) *n.* Suspicion; apprehensive fear.
Misemploy, (mis-em-ploy) *v. t.* To employ to no purpose, or to a bad purpose; to use amiss:—*imp. & pp. misemployed; ppr. misemploying.*
Misemployment, (mis-em-ploy-ment) *n.* Improper application, as of time or talents.
Miser, (mī'sər) *n.* [*L. miser*, wretched.] An extremely covetous person; a niggard; a mean fellow; a low wretch.
Miserable, (mī's-er-a-bl) *a.* [*L. miserabilis*, from *miser*, wretched.] Very unhappy; wretched;—causing evil or distress; calamitous;—very poor; mean;—very bare; barren, as soil:—worthless; despicable.
Miserably, (mī's-er-a-bl) *adv.* Unhappily; calamitously;—very poorly or meanly; wretchedly.
Misery, (mī's-er-ē) *a.* Very covetous; sordid; avaricious; niggardly; parsimonious; penurious; stingy.
Misery, (mī's-er-ē) *n.* [*L. miseria*, from *miser*, wretched.] Great unhappiness; extreme pain of body or mind;—natural evils which are the cause of misery; calamity; misfortune; anguish; distress.
Misfeasance, (mis-fē-sans) *n.* [*Norm. F. mes*, wrong, and *faiscance*, from *faire*, *L. facere*, to do.] A trespass; a wrong done.
Misfit, (mis-fit) *n.* A bad fit.
Misform, (mis-form) *v. t.* To put into an ill shape:—*imp. & pp. misformed; ppr. misforming.*
Misfortune, (mis-for-tūn) *n.* Ill fortune; ill luck; an evil or cross accident; mishap; mischance; harm; disaster.
Misgive, (mis-giv) *v. t.* To fill with doubt and apprehension; to deprive of confidence; to fail:—*imp. misgave; pp. misgiven; ppr. misgiving.*
Misgiving, (mis-giv-ing) *n.* A failing of confidence; distrust; doubt.
Misgotten, (mis-got'n) *a.* Unjustly obtained.
Misgovern, (mis-guv-ern) *v. t.* To govern ill; to administer unfaithfully:—*imp. & pp. misgoverned; ppr. misgoverning.*
Misgovernment, (mis-guv-ern-ment) *n.* Ill administration of public or private affairs:—irregularity; disorder:—also written *misgovernance*.
Misguide, (mis-gid) *v. t.* To direct ill; to lead into error:—*imp. & pp. misguided; ppr. misguiding.*
Mishandle, (mis-han-dl) *v. t.* To handle badly or injuriously; to maltreat.
Mishap, (mis-hap) *n.* Ill chance; accident; misfortune; mischance; disaster. [*unluckily*.]
Mishappen, (mis-hap'n) *v. t.* To happen or befall ill or
Mishap, (mis-hap'n) *n.* [*H. mishadā*, repetition, explanation, from *shadā*, to repeat.] A collection of Jewish traditions and explanations of Scripture.
Mishnie, (mis-hnik) *a.* Pertaining to the Mishna.

Misimprove, (mis-im-prōov) *v. t.* To use for a bad purpose; to abuse:—*imp. & pp. misimproved; ppr. misimproving.* [*improvement*.]
Misimprovement, (mis-im-prōov-ment) *n.* Ill use or employment.
Misinform, (mis-in-form) *v. t.* To give erroneous information to:—*imp. & pp. misinformed; ppr. misinforming.* [*information*; false account or intelligence.]
Misinformation, (mis-in-form-ā'shun) *n.* Wrong information.
Misinterpret, (mis-in-ter-pret) *v. t.* To interpret erroneously; to understand or to explain amiss:—*imp. & pp. misinterpreted; ppr. misinterpreting.*
Misinterpretable, (mis-in-ter-pret-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being misinterpreted; liable to be misunderstood.
Misinterpretation, (mis-in-ter-pret-ā'shun) *n.* A mistaken interpretation.
Misjudge, (mis-juj) *v. t.* To judge ill of;—*v. i.* To err in judgment; to form false opinions or notions:—*imp. & pp. misjudged; ppr. misjudging.*
Misjudgment, (mis-juj-ment) *n.* A wrong or unjust determination.
Mislay, (mis-lā) *v. t.* To lay in a wrong place;—to lay in a place not recollected; to lose:—*imp. & pp. mislaid; ppr. mislaying.*
Mislead, (mis-lēd) *v. t.* To lead into a wrong way or path; to lead astray; to deceive:—*imp. & pp. misled; ppr. misleading.*
Mislike, (mis-lik) *v. t.* or *i.* To dislike; to have aversion to:—*imp. & pp. misliked; ppr. misliking.*
Mismanage, (mis-man'ā) *v. t.* To behave or manage ill;—*v. t.* To manage ill; to administer improperly:—*imp. & pp. mismanaged; ppr. mismanaging.*
Mismanagement, (mis-man'āj-ment) *n.* Improper management; ill conduct of affairs.
Mismatch, (mis-mach) *v. t.* To match unsuitably:—*imp. & pp. mismatched; ppr. mismatching.*
Misname, (mis-nām) *v. t.* To call by the wrong name:—*imp. & pp. misnamed; ppr. misnaming.*
Misnomer, (mis-nōm-er) *n.* [*F. mes*, amiss, wrong, and *nommer*, to name.] The mistake of the true name of a person; a misnaming;—a wrong or inapplicable name or title.
Misogamist, (mī-sog'-a-mist) *n.* [*G. misin*, to hate, and *gamos*, marriage.] A hater of marriage.
Misogamy, (mī-sog'-a-me) *n.* Hatred of marriage.
Misogynist, (mī-sog'in-ist) *n.* [*G. misin*, to hate, and *gynē*, woman.] A woman-hater.
Misogyny, (mī-sog'in-ē) *n.* Hatred of the female sex.
Mispersuade, (mis-per-swād) *v. t.* To persuade amiss.
Mispersuasion, (mis-per-swād'-shun) *n.* A false persuasion; wrong notion or opinion.
Mispickel, (mis-pik-el) *n.* [*Ger. mispüchel*.] Arsenical iron pyrites.
Misplace, (mis-plās) *v. t.* To put in a wrong place; to mislay;—to place upon an improper or unworthy object:—*imp. & pp. misplaced; ppr. misplacing.*
Misplacement, (mis-plā-ment) *n.* The act of putting in the wrong place; the state of being misplaced.
Misleading, (mis-plēd-ing) *n.* An error or mistake in pleading.
Misprint, (mis-print) *v. t.* To mistake in printing; to print wrong:—*imp. & pp. misprinted; ppr. misprinting.* [*ing*.]
Misprint, (mis-print) *n.* A mistake or error in printing.
Misprision, (mis-prizh'un) *n.* [*F. mēpris*, contempt.] A neglect, or contempt; act of treason or felony;—concealment of a treasonable or felonious act without consenting to it; an overt act; misdeemeanour, &c.;—oversight or mistake, as of a clerk in writing or keeping a record.
Misprize, (mis-priz) *v. t.* [*F. mēprendre*, from *mes*, wrong, and *prendre*, to take, *L. prehendere*.] To take in a wrong manner; to misapprehend;—to slight; to despise:—*imp. & pp. misprized; ppr. misprizing.*
Mispronounce, (mis-prō-nouns) *v. t.* To pronounce erroneously;—*v. t.* To pronounce incorrectly:—*imp. & pp. mispronounced; ppr. mispronouncing.*

Mispronunciation, (mis-prō-nun-se-āshun) *n.* Wrong or improper pronunciation.

Misquotation, (mis-kwō-tāshun) *n.* An erroneous quotation; act of citing incorrectly.

Misquote, (mis-kwōt) *v. t.* To cite or adduce incorrectly.—*imp. & pp. misquoted; ppr. misquoting.*

Misrate, (mis-rāt) *v. t.* To put a wrong value on; to undervalue.

Misread, (mis-rēd) *v. t.* To read or understand in a sense different from the obvious or intended meaning; to misinterpret willfully.

Misreckon, (mis-rek'n) *v. t.* To reckon or compute wrongly.—*imp. & pp. misreckoned; ppr. misreckoning.*

Misreckoning, (mis-rek'n-ing) *n.* An erroneous computation.

Misrelate, (mis-rē-lāt) *v. t.* To relate falsely or inaccurately.—*imp. & pp. misrelated; ppr. misrelating.*

Misrelation, (mis-rē-lāshun) *n.* Erroneous relation or narration.

Misreport, (mis-rē-pōrt) *n.* An erroneous report; a false or incorrect account given.

Misrepresent, (mis-rep-rē-zent) *v. t.* To represent falsely or incorrectly.—*v. t.* To make an incorrect representation.—*imp. & pp. misrepresented; ppr. misrepresenting.*

Misrepresentation, (mis-rep-rē-zent-āshun) *n.* Act of giving a false or erroneous representation;—a false or incorrect account given.

Misrule, (mis-rōol) *n.* Disorder; confusion; insubordination;—unjust domination.

Miss, (mis) *n.* [Contracted from *mistress*.] Young woman or girl—chiefly used as a title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman.

Miss, (mis) *v. t.* [A.-S. *missian*, Ger. *missen*.] To fail of hitting, reaching, attaining, or finding;—to do without; to forego;—to omit; to pass by;—to discover the absence or omission of; to feel the want of;—*v. t.* To fail to hit;—to fly wide; to miscarry;—to fail to obtain, learn, or find;—to mistake; to err.—*imp. & pp. missed; ppr. missing.*

Miss, (mis) *n.* Loss; want; felt absence;—mistake; error.

Missal, (mis'al) *n.* [L. *liber missalis*, from *missa*, *massa*.] The Roman Catholic mass-book.

Missal, (mis'al) *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic mass-book.

Mis seeming, (mis-sēm'ing) *n.* False appearance; disguise. [rectly.]

Mis send, (mis-send') *v. t.* To send amiss or incor-

Misserve, (mis-serv) *v. t.* To serve unfaithfully;—*imp. & pp. miserved; ppr. miserving.*

Misshape, (mis-shāp) *v. t.* To shape ill; to deform;—*imp. & pp. misshaped (pp. also misshapen); ppr. misshaping.*

Missile, (mis'il) *a.* [L. *missilis*, from *mittere*, to send, to throw.] Capable of being thrown;—thrown by the hand; discharged from a military engine or gun.

Missile, (mis'il) *n.* A weapon thrown or intended to be thrown, as a lance, arrow, or bullet.

Missing, (mis'ing) *a.* Lost; absent; wanting.

Mission, (mis'hun) *n.* [L. *missio*, from *mittere*, to send.] Act of sending or state of being sent; commission; errand; duty on which one is sent;—persons sent; a delegation; an embassy;—a station, residence, or organization of missionaries.

Missionary, (mis'hun-ār-e) *n.* One who is sent upon a mission; especially, one sent to propagate religion.

Missionary, (mis'hun-ār-e) *a.* Pertaining to missions.

Misive, (mis'iv) *a.* [L. *mittere*, *missum*, to send.] Intended to be sent;—intended to be thrown; missile.

Misive, (mis'iv) *n.* That which is sent; a message;—*pl. Missives*, in Scots' law, letters respecting a bargain, purchase, or lease, interchanged between two parties, one offering and the other accepting, which constitutes a valid contract.

Mis spell, (mis-spel') *v. t.* To spell wrong; to write or

utter with wrong letters;—*imp. & pp. misspelled or misspelt; ppr. misspelling.*

Misspelling, (mis-spel'ing) *n.* A wrong spelling; false orthography.

Mispend, (mis-spend) *v. t.* To spend amiss; to squander.—*imp. & pp. misspent; ppr. mispending.*

Misstate, (mis-stāt) *v. t.* To state wrongly; to give an erroneous account of; to misrepresent.—*imp. & pp. misstated; ppr. misstating.* [ment.]

Misstatement, (mis-stāt-ment) *n.* An incorrect statement.

Missy, (mis'e) *a.* Like a miss; girlish—used in contempt.

Mist, (mist) *n.* [A.-S. *mist*, Icel. *mistr*.] Visible watery vapour at or near the surface of the earth; fog; a low, thin cloud dropping vapour; small, thin, imperceptible rain;—that which dims or darkens;—that which obscures or intercepts clear vision.

Mist, (mist) *v. t.* To cloud; to cover with mist;—*v. i.* To rain in very fine drops.—*imp. & pp. misted; ppr. misting.*

Mistakable, (mis-tāk'a-bl) *a.* Liable to be mistaken.

Mistake, (mis-tāk) *v. t.* To conceive or understand erroneously;—to misunderstand or misapprehend;—to take one person or thing for another;—*v. i.* To err in opinion or judgment.—*imp. & pp. mistook; ppr. mistaken; ppr. mistaking.*

Mistake, (mis-tāk) *n.* An error in opinion or judgment; misconception;—an error in a matter of fact or reckoning; misstatement; miscalculation;—an error in conduct; fault; slip. [ueous; incorrect.]

Mistaken, (mis-tāk'n) *a.* Guilty of a mistake;—erroneous.

Mistakenly, (mis-tāk'n-le) *adv.* By mistake.

Mister, (mis'ter) *n.* [Contracted from L. *magister*, *master*.] Sir; master—a title of any adult male, written in the abbreviated form *Mr.*

Mistily, (mis'tē-le) *adv.* Darkly; obscurely; vaguely.

Mistime, (mis-tim) *v. t.* To time wrongly; to neglect the proper time;—*imp. & pp. mistimed; ppr. mistiming.*

Mistiness, (mis'tē-ness) *n.* A state of being misty.

Mistitle, (mis-tit'l) *v. t.* To call by a wrong title or name.

Mistletoe, (mis'tlō) *n.* [A.-S. *mistlethā*, D. *mistelboom*.] A parasitic evergreen plant of the genus *Viscum*, bearing small yellow green flowers, and white glutinous berries. It was used in religious services, particularly by the Druids.

Mistle-bird, (mis'tl-bērd) *n.* [Ger. *mistel*.] A species of thrush said to feed on the mistletoe berry, and to propagate the plant by dropping the seed;—also *missel* or *mistel-thrush*.

Mistralate, (mis-trans-lāt) *v. t.* To translate erroneously;—*imp. & pp. mistranslated; ppr. mistranslating.*

Mistralation, (mis-trans-lāshun) *n.* An erroneous translation; incorrect version.

Mistress, (mis'tres) *n.* [O. Eng. *maistris*, L. *magistra*, feminine of *magister*.] A woman who exercises authority; the female head of a family, a school, &c.;—a sovereign;—a woman well skilled in any thing;—a beloved object; a sweetheart;—a paramour; a concubine;—*madam*—a title or term of address, pronounced *Mis'us*, and written *Mrs.*

Mistrial, (mis-tri'al) *n.* A false or erroneous trial.

Mistrust, (mis-trust) *n.* Want of confidence or trust; suspicion.

Mistrust, (mis-trust) *v. t.* To regard with jealousy or suspicion; to suspect; to doubt;—hence, to anticipate as near or likely to occur; to surmise.—*imp. & pp. mistrusted; ppr. mistrusting.* [confidence.]

Mistrustful, (mis-trust'fōl) *a.* Suspicious; wanting

Mistrustfully, (mis-trust'fōl-le) *adv.* With suspicion or doubt. [doubt.]

Mistrustfulness, (mis-trust'fōl-ness) *n.* Suspicion;



Mistletoe.

Mistune, (mis-tūn') v. t. To tune wrong or erroneously; to put out of tune:—*imp.* & *pp.* **mistuned**; *ppr.* **mistuning**.

Misty, (mist') a. Overspread with mist;—obscured as if by mist; cloudy; dim.

Misunderstand, (mis-un-dér-stand') v. t. To misconceive; to mistake; to take in a wrong sense:—*imp.* & *pp.* **misunderstood**; *ppr.* **misunderstanding**.

Misunderstanding, (mis-un-dér-stand'ing) n. Mistake of meaning; error; misconception;—disagreement; difference; slight quarrel.

Misusage, (mis-ú-sá') n. Ill usage; abuse.

Misuse, (mis-ús') v. t. To use improperly;—to treat ill; to abuse; misemploy; misapply:—*imp.* & *pp.* **misused**; *ppr.* **misusing**.

Misuse, (mis-ús') n. Improper use; employment to a bad purpose; abuse, as of time or talents;—evil or cruel treatment.

Miswrought, (mis'rawt') a. Badly constructed;—used or wrought improperly.

Misyoke, (mis-yók') v. t. To yoke or join improperly:—*imp.* & *pp.* **misyoked**; *ppr.* **misyoking**.

Mite, (mit') n. [A.-S. *mitte*, L. *mita*.] Any thing very small; a minute spider having jaws which distinguish it from the ticks;—a very small coin.

Mitigable, (mit'e-ga-bl') a. Capable of being alleviated.

Mitigant, (mit'e-gant') a. [L. *mitigans*, *ppr.* of *mitigare*.] Tending to mitigate; lenitive; easing, as pain.

Mitigate, (mit'e-gát') v. t. [L. *mitigare*, from *mitis*, mild, soft.] To alleviate, as suffering;—to make less rigorous; to soften in severity or harshness; to temper;—to render more tolerable;—to reduce in amount as a penalty; allay; calm; appease; subdue:—*imp.* & *pp.* **mitigated**; *ppr.* **mitigating**.

Mitigation, (mit'e-gáshun') n. Act of mitigating; alleviation; abatement; relief.

Mitre, (mí'ter) n. [L. *mitra*, G. *mitra*, head-band, turban.] An ornamental cap cleft at the top, worn by bishops, cardinals, &c.; hence, the dignity of a bishop, abbot, &c.;—the joint formed by the ends of two pieces, as of moulding, each cut off at an angle of 45°, and matching together so as to form a right angle.

Mitre, (mí'ter) v. t. To meet and match together, as two pieces of moulding at a right angle:—v. t. To adorn with a mitre;—to unite at an angle of 45°:—*imp.* & *pp.* **mitred**; *ppr.* **mitring**.

Mitre-wheels, (mí'ter-hwéls) n. pl. A pair of bevel wheels, of equal diameter, working into each other, usually at right angles, and serving to transfer motion from one plane to another.

Mitten, (mit'n) n. [Ir. & Gael. *mitan*, F. *mitaine*.] A winter glove; a cover for the hand without divisions for the fingers;—a worsted covering for the wrist;—also *mitt*.

Mittimus, (mit'e-mus) n. [L. *we send*, from *mittere*, to send.] A warrant of commitment to prison.

Mitu, (mitú) n. A bird of the turkey species, found in South America.

Mity, (mit'e) a. Having or abounding with mites.

Mix, (miks) v. t. [A.-S. *miscan*, Ger. *mischen*, L. *miscere*, *mixtum*.] To unite; to blend in a mass; to produce by the shaking or stirring together of different ingredients;—to mingle; to confuse;—to unite with in company; to join; to associate:—v. i. To become united or blended promiscuously;—to be joined; to associate:—*imp.* & *pp.* **mixed**; *ppr.* **mixing**.

Mixable, (miks'a-bl') a. Capable of being mixed.

Mixed, (míks't) a. United; confused; various; heterogeneous; not pure.

Mixedly, (míks'ed-le) adv. In a mixed or confused manner.

Mixtilinear, (miks-te-lín'á-r) a. [L. *mixtus*, mingled,

and *linea*, line.] Consisting of lines partly straight, partly curved.

Mixture, (míks'túr) n. [L. *mixtura*, from *miscere*, to mix.] Art of mixing, or state of being mixed;—that which is mixed or mingled.

Mixzen, (mí'sn) a. [It. *mezzano*, middle, from *mezzo*, middle, half.] Hindmost; nearest the stern.

Mixzen, (mí'sn) n. The hindmost of the fore and aft sails of a vessel; the spanker sail.

Mixzen-mast, (mí'sn-mást) n. The aftermost mast in a three-masted vessel.

Mizzle, (mí'z'l) v. t. [Eng. *míst*.] To rain small or in very fine drops;—to vanish, as rising mist;—hence, to steal or slip away; to depart;—also written *mistle* and *miale*:—*imp.* & *pp.* **mizzled**; *ppr.* **mizzling**.

Mizzle, (mí'z'l) n. Mist; fine rain.

Mnemonic, (nè-mon'ík) a. [G. *mnēmonikos*, from *mnēmō*, memory.] Assisting the memory.

Mnemonics, (nè-mon'iks) n. sing. A system of precepts and rules intended to assist the memory.

Moan, (môn) v. t. [A.-S. *mœnan*, to moan.] To bewail with an audible voice; to lament; to deplore;—v. i. To make a low, dull sound of grief or pain; to make lamentation:—*imp.* & *pp.* **moaned**; *ppr.* **moaning**.

Moan, (môn) n. A low, faint, wailing sound; specifically, a low groan or audible expression of pain, suffering, or grief.

Moanful, (môn'fóol) a. Expressing sorrow; lamentable.

Moanfully, (môn'fóol-le) adv. With grief and lamentation.

Moat, (mób) n. [F. *motte*, hill, dike, bank, L. *mota*.] A deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place; a ditch.

Moat, (mób) v. t. To surround with a ditch for defence.

Mob, (mob) n. [L. *mobile vulgus*, the movable common people.] A crowd or throng;—a gathering or concourse of people—often with the sense of unlawful, disorderly, or riotous;—the populace; rabble.

Mob, (mob) v. t. To attack in a disorderly crowd; to hustle or jostle; to follow with a crowd:—*imp.* & *pp.* **mobbed**; *ppr.* **mobbing**.

Mobbiar, (mob'biar) a. Like a mob; tumultuous; vulgar.

Mobile, (mób'il) a. [L. *mobilis*, from *movere*, to move.] Capable of being moved, aroused, or excited.

Mobility, (mób-bil'it-e) n. Quality of being mobile; susceptibility of being moved, excited, &c.;—activity;—inconstancy; fickleness.

Mobilisation, (mób-il-iz-áshun) n. The calling into active service of troops not previously on the war establishment.

Mobilise, (mób-il-iz) v. t. To call into active service—applied to troops not previously on the war establishment:—*imp.* & *pp.* **mobilised**; *ppr.* **mobilizing**.

Mobocracy, (mób-ok'r-á-si) n. [Eng. *mob* and G. *kratesis*, to rule.] Rule or ascendancy of the mob.

Moccasim, (mók'a-sin) n. [An Indian word.] A shoe or cover for the foot made of deer-skin or other soft leather, without a sole.

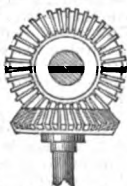
Mock, (mók) v. t. [F. *moquer*, W. *moctau*, G. *mokasthai*, from *mōkos*, buffoon, scorn.] To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule;—to mimic; to imitate in contempt;—to elude; to disappoint;—to tantalize; to fool:—v. i. To make sport; to speak jestingly; to jeer:—*imp.* & *pp.* **mocked**; *ppr.* **mocking**.

Mock, (mók) n. Ridicule; derision; sneer; mockery.

Mock, (mók) a. Imitating reality, but not real; false; counterfeit; assumed.

Mocker, (mók'gr) n. One who mocks; a scornor; a scoffer.

Mockery, (mók'gr-e) n. Act of mocking or deriding;—derision; ridicule;—contemptuous treatment, especially of sacred persons or things; scorning or scoffing;—an object of sport; a subject of laughter;—a false show of effort; counterfeit action or profession; deception.



Mitre-wheel.

Mocking-bird, (mók'ing-berd) *n.* A singing-bird of North America remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.

Mockingly, (mók'ing-le) *adv.* In contempt; with derision.

Modal, (mód'al) *a.* Relating to the mode or form; formal; consisting in form only; not essential or substantial.

Modality, (mód-al'e-te) *n.* Quality of being modal, or being in form only.

Mode, (mód) *n.* [*F. mode*, *L. modus*, measure, *L. metiri*, to measure.] Manner of existing; form; make;—condition of existence; state; quality;—manner of acting; method; plan; way;—continued manner; custom; fashion; style;—difference in manner; gradation; degree; mood.

Modal, (mód'al) *n.* [*L. modulus*, diminutive of *modus*.] A small pattern; a miniature form or likeness;—a representation on a reduced scale of a machine, structure, ship, &c.;—a mould; a form to give shape to castings;—a copy, as of a statue or bust; a fac-simile;—any thing to be imitated; a pattern; an example;—a standard of comparison; a high embodiment of worth or excellence.

Model, (mód'al) *v. t.* To plan or form after a pattern; to form in model, or propose a model for;—*v. i.* To make a pattern from which some work is to be executed;—*imp. & pp.* modelled; *ppr.* modelling.

Modeller, (mód'al-er) *n.* One who models; a professed or skillful worker in plastic art.

Modelling, (mód'al-ing) *n.* The act or art of making a model from which a work of art is to be executed.

Moderate, (mód'er-át) *a.* [*L. moderatus*, *pp. of moderare*.] Limited; restrained; kept within due bounds;—temperate; not indulging;—frugal; inexpensive;—holding a mean or middle place;—not hot in temper; equable;—not extreme in opinion; reasonable;—not violent or excessive, as wind, cold, &c.;—not swift, as pace;—medium; average, as abilities; mediocre; ordinary.

Moderate, (mód'er-át) *v. t.* [*L. moderare*, *moderatum*, from *modus*.] To restrain from excess of any kind; to keep within bounds; to lessen; to allay; to repress; to temper; to qualify;—*v. i.* To become less violent, severe, rigorous, or intense;—*imp. & pp.* moderated; *ppr.* moderating.

Moderately, (mód'er-át-le) *adv.* In a moderate manner; temperately; mildly;—in a middle degree; not excessively. [*being moderate.*]

Moderateness, (mód'er-át-ness) *n.* State or quality of being moderate; freedom from excess; restraint of violent passions or indulgence of appetite;—frugality in expenditure.

Moderation, (mód'er-át-izm) *n.* The principles or spirit of the moderate church party.

Moderator, (mód'er-át-er) *n.* One who or that which moderates or restrains;—one who presides over a meeting to preserve order and guide the course of debate;—an instrument for regulating the action of a machine, lamp, &c. [*moderator.*]

Moderatorship, (mód'er-át-er-ship) *n.* The office of a *Modera*, (mód'ern) *a.* [*F. moderne*, from *L. modo* and *era*.] Pertaining to the present time or time not long past; late; not ancient; recent; novel.

Modern, (mód'ern) *a.* A person of modern times;—generally plural, people living in modern times, distinguished from ancients, or people living in Greek and Roman times.

Modernism, (mód'ern-izm) *n.* Modern practice; a thing of recent date. [*modern.*]

Modernist, (mód'ern-ist) *n.* One who admires the



Mocking-bird.

Modernization, (mód'ern-iz-á-shun) *n.* Act of rendering modern in style.

Modernize, (mód'ern-iz) *v. t.* To cause to conform to recent or present usage or taste;—*imp. & pp.* modernized; *ppr.* modernizing.

Moderniser, (mód'ern-iz-er) *n.* One who adapts ancient compositions to modern ideas and language.

Modest, (mód'est) *a.* [*L. modestus*, from *modus*, measure.] Restrained within due limits of propriety or decency;—not forward or bold; shy; diffident; bashful; not boastful or arrogant;—decent; not loose or lewd; chaste; virtuous;—moderate; not excessive or extravagant.

Modestly, (mód'est-le) *adv.* In a modest manner.

Modesty, (mód'est-e) *n.* Quality of being modest; absence of self-confidence, arrogance, and presumption;—absence of unwomanly or indecent bearing or conduct; purity of conduct.

Modicum, (mód'e-kum) *n.* [*L. from modicus*, moderate, from *modus*.] A little; a small quantity. [*fed.*]

Modifiable, (mód'e-fi-á-bl) *a.* Admitting of being modified.

Modification, (mód'e-fe-ká-shun) *n.* Act of modifying;—particular form or manner; modified shape or condition.

Modify, (mód'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. modificare*, from *modus* and *facere*, to make.] To change the form of; to give a new form to; to vary;—to moderate; to qualify; to reduce in extent or degree;—*v. i.* To be softened or extenuated;—*imp. & pp.* modified; *ppr.* modifying.

Modillion, (mód'il-yun) *n.* [*L. modulus*.] The enriched bracket generally found under the cornice of the Corinthian entablature.

Modish, (mód'iah) *a.* According to the mode; conformed to the extreme fashion; fashionable.

Modishly, (mód'iah-le) *adv.* In the customary mode; fashionably.

Modishness, (mód'iah-ness) *n.* State or quality of being modish;—affectation of the fashion.

Modist, (mód'ist) *n.* One who follows the mode or fashion.

Modiste, (mód-ist) *n.* [*F.*] A milliner; a maker or seller of articles of fashionable dress.

Modulate, (mód'ü-lät) *v. t.* [*L. modulari*, *modulatus*, from *modulus*, a small measure, metre, melody.] To form, as sound, to a certain key, or to a certain proportion;—to vary or inflect in a natural, customary, or musical manner;—*v. i.* To pass from one key into another;—*imp. & pp.* modulated; *ppr.* modulating.

Modulation, (mód'ü-lá-shun) *n.* The art of forming any thing to a certain proportion;—the art of inflecting the voice;—a rising or falling of the voice in reading or speaking;—the art of composing melody or harmony in a particular mode or key; the art of changing the key or of passing from one key to another;—modulated sound; melody.

Module, (mód'ül) *n.* [*L. modulus*, a small measure, diminutive of *modus*.] A model or representation;—in architecture, the size of some one part, as the diameter or semi-diameter of the base of a shaft, taken as a unit of measure by which the proportions of other parts of the composition are regulated.

Modus, (mód'us) *n.* [*L.*] A compensation or equivalent in lieu of titles.

Mogul, (mó-gul) *n.* A person of Mongolian race. *Great Mogul*, the emperor of Delhi; the sovereign of the empire founded in Hindoستان by the Mongols in the 16th century.

Mohair, (mó'här) *n.* [Probably of Oriental origin.] The long, silky hair or wool of the Angora goat of Asia Minor; also, a fabric made from this material.

Moholi, (mó'hó-le) *n.* A quadrumanous animal of the lemur kind.

Mohr, (mór) *n.* A ruminant quadruped of the genus *Gazella*; the African antelope.

Moidore, (mó'dör) *n.* [*Pg. moeda d'ouro*, coin of gold.] A gold coin of Portugal, valued at £1 7s. sterling.

Moiety, (mol'-e-to) *n.* [*F. moitié*, *L. medietas*, from *medius*, middle, half.] One of two equal parts; the half;—a part or portion; share.

Moll, (mol) *v. t.* [*F. mouiller*, perhaps from *L. mollis*, soft.] To damp; to make dirty; to soil; to defile;—*v. i.* [*L. moliri*, to toil, from *mola*, a heavy mass.] To work with painful effort; to labour; to toil; to drudge;—*imp. & pp. milled*; *ppr. molling*.

Moire, (mwa'r) *n.* [*F.*] A fine kind of watered silk for ladies' dresses;—a woollen fabric; mohair.

Moist, (moist) *a.* [*F. moiste*, *moite*, *L. musteus*, belonging to new wine.] Moderately wet; damp; humid.

Moisten, (mois'n) *v. t.* To make damp; to wet slightly;—to soften;—*imp. & pp. moistened*; *ppr. moistening*.

Moistness, (moist'nes) *n.* State or quality of being moist; dampness; humidity.

Moisture, (moist'ür) *n.* A moderate degree of wetness;—that which moistens or makes damp or wet; amount or quantity of liquid matter contained in the body, the atmosphere, &c.

Moky, (mò'ke) *a.* [*W. mwy*.] Dark; murky.

Molar, (mò'lar) *n.* A grinding tooth; a double tooth.

Molar, (mò'lar) *a.* [*L. molaris*, from *mola*, mill.] Having power to grind; grinding.

Molasses, (mò-las's) *n. sing.* [*L. mellaceus*, honey-like, from *mel*, *mellis*, honey.] The viscid, uncrystallizable syrup which drains from sugar in the process of manufacture; golden syrup and treacle.

Mole, (mòl) *n.* [*A.-S. mól, mæl*.] A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance on the human body.

Mole, (mòl) *n.* [*L. mola*.] A mound or massive work formed of large stones at the mouth of a port to defend it from the violence of the waves; also, the harbour itself.

Mole, (mòl) *n.* [*D. mol*, *Ger. maulwurf*, *Dan. muldvarp*.] A small, insect-eating mammal with minute eyes and very soft fur. From its burrowing habits it is called a *mouldwarp* or *mouldturner*.

Mole, (mòl) *v. t.* To form holes in, as a mole; to burrow; to excavate;—*imp. & pp. moled*; *ppr. moling*.

Mole-eat, (mòl'east) *n.* A little elevation of earth made by a mole.

Mole-catcher, (mòl'kach-gr) *n.* One whose employment is to catch moles.

Molecular, (mò-lék'-lér) *a.* Belonging to, or consisting of, molecules.

Molecule, (mòl'-kùl) *n.* [Diminutive of *L. mola*, a mass.] A very minute particle of matter;—a small part or portion of a mass or body.

Mole-hill, (mòl'hil) *n.* A little elevation of earth thrown up by moles working under ground; hence, a very small hill, or an insignificant obstacle or difficulty.

Mole-skin, (mòl'skin) *n.* A kind of cotton fabric or fustian with a smooth surface;—a kind of cloth.

Molest, (mò-lest) *v. t.* [*F. molester*, from *L. molestus*, troublesome.] To trouble; to render uneasy; annoy; vex; tease;—*imp. & pp. molested*; *ppr. molesting*.

Molestation, (mò-lest'-shun) *n.* Act of molesting; disturbance; annoyance; uneasiness given.

Mollah, (mò'la) *n.* [*A. maula*, *Turk. mevla*, from *walai*, to rule.] One of the higher order of Turkish ecclesiastical judges.

Mollify, (mol'yent) *a.* [*L. mollis*, *ppr. of mollire*, to soften.] Serving to soften; assuaging; emollient.

Mollifiable, (mol'-e-fi-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being softened.

Mollification, (mol'-e-fi-ká'shun) *n.* Act of mollifying; mitigation.

Mollifier, (mol'-e-fi-gr) *n.* One who, or that which, mollifies, softens, or pacifies.

Mollify, (mol'-e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. mollis*, soft, and *facere*, to make.] To make soft or tender;—to assuage, as pain or irritation;—to appease, as excited feeling or passion; to pacify;—to reduce in harshness or asperity;—*imp. & pp. mollified*; *ppr. mollifying*.

Mollusc, (mol'tusk) *n.* [*L. molluscus*, soft.] An invertebrate animal, having a soft, fleshy body, which is inarticulate, and not radiate internally.



Mollusc.

Molluscan, (mol'-lus'kan) *a.* Pertaining to the mollusca, or partaking of their properties.

Moloch, (mò'lok) *n.* [*H. malech*, king.] The deity of the Ammonites, to whom human sacrifices were offered in the valley of Tophet.

Molten, (mòl'n) *a.* Melted; made of melted metal.

Molybdema, (mò-lib-dè'na) *n.* [*L. molybdana*, from *G. molybdos*, lead.] An ore of a dark lead colour, occurring in flexible laminae, like plumbago; sulphuret of molybdenum.

Molybdenum, (mò-lib-dèn'um) *n.* [*L. molybdenum*.] A rare metal occurring in nature, of a white colour, brittle structure, and almost infusible form.

Moment, (mò'ment) *n.* [*L. momentum*, from *movere*, to move.] A minute portion of time; an instant;—force; impulsive power; momentum;—hence, importance in influence or effect; weight;—an essential element in a deciding point, fact, or consideration.

Momentarily, (mò'ment-ar-é-le) *adv.* Every moment; from moment to moment.

Momentaneous, (mò'ment-ar-é-né) *n.* State of being momentary, (mò'ment-ar-é) *a.* Done in a moment; continuing only a moment.

Momentarily, (mò'ment-le) *adv.* For a moment;—in a moment; every moment.

Momentous, (mò'ment'us) *a.* Of consequence; important; weighty.

Momentaneousness, (mò'ment'us-né) *n.* State of being of great importance.

Momentum, (mò'ment'um) *n.* [*L.*] Moving force; impetus;—the weight of a moving body, and the rate at which it moves;—power of moving or of communicating motion, which is always proportioned to the quantity of matter multiplied into the velocity.

Monus, (mò'mus) *n.* [*L.*, *G. mōmos*.] The god of laughter and ridicule.

Monachal, (mon'ak-al) *a.* [*L. monachus*, *G. monachos*, a monk.] Pertaining to monks or a monastic life; monastic.

Monachism, (mon'ak-izm) *n.* The system and influences of a monastic life.

Monad, (mon'ad) *n.* [*L.*, *G. monas*, *monados*, from *monos*, alone.] An atom; an ultimate or indivisible particle of matter;—a simple unextended point;—an infusorial animalcule, of which a drop of water is said to contain five hundred millions.

Monadie, (mon-ad'ik) *a.* Relating to monads; having the nature of a monad.

Monarch, (mon'ark) *n.* [*F. monarque*, *G. monarchos*, from *monos*, alone, and *archos*, chief, *archein*, to rule.] A sole ruler; an autocrat; a sovereign; an emperor, king, prince, or chief;—one superior to all others of the same kind;—president.

Monarchal, (mon-ark'al) *a.* Pertaining to, or suiting a monarch; sovereign; regal; imperial.

Monarchic, (mon-ark'ik) *a.* Vested in a single ruler;—pertaining to monarchy or a monarch;—also *monarchical*, *monarchial*.

Monarchism, (mon'ark-izm) *n.* The principles of monarchy; love or preference of monarchy.

Monarchist, (mon'ark-ist) *n.* An advocate of monarchy.

Monarchy, (mon'ark-e) *n.* A state or government in which the supreme power is lodged in the hands of a single person;—the territory ruled over by a monarch; a kingdom; an empire.

Monasterial, (mon-as-tèr-é-al) *a.* Pertaining to a monastery.

Monastery, (mon-as-tèr-é) *n.* [*L. monasterium*, *G. monastērē*, a solitary, a monk.] A house of religious retirement; cloister; convent; nunnery.

- Monastic**, (mon-as'tik) *n.* A monk.
- Monastic**, (mon-as'tik) *a.* Pertaining to monasteries, or to monks and nuns.—*recluse.*
- Monastically**, (mon-as'tik-al-le) *adv.* In a retired manner; in the manner of monks; *reclusively.*
- Monasticism**, (mon-as'te-izim) *n.* The institution of monkish life.
- Monday**, (mun'dā) *n.* [O. Eng. *monen day*, A.-S. *monandag*, i.e., day of the moon.] The second day of the week.
- Monde**, (mongd) *n.* [F.] The world; chiefly in the phrase *beau monde*, fashionable world.
- Monetary**, (mun'e-tār-e) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting in money; *pecuniary.*
- Money**, (mun'e) *n.* [F. *monnaie*, L. *moneta*.] Coin; stamped metal used as the medium of commerce; any thing representing property or goods; paper currency; bank notes; bills, &c.; the circulating medium;—wealth; affluence; riches.
- Money-changer**, (mun'e-chān-jr) *n.* A broker who deals in money or exchanges.
- Moneied**, (mun'ēd) *a.* Rich in money; having money;—consisting in money.
- Money-lender**, (mun'e-lend-er) *n.* One who lends money on security; one who raises money for others, or discounts bills. [less.]
- Moneyless**, (mun'e-less) *a.* Destitute of money; penniless.
- Money-making**, (mun'e-māk-ing) *a.* Gaining money or wealth; profitable; lucrative.
- Money-market**, (mun'e-māk-et) *n.* The exchange; bourse; place where stocks, shares, &c., are bought and sold;—hence, state of the funds, bank, railway, mining, or other shares, in respect of price or demand.
- Money-spinner**, (mun'e-spin-er) *n.* A small spider.
- Money's-worth**, (mun'e-wurth) *n.* Value or worth in money;—any thing valuable or that will bring money;—full value.
- Moneywort**, (mun'e-wurt) *n.* An ever-green trailing plant, of the genus *Lysimachia*, or loosewort.
- Monger**, (mung'gr) *n.* [A.-S. *mangere*, from *mangan*, to trade.] A trader; a dealer—used chiefly in composition.
- Mongrel**, (mung'grel) *a.* [A.-S. *mengan*, *menegan*, to mix.] Of a mixed breed; hybrid.
- Mongrel**, (mung'grel) *n.* An animal of a mixed breed.
- Monition**, (mō-nish'un) *n.* [L. *monitio*, from *monere*, to warn.] Instruction given by way of caution; admonition; warning;—information; notice.
- Monitor**, (mon'e-ter) *n.* [L.] One who admonishes;—one who points out faults, or gives useful hints as to conduct or duty; a faithful counsellor;—specifically, an older scholar commissioned by the master to keep up the discipline of the class in his absence, to call the roll and register the faults of the scholars, and sometimes to teach a junior division.
- Monitor**, (mon'e-ter) *n.* An iron-clad war-vessel, with one or more turrets.
- Monitorial**, (mon-e-tō're-al) *a.* Pertaining to a monitor;—conducted or taught by monitors.
- Monitorially**, (mon-e-tō're-al-le) *adv.* In a monitorial manner. [ing.]
- Monitory**, (mon'e-tor-e) *a.* Giving admonition; warning.
- Monitress**, (mon'e-tree) *n.* A female monitor.
- Monk**, (mungk) *n.* [A.-S. *monac*, *monc*, L. *monachus*, G. *monachos*, from *monos*, alone.] One of a religious community inhabiting a monastery, and bound by vows to a life of celibacy and religious exercises;—impression from types which have received too much ink.
- Monkery**, (mungk'er-e) *n.* The life of monks; monastic life; monastic usage or customs.
- Monkey**, (mungk'e) *n.* [It. *monicchio*, diminutive of

monna, an ape.] One of an order of four-footed mammals, having pectoral mammae, short legs with hand-shaped prehensile feet, usually long arms with clasping hands, and almost always a prehensile tail;—more strictly, the long-tailed individuals of the order;—a name of contempt or of slight kindness;—a small pile-driving machine;—a small single block strapped with a swivel.

Monkeyism, (mungk'e-izm) *n.* Conduct of a monkey; resemblance to a monkey in disposition or actions.

Monkey-jacket, (mungk'e-jak-et) *n.* A long, close-fitting jacket worn by youths and seamen.

Monkey-wrench, (mungk'e-renah) *n.* A wrench or spanner having a movable jaw.

Monk-fish, (mungk'fish) *n.* A native fish with a round head, having the appearance of a monk's cowl;—also called *angel-fish*.



Monk-fish. [monk.]

Monkhood, (mungk'hōd) *n.* Character or habits of a monkish, (mungk'ish) *a.* Like a monk, or pertaining to monks; monastic.

Monk's-hood, (mungk'hōd) *n.* A herbaceous plant of the genus *Aconitum*, and extremely poisonous.

Mono, (mō'no). [G. *monos*.] A prefix to words from the Greek, signifying alone.

Monocarpous, (mon-ō-kārp-us) *a.* [G. *monos*, single, and *karpos*, fruit.] Bearing fruit but once, and dying after fructification, as wheat.

Monochord, (mon-ō-kord) *n.* [G. *monochordos*, with but one string.] An instrument consisting of one string only for experimenting upon the mathematical relations of musical sounds.

Monochromatic, (mon-ō-krō-mat'ik) *a.* Consisting of one colour, or presenting rays of light of one colour only.

Monochrome, (mon-ō-krōm) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *chrōma*, colour.] A painting with a single colour.

Monocular, (mon-ō-kū-lar) *a.* Having one eye only;—adapted to be used with one eye.

Monodist, (mon-ōd-ist) *n.* One who writes a monody.

Monody, (mon-ō-de) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *ōdē*, song.] A mournful poem in which a single mourner expresses lamentation. [second marriages.]

Monogamist, (mon-ō-ga-mist) *n.* One who disallows

Monogamy, (mon-ō-ga-me) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *gamos*, marriage.] A marriage to one wife only, or the state of such as are restricted to a single wife.

Monogram, (mon-ō-gram) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and

gramma, letter.] A character or cipher composed of one, two, or more letters interwoven, being an abbreviation of a name, or the initial letters of a person's or company's name;—an artist's mark;—a picture drawn in lines without colour.



Monograph, (mon-ō-graf) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *graphe*, a writing.] A written account or description of a single thing or class of things.

Monogram.

Monographic, (mon-ō-graf'ik) *a.* Drawn in lines without colours;—pertaining to a monograph.

Monography, (mon-ō-gra-fe) *n.* A representation by lines only; an outline drawing; a mere sketch.

Monolith, (mon-ō-lith) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *lithos*, stone.] A pillar, column, or the like, consisting of a single stone.

Monologue, (mon-ō-log) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *logos*, speech.] A speech uttered by a person alone; soliloquy;—a poem, song, or scene composed for a single performer.

Monomania, (mou-ō-mā-ne-a) *n.* [G. *monos*, single, and *mania*, madness, mania.] Derangement of the mind with regard to a particular subject only.



Monkeys' Heads.
1. Olden; 2. Lemuridae.

Monomaniac, (mon-ō-mā-ne-ak) *n.* A person affected by monomania.

Monomaniacal, (mon-ō-mā-ne-ak) *a.* Affected with monomania;—also *monomaniacous* and *monomaniacal*.

Monomial, (mon-ō-me-al) *n.* [*G. monos*, alone, and *onoma*, name.] An algebraic quantity or function expressed by one term only, whether positive or negative;—also written *monome*.

Monomorphous, (mon-ō-mor-fus) *a.* [*G. monos*, single, and *morphē*, form.] Having but a single form.

Monopetalous, (mon-ō-pet'al-us) *a.* [*G. monos*, alone, and *petalon*, leaf.] Having only one petal, or composed of petals cohering so as to form a corolla.



Monophthong, (mon-ōf-thong) *n.* [*G. monos*, alone, and *phthoggon*, sound, voice.] A single uncomposed vowel sound;—a vowel digraph.

Monophysite, (mon-ō-f'e-sit) *n.* [*G. monos*, alone, single, and *physis*, nature.] One of an ancient sect. **Monopetalous**, maintained that the human and divine in Jesus Christ constituted but one nature.

Monopolist, (mon-ō-pol-ist) *n.* One who monopolizes.

Monopolize, (mon-ō-pol-iz) *v. t.* To obtain possession of the whole of; to engross; to exercise an exclusive right;—to purchase the whole of a commodity, so as to enhance the price and command the market;—to acquire patent right to a process or article of manufacture;—to have the sole right of trading to a place or country; to get the whole trade or custom of a place;—to use or employ to the exclusion of others:—*imp. & pp. monopolized; ppr. monopolizing.*

Monopoly, (mon-ō-pō-le) *n.* [*L. monopolium*, *G. monos*, alone, and *pōleis*, to sell.] The sole permission and power of dealing in any species of goods or of dealing with a country or market.

Monopteros, (mon-ō-p'ter-os) *n.* [*G. monos*, single, and *pteros*, wing.] A temple constructed of columns arranged in a circle and supporting a conical roof, but without any *cella* or interior.

Monosepalous, (mon-ō-sē-pal-us) *a.* [*G. monos*, alone, and *sepal*.] In *botany*, having one sepal, or having the sepals united by their edges in the calyx.



Monostich, (mon-ō-stik) *n.* [*G. monos*, single, and *stichos*, line, verse.] A composition consisting of one verse only.

Monostrophic, (mon-ō-strof'ik) *a.* [*G. monos*, single, and *strophē*, strophe.] Having one strophe only; not varied in measure.

Monosyllabic, (mon-ō-sil-lab'ik) *a.* Consisting of one syllable;—consisting of words of one syllable.

Monosyllable, (mon-ō-sil'lā-bl) *n.* [*G. monos*, single, and *syllabē*, syllable.] **Monosepalous.** A word of one syllable.

Monothelism, (mon-ō-thē-izm) *n.* [*G. monos*, alone, and *theos*, God.] The doctrine or belief that there is but one God.

Monothest, (mon-ō-thēst) *n.* One who believes that (there is but one God.)

Monothestic, (mon-ō-thēst-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to monothelism.

Monothelite, (mon-ōthē-lit) *n.* [*G. monos*, alone, and *thelein*, to will.] One of an ancient sect who held that Christ had but one will in his two natures.

Monotone, (mon-ō-tōn) *n.* A single unvaried tone or sound;—the utterance of successive syllables on one unvaried key or line of pitch.

Monotonous, (mon-ō-ton-us) *a.* [*G. monos*, alone, only, and *tonos*, tone.] Uttered in one tone or key; wanting cadence or inflection;—unvaried; uniform;—hence, dull; tiresome. [tone.]

Monotonously, (mon-ō-ton-us-le) *adv.* With one uniform

Monotonousness, (mon-ō-ton-us-nēs) *n.* Quality of being monotonous.

Monotony, (mon-ō-tō-ne) *n.* [*G. monos*, single, and *tonos*, tone.] Uniformity of tone or sound; want of inflection or cadence in vocal utterance;—want of variety; sameness; uniformity;—hence, dull, wearisome quality or influence.

Monsieur, (mong-sen'yer) *n.* [*F. mon*, my, and *seigneur*, lord.] My lord; your grace or highness—a title of a person of high birth or rank.

Monsieur, (mō'siēr) *n.* [*F. mon*, my, and *sieur*, abbreviation of *seigneur*, lord.] Sir or Mr.;—a title of civility in France, used both in speech and writing;—a Frenchman;—so called in contempt or ridicule.

Monsoon, (mon'soon) *n.* [*Malay. māsīm*, A. *mausim*, a season.] A wind in the Indian Ocean blowing half the year in one direction, and the other half in the opposite.

Monster, (mon'ster) *n.* [*L. monstrum*, from *monstrare*, to point out.] Something of unnatural size, shape, or quality; a prodigy; an enormity;—an animal or plant of abnormal birth or growth;—ugly or horrible object; deformity;—a person of unnatural wickedness, cruelty, and the like.

Monster, (mon'ster) *a.* Great or inordinate in size or numbers, as a meeting, &c.

Monstrosity, (mon-stro'se-te) *n.* State of being monstrous;—an unnatural production.

Monstrous, (mon'strus) *a.* [*L. monstrosus*, from *monstrum*.] Having the qualities of a monster; deviating greatly from the natural form; abnormal;—enormous; extraordinary; wonderful; marvellous;—shocking to the sight or other senses; horrible; dreadful.

Monstrously, (mon'strus) *adv.* Exceedingly; very much.

Monstrously, (mon'strus) *adv.* In a monstrous manner; shockingly; terribly; horribly;—to a great degree; enormously.

Monstrousness, (mon'strus-nēs) *n.* State of being monstrous; (mon'tant) *n.* [*F. from monter*, to mount.] A thrust or pass in fencing;—an upright piece or stanchion.

Month, (month) *n.* [*A.-S. mōnadh*, from *mōna*, the moon.] One of the twelve portions into which the year is divided.

Monthly, (month'le) *a.* Continued a month, or performed in a month;—done or happening once a month, or every month.

Monthly, (month'le) *n.* A publication which appears regularly once a month.

Monthly, (month'le) *adv.* Once a month; in every month;—nurse, (month'le-nurs) *n.* Nurse hired usually by the month to attend in cases of child-birth.

Month's-mind, (month'smind) *n.* Strong desire or inclination.

Monteir, (mong'twor) *n.* [*F. from monter*, to mount.] A stone used for aiding to mount a horse; a horse-block.

Monton, (mon'ton) *n.* A heap of ore; a mass undergoing the process of amalgamation.

Monument, (mon'ū-ment) *n.* [*L. monumentum*, from *monere*, to remind, admonish.] Any thing intended to remind or give notice;—hence, especially, a building, pillar, stone, or the like, erected to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, &c.;—mausoleum; tomb; cenotaph.

Monumental, (mon-ū-ment'al) *a.* Of, pertaining to, inscribed upon, or suitable for a monument;—serving as a monument; memorial.

Monumentally, (mon-ū-ment'al-le) *adv.* By way of memorial;—by means of monuments.

Moo, (moo) *v. i.* [*An onomatopoeic word*, being an imitation of the sound made by a cow.] To make the noise of a cow; to low—a child's word.

Mood, (mood) *n.* [*L. modus*.] State or condition; form;—method; style or manner;—in *music*, the key on which a melody is composed, or to which harmonies are arranged, either major or minor;—in *logic*, the

form of a syllogism in quantity, as universal or particular, or in quality, as affirmative or negative;—in *grammar*, the inflection of a verb designating the certainty, contingency, possibility, desirability, &c., of the action or passion expressed by the verb. [*A.-S. mod, Ger. muth.*] Frame of mind; temporary state of feeling or passion; humour—with a qualifying adjective. [manner.]

Moodily, (móód'e-le) *adv.* [From *moody*.] In a moody moodiness, (móód'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being moody; peevishness; sullenness.

Moody, (móód'e) *a.* [*A.-S. mōdig, mōdeg.*] Sullen; out of humour; peevish; fretful;—*sad*; melancholy; pensive;—*dull*; gloomy;—*raging*; furious.

Moon, (móon) *n.* [*A.-S. mōna, Go. mēna, Ger. mond, G. mēne.*] The satellite which revolves round the earth;—hence, any secondary planet or satellite;—a month; a complete revolution of the moon;—a crescent-formed outwork. [moon.]

Moonbeam, (móon'bēm) *n.* A ray of light from the Moon (moon), (móon'fah) *n.* A fish whose tail-fin is shaped like a half-moon.

Moon-flower, (móon-flōw'ēr) *n.* A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum*; white ox-eye—one species in Ceylon blooms or opens its petals only at night.

Moonish, (móon'ish) *a.* Like the moon; variable.

Moonless, (móon'les) *a.* Wanting, or not illumined by, the moon. [moon.]

Moonlight, (móon'lit) *n.* The light afforded by the Moonlight, (móon'lit) *a.* Illumined by the moon; occurring during or by moonlight.

Moonlit, (móon'lit) *a.* Illumined by the moon.

Moonshine, (móon'shīn) *n.* The light of the moon;—show without substance or reality.

Moon-stone, (móon'stōn) *n.* A nearly pellucid variety of feldspar. [sense of the moon; lunatic.]

Moonstruck, (móon'struk) *a.* Affected by the influence of the moon;—bearing a crescent; lunatic.

Moor, (móor) *n.* [*A.-S. mōr, waste land on account of water, heath, or rocks, allied to Go. morr.*] An extensive waste covered with heath, and having a poor, light soil, but sometimes marshy, and abounding in peat; a heath; a fen.

Moor, (móor) *n.* [*L. Maurus, G. Maurus.*] A native of the northern coast of Africa.

Moor, (móor) *v. t.* [*A.-S. merran, dmerran, to hinder, Sp. amarra, a cable.*] To confine or secure, as a ship, by cables and anchors;—to secure or fix firmly;—*v. i.* To be confined by cables or chains;—*imp. & pp. moored*; *ppr. mooring*.

Moorage, (móor'āj) *n.* A place for mooring.

Moor-cock, (móor'kok) *n.* The red grouse or gor-cock;—also *moorfowl*.

Moor-game, (móor'gām) *n.* Grouse; red-game.

Moor-hen, (móor'hēn) *n.* A native gallinaceous bird of the genus *Gallinula*; the water-hen.

Mooring, (móor'ing) *n.* Act of berthing a ship, as by cables and anchors in mid-stream, or by ropes or chains attached to a wharf or dock;—the ropes, chains, cables, anchors so employed;—the place where a vessel lies at anchor;—suitable anchorage.

Moorish, (móor'ish) *a.* Marshy; fenny; watery;—pertaining to Morocco or the Moors.

Moorland, (móor'land) *n.* A marsh; low, watery ground;—land rising into moderate hills, foul, cold, and full of bogs.

Moory, (móor'e) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling moors; marshy; fenny; boggy.

Moose, (móos) *n.* [A native Indian name.] An animal of the deer kind, having a short thick neck, with a mane, a long, horny muffle, and broad slouching ears. The males have antlers, branched and broadly palmate—it is the elk of Europe.

Moose-deer, (móos'dēr) *n.* The elk.

Moet, (móot) *v. t.* [*A.-S. motian, from mōt, a meeting.*] To argue for and against; to debate;—to propound and discuss in a moot court, as was formerly done by the students of law in the Inns of Court;—*v. i.* To argue or plead on a supposed case;—*imp. & pp. mooted*; *ppr. mooted*.

Moot, (móot) *a.* Subject to argument or discussion; undecided; debatable.

Moot, (móot) *n.* A discussion or debate; especially, a discussion of fictitious causes by way of practice.

Moot-case, (móot'kās) *n.* A point, case, or question, to be mooted or debated; a disputable case;—also *moot-point*.

Mop, (mop) *n.* [*W. mop, L. mappa, a napkin.*] A piece of cloth, or a collection of thrums, fastened to a handle—used for washing floors;—a grimace.

Mop, (mop) *v. t.* To rub or wipe with a mop;—*v. i.* To make wry mouths; to grin or grimace in contempt;—*imp. & pp. mopped*; *ppr. mopping*.

Mope, (móp) *v. i.* [*D. mopein, to pout.*] To be dull or listless; to be spiritless or inactive;—to sulk; to gloom;—*v. t.* To make spiritless or stupid;—*imp. & pp. moped*; *ppr. moping*.

Mope, (móp) *n.* A dull, stupid person; a drone.

Mopingly, (móp'ing-le) *adv.* In a spiritless, listless, or dreamy manner.

Mopiah, (móp'iah) *a.* Dull; spiritless; stupid; dejected.

Mopiahness, (móp'iah-nes) *n.* Dulness; stupidity; dejection.

Moppet, (móp'et) *n.* [*Eng. mop, L. mappa.*] A puppet or doll made of rags;—hence, a fondling; a dear little girl. [woman.]

Mopsey, (móp'sē) *n.* A moppet;—a slatternly, untidy

Mopus, (móp'us) *n.* A mope; a drone; a bad coin; a piece of money in general.

Moraine, (mō-rān) *n.* [*F. Ger. mor, stones broken off.*] An accumulation of broken stones or gravel along the edge of a glacier, or in the part or line between adjacent glaciers.

Moral, (móral) *a.* [*L. moralis, from mos, moris, manner, custom.*] Relating to the manners, conduct, or duties of men towards each other; socially good or right; just; true; fair; honourable; upright; disinterested, &c.;—relating to the law of God; virtuous; holy; pure; blameless;—subject to law, and capable of doing right or wrong; responsible, as a being or agent;—done in conformity with law, or from sense of duty, as an act;—regular; strict, as a life or course of conduct;—founded on common experience; highly probable; circumstantial, as evidence or judgments.

Moral, (móral) *n.* The doctrine or practice of the duties of life; conduct; behaviour—usually *pl.*—the meaning or significance of a fable, a narrative, an occurrence, experience, &c.

Morale, (mō-rāl) *n.* [*F.*] The moral condition, as of a body of men, an army, and the like.

Moralist, (móral'ist) *n.* One who teaches the duties of life;—a writer on moral or ethical subjects;—one who practices moral duties; a strict observer of social or religious forms.

Morality, (móral'e-ty) *n.* Doctrine or system of moral duties; ethics;—practice of the moral and social duties; virtue;—the quality of an action which ren-



Moor-cock.



Moor-hen.

ders it right or wrong;—a kind of allegorical play in which the virtues and the vices were personified.

Moralisation, (moral-iz-ā-shun) *n.* Act of moralizing;—explanation in a moral sense.

Moralise, (moral-iz) *v. t.* To apply to a moral purpose; to explain in a moral sense;—to render moral or virtuous;—*v. i.* To make moral reflections; to write on moral subjects;—*imp. & pp.* moralized; *ppr.* moralizing.

Moralizer, (moral-iz-er) *n.* One who moralizes.

Morally, (moral-ē) *adv.* In a moral or ethical sense;—according to moral rules; virtuously; honestly;—according to the rules of the divine law;—according to the common course of events, and the ordinary judgment of mankind; probably; certainly.

Morass, (mō-ras') *n.* [Ger. *morast*, Sw. *moras*, F. *marais*.] A tract of soft, wet ground; a marsh; a fen.

Moravian, (mō-rā've-an) *n.* One of a religious sect called the *United Brethren*.

Morbid, (mor'bid) *a.* [L. *morbidus*, from *morbus*, disease.] Not sound and healthful; diseased; sickly; producing sickness or disease.

Morbidly, (mor'bid-ē) *adv.* In a morbid or diseased manner.

Morbidness, (mor'bid-ness) *n.* A state of being diseased or sickly.

Morbide, (mor-bi'fik) *a.* [L. *morbus*, disease, and *facere*, to make.] Causing disease; tending to produce disease; proceeding from disease.

Morose, (mor-ō) *n.* [F. from L. *morosus*, a bite, from *morde*, to bite.] A bit; a morsel.

Mordacious, (mor-dā'she-us) *a.* [L. *mordax*, *mordacia*, from *morde*, to bite.] Biting; given to biting;—sarcastic; severe; scathing.

Mordacity, (mor-dā'se-ty) *n.* Quality of being mordacious; biting or sarcastic quality.

Mordant, (mor'dant) *a.* [F., *ppr.* of *morde*, L. *morde*, to bite.] Biting; caustic; sarcastic;—serving to fix colours, as alum.

Mordant, (mor'dant) *n.* Any substance which serves to give fixity to dyes;—any sticky matter by which the gold leaf is made to adhere.

Mora, (mōr) *n.* Greater quantity, amount, or number;—something other and further.

Mora, (mōr) *a., comp.* [A.-S. *mdra*, *mdra*, Icel. *meiri*, L. *magis*.] Greater in amount, degree, quality, number, or the like; superior; increased; additional.

Mora, (mōr) *adv.* In a greater quantity, extent, or degree;—in addition; further; besides; again.

Morren, (mō-rēn) *n.* A stout woollen stuff, used for curtains, &c.

Morrell, (mō-rel') *n.* [Ger. *morchel*, D. *morille*.] An edible fungus, allied to the mushroom;—a plant of the genus *Solanum*; garden nightshade. [F. *morrelle*.] A variety of cherry with an acid taste, much used for pies and preserves;—also written *morello*.

Moreover, (mōr-ō'ver) *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; also; likewise; besides.

Moresque, (mō-reak') *a.* [F. from It. *moresco*, from *Moro*, a Moor.] Done after the manner of the Moors;—arabesque.

Moresque, (mō-reak') *n.* A species of ornamentation used to enrich flat surfaces by the Moors, either painted, inlaid in mosaic, or carved in low relief; arabesque.

Morgue, (morg) *n.* [F.] A place in many towns in France, where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed, that they may be claimed by their friends.

Moribund, (mor-ē-bund) *a.* [L. *moribundus*, from *moriri*, to die.] At the point of death; dying.

Moril, (mor'il) *n.* [F. *morille*, Ger. *morhila*.] A mushroom of the size of a walnut, abounding with little holes.

Morion, (mō-re-un) *n.* [F., Sp. *morion*, It. *morione*.] A kind of open helmet, without visor or beaver;—a casque.

Morisco, (mō-ris'kō) *n.* [Sp. *morisco*, from *Moro*, a Moor.] A thing of Moorish origin, as the Moorish language;—a Moorish dance, now called *morris-dance*;—one who dances the Moorish dance.

Mormon, (morm'on) *n.* One of a sect in the United States, followers of one Joseph Smith, who claimed to work miracles, and to have found an addition to the Bible, engraved on golden plates, called the *Book of Mormon*. [Mormons.]

Mormonism, (morm'on-izm) *n.* The doctrine of the *Mormons*, (morm'on-iz) *n.* A Mormon.

Morn, (morn) *n.* [A.-S. *morn*, *morgen*, Icel. *morgun*.] The first part of the day; the morning;—the following day; morrow.

Morning, (morn'ing) *n.* The early part of the day, variously understood as the earliest hours of light, the time from midnight to noon, from rising till dinner, &c.;—the first or early part.

Morning, (morn'ing) *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the first part or early part of the day.

Morning-star, (morn'ing-star) *n.* The planet Venus when it precedes the sun in rising, and shines in the morning.

Morocco, (mō-rok'ō) *n.* A fine kind of leather, prepared commonly from goat-skin, and tanned with sumach—said to be so called because first prepared by the Moors.

Morose, (mō-rōs') *a.* [L. *morosus*, from *mos*, *moris*, manner.] Of a sour temper; sullen; gruff; severe; austere; crabbed; crusty; churlish; surly.

Morously, (mō-rōs'-lē) *adv.* Sourly; with sullen austerity. [ness.]

Moroseness, (mō-rōs'-ness) *n.* Sourness of temper; sullenness.

Morphia, (mor'fē-a) *n.* [F. *morphine*, from G. *Morpheus*, the god of sleep.] A vegetable alkaloid extracted from opium. Its salts are much used in medicine as an anodyne.

Morphology, (mor-fol'ō-jē) *n.* [G. *morphē*, form, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the ideal forms of the parts or organs in the structure of plants and animals.

Morris, (morr-is) *n.* [F. *moresque*, It. *moresca*.] A dance in imitation of the Moors, performed with castanets or rattles held in the hands, by a single person;—a dance formerly common in England, usually joined with the May-day pageants and processions.

Morris-dancer, (morr-is-dans-er) *n.* One who dances a morris-dance.

Morrow, (mor'ō) *n.* [O. Eng. *morwe*, A.-S. *morgen*.] Morning, as good *morrow*;—the next following day;—the day following the present; to-morrow.

Morse, (mors) *n.* [Rus. *morj*, Lapp. *morak*.] The sea-horse or walrus.

Morsel, (mor'sel) *n.* [Norm. F. *morcel*, F. *morceau*, from L. *morde*, *pp.* *morosus*, to bite.] A bite; a mouthful;—a small quantity of any thing; a little piece; a fragment.

Mort, (mort) *n.* [F. from L. *mors*, *mortis*, death.] A note of a horn sounded at the death or capture of the game;—a salmon in its third year;—a woman; a wench.

Mortal, (mort'al) *a.* [L. *mortalis*, from *moriri*, to die.] Subject to death;—liable or destined to die;—causing death; destructive; deadly; fatal;—implacable; inveterate, as a foe;—bringing or deserving condemnation; not venial, as sin;—human; belonging to man;—extreme; violent.

Mortal, (mort'al) *a.* A being subject to death; man.

Mortality, (mort'al-ē-ty) *n.* Condition or quality of being mortal;—death; destruction;—frequency of death; actual death of numbers of persons or animals;—death-rate; number dying in a place or community within a given time.

Mortally, (mort'al-ē) *adv.* In a mortal manner; fatally; irrecoverably;—in the highest possible degree; inveterately.

Mortar, (mor'tár) *n.* [*L. mortarium*, A.-S. *mortere*.]

A wide-mouthed vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle;—a short piece of ordnance with a large bore for throwing bombs, shells, &c., at high angles of elevation.



Mortar.

Mortar, (mor'tár) *n.* [*L. mortarium*.]

A mixture of lime and sand with water, used as a cement for uniting stones and bricks in walls.

Mortgage, (mor'gá) *v. t.* [*F. mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge.] A conveyance of an estate in fee, granted in security of money borrowed, but redeemable on conditions of repayment within a certain time;—a pledge or pawn of goods or chattels as security for a debt;—the state of being under pledge or security.

Mortgage, (mor'gá) *v. t.* To convey, as property, for the security of a debt or other engagement on condition that if the debt or engagement shall be discharged according to the contract the conveyance shall be void;—to pledge; to give in security of;—*imp. & pp. mortgaged*; *ppr. mortgaging*. [made or given.]

Mortgagee, (mor'gá-jé) *n.* One to whom a mortgage is made.

Mortgager, (mor'gá-jér) *n.* The person who conveys property as security for debt.

Mortification, (mor-te-fi-ká'shun) *n.* Act of mortifying or the condition of being mortified;—the death of one part of an animal body while the rest continues to live;—gargle;—subjection of the passions and appetites by penance, abstinence, or painful severities inflicted on the body;—hence, generally, humiliation; chagrin; vexation;—*crom*.

Mortify, (mor-te-fi) *v. t.* [*L. mortificare*, from *mors*, mortis, death, and *facere*, to make.] To destroy the organic texture and vital functions of;—to subdue or keep in subjection by discipline, as the bodily appetites, or worldly desires; to abase;—hence, to affect with vexation, chagrin, or humiliation; to humble;—*v. i.* To lose vitality, as flesh;—to practise severities and penance from religious motives;—to be subdued;—*imp. & pp. mortified*; *ppr. mortifying*.

Mortifying, (mor-te-fi-ing) *a.* Humiliating; annoying; vexatious.

Mortise, (mort'is) *n.* [*F. mortaise*, W. *mortais*.] A cavity cut into a piece of timber or other material, to receive the end of another piece, made to fit it, called a *tenon*;—also *Mortice*.

Mortise, (mort'is) *v. t.* To cut or make a mortise in;—to join by a tenon and mortise;—*imp. & pp. mortised*; *ppr. mortising*.

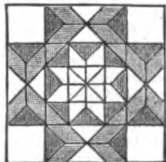
Mortmain, (mort'mán) *n.* [*F. mort*, dead, and *main*, hand.] Possession of lands or tenements in dead hands, or hands that can not alienate.

Mortuary, (mort'ú-ár-e) *a.* A customary gift claimed by, and due to, the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner;—a burial-place.

Mortuary, (mort'ú-ár-e) *a.* [*L. mortuarius*, belonging to the dead, from *mortuus*, dead.] Belonging to the burial of the dead.

Mosaic, (mō-sá'ik) *n.* [*F. mosaïque*, Fr. *mosaic*.] In-laid work, in which the effect of painting is produced by the use of pieces of coloured stone or other hard substance.

Mosaic, (mō-sá'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the style of work called mosaic; tessellated; composed of various materials or ingredients.



Mosaic.

Mosaic, (mō-sá'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Moses, the leader of the Israelites.

Mosaically, (mō-sá'ik-al-le) *adv.* After the manner of mosaic work.

Mosaic-gold, (mō-sá'ik-göld) *n.* An alloy of zinc and copper, used for jewellery and ornamental-work.

Moselle, (mōz-el) *n.* [*F.*] A light wine made from the grapes growing near the river so called—of two kinds, dry and sparkling.

Moslem, (mōz'lem) *n.* [*A. moelem*, muslim.] A Muslim; an orthodox Mahometan.

Moslem, (mōz'lem) *a.* Pertaining to the Mahometans.

Mosque, (mōsk) *n.* [*A. masjid*, from *sajada*, to bend, bow, adore.] A Mohammedan place of worship.

Mosquito, (mos-ké'tō) *n.* [*Fg. mosquito*, L. *musca*, fly.] A small insect of several species, having a sharp-pointed proboscis, by which it punctures the skins of animals and sucks their blood.

Mosquito-curtains, (mos-ké'tō-kur-tins) *n. pl.* Curtains of gauze hung around a bed to protect from the bite of mosquitoes.

Moss, (mos) *n.* [*A. S. mōs*, Icel. *mosi*, L. *muscus*.] An acrogenous cryptogamous plant of a cellular structure, with leaves and a distinct root. [*Ger. mos.*] A bog; a place where peat is found.

Moss, (mos) *v. t.* To cover with moss;—*imp. & pp. mossed*; *ppr. mossing*.

Moss-grown, (mos'grōn) *a.* Covered or overgrown with moss;—also *moss clad*. [with moss.]

Mossiness, (mos'e-nes) *n.* State of being overgrown with moss.

Moss-land, (mos'land) *n.* Land abounding in peat-moss, but drier than a bog or morass.

Moss-rose, (mos'rōz) *n.* A variety of rose having a moss-like pubescence on the calyx.

Mossy, (mos'e) *a.* Overgrown with moss; abounding with moss;—bordered with moss.

Most, (mōst) *a.* [*A. S. mæst*, Go. *maista*.] Consisting of the greatest number or quantity; greatest.

Most, (mōst) *adv.* In the greatest or highest degree.

Mostly, (mōst'le) *adv.* For the greatest part; chiefly; in the main. [tiscian.]

Mot, (mō) *n.* [*F.*] A pithy or witty saying; a wit-mote, (mōt) *n.* [*A. S. mot*.] A small particle; a spot; a speck. [position in church style; as an anthem.]

Motet, (mō'tet) *n.* [*F. It. motetto*.] A musical composition.

Moth, (moth) *n.* [*A. S. modhthe*, Sax. *mōthh*.] A lepidopterous insect, having antennae that taper regularly to a point;—that which gradually and silently eats, consumes, or wastes any thing.

Moth-eat, (moth'ēt) *v. t.* To eat or prey upon, as a moth eats a garment.

Mother, (mur'ér) *n.* [*A. S. mōdor*, Icel. *móðir*, Ger. *mutter*, L. *mater*, G. *mētēr*.] A female parent; especially, a female parent of the human race;—that which has produced any thing; source of birth or origin;—a familiar term of address to elderly women; also, to a woman who exercises parental care and influence over a person, undertaking, &c.;—the superior of a convent; abbess;—a thick, slimy substance concreted in liquors, particularly in vinegar.

Mother, (mur'ér) *a.* Received by birth or from ancestors; natural;—native; vernacular.

Mother, (mur'ér) *v. t.* To become concreted, as the thick matter of liquors;—*v. t.* To adopt, as a son or daughter.

Mother-church, (mur'ér-church) *n.* The church, as a good and wise teacher and guide;—the church of one's choice or adoption;—a parent church, from which other churches have been organized;—in England, the Episcopal church; among Papists, the Roman Catholic Church;—so called by their respective adherents.



Moth.

Mother-country, (muth'gr-kun-tre) *n.* The parent country, so called by its colonies and dependencies;—the land of one's birth.

Motherhood, (muth'gr-hood) *n.* The state of being a mother.

Mother-in-law, (muth'gr-in-law) *n.* The mother of motherless, (muth'gr-less) *a.* Destitute of a mother.

Motherly, (muth'gr-le) *a.* Pertaining to a mother;—becoming a mother; tender. [mother.]

Motherly, (muth'gr-le) *adv.* In the manner of a mother.

Mother-of-pearl, (muth'gr-of-perl) *n.* The hard, silvery, brilliant, internal layer of several kinds of shells, particularly oysters; nacre. [guage.]

Mother-tongue, (muth'gr-tung) *n.* One's native language.

Mother-wit, (muth'gr-wit) *n.* Native wit; common sense. [by motha.]

Mothy, (moth'e) *a.* [From *moth*.] Full of moths; eaten.

Motility, (mō-tīl'e-te) *n.* Capability of moving.

Motion, (mō'ahun) *n.* [L. *motio*, from *movere*, *motum*, to move.] Act or process of changing place; movement, as opposed to rest;—animal life and action;—manner of moving the body; port; gait; air;—military march; advance or retreat;—agitation, as of the sea;—internal action; excitement, as of the breast; hence, tumult; stir; commotion;—impulse communicated; impetus;—direction; tendency;—evacuation of the bowels;—proposal made in a deliberative assembly or public meeting.

Motion, (mō'ahun) *v. t.* To make a significant movement or gesture;—*imp. & pp.* motioned; *ppr.* motioning. [at rest.]

Motionless, (mō'ahun-less) *a.* Wanting motion; being motionless.

Motive, (mō'tiv) *a.* [L. *movere*, *motum*, to move.] Causing motion; having power to move, or tending to move.

Motive, (mō'tiv) *n.* That which incites to action; any thing moving the will;—reason; cause; constraining influence.

Motivity, (mō-tiv'e-te) *n.* Power of producing motion;—quality of being influenced by motives.

Motley, (mot'le) *a.* [W. *madaw*, to move, change, and live, colour.] Variegated in colour; dappled;—made or mixed up of various parts, kinds, or characters; diversified; heterogeneous.

Motor, (mō'ter) *n.* [L. from *movere*, *motum*, to move.] One who or that which imparts motion; a source or originator of mechanical power, &c.

Motor, (mō'ter) *a.* [L. *motorius*, from *motor*.] Giving motion; pertaining to organs of motion.

Mottle, (mot'el) *v. t.* [From *motley*.] To mark with spots of different colours; to spot;—*imp. & pp.* mottled; *ppr.* mottling.

Mottled, (mot'el) *a.* Spotted; variegated; marked with spots or blotches; speckled.

Motto, (mot'o) *n.* [It. *motto*.] A sentence or phrase prefixed to an essay, chapter, poem, and the like, or added to a device on a shield, ring, or other armorial bearing.

Mould, (mōld) *n.* [A.-S. *molde*, Icel. *mold*, Ger. *mull*, L. *mollis*, soft.] Fine, soft earth, or earth easily pulverized;—a substance like down, which forms on bodies that lie long in warm and damp air.

Mould, (mōld) *n.* [Sp. *molle*, F. *moule*, L. *modulus*.] The matrix in which any thing is cast;—hence, any thing which serves to regulate the size, form, &c.;—cast; form; shape; character.

Mould, (mōld) *v. t.* To cause to contract mould;—to cover with mould or soil;—*v. i.* To become mouldy;—*imp. & pp.* moulded; *ppr.* moulding.

Mould, (mōld) *v. t.* To form into a particular shape; to model; to fashion. [or formed.]

Mouldable, (mōld'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being moulded.

Moulder, (mōld'er) *n.* One who or that which moulds or forms into shape.

Moulder, (mōld'er) *v. i.* [Dan. *mulner*, Sw. *multna*, Eng. *mould*, fine, soft earth.] To turn to dust by natural

decay; to crumble; to perish;—to waste away gradually;—*v. t.* To turn to dust; to crumble; to waste;—*imp. & pp.* mouldered; *ppr.* mouldering.

Mouldiness, (mōld'e-nes) *n.* The state of being mouldy, or covered with mould.

Moulding, (mōld'ing) *n.* Any thing cast in a mould, or which appears to be so;—a projection beyond the wall, column, wainscot, &c.

Mouldy, (mōld'e) *a.* Overgrown with mould.

Moulk, (mōlt) *v. t.* [It. *mudare*, F. *muer*.] To shed or cast the hair, feathers, skin, horns, and the like, as an animal;—*v. t.* To cast, as the hair, skin, feathers, and the like;—*imp. & pp.* moulted; *ppr.* moulting.

Mound, (mound) *n.* [A.-S. *mund*, W. *mont*, L. *mons*, heap, hill.] An artificial hill or elevation of earth; a raised bank; a bulwark; a rampart; also, a natural hill, hillock, or knoll.

Mound, (mound) *n.* [L. *mundus*, F. *monde*, the world.] In *heraldry*, a gilt ball or globe borne by the sovereign, as an emblem of authority.

Mound, (mound) *v. t.* To fortify with a mound;—*imp. & pp.* mounded; *ppr.* mounding.

Mount, (mount) *n.* [A.-S. *mont*, L. *mons*, *montis*.] A mass of earth, or earth and rock, rising considerably above the surface of the surrounding land; a mountain;—a mound; a bulwark.

Mount, (mount) *v. t.* [L. *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] To rise on high; to go up; to ascend;—to get on horseback; to leap upon any thing;—to count up; to rise in value;—*v. t.* To raise up; to lift on high; to ascend; to climb;—to get upon; to bestride, as a horse;—to furnish with horses, as a troop;—to carry, as a ship mounting guns;—to put upon a carriage, as a gun;—to paste upon paper or cloth, as a map;—to set in an ornamental case or covering, as jewels, a sword, &c.;—*imp. & pp.* mounted; *ppr.* mounting.

Mountain, (mount'an) *n.* [L. *mons*, *montis*, a mountain, *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.] A large mass of earth and rock rising above the common level of the earth or adjacent land; a mount;—something very large.

Mountain, (mount'an) *a.* Pertaining to a mountain; found on mountains;—of mountain size; vast.

Mountain-ash, (mount'an-ash) *n.* A beautiful native tree of the genus *Pyrus*, bearing scarlet berries.

Mountain-dew, (mount'an-dū) *n.* Scotch whisky.

Mountaineer, (mount'an-ēr) *n.* An inhabitant of a mountain.

Mountainous, (mount'an-us) *a.* Full of mountains;—large as a mountain; huge.

Mountebank, (mount'e-bank) *n.* [It. *montare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench.] A quack doctor who vends his nostrums from a bench or stage in some public place;—hence, any boastful and false pretender; a charlatan.

Mounting, (mount'ing) *n.* Act of raising and fitting for use; act of setting off to advantage or embellishing;—ornament; setting; embellishment.

Mourn, (mōrn) *v. i.* [A.-S. *murman*, Go. *maurnan*.] To express grief or sorrow; to grieve; to lament;—to wear the customary habit of sorrow;—*v. t.* To grieve for;—to utter in a sorrowful manner;—*imp. & pp.* mourned; *ppr.* mourning.

Mourner, (mōrn'er) *n.* One who mourns;—one who follows a funeral in the habit of mourning.

Mournful, (mōrn'fōol) *a.* Full of sorrow; expressing, or intended to express, sorrow;—causing sorrow; grievous; feeling sorrow; sad; sorrowful.

Mournfully, (mōrn'fōol-le) *adv.* In a manner expressive of sorrow.

Mournfulness, (mōrn'fōol-nes) *n.* Sorrow; grief;—appearance or expression of grief.

Mourning, (mōrn'ing) *n.* Act of sorrowing; lamentation; sorrow;—the dress or customary habit worn by mourners.

Mouse, (mous) *n.* [A.-S. *mūs*, pl. *mys*, Icel. *mús*, L.

mus.] A small rodent quadruped which infests houses and fields.

Mouse, (mous) *v. i.* To watch for and catch mice;—to watch for or pursue any thing in a sly manner;—*imp. & pp. moused*; *ppr. mousing*. [catches mice.]

Mouser, (mous'er) *n.* One that mouses, a cat that

Mouth, (mouth) *n.* [A.-S. *múðh*, Go. *munntha*.] The aperture between the lips; also, the cavity within the lips, containing the jaw, teeth, and tongue;—hence, an opening; orifice; aperture, as of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied, or a cave, well, or den;—the opening through which the waters of any body or collection of water are discharged into another;—a principal speaker; mouth-piece;—speech; utterance;—boasting; vaunting;—a wry face; a grimace.

Mouth, (mouth) *v. t.* To chew; to devour;—to utter with a voice affectively big or swelling;—*v. i.* To speak with a full, round, or loud, affected voice; to vociferate; to rant;—*imp. & pp. mouthed*; *ppr. mouthing*.

Mouthed, (mouth'd) *a.* Having or furnished with a mouth.

Mouthier, (mouthern) *n.* One who speaks with loud, forced, or affected emphasis;—a bombastic declaimer.

Mouthful, (mouth'fúl) *n.* As much as the mouth contains at once;—hence, a small quantity or amount.

Mouthing, (mouthing) *n.* Speaking with forced or affected emphasis; a slow, bombastic utterance.

Mouth-piece, (mouth'pés) *n.* The piece of a musical wind instrument to which the mouth is applied;—one who delivers the opinions of others; spokesman.

Movable, (móov'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being moved; susceptible of motion; not fixed;—changing from one time to another.

Movable, (móov'a-bl) *n.* An article of wares or goods; generally, in the plural, goods; wares; furniture.

Movableness, (móov'a-bl-nes) *n.* State or quality of being movable. [condition.]

Movably, (móov'a-ble) *adv.* In a movable manner or

Move, (móov) *v. t.* [L. *movere*.] To cause to change place or posture in any manner; to set in motion;—to carry; to convey;—to excite to action; to arouse, as the passions;—to influence; to determine, as the will;—to prevail on; to persuade, as the judgment;—to awaken pity or tenderness in; to affect, as the heart;—to shake; to agitate;—to irritate; to provoke;—to propose; to offer for consideration in a public assembly;—*v. i.* To change place; to go in any manner from one place to another;—to walk; to march;—to change residence;—to bring forward a motion in an organized assembly; to make a proposal;—*imp. & pp. moved*; *ppr. moving*.

Move, (móov) *n.* Act of moving; a movement;—*specifically*, the act of moving one of the pieces used in playing chess.

Movement, (móov'ment) *n.* Act of moving; change of place or position;—progressive, flowing, winding, or vibratory motion;—excitement; agitation; emotion;—in music, one of the parts of a sonata, symphony, or other instrumental composition;—advance or retreat of troops;—the wheel-work of a time-piece.

Mover, (móov'ér) *n.* A person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place;—a motor; motive power;—*specifically*, one who offers a proposition for consideration or adoption.

Moving, (móov'ing) *a.* Changing place or posture; causing motion or action;—exciting the passions or affections; touching; pathetic; affecting.

Mow, (mó) *n.* [A.-S. *músa*, L. *muga*.] A heap or pile of hay or sheaves of grain in a barn.

Mow, (mó) *v. t.* To pile and stow away in a barn, as hay or sheaves of grain.

Mow, (mó) *v. t.* [A.-S. *músan*, allied to L. *metere*.] To cut down with a scythe, as grass;—to cut down indiscriminately, or in great numbers or quantity;—*v. i.* To cut grass;—to perform the business of mowing;—*imp. mowed*; *pp. mowed* or *mown*; *ppr. mowing*.

Mower, (mó'ér) *n.* One who mows.

Mowing, (mó'ing) *n.* The act of cutting with a scythe; land from which the grass is cut.

Mr. (mis'tér) *n.* An abbreviation of *master*.

Mrs. (mis'ts) *n.* An abbreviation of *mistress*.

Much, (much) *a.* [O. Eng. *moche*, A.-S. *mucel*.] Great in quantity or amount; abundant; plentiful.

Much, (much) *n.* A great quantity; a great deal;—excess; a heavy service or burden;—an uncommon thing; something strange.

Much, (much) *adv.* To a great degree or extent; greatly; abundantly; far;—often or long;—in very nearly the same condition; almost.

Mucilage, (mú'se-láj) *n.* [L. *mucilago*, from *mucus*, *mucus*, *alime*.] One of the proximate elements of vegetables;—an aqueous solution of gum.

Mucilaginous, (mú'se-láj'in-us) *a.* Partaking of the nature of mucilage; moist, soft, and lubricous; slimy;—pertaining to or secreting mucilage.

Muck, (muk) *n.* [A.-S. *miz*, *mor*, D. *móg*, L. *mucus*.] Dung in a moist state;—a mass of decaying vegetable matter;—something mean, vile, or filthy.

Muck, (muk) *v. t.* To manure with muck.

Muck-heap, (muk'hép) *n.* A heap or quantity of muck.

Muck-worm, (muk'wurm) *n.* A worm that lives in muck;—a miser.

Mucous, (mú'kus) *a.* [L. *mucosus*, from *mucus*, *mucus*.] Pertaining to or resembling mucus; slimy;—secreting a slimy substance.

Mucousness, (mú'kus-nes) *n.* The state of being mucous.

Mucus, (mú'kus) *n.* [L.] A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane, which it serves to moisten and defend;—hence, any other animal fluid of a viscid quality.

Mud, (mud) *n.* [Ger. *moder*, D. *modder*, from G. *mudes*, damp, wet.] Earth wet, soft, moist, and adhesive with water.

Mud, (mud) *v. t.* To make turbid or foul with dirt; to muddy; to bury in slime. [bidly.]

Muddily, (mud'de-ly) *adv.* In a muddy manner; turbidly.

Muddiness, (mud'e-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being muddy; turbidness; foulness;—obscurity; hence, dulness.

Muddle, (mud'l) *n.* A state of being turbid or confused; hence, intellectual cloudiness or dulness.

Muddle, (mud'l) *v. t.* [From *mud*.] To make turbid or muddy, as water;—to cloud or stupefy;—*imp. & pp. muddled*; *ppr. muddling*.

Muddy, (mud'e) *a.* [From *mud*.] Besmeared with mud;—consisting of mud or earth; gross; impure;—cloudy in mind; dull; heavy; stupid.

Muezzin, (móo-er'zin) *n.* [A. *azzan*, to inform, from *uzn*, the ear.] A Mohammedan crier of the hour of prayer.

Muf, (muf) *n.* [Ger. *muff*, Icel. *muffa*.] A warm cover for receiving the hands, usually made of dressed skins or fur.

Muffin, (muf'in) *n.* [Eng. *muff*.] A light, spongy cake, circular and flat.

Muffle, (muf'l) *v. t.* [Ger. *müffeln*, from *muff*, *muff*.] To wrap up in something that conceals; *especially*, to wrap, as the face or neck, in thick and disguising folds;—to wrap with something that dulls or renders sound inaudible; to deaden the sound of; figuratively, to conceal; to involve;—*v. i.* To speak indistinctly or without clear articulation;—*imp. & pp. muffled*; *ppr. muffling*.

Muffler, (muf'ler) *n.* A cover for the face; a wrapper enveloping the head or neck, used as a part of female dress.

Mufti, (muf'te) *n.* [A. *mufti*.] The high priest or chief of an ecclesiastical order in Turkey; an expounder of the Koran, and of Mahometan law.

Mug, (mug) *n.* [Ir. *mugan*, a mug.] A kind of earthen or metal cup; generally a drinking-cup;—the face.

Muggy, (mug'e) *a.* [W. *muy*, smoke, Icel. *mugga*,

mist.] Thick; close; misty, as air;—damp; moist; mouldy, as straw.

Mug-wort, (mug'wurt) *n.* A native plant of the genus *Artemisia*, akin to wormwood.

Mulatto, (mul-at'ō) *n.* [Sp. *mulato*, of a mixed breed, from *L. mulus*, mule.] The offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.

Mulberry, (mul'ber-ē) *n.* [A.-S. *murberie*, from *L. morus*, a mulberry-tree.] The berry or fruit of a tree of the genus *Morus*; also the tree itself.

Mulch, (mulsh) *n.* [Ger. *moisch*.] Half-rotten straw; decayed leaves or the like strewn over the roots of plants to protect from heat or cold, to keep moist, &c.

Mulet, (mulk't) *n.* [L. *muleta*.] A fine; a pecuniary punishment or penalty;—forfeit; forfeiture.

Mulet, (mulk't) *v. t.* To punish by imposing a pecuniary fine; to fine;—hence, to withhold from by way of punishment or discipline;—*imp.* & *pp.* muloted; *ppr.* muleting.

Muletoary, (mulk'tū-ar-ē) *a.* Punishing with fine or forfeiture.

Mule, (mūl) *n.* [L. *mulus*, A.-S. *māl*, *māl-as*.] A quadruped of a mongrel breed, usually generated between an ass and a mare, sometimes between a horse and a she-ass—applied also to any animal produced by a mixture of different species;—a plant of a mongrel kind; a hybrid;—[Ger. *mühle*.] A machine used in spinning cotton. [mules.]

Mulleter, (mūl'et-ār) *n.* [F. *muletier*.] One who drives **Mulleberry**, (mūl'e-b'rō-ē) *n.* [L. *multeberries*, from *mulier*, a woman.] State of being a woman; womanhood;—hence, effeminacy; softness.

Mulish, (mūl'ish) *a.* Like a mule; sullen; stubborn.

Mull, (mul) *v. t.* [L. *mollior*, to soften, W. *moil*, warm, G. *moill*, honey.] To heat, sweeten, and enrich with spices;—to dispirit or deaden;—*imp.* & *pp.* mulled; *ppr.* mulling.

Mull, (mul) *n.* [Icel. *mul*.] A cape; headland or promontory [Soot.];—a snuff-box made of the small end of a horn [Soot.];—dust; rubbish;—a blunder; a mess;—a thin, soft kind of muslin, usually written *mull-mul*.

Muller, (mul'ēr) *n.* One who or that which mulls;—a vessel in which wine is mull'd over a fire. [F. *molier*, *L. molere*, to grind.] A sort of pestle of stone or glass, for grinding pigments.

Mullet, (mul'ēt) *n.* [F. *mulet*, from *L. mulus*.] A fish which frequents the shore, and roots in the sand like a hog.

Mulligatawny, (mul-e-ga-taw'ne) *n.* A soup made of fowls and curry powder.

Mullion, (mul'yūn) *n.* [F. *mouler*, to mould.] A slender bar or pier which forms the division between the lights of windows, screens, &c.;—one of the divisions in panellings resembling windows. [mullions.]

Mullion, (mul'yūn) *v. t.* To shape into divisions by **Multangular**, (mult-ang-gū-lār) *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *angulus*, angle.] Having many angles; polygonal. **Multangularly**, (mult-ang-gū-lār-ē) *adv.* With many angles or corners.

Multifarious, (mul-te-fā-rō-us) *a.* [L. *multifarius*, from *multus*, many, and *varius*, various.] Having multiplicity; of various kinds; diversified.

Multifariously, (mul-te-fā-rō-us-ē) *adv.* With great multiplicity and diversity. [diversity.]

Multifariousness, (mul-te-fā-rō-us-nes) *n.* Multiplied **Multifold**, (mul'tō-fold) *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and Eng. *fold*.] Many times doubled; manifold; numerous.

Multiform, (mul'tō-form) *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *forma*, shape.] Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.



Mulberry.

Multiformity, (mul-tō-form'i-tē) *n.* Diversity of forms; variety of shapes or appearances in the same thing.

Multilateral, (mul-te-lat'ēr-al) *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *latus*, lateris, side.] Having many sides.

Multilineal, (mul-te-lin'ē-al) *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *linea*, line.] Having many lines.

Multiloquence, (mul-tū-lō-kwen-s) *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *loquens*, *ppr.* of *loqui*, to speak.] Use of many words; talkativeness. [very talkative.]

Multiloquent, (mul-tū-lō-kwent) *a.* Speaking much; **Multiparous**, (mul-tip'ar-us) *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *parere*, to bear.] Producing many at a birth.

Multipartite, (mul-tip'ar-tit) *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided.] Divided into many parts.

Mutiped, (mul'te-ped) *n.* [L. *multus*, many, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] An insect having many feet.

Mutiped, (mul'te-ped) *a.* Having many feet.

Multiple, (mul'te-pl) *a.* [L. *multiplēx*.] Containing more than once, or more than one; manifold.

Multiple, (mul'te-pl) *n.* A quantity containing another a certain number of times without a remainder.

Multiplex, (mul'te-plēx) *a.* [L. from *multus*, many, and *plēx*, to fold.] Having the petals lying over each other in folds, as certain plants. [tupled.]

Multiplicable, (mul'te-pli-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being multiplied.

Multiplicand, (mul'te-plē-kand) *n.* [L. *multiplicandus*, to be multiplied.] The number to be multiplied by another, which is called the **multiplier**.

Multiplicate, (mul'te-plē-kāt) *a.* [L. *multiplicatus*, *pp.* of *multiplicare*.] Consisting of many, or more than one; multiple; multifold.

Multiplication, (mul'te-plē-kāshun) *n.* Act of multiplying, or of increasing number;—a rule or operation by which any given number or quantity may be added to itself any number of times proposed.

Multiplier, (mul'te-plē-kāt-ēr) *n.* The number by which another number is multiplied; a multiplier.

Multiplicity, (mul'te-plis-ē-tē) *n.* A state of being manifold or various;—a collection of many objects.

Multiplier, (mul'te-pli-ēr) *n.* One who or that which multiplies;—the number in arithmetic by which another is multiplied.

Multiply, (mul'te-pli) *v. t.* [L. *multus*, many, and *plēx*, to fold.] To increase in number; to make more numerous; to add quantity to;—to repeat or add to itself any given number or quantity as many times as there are units in any other given number;—*v. i.* To grow in number; to increase in extent; to spread;—*imp.* & *pp.* multiplied; *ppr.* multiplying.

Multipotent, (mul-tip'ō-tent) *a.* Possessing manifold power; able to do many different things.

Multisous, (mul-tō-sō-us) *a.* [L. *multus*, many, and *sonus*, sound.] Having many sounds, as the sea.

Multitude, (mul'te-tūd) *n.* [L. *multitudo*, from *multus*, much, many.] The state of being many; numerousness;—a great number of individuals;—crowd; assembly; assemblage; populace; vulgar.

Multitudinous, (mul'te-tūd'in-us) *a.* Consisting of or having the appearance of a multitude; manifold.

Multivalve, (mul'te-valv) *n.* A mollusc which has a shell of many valves.

Multure, (mul'tūr) *n.* [L. *molitura*, a grinding.] In the law of Scotland, the quantity of grain or meal payable to the miller for grinding grain; a grist or grinding; the grain ground.

Mum, (mum) *a.* Silent; not speaking.

Mum, (mum) *interj.* Be silent; hush.

Mum, (mum) *n.* [From Chr. *Mumme*, who first brewed it in 1492.] A sort of strong beer originally introduced from Brunswick, in Germany.

Mumble, (mum'bl) *v. i.* [D. *nommelen*, Icel. *mumla*.] To speak with the lips or other organs partly closed; to mutter;—to eat with the lips close;—*v. t.* To utter with a low, inarticulate voice;—to eat with a muttering sound;—to suppress or utter imperfectly;—*imp.* & *pp.* mumbled; *ppr.* mumbling.

Mumbler, (mum'bler) *n.* One who mumbles.

Mumm, (mum) *v. t.* [Ger. *maumeln*, to mawk, muffle, from *mumme*, a mask or muffle.] To sport or make diversion in a mask or disguise; to mask:—*imp. & pp.* mummied; *ppr.* mummaging.

Mummer, (mum'er) *n.* A masker; a buffoon.

Mummery, (mum'er-ē) *n.* Making; sport; diversion; buffoonery;—farciolous show.

Mummification, (mum-e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Act of making into a mummy. [in form.]

Mummiform, (mum'e-form) *a.* Resembling a mummy

Mummify, (mum'e-fi) *v. t.* [Eng. *mummy* and *L. facere*, to make.] To embalm and dry, as a mummy:—*imp. & pp.* mummified; *ppr.* mummifying.

Mummy, (mum'e) *n.* [Per. *mūmiyd*, from *mām*, *mām*, wax.] A dead body embalmed and dried after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; also, a body preserved by any means in a dry state:—a species of gum;—gardener's wax used in the grafting of trees.

Mummy-wheat, (mum'e-hwēt) *n.* A species of wheat which is extensively cultivated in the countries along the Nile.

Mump, (mump) *v. t.* [Icel. *mumpa*, to take into the mouth.] To bite or chew quickly; to nibble, as a squirrel:—to utter in a low quick tone;—to make mouths or faces, as if in distress; to act the beggar:—to deceive; to cheat:—*v. i.* To move the lips with the mouth closed; to mumble:—*imp. & pp.* mumped; *ppr.* mumping.

Mumper, (mump'er) *n.* A beggar.

Mumpish, (mump'ish) *a.* Dull; heavy; sullen; sour.

Mumps, (mumps) *n. pl.* [Eng. *mump*, to be sulky.] A peculiar unsuppurative inflammation of the parotid glands;—sullenness; fit of ill-humour.

Munch, (munsh) *v. t.* [Fr. *manger*, to eat, *L. manducare*, to chew.] To nibble; to chew without opening the mouth:—*v. i.* To chew with closed lips; to masticate:—*imp. & pp.* munched; *ppr.* munching.

Muncher, (munsh'er) *n.* One who munches.

Mundane, (mun'dān) *a.* [L. *mundanus*, from *mundus*, the world.] Belonging to the world; earthly; terrestrial.

Mundanely, (mun'dān-le) *adv.* In a mundane manner; with reference to worldly things.

Mundle, (mun'dik) *n.* Iron or arsenical pyrites—so called by the Cornish miners.

Mundification, (mun-de-fe-kā'shun) *n.* [L. *mundus*, clean, and *facere*, to make.] The act or operation of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

Mundificative, (mun-dif-e-kā-tiv) *n.* A medicine that has the quality of cleansing.

Municipal, (mū-nis'e-pal) *a.* [L. *municipium*, a free town, from *munia*, official duties, and *capere*, to take.] Pertaining to a corporation or city;—pertaining to a state, kingdom, or nation.

Municipality, (mū-nis'e-pal'e-te) *n.* A municipal district.

Munificence, (mū-nis'e-sen) *n.* Liberality or generosity in giving; beneficence; bounty; bounteousness.

Munificent, (mū-nis'e-sent) *a.* [L. *munus*, *muneris*, present, gift, and *facere*, to make.] Very liberal in giving or bestowing;—bounteous; bountiful; generous.

Munificently, (mū-nis'e-sent-le) *adv.* Liberally; generously.

Muniment, (mū-ne-ment) *n.* [L. *munimentum*, from *munire*, to fortify.] Act of supporting or defending;—a stronghold; a place or means of defence;—a record; title deeds and papers.

Muniment-room, (mū-ne-ment-rōom) *n.* A strong fire-proof room in public buildings in which charters, deeds, and the like are kept.

Munition, (mū-nish'un) *n.* [L. *munio*, from *munire*, to wall, to fortify.] Whatever materials are used in war for defence or for annoying an enemy; military or naval stores of all kinds; ammunition.

Muns, (muns) *n.* [Ger. *mund*, *Go. muntsh*.] The mouth and chaps:—also **Munda**.

Mural, (mū'ral) *a.* [L. *muralis*, from *murus*, wall.] Pertaining to a wall;—resembling a wall; perpendicular or steep.

Murchisonite, (mur'che-son-it) *n.* [So called from Murchison.] A species of feldspar.

Murder, (mur'der) *n.* [A.-S. *morður*, murder, *Go. maurth*, allied to *L. mors*, *mortis*, death.] The act of killing a human being with malice prepense or aforethought;—also, an outcry or alarm when life is threatened or in danger.

Murder, (mur'der) *v. t.* To kill with premeditated malice;—to destroy; to put an end to:—*imp. & pp.* murdered; *ppr.* murdering.

Murderer, (mur'der-er) *n.* One guilty of murder;—assassin; manslayer. [murder.]

Murderous, (mur'der-es) *n.* A woman who commits

Murderous, (mur'der-us) *a.* Guilty of murder;—consisting in murder; accompanied with murder, as rapine or raid;—committing murder; bloody; sanguinary, as tyranny;—intending or premeditating murder, as plot or design. [manner.]

Murderously, (mur'der-us-le) *adv.* In a murderous

Mure, (mūr) *v. t.* To inclose in walls; to shut up.

Murex, (mū'reks) *n.* A genus of marine carnivorous mollusca—they are remarkable for the extremely beautiful colour of the shells—it was from one of the species that the ancients obtained their famous purple dye.

Muriate, (mū're-āt) *n.* [L. *muria*.] A compound formed by the union of muriatic acid with a base.

Muriatic, (mū're-āt'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from sea-salt. *Muriatic acid*, an acid consisting of one equivalent of hydrogen and one of chlorine.

Murine, (mū'rin) *a.* [L. *murinus*, from *mus*, mouse.] Pertaining to a mouse or to mice; mouse-coloured.

Murky, (mur'k) *a.* [A.-S. *myrc*, Icel. *myrk*.] Dark; obscure; gloomy.

Murmur, (mur'mur) *n.* [L.] A low, confused, and indistinct sound like that of running water;—a half-suppressed complaint.

Murmur, (mur'mur) *v. i.* [L. *murmurare*, allied to *G. mormurein*, to roar, said of water.] To make a low, continued noise, like the hum of bees, a stream of water, rolling waves, or the wind in a forest;—to utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to grumble:—*imp. & pp.* murmured; *ppr.* murmuring.

Murmurer, (mur'mur-er) *n.* One who murmurs.

Murmuring, (mur'mur-ing) *n.* Utterance of a low sound; continued and confused noise;—act of complaining; grumbling. [with complaints.]

Murmuringly, (mur'mur-ing-le) *adv.* With a low sound;

Murray, (mur'ran) *n.* [Sp. *morrina*, Norm. *F. morine*, from *L. mori*, to die.] An infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

Musa, (mū'sa) *n.* A genus of tropical plants, including the banana and plantain.

Musca, (mus'ka) *n.* [L. a fly.] A genus of dipterous insects including the common house-fly;—a small constellation situated between the Southern cross and the pole.

Muscadel, (mus'ka-del) *n.* [Sp. *moscatel*, *F. muscat*, grape or wine, It. *moscato*, nutmeg, *mus*, *mus*.] A rich, spicy grape; also, the wine made from it;—a fragrant and delicious pear:—also *muscatel* and *muscadine*.

Muscle, (mus'l) *n.* [L. *musculus*, a muscle.] An organ of motion in animal bodies, consisting of fibres inclosed in their cellular membrane, and admitting of contraction and relaxation;—a certain bivalvular shell-fish of the genus *Mytilus*—also written *muscl*.

Muscular, (mus'kū-lār) *a.* Pertaining to a muscle, or to a system or the strength of muscles;—performed by, or dependent on, a muscle or the muscles;—well furnished with muscles; brawny; strong; powerful.

Muscularity, (mus'kū-lār'e-te) *n.* The state of being muscular.

Muse, (mūz) v. i. [*F. musier*, to trifle, *It. musare*, to gaze, *L. muscare*, *G. mudzein*, to hum.] To think earnestly; to study closely; to consider abstractly;—to think on unconsciously or dreamily; to meditate in an absent or incoherent manner;—to gaze at; to wonder;—*v. t.* To consider; to ponder; to weigh;—to think on; to meditate on;—*imp. & pp. musied*; *ppr. musing*.

Muse, (mūz) n. Deep thought; meditation; a abstract contemplation;—absence of mind;—vacant gaze.

Muse, (mūz) n. [*L. musa*, *G. musaia*.] One of the nine fabled goddesses who preside over literary, artistic, and scientific matters and labours; a genius of art, literature, or music. [person.]

Muser, (mūz'er) n. One who muses; an absent-minded

Muset, (mūz'et) n. [*Norm. F. musette*.] A gap in a hedge, fence, or thicket, through which an animal passes; a muse.

Museum, (mū-z'um) n. [*L. museum*, *G. mousaion*, temple of the Muses, hence a place of study.] A collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art.

Mush, (mush) n. [*Ger. mus, vass*, pap, any thick preparation of fruit.] Indian meal boiled in water.

Mushroom, (mush'room) n. [*F. mousseron*, from *mousse*, moss.] One of a large class of cryptogamic plants of the natural order of *Fungi*.—an upstart.

Mushroom, (mush'room) a. Pertaining to mushrooms; short-lived; ephemeral.

Musik, (mū'zik) n. [*L. musica*, *G. mousikē* (acc. technē), art over which the Muses presided.] Melody or harmony; a succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear;—science of harmonical sounds;—art of combining sounds in a manner to please the ear;—an entertainment consisting of vocal or instrumental performances;—order and congruity in the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, called music of the spheres.

Musical, (mū'zik-al) a. Belonging or relating to music;—producing or containing music;—pleasing to the ear; melodious; harmonious.

Musical-box, (mū'zik-al-boks) n. A box inclosing a small barrel-organ for playing tunes.

Musically, (mū'zik-al-le) adv. In a melodious or harmonious manner.

Music-book, (mū'zik-bōk) n. A book of songs or tunes for the voice or instruments.

Musician, (mū'zish'an) n. One skilled in the art or science of music. [brown study.]

Musing, (mūz'ing) n. Meditation; contemplation; **Musingly**, (mūz'ing-le) adv. Thoughtfully; in a contemplative manner or mood.

Musk, (musk) n. [*L. muscus*, *G. moschos*, *A. musk*.] A substance obtained from a bag behind the navel of the male musk-deer;—the grape hyacinth or grape-flower.

Musk-deer, (musk'dēr) n. A hornless deer found in Thibet and Nepal. The male produces the substance known as musk.

Musket, (mus'ket) n. [*It. moschetto*, *F. mousquet*.] A fire-arm used in warfare, first fired by a match-lock, afterwards by a percussion-lock. [*L. muscheta*.] A kind of small hawk.

Musketeer, (mus-ket-ēr) n. A soldier armed with a musket.

Muskatoon, (mus-ket-ōon) n. A short musket;—one who is armed with such a musket.

Musketry, (mus'ket-re) n. Muskets in general or collectively;—fire or discharge of a number of muskets.



Musk-deer.

Muskiness, (musk'e-nes) n. Quality of being musky. **Musk-melon**, (musk'mel-un) n. A delicious species of melon—so called from its musky fragrance.

Musk-ox, (musk'ōks) n. A bovine ruminant which inhabits the country about Hudson's Bay.

Musk-rat, (musk'rat) n. A rodent animal, allied to the beaver—a native of North America. [grant.]

Musky, (musk'e) a. Having the odour of musk; **Muslin**, (mus'lin) n. [*From Mossoul*, a city of Mesopotamia, where it was first manufactured.] A thin cotton cloth of any kind—sometimes restricted to a kind of cotton gauze.

Musrol, (muz'rōl) n. [*F. muserolle*, from *museau*, a muzzle.] The nose-band of a horse's bridle.

Mussel, (mus'el) n. [*F. muscle*, *Ger. muschel*.] A marine bivalve shell-fish, used for fish-sauce for the table, and extensively for bait in deep sea fishing.

Mussulman, (mus'ul-man) n. [*A. muslimun*, pl. of *muslim*, one who holds the faith of Islam, i. e., fatality, from *aalama*, to bend, to submit.] A Mahometan; a follower of Mahomet; a Moslem.—pl. *Mussulmans*.

Must, (must) v. i. or auxiliary. [*O. Sax. mōte*, *G. mōtan*.] To be obliged—expressing both physical and moral necessity;—to be necessary or essential to the character or end proposed.

Must, (must) n. [*L. mustum* (acc. vinum), from *mustus*, new, fresh.] Wine pressed from the grape but not fermented.

Must, (must) v. i. [*F. moiir*, mouldy, *Ir. musgam*, to mould.] To grow mouldy and sour; to become fetid.

Mustache, (mōs'tash) n. [*G. mustax*.] That part of the beard which grows on the upper lip.

Mustang, (mōs'tang) n. The wild horse of the prairies in Mexico, California, &c.

Mustard, (must'erd) n. [*L. mustum*.] A plant of the genus *Sinapis*, and its pungent seeds, which, ground into powder, form a well-known condiment, and are used for blistering, &c.

Muster, (mus'ter) v. t. [*L. monstrare*, to show.] To assemble, as troops for parade, inspection, exercise, or the like; hence, generally, to gather for use or exhibition; to get together;—*v. i.* To come together as parts of a force or body; to assemble;—*imp. & pp. mustered*; *ppr. mustering*.

Muster, (mus'ter) n. An assembling of troops for review and inspection, for parade, &c.;—hence, assemblage and display;—gathering;—register of forces mustered.

Muster-roll, (mus'ter-rōl) n. A roll or register of the men in each troop or regiment.

Mustily, (must'e-le) adv. Mouldily; sourly. [sour.]

Musiness, (musk'e-nes) n. Quality of being musty or **Musty**, (musk'e) a. Mouldy; sour; foul and fetid;—spoiled by age; stale;—dull; heavy; spiritless.

Mutability, (mū'ta-bil'e-te) n. Quality of being subject to change; changeableness; inconstancy; instability.

Mutable, (mū'ta-bl) a. [*L. mutabilis*, from *mutare*, to change.] Capable of alteration; subject to change;—susceptible of change; inconstant; unstable; variable; irresolute; fickle.

Mutableness, (mū'ta-bl-nes) n. The quality of being mutable. [changeably.]

Mutably, (mū'ta-ble) adv. In a mutable manner; **Mutation**, (mū'tā-shun) n. Act or process of changing;—change; alteration, either in form or qualities.

Mute, (mūt) a. [*L. mutus*.] Dumb; incapable of utterance; wanting the organs or powers of speech;—restraining speech; holding one's tongue; silent; quiet;—inarticulate, as an animal's cry;—speechless; inexpressible by words, as grief;—not pronounced with the breath, as certain letters.

Mute, (mūt) n. One who is silent or speechless;—one unable to use articulate language, or refusing to speak or answer;—a person employed to stand before the door of a house, or before the coffin at a funeral;—a dumb attendant of a seraglio;—a letter which repre-

sents no sound; a silent letter:—an articulation which intercepts the voice of the breath, as *p, b, d, g, k, t*.
Mute, (müt) *v. i.* [F. *mutir*, to dung, allied to Eng. *aud.*] To eject the contents of the bowels, as birds:—*v. t.* To cast off; to shed; to moulit.
Mute, (müt) *n.* The dung of fowls.
Mutely, (müt'le) *adv.* Without uttering words or sounds; silently. [silence.]
Muteness, (müt'nes) *n.* Forbearance of speaking;
Mutilate, (müt'le-lät) *v. t.* [L. *mutilare*.] To cut off a limb or essential part of; to maim; to cripple:—to destroy or remove a material part of so as to render imperfect:—*imp. & pp.* mutilated; *ppr.* mutilating.
Mutilation, (müt'le-läshun) *n.* Deprivation of a limb or other part of an animal body; specifically, laceration:—act of disfiguring a statue, building, or literary work by excision, alteration, or suppression.
Mutilator, (müt'le-lät'er) *n.* One who mutilates.
Mutineer, (müt'e-nēr) *n.* One guilty of mutiny.
Mutinous, (müt'e-nus) *a.* Disposed to mutiny; turbulent; insubordinate; editious.
Mutinously, (müt'e-nus-le) *adv.* In a mutinous manner.
Mutinousness, (müt'e-nus-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being mutinous.
Mutiny, (müt'e-ne) *n.* [F. *mutin*, rebellions, It. *mutinaria*, to revolt, from L. *mutare*, to change.] Insurrection against constituted authority, particularly military or naval authority:—insubordination; sedition;—violent commotion; tumult.
Mutiny, (müt'e-ne) *v. i.* To rise against lawful authority, especially in military and naval service:—*imp. & pp.* mutinied; *ppr.* mutinying.
Mutter, (mut'er) *v. i.* [L. *muttire*.] To utter words with a low voice with sullenness or in complaint; to grumble; to murmur:—to sound with a low, rumbling noise:—*v. t.* To utter with imperfect articulations, or with a low, murmuring voice:—*imp. & pp.* muttered; *ppr.* muttering.
Mutter, (mut'er) *n.* Repressed or obscure utterance; murmur.
Mutterer, (mut'er-er) *n.* One who mutters; a grumbler.
Mutteringly, (mut'er-ing-le) *adv.* With a low voice and indistinct articulation.
Mutton, (mut'n) *n.* [F. *mouton*.] The flesh of sheep raw or dressed for food. [broiling.]
Mutton-chop, (mut'n-chop) *n.* A rib of mutton for
Mutual, (müt'ü-al) *a.* [L. *mutuus*, from *mutare*, to change.] Reciprocally acting or related; reciprocally given and received.
Mutually, (müt'ü-al-le) *adv.* In a mutual manner.
Muzzle, (muzl) *n.* [F. *muséau*.] The projecting mouth and nose of an animal:—the mouth of a thing:—a fastening for the mouth which hinders biting.
Muzzle, (muzl) *v. t.* To bind the mouth of so as to prevent biting or eating:—*imp. & pp.* muzzled; *ppr.* muzzling. [tipsy.]
Muzzy, (muz'e) *a.* Absent in mind; bewildered;—*My*, (mi) *a.* Belonging to me.
Myoetes, (mi-ö'tez) *n.* [G. *mykētēs*, a bellower.] The howling monkey, a variety of the quadrumania of America.
Myneer, (mīn-hēr) *n.* [D., my lord or master.] Sir; Mr.—the ordinary title of address among the Dutch; hence, a Dutchman.
Myopy, (mi'ö-pe) *n.* [G. *myōpia*.] Short-sightedness.
Myriad, (mir'e-ad) *n.* [G. *myrios*, numberless, *pl.* *myrioi*, ten thousand.] The number of ten thousand:—an immense number; an indefinitely large number.
Myriapod, (mir'e-a-pod) *n.* [G. *myrioi*, ten thousand, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.] An air-breathing, vermiform, articulate animal, having many jointed legs and a hard, external skeleton.
Myrmidon, (mēr'me-don) *n.* [L. *myrmidones*, G. *myrmidones*.] One of a tribe or troop who accompanied Achilles to the war against Troy; hence, a soldier of a rough or desperate character.

Myrrh, (mēr) *n.* [L. *myrrha*, G. *myrra*, H. *mör*, A. *myrr*.] A transparent gum-resin, usually of an amber colour, of an aromatic odour, and a bitter, slightly pungent taste.

Myrrhine, (mēr'in) *a.* [L. *myrrhinus*.] Made of the myrrhine stone or fluor-spar.

Myrtle, (mēr'tl) *n.* [L. *myrtus*, G. *myrtos*.] A genus of plants of several species. The common myrtle rises, with a shrubby upright stem, eight or ten feet high. The ancients considered it sacred to Venus.

Myself, (mi-self) *pron.* [From *my* and *self*.] I—by way of emphasis;—me—my own person.

Mysterious, (mis-tē-re-us) *a.* Profoundly secret; awfully obscure; involving darkness, uncertainty, and wonder;—unrevealed; incomprehensible, as the ways of God;—inexplicable; unintelligible, as conduct or motives; purposely obscure; intricate, as policy;—done by invisible agency; occult;—puzzling; enigmatical.

Mysteriously, (mis-tē-re-us-le) *adv.* In a mysterious manner. [mysterious.]

Mysteriousness, (mis-tē-re-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being mysterious.
Mystery, (mis'tē-r) *n.* [L. *mysterium*, G. *mysterion*, from *myein*, to shut the eyes.] A profound secret; object of curiosity or wonder:—a religious truth or doctrine not discernible by human reason, until made known by revelation of the Spirit of God; revealed truth;—also, a divine truth or fact not revealed; secret counsel or purpose of God:—an enigma; a perplexing or intricate subject or question:—a dramatic representation founded on Scripture characters and incidents:—[L. *magisterium*.] Trade; calling; craft;—[L. *ministerium*.] Office or service of the Church.

Mystic, (mis'tik) *n.* One who holds to mysticism.
Mystical, (mis'tik-al) *a.* [L. *mysticus*, G. *mystikos*, belonging to secret rites.] Obscure; hidden:—sacredly secret or obscure:—involving some secret meaning; allegorical; emblematical.

Mystically, (mis'tik-al-le) *adv.* In a manner or by an act implying a secret meaning.

Mysticism, (mist'e-sizm) *n.* Obscurity of doctrine:—the doctrine of the *Mystics*, who maintain that they have direct intercourse with the divine Spirit, and acquire a knowledge of spiritual things unattainable by the natural intellect.

Mystification, (mis-te-fe-kä'ahun) *n.* Act of involving in mystery; also, something designed to mystify.

Mystify, (mis'te-fi) *v. t.* [G. *mystēs*, and L. *fascere*, to make.] To involve in mystery so as to mislead; to perplex purposely:—*imp. & pp.* mystified; *ppr.* mystifying.

Myth, (mith) *n.* [G. *mythos*.] A fabulous statement or narrative conveying an important truth, generally of a moral or religious nature.

Mythical, (mith'ik-al) *a.* Relating to myths; described in a myth; of the nature of a myth:—fabulous.

Mythically, (mith'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a mythical way or manner.

Mythographer, (mith-og'ra-fer) *n.* [G. *mythos*, fable, and *graphein*, to write.] A composer of fables.

Mythological, (mith-ol'og'ik-al) *a.* Relating to mythology; fabulous.

Mythologist, (mith-ol'ö-jist) *n.* One versed in mythology; one who writes on mythology.

Mythologies, (mith-ol'ö-jiz) *v. i.* To relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathen.

Mythology, (mith-ol'ö-je) *n.* [G. *mythologia*, from *mythos*, fable, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] The science treating of myths; a treatise on myths:—specifically, the system of fables or fabulous doctrines respecting the gods and heroes of ancient Greece and Rome.



Myrrh

N.

N (en), the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, and the eleventh consonant, is called an imperfect mute or semi-vowel; has only one sound, and is often silent after *m*, as in hymn (him). As a numeral, it stands for 900, and with a dash over it (*N*) for 9,000; as an abbreviation for North, New, Notary, &c.

Nab, (nab) *v. t.* [*D. & Ger. knappen.*] To catch suddenly;—*imp. & pp. nabbed; ppr. nabbing.*

Nabob, (nā'bob) *n.* [*Hind. nawāb*, from *A. nawāb*, *pl. of adīb*, a vicegerent, governor.] A deputy or viceroy in India;—one who returns to Europe from the East with immense wealth; a very rich man.

Nacre, (nā'kr) *n.* [*F. nacre*, *Sp. nacar.*] Mother-of-pearl;—the inner part of shells of the genus *Pentadina*, found chiefly in the Indian seas. [*nacre*.]

Nacrous, (nā'kr-us) *a.* Consisting of or resembling Nacab.

Nadab, (nā'dab) *n.* The high priest of the Persians.

Nadir, (nā'dir) *n.* [*A. nadīr*, *nadr*, opposite.] That point of the heavens directly opposite to the zenith;—hence, the lowest point.

Nag, (nag) *n.* [*D. nage*, allied to *A.-S. anagan*, to neigh.] A small horse; a pony; hence, any horse.

Nag, (nag) *v. i.* To be contentious;—to carp; to cavil.

Nagging, (nag'ing) *n.* Act or practice of teasing and provoking by sharp words; carping.

Naiad, (nā'yad) *n.* [*L. naias*, *G. naias*, from *naein*, to flow.] A female deity fabled to preside over rivers and springs.

Nail, (nāl) *n.* [*A.-S. nagel*, *L. ungula*.] The horny scale growing at the end of the human fingers and toes;—the claw or talon of a bird or other animal;—a small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, used to fasten boards, timbers, &c. together: spike; brad;—a stud or boss; a short piece of metal with a brass head, used to ornament furniture;—a measure of length, being two inches and a quarter.

Nail, (nāl) *v. t.* To fasten with a nail or nails;—to fasten, as with a nail; to fix; to catch; to trap;—*imp. & pp. nailed; ppr. nailing.* (the nails.)

Nail-brush, (nāl'brush) *n.* A small brush for cleaning Nailer.

Nailer, (nāl'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to make nails. [*made*.]

Nailery, (nāl'er-e) *n.* A manufactory where nails are

Naisant, (nā'sant) *a.* [*F. naître*, to be born.] In heraldry, rising or coming forth, as an animal from the midst of an ordinary or common charge.

Naive, (nā'ev) *a.* [*F. naïf*, *naïve*, from *L. natus*, natural.] Having native or unaffected simplicity; ingenuous; frank; simple. [*oualy*.]

Naively, (nā'ev-le) *adv.* Simply; unaffectedly; ingenuously.

Naivete, (nā'ev-tā) *n.* [*F.*] Native simplicity; unaffected ingenuousness.

Naked, (nā'ked) *a.* [*A.-S. naced*, *naced*, *Go. nagaths*, *Ger. nackt*.] Bare; nude; having no clothes;—uncovered; wilfully exposed;—unarmed; defenceless;—unprotected; unprovided for;—open to view; manifest; evident;—undisguised; plain; simple;—destitute; impoverished;—unassisted by glasses, as the eye;—without pubescence, as leaves;—without a case or pod, as seeds;—without a shell, as molluscs.

Nakedly, (nā'ked-le) *adv.* Barely; without covering or disguise; simply; evidently.

Nakedness, (nā'ked-ness) *n.* Nudity; want of covering;—want of defence; unprotected or unprovided state; poverty;—plainness; openness.

Namby-pamby, (nam'bo-pam'be) *n.* That which is weakly sentimental, or affectedly pretty.

Namby-pamby, (nam'bo-pam'be) *a.* Weakly and affectedly sentimental.

Name, (nām) *n.* [*A.-S. nama*, *L. nomen*, *G. onoma*.] The title by which any person or thing is known or

spoken of;—character; reputation;—renown; celebrity; eminence;—memory; remembrance;—appearance; profession, as a friend in name;—behalf; part; authority, as to act in the name of;—a race; family;—a person.

Name, (nām) *v. t.* To give an appellation to;—to designate;—to mention by name; to specify;—to utter the name of; to call;—to nominate or appoint to office or use;—to entitle;—*imp. & pp. named; ppr. naming.*

Nameless, (nām'less) *a.* Without a name; undistinguished; unknown by name; anonymous;—not named; not specified, as "my authority shall be nameless."

Namelessly, (nām'less-le) *adv.* In a nameless manner; without a name. [*ticularize*.]

Namely, (nām'le) *adv.* To wit; that is to say; to par-

Namesake, (nām'sāk) *n.* One that has the same name as another; especially, one so named out of regard to another.

Nankeen, (nan-kēn) *n.* [*Nankin*.] A species of yellowish cotton cloth of a firm texture, originally brought from China.

Nantes, (nānte) *n.* A kind of brandy, so called from a town in France;—also *Nantz*.

Nap, (nap) *n.* A short sleep; forty winks.

Nap, (nap) *v. i.* [*A.-S. nappian*.] To have a short sleep; to be drowsy; to doze;—*imp. & pp. napped; ppr. napping.*

Nap, (nap) *n.* [*A.-S. nappa*.] Woolly or villous surface, as of felt, of cloth, and the like.

Nape, (nāp) *n.* [*A.-S. cnap*, *cnapp*, a top, knop.] The back part of the neck.

Napery, (nāp'er-e) *n.* [*F. nappe*.] Linen for the table; table-cloths, napkins, sheets, towels, &c.

Naphtha, (nap'tha, nā'tha) *n.* [*G. naphtha*, from *Syr. naphtha*, *A. nā'th*.] A volatile bituminous liquid, occurring in nature near coal deposits and other regions. It is a compound of carbon and hydrogen, and very inflammable; rock-oil.

Napkin, (nap'kin) *n.* [Diminutive of *F. nappe*, a table-cloth, cloth, from *L. mappa*, napkin.] A little towel; a cloth used for wiping the mouth, especially at the table; a handkerchief.

Napless, (nap'less) *a.* Without nap; threadbare.

Nappiness, (nap'e-ness) *n.* The state of being sleepy, or inclined to take naps;—abundance of nap, as on cloth.

Nappy, (nap'e) *a.* [From *nap*.] Inclined to sleep; sleepy;—tending to cause sleepiness; heady;—downy; shaggy.

Narcissus, (nār-sis-us) *n.* [*L. narcissus*, *G. narkissos*.] A genus of flowering plants of several species, comprising the daffodils, jonquils, and the like.

Narcotic, (nār-kotik) *a.* [*G. narkotikos*, from *narkoun*, to benumb.] Relieving pain and producing sleep;—producing stupor, coma, and convulsions.

Narcotic, (nār-kotik) *n.* A medicine which, in medicinal doses, relieves pain, and produces sleep; but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coma, convulsions, and death.

Nard, (nārd) *n.* [*G. nardos*, *H. nērd*, *Skr. nala*, perfume.] An odoriferous aromatic plant, usually called *spikenard*,—an unguent prepared from the plant.

Nardine, (nārd'in) *a.* Pertaining to nard; having the qualities of nard.

Narrate, (nā-rā't) *v. t.* [*L. narrare*, *narratum*.] To tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; to give an account of;—*imp. & pp. narrated; ppr. narrating.*

Narration, (nā-rā'shun) *n.* Act of relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital;—relation; story; history.

Narrative, (nār'a-tiv) *a.* Pertaining to narration;

giving a particular or continued account:—inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events.

Narrative, (nâr'a-tiv) *n.* A tale; a story; a detailed account of particular events or transactions.

Narratively, (nâr'a-tiv-le) *adv.* By way of narration or recital.

Narrator, (nâr-rât'er) *n.* One who narrates.

Narrow, (nâr'ô) *a.* [O. Eng. *narwe*, A.-S. *nearu*, *nearu*.] Of little breadth; not wide or broad;—having little lateral distance;—small in extent; confined; limited; circumscribed;—contracted; illiberal; bigoted;—covetous; niggardly; ungenerous;—near; within a small distance;—close; barely sufficient;—minute; accurate; scrutinizing.

Narrow, (nâr'ô) *v. t.* To lessen the breadth of; to contract;—to make less liberal or more selfish; to limit; to confine;—to contract the size of, as of a stocking, by taking two stitches into one;—*v. i.* To become less broad;—to become contracted in breadth or extent; to be gradually reduced; to taper;—*imp. & pp.* narrowed; *ppr.* narrowing.

Narrower, (nâr'ô-er) *n.* One who, or that which, narrows or contracts.

Narrow-gauge, (nâr'ô-gâ) *a.* Noting railway lines in which the rails are 4 feet 8.5 inches asunder.

Narrowly, (nâr'ô-le) *adv.* With little breadth;—without much extent; contractedly;—with minute scrutiny; closely; carefully;—by a small distance; barely; merely;—sparingly. [*spirited.*]

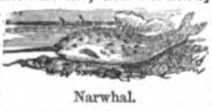
Narrow-minded, (nâr'ô-mind-ed) *a.* Illiberal; mean.

Narrowness, (nâr'ô-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being narrow; contractedness; poverty; penuriousness; illiberality.

Narrows, (nâr'ôz) *n. pl.* A narrow passage between mountains, or a narrow channel of water between one sea or lake and another; a strait; a sound.

Narwhal, (nâr'hwâl) *n.* [Icel. *narhvalr*, Ger. *norwall*.]

A cetaceous mammal found in the northern seas; sea-unicorn. The male has usually one long, twisted tusk, projecting forward from the upper jaw like a horn.



Narwhal.

Nasal, (nâr'al) *a.* [L. *nasus*, the nose.] Pertaining to the nose;—spoken through the nose.

Nasal, (nâr'al) *n.* An elementary sound uttered through the nose, or through both the nose and mouth simultaneously;—a medicine that operates through the nose; errhina.

Nascent, (nas'ent) *a.* [L. *nascens*, *ppr.* of *nasci*, to be born.] Beginning to exist or to grow. [*dirty.*]

Nastily, (nas'te-le) *adv.* In a nasty manner; filthily.

Nastiness, (nas'te-nes) *n.* The quality of being nasty; extreme filthiness; dirtiness; obscenity.

Nasturtium, (nas-tur'she-um) *n.* [L.] A genus of cruciferous plants, including several species of cress, especially water-cress;—a climbing plant having flowers of a vivid yellow or orange colour, and strong odour;—Indian cress.

Nasty, (nas'te) *a.* [Ger. *nass*, wet, Go. *natjan*, to wet.] Offensive; filthy; very dirty;—indecent; gross; vile.

Natal, (nât'al) *a.* [L. *natalis*, from *nasci*, to be born.] Pertaining or relating to one's birth; accompanying or dating from one's birth.

Natant, (nât'ant) *a.* [L. *natans*, from *natare*, to swim.] Floating on the surface of water, as the leaf of an aquatic plant;—in heraldry, placed horizontally across the field as if swimming, as fishes.

Natatores, (nâ-ta-tô'rêz) *n. pl.* Swimming birds, as swans, gulls, ducks, &c.

Natatorial, (nâ-ta-tô're-al) *a.* Pertaining to the Natatores, or swimming-birds.

Nathless, (nâ'thes) *adv.* [Sax. *naethless*.] Nevertheless; not the less; notwithstanding.

Nation, (nâ'shun) *n.* [L. *natio*, from *nasci*, *natus*,

to be born.] A body of people united under the same government, and generally of the same origin and language;—a great number; a multitude;—people; race; stock.

National, (nash'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to a nation; public; general;—attached to one's own country.

Nationalism, (nash'un-al-izm) *n.* The state of being national; national attachment.

Nationality, (nash-un-al'e) *n.* A quality of being national or strongly attached to one's own nation;—national character;—a race or people, as determined by common language and character, and not by political bias or divisions.

Nationalise, (nash'un-al-iz) *v. t.* To make national;—*imp. & pp.* nationalised; *ppr.* nationalizing.

Nationally, (nash'un-al-le) *adv.* In a national manner or way; as a whole nation.

Native, (nâ'tiv) *a.* [L. *nativus*, from *nasci*, *natus*, to be born.] Pertaining to one's birth; natal;—conferred by birth; born with one; indigenous;—produced by nature; not wrought by art; natural;—original; congenial. [*denizen by birth.*]

Native, (nâ'tiv) *n.* One born in a place or country; a **Natively**, (nâ'tiv-le) *adv.* Naturally; originally.

Nativeness, (nâ'tiv-nes) *n.* State of being native.

Nativity, (nâ'tiv-te) *n.* Birth;—time, place, or circumstances of birth;—a horoscope. *The Nativity*, the birth of our Saviour.

Natron, (nâ'tron) *n.* [A. *natrân*, G. *nitron*.] Native carbonate of soda, called in the Scriptures *nitre*.

Natty, (nat'e) *a.* [Allied to *neat*.] Neatly fine; foppish; spruce.

Natural, (nat'ûr-al) *a.* [L. *naturalis*, from *natura*.]

Pertaining to the constitution of a thing; essential; characteristic;—conformed to the order or laws of nature; legitimate; normal; regular;—conformed to truth or reality;—illegitimate; bastard;—pertaining to, derived from, or formed by nature;—pertaining to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature.

Natural, (nat'ûr-al) *n.* An idiot;—a character [thus, &] used to remove the effect of a sharp or flat which has preceded it.

Natural-history, (nat'ûr-al-his'tô-re) *n.* The science which treats of the kingdom of nature, or natural products of the earth—animal, vegetable, and mineral.

Naturalism, (nat'ûr-al-izm) *n.* Natural condition or quality; conformity to nature;—knowledge or system of religion derived from natural reason;—the system of those who deny supernatural agency, divine revelation, miracles, prophecies, &c.

Naturalist, (nat'ûr-al-ist) *n.* One who studies natural history and philosophy, or physics;—especially one versed in or student of the natural history of the animal kingdom.

Naturalisation, (nat'ûr-al-iz-â'shun) *n.* Act of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen;—state of being thus invested with citizenship.

Naturalise, (nat'ûr-al-iz) *v. t.* To adopt into a community, as a foreigner;—to make natural;—to render easy and familiar;—to accustom; to habituate;—to receive and employ in native or vernacular speech, as foreign words;—*imp. & pp.* naturalized; *ppr.* naturalizing.

Naturally, (nat'ûr-al-le) *adv.* According to nature;—by the force of nature, by birth; constitutionally;—according to the usual course of things; consequently; ordinarily;—simply; unaffectedly;—without cultivation; spontaneously.

Naturalness, (nat'ûr-al-nes) *n.* State of being natural, or of being produced by nature;—conformity to nature, or to truth and reality.

Natural-philosophy, (nat'ûr-al-fil'ô-sô-fe) *n.* That branch of science which relates to the phenomena and laws of masses of matter, as motion, &c.

Nature, (nā'tūr) *n.* [*L. natura*, from *natus*, *pp.* of *nasci*, to be born.] Creation; animate and inanimate objects;—the material and animal world; the universe;—the author and first cause of all things; the Creator;—the operation of divine power; the causes or agencies working in the material and animal world; physical laws, processes, functions, &c.;—the established and regular course of things;—inherent quality; essence; necessary attribute; native character;—hence, kind; sort; species;—natural disposition; temper;—natural affection; innate feelings of reverence, &c.;—birth;—constitution;—outward form or appearance of the earth;—physics.

Naught, (nawt) *n.* [*A.-S. nāwht, nādht.*] Nothing;—written also *nought*.

Naught, (nawt) *adv.* In no degree.

Naught, (nawt) *a.* Of no value or account; worthless; bad;—hence, vile; naughty.

Naughtily, (nawt'e-le) *adv.* Wickedly; corruptly; perversely; mischievously.

Naughtiness, (nawt'e-ness) *n.* The quality of being naughty; badness; wickedness;—slight wickedness, as of children; perverseness. [*perversely*; froward.]

Naughty, (nawt'e) *a.* Corrupt; wicked;—mischievous;

Nausea, (naw'zē-a) *n.* [*L. G. nauusia*, from *nauis*, ship.] Sea-sickness; hence, any similar sickness of the stomach, accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; squeamishness.

Nauseate, (naw'zē-āt) *v. i.* [*L. nauseare, nauseatum*, from *nauica*.] To become squeamish; to feel disgust;—*v. t.* To affect with nausea; to sicken;—to reject with disgust; to loathe;—*imp. & pp.* nauseated; *ppr.* nauseating.

Nauseous, (naw'zē-us) *a.* Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea; loathsome; disgusting.

Nauseously, (naw'zē-us-le) *adv.* In a loathsome manner; loathsomely. [*nauseous*; loathsomeness.]

Nauseousness, (naw'zē-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being

Nautical, (naw'tik-al) *a.* [*G. nautikos*, from *nautēs*, a sailor.] Pertaining to seamen or navigators, or to the art of navigation;—naval; marine.

Nautilus, (naw'til-us) *n.* [*L. nautilus, G. nautilos.*] A genus of small cephalopodous molluscs, having the mouth surrounded by several circles of numerous small tentacles without cups.



Naval, (nā'val) *a.* [*L. navalis*, from *navis*, ship.] Consisting of ships;—pertaining to ships or a navy;—nautical; marine; maritime.

Nave, (nāv) *n.* [*A.-S. nāfa, Skr. nabhi.*] The piece of timber of other material in the centre of a wheel, in which the spokes are inserted; the hub or hob;—the middle or body of a church, extending from the choir, transept, or chancel, to the western porch or principal entrance.

Navel, (nāv') *n.* [*A.-S. nāfela*, from *nāfa*, nave.] A depression in the centre of the abdomen, being the scar left by the detachment of the umbilical cord after birth;—the central part or point of any thing.

Navigable, (nav'ig-a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being navigated.

Navigably, (nav'ig-a-bl) *adv.* In a navigable manner.

Navigate, (nav'e-gāt) *v. i.* [*L. navigare*, from *navis*, ship, and *agere*, to lead, direct.] To journey by water; to go in a vessel or ship; to sail;—*v. t.* To pass over in ships;—to steer, direct, or manage in sailing;—*imp. & pp.* navigated; *ppr.* navigating.

Navigation, (nav'e-gāshun) *n.* Act of navigating; act of steering and sailing a ship;—state of being navigable;—the method of determining a ship's position, course, distance passed over, &c.;—means of transport by water; vessels; shipping.

Navigator, (nav'e-gāt-er) *n.* One who navigates or sails; especially, one who is skilful in the art of navigation.

Navy, (nav'e) *n.* [Abridged from *navigator*.] Originally, a labourer on canals for internal navigation, and hence, a labourer on other public works, as in making railroads.

Navy, (nav'e) *n.* [*L. navis, G. naus.*] A fleet of ships;—the whole of the ships of war belonging to a nation, considered collectively;—the officers and men belonging to the war-vessels of a nation.

Nay, (nā) *adv.* [*A.-S. nā, Go. nē, Icel. nei.*] Not this merely, but also; not only so.

Nay, (nā) *n.* Denial; refusal.

Nazarete, (nāzar-it) *n.* A Jew who bound himself by a vow to extraordinary purity of life and devotion.

Naze, (nāz) *n.* [*F. nez.*] A promontory; head; nose; mull.

Neap, (nēp) *n.* [*Prov. Eng. neap, L. napus.*] The tongue or pole of a cart, or wagon;—a prop or support for the front of a cart, &c.

Neap, (nēp) *a.* [*A.-S. nēp, neap, neap-flood, hātpian*, to bend.] Low. *Neap tides*, tides which happen in the second and last quarters of the moon, when the difference between high and low water is less than at any other period in the month—opposed to *spring tides*.

Neapolitan, (nē-a-pol'e-tan) *n.* A native or inhabitant of the city or kingdom of Naples.

Near, (nēr) *a.* [*A.-S. nēdr*, comparative of *nēdh, nēh, nigh.*] Nigh; not far distant in place; adjacent; neighbouring;—not distant in time;—closely connected or related;—close to one's interests, affection, &c.;—touching; pressing;—intimate; dear;—close to any thing followed or imitated;—next to the rider or driver of a team;—immediate; direct;—present; ready; willing to help;—straight; short;—parsimonious; illiberal.

Near, (nēr) *adv.* At a little distance in place or time;—almost; well-nigh; nearly.

Near, (nēr) *v. t.* To approach; to come nearer;—*v. i.* To draw near;—*imp. & pp.* neared; *ppr.* nearing.

Near, (nēr) *prep.* Adjacent to; close by; not far from.

Nearly, (nēr-le) *adv.* At no great distance; closely;—intimately; pressingly;—almost;—in a parsimonious manner.

Nearness, (nēr'ness) *n.* Closeness; small distance;—close alliance by blood; propinquity;—intimacy of friendship;—parsimony.

Near-sighted, (nēr'sit-ed) *a.* Seeing at small distance only; short-sighted.

Nest, (nēt) *n.* [*A.-S. nēst, Icel. ndut.*] Cattle; bulls, oxen, and oows; especially black cattle.

Nest, (nēt) *a.* [*F. net, It. netto, L. nitidus.*] Clean; free from foul matter;—pure; unadulterated;—cleanly; tidy;—well made; fitting, as garments;—chaste; elegant, as style;—finished, as workmanship;—dexterous; adroit;—fine; compact;—refined; finical; with proper deduction or allowance; precise; exact;—in this sense commonly written *net* or *nett*.

Nest-handed, (nēt-han'ded) *a.* Dexterous; skilful; expeditious; quick.

Nestly, (nēt-le) *adv.* With neatness; cleanly; tidily;—with good taste; nicely; elegantly.

Neatness, (nēt'ness) *n.* Cleanliness;—purity; spruceness;—finish; elegance.

Neb, (neb) *n.* [*A.-S. nebb, Icel. nebbi.*] The nose; snout; mouth; the beak of a bird; the bill; nib.

Nebula, (neb'ū-lā) *n.* [*L., allied to nubes, cloud.*] A light gauzy cloud;—a star enveloped in a misty light;—a group or cluster of stars forming a glittering cloud;—an opaque spot on the eye.

Nebular, (neb'ū-lār) *a.* Pertaining to nebula.

Nebulosity, (neb'ū-lōs'itē) *n.* State of being nebulous;—the faint, misty appearance surrounding certain stars.

Nebulous, (neb'ū-lūs) *a.* Cloudy; hazy;—pertaining to, or having the appearance of, a nebula.

Necessarily, (nēs-es-sār-e-le) *adv.* In a necessary manner; unavoidably; indispensably.

Necessary, (nec'es-sär-e) *a.* [*L. necessarius.*] Such as must be; inevitable;—indispensable; requisite; essential:—acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary.

Necessary, (nec'es-sär-e) *n.* A thing indispensable to some purpose—used chiefly in the plural:—a privy; a water-closet.

Necessitarian, (nē-sec-e-tā're-an) *n.* One who maintains the doctrine of philosophical necessity, especially as applied to the will.

Necessitate, (nē-sec'e-tāt) *v. t.* [*L. necessitare.*] To make necessary or indispensable;—to force; to compel:—*imp. & pp.* necessitated; *ppr.* necessitating.

Necessitous, (nē-sec'it-us) *a.* Very needy or indigent;—narrow; destitute. (manner.)

Necessitously, (nē-sec'it-us-le) *adv.* In a necessitous

Necessity, (nē-sec'e-tē) *n.* [*L. necessitas.*] Quality of being necessary or absolutely requisite; indispensableness;—pressing need; indigence; want:—that which is necessary; a requisite—chiefly in the plural;—irresistible force; overruling power; fate; fatality;—denial of freedom to voluntary action.

Neck, (nek) *n.* [*A.-S. Necca, Icel. naeki, Ger. nach.*] The part of an animal's body connecting the head and the trunk:—a neck; the long, slender part of a vessel, as a retort, or of a plant, as a gourd; a long, narrow tract of land connecting two larger tracts.

Neckcloth, (nek'kloth) *n.* A piece of cloth worn on the neck.

Neckerchief, (nek'er-chif) *n.* [*For neckkerchief.*] A kerchief to be worn around the neck.

Necklace, (nek'lās) *n.* A string of beads or precious stones worn upon the neck.

Neck-tie, (nek'tī) *n.* Band, usually of ribbon, tied with a knot round the neck. (of deaths.)

Neurologist, (nek-ro'lō-jist) *n.* One who gives an account

Neurology, (nek-ro'lō-jē) *n.* [*G. neuros, dead, and logos, speech, discourse.*] A register of deaths;—a collection of biographical notices of distinguished persons.

Neuronomancer, (nek'rō-man-er) *n.* Enchanter; conjurer; a sorcerer; a wizard.

Neuronomy, (nek'rō-man-er) *n.* [*G. neuros, dead, and mantia, divination.*] Art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead; conjuration; enchantment. (mancy.)

Neurontic, (nek-rō-man'tik) *a.* Pertaining to necro-

Necropolis, (nek-ro-pol-is) *n.* [*G. from neuros, dead, and polis, city.*] A city of the dead; hence, a cemetery; a grave-yard.

Necrosis, (nē-kro'sis) *n.* [*G. neurosis.*] Mortification; the dry gangrene;—a disease in plants, indicated by small black spots, under which the tissue decays.

Nectar, (nek'tār) *n.* [*L. nectar, G. nektar.*] The drink of the gods; hence, a delicious or inspiring beverage;—the honey of a flower. (of a plant.)

Nectareal, (nek-tār-e-al) *a.* Pertaining to the nectary

Nectarean, (nek-tār'e-an) *a.* Resembling nectar; sweet as nectar;—very sweet and pleasant; luscious; delicious:—also *nectareal, nectarous, nectarine.*

Nectarine, (nek'ta-rin) *n.* A variety of the peach, with a smooth rind.

Nectary, (nek'tār-e) *n.* [*From nectar.*] The honey-gland of a flower.

Need, (nēd) *n.* [*A.-S. nedd, nēd, Icel. neidh.*] Want; necessity; lack; state requiring supply or relief;—urgent want; pressing necessity; exigency;—poverty; indigence.

Need, (nēd) *v. t.* To be in want of; to lack; to require;—*v. i.* To be wanted; to be necessary:—*imp. & pp.* needing. (necessary.)

Needful, (nēd'fōol) *a.* Full of need; needy:—requisite;

Needfully, (nēd'fōol-le) *adv.* Necessarily.

Needfulness, (nēd'fōol-nes) *n.* State or quality of being needful.

Needily, (nēd'e-le) *adv.* In a needy condition; in want or poverty;—urgently; from necessity.

Neediness, (nēd'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

Needle, (nēd'l) *n.* [*A.-S. nadd, nēd, Ger. nadel, from nahan, to sew.*] A small instrument of steel pointed at one end, and pierced in the other to receive the thread, used in sewing and embroidering;—a magnetized slender bar of steel, resting on a pivot, in a mariner's, surveyor's, or other compass, so as to turn freely toward the magnetic poles of the earth:—a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, and the like.

Needle-book, (nēd'l-bōok) *n.* Something to stick needles in, usually in the form of a book.

Needleful, (nēd'l-fōol) *n.* As much thread as is at once put into a needle.

Needle-gun, (nēd'l-gun) *n.* A fire-arm loaded at the breech by a cartridge containing a small addition of

detonating powder, which is exploded by means of a slender pin, or needle, which passes in at the breech.

Needless, (nēd'les) *a.* Having no need; in want of nothing;—unnecessary; not requisite.

Needlessly, (nēd'les-le) *adv.* Without necessity; unnecessarily.

Needlessness, (nēd'les-nes) *n.* Unnecessariness.

Needle-woman, (nēd'l-wōom-an) *n.* A seamstress.

Needle-work, (nēd'l-wurk) *n.* Work done with the needle; plain sewing; embroidery.

Needs, (nēds) *adv.* [*From Eng. need is.*] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably.

Needy, (nēd'e) *a.* Distressed by want of the means of living; indigent; necessitous.

Ne'er, (nār) *adv.* A contraction of *never*.

Nefarious, (nē-fā're-us) *a.* [*L. nefarius, from ne, not, and fas, law.*] Wicked in the extreme; atrociously villainous; detestable; infamous; impious. (ne.)

Nefariously, (nē-fā're-us-le) *adv.* With extreme wicked-

Nefariousness, (nē-fā're-us-nes) *n.* Wickedness; villainy.

Negation, (nē-gā-shun) *n.* [*L. negatio, from negare, to say no, to deny.*] Act of denying; denial;—statement of what a thing is not, or has not, and the like.

Negative, (neg'a-tiv) *a.* Implying denial or contradiction; not affirmative;—implying indistinctness, indecision, &c.: not positive;—implying rejection or refusal; prohibitory;—having the power or effect of stopping or throwing out, as a measure or legislative act: vetoing.

Negative, (neg'a-tiv) *n.* A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden;—a word that denies, as no; not;—the right, or the exercise of the right to prevent the adoption of a measure or enactment of a law; veto;—state of opposition to or determination against;—a picture upon glass in which the light portions of the original are represented in some opaque material, and the dark portions by the uncovered and semi-transparent ground of the picture.

Negative, (neg'a-tiv) *v. t.* To disprove;—to refuse to enact or sanction:—*imp. & pp.* negated; *ppr.* negating.

Negatively, (neg'a-tiv-le) *adv.* In a negative manner;—in the form of speech implying the absence of something.

Neglect, (neg-lekt) *v. t.* [*L. negligere, neglectum, from ne, not, and legere, to choose.*] To let alone; to pass by;—to omit by carelessness; to overlook;—to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, or the like;—to omit by design; to withhold due attention or regard; to slight; to disregard:—*imp. & pp.* neglected; *ppr.* neglecting.

Neglect, (neg-lekt) *n.* Omission; inattention; act of failing in duty or observance; negligence;—want of civility; indifference; slight; state of being overlooked or disregarded.

Neglectful, (neg-lekt'fōol) *a.* Heedless; careless; inattentive;—treating with neglect or slight;—indicating indifference. (manner.)

Neglectfully, (neg-lekt'fōol-le) *adv.* In a neglectful

Negligee, (neg'le-zhà) *n.* [F. *négligé*, from *négliger*, to neglect.] An easy, uncaring attitude;—a long necklace, usually of red coral.

Negligence, (neg'le-jens) *n.* Habit of being negligent; habitual neglect; heedlessness; carelessness.

Negligent, (neg'le-jent) *a.* [L. *negligens*, *ppr.* of *negligere*, to neglect.] Apt to neglect by disposition or habit; careless; inattentive; regardless; indifferent; remiss. [manner.]

Negligently, (neg'le-jent-le) *adv.* In a negligent manner.

Negotiability, (neg'gō-ahē-a-bil'ē-te) *n.* Quality of being negotiable.

Negotiable, (neg'gō-ahē-a-bil) *a.* Capable of being negotiated; transferable by assignment or indorsement to another person.

Negotiate, (neg'gō-ahē-āt) *v. i.* [L. *negotiari*, *negotiatum*, from *negotium*, business.] To transact business; to hold intercourse in bargain or trade;—to treat with respecting peace or commerce;—*v. t.* To arrange or settle by dealing and management;—to sell, pass, or transfer, as bills:—*imp.* & *pp.* negotiated; *ppr.* negotiating.

Negotiation, (neg'gō-ahē-āshun) *n.* Act of negotiating; the transacting of business in trade or commerce;—mercantile dealings respecting sale or purchase, or respecting credit, bills, or securities;—act of treating or proposal to treat between nations, as for peace, settlement of differences, commercial intercourse, &c.;—the basis or terms of treaty;—the persons who conduct it. [treats with others.]

Negotiator, (neg'gō-ahē-āt-ēr) *n.* One who negotiates or negotiates.

Negotiatory, (neg'gō-ahē-a-tor-ē) *a.* Relating to negotiation.

Negress, (nē'gres) *n.* A female negro.

Negro, (nē'grō) *n.* [It, Sp., & Pg., from L. *niger*, black.] A black man; especially, one of a race of very dark persons who inhabit the greater part of Africa.

Negus, (nē'gus) *n.* A liquor made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice.

Neigh, (nā) *v. i.* [A.-S. *anegan*.] To cry, as a horse; to whinny;—*imp.* & *pp.* neighed; *ppr.* neighing.

Neigh, (nā) *n.* The natural cry of a horse; a whinnying.

Neighbour, (nā'ber) *n.* [A.-S. *neabbar*, from *neab*, nigh, and *ber*, a dweller, farmer.] A person who lives near one;—one entitled to, or exhibiting, neighbourly kindness; hence, one of the human race.

Neighbour, (nā'ber) *a.* Near to another; adjoining; next.

Neighbour, (nā'ber) *v. t.* To adjoin; to border on; to be near to;—*v. i.* To inhabit the vicinity;—*imp.* & *pp.* neighboured; *ppr.* neighbouring.

Neighbourhood, (nā'ber-hōōd) *n.* State of being near to each other;—vicinity; adjoining district; a region, the inhabitants of which, from nearness of residence or social intercourse, are counted as neighbours; the whole inhabitants of a particular district or locality.

Neighbouring, (nā'ber-ing) *a.* Living or being near.

Neighbourliness, (nā'ber-le-ness) *n.* State or quality of being neighbourly.

Neighbourly, (nā'ber-le) *a.* Becoming a neighbour; kind; social; friendly;—cultivating familiar intercourse.

Neighbourly, (nā'ber-le) *adv.* With social civility or neighbourly.

Neither, (nā'ber) *pron.* [A.-S. *neader*.] Not either; not the one or the other.

Neither, (nā'ber) *conj.* Not either; nor yet;—also used as the first part of an alternative, followed by *nor*.

Nemesia, (nem'ē-sia) *n.* [G.] A Grecian divinity—daughter of night, personifying just wrath and retribution.

Nemorous, (nem'ō-rus) *a.* [L. *nemus*, grove.] Woody; pertaining to a wood or grove;—also *nemoral*.

Neologist, (nē-ol'ō-jist) *n.* One who introduces new words, or holds new doctrines.

Neologicist, (nē-ol'ō-jist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to neology; neological.

Neology, (nē-ol'ō-jē) *n.* [G. *neos*, new, and *logos*, word, discourse.] Introduction of a new word, or of new words into a language; a new nomenclature, as in chemistry;—especially, a new theological system originating in Germany, also called *Rationalism*;—interpretation of Scripture truth and doctrine according to natural reason, and consequent rejection of the supernatural and miraculous.

Neonomian, (nē-ō-nō-mē-an) *n.* [G. *neos*, new, and *nomos*, law.] One who advocates new laws, or who seeks to construe or interpret the law as revealed in Scripture into new forms.

Neophyte, (nē-ō-fit) *n.* [G. *neophytos*, newly planted.] A new convert or proselyte;—hence, a novice; a tyro.

Neoteric, (nē-ō-ter'ik) *a.* [G. *neoterikos*, comparative of *neos*, young, new.] Recent in origin; modern; new.

Nephew, (nev'ū) *n.* [O. Eng. *nevesu*, A.-S. *nefa*, *nepos*.] The son of a brother or sister.

Nephritic, (nē-frī'tik) *a.* [G. *nephritis*, belonging to the kidneys.] Pertaining to the kidneys;—affected with a disease of the kidneys;—relieving disorders of the kidneys.

Nepotism, (nep'ō-tizm) *n.* [L. *nepos*, *nepotis*, nephew.] Fondness for nephews;—favouritism shown to nephews and other relations.

Nepotist, (nep'ō-tist) *n.* One who practices nepotism.

Neptune, (nep'tūn) *n.* In *mythology*, the god of the sea, fountains, and rivers;—a large planet beyond Uranus.

Neptunian, (nep'tū-ne-an) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean or sea;—formed by water or aqueous solution.

Neptunian, (nep'tū-ne-an) *n.* One who holds that the substances of the globe were formed from aqueous solution.

Nereid, (nē-rē'id) *n.* A sea-nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus, who were attendants on Neptune, and represented as riding on sea-horses.

Nervation, (nerv'āshun) *n.* The arrangement of nerves.

Nerve, (nerv) *n.* [L. *nervus*, G. *neuron*, *neura*.] An organ of sensation and motion in animals and plants;—one of the bundles of fibres which establish a communication between the various parts of the animal body and the brain, spinal cord, or central ganglia;—a sinew; a tendon;—strength; firmness of body;—fortitude; firmness of mind;—force; controlling or directing influence.

Nerve, (nerv) *v. t.* To give strength or vigour to;—*imp.* & *pp.* nerved; *ppr.* nerving. [vigour.]

Nerveless, (nerv'les) *a.* Destitute of strength; wanting vigour.

Nervous, (nerv'us) *a.* Pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves, as disease;—weak in the nerves; shaky; easily excited; hysterical, &c., said of persons;—strong; well-knit; vigorous, as an arm;—strong in thought or expression; forcible, as style.

Nervously, (nerv'us-le) *adv.* In a nervous manner; with strength or vigour;—with weakness or agitation of the nerves.

Nervousness, (nerv'us-ness) *n.* Nervous structure or condition;—vigour; strength;—nervous weakness or debility.

Ness, (nes) *n.* [A.-S. *nes*, *nesse*, Ger. *nase*.] A promontory; headland; cape;—of frequent use in topography, as *Sheerness*, *Inverness*;—also an affix denoting pre-eminent quality, as *goodness*, *greatness*.

Nest, (nest) *n.* [A.-S. *nest*, allied to L. *nidus*, Skr. *nidā*.] The retreat prepared by a bird for hatching and rearing her young;—the place in which the eggs of other animals, as insects, turtles, and the like, are laid and hatched;—a snug, comfortable, or cozy residence or situation; also, a receptacle or collection;—a collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size.

Nest, (nest) *v. i.* To build and occupy a nest.

Nest-egg, (nest'eg) *n.* An egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it; hence, something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection.

Nestle, (nes'l) *v. i.* To lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest;—*v. t.* To house, as in a nest;—to cherish, as a bird her young;—*imp. & pp.* nestled; *ppr.* nestling.

Nestling, (nes'ling) *n.* A young bird in the nest, or just taken from the nest.

Net, (net) *n.* [A.-S. *nett*, Go. *nati*.] A textile fabric of thread or twine knotted into meshes, for catching fish, birds, or wild beasts; a similar fabric of silk to confine ladies' hair;—any thing fitted to entrap or deceive; a snare.

Net, (net) *v. t.* To make into a net, or net-work;—to take in a net;—to produce as clear profit;—*v. i.* To form net-work;—*imp. & pp.* netted; *ppr.* netting.

Nett, (net) *a.* [*L. nitidus*.] Pure; unadulterated; also, clear of all charges and deductions, &c.

Nether, (ner'h) *a.* [A.-S. *nidhera*, lower.] Lying or being beneath; lower; belonging to the lower regions; infernal. [Lowest.]

Nethermost, (ner'h-er-most) *a.* [A.-S. *nidhermost*.]

Netting, (net'ing) *n.* A piece of net-work.

Nettle, (net'l) *n.* [A.-S. *netele*, Ger. *nezil*, *nezilid*.] A plant covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a very painful sensation.

Nettle, (net'l) *v. t.* To fret or sting; to irritate or vex;—*imp. & pp.* nettled; *ppr.* netting.

Nettle-rash, (net'l-rash) *n.* An eruptive disease resembling the effects of the sting of a nettle.

Net-work, (net'wurk) *n.* A fabric of threads, cords, or wires crossing each other at certain intervals, forming meshes, and knotted or secured at the crossings.

Neural, (nū'al) *a.* [G. *neuron*, nerve.] Pertaining to the nerves or nervous system.

Neuralgia, (nū-rāl'jē-a) *n.* [G. *neuron*, nerve, and *algos*, pain.] An acute pain which follows the course of a nervous branch.

Neuralgia, (nū-rāl'jik) *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

Neurology, (nū-rōl'jē-jē) *n.* [G. *neuron*, nerve, and *logos*, discourse.] A description of the nerves of animal bodies.

Neurotomy, (nū-rōt'ō-me) *n.* [G. *neuron*, nerve, and *tomē*, a cutting.] Art or practice of dissecting the nerves;—a dissection of a nerve.

Neurypnology, (nū-rīp-nōl'jē-jē) *n.* [G. *neuron*, nerve, *hypnos*, sleep, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of nervous sleep, or animal magnetism.

Neuter, (nū'ter) *a.* [L. compounded of *ne*, not, and *uter*, either.] Neither the one thing nor the other; of neither side; neutral;—of neither gender; neither male nor female, as a noun;—neither active nor passive, as a verb;—having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neuter, (nū'ter) *n.* A person who takes no part in a contest; a neutral;—an animal of neither sex, or incapable of propagation, as the working bee;—a plant having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neutral, (nū'tral) *a.* Not engaged on either side; indifferent;—neither very good nor bad; of medium quality;—having neither stamens nor pistils.

Neutral, (nū'tral) *n.* A person or nation that takes no part in a contest between others.

Neutrality, (nū'tral-ē-tē) *n.* State of being neutral;—state of being unengaged in, or taking no part on either side of a controversy or contest;—hence, indifference in feeling or principle;—indifference in quality;—in chemistry, state of being neither acid nor alkaline.

Neutralisation, (nū'tral-iz-āshun) *n.* Act of neutralizing;—state of being neutralized.

Neutralise, (nū'tral-iz) *v. t.* To render neutral; to reduce to a state of indifference or inactivity;—to destroy the power or spirit of opposition;—in chemistry, to destroy the peculiar properties of a body by combination with a substance having opposite properties;—*imp. & pp.* neutralized; *ppr.* neutralizing.

Neutralizer, (nū'tral-iz-er) *n.* One who, or that which, neutralizes. [differently.]

Neutrally, (nū'tral-ly) *adv.* In a neutral manner; in-

Never, (nev'er) *adv.* [A.-S. *nefre*, from *ne*, not, and *efre*, ever.] Not ever; not at any time;—in no degree; not in the least;—to any extent;—in this sense improperly supereradded by *ever*.

Nevertheless, (nev-er-the-less) *adv.* Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that.

New, (nū) *a.* [A.-S. *neove*, *L. novus*, G. *neos*.] Fresh; lately born or produced; recent in origin;—lately discovered or invented; novel; strange;—not ancient; modern;—unfamiliar; unaccustomed;—repaired or restored to its first state; hence, bright; fresh-looking;—starting anew; recommending;—fresh from or after any event.

Novel, (nū'el) *n.* [*L. novalis*, from *nov*, *novis*, *nut*.] The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind.

Newfangled, (nev-fang'gld) *a.* New-made; formed with the affectation of novelty.

New-fashioned, (nū-fash'und) *a.* Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

New-found, (nū-found) *a.* Newly discovered.

Newish, (nū'ish) *a.* Somewhat new; nearly new.

Newly, (nū'ly) *adv.* Lately; freshly; recently;—in a manner not existing before;—with a new form.

New-model, (nū-mod'el) *v. t.* To give a new form to.

Newness, (nū'nes) *n.* State or quality of being new; recentness;—state of being first known or introduced; novelty;—innovation; recent change;—want of practice or familiarity;—different state or qualities introduced by regeneration.

New-red-sandstone, (nū-red-sand'stōn) *n.* The formation lying above, and nearest the coal measure.

News, (nūz) *n.* [From *new*. This word is plural in form, but is almost always united with a verb in the singular.] Recent account; fresh information; tidings; intelligence. [*news*.]

News-monger, (nūz-mung-ger) *n.* One who deals in newspaper.

Newspaper, (nūz-pā-per) *n.* A public print that circulates news, advertisements, and the like.

Newt, (nūt) *n.* [O. Eng. *eft*, A.-S. *efte*, with a prefixed *n*.] A small lizard; an *eft*.

Next, (nekst) *a.* Superlative of *nigh*. [A.-S. *nehta*, *nyhta*.] Nearest in place; nearest in time;—adjoining in a series;—nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation. [Immediately succeeding.]

Next, (nekst) *adv.* At the time or turn nearest or immediate.

Nib, (nib) *n.* Something small and pointed; a prong;—specifically, the bill or beak of a bird;—the point of a pen.

Nib, (nib) *v. t.* To furnish with a nib; to point;—to cut off the point of.

Nibble, (nīb'l) *v. t.* [From *nīb*.] To eat slowly or in small bits; to try to catch, as bait;—*v. i.* To bite a little at a time; to bite at, as fish at bait;—hence, to carp at; to find fault in trifles; to consume small faults;—*imp. & pp.* nibbled; *ppr.* nibbling.

Nibble, (nīb'l) *n.* A little bite, or seizing to bite.

Nice, (nis) *a.* [A.-S. *neac*, *kneac*, Dan. *neech*, soft, tender, F. *nicc*, foolish, simple, from *L. neccius*, ignorant.] Soft; tender;—delicate; dainty;—sweet or pleasant to the taste; and generally agreeable; gratifying;—fine; refined;—accurate; exact; precise;—hence, over-scrupulous; hard to please; fastidious;—fanciful; squeamish;—minutely discerning; discriminating;—trivial; unimportant;—weak; foolish.

Nicely, (nis'ly) *adv.* In a nice or delicate manner; delicately; accurately; exactly;—well; cleverly; in the best manner.

Niceness, (nis'nes) *n.* The quality of being nice; delicacy of perception; accuracy;—excess of scrupulousness or exactness.

Nicety, (nis'ē-tē) *n.* Quality of being nice; delicacy of perception; minuteness; precision; accuracy; exactness;—excess of delicacy; fastidiousness;—delicate management; exact shade or difference;—*pl.* Daintiness; delicacies for the table.

Niche, (nich) *n.* [F. It. *nicchia*, from *nicchio*, shall-fish, muscle.] A cavity, hollow, or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust, or other erect ornament.

Niched, (nicht) *a.* Placed in a niche; having a niche.

Nick, (nik) *n.* [A.-S. *nicor*.] An evil spirit of the waters; hence *Old Nick*, the devil.

Nick, (nik) *n.* [F. *nique*.] A winning throw or trick;—a hit; the exact point of time; the critical moment. [Ger. *knick*.] A notch; a cut in wood;—a mark for scoring;—a score; a reckoning.

Nick, (nik) *v. t.* To cut in nicks; to notch;—to fit into, as one nick or notch into another;—to make an incision in a horse's tail;—to hit; to strike at the precise point or time;—hence, to gain an advantage over; to cozen;—*imp. & pp.* nicked; *ppr.* nicking.

Nickel, (nik'el) *n.* [Ger.] A grayish-white metal of considerable lustre, very malleable and ductile, occurring very generally in combination with arsenic. It is used in various alloys.

Nicknack, (nik'nak) *n.* [Ger. *schnick-schnack*, prattle.] A small thing; a bauble; a trifle—used chiefly in the plural.

Nickname, (nik'nām) *n.* [F. *nique*, a sign of mockery, or from O. Eng. *ekename*, surname.] A name given in contempt, derision, or sportive familiarity.

Nickname, (nik'nām) *v. t.* To give a name of reproach or familiarity to;—*imp. & pp.* nicknamed; *ppr.* nicknaming.

Nicotine, (nik'ō-tin) *n.* An oily, limpid, colourless liquid, of a very acrid taste, obtained from tobacco.

Nictate, (nik'tāt) *v. t.* [L. *nictare*, from *nictare*, to blink.] To wink;—also *nictitate*.

Nictation, (nik-tā-shun) *n.* The act of winking.

Nidification, (nid-i-fē-kā-shun) *n.* [L. *nidus*, nest, and *facere*, to make.] Act or operation of building a nest, and the hatching and feeding of young.

Niding, (nid'ing) *n.* [A.-S.] A coward; a dastard;—also written *niddering*.

Niece, (nēss) *n.* [L. *neptis*, a grand-daughter.] The daughter of a brother or sister.

Niggard, (nig'erd) *n.* [Icel. *hnyggur*, economical, Ger. *knicker*, a niggard.] A person meanly close and covetous; a miser.

Niggard, (nig'erd) *a.* Meanly covetous; sordidly parsimonious; miserly;—sparing in speech; wary; cautious.

Niggard, (nig'erd) *v. t.* To supply sparingly; to stint.

Niggardish, (nig'erd-ish) *a.* Somewhat covetous or niggardly.

Niggardliness, (nig'erd-le-ness) *n.* State of being niggardly; mean covetousness; sordid parsimony.

Niggardly, (nig'erd-le) *a.* Meanly covetous or avaricious in dealing with others; sordidly parsimonious;—cautiously avoiding profusion; wary;—miserly; penurious.

Nigged, (nig'd) *a.* Dressed with a pick, instead of a chisel, as granite or other hard stone.

Nigger, (nig'er) *n.* A negro;—in derision or depreciation.

Niggle, (nig'l) *v. t.* To play or trifle with;—*v. t.* To mock; to flout.

Nigh, (ni) *a.* [A.-S. *neðh*, *neh*.] Not distant in place or time; near;—not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, &c.; closely allied;—adjacent; contiguous; proximate; present; intimate.

Nigh, (ni) *adv.* [A.-S. *neðh*, *Go. neh*.] Near in place or time, or in the course of events;—almost; nearly;—at hand.

Nigh, (ni) *prep.* Near to; not distant from.

Nightly, (ni'le) *adv.* Nearly; closely.

Nighness, (ni'ness) *n.* Nearness; proximity.

Night, (nit) *n.* [A.-S. *neacht*, *nicht*, Ger. *nacht*, L. *nox*,



Niche.

G. *nox*.] The time from sunset to sunrise;—time of rest; time of darkness; hence, gloom; obscurity;—a state of ignorance;—a state of affliction or distress; adversity;—death;—the time of the absence of life from nature.

Night-cap, (nit'kap) *n.* A cap worn in bed or in undress;—a glass of warm liquor before going to bed.

Night-fall, (nit'faw) *n.* Close of the day; evening.

Night-fire, (nit'fir) *n.* Ignis-fatuus; Will-with-a-wisp; Jack-with-a-lantern.

Night-glass, (nit'gla) *n.* A kind of telescope adapted for using in the night.

Night-gown, (nit'gown) *n.* A loose gown used for undress; sleeping garment; *night-dress*.

Nightingale, (nit'in-gāl) *n.* [A.-S. *nihtegale*, from *niht*, night, and *galean*, to sing, *gale*, songster.] A small bird that sings at night; philomel—celebrated for its vocal powers.

Night-light, (nit'lit) *n.* Candle or taper made to burn slowly, used by nurses in the sick-room.

Nightly, (nit'le) *a.* Done by night;—done every night.

Nightly, (nit'le) *adv.* By night; in the night;—every night.

Nightmare, (nit'mār) *n.* A sensation in sleep as of the pressure of a weight on the chest or stomach; incubus;—hence, any overwhelming, oppressive, or stupefying influence.

Night-piece, (nit'pēs) *n.* A piece of painting representing some best advantage by artificial light.

Nightshade, (nit'shād) *n.* A low, branching annual plant, of the genus *Solanum*, having very small, white flowers, and small, round berries, of various species. The root and leaves are usually narcotic, and the berries poisonous.

Night-soil, (nit'soil) *n.* The contents of privies;—so called because carried away by night.

Night-walker, (nit'wawk-er) *n.* One who walks in his sleep; a somnambulist;—one who roves about in the night for evil purposes.

Night-walking, (nit'wawk-ing) *n.* Walking in one's sleep; somnambulism;—a roving in the streets at night with evil design.

Night-watch, (nit'woch) *n.* A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of watch;—a watch or guard in the night.

Nihilism, (ni'hil-izm) *n.* [L. *nihil*, *nihilum*, nothing, from *ne*, not, and *hitum*, a little thing, trifle.] Nothingness; nihilism;—the doctrine that nothing can be known.

Nihilism, (ni'hil-izm) *n.* Nothingness; a state of being *Nill*, (nil) *v. t.* To be unwilling.

Nimbiferous, (nim-bif'er-us) *a.* [L. *nimbus*, a cloud, and *ferre*, to bear.] Serving to bring clouds or stormy weather.

Nimble, (nim'bl) *a.* [A.-S. *neamol*, *numol*, capable, receiving, catching, from *niman*, to take.] Light and quick in motion; active; brisk; lively; prompt; expert.

Nimbleness, (nim'bl-ness) *n.* The quality of being nimble; quickness; celerity; speed; swiftness.

Nimbly, (nim'ble) *adv.* In a nimble manner; with agility.

Nimbus, (nim'bus) *n.* [L.] A circle, or disk, of rays of light around the heads of divinities, saints, &c.; a halo;—a rain-cloud.



Nightingale.



Nightshade.

Wincompoop, (nin'kom-póop) *n.* [A corruption of *L. non compos.*] A silly fool; a blockhead.

Nine, (nín) *n.* [*A.-S. nigan*, *Go. nium*, allied to *L. novem.*] One more than eight, or one less than ten.

Nine, (nín) *n.* The sum of five and four;—a symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix.

Ninefold, (nin'föld) *a.* Nine times repeated.

Nine-holes, (nin'hóiz) *a.* A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a ball is to be bowled.

Nine-pins, (nin'pínz) *n.* A play with nine pieces of wood set on end, at which a bowl is rolled for throwing them down.

Nineteen, (nin'tén) *a.* Nine and ten.

Nineteen, (nin'tén) *n.* The sum of ten and nine;—a symbol representing nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

Nineteenth, (nin'ténth) *a.* Constituting or being one of nineteen equal parts into which any thing is divided—the ordinal of nineteen.

Nineteenth, (nin'ténth) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts.

Ninetieth, (nin'te-eth) *a.* Constituting or being one of ninety equal parts.

Ninetieth, (nin'te-eth) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts.

Ninety, (nin'te) *n.* Nine times ten.

Ninety, (nin'te) *n.* The sum of nine times ten;—a symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

Ninny, (nin'e) [*Sp. nino*, child, *G. nemos*, foolish.] A fool; a simpleton; a dolt.

Ninth, (nínth) *a.* [From *nine*.] Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Ninth, (nínth) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by nine; one of nine equal parts.

Ninthly, (nínth'le) *adv.* In the ninth place.

Niobe, (ní'o-bé) *n.* [The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose numerous offspring were all slain by Apollo and Latona.] The emblem and personification of inconsolable grief;—one of the Pleiades;—a beautiful marble group in the gallery of Florence.

Nip, (nip) *v. t.* [*A.-S. anspan*, to bend, *D. knippen*, *Ger. kneten*, to clip.] To inclose and compress tightly between two surfaces or edges brought together; to pinch;—to remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of any thing;—hence, to blast, as by frost;—to destroy;—to bite; to vex;—*imp. & pp. nipped*, less properly *nipt*; *ppr. nipping*.

Nip, (nip) *n.* A seizing or closing in upon;—a pinch with the nails or teeth;—a small cut, or a cutting off the end;—a blast; destruction by frost;—a biting sarcasm; a taunt;—a small taste or sip; a small glass of spirits.

Nipper, (nip'ér) *n.* A fore tooth of a horse;—a satirist.

Nippers, (nip'érz) *n. pl.* Small pincers for holding, breaking, or cutting.

Nipple, (nip'l) *n.* [*A.-S. nyppe*, diminutive of *nib*.] A teat; a pap; a dug;—the protuberance by which milk is drawn from the breasts of females;—any small projection in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid; the part of a percussion lock on which the cap is placed.

Nisi, (ní'si) *conj.* [L.] Unless; if not. *Nisi prius*, a writ or order of court to try a question of fact before a judge and jury;—the courts appointed for trials by jury in civil actions.

Nit, (nit) *n.* [*A.-S. kniut*, *Isol. nyt*, *nit*.] The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Nitrate, (ní'trát) *n.* A salt formed by the union of nitric acid with a base. *Nitrate of silver*, lunar caustic.

Nitre, (ní'tér) *n.* [*L. nitrum*.] A white, crystalline salt, nitrate of potassa, having a pungent, saline taste. It is largely used in the manufacture of gunpowder;—called also *saltpetre*.

Nitric, (ní'trík) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen. *Nitric acid*, a powerful, corrosive acid, containing five equivalents of oxygen and one of nitrogen.

Nitrify, (ní'tre-fí) *v. t.* [*L. nitrum* and *facere*, to make.] To convert into nitre;—*imp. & pp. nitrified*; *ppr. nitrifying*.

Nitrogen, (ní'tró-jen) *n.* [*L. nitrum*, *G. nitron*, and *gignethai*, to produce.] A gaseous element, without taste, odour, or colour, forming nearly four-fifths of common air, and incapable of supporting life; *azote*.

Nitrogenous, (ní'tró-jen-us) *a.* Pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.

Nitro-muriatic, (ní'tró-mú-re-át'ík) *a.* Pertaining to, or composed of, nitric acid and muriatic acid.

Nitrous, (ní'trus) *a.* Pertaining to or containing nitre. *Nitrous acid*, a corrosive acid formed like nitric acid, but with a smaller proportion of oxygen.

Nitry, (ní'tre) *a.* Nitrous; pertaining to nitre; producing nitre.

Nitty, (ní'te) *a.* Full of nitre; abounding with nitre.

Nitty, (ní'te) *a.* [*L. nitidus*, shining.] Shining; elegant; spruce.

Nivacious, (nív'e-us) *a.* [*L. niveus*, from *nix*, *nivis*, snow.] Snowy; resembling snow, or partaking of its qualities. [*denial or refusal*]

No, (nó) *adv.* [*A.-S. na*, *Sk. na*.] Nay—a word of No, (nó) *a.* [Abbreviated from *none*.] Not any; not one; none.

No, (nó) *a.* A refusal by use of the word *no*; a denial;—a negative vote; one who votes in the negative;—usually written *noe*, *pl. noe*.

No, (nó) [Abbreviated form of *L. numero*, in number.] Noting a particular figure in numeration, as No. 7.

Noachian, (nó-'á-ke-an) *a.* Pertaining to Noah, the patriarch, or to his time; pertaining to the deluge.

Nobility, (nó-bí'lí-te) *n.* [*L. nobilitas*.] The quality of being noble, as dignity; greatness; elevation; superiority of mind or of quality; eminence;—noble birth; patrician dignity; distinction by rank, station, and title;—the aristocratic and patrician class, the peerage.

Noble, (nó'bl) *a.* [*L. nobilis*, from *nocere*, to know.] Elevated; dignified; illustrious;—high born; raised above the commonalty; titled;—generous; liberal, as disposition;—ingenuous; candid;—stately; splendid, as a building;—chief; principal, as parts of the body;—lofty; sublime, as style;—choice; excellent.

Noble, (nó'bl) *n.* A nobleman; a peer; formerly, a gold coin, of the value of 6s. 8d. sterling.

Nobleman, (nó'bl-man) *n.* One of the nobility; a noble; a peer.

Nobleness, (nó'bl-ness) *n.* Quality of being noble; greatness; magnanimity; dignity;—distinction by birth; nobility;—stateliness; magnificence; grandeur.

Noblesse, (nó'bles) *n.* The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively. [*rank*]

Noblewoman, (nó'bl-wóom-an) *n.* A woman of noble rank.

Nobly, (nó'ble) *adv.* Of noble extraction; illustriously;—with greatness of soul; with magnanimity; heroically;—magnificently; splendidly.

Nobody, (nó'bod-e) *n.* No person; no one;—a person of no influence or importance.

Nocent, (nó'sent) *a.* [*L. nocere*, *ppr. of nocere*, to hurt.] Doing hurt; injurious; hurtful; mischievous.

Noctambulist, (nok-tam'bú-list) *n.* [*L. noc*, *noctis*, night, and *ambulare*, to walk.] One who rises from bed and walks in his sleep; a somnambulist.

Noctivagant, (nok-tív-a-gant) *a.* [*L. noc*, *noctis*, night, and *vagari*, *ppr. of vagari*, to wander about.] Wandering in the night, as animals for prey.

Nocturn, (nok'turn) *n.* [*L. nocturnus*, belonging to the night.] An act of religious service by night.

Nocturnal, (nok-túr-nal) *a.* [*L. nocturnus*, from *noc*, night, *noctis*, by night.] Pertaining to, done or happening by night;—nightly; occurring every night;—having a habit of seeking food at night.

Note, (nod) *v. t.* [*L. notare*, *W. nodi*, to mark, to note.] To bend or incline the upper part with a quick motion;—to make a slight bow in token of assent or salutation;—to be drowsy;—*v. t.* To incline or bend, as the

head or top; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsiness with—; to signify by a nod:—imp. & pp. *noded*; ppr. *nodding*.


Nod, (nod) *n.* A bending forward of the upper part or top of any thing:—a quick, downward or forward motion of the head in assent, in familiar salutation, in drowsiness, or as a signal. [node.]

Nodal, (nod'al) *a.* Of the nature of, or relating to, a *noded*, (nod'ed) *a.* [L. *nodatus*.] Knotted.

Nodding, (nod'ing) *a.* Curved so that the apex hangs down; having the top bent downward.

Noddy, (nod'd) *n.* [Probably from *nod*, because it is the nodding part of the body.] The head—used loosely or contemptuously.

Noddy, (nod'd) *n.* A simpleton; a fool;—a sea-fowl easily taken; the booby;—a kind of hack carriage.

Node, (nod) *n.* [L. *nodus*.] A knot; a knob; a protuberance;—specifically, one of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or the orbit of a satellite intersects that of its primary;—the joint of a stem;—the oval figure, or knot, formed by the folding of a curve upon itself. 

Nodose, (nod'os) *a.* [L. *nodosus*, from *nodus*, knot.] Having knots or swelling joints; knotted;—also *nodulous*. [a swelling.]

Nodosity, (nod-os'e-te) *n.* Knottiness;—a node; a knot; **Nodular**, (nod'ul-er) *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule.

Nodule, (nod'ul) *n.* [L. *nodulus*, diminutive of *nodus*, knot.] A rounded mineral mass of irregular shape.

Noggin, (nog'in) *n.* [Ir. *noigin*, Gael. *noigan*.] A small mug or wooden cup.

Noise, (noiz) *n.* [*F.* *noise*, from L. *nox*, hurt, from *nocere*, to hurt.] Sound of any kind;—especially, overload, empty, confused, or senseless sound;—frequent talk; outcry; clamour; din.

Noise, (noiz) *v. t.* To sound loud;—*v. t.* To spread by rumour or report;—to disturb with noise:—imp. & pp. *noised*; ppr. *noising*. [silent.]

Noiseful, (noiz'ful) *a.* Making no noise or bustle; **Noisily**, (noiz'lee-le) *adv.* Without noise; silently. **Noisiness**, (noiz'les-nes) *n.* A state of silence.

Noisily, (noiz'lee-le) *adv.* With noise; with making a noise. [loudness.]

Noisiness, (noiz'ee-nes) *n.* State of being noisy; clamor. **Noisome**, (noiz'um) *a.* [For *noisome*, *F.* *noisiant*, ppr. of *nuire*, L. *nocere*, to hurt, and Eng. termination *some*.] Injurious to health; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive;—offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting; fetid.

Noisomely, (noiz'um-le) *adv.* With a fetid stench.

Noisy, (noiz'e) *a.* Making a noise or loud sound; clamorous; turbulent; boisterous.

Nomad, (nom'ad) *n.* [*G.* *nomas*, *nomados*, pasturing, from *nomain*, to divide, to feed.] One of a race or tribe that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place in search of pasture for its herds.

Nomadic, (nom'ad'ik) *a.* Pastoral;—subsisting by the tending of cattle, and wandering for the sake of pasturage;—having no fixed abode; roving.

Nomancy, (nom'an-se) *n.* [L. *nomen*, name, and *G.* *maneteia*, divination.] The art or practice of divination from letters or names.

Nomble, (nom'ble) *n. pl.* [*F.*] The entrails of a deer. **Nombril**, (nom'bril) *n.* [*F.* *nombril*, navel.] A point half way between the fesse point and the middle base point of an escutcheon.

Nomenclator, (nom'en-kla-tor) *n.* [L. from *nomen*, name, and *calare*, *G.* *kalein*, to call.] One who gives names to things.

Nomenclature, (nom'en-kla-tur) *n.* A peculiar system of technical names in any particular branch of science; terminology.

Nominal, (nom'in-al) *a.* [L. *nominatus*, from *nomen*, a

name.] Pertaining to a name or names;—existing in name only; titular. [nominalist.]

Nominalism, (nom'in-al-izm) *n.* The principles of the **Nominalist**, (nom'in-al-ist) *n.* In scholastic philosophy, one who held that, in a general conception or universal proposition, the distinctive quality or property is nominal, or has no existence save in an individual or subject belonging to that class of conceptions.

Nominally, (nom'in-al-le) *adv.* By name, or in name only.

Nominate, (nom'in-at) *v. t.* [L. *nominare*, *nominatum*, from *nomen*, name.] To mention by name; to name;—to appoint; also, to propose by name, as a candidate for office:—imp. & pp. *nominated*; ppr. *nominating*.

Nomination, (nom'in-a'shun) *n.* Act of naming or nominating for some particular office; state of being nominated;—power of nominating.

Nominative, (nom'in-at-iv) *a.* Naming; designating;—said of that case of a noun which stands as the subject of a verb; the first case of nouns and of declinable adjectives. [subject of a verb stands.]

Nominative, (nom'in-at-iv) *n.* The case in which the **Nominator**, (nom'in-at-er) *n.* One who nominates.

Nominee, (nom'in-ee) *n.* One who has been nominated or proposed for office, or for election to office.

Nomage, (nom'aj) *n.* [Prefix *nom*, not, and *age*.] The time of life before a person becomes of age; minority.

Nonagenarian, (non-a-jen-a're-an) *n.* [L. *nonagenarius*.] One who is ninety years old.

Non-appearance, (non-ap-per'ans) *n.* Default of appearance in court to prosecute or defend a suit.

Non-attendance, (non-at-tend'ans) *n.* A failure to attend.

None, (none) *n.* The present call or occasion; purpose—chiefly used in the phrase for the *none*.

Nonchalance, (non-sha-lans) *n.* [*F.* from *non*, not, and *chaleur*, heat.] Indifference; carelessness; coolness.

Nonchalant, (non-sha-lant) *a.* [*F.* from *nonchaloir*, to have no care for a thing.] Indifferent; careless; cool.

Non-commissioned, (non-kom-mish'und) *a.* Not having a commission, as the petty officers in a man-of-war, or sergeants and corporals in a regiment.

Non-compliance, (non-kom-pli'ans) *n.* Neglect or failure of compliance.

Non-condensing, (non-kon-dens'ing) *a.* Noting steam-engines in which the pressure is considerably above that of the atmosphere; exerting a pressure of upwards of 40 lbs. to the square inch;—also called *high-pressure*.

Non-conductor, (non-kon-duk'tor) *n.* A substance which does not transmit another substance or fluid, as heat or electricity, or which transmits it with difficulty.

Non-conformist, (non-kon-form'ist) *a.* One who does not conform to an established church; especially, one who, after the Restoration, refused to sign the Act of Uniformity, passed in 1662.

Non-conformity, (non-kon-form'e-te) *n.* Neglect or failure of conformity; refusal to unite with the Established Church in its rites and modes of worship.

Non-delivery, (non-de-liv'er-e) *n.* Neglect or failure in delivering.

Non-descript, (non'de-skript) *a.* [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.] Not hitherto described; novel; hence, odd; abnormal; irregular.

Non-descript, (non'de-skript) *a.* A thing not yet described; something abnormal or hardly classifiable.

None, (nun) *a.* & *pron.* [*A.-S.* *næn*, from *ne*, not, and *dn*, one.] No one; not any thing—frequently used as a plural, not any.

Non-elastic, (non-e-las'tik) *a.* Wanting elasticity;—said of *liquid* as distinguished from *gaseous* fluids.

Nonentity, (non-en-te-te) *n.* Non-existence; negation of being;—a thing not existing.

Non-essential, (non-es-sen'she-al) *a.* Not essential.

Non-essential, (non-es-sen'she-al) *n.* A thing not essential. [thing that has not its equal.]

Nonesuch, (nun'such) *n.* Something extraordinary; a

Non-existence, (non-egz-ist'ens) *n.* Absence of existence; nonentity:—a thing that has no existence or being.

Non-existent, (non-egz-ist'ent) *a.* Not having existence.

Non-fulfilment, (non-fūl-fil'ment) *n.* Neglect or failure to fulfil.

Nonillion, (nō-nīl'yūn) *n.* [*L. nonus*, ninth, and *Eng. million*.] According to the French notation, a thousand octillions, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, a million octillions, or a unit with 54 ciphers annexed.

Non-juring, (non-jūr'ing) *a.* [*L. jurare*, to swear, from *jus, juris*, right, law.] Not swearing allegiance.

Non-juror, (non-jūr'or) *n.* One who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the government and crown of England during and after the revolution of 1688: *a.* [to observe or fulfil.]

Non-observance, (non-ob-serv'ans) *n.* Neglect or failure.

Nonpareil, (non-pa-rel) *n.* [*F. non*, not, and *pareil*, equal.] Something of unequalled excellence;—a sort of apple; a small sugar-plum;—a kind of narrow ribbon;—a small printing type less than minion.

Nonpareil, (non-pa-rel) *a.* Having no equal; peerless.

Non-payment, (non-pā'ment) *n.* Neglect of payment.

Non-performance, (non-per-form'ans) *n.* A failure to perform.

Nonplus, (non'plus) *n.* [*L. non*, not, and *plus*, more, further.] Insuperable difficulty; puzzle.

Nonplus, (non'plus) *v. t.* To puzzle; to confound; to put to a stand:—*imp. & pp.* nonplussed; *ppr.* nonplussing.

Non-prodigious, (non-prō-shā'ent) *n.* One who has failed to improve or make progress in any study or pursuit.

Non-resemblance, (non-rē-zēm'blans) *n.* Unlikeness.

Non-residence, (non-rē-sēns) *n.* Failure or neglect of residing at the place where one is appointed for the performance of official duties.

Non-resident, (non-rē-sēnt) *a.* Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place.

Non-resident, (non-rē-sēnt) *n.* One who does not reside in, or is not a resident of, a particular place; one who does not reside on his own property—particularly applied to clergymen who live away from their cures.

Non-resistance, (non-rē-sist'ans) *n.* The principles or practice of a non-resistant; passive obedience.

Non-resistant, (non-rē-sist'ant) *n.* One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjustly or oppressively exercised.

Nonsense, (non'sens) *n.* That which is not sense, or has no sense:—trifles; things of no importance.

Nonsensical, (non-sens'ik-al) *a.* Unmeaning; absurd; foolish.

Nonsensically, (non-sens'ik-al-ly) *adv.* Absurdly; without meaning.

Nonsuit, (non'sūt) *n.* A neglect or failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit.

Nonsuit, (non'sūt) *v. t.* To judge or record a plaintiff as having dropped his suit, upon his withdrawal or failure to follow it up:—*imp. & pp.* nonsuited; *ppr.* nonsuiting.

Needle, (nōōd'l) *n.* A simpleton; a blockhead; a stupid block.

Neck, (nōōk) *n.* [*Gael. nīck*, O. *Eng. neck*, a notch.] A corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

Noon, (nōōn) *n.* [*Sax. noon*, Dan. *noen*.] The middle of the day; midday; twelve o'clock;—the time of greatest brilliancy.

Noon, (nōōn) *a.* Belonging to midday; meridional.

Noonday, (nōōn'dā) *n.* Midday; twelve o'clock in the day.

Noonday, (nōōn'dā) *a.* Pertaining to midday.

Nooning, (nōōn'ing) *n.* Repose at noon; a repeat at noon.

Noontide, (nōōn'tid) *n.* The time of noon; midday.

Noontide, (nōōn'tid) *a.* Pertaining to noon; meridional.

Noose, (nōōs) *n.* [*Ir. nas*, *F. nase*, *L. nodus*, a knot.]

A running knot which binds the closer the more it is drawn.

Noose, (nōōs) *v. t.* To tie in a noose; to catch in a noose; to ensnare; to entrap:—*imp. & pp.* noosed; *ppr.* noosing.

Nor, (nor) *conj.* [Contracted from *A.-S. addhor*.] A negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition, following *neither* or *not* in the first. Occasionally, *nor* is used in the first member as well as the second.

Norm, (norm) *n.* [*L. norma*, a rule.] A rule or authoritative standard; a model.

Normal, (nor'mal) *n.* [*L. normalis*, from *norma*, rule, pattern.] According to an established norm, rule, or principle; conformed to a type or regular form:—regular:—ordinary. *Normal school*, a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model for imitation; an institution for the education of teachers.

Normal, (nor'mal) *n.* A perpendicular:—a straight line perpendicular to the tangent of a curve at any point, and included between the curve and the axis of the abscissa. [Normandy.]

Norman, (nor'man) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Normandy, (nor'man) *a.* Pertaining to Normandy, or to the Normans. [dinavia.]

Norse, (nors) *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia. [Icel. *Norvegr*, Norway.] The language of ancient Scandinavia.

Norseman, (nor'sman) *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Scandinavia; a Northman.

North, (nor'th) *n.* [*A.-S. nordr*, Icel. *nordr*.] The direction opposite to the south.

North, (nor'th) *a.* Lying toward the north; situated at the north.

North-east, (nor'th'ēst) *n.* The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each.

North-east, (nor'th'ēst) *a.* Pertaining to the north-east, or proceeding from that point.

North-easterly, (nor'th'ēst'gr-le) *a.* Toward or coming from the north-east.

North-easterly, (nor'th'ēst'gr'n) *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-east, or in a direction to the north-east.

Norther, (nor'th'gr) *n.* A wind or gale from the north.

Northerliness, (nor'th'gr-le-ness) *n.* State of being northerly.

Northerly, (nor'th'gr-le) *a.* Being toward the north; northerly:—from the north.

Northerly, (nor'th'gr-le) *adv.* Toward the north:—in a northern direction;—proceeding from a northern point.

Northern, (nor'th'gr'n) *a.* Being in or near to the north:—in a direction toward the north.

Northern, (nor'th'gr'n) *n.* A native or resident in the north.

Northernmost, (nor'th'gr'n-mōst) *a.* Situated at the point furthest north.

Nothing, (nor'th'ing) *n.* Distance northward from any point of departure, measured on a meridian:—the distance of any heavenly body from the equator northward. [northernmost.]

Northmost, (nor'th'mōst) *a.* Lying farthest north.

North-polar, (nor'th-pō-lar) *a.* Of or pertaining to the regions near the north-pole.

North-pole, (nor'th-pō-l) *n.* The northern extremity of the axis of the earth.

North-sea, (nor'th'sē) *n.* The German Ocean.

North-star, (nor'th'stār) *n.* The pole-star.

Northward, (nor'th'wērd) *a.* Being toward the north.

Northward, (nor'th'wērd) *adv.* Toward the north, or toward a point nearer to the north than the east and west points. [direction.]

Northwardly, (nor'th'wērd-le) *a.* Having a northern direction.

Northwardly, (nor'th'wērd-le) *adv.* In a northern direction.

North-west, (nor'th-west) *n.* The point between the north and west, and equally distant from each.

North-west, (north'west) *a.* Pertaining to, in the direction of, or being in the north-west;—proceeding from the north-west. [the north-west.]

North-westerly, (north-west'er-ly) *a.* Toward or from North-western, (north-west'ern) *a.* Pertaining to or being in the north-west, or in a direction to the north-west. [from the north.]

North-wind, (north'wind) *n.* The wind which blows Norwegian, (nor-wé'-jo-an) *a.* [From Norway, O. Eng. *Norweye*.] Of or pertaining to Norway.

Norwegian, (nor-wé'-jo-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Norway.

Nose, (nóz) *n.* [A.-S. *nosu*, Icel. *nós*, allied to L. *nasus*, Slav. *nos*.] The prominent part of the face, which is the organ of smell;—power of smelling; hence, scent;—a projecting end or vent; a snout; a nozzle.

Nose, (nóz) *v. t.* To smell; to scent; hence, to track;—to oppose to the face; to affront;—*v. i.* To carry the nose high;—to pry officiously;—*imp. & pp.* nosed; *ppr.* nosing. [boquet; a posy.]

Nosogay, (nóz'gá) *n.* A bunch of odorous flowers; a nosological, (nos-ol-ó-jik'-al) *a.* Pertaining to nosology.

Nosologist, (nos-ol-ó-jist) *n.* One who is versed in nosology.

Nosology, (nos-ol-ó-jé) *n.* [G. *nosos*, disease, and *logos*, discourse.] A systematic classification of diseases;—that branch of medical science which treats of the classification of diseases.

Nostril, (nóz'tril) *n.* [A.-S. *nosethryl*, *nasethryl*, from *nosu*, *nose*, and *thryl*, hole.] An aperture or passage through the nose—the channel through which air is inspired and expired, and mucous secretions from the nose are discharged.

Nostrum, (nóz'trum) *n.* [L. neuter of *noster*, ours, our own.] A quack or patent medicine.

Not, (not) *adv.* [Contracted from *naught*; A.-S. *nátt*.] A word that expresses negation, denial, or refusal.

Notability, (nót'-a-bil'-e) *n.* Quality of being notable;—a remarkable person or thing.

Notable, (nót'-a-bl) *a.* [L. *notabilis*, from *notare*, to mark.] Noticeable; plain; evident;—worthy of notice; remarkable; noted or distinguished; distinguished for good management; active; industrious, as a housekeeper. [unction.]

Notable, (nót'-a-bl) *n.* A person or thing of note or distinction.

Notably, (nót'-a-ble) *adv.* In a notable manner; remarkably; eminently;—with bustling activity.

Notarial, (nót'-á-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to a notary;—done, or taken, by a notary. [notary.]

Notarially, (nót'-á-re-al-ly) *adv.* In the manner of a Notary, (nót'-á-re) *n.* [L. *notarius*.] A public officer who attests deeds and other writings, to make them authentic in another country;—one who protests notes or bills of exchange;—generally called a *notary-public*.

Notation, (nót'-á-shun) *n.* [L. *notatio*, from *notare*, to mark.] Act, practice, or method of recording any thing by marks, figures, or characters; especially in arithmetic and algebra, the expressing of numbers and quantities by figures or signs.

Notch, (noch) *n.* [O. Eng. *noek*, a notch.] A nick; an indentation;—a deep, close pass or defile;—a hollow or groove cut in one timber to receive the end of another;—also *notching*.

Notch, (noch) *v. t.* To cut in small hollows;—to place in a notch;—*imp. & pp.* notched; *ppr.* notching.

Note, (nót) *n.* [L. *nota*, from *nocere*, to know.] A mark or token; a visible sign; that by which a thing is known or designated;—a figure or mark in a book calling attention to something important;—a brief remark or comment; annotation;—a memorandum; a minute;—a short letter; a billet; also, a diplomatic paper;—a written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment;—a character variously formed, to indicate the length of a musical tone;—observation; notice;—reputation; distinction;—*pl.* Brief outlines, heads, or abstract of their argu-

ment or discourse, used by public speakers in extempore delivery; also, the same taken down by a hearer or reporter.

Note, (nót) *v. t.* To observe; to remark; to heed;—to record in writing;—to denote; to stand for; to designate; to set down in musical characters; to charge with;—*imp. & pp.* noted; *ppr.* noting.

Note-book, (nót'book) *n.* A book in which memorandums are written.

Noted, (nót'ed) *a.* Well known by reputation or report; celebrated; distinguished; remarkable; illustrious; conspicuous; famous.

Notedly, (nót'ed-ly) *adv.* With observation or notice.

Noteless, (nót'-le-s) *a.* Not attracting notice; not conspicuous.

Noter, (nót'er) *n.* One who takes notice; an annotator.

Noteworthy, (nót'wur'-the) *a.* Worthy of observation or notice.

Nothing, (nuth'ing) *n.* [From *no* and *thing*.] Not any thing; no thing;—non-existence; nonentity; nihility; nothingness;—not any thing of account, value, or the like; a trifle.

Nothing, (nuth'ing) *adv.* In no degree; not at all.

Nothingness, (nuth'ing-nes) *n.* Nihility; non-existence;—nothing; a thing of no value.

Notice, (nót's) *n.* [L. *notitia*, from *nocere*, to know.] Act of noting, remarking, or observing; cognizance;—intelligence; knowledge given or received; intimation;—a writing containing formal, customary, or presented information;—respectful treatment; attention; civility;—remark; observation.

Notice, (nót's) *v. t.* To observe; to see;—to heed; to regard;—to take public note of; to remark upon; to make observations on;—to treat with attention and civilities;—*imp. & pp.* noticed; *ppr.* noticing.

Noticeable, (nót'-is-a-ble) *a.* Capable of being observed; worthy of observation; likely to attract observation.

Noticeably, (nót'-is-a-ble) *adv.* Observably; conspicuously.

Notification, (nót-e-fé-ká'shun) *n.* Act of giving notice; the act of making known;—notice given in words or writing, or by signs;—the writing which communicates information; an advertisement, citation, and the like.

Notify, (nót'-é-fí) *v. t.* [L. *notus*, known, *pp.* of *nocere*, to know, and *facere*, to make.] To make known; to declare; to publish;—to give notice to; to give certain or official information of;—*imp. & pp.* notified; *ppr.* notifying.

Notion, (nót'shun) *n.* [L. *notio*, from *nocere*, to know, to know.] Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; idea; conception;—opinion; belief; sentiment;—understanding; sense;—inclination.

Notional, (nót'shun-al) *a.* Ideal; imaginary; visionary;—unreal; fanciful; whimsical; fantastical.

Notionally, (nót'shun-al-ly) *adv.* In conception; not in reality.

Notoriety, (nót-tó-rí'-e) *n.* [F. *notoriété*.] The state of being generally known; public knowledge; public exposure.

Notorious, (nót-tó-re-us) *a.* [F. *notaire*, from L. *notare*, to mark.] Publicly known; manifest; conspicuous;—usually, known to disadvantage—more than *disreputable*, but less than *infamous*;—in a good sense, distinguished; commended.

Notoriously, (nót-tó-re-us-ly) *adv.* In a notorious manner; publicly; openly.

Notoriousness, (nót-tó-re-us-nes) *n.* The state of being open or known beyond denial; notoriety.

Notwithstanding, (not-with-stand'ing) *conj.*, but really the participle of *withstand*, with *not* prefixed. This not obstructing or preventing; nevertheless; however; although;—in spite of.

Not, (nawt) *n.* [A.-S. *notwit*, *not*.] Not a whit; nothing—used also adverbially.

Noun, (noun) *n.* [F. from L. *nomen*, name.] A word

used as the designation of a creature or thing existing in fact or in thought.

Nourish, (nur'ish) *v. t.* [F. *nourrir*, from L. *nutrire*.] To feed and cause to grow; to furnish with nutriment;—to supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage;—to comfort;—to educate; to instruct;—*v. i.* To promote growth;—*imp.* & *pp.* **nourished**; *ppr.* **nourishing**.

Nourishable, (nur'ish-a-bl) *a.* Capable of receiving nourishment. [nourishes.]

Nourisher, (nur'ish-er) *n.* One who or that which nourishes. [nourishes.]

Nourishment, (nur'ish-ment) *n.* Act of nourishing;—nutrition;—that which serves to repair waste and promote growth; nutriment; sustenance;—instruction; means of mental or spiritual growth.

Novel, (nov'el) *a.* [L. *novellus*, diminutive of *novus*.] New; of recent origin or introduction; unusual; strange.

Novel, (nov'el) *n.* A fictitious narrative intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love. [novels.]

Novelist, (nov'el-ist) *n.* A writer of a novel or of novels. [novels.]

Novelty, (nov'el-ty) *n.* Quality of being novel; newness; recentness;—a new or strange thing.

November, (nô-ven'ber) *n.* [L. *Novembris* (sc. *mensis*), the ninth month of the Roman year, which began with March, from *novem*, nine.] The eleventh month of the year, containing thirty days.

Novennial, (nô-ven'nal) *a.* [L. *novennis*, of nine years, from *novem*, nine, and *annus*, year.] Done every ninth year.

Novice, (nov'is) *n.* [L. *novitius*, from *novus*, new.] One who is new in any business; a beginner;—one newly received into the church;—one who has entered a religious house, as a convent or nunnery, but has not taken the vow. [a novice; novitiate.]

Noviceship, (nov'is-ship) *n.* The state or condition of novitiate. [novitiate.]

Novitiate, (nô-vis'h-ât) *n.* State or condition of being a novice; a period of probation in a religious house before taking the vows; a probationer; a novice.

Now, (now) *adv.* [A.-S. *icol*, & Go. *nu*, G. *nun*, L. *nunc*.] At the present time; at this moment;—a little while ago; lately;—at one and another time;—after this; in present circumstances or state;—also used as a particle of connexion.

Now, (now) *n.* The present time or moment. [all; noways.]

Nowadays, (now'a-dâz) *adv.* In this age; at the present period.

Noway, (nô-wâ) *adv.* In no manner or degree; not at all.

Nowhere, (nô-hwâr) *adv.* Not any where; not in any place or state.

Nowise, (nô-wiz) *adv.* Not in any manner or degree.

Nowt, (nout) *n. pl.* [Isrl. *nauf*.] Oxen. [Scott.]

Noxious, (nok'she-us) *a.* [L. *noxius*, from *noxa*, harm, from *nocere*, to harm, hurt.] Hurtful; pernicious;—destructive; fatal;—unwholesome; insalubrious;—corrupting to morals; baneful.

Noxiously, (nok'she-us-le) *adv.* Hurtfully; perniciously.

Noxiousness, (nok'she-us-ness) *n.* Quality that injures, impairs, or destroys; hurtfulness; perniciousness.

Noyau, (nô-yô) *n.* [F.] A cordial flavoured with the kernel of the nut of the bitter almond, or with the kernel of the peach stone.

Nozzle, (nôz'l) *n.* [From *noze*.] The nose; the snout; hence, the projecting vent of any thing.

Nutiform, (nû'te-form) *a.* [L. *nut*, nut, and *forma*, shape.] Formed or shaped like a nut.

Nuclear, (nû'klê-ar) *a.* Formed by or resembling a nucleus;—also *nucleate*.

Nucleate, (nû'klê-ât) *v. t.* [L. *nucleare*, *nucleatum*.] To gather, as about a nucleus or centre.

Nucleus, (nû'klê-us) *n.* [L. from *nut*, *nucis*, nut.] A kernel; hence, a central mass or point about which matter is gathered—both literally and figuratively;—the central part of the body of a comet.

to make naked, from *nudus*, naked.] Act of stripping, or making bare or naked.

Nude, (nûd) *a.* [L. *nudus*.] Bare; naked; uncovered;—of no force; void.

Nudge, (nûl) *v. t.* [Prov. Ger. *knutschen*, to squeeze, pinch.] To touch gently, as with the elbow, in order to call attention or convey intimation.

Nudge, (nûl) *n.* A gentle push, as with the elbow.

Nudity, (nûd'ê-ty) *n.* Condition of being nude; nakedness;—naked part; undraped or uncoloured portion.

Nugatory, (nûg-a-tôr-ê) *a.* [L. *nugatorius*, from *nugari*, to trifle, from *nuger*, jest, trifles.] Trifling; vain; futile; insignificant;—inoperative; ineffectual.

Nugget, (nûg'et) *n.* A lump; a mass, especially of a precious metal.

Nuisance, (nû'sans) *n.* [F. *nuissance*, from *nuire*, L. *nocere*, to hurt.] That which annoys or gives trouble and vexation;—something that produces inconvenience or damage.

Null, (nul) *a.* [L. *nullus*, not any, none, from *ne*, not, and *ullus*, any.] Of no legal or binding force or validity; in valid; void; nugatory; of no account or significance.

Nullification, (nul'-e-fi-kâ-shun) *n.* Act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect.

Nullifier, (nul'-e-fi-er) *n.* One who makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a contract by one of the parties.

Nullify, (nul'-e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *nullificare*, from *nullus*, none, and *facere*, to make.] To make void; to render invalid; to deprive of legal force or efficacy;—*imp.* & *pp.* **nullified**; *ppr.* **nullifying**.

Nullity, (nul'-e-ty) *n.* Condition or quality of being null or void; nothingness;—any thing void, invalid, or of no efficacy.

Numb, (num) *a.* [A.-S. *numan*, *nioman*, to take, seize.] Enfeebled in or destitute of the power of sensation and motion; torpid; benumbed; chill; motionless.

Numb, (num) *v. t.* To make torpid; to deprive of the power of sensation or motion; to benumb; to deaden; to stupefy;—*imp.* & *pp.* **numbed**; *ppr.* **numbing**.

Number, (num'ber) *n.* [F. *nombre*, L. *numerus*.] A series of units or aggregate of quantities;—a single unit; one of a series; simple number;—a particular aggregate of units;—an indefinite aggregate of units; collection of particulars; assemblage of individuals; multitude;—in grammar, an inflection in the form of a word to signify plurality or unity, called plural or singular number;—a ticket or badge bearing a distinctive figure;—a part or division of a book issued in separate portions;—in poetry, the quantity of syllables or feet in a line or verse; metrical measure;—hence, *pl.* Verse; song; poetry.

Number, (num'ber) *v. t.* To reckon; to ascertain the units of;—to give or assign the number of;—to reckon as one of a collection or multitude;—*v. i.* To amount to; to consist of;—*imp.* & *pp.* **numbered**; *ppr.* **numbering**.

Numberer, (num'ber-er) *n.* One who numbers.

Numberless, (num'ber-less) *a.* Not admitting of being counted; innumerable.

Numbers, (num'bers) *n.* The fourth book of the Pentateuch—so called as containing the census of the Hebrews.

Numbness, (num'ness) *n.* Condition of being numb.

Numerable, (nûm'gr-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being numbered or counted.

Numeral, (nûm'gr-al) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of number;—expressing or representing number.

Numeral, (nûm'gr-al) *n.* A figure or character used to express a number;—a word expressing number.

Numerally, (nûm'gr-al-ly) *adv.* According to number; in number. [number.]

Numerary, (nûm'gr-âr-ê) *a.* Belonging to a certain number.

Numerate, (nûm'gr-ât) *v. t.* [L. *numerare*, *numeratus*.] To count or reckon in numbers; to calculate;—to mention by number; to enumerate;—*imp.* & *pp.* **nume-rated**; *ppr.* **numerating**.

Numeration, (nū-mer-'āh-un) *n.* Act or art of numbering;—act or art of writing or reading numbers, especially in the scale of ten by the Arabic method.

Numerator, (nū-'mēr-āt-er) *n.* One who numbers;—the term in a vulgar fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken.

Numerical, (nū-'mēr-ik-al) *a.* Belonging to or denoting number; expressed by numbers.

Numerically, (nū-'mēr-ik-al-ly) *adv.* In numbers; with respect to number or sameness in number.

Numerous, (nū-'mēr-us) *a.* Being many; consisting of a great number of individuals;—consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; musical.

Numerously, (nū-'mēr-us-le) *adv.* In or with great numbers. [numerous or many.]

Numerousness, (nū-'mēr-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being numerous.

Numinism, (nū-'mis-mat'ik) *a.* [L. *numisma*, a coin, G. *numisma*, from *nomos*, custom, usage.] Pertaining to coins or medals.

Numismatics, (nū-'mis-mat'iks) *n. sing.* The science of coins and medals. [and medals.]

Numismatist, (nū-'mis-ma-tist) *n.* One skilled in coins.

Numismatology, (nū-'mis-ma-to-lō-jē) *n.* [L. *numisma*, G. *numisma*, and *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of coins and medals in their relation to history; numismatics.

Nummular, (num-'mār-e) *a.* [L. *nummus*, diminutive of *nummus*, a coin.] Pertaining to coin or money; pecuniary;—also *nummular*.

Numskull, (num-'akul) *n.* [From *numb* and *skull*.] A dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

Nun, (nun) *n.* [F. *nonne*, It. *nonna*.] A woman devoted to a religious life, living in a cloister or house secluded from the world, and vowed to celibacy, &c.;—also a woman devoted to religious and charitable service, but not cloistered, and not bound to celibacy; beguine; sister of charity;—a kind of white fancy pigeon;—the blue titmouse.

Nunchion, (nun-'āhe-un) *n.* [Probably a corruption of *luncheon*.] A portion of food taken between meals; a luncheon.

Nuncio, (nun-'ābe-ō) *n.* [It. from *nuncius*, messenger.] A messenger; one who brings intelligence;—especially an ambassador from the pope to an emperor or king; legate;—the pope's representative at a congress or council.

Nuncupate, (nun-'kū-pāt) *v. t.* [L. *nuncupare*, from *nomen*, name, and *capere*, to take.] To dedicate by declaration; to inscribe.

Nuncupative, (nun-'kū-pāt-iv) *a.* Publicly or solemnly declaratory;—nominal; existing only in name;—oral; not written.

Nunnery, (nun-'gr-e) *n.* A cloister or house in which nuns reside.

Nuniah, (nun-'ah) *a.* Pertaining to the state of nuns; resembling a nun; hence, very reserved or retiring in manners; prudish. [nuns.]

Nuniahness, (nun-'ah-ness) *n.* Manners or habits of *Nuniah*, (nup-'āhe-al) *a.* [L. *nuptialis*, from *nuptia*, marriage.] Pertaining to marriage; done at a wedding;—constituting marriage.

Nuptial, (nup-'āhe-al) *n.* Marriage; wedding;—almost only in the plural.

Nur, (nur) *n.* A knot in wood; a knob. *Nurr and spell*, a game played with a trap and ball;—also written *knurr*.

Nurse, (nurs) *a.* [A-S. *norice*, L. *nutrix*, from *nutrire*, to nourish.] One who tends a child or children in a family;—one who suckles the child of another; wet nurse;—one who attends in child-birth; monthly-nurse;—one, male or female, who waits on the sick;—one who or that which brings up, rears, causes to grow, trains, or the like.

Nurse, (nurs) *v. t.* To tend, as children;—to nourish at the breast; to suckle; to wait on, as the sick;—to cherish; to foster; to promote the growth of;—to

manage with economy; to husband with a view to increase;—*imp. & pp.* nursed; *ppr.* nursing.

Nurse-child, (nurs-'child) *n.* A child which is nursed; a nursing. [children.]

Nurse-maid, (nurs-'mād) *n.* A girl who takes care of *Nursery, (nurs-'er-ē) *n.* The apartment in a house appropriated to the care of children;—a garden or plot of ground for the growth and propagation of young plants and shrubs to be afterwards transplanted;—a market garden for the growth of fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.;—the place where any thing is fostered and growth promoted.*

Nursery-man, (nurs-'er-e-man) *n.* One who keeps, cultivates, or has charge of a nursery.

Nursling, (nurs-'ling) *n.* [From *nurse* and termination *ling*.] One who or that which is nursed; an infant.

Nurture, (nurt-'ūr) *n.* [O. Eng. *nouriture*.] Act of nourishing or nursing; education; instruction;—that which nourishes; food; diet.

Nurture, (nurt-'ūr) *v. t.* To feed; to bring or train up;—cherish; educate; tend;—*imp. & pp.* nurtured; *ppr.* nurturing.

Nut, (nut) *n.* [A-S. *nut*, Icel. *nytt*, Ger. *nuss*.] Fruit consisting of a hard shell inclosing a kernel;—a small block containing a concave screw, used for retaining or tightening a bolt, and the like.

Nut, (nut) *v. t.* To gather nuts;—*imp. & pp.* nutted; *ppr.* nutting.

Nutant, (nū-'tānt) *a.* [L. *nutans*, *ppr.* of *nutare*, to nod.] Nodding; having the top bent downward.

Nutation, (nū-'tāhun) *n.* [L. *nutatio*, a nodding, from *nutare*, to nod.] A vibratory motion of the earth's axis, by which its inclination to the plane of the ecliptic is constantly varying by a small amount.

Nut-brown, (nut-'brāw) *a.* Brown as a nut long kept and dried.

Nut-cracker, (nut-'krak-er) *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts;—an inessential bird of the genus *Picus*, resembling the wood-peckers.

Nut-gall, (nut-'gawl) *n.* An excrescence of the oak.

Nut-hook, (nut-'hōok) *n.* A pole with a hook at the end for gathering nuts.

Nutmeg, (nut-'meg) *n.* [O. Eng. *notemeg*, from L. *nux moschata*, from *nuxus*, musk.] The kernel of the fruit of a tree, a native of the Molucca islands, but cultivated in many parts of the East Indies. It is aromatic, and is much used in cookery.

Nutria, (nū-'trē-a) *n.* [Sp. *nutria*, an otter, from L. *lutra*.] The fur of a rodent quadruped about the size and shape of the beaver, found along the streams of Brazil.

Nutritment, (nū-'trē-ment) *n.* [L. *nutrimentum*, from *nutrire*, to nourish.] That which nourishes; food; aliment;—that which promotes enlargement or improvement. [of food; alimental.]

Nutritional, (nū-'trē-ment'al) *a.* Having the qualities *Nutrition*, (nū-'trish-un) *n.* [L. *nutritio*, from *nutrire*, to nourish.] Act or process of promoting the growth or repairing the waste of animal or vegetable life;—that which nourishes; nutritment.

Nutritious, (nū-'trish-'us) *a.* Nourishing; promoting growth or repairing waste.

Nutritiously, (nū-'trish-'us-le) *adv.* Nourishingly; in a nutritious manner.

Nutritiousness, (nū-'trish-'us-ness) *n.* The quality of being nutritious or nourishing.

Nutritive, (nū-'trē-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of nourishing; nutritional; alimental.

Nutshell, (nut-'shel) *n.* The shell in which the kernel of a nut is inclosed;—hence, a thing of little compass, or of little value.

Nutrient, (nū-'trē-ent) *n.* [L. *nutriens*, nourishing.] Any substance which nourishes.

Nux vomica, (nuks-'vom-ik-a) *n.* [L. *nux*, a nut, and *vomica*, from *vomere*, to vomit.] The seed of a tree which abounds on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts.

From this seed the deadly poison known as *strychnine* and *nux vomica* is extracted.

Nuzzle, (nuz'l) v. t. [Probably a corruption of *nestle*.] To nestle; to house, as in a nest; to nurse; to foster; —v. i. [From *nuzzl*.] To work with the nose, like a swine in the mud;—to hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to nestle;—imp. & pp. *nuzzled*; ppr. *nuzzling*.

Nymph, (nimf) n. [L. *nympha*, G. *nymphē*.] A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters;—hence, a lovely young girl; a maiden.

Nymph, (nimf) n. An insect in the pupa state; a chrysalis.

Nymphaea, (nim-fs'a) n. [L. *nympha*, *nymphē*.] A genus of aquatic plants having showy white or blue fragrant flowers, as the white water-lily and the Egyptian lotus.

Nymphæan, (nim-fs'an) a. [G. *nymphaios*.] Pertaining to, or appropriate to, nymphs; inhabited by nymphs.

Nymphomania, (nim-fs-mā-ne-a) n. [G.] Morbid sexual desire in women.

O.

O (ō), the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in the English alphabet, has several different sounds; a long sound, as in *ōne*, *ōne*; a short sound, as in *lot*, *cot*; a subdued sound, as in *more* (mōv), *prove* (prōv), and this last sound contracted, as in *foot* (foot), *loot* (loot). As a numeral, O stands for 11, and with a dash over it (Ō) 11,000. It is also the usual character for a cipher or nought. As an abbreviation it stands for *old*.

Oaf, (ōf) n. [O. Eng. *auf*, A.-S. *ælf*, elf, fairy.] A changeling; a foolish child left by fairies in the place of another;—a dolt; a blockhead.

Oafish, (ōfish) a. Like an oaf; stupid; dull; doltish.

Oak, (ōk) n. [A.-S. *dc*, Icel. *ek*, Ger. *eich*.] A hard-wooded and durable tree of several species, found in all temperate climes;—specifically, a British tree, *Quercus robur*, called from its size, strength, and durability, the monarch of the woods;—the wood of the tree, largely used for shipbuilding, &c.;—hence, strength; firmness; constancy.



Oak.

Oak-apple, (ōk-ap-pl) n. A kind of spongy excrescence on oak leaves or tender branches, &c.

Oak-bark, (ōk-bārk) n. The bark of the oak-tree, used in tanning.

Oaken, (ōk'n) a. Made of oak, or consisting of oak, as a plank;—made of oak leaves, as a garland.

Oaking, (ōk'ing) n. A young oak.

Oakum, (ōk'um) n. [A.-S. *deumba*, *deumba*, tow, climbing, a joint, juncture.] Old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp, used for caulking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, &c.

Oaky, (ōk'e) a. Resembling oak; hard; firm; strong.

Oar, (ōr) n. [A.-S. & Icel. *dr*.] An instrument for rowing boats.

Oar, (ōr) v. i. To row;—v. t. To impel by rowing.

Oarsman, (ōrsmān) n. One who rows at the oar.

Oary, (ōr'e) a. Having the form or use of an oar—said of the feet of swans, &c.;—also *oar-footed*.

Oasis, (ō-k'is, ō-s'is) n. [L. *oasis*, G. *oasis*, Copt. *ouaksoi*.] A fertile place in a sandy or barren desert.

Oast, (ōst) n. [D. *oost*, allied to L. *ustus*, burned.] A kiln to dry hops or malt.

Oat, (ōt) n. [A.-S. *ata*, etc.] A native cereal plant of the genus *Avena*;—the nutritious grain or seed of the plant—ground into meal, it forms a common article of food on the borders of England and Scotland, and in the north of Scotland, and is often raw or boiled as a feed to horses;—usually pl. *Oats*.

Oat-cake, (ōt-kāk) n. A cake made of the meal of oats.

Oaten, (ō'tn) a. Consisting of an oat straw or stem;—made of oat-meal.

Oath, (ōth) n. [A.-S. *dith*, Go. *aitha*.] A solemn affirmation, with an appeal to God for its truth;—a careless and blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being.

Oath-breaking, (ōth-brāk-ing) n. Violation of an oath; perjury.

Oat-meal, (ōt-mēl) n. Meal made of oats.

Ob, (ob). [L. *ob*, on account of, over against.] A prefix from the Latin, signifying motion or action in the way of advance or resistance, contrary or reverse position, and sometimes intensity.

Obdurate, (ob-dū-rā-e) n. State of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy.

Obdurate, (ob-dū-rāt) a. [L. *obduratus*, pp. of *obdure*, to harden.] Rendered hard; harsh; rugged; rough;—hardened in heart; persistent in evil or impenitence; stubborn; inflexible;—callous; indifferent.

Obdurately, (ob-dū-rāt-le) adv. With obstinate impenitence; stubbornly; inflexibly.

Obdurateness, (ob-dū-rāt-nee) n. Inflexible persistence in sin; stubbornness.

Obdurate, (ob-dū-rāhun) n. Hardening, as of the heart;—hardness of heart; moral insensibility.

Obedience, (ō-bē-de-ens) n. Submission to authority; compliance with a command or prohibition; conformity in spirit, character, and conduct to the law or standard of duty.

Obedient, (ō-bē-de-ent) a. [L. *obediens*, ppr. of *obedire*.] Subject in will or act to authority; willing to obey; dutiful; compliant; observant; subservient; submissive; obsequious.

Obediently, (ō-bē-de-ent-le) adv. In an obedient manner.

Obedissence, (ō-bē-sans) n. [F. *obéissance*, obedience, from *obéissant*, obedient.] A manifestation of obedience; a bow; a courtesy.

Obelisk, (ob'ē-lisk) n. [L. *obeliscus*, G. *obeliskos*.] A four-sided pillar, tapering as it rises, and cut off at the top in the form of a flat pyramid;—a mark thus {†}, called also a *dagger*, used as a reference to notes at the bottom of a page, or to indicate that a word or expression is obsolete.

Obelus, (ob'ē-lus) n. [G. *obelos*, a spit.] A mark thus {— or —}, used in ancient manuscripts and in early printed books to mark an interpolation or a passage of doubtful authority;—in modern printing, noting a break or suspension of the sense, or a transition from one member of the sentence to another.

Oberon, (ob'er-on) n. The king of the fairies.

Obese, (ō-bēs) a. [L. *obesus*, from *ob*, and *edere*, eat, to eat.] Excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy.

Obesity, (ō-bēs-it-e) n. Fleshy; fullness of body; excessive or morbid corpulence;—also *obeseness*.

Obey, (ō-bā') v. t. [L. *obedire*, from *ob* and *audire*, to hear.] To yield submission to; to comply with the orders of;—to submit to the government of;—to yield to the impulse, power, or operation of;—imp. & pp. *obeyed*; ppr. *obeying*.



Obelisk.

Obfuscate, (ob-fus'kāt) *v. t.* [L. *ob* and *fuscare*, from *fusus*, dark.] To darken; to obscure;—hence, to bewilder or confuse;—*imp. & pp.* obfuscated; *ppr.* obfuscating.

Obfuscation, (ob-fus-kā'shun) *n.* Act of darkening or confusing; state of being darkened.

Obit, (ō'bīt) *n.* [L. *obitus*, from *obire*, to die.] Death; decease;—hence, funeral solemnities;—an anniversary service for the soul of the deceased on the day of his death.

Obitual, (ō-bit'ŭ-al) *a.* [L. *obitus*, death.] Pertaining to obits, or the days when funeral solemnities are celebrated.

Obituary, (ō-bit'ŭ-ār-e) *a.* Relating to the decease of a person.

Obituary, (ō-bit'ŭ-ār-e) *n.* A list or record of the dead;—a notice of the death of a person, accompanied by a brief biographical sketch.

Object, (ob-jekt) *n.* [L. *objectus*, *ob jectum*.] Material body or substance perceived or cognizable by the senses;—anything material, mental, or spiritual, presented to the mind for observation or consideration; matter or subject of thought and contemplation;—that which the mind has in view to accomplish; aim; design; end; ultimate purpose or result;—person or thing brought before the senses to awaken pity or charity;—in *grammar*, the objective case after a transitive verb.

Object, (ob-jekt) *v. t.* [L. *obijcere*, from prefix *ob* and *jacere*, to throw.] To set before; to bring into opposition;—to present or offer in opposition, as a criminal charge, or as a reason adverse to something supposed to be erroneous or wrong;—*v. i.* To make opposition in words or argument;—to urge reasons against;—*imp. & pp.* objected; *ppr.* objecting.

Object-glass, (ob-jekt-glas) *n.* A lens in a telescope or microscope which receives the rays of light from the body under examination, and concentrates them into a focus directly under the eye-glass of the instrument.

Objection, (ob-jek-shun) *n.* Act of objecting;—that which is or may be presented in opposition; adverse reason or argument;—difficulty; doubt; scruple; charge against; fault found.

Objectible, (ob-jek-shun-a-bl) *a.* Justly liable to objection.

Objective, (ob-jekt-iv) *a.* Pertaining to an object;—contained in the object; relating to the matter of thought as opposed to subjective, or the person thinking;—external; extrinsic;—designating the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition.

Objectively, (ob-jekt-iv-ly) *adv.* In an objective manner.

Objectiveness, (ob-jekt-iv-ness) *n.* State or relation of being objective.

Objectivity, (ob-jekt-iv-ē-ty) *n.* State of being objective.

Objectless, (ob-jekt-less) *a.* Having no object; purposeless.

Objector, (ob-jekt-ŭr) *n.* One who objects.

Oburgate, (ob-jur-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *oburgare*, from *ob* and *urgare*, to quarrel, scold.] To chide; to reprove; to reprehend;—*imp. & pp.* oburgated; *ppr.* oburgating.

Oburgation, (ob-jur-gā'shun) *n.* Act of chiding; reproof; reprehension.

Oblate, (ob-lāt) *a.* [L. *oblatus*.] Flattened or depressed at the poles, as a spheroid.

Oblation, (ob-lā'shun) *n.* [L. *oblatus*, from *offerre*, *oblatus*, to offer.] Any thing offered in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

Obligate, (ob-le-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *obligare*, *obligatum*, from *ob* and *ligare*, to bind.] To bring under obligation;—to bind, as one's self, to any act of duty or courtesy by a formal pledge;—*imp. & pp.* obligated; *ppr.* obligating.

Obligation, (ob-le-gā'shun) *n.* Act of binding;—the binding power of a vow, promise, oath, or contract, or of law, civil, political, or moral, independent of a promise;—any specific act or deed by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something;—state of being indebted for an

act of favour or kindness;—a bond with a condition annexed.

Obligate, (ob-le-gā'tō) *a.* [It. *bound*.] Restricted;—a term in music applied to a composition requiring a particular accent or expression, or adapted to a certain combination of voices and instruments.

Obligatory, (ōb-le-gā-tōr-e) *a.* Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty.

Oblige, (ō-blī'j) *v. t.* [F. *obliger*, L. *obligare*, from *ob* and *ligare*, to bind.] To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force;—to bind by some favour rendered; hence, to do a favour to; to gratify; to accommodate;—*imp. & pp.* obliged; *ppr.* obliging.

Obliging, (ō-blī'j-ing) *a.* Having the disposition to oblige or do favours; complaisant; courteous; kind.

Obligingly, (ō-blī'j-ing-ly) *adv.* With civility; complaisantly.

Obligation, (ob-le-kwā'shun) *n.* Declination from a straight line or course; act of turning aside;—deviation from moral rectitude.

Oblique, (ob-lēk') *a.* [L. *obliquus*, from *ob* and *liquus*, oblique.] Not erect or perpendicular; slanting; inclined;—not straight forward; indirect; obscure;—not direct in descent; collateral.

Obliquely, (ob-lēk'-ly) *adv.* In an oblique manner; not directly; indirectly.

Obliqueness, (ob-lēk'-ness) *n.* Obliquity.

Obliquity, (ob-lēk'-we-ty) *n.* Condition of being oblique; deviation from a right line;—deviation from moral rectitude;—irregularity.

Obliterate, (ob-lit-er-āt) *v. t.* [L. *oblitterare*, from *ob* and *littera*, letter.] To erase or blot out; to efface;—to destroy by time or other means;—*imp. & pp.* obliterated; *ppr.* oblitterating.

Obliteration, (ob-lit-er-ā'shun) *n.* Act of effacing; extinction.

Oblivion, (ob-liv-ē-on) *n.* [L. *oblivio*, from *oblivisci*, to forget.] Act of forgetting, or state of being forgotten; forgetfulness;—an amnesty or general pardon of crimes and offences.

Oblivious, (ob-liv-ē-us) *a.* Causing forgetfulness;—forgetful.

Obliviously, (ob-liv-ē-us-ly) *adv.* In an oblivious manner; forgetfully.

Obliviousness, (ob-liv-ē-us-ness) *n.* State of being oblivious.

Oblong, (ob-long) *a.* [L. *oblongus*, from *ob*, against, and *longus*, long.] Having greater length than breadth.

Oblong, (ob-long) *n.* A rectangular or other figure which is longer than it is broad.

Oblongish, (ob-long-ish) *a.* Somewhat oblong.

Oblongly, (ob-long-ly) *adv.* In an oblong form.

Oblongness, (ob-long-ness) *n.* State of having greater length than breadth.

Obloquy, (ob-lō-kwē) *n.* [L. *obloqui*, to speak against.] Censorious speech; reproachful language; censure; contumely; calumny; slander; detraction.

Obnoxious, (ob-nok'she-us) *a.* [L. *obnoxius*, from *ob* and *noxius*, hurtful.] Liable to censure; reprehensible; blameworthy;—hence, offensive; odious; hateful;—liable; exposed; subject to; answerable.

Obnoxiously, (ob-nok'she-us-ly) *adv.* In an obnoxious manner; offensively.

Obnoxiousness, (ob-nok'she-us-ness) *n.* The condition of being obnoxious; liability;—odiousness; offensiveness.

Oboe, (ō'boi) *n.* [It. *oboi*, F. *hautbois*.] A portable wind instrument of music sounded by means of a reed; a hautboy.

Obole, (ob-ōl) *n.* [L. *obolus*.] In *pharmacy*, the weight of ten grains or half a scruple.

Obolus, (ob-ol-us) *n.* [L. *obolus*, G. *obolus*.] A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma, or a penny-farthing;—an ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm.

Obreption, (ob-rep'shun) *n.* [L. *obrepere*, to creep in.] Act of creeping in by secrecy and with surprise.

Obreptitious, (ob-rep-ti-ŭs) *a.* Done or obtained by surprise, secrecy, or concealment of the truth.

Obscene, (ob-sēn) *a.* [L. *obscenus*.] Offensive to chastity

and delicacy; impure; immodest;—foul; filthy; disgusting; low; licentious; ribald; gross.

Obscenely, (ob-sen'le) *adv.* In a manner offensive to chastity or purity; impurely; unchastely.

Obscenity, (ob-sen'e-te) *n.* That quality in words or things which is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; ribaldry; lewdness; indecency.

Obscurantist, (ob-skür'ant-ist) *n.* One who opposes the progress of knowledge and enlightenment.

Obscuration, (ob-skür'-ahun) *n.* Act of obscuring;—state of being obscured.

Obscure, (ob-skür') *v. t.* [*L. obscurus.*] Covered over, shaded, darkened; imperfectly illuminated;—living in darkness; hidden;—not much known or observed; remote from observation; retired;—unnoticed; unknown; humble;—not easily made out; illegible;—not easily understood; difficult; abstruse;—imperfect; indistinct.

Obscure, (ob-skür') *v. t.* [*L. obscurare, from obscurus.*] To render obscure; to darken; to hide from the view; to cloud;—to make less intelligible; to mystify;—to conceal;—to dim; to tarnish; to make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious;—*imp. & pp. obscured; ppr. obscuring.*

Obscurely, (ob-skür'le) *adv.* In an obscure manner; imperfectly; darkly.

Obscurity, (ob-skür'-te) *n.* Darkness; want of light;—state of retirement; privacy;—state of being unknown; humble condition;—darkness of meaning.

Obscurely, (ob-skür'le) *adv.* In an obscure manner; imperfectly; darkly.

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Observable, (ob-sprv'a-bl) *a.* Worthy or capable of being observed or noticed; remarkable.

Observably, (ob-sprv'a-ble) *adv.* Noticeably; conspicuously.

Observance, (ob-sprv'ana) *n.* Act of observing; careful notice; attention;—careful obedience; attentive performance;—respect; reverence; submissive regard;—performance of religious rites or acts of external worship;—a religious ordinance or rite;—rule or mode of practice.

Observant, (ob-sprv'ant) *a.* Taking notice; attentively viewing or noticing;—adhering in practice;—carefully attentive; obedient to.

Observation, (ob-sprv'-a-shun) *n.* Act of seeing or noticing; perception;—act of noting or remarking; cognition;—state of being noticeable; outward appearance; exhibition;—notion or inference derived from observing; animadversion; note; remark;—performance of what is due or prescribed; ritual practice; observance;—act of measuring the altitude of the sun, or other heavenly body to determine the latitude and longitude.

Observer, (ob-sprv'ät-gr) *n.* One who observes or takes notice;—a remarker.

Observatory, (ob-sprv'ä-tor-e) *n.* A place from which a view or observation can be taken; watch-tower;—especially, a building constructed for astronomical observations, with a clear view of the heavens, and furnished with all needful instruments for making and recording them in systematic form.

Observe, (ob-sprv') *v. t.* [*L. ob and servare, to preserve,*

heed, keep.] To notice; to mark;—to regard attentively; to heed;—to watch;—to find out by attention; to cognize;—to keep religiously; to celebrate;—to keep in remembrance; to commemorate;—to adhere to in practice; to comply with; to obey;—*v. i.* To take notice; to attend;—to make a remark; to comment; to say in a casual way;—*imp. & pp. observed; ppr. observing.*

Observer, (ob-sprv'er) *n.* One who observes or pays careful attention to any thing; a beholder; a looker on;—one who keeps any law, custom, or religious service.

Observing, (ob-sprv'ing) *a.* Giving particular attention; **Observingly**, (ob-sprv'ing-le) *adv.* In an observing manner; attentively; carefully.

Obsecration, (ob-sig-nä-shun) *n.* [*L. obsecratio.*] The act of sealing;—ratification by sealing;—confirmation.

Obsecrate, (ob-sig'nät) *v. t.* [*L. ob and signare, to seal, mark.*] To seal up; to ratify;—hence, to designate.

Obsolescence, (ob-sö-les'ens) *n.* State of becoming obsolete.

Obsolescent, (ob-sö-les'ent) *a.* [*L. obsolescere, ppr. of obsolescere, to fall into disuse, from ob and solvere, to use, be wont.*] Going out of use; passing into desuetude.

Obsolete, (ob-sö-lät) *a.* [*L. obsolescere, ppr. of obsolescere.*] No longer common; disused; neglected;—not very distinct; obscure; old-fashioned; antiquated; antique.

Obsoletely, (ob-sö-lät-le) *adv.* In an obsolete manner.

Obstacle, (ob-sö-lät-nä) *n.* The state of being obstructed.

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Obstacle, (ob-sö-lät-nä) *n.* The state of being obstructed.

Obstructive, (ob-strukt'iv) *n.* Obstacle; impediment.
Obstructively, (ob-strukt'iv-le) *adv.* In an obstructive manner; by way of obstruction.

Obstruent, (obstrōō-ent) *a.* Blocking up; hindering.
Obstruent, (obstrōō-ent) *a.* [L. *obstruens*, *ppr.* of *obstruere*.] Any thing that obstructs or closes a passage, especially one of the natural passages in the body.

Obtain, (ob-tān') *v. t.* [L. *obtinere*, from *ob* and *tenerē*, to hold.] To get hold of by effort; to gain possession of; to acquire;—to impetrate; to procure by entreaty;—to keep; to hold in possession; to retain;—*v. i.* To subsist in nature; to continue in use; to be established in practice; to be generally adopted;—to prevail; to succeed;—*imp.* & *pp.* obtained; *ppr.* obtaining.
Obtainable, (ob-tān'-bl) *a.* Capable of being obtained.

Obtainer, (ob-tān'-gr) *n.* One who obtains.

Obtainment, (ob-tān'ment) *n.* The act of obtaining or getting possession of.

Obtemper, (ob-tem'per) *v. t.* To obey or comply with the judgment of a court. [Foot.]

Obtend, (ob-tend') *v. t.* [L. *ob* and *tendere*, to stretch.] To oppose; to hold out in opposition.

Obtest, (ob-test') *v. t.* [F. *obtester*, L. *obtestari*, from *ob* and *testari*, to witness, from *testis*, a witness.] To call to witness;—to beseech; to supplicate;—*v. i.* To witness against; to protest;—*imp.* & *pp.* obtested; *ppr.* obtesting.

Obtestation, (ob-test-āshun) *n.* Act of supplicating; entreaty;—act of protesting; earnest declaration;—solemn injunction.

Obtrude, (ob-trōōd') *v. t.* [L. *obtrudere*, from *ob* and *trudere*, to thrust.] To thrust in or upon;—to offer with unreasonable importunity;—*v. i.* To enter without right; to make an officious or importunate offer;—*imp.* & *pp.* obtruded; *ppr.* obtruding.

Obtrusion, (ob-trōō'shun) *n.* Act of obtruding; a thrusting upon others by force or unsolicited.

Obtrusive, (ob-trōō'siv) *a.* Disposed to obtrude; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self among others.

Obtrusively, (ob-trōō'siv-le) *adv.* In an obtrusive manner.

Obtuse, (ob-tūs) *a.* [L. *obtusus*, *ppr.* of *obtundere*, *obtusum*, to blunt.] Not pointed or acute; applied to angles greater than a right angle;—not having acute sensibility; dull;—not sharp or shrill; obscure.

Obtuse-angled, (ob-tūs-ang-gld) *a.* Having an obtuse angle.

Obtuse-angular, (ob-tūs-ang-gū-lgr) *a.* Having angles larger than right angles.

Obtusely, (ob-tūs'le) *adv.* In an obtuse manner; dully.

Obtuse angle.



Obtuseness, (ob-tūs nes) *n.* State or quality of being obtuse;—bluntness;—dulness; want of sense or sensibility.

Obverse, (ob-veřs') *a.* [L. *obversus*, *ppr.* of *obvertere*.] Having the base narrower than the top, as a leaf.

Obverse, (ob'veřs) *n.* The face of a coin, having the principal image or inscription upon it—opposed to reverse. [manner.]

Obversely, (ob-veřs'le) *adv.* In an obverse form or
Obvert, (ob-veřt') *v. t.* [L. *obvertere*, from *ob* and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn toward or downward;—*imp.* & *pp.* obverted; *ppr.* obverting.

Obviate, (ob-ve-āt') *v. t.* [F. *obvier*, from L. *obvius*, from *ob*, against, and *via*, way.] To meet in the way; hence, to prevent by interposition;—to remove at the outset; to clear the way of, as obstacles or objections;—*imp.* & *pp.* obviated; *ppr.* obviating.

Obviation, (ob-ve-āshun) *n.* Act of obviating or state of being obviated.

Obvious, (ob've-us) *a.* Open; exposed; liable; subject;—easily discovered, seen, or understood; clear; evident; apparent.

Obviously, (ob've-us-le) *adv.* Evidently; manifestly; apparently;—plainly; naturally;—easily to be found.

Obviousness, (ob've-us-nes) *n.* State of being evident or apparent.

Obvolute, (ob'vō-lūt-ed) *a.* [L. *obvolutus*, *pp.* of *obvolvere*, to wrap round, to cover all over.] Arranged so as alternately to overlap, as the margins of one leaf those of the opposite one.

Occasion, (ok-kā'shun) *n.* [L. *occasio*, from *occidere*, *occisum*, to fall down.] A falling, happening, or coming to pass; an occurrence, casualty, incident;—a favourable opportunity;—convenient time, season, or circumstance;—accidental cause; ground or reason for;—casual exigency; incidental need; requirement.

Occasion, (ok-kā'shun) *v. t.* To give occasion to; to cause incidentally; to produce; to influence;—*imp.* & *pp.* occasioned; *ppr.* occasioning.

Occasional, (ok-kā'shun-al) *a.* Occurring at times, but not regular or systematic; casual; incidental;—produced by accident;—produced or made on some special event.

Occasionally, (ok-kā'shun-al-le) *adv.* In an occasional manner; on occasion; at times; not regularly.

Occasive, (ok-kā'siv) *a.* [L. *occisus*, from *occidere*, a going down, setting, from *occidere*, to fall or go down.] Pertaining to the setting sun; falling; descending.

Occident, (ok-se-dent) *n.* [L. *occidens*, *ppr.* of *occidere*, to fall or go down.] The western quarter of the hemisphere; the west.

Occidental, (ok-se-dent'al) *a.* Situated in or pertaining to the west; western;—setting after the sun—opposed to oriental;—possessing inferior hardness, brilliancy, or beauty—said of precious stones and gems.

Occipital, (ok-sip't'al) *a.* Pertaining to the occiput, or the back part of the head.

Occiput, (ok-se-put) *n.* [L., from *ob* and *caput*, head.] The part of the skull which forms the hind part of the head. [Act of killing.]

Occision, (ok-sish'un) *n.* [L. *ob* and *caedere*, to cut down.]
Occulsion, (ok-kld'shun) *n.* [L. *occlusio*, from *ob* and *claudere*, to shut.] Act of shutting up; state of being shut up.

Occult, (ok-kult') *a.* [L. *occultus*, *pp.* of *occulere*, to cover up, hide, from *ob* and *colere*, to till, to keep.] Hidden from the eye or understanding; invisible; secret; unknown.

Occultation, (ok-kult-ā'shun) *n.* Act of rendering occult, or state of being occult;—the hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies.

Occultly, (ok-kult'le) *adv.* In an occult manner; secretly;—mysteriously. [secreteness.]

Occultness, (ok-kult'nes) *n.* State of being occult;—occupancy, (ok'ū-pān-se) *n.* Act of taking or holding possession; possession.

Occupant, (ok'ū-pant) *n.* [L. *occupans*, *ppr.* of *occupare*.] One who occupies; one who has the actual use or possession, or is in possession of a thing.

Occupation, (ok-ū-pā'shun) *n.* The act of taking possession;—possession; hold; tenure;—that which engages time or attention; employment; business; the principal business of a man's life or means of livelihood; calling; trade; profession.

Occupier, (ok'ū-pi-gr) *n.* One who occupies.

Occupy, (ok'ū-pl) *v. t.* [F. *occuper*, from L. *occupare*, from *ob* and *capere*, to take.] To take or hold in possession; to possess;—to hold or fill the dimensions of; to cover or fill;—to employ; to use;—to buy—used reflexively;—to follow, as a business;—*v. i.* To hold possession; to be an occupant; to follow business; to negotiate;—*imp.* & *pp.* occupied; *ppr.* occupying.

Occur, (ok-kur') *v. t.* [L. *occurrere*, from *ob* and *currere*, to run.] To come before or against;—to meet the eye; to appear;—to be found here and there; to happen now and then;—to come to the mind; to be suddenly or casually presented to the memory or intellect; to be apprehended or suggested as an idea, plan, &c.;

—to obviate; to take exception to:—*imp.* & *pp.* occurred; *ppr.* occurring.

Occurrence, (ok-kur'ens) *n.* A coming or happening; hence, any incident or accidental event; any single event.

Ocean, (ô'shun) *n.* [*L. oceanus*, *G. ôkeanos*, *Skr. ôgha*, a stream, flood.] The vast body of water which covers about three-fifths of the surface of the globe; the sea; the great sea;—the main; the deep;—one of the divisions of the great ocean, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic;—sometimes an inland sea;—a flood; a vast volume;—an immense expanse.

Ocean, (ô'shun) *a.* Pertaining to the great sea, main, or deep. [or formed in the ocean.]

Oceanic, (ô'she-an'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the ocean; found **Oceanology**, (ô'shun-ol'ô-je) *n.* [*G. ôkeanos*, ocean, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of science which relates to the ocean; a treatise upon the ocean.

Ocellated, (ô-sel'ât-ed) *a.* [*L. ocellatus*, from *ocellus*, a little eye, diminutive of *oculus*, an eye.] Resembling an eye;—formed with the figures of little eyes.

Ochlocracy, (ok-lok'ra-se) *n.* [*G. ochlos*, the populace, multitude, and *kratein*, to be strong, to rule.] A form of government in which the multitude or common people rule.

Ochlocratical, (ok-lô-kra'tik-al) *a.* Pertaining to an ochlocracy.

Ochre, (ô'kr) *n.* [*L. ochra*.] A variety of fine clay containing iron—the common colours are yellow and red. **Ochreous**, (ô'kr-na) *a.* Consisting of or containing ochre;—resembling ochre.

Ochrey, (ô'kr-e) *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling ochre.

Octagon, (ok'te-gon) *n.* [*G. ôktô*, eight, and *gonia*, corner.] A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.

Octagonal, (ok-tag'on-al) *a.* Having eight sides and eight angles.

Octahedral, (ok-ta-hê'dral) *a.* Having Octagon. eight equal faces or sides.

Octahedron, (ok-ta-hê'dron) *n.* [*G. ôktâedron*, eight-sided.] A solid contained by eight equal and equilateral triangles.

Octandria, (ok-tan'dre-a) *n.* [*G. ôktô*, eight, and *anêr*, male.] A class of plants, according to the system of Linnaeus, which have hermaphrodite flowers, with eight stamens.

Octandrous, (ok-tan'drus) *a.* Having eight distinct stamens.

Octangular, (ok-tang'gû-lér) *a.* [*L. octo*, eight, and *angulus*, corner, angle.] Having eight angles.

Octant, (ok'tant) *n.* [*L. octans*, from *octo*, eight.] The eighth part of a circle;—the position or aspect of a heavenly body when half-way between conjunction, or opposition, and quadrature.

Octave, (ok'täv) *a.* [*L. octavus*, eighth, from *octo*, eight.] Consisting of eight; eight.

Octave, (ok'täv) *n.* The eighth day after a church festival, the festival itself being included; hence, also, the week immediately following a church festival;—the eighth tone in the scale.

Octavo, (ok-tä'vô) *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves; of or equal to the size of one of such leaves.

Octavo, (ok-tä'vô) *n.* [*L. octavus*.] A book composed of sheets folded so as to make eight leaves;—the size of a book thus composed;—written 8vo.

October, (ok-tô'ber) *n.* [*L. from octo*, eight, the eighth month of the old Roman year, which began in March.] The tenth month of the Julian year, containing thirty-one days.

Octodecimo, (ok-tô-des'e-mô) *a.* Formed of sheets folded so as to make eighteen leaves.

Octodecimo, (ok-tô-des'e-mô) *n.* [*L. octodecim*, eighteen.] A book composed of sheets folded so as to make eighteen

leaves;—the size of a book thus composed;—written 18mo. [years of age.]

Octogenarian, (ok-tô-jen-ä're-an) *n.* A person eighty Octogenary, (ok-tô-jen-ä-re-a) *a.* [*L. octogenarius*, from *octogeni*, eighty each, from *octo*, eight.] Of eighty years of age.

Octetern, (ok-tô-rôon') *n.* [*L. octo*, eight.] The offspring of a quadron and a white person.

Octosyllable, (ok-tô-sil-lä'bik) *a.* [*L. octo*, eight, and *syllaba*, syllable.] Consisting of eight syllables.

Octosyllable, (ok-tô-sil-lä'b-i) *n.* A word of eight syllables. [please, to fold.] Eightfold.

Octuple, (ok'tä-pl) *a.* [*L. octuplus*, from *octo*, eight, and *ocular*, (ok'ô-lér) *a.* [*L. ocularis*, from *oculus*, the eye.]

Pertaining to the eye;—depending on or perceived by the eye;—derived from actual or personal observation. [view.]

Ocularly, (ok'ô-lér-lé) *adv.* By the eye, sight, or actual

Oculiform, (ok'ô-lér-form) *a.* [*L. ocularis*, the eye, and *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an eye; resembling the eye in shape.

Oculist, (ok'ô-list) *n.* [*L. ocularis*, the eye.] One skilled in treating diseases of the eyes.

Od, (ôd) *n.* [*G. odos*, passage.] A force or natural power supposed to produce the phenomena of mesmerism, and to be developed by various agencies, as magnets, heat, chemical or vital action, &c.

Odalisque, (ô'dä-läsk) *n.* [*F. from Turk. ôdâlik*, chamber-companion, from *ôdâk*, chamber, room.] A female slave or concubine in the Sultan's seraglio or in a Turkish harem.

Odd, (ôd) *a.* [*Sw. udda*, W. od.] Not paired with another; alone;—left over after a round number has been taken; remaining;—not divisible by two without a remainder; not even;—singular; peculiar; extraordinary;—uncouth; fantastic;—not taken into account; undesired;—spare; unemployed, as times;—unlikely; unsuitable, as means.

Odd-fellow, (ôd-fel-lô) *n.* A member of a certain secret society established for mutual aid and social enjoyment.

Oddity, (ôd-te) *n.* State of being odd; singularity; queerness;—that which is odd;—a strange, singular, or uncouth person.

Oddly, (ôd-lé) *adv.* Unevenly; strangely;—unusually; irregularly; uncouthly.

Oddness, (ôd'nes) *n.* State of being odd or not even;—singularity; strangeness.

Odä, (ôds) *n. sing. & pl.* Difference in favour of one and against another; inequality; advantage; superiority.

Odä, (ôd) *n.* [*G. ôdä*, a lyric song.] A short poem or song proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem.

Odin, (ô'din) *n.* [*Isol. Odinn*.] The chief deity of the Scandinavians; the god who gives victory;—also Woden.

Odious, (ô'de-us) *a.* [*L. odiosus*, from *odium*, hatred, from *odi*, to hate.] Deserving hatred; hateful;—offensive to the senses; disgusting;—causing hate; invidious;—exposed to hatred; detestable;—repulsive; forbidding. [fully.]

Odiously, (ô'de-us-lé) *adv.* In an odious manner; hate-
Odiousness, (ô'de-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being odious; hatefulness.

Odium, (ô'de-um) *n.* [*L. from odi*, odise, to hate.] Hatred; dislike;—the quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness; abhorrence; detestation.

Odometre, (ô-dom-et-ér) *n.* [*G. odos*, way, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance or length of road traversed by a cab or other public conveyance.

Odometrical, (ô-dô-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to an odometer, or to measurements made with it. [tances.]

Odometry, (ô-dom-et-ér) *n.* The measurement of dis-

Odontalgia, (ô-don-täl'jâ-a) *n.* [*G. odos*, a tooth, and *algos*, pain.] Pain in the tooth; toothache;—also *alodygia*. [ache.]

Odontalgic, (ô-don-täl'jik) *a.* Pertaining to the tooth-

Odontalgic, (ô-don-tal'jik) *n.* A remedy for the tooth-ache. [powder.]

Odonto, (ô-don'tô) *n.* A specific for the teeth; a tooth

Odontology, (ô-don-to'lô'j-ee) *n.* [G. *odous*, a tooth, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of anatomy which treats of the structure and development of the teeth.

Odoriferous, (ô-dur-if'gr-us) *a.* [L. *odor*, odour, and *ferre*, to bear.] Giving scent; fragrant; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent.

Odoriferousness, (ô-dur-if'gr-us-nee) *n.* The quality of diffusing odour; fragrance; sweetness of scent.

Oderous, (ô'dur-us) *a.* [L. *odorus*, from *odour*, odour.] Having or emitting an odour; especially, having a sweet odour; fragrant.

Oderously, (ô'dur-us-le) *adv.* In an odorous manner; fragrantly;—also *odoriferously*.

Oderousness, (ô'dur-us-nee) *n.* The quality of being odorous, or of exciting the sensation of smell.

Odour, (ô'dur) *n.* [L.] Any smell, whether fragrant or offensive; scent. [odour.]

Odourless, (ô'dur-less) *a.* Free from or destitute of *Odyssey*, (ô'dis-ee) *n.* A Greek epic poem by Homer, narrating the return of Ulysses from Troy to Ithaca.

O'er, (ôr) *prep. and adv.* A contraction for *over*.

Of, (ov) *prep.* [A.-S. *of*, Icel. and Go. *af*, L. *ab*.] From or out from; proceeding from, as the cause, source, means, author, or agent, &c.;—belonging to; relating to; concerning. [distant.]

Off, (of) *a.* [On the opposite or further side; most

Off, (of) *adv.* [From *off*.] From; away from;—denoting distance;—separation; removal;—departure, abatement, remission;—opposite direction;—the opposite side of a question.

Off, (of) *prep.* Not on; away from.

Off, (of) *interj.* Away; begone—a command to depart.

Offal, (of'al) *n.* [From *off* and *fall*.] Waste meat; parts rejected as unfit for use;—carion; putrid meat;—refuse; rubbish.

Offence, (of-fens) *n.* Act of offending, displeasing, or hurting;—transgression; crime; sin;—injury; wrong;—cause of displeasure; scandal; stumblingblock;—displeasure conceived or felt; resentment; anger;—assault; attack. [inoffensive.]

Offenceless, (of-fens-less) *a.* Unoffending; innocent;

Offend, (of-fend) *v. t.* [L. *offendere*, from *ob* and *fendere*, to thrust, dash.] To displease; to make angry;—to affront; to annoy;—to pain; to grieve;—to shock; to wound;—to violate; to transgress;—*v. i.* To commit a crime;—to sin;—to cause anger; to give offence;—*imp. & pp.* offended; *ppr.* offending.

Offender, (of-fend-er) *n.* One who offends; a criminal; a trespasser.

Offensive, (of-fens-iv) *a.* Causing displeasure or some degree of anger;—giving pain or unpleasant sensations;—causing evil or injury;—disagreeable; distasteful; obnoxious; rude; insolent;—used in attack;—making the first attack.

Offensively, (of-fens-iv-le) *adv.* State or posture of attack;—the part of attacking.

Offensively, (of-fens-iv-le) *adv.* Mischievously; injuriously;—unpleasantly; rudely; by way of invasion or attack. [being offensive.]

Offensiveness, (of-fens-iv-ness) *n.* Quality or condition

Offer, (of-fer) *v. t.* [L. *offerre*, from *ob* and *ferre*, to bear, bring.] To present for acceptance or rejection;—to tender; to proffer;—to present in words; to propose;—to present to the view; to exhibit;—to present in prayer or devotion; to render;—to bid, as a price, reward, or wages;—*v. i.* To present itself; to be at hand; to declare willingness to undertake; to engage;—*imp. & pp.* offered; *ppr.* offering.

Offer, (of-fer) *n.* [F. *offre*.] A proposal; a presentation for choice or rejection;—first advance;—act of bidding a price;—price bid;—attempt; endeavour.

Offerer, (of-fer-er) *n.* One who offers or bids; one who sacrifices or dedicates in worship.

Offering, (of-fer-ing) *n.* That which is offered, especially in divine service; a sacrifice; an oblation.

Offertory, (of-fer-tor-ee) *n.* An anthem chanted, or a voluntary played on the organ, during the offering and first part of the mass;—the verses of Scripture near the beginning of the communion service, read while the alms are collecting;—the alms or contributions collected. [readily; with ease.]

Off-hand, (of-hand) *adv.* Without study or preparation;

Off-hand, (of-hand) *a.* Unpremeditated; free and easy; unceremonious.

Office, (of-is) *n.* [L. *officium*, from *ob* and *facere*, to make or do.] Work to be performed for or with reference to others; duty; customary duty; special duty;—magistracy; public charge or employment;—sacred duty or charge, as priesthood or apostleship;—private duty or charge; particular employment; business;—act of good or kindness voluntarily done;—act of devotion or worship;—formulary of devotion;—peculiar use or agency of a bodily organ; animal function;—the place in which public officers and others transact business;—*pl.* The apartments attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, out-houses, stables, &c.

Office-bearer, (of-is-bär-er) *n.* One who holds office;—especially, an elder or deacon in the Presbyterian church.

Officer, (of-fer) *n.* One who holds a public office or trust; a high state functionary or magistrate;—especially, one holding rank and authority in the army or navy;—also one employed to execute the decrees, warrants, &c., of a court of law.

Officer, (of-fer) *v. t.* To furnish with officers.

Officership, (of-fer-ship) *n.* The station of an officer.

Official, (of-fish'-al) *a.* [L. *officialis*.] Pertaining to an office or public trust;—derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority.

Official, (of-fish'-al) *n.* One who holds an office; an officer.

Officially, (of-fish'-al-le) *adv.* By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority.

Officiate, (of-fish'-at) *v. i.* [L. *officiare*.] To act as an officer in his office;—to perform the appropriate official duties of another;—*imp. & pp.* officiated; *ppr.* officiating.

Official, (of-fish'-al) *a.* [L. *officina*, a workshop, from *opus*, work, and *facere*, to make or do.] Used in a shop, or belonging to it;—having a character or composition established or approved of by the college of medicine.

Officious, (of-fish'-us) *a.* [L. *officiosus*.] Kind; obliging; doing kind offices;—excessively forward in kindness; busy; intermeddling in affairs in which one has no concern.

Officiously, (of-fish'-us-le) *adv.* In an officious manner.

Officiousness, (of-fish'-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being officious; kindness; undue forwardness.

Offing, (of-ing) *n.* [From *off*.] That part of the sea which is at a good distance from the shore, or where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot.

Offscouring, (of-akour-ing) *n.* That which is scoured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter.

Offscum, (of-skum) *n.* Refuse; offscouring; filth.

Offset, (of-set) *n.* [From *off* and *set*.] A sprout or a shoot;—a flat surface or terrace on a hill-side;—a horizontal ledge on the face or at the foot of a wall;—a sum, account, or value set off against another, as an equivalent; hence, any thing which is given in exchange or retaliation; a set-off.

Offset, (of-set) *v. t.* To set off; to place over against; to balance;—*imp. & pp.* offset; *ppr.* offsetting.

Offshoot, (of-shoot) *n.* That which shoots off or separates from a main stem, channel, or the like.

Offspring, (of-spring) *n.* [From *off* and *spring*.] A child or children; descendants, however remote, from the stock;—issue; generation; progeny; posterity.

Opt. (oft) *adv.* [A.-S. *oft*, G. *ofta*.] Often; frequently; not rarely.

Often. (ofn) *adv.* Frequently; many times; not seldom—sometimes used as an adjective.

Oftenness. (ofn-nes) *n.* Frequency.

Oftentimes. (ofn-timz) *adv.* Frequently; often; many times.

Ogee. (ô-jê) *n.* A moulding consisting of two members, the one concave, the other convex, somewhat like an S—sometimes abbreviated *O. G.*

Ogle. (ô-gl) *v. t.* [Ger. *augeln*, from *auge*, eye, L. *oculus*.] To view with side glances, as in fondness, or to attract notice:—*imp.* & *pp.* *ogled*; *ppr.* *ogling*.

Ogle. (ô-gl) *n.* A side glance or look.

Ogler. (ô-gler) *n.* One who ogles.

Ogling. (ô-gl-ing) *n.* Act or practice of viewing with side glances; leering. [on human beings]

Ogre. (ô-ger) *n.* [F.] An imaginary monster who fed on children.

Ogreish. (ô-ger-ish) *a.* Resembling an ogre in features or character.

Ogress. (ô-gres) *n.* A female ogre.

Oh. (ô) *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, or a wish.

Oil. (oil) *n.* [A.-S. *ele*, F. *huile*, L. *oleum*, G. *elaion*.] An unctuous inflammable liquid expressed or drawn from various animal and vegetable substances.

Oil. (oil) *v. t.* To smear or rub over with oil; to anoint with oil:—*imp.* & *pp.* *oiled*; *ppr.* *oiling*.

Oil-cake. (oil-kâk) *n.* A mass of compressed seeds, as flax or rape, from which the oil has been expressed—used in fattening cattle.

Oil-cloth. (oil-kloth) *n.* Cloth oiled or painted for covering floors and other uses.

Oil-colour. (oil-kul'gr) *n.* A colour made by grinding a pigment in oil.

Oil-gas. (oil-gas) *n.* Inflammable gas procured from oil. [nec.]

Oiliness. (oil'e-nes) *n.* Quality of being oily; unctuous.

Oillet. (oil'et) *n.* [F. *œil*, eye.] Small opening in a fortified place through which missiles were discharged.

Oil-man. (oil'man) *n.* One who deals in oils and pickles.

Oil-painting. (oil-paint-ing) *n.* The art of painting in oil colours; a picture painted in oil colours.

Oily. (oil'e) *a.* Consisting of or containing oil; unctuous:—resembling oil:—fatty; greasy:—smoothly subservient; compliant. [an unguent]

Ointment. (oint'ment) *n.* That which serves to anoint.

Old. (ôld) *a.* [A.-S. *ald*, *cald*, Ger. *alt*, G. *alt*, to grow up.] Aged; advanced far in years or life:—not new or fresh:—not recently made or produced, as wine:—long-made or used; decayed or worn, as garments:—existing in past time; ancient:—pre-existing or preceding; replaced by something new, as a law, custom, &c.:—having a certain age or term of years:—of last year's growth, as crop:—long cultivated, as land: long practised; experienced; skilled; hence, knowing; cunning:—old-fashioned; antiquated; out of date:—long existing; begun long ago, as friendship:—accustomed:—unmarred.

Olden. (ôld'n) *a.* Old; ancient.

Old-fashioned. (ôld-fash-and) *a.* Formed according to obsolete fashion or custom.

Oldish. (ôld-ish) *a.* Somewhat old.

Oldness. (ôld'nes) *n.* State of being old; antiquity:—an advanced state of life; old age.

Old-red-sandstone. (ôld-red-sand-stôn) *n.* The lowest stratum of the carboniferous period, lying above the silurian or greywacke. It is a conglomerate of silicious sandstones of various colours, chiefly red.

Old Testament. (ôld-test-ament) *n.* The portion of the Word of God delivered by inspired men previous to the coming of the Messiah:—the Hebrew bible.

Old-wife. (ôld-wif) *n.* A talkative foolish old woman—sometimes applied to men who are prey or old-fashioned in their ideas:—a fish of the genus *Labrus*; wrasse.

Old-world. (ôld-world) *n.* The eastern hemisphere, as

distinguished from the western, so called after the discovery of America:—the world before the flood:—also used adjectively to note any antiquated notion or custom.

Oleaginous. (ô-lê-aj'in-us) *a.* [L. *oleaginus*, belonging to the olive, from *olea*, olive.] Having the qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.



Olive.

Omer, (ô'mér) *n.* A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephah.

Ominous, (om'in-us) *a.* [*L. ominosus*, from *omen*.] Pertaining to an omen;—containing an omen; foreshowing good: auspicious:—foreboding evil; inauspicious.

Ominously, (om'in-us-le) *adv.* Forebodingly; with omens, good or bad.

Ominousness, (om'in-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being ominous. [*L. ominositas*.] Act of leaving out or passing by:—act of not mentioning or inserting, as in a speech or writing;—failure or forbearance of doing something requisite, proper or enjoined:—neglect of doing that which is right, as opposed to commission, or doing that which is wrong:—act of carelessness or forgetfulness.

Omissive, (ô-mis'iv) *a.* Leaving out; failing to notice.

Omit, (ô-mit') *v. t.* [*L. omittere*, from *ob* and *mittere*, to cause to go, let go.] To leave out; to fail to mention or insert;—to pass by: to fail in using or improving; to forbear in doing; to neglect:—*imp. & pp. omitted*; *ppr. omitting*.

Omnibus, (om-ne-bus) *n.* [*L. dative plural*, for *all*, from *omnis*, all.] A kind of large four-wheeled carriage, conveniently arranged to carry many people.

Omnifarious, (om-ne-fâr'us) *a.* [*L. omnifarius*, from *omnis*, all.] Of all varieties, forms, or kinds.

Omnide, (om-nif'ik) *a.* [*L. omnis*, all, and *facere*, to make.] All-creating.

Omniform, (om-ne-form) *a.* [*L. omniformis*, from *omnis*, all, and *forma*, form.] Having every form or shape.

Omnipotence, (om-nip'ô-tens) *n.* Almighty power; unlimited or infinite power:—the Divine Being.

Omnipotent, (om-nip'ô-tent) *a.* [*L. omnipotens*, from *omnis*, all, and *potens*, powerful.] Possessing unlimited power; all-powerful;—having unlimited power of a particular kind.

Omnipotently, (om-nip'ô-tent-le) *adv.* With almighty power.

Omnipresence, (om-ne-pres'ens) *n.* Presence in every place at the same time; ubiquity.

Omnipresent, (om-ne-pres'ent) *a.* [*L. omnis*, all, and *presens*, present.] Present in all places at the same time; ubiquitous.

Omniscience, (om-nish'ens) *n.* Quality of knowing all things;—infinite knowledge or wisdom.

Omniscient, (om-nish'ent) *a.* [*L. omnis*, all, and *sciens*, *ppr. of scire*, to know.] Having universal knowledge, or knowledge of all things; all-discerning; all-searching; all-seeing.

Omnisciently, (om-nish'ent-le) *adv.* By infinite knowledge.

Omnium, (om-ne-um) *n.* [*L. of all*, genitive plural of *omnis*, all.] The value taken as an average of the different stocks in which a loan to government is funded.

Omnium-gatherum, (om-ne-um-gath'ur-um) *n.* [*L. omni-um*, of all, and *Eng. gather*.] A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a medley.

Omnivorous, (om-niv'ô-rus) *a.* [*L. omnivorus*, from *omnis*, all, and *vorare*, to eat greedily.] All-devouring; eating every thing indiscriminately.

Omphale, (om-fâl'ik) *a.* [*G. omphalos*, the navel.] Pertaining to the navel.

On, (on) *prep.* [*A.-S. on*, *an*, *Ger. an*.] In contact with the surface or upper part of a thing, and supported by it;—in a state of nearness or contiguity; in contact with or lying above the surface or upper part of a thing; in the state of resting upon or being supported by:—acting or performing with the hand or fingers, as on an instrument, &c., hence, noting action or influence; noting addition or increase:—noting advance or progress:—hence, by means of; with:—in addition to; besides:—at or near:—in dependence or reliance upon:—at or in the time of:—toward; for:—at the peril of, or for the safety of:—by virtue of; with the pledge of:—to the amount of:—in consequence of, or following:—in reference or relation to.

On, (on) *adv.* Forward; in progression; onward;—for-

ward, in succession;—in continuance; without interruption or ceasing:—in contact with and adhering to: above or attached to the body.

On, (on) *interj.* Word of incitement or encouragement to attack.

Onanism, (ô-nan-izm) *n.* [*From Onan*.] The crime of Once, (wun) *adv.* [*O. Eng. ones*, from *one*.] At one time; on one occasion:—at one former time; formerly:—used also substantively, as, for this once.

On-dit, (ong-de') *n.* [*F. one says*.] A rumour; a common report.

One, (wun) *a.* [*A.-S. ða, ðin, F. un, G. en, L. unus*.] Being but a single unit or entire being or thing, and no more; single; individual;—indefinitely, some; any:—different; diverse, contrasted with another:—either of two, contrasted with other:—similar in kind; the same:—single in kind; common; united; undivided:—also used substantively, as a mass or aggregate:—the same thing:—a single person:—any person:—state of concord or agreement.

Oneness, (wun'nes) *n.* State of being one; singleness in number; individuality; unity.

Onerous, (on'er-us) *a.* [*L. onerosus*, from *onus*, a load, burden.] Burdensome; oppressive.

Onerously, (on'er-us-le) *adv.* In an onerous manner.

One-sided, (wun'sid-ed) *a.* Having one side only; hence, limited to one side; partial; unjust; unfair.

One-story, (wun'stô-re) *a.* Having only one floor or story above ground, as a building.

Onion, (un'yun) *n.* [*F. oignon*.] A biennial herbaceous plant of the genus *Allium*, and its bulbous root, much used as an article of food.

Only, (ôn'le) *a.* [*O. Eng. onely*, *A.-S. ðanlic, ðanlic, i. e., one-lîca*.] One alone; single;—alone in its class; by itself:—distinguished above all others; pre-eminent.

Only, (ôn'le) *adv.* In one manner or for one purpose alone; solely; singly; merely; barely.

Onomasticon, (on-ô-mas'ti-kon) *n.* [*G. onomastikon* (see *didition*), from *onomastikos*, belonging to naming.] A collection of names and terms; a dictionary; a commonplace book.

Onomatopoeia, (ô-nô-ma-tô-pô-ia) *n.* [*G. from onoma*, a name, and *poiein*, to make.] The theory that words are formed to resemble the sound made by the thing signified:—the use of a word whose sound corresponds to the sound of the thing signified.

Onset, (on'set) *n.* [*From on and set*.] A violent attack; a storming; especially, the assault of an army or body of troops upon an enemy or a fort.

Onslaught, (on'slawt) *n.* [*A.-S. onslagan*, to strike or dash against, to destroy.] Attack; onset; aggression; assault.

On, (on) *prep.* [*From on and to*.] On the top of; Ontological, (on-tô-lô-j'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the science of being in general.

Ontology, (on-tô-lô-j'ik) *n.* [*G. onta*, the things which exist, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essential properties and relations of all beings.

Onus, (ô-nus) *n.* [*L.*] The burden. *Onus probandi*, the burden of proof, which always lies on him who makes an affirmative statement or positive charge.

Onward, (on'wôrd) *a.* Advanced or advancing:—increased; improved.

Onward, (on'wôrd) *adv.* Toward the point before or in front; forward; progressively; in advance.

Onyx, (on'iks) *a.* [*L. onyx*, *G. onux*, a claw, a finger-nail, a yellowish precious stone, a veined gem.] Chalcedony consisting of parallel layers of different shades of colour, and used for making cameos.

Oolite, (ô-ol'it) *n.* [*G. ôon*, egg, and *lithos*, stone, from their resemblance to the roes of fish.] A variety of limestone consisting of round grains as small as the eggs of a fish.

Oolitic, (ô-ol'it'ik) *a.* Pertaining to oolite; composed of or resembling oolite.

Oolong, (ôô'long) *n.* [Chinese, green dragon.] A variety of black tea possessing the flavour of green tea.

Oopah, (ôô'pah) *n.* A kind of black tea of inferior quality.

Ooze, (ôôz) *v. i.* To flow gently; to percolate; —*v. t.* To cause to flow forth gently; to drop; to shed; to distil: —*imp. & pp. oozed; ppr. oozing.*

Ooze, (ôôz) *n.* [Provincial Eng. *ooze*, liquor in a tanner's vat, A.-S. *weas*, juice.] Soft mud or slime; —soft flow; spring; —the liquor of a tan-vat.

Oozy, (ôôz) *a.* Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze.

Opacity, (ô-pa'e-te) *n.* [L. *opacitas*.] State of being opaque: want of transparency; —darkness; obscurity.

Opal, (ô'pal) *n.* [L. *opalus*, *o. pallio*, from Skr. *upala*, a rock, stone, precious stone.] A mineral consisting of the hydrate of silica, exhibiting brilliant and variable reflections of green, blue, yellow, and red.

Opalesce, (ô-pal-es) *v. i.* To give forth a play of colours, like the opal: —*imp. & pp. opalesced; ppr. opalescing.*

Opalescence, (ô-pal-es-ens) *n.* A reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral.

Opalescent, (ô-pal-es-ent) *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior.

Opaline, (ô'pal-in) *a.* Pertaining to or like opal.

Opalize, (ô'pal-iz) *v. t.* To convert into opal, or a substance like opal: —*imp. & pp. opalized; ppr. opalizing.*

Opaque, (ô-pâk) *a.* [L. *opacus*.] Impervious to the rays of light: not transparent; —dark; obscure.

Opaqueness, (ô-pâk-nes) *n.* Quality of being opaque; want of transparency; opacity.

Ope, (ôp) *a.* [Abbreviated from *open*.] Open.

Ope, (ôp) *v. t. & i.* To open.

Open, (ô'pen) *a.* [A.-S. from *épan*, to open, Ger. *offen*.] Unclosed; not shut, as a door; —uncovered, as a vessel; —unsealed, as a letter; —expanded; spread out, as arms; —not covered with trees; clear, as a country; —not fenced or obstructed, as a road; not contracted or frowning, as the countenance; —public; free to all; —undisguised; sincere; —plain; apparent; willing to hear; attentive, as ear; —exposed; unprotected; —unsettled; running, as an account; —not determined; free to be argued or debated, as a question; —clear of ice; not frosty or freezing —said of winter or rivers usually frozen in winter; —easily enunciated; spoken without closing the mouth.

Open, (ô'pen) *v. t.* To make open; to render free of access; to unclose; to unbar; to unlock; to remove any fastening from; —to bring to view; to exhibit; to interpret; to explain; —to reveal; to disclose; —to enter upon; to begin; to commence; to break; to divide; —to pierce; to lance; —to spread; to expand; —*v. i.* To unclose; to be parted; —to begin to appear; —to commence; to begin; —to bark, as hounds in hunting: —*imp. & pp. opened; ppr. opening.*

Opener, (ô'pen-er) *n.* One who or that which opens.

Open-eyed, (ô'pen-id) *a.* Watchful; vigilant.

Open-handed, (ô'pen-hand-ed) *a.* Generous; liberal; munificent. [ous.]

Open-hearted, (ô'pen-hart-ed) *a.* Candid; frank; generous.

Open-heartedness, (ô'pen-hart-ed-nes) *n.* Frankness; candour; generosity.

Opening, (ô'pen-ing) *n.* A place which is open; a breach; an aperture; —beginning; commencement.

Openly, (ô'pen-le) *adv.* In an open manner; publicly; without secrecy; —without reserve or disguise; plainly.

Open-mouthed, (ô'pen-mout-ed) *a.* Having the mouth open; gaping; hence, greedy; clamorous.

Openness, (ô'pen-nes) *n.* Quality, state, or condition of being open.

Opera, (ôp-er-a) *n.* [L. *opera*, pains, work, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labour.] A musical drama consisting of airs, choruses, recitations, &c.; —the score of a musical drama; —the house where operas are exhibited.

Operate, (ôp-er-ât) *v. i.* [L. *operari*, from *opus*, *operis*, work, labour.] To act in or upon; to exert power or

strength in a certain way; to work so as to produce a definite or desired result; —to act upon the bodily system or functions, as medicines; to perform some manual act, usually with instruments on a part or organ of the body, as a surgeon; —to act on the mind; to exert moral or spiritual influence; —*v. t.* To produce, as an effect; to cause; to occasion; —to put into or to continue in operation; to work: —*imp. & pp. operated; ppr. operating.*

Operatic, (ôp-er-ât-ik) *a.* Pertaining to the opera; appropriate to, or designed for, the opera.

Operation, (ôp-er-â-shun) *n.* Act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral; —action; effect; —method of working; process; manipulation; —mathematical change of quantities or relations; —action of machinery; —strategical movement of an army or fleet; —in surgery, any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body.

Operative, (ôp-er-ât-iv) *a.* Having the power of acting; exerting force, physical or moral; —efficient in work; efficacious; practical.

Operative, (ôp-er-ât-iv) *n.* A labouring man; an artisan or workman in manufactures.

Operator, (ôp-er-ât-er) *n.* One who, or that which, operates: —one who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments.

Operose, (ôp-er-ôs) *a.* [L. *operosus*, from *opera*, pains, labour, from *opus*, work.] Wrought with labour; laborious; hence, tedious; wearisome.

Operoseness, (ôp-er-ôs-nes) *n.* State of being laborious.

Ophicleide, (ôf-ê-klid) *n.* [G. *ophis*, a serpent, and *kleis*, a key.] A large brass wind instrument of the trumpet kind.

Ophidian, (ôf-êd-é-an) *n.* [G. *ophidion*, diminutive of *ophis*, serpent.] An animal of the group of snakes.

Ophiology, (ôf-ê-ôl-ô-jé) *n.* [G. *ophis*, serpent, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of the ophidians or serpents.

Ophite, (ôf-ît) *n.* [G. *ophites* (sc. *lithos*), serpent-stone, from *ophis*, a serpent.] Serpentine or green porphyry.

Ophthalmic, (ôf-thal'mik) *a.* Pertaining to the eye.

Ophthalmalmy, (ôf-thal'mé) *n.* [G. *ophthal'mia*, from *ophthalmos*, the eye.] An inflammation of the membranes or coats of the eye, or of the eyeball.

Opiate, (ôp-é-ât) *n.* Any preparation of opium to allay pain, soothe nervous irritation, and induce sleep; narcotic; anodyne, &c.; that which causes repose or inaction; hence, that which allays mental uneasiness or fear, and lulls the conscience to rest.

Opiate, (ôp-é-ât) *a.* Inducing sleep; narcotic; soporific; —hence, causing rest or inaction.

Opiated, (ôp-é-ât-ed) *a.* Mixed with opiates; —drugged with opiates. [*imp. & pp. opiated; ppr. opiating.*]

Opine, (ô-pin) *v. i.* [L. *opinari*.] To think; to suppose.

Opinion, (ô-pin'yun) *n.* [L. *opinio*.] A mental conviction of the truth of some statement founded on probable evidence; —persuasion of the mind without proof or certain knowledge; sentiment; notion; —the judgment which the mind forms of persons or their qualities; especially favourable judgment; good esteem; —also, fixed or settled judgment or belief; —the formal decision of a judge, an umpire, a counsellor, &c.

Opinionated, (ô-pin'yun-ât-ed) *a.* Stiff or obstinate in opinion.

Opinionative, (ô-pin'yun-ât-iv) *a.* Unduly attached to one's own opinions; fond of preconceived notions.

Opinionatively, (ô-pin'yun-ât-iv-le) *adv.* With undue fondness for one's own opinions; stubbornly.

Opinionativeness, (ô-pin'yun-ât-iv-nes) *n.* Obsturacy in opinion. (his own opinions.)

Opionist, (ô-pin'yun-ist) *n.* One unduly attached to opium. (ôp-um) *n.* [L. *G. opion*, poppy-juice, diminutive of *opos*, vegetable juice.] The inspissated juice of the white poppy. (habitually.)

Opium-eater, (ôp-um-ât-er) *n.* One who chews opium

Opobalsam, (op-ô-bal'sam) *n.* [*G. opos, juice, and bal-sam, balsam.*] A resinous secretion yellow in colour, and aromatic—used as an unguent and cosmetic.

Opodeldoo, (op-ô-del'dok) *n.* A saponaceous camphorated liniment.

Opopanax, (ô-pô-p'an-aks) *n.* [*G. opos, juice, and panax, plant.*] An insipidated juice, of a reddish-yellow colour, with specks of white, obtained from the root of an umbelliferous plant growing in Turkey and the East Indies.

Opossum, (ô-pô-s'um) *n.* [Originally *opossum*, in the language of the Indians of Virginia.] An animal of several species of marsupial quadrupeds found in America, Australia, and Tasmania.

Oppidan, (op'e-dan) *n.* [*L. oppidum, town.*] Inhabitant of a town; townsman.—at Eton, a scholar not on the foundation, who lodges in the town.

Oppidan, (op'e-dan) *a.* Relating to a town; municipal.

Opponent, (op-pô'nent) *a.* [*L. opponens, ppr. of opponere, to set or place against, to oppose.*] Inclined to oppose; adverse; opposing; antagonistic.—situated in front; opposite.

Opponent, (op-pô'nent) *n.* One who opposes;—especially, one who opposes in a disputation or other verbal controversy.—one who attacks some thesis or proposition in distinction from the respondent or defendant who maintains it.

Opportune, (op-por-tân) *a.* [*L. opportunus, literally at or before the port, from ôb and portus, the port, harbour.*] Present at a proper time; recurring or furnished at a needed or suitable occasion.—seasonable; convenient; fit; proper. [manner; seasonably.]

Opportunately, (op-por-tân'le) *adv.* In an opportune manner.

Opportunity, (op-por-tân'te) *n.* Fit or convenient time; suitable circumstances or occasion; convenient means. [Impugned, or controverted.]

Opposable, (op-pô-sa-bl) *a.* Capable of being resisted.

Oppose, (op-pôz) *v. t.* [*L. opponere, oppositum, to oppose.*] To set opposite; to put in front; to place over against.—to put in opposition with a view to counterbalance or counteravail, and thus to hinder, defeat, destroy, or prevent effect.—to resist, either by physical or other means.—to compete with; to strive against.—to resist effectually; to check.—*v. i.* To act adversely.—with *against*.—to stand in the way; to confront.—to make objection or opposition in controversy.—*imp. & pp. opposed; ppr. opposing.*

Opposer, (op-pôz'er) *n.* One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist; an adversary.

Opposite, (op-pô-zit) *a.* [*L. oppositus, pp. of opponere.*] Standing or situated in front; facing;—contrasted with; hostile; adverse;—mutually antagonistic; inconsistent; contrary.

Opposite, (op-pô-zit) *n.* One who opposes;—that which is opposed or contrary.—antagonist; adversary.

Oppositely, (op-pô-zit-le) *adv.* In a situation to face each other.—adversely.

Opposition, (op-pô-zish'un) *n.* State of being opposed or placed over against; situation so as to front something else; repugnance; contrariety; inconsistency; contradiction.—resistance.—that which opposes; an obstacle.—the collective body of opposers; the party that opposes the existing administration.—the situation of two heavenly bodies 180° apart.

Oppositionist, (op-pô-zish'un-ist) *n.* One who belongs to an opposing party.

Oppress, (op-pres) *v. t.* [*L. opprimere, from ôb and premere, to press.*] To press down; to treat severely, cruelly, or unjustly; to overburden; to overpower.—to sit or lie heavy upon.—*imp. & pp. oppressed; ppr. oppressing.*



Opossum.

Oppression, (op-pres'hun) *n.* Act of oppressing;—state of being oppressed or overburdened.—that which oppresses.—a sense of heaviness, weight, or obstruction in the body or mind;—cruelty; severity; misery; calamity; depression.

Oppressive, (op-pres'iv) *a.* Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe;—proceeding from a design to oppress; tyrannical.—heavy; overpowering;—overwhelming;—severe; unjust; exacting.

Oppressively, (op-pres'iv-le) *adv.* In a manner to oppress; with unreasonable severity.

Oppressiveness, (op-pres'iv-nes) *n.* Quality of being oppressive.

Oppressor, (op-pres'er) *n.* One who oppresses.

Opprobrious, (op-prô-bre-us) *a.* [*L. opprobrius, from opprobrium.*] Reproachful and contemptuous; scurrilous;—blasted with infamy; rendered hateful.

Opprobriously, (op-prô-bre-us-le) *adv.* In an opprobrious manner.

Opprobriousness, (op-prô-bre-us-nes) *n.* Reproachfulness mingled with contempt; scurrility.

Opprobrium, (op-prô-bre-um) *n.* [*L., from ôb and probrum, reproach.*] Reproach mingled with contempt or disdain.—disgrace; infamy.

Oppugn, (op-pûn) *v. t.* [*L. oppugnare, from ôb and pugnare, to fight.*] To fight against, whether in attack, resistance, or simple opposition.—to oppose; to resist; to controvert.—*imp. & pp. oppugned; ppr. oppugning.*

Oppugner, (op-pûn'er) *n.* One who opposes or attacks;—assailant; adversary; opponent.

Optative, (op'tâ-tiv) *a.* [*L. optativus.*] Expressing desire or wish. [desire.]

Optative, (op'tâ-tiv) *n.* A mode of the verb expressing desire.

Optic, (op'tik) *n.* An organ of sight; an eye.

Optical, (op'tik-al) *a.* [*G. optikos, from the root op, future opsemai, to see.*] Pertaining to vision or sight;—pertaining to the organ of sight;—relating to the science of optics.

Optician, (op'tik-sh'an) *n.* One who makes or sells optical glasses and instruments; one skilled in the science of optics.

Optics, (op'tiks) *n. sing.* That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light;—also of the structure of the eye and the laws of vision;—also of the construction of instruments for extending vision.

Optimate, (op'te-mât) *n.* [*L. optimas, pl. optimates, the best men, the aristocrats, grandees, from optimus, the best.*] A nobleman; a chief man in a state or city.

Optimism, (op'tim-izm) *n.* [*L. optimus, the best.*] The opinion or doctrine that every thing in nature is ordered for the best.

Optimist, (op'tim-ist) *n.* One who holds that all events are ordered for the best.

Option, (op'shun) *n.* [*L. optio, from optare, to choose, to wish.*] Power of choosing; right of choice;—exercise of the power of choice; election; preference;—power of wishing; wish.

Optional, (op'shun-al) *a.* Left to one's wish or choice;—depending on choice;—involving power of choice;—alternative.

Opulence, (op'û-lens) *n.* Wealth; riches; affluence.

Opulent, (op'û-lent) *a.* [*L. opulens, from ops, opis, power, wealth, riches.*] Having a large estate; wealthy; rich; affluent. [richly.]

Opulently, (op'û-lent-le) *adv.* In an opulent manner.

Or, (or) *conj.* [Contracted from A.-S. *daher, dador, for dædher, dædhor, one of two, either, other.*] A disjunctive particle noting distribution, distinction, and sometimes opposition;—usually an alternative answering to *either*.

Or, (or) *n.* [*F. L. aurum, gold.*] The yellow or gold colour represented on an escutcheon by small dots.

Oracle, (or'a-kl) *n.* [*L. oraculum, from orare, to speak, from os, oris, the mouth.*] The answer of a pagan god,

or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry respecting some affair of importance; hence, the deity who was supposed to give the answer, and also the place where it was given.—one who communicates a divine command; an angel; a prophet; hence, also, any person reputed uncommonly wise:—a wise sentence or decision of great authority:—*pl.* The revelations or messages delivered by God to prophets and apostles; the entire sacred Scriptures.

Oracular, (or-ak'ŭ-lŭr) *a.* Pertaining to an oracle; uttering oracles:—resembling, or partaking of, the nature of an oracle:—positive; authoritative:—obscure; ambiguous.

Oraculosity, (ŏ-rak'ŭ-lŭr-ŭs) *adv.* In the manner of an oracle; authoritatively; positively.

Oral, (ŏ'ral) *a.* [L. *os, oris*, the mouth.] Pertaining to the mouth; uttered by the mouth or in words; spoken, not written. [without writing.]

Orally, (ŏ'ral-ŭ) *adv.* In an oral manner; by mouth;

Orange, (or'anj) *n.* [A. *adranj* or *adranj*, changed into L. *ponum aurantium*, *i. e.*, gold-apple.] A tree of many varieties, and its round yellow fruit.

Orange, (or'anj) *a.* Belonging to the orange; coloured like the orange.

Orange-blossom, (or'anj-blos-sum) *n.* The flower of the orange tree—used as part of the ornaments of a bride.

Orange-ledge, (or'anj-lŭj) *n.* A secret society formed in Ireland in 1793 in antagonism to Popery. It was legally suppressed in 1834.

Orangeman, (or'anj-man) *n.* An Irish protestant—so called from his attachment to William III., who was of the house of Orange.

Orangery, (or'anj-ŕ-ŭ) *n.* A plantation or nursery of *Orang-outang*, (ŏ-rang-ŏŭ-tang') *n.* [Malayan *ordang* *diau*, from *ordang*, man, and *diau*, a forest.] A large monkey, in many respects approaching man more closely than any other known animal of its tribe.

Oration, (ŏ-rŭ-shun) *n.* [L. *oratio*, from *orare*, to speak.] An elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a dignified manner—applied chiefly to discourses on special occasions, and to academical declamations:—harangue; address; speech.

Orator, (or-ŭ-ŭr) *n.* A public speaker; one who delivers an oration; especially, one who is distinguished for his eloquence:—one who prays for relief; a petitioner:—a plaintiff or complainant in a bill in chancery:—an officer in English universities.

Oratorical, (or-ŭ-tor-ŭk-al) *a.* Pertaining to an orator or to oratory; becoming an orator:—rhetorical; eloquent; flowery; florid. [manner.]

Oratorially, (or-ŭ-tor-ŭk-al-ŭ) *adv.* In a rhetorical

Oratoric, (or-ŭ-tor-ŭs) *n.* [It. from L. *oratorius*, belonging to praying.] A sacred composition consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from the Scriptures:—an oratory.

Oratory, (or-ŭ-tor-ŭ) *n.* [L. *oratoria* (*sc. ars*), the oratorical art, *oratorium* (*sc. templum*), a place of prayer.] The art of an orator: the art of effective public speaking:—a chapel or small room set apart for private devotions.

Orb, (orb) *n.* [L. *orbis*.] A body of a round form:—especially, one of the celestial spheres:—the eye, as luminous and spherical:—a circle; an orbit:—a revolving circular body: a wheel.

Orbed, (orb-d) *a.* Having the form of an orb; round; circular; orbicular.

Orbicular, (or-bik'ŭ-lŭr) *a.* [L. *orbicularis*, from *orbis*, orb.] Resembling or having the form of an orb; spherical; circular; globular.

Orbicularly, (or-bik'ŭ-lŭr-ŭ) *adv.* Spherically.

Orbiculate, (or-bik'ŭ-lŭt) *a.* Made or being in the form of an orb.

Orbit, (or'bit) *n.* [L. *orbita*, from *orbis*, a circle.] The path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution:—the cavity in which the eye is situated:—the skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

Orbital, (or'bit-al) *a.* Belonging or pertaining to an orbit. [Islands:—native in Orkney.]

Oradian, (or-kŭ'de-an) *a.* Relating to the Orkney Orkney, (or'kherd) *n.* [A. *S. Orkney*, a yard for herbs, from *wyrt*, herb, and *geard*, yard.] An inclosure or assemblage of fruit-trees.

Orchestra, (or-kŕ-strŭ) *n.* [L. *G. orchestra*, originally the place for the chorus of dancers.] The space in a theatre or public hall between the stage and the audience:—also, a band of instrumental musicians.

Orchestral, (or-kŕ-strŭ) *a.* Pertaining to an orchestra: suitable for, or performed in, the orchestra.

Orchidaceous, (or-kŕ-dŕ-shŭs) *a.* Pertaining to, or resembling, the orchis.

Orchis, (or'kis) *n.* [L. *orchis*.] A genus of endogenous perennial plants with tuberous fleshy roots. The flowers are beautiful, and often fragrant, but irregular and grotesque in form.

Ordain, (or-dŕn) *v. t.* [L. *ordinare*, from *ordo*, order.] To set in order; to regulate; to institute; to establish:—to appoint; to decree:—to set apart for an office:—especially, to invest with ministerial or sacerdotal functions:—imp. & pp. *ordained*; *ppr.* *ordaining*.

Ordainable, (or-dŕn-ŭ-bl) *a.* Capable of being ordained; worthy to be ordained or appointed.

Ordained, (or-dŕnd) *a.* Settled; established; instituted:—invested with ministerial or pastoral functions.

Ordainer, (or-dŕn-ŭr) *n.* One who ordains.

Ordeal, (or'dŕl) *n.* [A. *S. ordŕl*, *ordŕl*.] An ancient form of trial to determine guilt or innocence. It was of many sorts, as by duel or combat, touching of the cross, or of the bier, or of a murdered body, eating of the Eucharist, &c., and especially by fire and by water.

Order, (or'dŕr) *n.* [L. *ordo*, *ordinis*.] Regular arrangement; methodical or systematic disposition of things:—customary mode of procedure:—established process:—usual course or succession:—regular government; general tranquillity:—a regulation; a standing rule:—a particular injunction; a command; a mandate:—necessary measures or care:—a commission to make purchases or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to pay money:—a rank or class of men in a community or in society; a privileged or dignified grade:—a religious fraternity:—in the Episcopal Church, the office of bishop, priest, or deacon:—in the Church of Rome, one of the seven ranks of holy orders:—one of the five principal methods recognized by the ancients for constructing and ornamenting the columns of an edifice:—one of the well-marked divisions of a class, including in itself families and genera:—a group or collection of allied individuals, more comprehensive than a genus.

Order, (or'dŕr) *v. t.* To put in order; to reduce to a methodical arrangement; to systematize; to adjust:—to manage; to conduct; to regulate:—to command:—to direct:—*v. i.* To give command or direction:—imp. & pp. *ordered*; *ppr.* *ordering*.

Orderer, (or'dŕr-ŭr) *n.* One who regulates or conducts: one who gives orders. [management.]

Ordering, (or'dŕr-ŭng) *n.* Disposition; distribution.

Orderless, (or'dŕr-ŭs) *a.* Without order or regularity; disorderly; out of rule. [irregularity.]

Orderliness, (or'dŕr-ŭ-nes) *n.* State of being orderly;

Orderly, (or'dŕr-ŭ) *a.* Conformed to order; methodical; regular; systematic:—observant of order, method, or rule: hence, quiet; peaceable:—well-regulated:—being on duty.



Orange.



Orang-outang.

Orderly, (or'dgr-le) *adv.* According to due order; regularly.

Orderly, (or'dgr-le) *n.* A non-commissioned officer who attends a superior officer for the purpose of bearing his orders, or rendering other service.

Ordinal, (ord'in-al) *a.* [*L. ordinalis*, from *ordo*, order.] Indicating the established order or succession.

Ordinal, (ord'in-al) *n.* A number noting order; — a book containing the service, as prescribed in the English Church, for the ordination of deacons, &c.

Ordinalism, (ord'in-al-izm) *n.* The state or quality of being ordinal.

Ordinance, (ord'in-ans) *n.* An ordaining or establishing by authority; appointment; — a rule established by authority: a statute, law, edict, decree, rescript; — an established rite or ceremony.

Ordinarily, (or'din-ar-e-le) *adv.* According to established rules; hence, commonly; usually; in most cases.

Ordinary, (ord'in-ar-e) *a.* [*L. ordinarius*, from *ordo*, order.] According to established order; methodical; — normal; regular; — of common rank; — common; usual; customary; — hence, of little merit; — plain; not handsome.

Ordinary, (ord'in-ar-e) *n.* An officer who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation; — one who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; — a judicial officer having the powers of a judge of probate or surrogate; — a dining-room or eating house where there is a fixed price for the meal; hence, also, the meal furnished at such a dining-room; — a portion of the escutcheon comprised between straight or other lines.

Ordinate, (ord'in-at) *n.* A line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve; — any straight line drawn from a point in the abscissa to terminate in the curve.

Ordinately, (ord'in-ät-le) *adv.* In a regular methodical manner.

Ordination, (or'din-ä'hun) *n.* [*L. ordinatio*.] Act of ordaining; — especially, the act of setting apart to an office of the Christian ministry; — state of being ordained or appointed; consecration; — established order or tendency consequent on a decree or law.

Ordinance, (ord'nans) *n.* [From *ordinance*.] Heavy weapons of warfare; cannon, mortars, and howitzers; artillery.

Ordonnance, (ord'on-ans) *n.* [*F.*] The disposition of the parts either in regard to the whole piece or to the several parts, said of paintings, architecture, or literary productions; — in France, a decree or statute.

Ordure, (ord'ür) *n.* [*F.*] Dung; excrements; feces.

Ore, (ör) *n.* [*A.-S. ör, öre, Icel. eyr, L. es, eris*.] A mineral substance from which metal is drawn or extracted; — the compound of a metal and some other substance, as oxygen, sulphur, or arsenic, called a mineralizer, by which its properties are disguised or lost. [mountain nymph.

Oread, (ör'rad) *n.* [*G. orias*, from *oros*, mountain.] A *Organ*, (or'gan) *n.* [*L. organum, G. organon*.] An instrument by which an important action is performed, or an important object accomplished; especially, a part of a living being capable of a special function, essential to the life or well-being of the whole, as the lungs, the heart, &c.; — a medium of communication between one person or body and another; — an instrument containing pipes filled with wind from the bellows, and played upon by means of keys.

Organile, (or'gan-de) *n.* [*F. organile*.] A kind of muslin or cotton fabric, characterized by great transparency and lightness.

Organic, (or'gan'ik) *a.* Pertaining to an organ or its functions; consisting of organs, or containing them; — produced by the organs; — instrumental; — noting the animal or vegetable kingdom, as distinguished from the mineral.

Organically, (or'gan'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an organic man-

ner; with organic structure or disposition of parts; by means of organs.

Organism, (or'gan-izm) *n.* A structure composed of or acting by means of organs; — an organized being.

Organist, (or'gan-ist) *n.* One who plays on the organ.

Organizable, (or'gan-is-ä-bl) *a.* Capable of being organized.

Organization, (or'gan-is-ä'hun) *n.* Act of organizing; — act of arranging the parts of a complex body in a suitable manner for use and service; — act of distributing into proper divisions, and appointing suitable officers, as an army, government, &c.; — structure; form; organism.

Organize, (or'gan-iz) *v. t.* To furnish with organs; — to arrange or constitute in parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation; — *imp. & pp.* organized; *ppr.* organizing.

Organ-loft, (or'gan-loft) *n.* The loft where an organ **Organology**, (or'gan-ol'ö-je) *n.* [*G. organon*, an account, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of, or an account of, organs and their uses; — that branch which treats, in particular, of the different organs of animals.

Orgasm, (or'gas) *n.* [*G. orgasmos*, from *örghu*, to swell.] Immoderate action or excitement, as of the blood or blood vessels; extreme tension of a vascular part.

Orgeat, (or'zhat) *n.* [*F.* from *orge*, barley.] A flavouring liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

Orgy, (ör'je) *n.* [*L. G. orgia*, from *örge*, fury, *organ*, to swell.] Wild and frantic rites in the ancient worship of Bacchus, held usually at night; — hence, plural, *orgies*, nocturnal revelries; drunken carousals.

Orichalcum, (ör'e-kalk) *n.* [*L. orichalcum*, from *G. oros*, mountain, and *chalkos*, brass.] The ancient brass; a metallic alloy of uncertain composition.

Oriel, (ör'e-le) *n.* [*Norm. F. oriel*, *L. oriolum*, portico.] Originally a recess at the upper end of the hall in Gothic buildings; — a large projecting bay-window of a semi-octagonal shape, supported by corbels or brackets, with rich mullions, usually filled with stained glass, as in a Gothic hall, chapel, &c.

Orient, (ör'e-ent) *a.* [*L. oriens*, *ppr.* of *ori*, to rise.] Rising, as the sun; — eastern; oriental; — bright; shining; hence, of superior quality; perfect.

Orient, (ör'e-ent) *n.* The eastern horizon; the East; — hence, the countries of Asia. **Oriental**, (ör'e-ent'al) *a.* Pertaining to the orient or east; — proceeding from or situated in the east.

Oriental, (ör'e-ent'al) *n.* A native or inhabitant of some eastern part of the world.

Orientalism, (ör'e-ent'al-izm) *n.* Any system or doctrine peculiar to orientals or the Asiatic nations; — eastern idiom or mode of speech.

Orientalist, (ör'e-ent'al-ist) *n.* An inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world; an oriental; — one versed in the eastern languages and literature.

Oriente, (ör'e-ent'ä) *v. t.* To place or turn toward the east; to cause to assume an easterly direction; — *v. i.* To move or turn toward the east; — *imp. & pp.* orientated; *ppr.* orientating.

Oriente, (ör'e-ent-ä'hun) *n.* The process of determining the points of the compass or the east point in taking bearings; — an aspect or fronting to the east.

Orifice, (ör'e-fis) *n.* [*L. orificium*, from *os*, *oris*, a mouth, and *facere*, to make.] The mouth or aperture of a tube, pipe, or other cavity; an opening.

Oriflamme, (ör'e-flam) *n.* [*F.*] The ancient royal standard of France.

Origenism, (ör'e-jen-izm) *n.* The system of Origen, one of the early fathers, who taught the pre-existence of the soul, the sinfulness of the soul in the pre-existent



Oriel Window.

state, the final salvation after probation of all mankind, the salvation of devils for whom Christ is once more to die. [Origen.]

Origenist, (or'-jen-ist) *n.* A follower of the opinions of Origen. (or'-jin) *n.* [L. *origo*, *origina*, from *oriri*, to rise, become visible.] First existence or beginning of any thing;—that from which any thing primarily proceeds; source; spring; fountain; cause; rise; derivation; root.

Original, (3-rj'-in-al) *n.* Origin; commencement; source;—the archetype; the model after which others are formed;—the author's own work; the first copy; that from which a translation, likeness, copy, &c., is taken;—the precise language or text of a book or document;—a person of marked peculiarity;—one who has new and striking ideas.

Original, (3-rj'-in-al) *a.* Pertaining to the origin or being;—preceding all others; first in order;—not translated; employed by the author;—having the power to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; primitive; pristine; inventive; peculiar.

Originality, (3-rj'-in-al-ty) *n.* Quality or state of being original;—in painting, &c., fact of being the handwork of the master, and not a copy;—power of producing new thoughts, or new combinations or expressions of thought.

Originally, (3-rj'-in-al-ly) *adv.* Primarily; from the beginning;—at first;—by the first author; at the time of formation.

Originary, (3-rj'-in-ar-ey) *a.* Productive; causing existence;—primitive; primary.

Originate, (3-rj'-in-at) *v. t.* To give an origin or beginning to; to bring into existence; to produce, as something new;—*v. i.* To have origin; to take existence from or in; to be begun;—*imp. & pp.* originated; *pp.* originating.

Origination, (3-rj'-in-ahun) *n.* Act of bringing or coming into existence;—mode of production or bringing into being.

Originative, (3-rj'-in-at-iv) *a.* Having power to originate or bring into existence; originating.

Originator, (3-rj'-in-at-er) *n.* One who originates.

Oriole, (3-r'-ol) *n.* [F. *oriole*, from L. *aureum*, golden, from *aureum*, gold.] A bird of several species, allied to the thrushes, having plumage of a golden-yellow mixed with black.

Orion, (3-r'-on) *n.* [G. a celebrated hunter in the Greek mythology.] A large and bright constellation of seven stars, crossed in the middle by the equinoctial line.

Orismology, (or-is-mol'-o-je) *n.* [G. *orismos*, term, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] That part of a science which relates to the meaning or definition of its technical terms; glossology. [prayer or supplication.]

Orison, (or'-o-sun) [F. from L. *orare*, to pray.] A **Orlop**, (or'-lop) *n.* [D. *overloop*, a running over or overflowing, from *overlopen*, to run over.] The lower deck of a ship of the line; or that in all vessels on which the cables are stowed.

Ormolu, (or-mo-lu) *n.* [F. from *or*, gold, and *mouler*, to cast, mould.] A variety of brass made to resemble gold by the use of less zinc and more copper in its composition than ordinary brass contains.

Ornament, (or'-na-ment) *n.* [L. *ornamentum*, from *ornare*, to adorn.] That which embellishes; embellishment; decoration.

Ornament, (or-na-ment) *v. t.* To furnish with embellishments; embellish; deck; decorate;—*imp. & pp.* ornamented; *pp.* ornamenting. [embellishing.]

Ornamental, (or-na-ment-al) *a.* Serving to ornament; Ornamentation, (or-na-ment-ahun) *n.* Act or art of ornamenting; decoration; embellishment.

Ornate, (or'-nat) *a.* [L. *ornatus*, *pp.* of *ornare*, to adorn.] Adorned; decorated; beautiful; highly figurative; flowery, as style.

Ornately, (or-nat'-le) *adv.* With decoration or embellishment.

Ornateness, (or'-nat-ness) *n.* The state of being adorned; decoration;—also *orniture*.

Ornithological, (or-ne-thol'-o-jik-al) *a.* Pertaining to ornithology. [in ornithology.]

Ornithologist, (or-ne-thol'-o-jist) *n.* One who is skilled in ornithology.

Ornithology, (or-ne-thol'-o-je) *n.* [G. *ornis*, *ornithos*, bird, and *logos*, discourse.] That branch of natural science which treats of the form, structure, and habits of birds.

Ornus, (or'-nus) *n.* A genus of deciduous trees found in the south of Europe; flowering ash—it yields a concrete juice called manna. [orography.]

Orographical, (3-r'-graf-ik-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to Orography, (3-r'-og'-ra-fe) *n.* [G. *oros*, a mountain, and *graphein*, to describe.] An account of mountains.

Orological, (or-3-loj'-ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a description of mountains.

Orology, (or-3-loj'-je) *n.* [G. *oros*, mountain, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or description of mountains.

Orotund, (3-r'-tund) *n.* [L. *or*, *oris*, the month, and *rotundus*, round, smooth.] A mode of intonation directly from the larynx, having a fulness, clearness, and ringing or musical quality.

Orotund, (3-r'-tund) *a.* Characterized by fulness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; ringing and musical.

Orphan, (or'-fan) *n.* [G. *orphanos*, allied to L. *orvus*.] A child who is bereaved of both father and mother; sometimes, also, a child who has but one parent living.

Orphan, (or'-fan) *a.* Bereaved of parents.

Orphanage, (or'-fan-aj) *n.* State of being an orphan;—an institution or home for rearing and training orphan children.

Orphaned, (or'-fand) *a.* Bereft of parents or friends.

Orphanism, (or'-fan-izm) *n.* The state of being an orphan.

Orpheus, (or-f'-e-us) *a.* Pertaining to Orpheus; musical; melodious.

Orpiment, (or-pe-ment) *n.* [L. *aerum*, gold, and *pigmentum*, pigment.] The tri sulphide of arsenic, occurring in crystals of a lemon-yellow colour, and having a resinous taste. It is used in dyeing.

Orpin, (or'-pin) *n.* A yellow colour of different degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.

Orrery, (or'-re-ye) *n.* [So named in compliment to the Earl of Orrery.] An astronomical instrument or piece of mechanism so constructed as by the revolution of its different parts to represent the revolutions of the planets round the sun, exhibiting also their relative sizes, distances, orbits, &c.

Orris, (or'-is) *n.* [Probably corrupted from *Fris*.] A plant; flower-de-luce or fleur-de-lis. Its root has an agreeable odour, resembling that of violets. [F. *or*, gold, and *fruits*, fringes, ruff.] A sort of gold or silver lace;—a peculiar pattern in which gold and silver lace is worked.

Orit, (ort) *n.* [A-S. *orritan*.] A fragment; refuse;—generally used in the plural.

Orthodox, (orth'-dok-s) *n.* [G. *orthos*, right, true, and *doka*, opinion.] Sound in the Christian faith;—opposed to heretical;—according with the doctrines of Scripture, as a creed.

Orthodoxly, (orth'-dok-s-ly) *adv.* In an orthodox manner; with soundness of faith.

Orthodoxy, (orth'-dok-s-ness) *n.* State of being sound in the faith.

Orthodoxy, (orth'-dok-s-e) *n.* Soundness of faith; a belief in the doctrines taught in the Scriptures;—consonance to genuine Scriptural doctrines; soundness of doctrine or of religious opinion; conformity with the established or generally received opinion.

Orthodromia, (orth'-drom'-iks) *n. sing.* [G. *orthos*, straight, and *dromos*, track, to run.] The art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle.

Orthoepie, (orth'-o-ep-ik) *a.* Pertaining to orthoepy or the right pronunciation of words.

Orthoepically, (orth'-o-ep-ik-al-ly) *adv.* In an orthoepical manner.

Orthoepist, (or'thō-ep-ist) *n.* One who is skilled in orthoepy.

Orthoepy, (or'thō-ep-e) *n.* [G. *orthos*, right, and *epos*, a word, from the root *ep*, to speak.] The art of uttering words with propriety; a correct pronunciation of words.

Orthogon, (or'thō-gon) *n.* [G. *orthos*, right, and *gōnia*, angle.] A rectangular figure, or one which has all its angles right angles.

Orthographer, (or-thog'ra-fer) *n.* One who spells words correctly or properly, according to common usage.

Orthographical, (or-thō-graf'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to orthography;—pertaining to right lines or angles.

Orthographically, (or-thō-graf'ik-al-le) *adv.* In an orthographical manner.

Orthography, (or-thog'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *orthos*, right, and *graphein*, to write.] Art or practice of writing words with the proper letters, according to common usage; spelling;—the part of grammar which treats of this subject.

Orthology, (or-thō-lō-je) *n.* [G. *orthos*, straight, right, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] True or just description of things.

Orthopedy, (or'thō-pē-de) *n.* [G. *orthos*, straight, and *l. pes, pedis*, a foot.] The art or practice of curing the deformities of the feet.

Orthopterous, (or-thopt'er-us) *a.* [G. *orthos*, straight, and *pteron*, feather, wing.] Having wing-covers of a uniform texture throughout, that generally overlap at the top when shut, under which are the true wings, which fold longitudinally like a fan.

Ortive, (or'tiv) *a.* [L. *ortivus*, from *oriri*, *ortus*, to rise.] Rising; relating to the time of rising, as a star: eastern.

Ortolan, (or'tō-lan) *n.* [L. *hortulanus*, from *hortus*, garden, so called because it frequents the hedges of gardens.] A singing bird, about the size of the lark, with black wings. It is found in Europe, and is esteemed delicious food.

Oryctography, (or-ik-tog'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *oruktos*, dug, fossil, and *graphein*, to write.] That part of natural history in which fossils are described; oryctology.

Oscillate, (os'il-lat) *v. i.* [L. *oscillare*, *oscillatum*, from *oscillum*, a swing.] To move backward and forward; to vibrate; to swing; to sway:—*imp.* & *pp.* oscillated; *pppr.* oscillating.

Oscillation, (os'il-lā'shun) *n.* Act of oscillating; vibration.

Oscillatory, (os'il-lā-tor-e) *a.* Moving backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging.

Oscitancy, (os'e-tan-se) *n.* Act of gaping;—unusual sleepiness; drowsiness.

Oscitant, (os'e-tant) *a.* [L. *oscitans*, *ppr.* of *oscitare*.] Yawning; gaping;—sleepy; drowsy.

Oscitate, (os'e-tāt) *v. i.* [L. *os*, the mouth, and *citare*, to put into quick motion.] To gape with sleepiness; to yawn.

Oscitation, (os-e-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *oscitatio*.] Act of yawning or gaping from sleepiness.

Osculant, (os'kū-lant) *a.* [L. *osculans*, *ppr.* of *osculari*, to kiss.] Adhering closely; embracing;—intermediate in character, or on the border between two groups.

Osculate, (os'kū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *osculari*, to kiss, from *osculum*, a little mouth.] To kiss;—to touch, as one curve another, or as two curves when both have a common curvature at the point of contact;—*v. i.* To kiss;—to touch:—*imp.* & *pp.* osculated; *ppr.* osculating.

Osculation, (os'kū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of kissing;—contact of one curve with another.

Osculatory, (os'kū-lā-tor-e) *a.* Of or pertaining to kissing;—capable of osculation.

Osculatory, (os'kū-lā-tor-e) *n.* A tablet or board with a picture of Christ or the Virgin, which was kissed by the priest and then by the people.

Osier, (ō'she-er) *n.* [F. *osier*, G. *osius*.] A species of willow, or the twig of the willow, used in making baskets.

Osmanli, (os'man-le) *n.* A Turkish official—so called from *Osman*, who founded the Ottoman empire in Asia; also, a native Turk.

Osnaburg, (os'na-burg) *n.* A species of coarse linen imported originally from *Osnabury* in Germany.

Osprey, (os'prā) *n.* [Corrupted from *osifraga*.] A long-winged eagle of a yellow-brown or brown colour above, and of a white colour below. It lives on fish, which it takes by suddenly darting upon them when near the surface of the water.



Osprey.

Ossaceous, (os'e-us) *a.* [L. *osseus*, from *os*, *ossis*, bone.] Composed of bones; resembling bone; bony.

Ossicle, (os'e-kl) *n.* [L. *ossiculum*, diminutive of *os*, a bone.] A small bone.

Ossiferous, (os-differ-us) *a.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, a bone, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or yielding bone.

Ossific, (os-sifik) *a.* [L. *os*, bone, and *facere*, to make.] Having power to ossify or change carnosous and membranous substances to bone.

Ossification, (os-se-fik-ā'shun) *n.* The act or process of converting flesh, fibre, blood, or other animal substance into bone;—the natural formation of bones in animals;—also, a morbid induration of, or growth of chalky or bony substances in or upon, as the heart, lungs, &c.

Ossifrage, (os-se-frā) *n.* [L. *osifraga*, from *os*, *ossis*, a bone, and *frangere*, to break.] The sea-eagle or bald eagle—formerly so called.

Ossify, (os-se-fī) *v. t.* [L. *os*, *ossis*, bone, and *facere*, to make.] To form into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone;—*v. i.* To become bone or bony:—*imp.* & *pp.* ossified; *ppr.* ossifying.

Ossivorous, (os-siv'ō-rus) *a.* [L. *os*, bone, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on bones; eating bones.

Ossuary, (os-si-ar-e) *n.* [L. *osuarium*, from *os*, bone.] A place where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel-house.

Ostenible, (os'ten'ee-bl) *a.* Shown, declared, or avowed; manifest; apparent;—colourable; plausible.

Ostenibly, (os'ten'ee-ble) *adv.* In an ostensible manner; in appearance.

Ostenive, (os'ten'siv) *a.* Showing; exhibiting.

Ostenively, (os'ten'siv-le) *adv.* In an ostensive manner.

Ostent, (os'tent) *n.* [L. *ostentus*, *ostentum*, from *ostendere*, to show.] Appearance; air; manner;—show; manifestation; token;—a portent.

Ostentation, (os'ten-tā'shun) *n.* Outward show or appearance; vain show; an ambitious display; pretentious parade;—pomp; pompousness; vaunting; boasting.

Ostentatious, (os'ten-tā'she-us) *a.* Fond of excessive display;—pretentious;—boastful; vaunting; showy; gaudy.

Ostentatiously, (os'ten-tā'she-us-le) *adv.* In an ostentatious manner; boastfully; with vain display.

Osteologist, (os-tē-ō-lō-jist) *n.* One versed in osteology;—one who describes the bones of animals:—also *osteologer*.

Osteology, (os-tē-ō-lō-je) *n.* [G. *osteon*, bone, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the nature, arrangement, and uses of the bones;—the system of bones in an animal or class of animals.

Ostuary, (os'te-ā-ry) *n.* [L. *ostium*, entrance, mouth.] The mouth or opening by which a river discharges its waters into the sea or into a lake; an estuary.

Ostracean, (os-tri-ā'she-an) *n.* [L. *ostrea*, G. *ostreon*, oyster.] One of a family of bivalve shell-fish, of which the oyster is the type.

Ostracism, (os'tra-sizm) *n.* [G. *ostrakon*, a tablet used in voting, a shell.] Banishment, by the people of Athens, of a person whose merit and influence gave

umbrage to them; vote of public censure;—hence, expulsion from a society or community;—exclusion; separation.

Ostracise, (os'tra-sis) *v. t.* To exile by ostracism; to banish by the popular voice; to exclude from a society or company; to put under ban.—*imp. & pp.* ostracized; *ppr.* ostracizing.

Ostrich, (os'trich) *n.* [*F. ostruche, G. ho neegas strouthos*, the large bird, *i. e.*, the ostrich.] A large bird, having a long neck, stout long legs, with only two toes, and short wings, with long, soft plumes in the place of feathers. It is remarkable for its speed, and is a native of Africa and Arabia.

Ostrogoth, (os'trô-goth) *n.* One of the eastern Goths, as distinguished from the *Visigoths*, or western Goths.

Other, (ut'h-er) *pron. & a.* [*A.-S. ôðer, Go. anðar.*] Not the same; not this; different;—not I, or he, but some one else;—contrary; opposite;—noting some beside; additional;—used as a correlative to *each*, and as a distinctive to *some*;—used as a noun for different person or thing; especially plural, different persons.

Otherwhere, (ut'h-er-hwâr) *adv.* In another place.

Otherwise, (ut'h-er-wîz) *adv.* At other times.

Otherwise, (ut'h-er-wîz) *adv.* In a different manner; in different respects; for other causes or means.

Otiose, (ô'she-ô) *a.* [*L. otiosus, from otium, ease.*] Being at ease; unemployed; indolent.

Otology, (ô-tôlô-jy) *n.* [*G. ôtas, ear, and logos, discourse.*] That branch of anatomy which gives an account of the ear; a treatise on the ear.

Ottar, (ot'târ) *n.* A highly fragrant oil obtained from the petals of the rose;—also *otol, attar*.

Otter, (ot'ter) *n.* [*A.-S. oter, Icel. otr, Ger. otter.*] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the genus *Lutra*, and of several species. They are aquatic and feed on fish.



Otter.

Ottoman, (ot'to-man) *n.* [*From Othman, or Othman, a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300.*] Pertaining to or derived from the empire of Turkey.

Ottoman, (ot'to-man) *n.* A Turk;—a stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey.

Ouch, (ouch) *n.* [*Corrupted from ouch, L. nucula, clasp, neclace, Ger. nucula.*] A bezel or socket in which a precious stone or seal is set;—a carcanet or ornament of gold.

Ought, (awt) *v. imperative.* [Originally the preterit tense of the verb to owe, *A.-S. ȝagan*, to have or possess.] It is used in all persons, both in the present and past tenses.] Is fit; behoveeth; is proper or necessary; should;—used impersonally.

Ounce, (ouns) *n.* [*L. uncia, a twelfth.*] A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy, and the sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois. [*F. once, Sp. onza.*] A carnivorous animal resembling the leopard, but having a thicker fur, irregular faint spots, and a longer tail. It is a native of Northern India and Persia.

Our, (our) *possessive pron.* [*A.-S. ȝur, contracted ȝær, ȝær, from us, us, to us.*] Pertaining or belonging to us—when the substantive goes before it, *our* is written *ours*.

Ourselves, (our-self) *pron.* Added after *we*; *us*, by way of emphasis, and chiefly in the plural;—myself—used reciprocally in the regal or formal style.

Ouzel, (ô'zel) *n.* [*A.-S. ôzel.*] A bird of several species of the thrush family.

Oust, (oust) *v. t.* [*F. ôter, ôter.*] To take away; to remove;—to eject; to turn out;—*imp. & pp.* ousted; *ppr.* ousting.

Ouster, (oust-er) *n.* A putting out of possession; ejection; *out* *adv.* [*A.-S. ȝut, Icel. út, Go. ut.*] Without; on the outside; not within; beyond the limits of any inclosed place or given line;—abroad; not at home;—

in a state of disclosure or discovery;—in a state of extinction, exhaustion, or destitution; in want or debt; with deficiency or loss;—not in office or employment;—in public, on display, and the like;—to the end; during the whole of; completely;—in an open or free manner; audibly or perceptibly; vividly or forcibly;—not in the hands of the owner;—in error or mistake; in a wrong position or opinion;—in a puzzle; at a loss;—uncovered; with clothes torn;—away; off—used as an exclamation.

Out, (out) *n.* One who or that which is without; especially, one who is out of office;—a place or space outside of or around; an angle projecting outward; an open space;—an omission in setting up copy.

Out, (out) *v. t.* To eject; to expel.

Outargue, (out-ar-gü) *v. t.* To argue better than another.

Outbalance, (out-bal'ans) *v. t.* To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

Outbar, (out-bar) *v. t.* To shut out by bars and fortify.

Outbid, (out-bid) *v. t.* To go beyond or surpass in the offer of a price.

Outbrave, (out-bräv) *v. t.* To excel in braves; or bold.

Outbreak, (out-bräk) *n.* A bursting forth; eruption.

Outbreaking, (out-bräk-ing) *n.* That which bursts forth.

Out-building, (out-build-ing) *n.* A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house or dwelling; an out-house.

Outburst, (out-burst) *n.* A breaking or bursting out.

Outcast, (out-kast) *n.* One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; hence, a degraded person; a vagabond.

Outclearance, (out-clear'ans) *n.* Clearance out of or from, as a port.

Outcome, (out-kum) *n.* That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence.

Outcrier, (out-kri-er) *n.* A public crier;—a herald; an outcrier.

Outcrop, (out-krop) *n.* The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground;—that part of an inclined stratum which appears at the surface.

Outcrop, (out-krop) *v. i.* To come out to the surface of the ground;—said of strata.

Outcry, (out-kri) *n.* A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress;—noisy opposition or detestation;—clamour; noise; vociferation.

Outdare, (out-dâr) *v. t.* To dare or venture beyond.

Outdo, (out-dô) *v. t.* To excel; to surpass;—*imp.* outdid; *pp.* outdone; *ppr.* outdoing.

Outdoing, (out-dô-ing) *n.* Act of surpassing or excelling in performance.

Outdoor, (out-dôr) *n.* Being without the house.

Outdoors, (out-dôors) *adv.* Abroad; out of the house.

Outer, (out-er) *a.* [*Comparative of out.*] Being on the outside; further or more remote than something else; external.

Outerly, (out-er-le) *adv.* Towards the outside.

Outermost, (out-er-môst) *a.* [*Superlative from outer.*] Being on the extreme external part; remotest from the midst.

Outface, (out-fis) *v. t.* To face or look out of; counterface.

Outfarm, (out-farm) *n.* A farm at some distance from the home farm.

Outfit, (out-fit) *n.* A fitting out, as of a ship, passenger, or traveller, for a voyage or journey; equipment for, or money advanced for the expenses of, any special service or duty.

Outfitter, (out-fit-er) *n.* One who furnishes outfits for outfitting.

Outflank, (out-flang) *v. t.* To extend the flank or wing of an army beyond that of the enemy.

Outflow, (out-flô) *n.* Efflux; issue; outflow.

Outgate, (out-gât) *n.* Passage outwards; outlet.

Outgeneral, (out-jen-er'äl) *v. t.* To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superior military skill.

Outgo, (out-gô) *v. t.* To go beyond; to go faster than;—to surpass; to excel;—to circumvent; to overreach;—*imp.* outwent; *pp.* outgone; *ppr.* outgoing.

Outgo, (out'gō) *n.* Outlay; expenditure—the opposite of *income*.

Exgoer, (out'gō-er) *n.* One who goes out or departs.

Outgoing, (out'gō-ing) *n.* Act or the state of going out;—outlay; expenditure;—extreme limit; utmost border; and.

Outgrow, (out'grō) *v. t.* To surpass in growth;—to become too large or too old for any thing;—*imp.* outgrow; *pp.* outgrown; *ppr.* outgrowing.

Outgrowth, (out'grōb) *n.* Growth to excess;—that which has grown out or proceeded from any thing; result.

Outguard, (out'gārd) *n.* A guard at a distance from the main body of an army; hence, any thing for defence placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.

Outhaul, (out'hawl) *n.* A rope used for hauling out the clew of a boom-sail.

Outhouse, (out'hous) *n.* A small house or building at a little distance from the main house; an out-building.

Outing, (out'ing) *n.* Journey for change and recreation from the confinement of business.

Outlandish, (out-land'ish) *n.* Not native; foreign; strange; rude; barbarous. [*in duration.*]

Outlast, (out-last) *v. t.* To last longer than; to exceed.

Outlaw, (out'law) *n.* A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection.

Outlaw, (out'law) *v. t.* To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to proscribe;—*imp.* & *pp.* outlawed; *ppr.* outlawing.

Outlawry, (out-law-ry) *n.* Act of outlawing; the putting a man out of the protection of law.

Outlay, (out'lay) *n.* A laying out or expending;—that which is laid out; expenditure.

Outlet, (out'let) *n.* Place or the means by which any thing is let out; passage outward; an exit.

Outline, (out'lin) *n.* The line which marks the outside of a figure; contour;—hence, a sketch; delineation of a figure without shading;—hence, a preliminary or general indication of a plan, system, course of thought, &c.

Outline, (out'lin) *v. t.* To draw the exterior line of;—to draw in outline; to sketch; to delineate;—*imp.* & *pp.* outlined; *ppr.* outlining.

Outlive, (out-liv) *v. t.* To live beyond; to survive.

Outlook, (out'look) *n.* Act of looking out; watch;—place from which one looks out; a watch-tower;—view obtained by one looking out; prospect.

Outlook, (out'look) *v. t.* To face or stare down;—to select.

Outlying, (out'li-ing) *a.* Lying or being at a distance from the main body or design; remote;—being on the exterior or frontier.

Outmost, (out'mōst) *a.* Furthest outward; most remote from the middle.

Outnumber, (out-num'bēr) *v. t.* To exceed in number.

Out of, (out'of) [*Out, adv., and of, prep.*] From; noting source or origin;—beyond; noting distance or separation;—not in; noting absence, departure, dismission, exclusion;—not according to; noting deviation, unfitness, impropriety, deficiency, &c.; in consequence of; noting means, cause, reason, &c. *Out* and *out*, thoroughly; completely.

Out-of-door, (out'of-dōr) *a.* Being out of the house; in the open air; out-door. [*doors.*]

Out-of-doors, (out'of-dōrs) *adv.* Out of the house;—*out-of-the-way*, (out'of-the-wā) *a.* Different from the ordinary way or fashion; uncommon; unusual; singular. [*behind in walking.*]

Outpace, (out-'pās) *v. t.* To outgo in speed; to leave

Outpensioner, (out-'pen-shun-er) *n.* A pensioner of an hospital, as Greenwich or Chelsea, who lives out of the bounds.

Outport, (out'pōrt) *n.* A harbour or port at some distance from the chief town or seat of trade.

Outpost, (out'pōst) *n.* A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army;—the troops at such a station.

Outpour, (out-pōr) *v. t.* To pour out; to send forth in a stream; to effuse.

Outrage, (out-'rāj) *v. t.* To treat with violence and wrong; to injure by rough, rude treatment of any kind; hence, to shock; to scandalize;—*imp.* & *pp.* outraged; *ppr.* outraging.

Outrage, (out-'rāj) *n.* [*L. ultragium, from ultra, beyond.*] Injurious violence offered to persons or things; gross injury; insult; abuse.

Outrageous, (out-rāj-'ē-us) *a.* Violent; furious; exceeding the bounds of moderation, reason, or decency;—enormous; atrocious;—tumultuous; turbulent.

Outrageously, (out-rāj-'ē-us-le) *adv.* In an outrageous manner.

Outrageousness, (out-rāj-'ē-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being

Outre, (ō'trā) *a.* [*F. pp. of outrer, to exaggerate, from L. ultra, beyond.*] Being out of the common course or limits; extravagant.

Outreach, (out-rēch) *v. t.* To reach or extend beyond.

Outreason, (out-rē-ū) *v. t.* To surpass or excel in reasoning.

Outride, (out-rid) *v. t.* To ride faster than;—*v. i.* To travel about on horseback or in a vehicle.

Outrider, (out-rid-er) *n.* A servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

Outrigger, (out-ig-er) *n.* Any projecting spar or piece of timber for extending ropes or sails, &c.

Outright, (out-rit) *adv.* Immediately; without delay; at once; instantly;—completely; utterly.

Outriveal, (out-'ri-val) *v. t.* To surpass in excellence.

Outrun, (out-run) *v. t.* To exceed in running;—hence, to exceed in degree, quality, &c.; to surpass;—*imp.* outrun; *pp.* outrun; *ppr.* outrunning.

Outsell, (out-sell) *v. t.* To exceed in amount of sales;—to exceed in the prices of things sold;—to bring or be sold for a higher price;—*imp.* & *pp.* outsold; *ppr.* outselling. [*beginning.*]

Outset, (out-'set) *n.* First entrance on any business;

Outshine, (out-shin) *v. t.* To excel in lustre or excellence;—*v. i.* To send forth lustre or brightness.

Outside, (out'sid) *n.* The external part of a thing; that which is superficial; exterior; externality;—the part or place which lies without or beyond an inclosure;—the furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, &c.; the utmost;—one who or that which is without.

Outside, (out'sid) *n.* On the outside; exterior; external.

Outsider, (out'sid-er) *n.* One not belonging to the concern, party, &c., spoken of.

Outskirt, (out'skirt) *n.* Border; outpost; suburb.

Outspread, (out-'sprēd) *v. t.* To extend; to spread.

Outspreading, (out-'sprēd-ing) *n.* The act of diffusing or spreading over.

Outstand, (out-'stand) *v. i.* To project outward from the main body;—to stand or remain beyond the proper time; hence, to be unpaid, as a debt, and the like;—*imp.* & *pp.* outstood; *ppr.* outstanding.

Outstanding, (out-'stand-ing) *a.* Unpaid;—uncollected, as debts. [*a town.*]

Outstreet, (out-'strēt) *n.* A street in the extremities of

Outstretch, (out-'strēch) *v. t.* To stretch or spread out; to expand. [*yond; to leave behind.*]

Outstrip, (out-'strip) *v. t.* To outrun; to advance beyond.

Outvalue, (out-'val'ū) *v. t.* To exceed in price or value.

Outvie, (out-'vi) *v. t.* To exceed; to surpass.

Outvote, (out-'vōt) *v. t.* To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by plurality of suffrages.

Outwall, (out-'wawl) *n.* The exterior wall of a building or fortress.

Outward, (out-'wērd) *a.* [*Eng. out and ward.*] Forming the superficial part; external; exterior;—extrinsic; adventitious;—tending to the exterior part; in Scripture, fleshly; carnal; not spiritual.

Outward, (out-'wērd) *n.* External form.

Outward, (out-'wērd) *adv.* To the outer parts; toward the outside;—sea-ward;—toward some foreign port;—also outwards.

Outward-bound, (out-wer'd-bound) *a.* Proceeding from a port or country; chartered to sail to foreign parts; sailing from the land; sea-ward.

Outwardly, (out-wer'd-le) *adv.* Externally; on the outside;—hence, in appearance; ostensibly; not sincerely.

Outwear, (out-wir') *v. t.* To last longer than; to surpass or exceed in duration.—*imp.* outwore; *pp.* outworn; *ppr.* outwearing.

Outweigh, (out-wi') *v. t.* To exceed in weight;—to exceed in value, influence, or importance.

Outwit, (out-wit') *v. t.* To surpass in design or stratagem; to overreach; to defeat or frustrate by superior ingenuity.

Outwork, (out-wurk') *v. t.* To surpass in work or labour.—*imp.* outworked or outwrought; *pp.* outwrought; *ppr.* outworking.

Outwork, (out-wurk') *n.* A part of a fortress without the principal wall, within or beyond the principal ditch; any work thrown up to defend or fortify.

Oval, (ô-val) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] Having the shape or figure of an egg; resembling the longitudinal section of an egg;—hence, oblong and curvilinear, with both ends of about the same breadth; elliptical.

Oval, (ô-val) *n.* A body or figure in the shape of an egg or of an ellipse.

Ovally, (ô-val-le) *adv.* In an oval form; as to be oval, as an egg.

Ovarian, (ô-var-é-an) *a.* Pertaining to the female ovary.

Ovary, (ô-var-é) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, from *ovum*, egg.] That part of the pistil which contains the seed, and in the course of development becomes the fruit;—the part in oviparous animals in which the eggs are formed;—the part in viviparous animals which produces the fetus.

Ovate, (ô-vâ) *a.* Shaped like an egg, with the lower extremities broadest, as a leaf.

Ovation, (ô-vâ-shun) *n.* [L. *ovatio*.] Among the Romans, an inferior triumph given to a general who had gained a victory without much bloodshed, or over an inconsiderable enemy;—in modern usage, any expression of popular approval; applause; vociferous cheering, &c.

Oven, (u-vn) *n.* [A.-S. *ofen*, *foel*, *ofn*, D. *oven*.] An arched place for baking, heating, or drying any substance; hence, any apparatus which may be heated for baking or like uses.

Over, (ô-ver) *prep.* [A.-S. *ofer*, Go. *ufar*, D. & Dan. *över*, Ger. *über*, G. *über*.] Across; from side to side.—implying a passing or moving either above or on the surface of;—above, in place or position;—above, in excellence, dignity, or value;—above in authority;—upon the surface or whole surface; through the whole extent;—in a state of watchfulness with respect to;—during the whole time.

Over, (ô-ver) *adv.* From side to side;—on the opposite side;—from one to another by passing;—from one country to another, by passing;—above the top;—more than the quantity assigned;—throughout;—from beginning to end; completely.

Over, (ô-ver) *a.* Upper; covering; past; done with;—chiefly used in composition.

Overact, (ô-ver-akt') *v. t.* To act or perform to excess;—*v. i.* To act more than is necessary.

Overaction, (ô-ver-ak-shun) *n.* Performance beyond due bounds; excessive action.

Overalls, (ô-ver-awlz) *n. pl.* A kind of loose trousers worn over others to protect them from being soiled.

Overanxious, (ô-ver-ang-kah-us) *a.* Too anxious; solicitous to excess.

Overarch, (ô-ver-arch) *v. t.* To cover with an arch;—*v. i.* To hang over like an arch.

Overawe, (ô-ver-aw') *v. t.* To restrain by awe, fear, or superior influence.

Overbalance, (ô-ver-bal-ans) *v. t.* To exceed in weight, value, or importance.

Overbalance, (ô-ver-bal-ans) *n.* Excess of weight or value.

Overbear, (ô-ver-bâr') *v. t.* To bear down; to repress; to subdue;—overpower; overwhelm; conquer;—*imp.* overbore; *pp.* overborne; *ppr.* overbearing.

Overbearing, (ô-ver-bâr-ing) *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; tending to repress or subdue by insolence or effrontery.

Overbearingly, (ô-ver-bâr-ing-le) *adv.* In an overbearing manner;—haughtily.

Overbid, (ô-ver-bid') *v. t.* To bid or offer more than an equivalent;—*imp.* overbade; *pp.* overbid or overbided; *ppr.* overbidding.

Overboard, (ô-ver-bôrd) *adv.* Over the side of a ship; hence, out of a ship or from on board.

Overburden, (ô-ver-bur'dn) *v. t.* To load with too great a weight.

Overbusy, (ô-ver-bizé) *a.* Too busy; officious.

Overcast, (ô-ver-kast') *a.* Clouded; darkened; over-spread with clouds or gloominess.

Overcast, (ô-ver-kast') *v. t.* To cover with gloom; to cloud; to darken;—to rate too high;—to sew by running the thread over a rough edge; to sew over and over;—*imp.* & *pp.* overcast; *ppr.* overcasting.

Overcharge, (ô-ver-charj') *v. t.* To load with too heavy a charge or weight; to burden; to oppress; to fill to excess; to surcharge;—to surfeit; to cloy;—to rate too high; to exact an excessive price for; to enter in an account more than is just;—to load with too much powder and ball, as a gun.

Overcharge, (ô-ver-charj') *n.* An excessive load or burden;—a charge in an account of more than is just;—an excessive charge, as of a gun.

Overcloud, (ô-ver-kloud') *v. t.* To cover or overspread with clouds; to becloud.

Overcoat, (ô-ver-kôit) *n.* A coat worn over the other clothing; a great-coat or top-coat.

Overcome, (ô-ver-kum') *v. t.* To get the better of; to conquer; to vanquish;—to surmount; to get over, as obstacles;—to subdue; to repress, as opposition;—*v. i.* To gain the superiority; to be victorious;—*imp.* overcame; *pp.* overcome; *ppr.* overcoming.

Overcredulous, (ô-ver-kred-ü-lus) *a.* Too ready to believe; trusting too easily.

Overdate, (ô-ver-dât') *v. t.* To date beyond the proper period.

Overdo, (ô-ver-dô') *v. t.* To do or perform too much;—to oppress by too much action or labour; to harass; to fatigue;—to boil, bake, or roast too much;—*v. i.* To labour too hard; to do too much;—*imp.* overdid; *pp.* overdone; *ppr.* overdoing.

Overdose, (ô-ver-dôs) *n.* Too great a dose.

Overdraw, (ô-ver-draw') *v. t.* To draw upon for a sum beyond one's credit in the books of a bank or merchant;—*imp.* overdraw; *pp.* overdrawn; *ppr.* overdrawing.

Overdrive, (ô-ver-driv') *v. t.* & *i.* To drive too hard or beyond strength.

Overdue, (ô-ver-dû) *a.* Due and more than due; past.

Overestimate, (ô-ver-est-im-ât) *v. t.* To set too high a value on;—to rate or calculate too highly.

Overfatigue, (ô-ver-fa-tég) *v. t.* To tire or wear out excessively; to produce faintness or weariness by overwork.

Overflow, (ô-ver-flô') *v. t.* To flow over; to spread over, as water; to inundate;—hence, to overwhelm; to cover, as with numbers;—*v. i.* To run over; to swell and run over the brim and banks;—to be abundant; to abound.

Overflow, (ô-ver-flô') *n.* An inundation; also, superabundance.

Overflowing, (ô-ver-flô-ing) *n.* Exuberance; copiousness.

Overfright, (ô-ver-frât') *v. t.* To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity or numbers.

Overgrow, (ô-ver-grô') *v. t.* To cover with growth or herbage;—to grow beyond; to rise above;—*v. i.* To grow beyond the fit or natural size;—*imp.* overgrew; *pp.* overgrown; *ppr.* overgrowing.

Overhang, (ô-ver-hang') *v. t.* To impend or hang over; to jut or project over;—*v. i.* To jut over;—*imp.* & *pp.* overhung; *ppr.* overhanging.

Overhaul, (ô-ver-haw') v. t. To draw or drag over;—to examine thoroughly with a view to repair;—to gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

Overhead, (ô-ver-hed') adv. Aloft; above; in the zenith or ceiling; in the story or upon the floor above.

Overhear, (ô-ver-hêr') v. t. To hear more than was intended or proper; to hear by accident;—imp. & pp. overheard; ppr. overhearing.

Overheat, (ô-ver-het') v. t. To heat to excess.

Overissue, (ô-ver-iss-oo) n. An issuing, as of notes, beyond the capital stock, or beyond the public wants.

Overjoy, (ô-ver-joy') v. t. To make excessively joyful.

Overjoy, (ô-ver-joy) n. Excessive gladness; transport of pleasure or joy.

Overlade, (ô-ver-lad') v. t. To load with too great a cargo or other burden;—imp. overladed; pp. overladed; ppr. overlading.

Overlaid, (ô-ver-lad') n. Covered over with;—smothered.

Overland, (ô-ver-land) n. Made or performed upon or across the land.

Overlap, (ô-ver-lap') v. t. or i. To extend so as to lie or rest upon; to lap over.

Overlay, (ô-ver-lâ') v. t. To lay over; to spread over; to cover completely;—to smother with a close covering or by lying upon;—to stretch above and across, so as to unite the two sides of;—imp. & pp. overlaid; ppr. overlaying.

Overleap, (ô-ver-lêp') v. t. To leap over; to pass or move from side to side by leaping.

Overleather, (ô-ver-leth-er) n. The leather which forms, or is intended to form, the upper part of a shoe. [corrupt.]

Overleaven, (ô-ver-le-v'n) v. t. To leaven too much; to Overlie, (ô-ver-li') v. t. To lie over or upon something;—imp. overlain; pp. overlain; ppr. overlying.

Overload, (ô-ver-lôd') v. t. To load with too heavy a burden or cargo.

Overlook, (ô-ver-lôok') v. t. To look over or beyond, as from an elevated position; to view from a high place;—to afford an elevated prospect of;—to inspect; to review; to go over and survey the whole;—to look beyond, so that what is near by is not perceived; to pass by; to neglect; to slight;—hence, to excuse; to pardon;—to look over the shoulder of.

Overlooker, (ô-ver-lôok'er) n. One who overlooks; a superintendent.

Overly, (ô-ver-le) a. Careless; superficial; slight.

Overmasted, (ô-ver-mas-ted) a. Having masts too long or large, as a vessel.

Overmaster, (ô-ver-mas'ter) v. t. To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern.

Overmatch, (ô-ver-mach') v. t. To be too powerful for; to conquer; to subdue; to overcome by superior force. [able to overcome.]

Overmatch, (ô-ver-mach) n. One superior in power; one

Overmeasure, (ô-ver-mesh-er) n. Excess of measure; surplus.

Overmuch, (ô-ver-much) adv. In too great a degree.

Overmuch, (ô-ver-much) n. More than sufficient.

Overnight, (ô-ver-nit) adv. During the night previous; yesterday night; last night.

Overpass, (ô-ver-pas') v. t. To pass over; to neglect; to disregard;—to go over; to cross;—to omit.

Overpay, (ô-ver-pâ') v. t. To pay too much or more than is due;—to reward beyond the price or merit;—imp. & pp. overpaid; ppr. overpaying. [tanta.]

Overpeople, (ô-ver-pê-pli) v. t. To overstock with inhabitants.

Overplus, (ô-ver-plus) n. [Over and L. plus, mora.] That which remains after a supply; surplus.

Overpower, (ô-ver-pow-er) v. t. To affect with a power or force that cannot be borne;—to vanquish by force; to overcome; crush; overwhelm; conquer; subdue.

Overprize, (ô-ver-prix') v. t. To value or prize at too high a rate.

Overproduction, (ô-ver-prô-duk-shun) n. Great production; supply beyond the demand.

Overrate, (ô-ver-rât') v. t. To rate at too much; to estimate at a value beyond the truth.

Overreach, (ô-ver-rêch') v. t. To reach beyond in any direction; to extend beyond;—to get the better of by cunning or sagacity; to cheat;—v. i. To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the fore foot, as some horses are apt to do.

Override, (ô-ver-rid') v. t. To ride beyond the strength of the horse;—to ride too far or beyond;—to trample down, and hence to set aside or annul;—imp. overrode; pp. overridden, overrode, override; ppr. overriding.

Overrule, (ô-ver-rôol') v. t. To rule over; to have or exercise supreme authority; to influence or direct, as life, character, or conduct, by superior motives, considerations, &c.;—to supersede, alter, or annul, as a legal judgment or decision; to rule against;—especially, to order and control human actions and events so as to effect the Divine purpose in providence or grace. [controlling power.]

Overruling, (ô-ver-rôol'ing) a. Exerting superior and

Overrun, (ô-ver-run') v. t. To run or spread over in a prolific manner; to cover;—to march or rove over; to ravage by hostile incursions;—to overspread with numbers; to pester; hence, to injure by treading down;—to change the arrangement of the types, and carry those of one line into another in correction, contraction, or extension of columns or lines;—v. i. To run over; to overflow;—to extend beyond its due or desired length, as a line or column of type;—imp. overran; pp. overrun; ppr. overrunning.

Overscrupulous, (ô-ver-skroo'p-d-lus) a. Excessively careful and punctilious in decision or action; extremely conscientious. [seca.]

Oversee, (ô-ver-sê) a. Foreign; brought from beyond

Oversee, (ô-ver-sê) v. t. To inspect so as to direct and control; to superintend; to overlook;—imp. oversaw; pp. overseen; ppr. overseeing.

Overseer, (ô-ver-sêr) n. A superintendent; a supervisor;—an officer who has the care of the poor, &c.

Overseership, (ô-ver-sêr'ship) n. The office of an overseer or superintendent.

Overset, (ô-ver-set') v. t. To turn upon the side, or to turn bottom upward;—to subvert; to overthrow;—v. i. To turn or be turned over; to capsize;—imp. & pp. overset; ppr. oversetting.

Overset, (ô-ver-set) n. An upsetting; ruin; overturn.

Overshadow, (ô-ver-shad') v. t. To throw a shadow or shade over;—to shelter; to protect.

Overshoe, (ô-ver-shôo) n. A shoe of India rubber, or other water-proof material, worn over another shoe to protect it from moisture.

Overshoot, (ô-ver-shôot') v. t. To shoot beyond, as a mark;—to pass swiftly over.

Overshot wheel, a wheel, the circumference of which is covered with cavities or buckets, and which is turned by water which shoots over, or flows upon the top of it, filling the buckets and acting by its weight only;—imp. & pp. overshot; ppr. overshooting.

Overnight, (ô-ver-nit) v. t. Watchful care;—superintendence; supervision; inspection; an overlooking; omission; inadvertence; mistake; error.

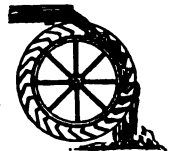
Overhaul, (ô-ver-law) n. A bar in a river rendering the passage of vessels difficult at low water.

Overspread, (ô-ver-spreed') v. t. To spread over; to cover over;—to scatter over;—imp. & pp. overspread; ppr. overspreading. [to exaggerate.]

Overstate, (ô-ver-stât') v. t. To state in too strong terms;

Overstep, (ô-ver-step') v. t. To step over or beyond; to exceed. [ing; superabundance.]

Overstock, (ô-ver-stok) n. Excess of supply or furnish-



Overstock, (ô-ver-stok') *v. t.* To furnish or supply with more than is requisite or suitable; to fill with too great numbers, as of persons or animals, or too great quantities, as of goods.

Overstrain, (ô-ver-strân') *v. i.* To strain to excess; to make too violent efforts.

Overstrained, (ô-ver-strân'd) *a.* Stretched beyond the proper bounds or limits; overtaken;—unduly forced or exaggerated.

Over, (ô-ver't) *a.* [*F. ouvert*, *pp.* of *ouvrir*, from *de* and *aperire*, to cover.] Open to view; public; apparent;—manifest.

Overtake, (ô-ver-tak') *v. t.* To come up with; to catch;—to come upon; to take by surprise;—*imp.* overtook; *pp.* overtaken; *ppr.* overtaking.

Overtask, (ô-ver-task') *v. t.* To impose too heavy a task or injunction on.

Overthrow, (ô-ver-thrô') *v. t.* To throw over; to turn upside down;—to throw down; to demolish;—to defeat; to conquer;—to subvert; to destroy;—to ruin utterly;—*imp.* overthrew; *pp.* overthrown; *ppr.* overthrowing.

Overthrow, (ô-ver-thrô') *n.* The act of overturning; the state of being overturned; ruin; destruction; defeat; discomfiture; degradation; downfall.

Overthwart, (ô-ver-thwart') *a.* Over against; opposite;—crossing at right angles; cross; perverse.

Overthwart, (ô-ver-thwart') *adv.* Across; from side to side.

Overly, (ô-ver't-le) *adv.* In open view; publicly; **Overtop**, (ô-ver-top') *v. t.* To rise above the top of;—to go beyond; to transcend; to surpass; to excel;—to make of less importance by superior excellence; to obscure.

Overtrade, (ô-ver-trâd') *v. t.* To trade beyond capital, or to purchase goods beyond the means of payment, or beyond the wants of the community.

Overture, (ô-ver-tûr') *n.* [*F. ouverture*.] Something offered for consideration; a proposal; an offer;—*spectaculously*, a topic or resolution formally proposed for consideration by a proper person or committee;—a musical prologue or composition for a full instrumental band, introductory to an oratorio, opera, or ballet.

Overturn, (ô-ver-turn') *v. t.* To turn or throw from a basis or foundation;—to subvert; to ruin; to destroy;—to overpower; to conquer.

Overturn, (ô-ver-turn') *n.* The state of being overturned or subverted; overthrow.

Overtrust, (ô-ver-trust') *v. t.* To place too much reliance on; to give too much mercantile credit to.

Overvalue, (ô-ver-val'û') *v. t.* To value at too high a rate.

Overween, (ô-ver-wên') *v. i.* To be too high, favourable, or flattering in one's estimate or judgment;—hence, to be arrogant in one's thoughts or claims.

Overweening, (ô-ver-wên'ing) *a.* Arrogant; self-conceited; vain.

Overweeningly, (ô-ver-wên'ing-le) *adv.* In an overweening manner.

Overweigh, (ô-ver-wâ') *v. t.* To exceed in weight; to outweigh; overbalance.

Overweight, (ô-ver-wât') *n.* Weight over and above what is required by law or custom;—preponderance.

Overwhelm, (ô-ver-hwel'm') *v. t.* To overspread or crush beneath something that covers or encompasses the whole;—hence, to immerse and bear down; to overbear; overcome; subdue.

Overwhelmingly, (ô-ver-hwel'm'ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to overwhelm.

Overwise, (ô-ver-wîs') *a.* Affectively wise; pretending or claiming superior knowledge or wisdom.

Overwork, (ô-ver-wûrk') *n.* Work done beyond the contract; extra labour or time in finishing a job; excessive or exhausting labour.

Overwork, (ô-ver-wûrk') *v. i. & t.* To work beyond the strength; to tire;—*imp.* & *pp.* overworked or overwrought; *ppr.* overworking.

Overworn, (ô-ver-worn') *a.* Worn out; subdued by toil.

Overwrought, (ô-ver-raw't) *a.* Tired by excessive labour;—too much laboured; overdone;—worked all round or over, as with ornaments.

Overzealous, (ô-ver-zê-lus') *a.* Too zealous; eager to

Oviduct, (ô-ve-duk't) *n.* [*L. ovum*, egg, and *ductus*, duct.] A passage for the ovum or egg from the ovary to the womb, or to an external outlet.

Oviform, (ô-ve-fo'm') *a.* [*L. ovum*, egg, and *forma*, form, shape.] Having the form or figure of an egg.

Oviparous, (ô-vip-ar-us') *a.* [*L. oviparus*, from *ovum*, egg, and *parere*, to bring forth, produce.] Producing eggs from which young are hatched after separation from the parent—opposed to viviparous.

Oviposit, (ô-ve-poz'it) *v. i.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *ponere*, positum, to place, lay.] To lay or deposit eggs—said especially of insects;—*v. t.* To deposit or lay, as an egg;—*imp.* & *pp.* oviposited; *ppr.* ovipositing.

Oviposition, (ô-ve-pô-zish'n) *n.* The laying or depositing of eggs, especially by insects.

Ovoid, (ô-void) *a.* [*L. ovum*, egg, and *G. cidos*, form, shape.] Having a shape resembling that of an egg.

Ovole, (ô-vô-lê') *n.* [*L. ovum*, an egg.] A round moulding, the quarter of a circle.

Ovoviviparous, (ô-vô-vi-vi-pa-rus') *a.* [*L. ovum*, an egg, and *viviparus*, that brings forth its young alive.]

Viviparous, but developing the young in eggs which are hatched before exclusion from the body, as certain reptiles and marsupials.

Ovula, (ô-vûl) *n.* [Diminutive of *L. ovum*, an egg.] Rudimentary state of a seed.

Ovulite, (ô-vû-lit) *n.* A fossil egg.

Ovum, (ô-vum) *n.* [*L.* an egg, *G. ova*.] The body formed by the female, in which, after impregnation, the development of the fetus takes place.

Owe, (ô) *v. t.* [*A.-S. ægan*, *Isl. eiga*.] To have or possess; to own;—to be indebted to;—to be obliged or bound to pay;—to be obliged to ascribe to; to be obliged for;—*v. i.* To be due to; to be the consequence or result of;—*imp.* & *pp.* owed; *ppr.* owing.

Owing, (ô'ing) [*ppr.* of *owe*, but used commonly with the sense of the *pp. owed*.] Due, as a debt; required by moral reason or obligation;—ascribable or ascribed to, as the cause; consequential;—imputable or imputed to, as the agent.

Owl, (owl) *n.* [*A.-S. ðle*, *Isl. ugla*, allied to *L. ulula*.] A nocturnal carnivorous bird of the genus *Strix*, of a short, stout form, with downy feathers and a large, round head. The eyes, which are very large, contract in the sunshine, but expand in twilight or moonlight.

Owl, (owl) *v. i.* To carry on a contraband or unlawful trade—so called from its being practised chiefly in the night;—*imp.* & *pp.* owled; *ppr.* owling.

Owlet, (ow'let) *n.* [Diminutive of *owl*.] A little owl; also, an owl.

Owliah, (owl'iah) *a.* Resembling an owl.

Own, (ôn) *a.* [*O. Eng. own*, *A.-S. ægan*, *ppr.* of *ægan*, to possess.] Belonging to;—acquired exclusively to; peculiar; possessed by;—domestic; not foreign;—usually following a possessive pronoun to express emphatically property or ownership to the exclusion of others—also used as a substitute for a noun.

Own, (ôn) *v. t.* To hold, as property; to possess;—to claim by right; to have a legal title to;—to acknowledge property or interest in; to admit relationship; to recognize;—to avow; to confess, as a fault;—to grant; to concede, as a point in debate;—*imp.* & *pp.* owned; *ppr.* owning.

Owner, (ôn'er) *n.* One who owns; a rightful proprietor.

Ownership, (ôn'er-ship) *n.* State of being an owner; proprietorship.



Owl

Ox, (oks) *n.* [*A.-S. ox, Icel. ox, L. vacca.*] The male of the bovine genus of quadrupeds, especially when castrated and grown to its full size:—*pl.*, Oxen, black cattle in general. [*a base.*]
Oxalate, (oks'a-lät) *n.* Salt formed by oxalic acid with Oxalic, (oks'al'ik) *n.* [*G. oxalis, a sort of sorrel, from oxus, sharp, pungent, acid.*] Pertaining to or obtained from sorrel, as the acid so called.
Oxalis, (oks'a-lis) *n.* A genus of plants having an acid taste: wood-sorrel.
Ox-bow, (oks'bō) *n.* Part of an ox-yoke, consisting of a curved piece of wood to encircle an ox's neck.
Oxeye, (oks'ey) *n.* [*From ox and eye.*] The oxeye daisy or *Chrysanthemum*;—the greater yitmouse.
Ox-fly, (oks'fli) *n.* A fly hatched under the skin of cattle.
Oxidate, (oks'id-ät) *v. t.* To convert into an oxide, as metals and other substances by combination with oxygen:—*imp. & pp. oxidated; ppr. oxidating.*
Oxidation, (oks'id-ä'shun) *n.* Operation or process of converting into an oxide.
Oxide, (oks'id) *n.* A compound of oxygen and a base destitute of acid and salifying properties.
Oxidizable, (oks'id-iz-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being oxidized.
Oxidize, (oks'id-iz) *v. t.* To convert into an oxide; to oxidate:—*imp. & pp. oxidized; ppr. oxidizing.*
Oxlip, (oks'lip) *n.* A plant; the great cowslip.
Ox-stall, (oks'stawl) *n.* A stall or stand for oxen.
Oxter, (oks'ter) *n.* [*A.-S. oxter.*] The arm-pit.
Oxygen, (oks'e-jen) *n.* [*G. oxus, sharp, acid, and gignesthai, to bring forth, to generate.*] A gaseous element possessing strong chemical affinities. Its combination with bodies, when rapid, produces combustion, and in slower form, oxidation. It serves to support life, and forms about twenty-two per cent. of the atmosphere. By composition with hydrogen it forms water.
Oxygenate, (oks'ij-en-ät) *v. t.* To unite or cause to combine with oxygen:—*imp. & pp. oxygenated; ppr. oxygenating.*
Oxygenation, (oks'ij-en-ä'shun) *n.* Act, operation, or process of combining with oxygen.
Oxygenous, (oks'ij-en-us) *a.* Pertaining to oxygen, or obtained from it.
Oxygen, (oks'e-gon) *n.* [*G. oxus, sharp, and gonia, an angle.*] A triangle having three acute angles.

Oxyhydrogen, (oks-e-hi'drō-jen) *a.* Of or pertaining to a mixture or combination of oxygen and hydrogen.
Oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, a kind of blowpipe, in which one volume of oxygen and two of hydrogen gas are burned together, in order to produce an intense heat.
Oxymel, (oks'e-mel) *n.* [*L. oxymeli, G. oxus, acid, and meli, honey.*] A mixture of vinegar and honey.
Oxymoron, (oks'e-nō'rōn) *n.* [*G. oxumōron, from oxus, sharp, and mōros, foolish.*] A figure in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to a word; as, *cruel kindness; brass shoe-horn, &c.*
Oxymuriatic, (oks'e-mū-re-at'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, oxygen and muriatic acid:—now called chlorine.
Oxysalt, (oks'e-sawit) *n.* [*From oxygen and salt.*] A compound of an acid containing oxygen and a salifiable base.
Oxytone, (oks'e-tōn) *a.* [*G. oxus, sharp, and tonos, tone.*] Having an acute sound.
Oxytone, (oks'e-tōn) *n.* An acute sound;—a word having the acute accent on the last syllable.
Oyer, (ō'yer) *n.* [*Norm. F. oyer, hearing, L. audire, to hear.*] The right of a defendant in a suit to hear the writ, bond, deed, &c., on which the action is founded;—hearing or trial of causes.
Oyez, (ō'yez) *interj.* [*F. oyez, hear ye.*] Hear; attend— a term used by criers of courts to secure silence and attract attention before making a proclamation. It is thrice repeated.
Oyster, (oy'ster) *n.* [*D. oester, F. huitre, G. ostreon, perhaps from ostion, bone, from its hardness.*] A mollusc having a bivalve shell, usually found on gravel or sand, or adhering to rocks or other fixed substances in salt water which is shallow, or in the mouths of rivers. The common species is extensively used for food.
Oyster-plant, (oy'ster-plant) *n.* A plant, the root of which, when cooked, somewhat resembles the oyster in taste; saladify.
Ozone, (ō'zōn) *n.* [*G. ozein, to smell.*] Oxygen in an active or highly electro-negative state.
Ozonometry, (ō'zōn-om'e'tre) *n.* Act or process of determining the presence and proportion of ozone in the atmosphere by an instrument called *ozonometer*.

P.

P (pē), the twelfth articulation or consonant, and the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is formed by closely compressing the lips, and separating them suddenly with an explosive emission of breath, as in *part*, *pap*. It is sometimes silent, as in *psalm*, *receipt*; and before *A* it is usually sounded as *f*, as in *philosophy*, *phantom*.
Pabular, (pab'ū-lar) *a.* [*L. pabularis, from pabulum, food.*] Pertaining to or affording food; alimental:—also written *pabulous*.
Pabulum, (pab'ū-lum) *n.* [*L. from pascere, pavi, to pasture, to feed.*] Means of nutriment; food;—fuel.
Pace, (pās) *n.* [*L. passus, from pascere, passum, to spread, stretch.*] A step; especially, the space included between the two feet in walking, usually estimated at two and a half linear feet, but sometimes at three and three-tenths feet;—manner of walking; gait; degree of celerity in walking;—a mode of stepping among horses, in which the legs on the same side are lifted together: amble.
Pace, (pās) *v. t.* To go; to walk; to move;—to walk slowly:—to move by lifting the legs on the same side together, as a horse:—to amble:—*v. t.* To walk over with measured steps;—to measure by steps and paces:—*imp. & pp. paced; ppr. pacing.*

Pacer, (pās'gr) *n.* One who paces; especially, a horse that paces.
Pachydaetyl, (pak'e-dak'til) *n.* [*G. pachus, thick, and daktylos, a finger, a toe.*] A bird or other animal having thick toes.
Pachyderm, (pak'e-derm) *n.* [*G. pachus, thick, and derma, skin.*] A non-ruminant hoofed animal, distinguished for the thickness of its skin, as the elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, hog, and the like.
Pacific, (pa-si'fik) *a.* [*L. pax, pacis, peace, and facere, to make.*] Suited to make or restore peace;—attended or characterized by peace:—appeasing; conciliatory; tranquil; calm; quiet; peaceful; peaceable.
Pacific, (pa-si'fik) *n.* The ocean situated between the American continent and Asia. [*pacific.*]
Pacifically, (pa-si'fik-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to peace;
Pacifically, (pa-si'fik-al-ly) *adv.* In a pacific manner; peacefully; peaceably.
Pacification, (pa-si'fik-ä'shun) *n.* [*L. pacificatio.*] Act of pacifying; reduction to a peaceful state; reconciliation.
Pacificator, (pa-si'fik-ät'gr) *n.* One who or that which pacifies; a peace-maker.
Pacificatory, (pa-si'fik-ät-or) *a.* Tending to make peace; conciliatory.

Pacifier, (pas'ē-fī-er) *n.* One who pacifies.

Pacify, (pas'ē-fī) *v. t.* [*L. pacificare, from pacificus.*]

To appease, as wrath or other violent passion or appetite :—to restore peace to : to tranquillize :—still ; quiet ; soothe ; allay ; compose :—*imp. & pp. pacified ; ppr. pacifying.*

Pack, (pak) *n.* [*Ger. pack, D. pak, W. baich, a burden or load.*] A bundle or bale, especially a bundle made up to be carried on the back :—a burdensome load :—a number or quantity of connected or similar things, as a set of playing cards :—a number of hounds or dogs hunting or kept together :—a number of persons united in a bad design or practice :—a large area of floating pieces of ice driven together more or less closely :—a loose woman.

Pack, (pak) *v. t.* To make up into a bundle or bale ; hence, to assemble and compact together :—to fill or load ; to stow away within :—to put together, as cards, in such a manner as to secure the game unfairly :—to fill or crowd beforehand, as a meeting with a view to carry a particular motion or resolution :—to send off ; to despatch :—in *hydrophobia*, to envelop in numerous coverings, especially when surrounded with a wet sheet :—to render impervious to air, water, or steam, by filling or surrounding with suitable materials :—*v. i.* To form things into packs or bundles :—to admit of stowage or compression into smaller space :—to unite in bad measures ; to join in collusion :—to depart in haste :—*imp. & pp. packed ; ppr. packing.*

Package, (pak'ij) *n.* Act or the style of packing :—a bundle ; a pack or packet ; a bale :—a charge for packing goods. [*things.*]

Packer, (pak'er) *n.* One whose business is to pack.

Packet, (pak'et) *n.* A small pack or package :—a small bundle ; a parcel :—mail of letters ; a vessel employed in conveying despatches and passengers, or passengers and goods, on fixed days of sailing.

Packet, (pak'et) *v. t.* To make up into a packet or bundle :—to send in a packet or despatch-vessel :—*v. i.* To ply with a packet or despatch vessel :—*imp. & pp. packeted ; ppr. packeting.*

Packet-ship, (pak'et-ship) *n.* A ship that sails regularly for the conveyance of despatches, letters, passengers, &c.

Pack-horse, (pak'hors) *n.* A horse to carry burdens.

Packing, (pak'ing) *n.* Any material used to pack, fill up, or make close, as the substance around the piston of a pump or other tube to render it water or air-tight ; a filling of mortar and small pieces of stone for the vacant spaces in the middle of a wall.

Packing-sheet, (pak'ing-shét) *n.* A large cloth for packing goods ; a wet sheet used at water-cure establishments. [*on its back.*]

Pack-load, (pak'lód) *n.* The load an animal can carry.

Packman, (pak'man) *n.* One who bears a pack ; a pedler. [*burdens are borne.*]

Pack-saddle, (pak'sad-l) *n.* A saddle on which packs or pack-thread, (pak'thred) *n.* Strong thread or twine used in tying up parcels.

Pact, (pakt) *n.* [*L. pactum, bargain, from pangere, to strike, drive.*] An agreement ; a league ; a compact ; a covenant. [*contract.*]

Paction, (pak'shun) *n.* [*L. paction.*] An agreement or fractional, (pak'shun-al) *n.* Having the nature of a bargain or covenant :—effected by mutual agreement or stipulation :—also *partition*.

Pad, (pad) *n.* [*A.-S. pad, pæth.*] A footpath ; a road :—an easy-paced horse :—a highwayman ; a foot-pad or robber.

Pad, (pad) *v. t.* To travel ; to tread :—to tread or beat smooth or level :—to stuff with padding :—to imbue equally with a mordant :—*v. i.* To travel slowly or leisurely :—to rob on foot :—*imp. & pp. padded ; ppr. padding.*

Pad, (pad) *n.* [*Sp. pajado, from paja, straw.*] A saddle or bolster stuffed with straw :—a low, soft saddle :—a cushion stuffed with hair, wool, or other soft sub-

stance :—any thing flattened or laid flat, as a pad of straw, of wool, &c. :—a package of blotting paper.

Padding, (pad'ing) *n.* Act or process of stuffing, as a saddle, garment, &c., with some soft substance :—the material used in stuffing :—impregnation of cloth with a mordant.

Paddle, (pad'l) *v. i.* [*Etymology uncertain—said to be from pad, to go walk, also from L. batillus, a flat shovel, G. patalos, a pole, perhaps diminutive from paw, hand, F. patte.*] To play with the hand : to finger ; to handle :—to play in the water with the hand, as children :—to beat the water with the feet and move, as aquatic birds :—to beat the water with oars ; to row :—*v. t.* To propel by an oar or paddle :—*imp. & pp. paddled ; ppr. paddling.*

Paddle, (pad'l) *n.* A sort of short oar with a broad blade :—hence, the blade or the broad part of an oar or weapon :—one of the broad boards at the circumference of a water-wheel :—a small gate in sluices or lock-gates :—a paddle-shaped foot, as of the tortoise, crocodile, &c.

Paddle-box, (pad'l-boks) *n.* One of the boxes projecting from the side of a steamboat, within which are the paddle-wheels. [*propelling steamboats.*]

Paddle-wheel, (pad'l-hwél) *n.* A water-wheel used in Faddock, (pad'ok) *n.* [*Augmentative of A.-S. padd, frog, toad.*] A large toad or frog.

Faddock, (pad'ok) *n.* [*Corrupted from parrock.*] A small inclosure under pasture immediately adjoining a stable.

Faddock-stool, (pad'ok-stóól) *n.* A plant of the genus *Agaricus* ; a species of mushroom :—also called *toad-stool*.

Paddy, (pad'de) *n.* [*Corrupted from St. Patrick, the tutelary saint of Ireland.*] An Irishman—in joke or contempt :—rice in the husk.

Paddock, (pad'lok) *n.* [*Probably because it was originally a lock for a pad gate, or a gate opening to a path.*] A lock having a semi-circular link joined at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt.

Paddock, (pad'lok) *v. t.* To fasten with a padlock : to stop ; to shut ; to confine :—*imp. & pp. padlocked ; ppr. padlocking.*

Padanay, (pad'nā-a-oy) *n.* [*From Padua, in Italy, and F. soie, silk.*] A particular kind of silk stuff.

Pagan, (pā'gan) *n.* [*L. paganus.*] One who worships false gods :—heathen ; idolater.

Pagan, (pā'gan) *n.* Pertaining to the worship or worshippers of false gods ; heathen ; heathenish.

Paganism, (pā'gan-izm) *n.* The worship of false gods ; heathenism.

Paganize, (pā'gan-iz) *v. t.* To render pagan or heathenish :—*v. i.* To behave like pagans :—*imp. & pp. paganized ; ppr. paganising.*

Page, (pāj) *n.* [*F. & Sp. page, G. pais, boy.*] A youth attached to the service of a royal, noble, or knightly person :—an attendant on nobles and dignitaries in processions or other public ceremonies :—an attendant on ladies : train-bearer :—in America, a boy that waits on the members of a legislative body :—a contrivance to hold up the skirt of a lady's dress.

Page, (pāj) *n.* [*L. pagina from pagere, pangere, to fasten.*] One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript ; a writing or record ; a book :—*pl.* Pages, books, especially historical writings.

Page, (pāj) *v. t.* To mark or number the pages of :—*imp. & pp. pagged ; ppr. pagging.*

Pageant, (pāj'ent, pāj'ent) *n.* [*A.-S. pæceand, ppr. of pæcan, pæcan, to deceive.*] Something showy without stability or duration :—a spectacle or exhibition for the entertainment of a distinguished personage, or of the public :—hence, in general, an exhibition ; a spectacle. [*tion or spectacle ; show.*]

Pageantry, (pāj'ent-re, pāj'ent-re) *n.* Pompous exhibition.

Paging, (pāj'ing) *n.* The marking of the pages of a book.

Pagoda, (pa-gō'da) *n.* [Hind. *boot-kuda*, Per. *pout-phod*, from *but*, idol, and *kudah*, house.] A temple in the East Indies and China where idols are worshipped;—also an idol; an image of a false god;—also, a coin formerly current in India, varying in value from seven to nine shillings sterling.

Pagurion, (pa-gū'ri-an) *n.* [G. *pagouros*, a kind of crab.] One of a tribe of macrural decapod crustaceans, of which the hermit crab is the type.

Pail, (pāl) *n.* [Ger. *bajer*, W. *paöl*, G. *pella*, L. *pelvis*.] An open vessel of wood, tin, &c., for water, milk, or other liquids.

Pailful, (pāl'fūl) *n.* The quantity that a pail will hold.

Paillassé, (pal-yas') *n.* [F.] Under mattress, usually of straw.

Pain, (pān) *n.* [L. *pena*, G. *poine*.] An uneasy sensation in animal bodies of any degree; bodily distress; suffering; *specifically*, the throes or distress of travail or childbirth;—uneasiness of mind; mental distress; disquietude; anxiety; grief;—labour; toilsome effort; task—chiefly in the plural form;—penalty; punishment suffered or denounced on evil or crime.

Pain, (pān) *v. t.* To afflict the body with uneasy sensations of any degree of intensity;—to afflict or render uneasy in mind;—trouble; grieve; distress; torment;—*imp. & pp.* *pained*; *ppr.* *paining*.

Painful, (pāl'fūl) *a.* Full of pain; occasioning uneasiness or distress, either physical or mental;—requiring labour or toil;—difficult;—distressing; grievous.

Painfully, (pāl'fūl-ē) *adv.* In a painful manner; with suffering, uneasiness, or distress;—with great toil or effort; with laborious diligence and perseverance.

Painfulness, (pāl'fūl-nes) *n.* Uneasiness or distress of body;—disquietude or anxiety of mind; extreme sorrowfulness;—laborious effort or diligence; toilsomeness.

Painless, (pān'les) *a.* Free from pain; relieved from pain or trouble. [*less*; freedom from pain.

Painlessness, (pān'les-nes) *n.* The state of being painless.

Pains, (pānz) *n.* Care; trouble.

Painstaking, (pānz'tāk-ē) *n.* One who takes pains; a laborious person. [*sparing* no pains.

Painstaking, (pānz'tāk-ing) *a.* Carefully laborious;

Painstaking, (pānz'tāk-ing) *n.* Careful and conscientious exertion; labour.

Paint, (pānt) *n.* A composition of colouring matter and oil used in painting; pigment;—a cosmetic for improving the complexion.

Paint, (pānt) *v. t.* [F. *peindre*, L. *pingere*, *pingere*.] To overspread, cover, or besmear with colours or pigments; to colour all over;—to diversify with hues or shades of colour;—to represent in colours; to sketch or draw, as a figure or likeness, and then outline or shade with colours;—to lay rouge or artificial colour on the face;—to represent to the mind; to image or embody; to describe vividly;—*v. i.* To practise the art of painting;—to lay artificial colour on one's face by way of beautifying it;—*imp. & pp.* *painted*; *ppr.* *painting*.

Painter, (pānt'ēr) *n.* One whose occupation is to paint.

Painter, (pānt'ēr) *n.* [Ir. *painter*, that which holds, *painte*, a lace, cord.] A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to any other object.

Painting, (pānt'ing) *n.* Act or employment of laying on colours;—art of representing natural objects on a plane surface by means of colours;—act of forming figures or likenesses in colours;—also, vivid description in words;—that which is painted; a picture.

Pair, (pār) *n.* [L. *par*, an equal.] Two things of a kind, similar in form, applied to the same purpose, and suited to each other or used together; a couple; a brace;—formerly a pack, as of cards; a flight, as of stairs; a set.

Pair, (pār) *v. i.* To be joined in pairs; to couple;—to suit; to fit, as a counterpart;—*v. t.* To unite in couples; to form a pair of;—also, to bring into comparison or contrast;—*imp. & pp.* *paired*; *ppr.* *pairing*.

Pairing-time, (pāring-tim) *n.* The season of the year when birds pair or couple.

Palace, (pal'ās) *n.* [F. *palais*, from L. *Palatium*, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence.] A magnificent house in which an emperor, a king, or other great personage resides.

Paladin, (pal'a-din) *n.* [F. *paladin*, knight-errant, said to be from L. *palatinus*, belonging to the palace.] A knight-errant;—a knight attached to the court of Charlemagne or other princely court in the early romances;—a distinguished champion; an eminent knight.

Palanquin, (pal-ang-kēn) *n.* [Etymology uncertain, probably compound of Sp. & Pg. *palanca*, pole, and Hind. *palkee*, San. *palach*, couch.] A covered litter or couch suspended from poles by which it is borne on the shoulders of men—used in the East Indies and China.

Palatable, (pal'at-a-bl) *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savoury. [*aid* of the palate.

Palatal, (pal'at-al) *a.* Pertaining to or uttered by the Palate, (pal'at-al) *n.* A letter pronounced by the aid of the palate.

Palate, (pal'at) *n.* [L. *palatum*.] The roof of the mouth;—the seat or power of gustation; relish; taste;—mental relish; intellectual taste.

Palatial, (pal'at-shē-al) *a.* Pertaining to a palace; becoming a palace; magnificent. [*of* a palatine.

Palatinate, (pal'at-in-it) *n.* The province or seigniorship of Palatine, (pal'a-tin) *n.* One possessing absolute jurisdiction in his own territory or domain; one entitled to hold courts and adjudicate in matters of life and death in his palace; count palatine.

Palaver, (pa-lāv'ēr) *n.* [Sp. *palabra*, a word, Pg. *palavra*, a talk.] Idle talk; flattery;—a conference or deliberation.

Palaver, (pa-lāv'ēr) *v. t. or v. i.* To use idle, deceitful talk; to flatter;—*imp. & pp.* *palavered*; *ppr.* *palavering*.

Palaverer, (pa-lāv'ēr-ēr) *n.* One who palavers.

Pale, (pāl) *a.* [F. *pâle*, L. *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to be or look pale.] Not ruddy or fresh of colour; dusky white; of a faint lustre;—whitish; wan; pallid; faint.

Pale, (pāl) *v. i.* To turn pale;—*v. t.* To make pale;—*imp. & pp.* *paled*; *ppr.* *paling*. [*encompass*.

Pale, (pāl) *v. t.* To incise with pales or stakes; to Pale, (pāl) *n.* [A.-S. from L. *pallus*.] A pointed stake driven into the ground and fastened to a rail at the top; a picket;—an inclosing boundary; a limit; a fence;—space inclosed; an inclosure; a limited territory;—in *heraldry*, one of the greater ordinaries.

Paleaceous, (pal-ē-ā'shē-us) *a.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] Chaffy; resembling chaff, or consisting of it.

Palely, (pāl'ē) *adv.* Wanly; not freshly or ruddily.

Paleness, (pāl'nes) *n.* The quality or condition of being pale; defect of colour; wanness. [*paleography*.

Paleographic, (pa-lē-ō-grāf'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to Paleography, (pa-lē-ō-grāf-ē) *n.* [G. *palaio*, ancient, and *graphein*, to write.] An ancient manner of writing;—art or science of deciphering ancient documents.

Paleologist, (pa-lē-ōl'ō-jist) *n.* One conversant with paleology.

Paleology, (pa-lē-ōl'ō-jē) *n.* [G. *palaio*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on antiquities; archaeology.

Paleontology, (pa-lē-ōn-l'ō-jē) *n.* [G. *palaio*, ancient, *onta*, beings, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossils which are the remains of such life.

Paleozoic, (pal-ē-ō-zō'ik) *a.* [G. *palaio*, old, and *zōos*, living.] Noting the fossiliferous strata or rocks in which organic remains are first found; noting the age or epoch of the formation of such strata.

Palæstra, (pa-lēs'tra) *n.* [L. *palæstra*, G. *palaistēs*, a wrestler.] A wrestling;—the place of wrestling.

Palæstran or **Palæstrical**, (pa-lēs'tre-an or pa-lēs'trik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the exercise of wrestling.

Paletot, (pa'lē-tō) *n.* [F.] A loose kind of over-coat.
Palette, (pal'et) *n.* [F.] A thin oval-shaped board or tablet, with a thumb-hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments.



Palette.

Palfrey, (paw'fry) *n.* [F. *palefroi*, It. *palafrēno*, from *par*, *L. per*, by, and *frenum*, rein.] A horse led by the bridle on state occasions;—a saddle-horse for the road or other ordinary purposes;—a small horse suitable for ladies.

Palimpsest, (pāl'imp-sest) *n.* [G. *palimpsestos*, from *palin*, again, and *psēn*, to rub.] A parchment which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased.

Palindrome, (pal'in-drōm) *n.* [G. *palindromos*, running back again.] A word, verse, or sentence that is the same when read backward or forward, as *madam*.

Paling, (pāl'ing) *n.* Pales in general; a fence formed with pales; an inclosure.

Palinode, (pal'in-sid) *n.* [G. *palin*, again, and *odē*, a song.] A song repeated a second time; a song retracting a former one; hence, a recantation.

Palisade, (pal'e-sid) *n.* [F. *palissade*, from *L. palus*, a stake, pale.] A strong stake one end of which is set firmly in the ground, and the other is sharpened; also, a fence formed of such stakes.

Palisade, (pal'e-sid) *v. t.* To surround, inclose, or fortify with stakes or posts:—*imp. & pp. palisaded; ppr. palisading.*

Palish, (pāl'ish) *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.

Pall, (paw'l) *n.* [L. *pallium*, cover, cloak, mantle.] A cloak; a mantle;—a consecrated vestment in the form of a scarf, composed of white wool, and embroidered with purple crosses;—a large, black cloth thrown over a coffin at a funeral.

Pall, (paw'l) *n.* A detent or click; a pawl.

Pall, (paw'l) *v. t.* To cloak; to cover or invest.

Pall, (paw'l) *v. t.* [F. *pale*, *palle*, pale, wan, sorrow.] To become rapid; to lose strength, life, spirit, or taste; to become insipid;—*v. t.* To make rapid or insipid;—to make spiritless; to dispirit; to depress;—to satiate; to cloy:—*imp. & pp. palled; ppr. palling.*

Palladium, (pal-lā'de-um) *n.* [L., G. *palladion*.] A statue of the goddess Pallas, on the preservation of which depended the safety of ancient Troy;—something that affords effectual defence, protection, and safety;—a metal discovered in 1803 by Wollaston, of a steel-gray colour and fibrous structure.

Pall-bearer, (paw'bih-er) *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

Pallet, (pal'et) *n.* [F. *palette*, *L. pala*, a shovel, spade.] A little oval board;—a wooden instrument used by potters, crucible-makers, &c.;—a lever connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receives the immediate impulse of the scape-wheel or balance-wheel. [or rude bed.]

Pallet, (pal'et) *n.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] A small and poor Palliate, (pal'e-āt) *v. t.* [L. *palliare*, *palliatum*, to clothe, cover, from *pallium*, a cloak, mantle.] To clothe; to robe;—to extenuate; to cover with excuse; to soften by favourable representations;—to reduce in violence; to lessen or abate; to mitigate:—*imp. & pp. palliated; ppr. palliating.*

Palliation, (pal'e-ā-shun) *n.* Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation, or concealment of the flagrant parts or circumstances of an offence;—mitigation or abatement, as of a disease.

Palliative, (pal'e-āt-iv) *a.* Extenuating; representing favourably; serving to excuse or explain away;—relieving for a time but not curing, as disease or pain; mitigating.

Palliative, (pal'e-āt-iv) *n.* That which extenuates;—that which abates the violence of pain, disease, or other evil.

Pallid, (pal'id) *a.* [L. *pallidus*, from *pallere*, to be or look pale.] Deficient in colour; pale; wan.

Pallidly, (pal'id-ly) *adv.* Palely; wanly.

Pallidness, (pal'id-nēs) *n.* Paleness; wanness.

Palling, (paw'ling) *n.* State of becoming insipid or of cloying the taste, appetite, &c.

Pall-mallet, (pal'mal) *n.* [F. *palemallet*, from *L. pala*, a ball, and *malleus*, hammer.] An old game in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an iron arch; also, the mallet used in striking the ball—it was often played in St. James's Park, London, and gave name to the street bordering on the park.

Pallor, (pal'or) *n.* [L. *pallere*, to be or look pale.] Paleness; pallidity.

Palm, (pām) *n.* [L. *palma*, G. *palamē*.] The inner part of the hand;—a lineal measure, usually a hand-breadth, reckoned three inches;—the broad triangular part of an anchor at the end of the arms;—the broad part of the horns of a full-grown deer;—an instrument used by sail makers in place of a thimble, to force a needle through canvas;—a perennial endogenous tree of several different genera, usually with an unbranching cylindrical trunk, having a terminal bud;—a branch or leaf of the palm, anciently worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing;—hence, a token of success or triumph.



Palm-tree.

Palm, (pām) *v. t.* To conceal in the palm of the hand;—to impose by fraud; to handle;—to stroke with the hand:—*imp. & pp. palmed; ppr. palming.* [tribe.]

Palmasceus, (pal-mā'she-us) *a.* Belonging to the palm.

Palmar, (pal'mār) *a.* [L. *palmaris*, from *palma*, palm of the hand.] Belonging to the palm or interior of the hand;—having the breadth of a palm.

Palmary, (pal'mār-ē) *a.* Worthy of the palm; pre-eminent; superior.

Palmate, (pal'māt) *a.* [L. *palmaris*, from *palma*, the palm of the hand.] Having the shape of the hand; resembling a hand with the fingers spread, as leaves or tubers;—entirely webbed, as the feet of aquatic birds.

Palmer, (pām'ēr) *n.* One who palms or cheats;—one who visited the Holy Land and its sacred places, and bore a branch of palm in token thereof; an incessant pilgrim.

Palmer-worm, (pām'ēr-wurm) *n.* A kind of hairy worm—a name loosely applied to various hairy caterpillars which travel or wander, as it were, like a palmer, and devour leaves and herbage.

Palmetto, (pal-met'tō) *n.* [Diminutive of *L. palma*, a palm.] A species of palm-tree growing in the West Indies and Southern United States.

Palm-house, (pām'hous) *n.* A glass hot-house for raising palms and other tropical plants.

Palmyferous, (pal-mif-er-us) *a.* [L. *palma*, a palm, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing palms.

Palmygrade, (pal'me-grād) *a.* Putting the whole foot on the ground in walking, as some animals.

Palmped, (pal'me-ped) *a.* [L. *palmyper*, broad-footed, from *palma*, palm of the hand, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having the toes connected by a membrane; web-footed, as a water-fowl. [having webbed feet.]

Palmpied, (pal'me-ped) *n.* A swimming bird; a bird

Palmist, (pal'mis-ter) *n.* [L. *palma*.] One who pretends to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand.

Palmystry, (pal'mis-tre) *n.* The art or practice of telling fortunes by the lines and marks in the palm of the hand.

Palm-sunday, (pām'sun-dā) *n.* The Sunday next before Easter—so called in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Palmy, (pám'è) *a.* Bearing palms;—flourishing; prosperous; victorious.

Palp, (pálp) *n.* [*L. palpare*, to stroke, *palpus*, a stroking.] A jointed, sensiferous organ, attached in pairs to the back or side of the lower jaw in many insects; a feeler. [ceptive by the touch.]

Palpability, (pal-pa-bil'e-to) *n.* Quality of being palpable.

Palpable, (pal-pa-bl) *a.* [*L. palpabilis*.] Perceptible by the touch; capable of being felt;—easily perceptible; plain; obvious; gross; coarse.

Palpableness, (pal-pa-bl-nees) *n.* Quality of being palpable;—plainness; obviousness.

Palpably, (pal-pa-blé) *adv.* Perceptibly by the touch; plainly; obviously; grossly.

Palpation, (pal-pá-shun) *n.* [*L. palpatio*, from *palpare*.] The act of touching or feeling.

Palpebral, (pal-pé-bral) *a.* [*L. palpebra*, an eye-lid.] Pertaining to the eyebrow.

Palpitate, (pal-pé-tát) *v. i.* [*L. palpitare*, *palpitatum*, intensive form of *palpare*.] To beat rapidly and excitedly, as the heart; to throb; to pulsate violently; to flutter:—*imp. & pp.* palpitated; *ppr.* palpitating.

Palpitation, (pal-pé-tá-shun) *n.* A beating of the heart; especially, a violent, irregular, and unnatural beating.

Palgrave, (páls-gráv) *n.* [*Ger. pfalz*, palace, and *graf*, a count.] A count or earl who has the superintendence of the king's palace; a count palatine.

Palgravine, (páls-grav-in) *n.* Consort or widow of a palgrave.

Palsied, (pawl'id) *a.* Affected with palsy; paralytic.

Palsy, (pawl'ze) *n.* [*Contracted from L. paralysis*, *G. parálucis*, to loose from the side.] A weakening, suspension, or destruction of functions, of sensation, and of voluntary motion; paralysis.

Palsey, (pawl'ze) *v. t.* To destroy a function of; to paralyze; hence, to destroy energy or activity:—*imp. & pp.* palsied; *ppr.* palsying.

Palter, (pawl'ter) *v. t.* To talk or act in an insincere manner; to shift;—to trifle with; to tamper with:—*imp. & pp.* paltered; *ppr.* paltering.

Paltrily, (pawl'tre-ly) *adv.* Despicably; meanly.

Paltriness, (pawl'tre-nee) *n.* State of being paltry, vile, or worthless.

Paltry, (pawl'tre) *a.* [*Dan. pialt*, *Sw. palta*, rag, *G. paltos*, vile.] Ragged; mean; sorry; poor; despicable; worthless; vile.

Paludal, (pal-dál) *a.* [*L. palus*, *paludis*, a marsh.] Pertaining to marshes; marshy.

Paly, (pál'e) *a.* [*From pale*.] Pale; wanting colour.

Pam, (pám) *n.* [*From palm*.] The knave of clubs—the highest card in some games.

Pampas, (pám'pas) *n. pl.* [*Peruv. pampa*, a field, plain.] Vast plains in the southern part of Buenos Ayres, in South America.

Pamper, (pám'per) *v. t.* [*Ger. pampfen*, to stuff, *It. pampere*, from *L. panis*, bread, and *bibere*, to drink.] To feed to the full; to gratify unduly or inordinately; to glut:—*imp. & pp.* pampered; *ppr.* pampering.

Pamphlet, (pám'flet) *n.* [*Sp. papaleta*, written or printed bill, from *papel*, paper, *F. feuillet*, *L. pagina*, *Alata*, a page stitched together with thread.] A small book consisting of a sheet, or a few sheets, of paper, stitched together, but not bound; a short treatise or essay, usually of a temporary or ephemeral interest.

Pamphleteer, (pám-flet-ér) *n.* A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

Pamphleteering, (pám-flet-ér'ing) *n.* Writing and publishing of pamphlets.

Pan, (pán) *n.* [*A-S. panne*, *D. pan*, *L. panna*.] A shallow, open dish or vessel, used for various domestic purposes:—the part of a flint-lock which holds the priming;—the skull; the brain-pan; the cranium;—the hard stratum of earth that lies below the soil, and holds the water.

Panacea, (pan-é-á's) *n.* [*L. from G. panakés*, all-healing.] A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all.

Panada, (pan-á'da) *n.* [*L. panis*, bread.] Bread boiled in water and sweetened.

Pancake, (pan'hák) *n.* A thin cake fried in a pan or baked on an iron plate or griddle.

Pancratie, (pan-krát'ik) *a.* [*G. pan*, all, and *kratos*, strength.] Athletic; skilled in gymnastics.

Pancroas, (pan'kré-as) *n.* [*G. pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh, meat.] A gland in the abdomen beneath the stomach. It pours its secretion into the alimentary canal during digestion. [creas.]

Pancræatic, (pan-kré-át'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the pancreas.

Pandean-pipes, (pan-dé-an-píps) *n. pl.* A wind instrument of antiquity, made of reeds fastened together, side by side, gradually lessening, and tuned to each other.

Pandect, (pan'dekt) *n.* [*G. pandektēs*, all-containing.] A treatise which contains the whole of any science:—*pl.* The digested code of Roman civil law made by order of Justinian.

Pandemic, (pan-dém'ik) *a.* [*G. pan*, all, and *dēmos*, the people.] Incident to a whole people; epidemic.

Pandemonium, (pan-dé-mó-ne-um) *n.* [*G. pas*, pan, all, and *daimon*, a demon.] The great hall or council-chamber of demons or evil spirits.

Pander, (pan'dér) *n.* [*L. Pandarus*.] A male hawd; a pimp; a procurer:—hence, one who ministers to the evil designs and passions of another.

Pander, (pan'dér) *v. t.* To procure the gratification of the lust of:—*v. i.* To act as agent for the lusts of others; hence, to minister to the evil designs or passions of others:—*imp. & pp.* pandered; *ppr.* pandering.

Pandora, (pan-dó'ra) *n.* [*G. pas*, all, and *dōron*, a gift.] A woman fabled to have been made by Vulcan, and to have received from Jupiter a box, from which, when opened, countless ills and diseases issued forth to afflict mankind. [of the lute kind.]

Pandore, (pan'dór) *n.* An ancient instrument of music.

Panduriform, (pan-dú-re-form) *a.* [*G. panduros*, pandore, and *L. forma*, shape.] Fiddle-shaped; nothing leaves oblong in form but contracted in the middle.

Pane, (pán) *n.* [*A-S. pan*, a piece, hem, *L. pannus*, a cloth, fillet.] A distinct patch, piece, or compartment;—especially, a square plate of glass;—a square piece of silk or other cloth in a garment for ornament.

Panegyric, (pan-é-jir'ik) *n.* [*L. panegyricus*.] An oration in praise of some distinguished person or achievement; encomium; praise; eulogium.

Panegyria, (pan-é-jir'ik) *a.* Containing praise or eulogy; encomiastic.

Panegyrist, (pan-é-jir'ist) *n.* [*G. panē gurizein*.] A eulogist; an encomiast, either by writing or speaking.

Panegyris, (pan-é-jir-iz) *v. t.* To praise highly; to pronounce a eulogium on;—*v. i.* To bestow praises:—*imp. & pp.* panegyrised; *ppr.* panegyrising.

Panel, (pan'el) *n.* [*F. panneau*, from *pan*, skirt, *Sw. panna*, *Russ. panel*, ceiling.] A compartment usually with raised margins, as in wainscoting, doors, &c.:—a schedule containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; hence, the whole jury:—in Scots' law, the accused party in a criminal trial.

Panel, (pan'el) *v. t.* To form with panels:—*imp. & pp.* panelled; *ppr.* panelling.

Panelling, (pan'el-ing) *n.* Act of forming or ornamenting with panels:—panelled work.

Pang, (pang) *n.* [*A-S. pyngan*, to prick.] A momentary and violent pain; a throe; anguish; distress.

Pangolin, (pán-gō-lín) *n.* A genus of edentate mammals, of the order *Manis*, allied to the armadillo, but having a reptile form covered with hard, triangular scales that overlap each other:—also called *scaly anteater*.



Pangolin.

Panic, (pan'ik) *n.* A sudden fright; especially, one without real cause, or inspired by a trifling cause.

Panie, (pan'ik) *a.* [*G. panikos*, belonging to Pan.] Extreme or sudden, imaginary, and causeless—said of fear or fright.

Pannade, (pan'nād) *n.* [*F. pannader*, to prance or curvet, as a horse.] The curvet of a horse.

Pannier, (pan'yer) *n.* [*F. panier*, *Sp. punera*, from *L. panis*, bread.] A wicker-basket for carrying fruit, &c., on a horse;—in architecture, a corbel.

Panoply, (pan'ō-plē) *n.* [*G. pas*, pan, all, and *oplon*, harness.] Armament; a full suit of defensive armour.

Panorama, (pan-ō-rā'ma) *n.* [*G. pas*, pan, all, and *orama*, a view.] A complete view in every direction;—a picture exhibited a part at a time by being unrolled and made to pass continuously before the spectator.

Panoramie, (pan-ō-ran'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or like a panorama or complete view.

Pansy, (pan'ze) *n.* [*F. penée*, thought, from *penser*, to think.] A plant and flower; the garden violet;—called also *heart's-ease*.

Pant, (pant) *v. i.* [*W. pantu*, to depress, pant, a depression, down, *F. panteler*, to gasp for breath.] To breathe quickly or in a laboured manner; to gasp;—to be overpowered with eagerness, desire, or longing;—to palpitate or throb, as the heart, in terror, &c.;—*v. t.* To breathe forth quickly or in a laboured manner; to gasp out;—*imp. & pp.* panted; *ppr.* panting.

Pant, (pant) *n.* A quick breathing; a gasp;—a violent palpitation of the heart.

Pantale, (pan'ta-let) *n.* [Diminutive of *pantaloon*.] One of the pair of loose drawers worn by children and women; more generally, the lower part of such a garment, coming below the knee, often made in a separate piece,—chiefly in the plural.

Pantaloon, (pan'ta-lōon) *n.* [*It. pantalone*, a masked character in the Italian comedy, *F. pantalon*, *W. pans*, to cover, and *talon*, claw of a bird, limb.] A ridiculous character in the Italian comedy, and a buffoon in pantomimes;—one of the long, loose coverings for the legs worn by males, reaching from the waist to the heel—used in the plural; trousers.

Pantechnion, (pan-tek'ne-kon) *n.* [*G. pan*, all, *technē*, art.] A place where every species of industrial workman ship is collected and exposed for sale.

Panthéism, (pan'thē-ism) *n.* [*G. pas*, pan, all, and *theos*, god.] The philosophical or religious system which denies the existence of a personal God, and recognises him only as identified with the constitution, processes, and operations of nature, and with every thing animate or inanimate that exists; doctrine that God is in every thing, and that every thing is, not derivatively, but formally God; hylozoism; spinozism.

Panthéist, (pan'thē-ist) *n.* One who holds to pantheism.

Pantheistic, (pan'thē-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, founded in, or leading to pantheism.

Panthéon, (pan'thē-on) *n.* [*G. pantheios*, of all gods, from *pan*, pan, all, and *theos*, a god.] A temple or magnificent edifice at Rome which was dedicated to all the gods;—a work in which all the divinities worshipped by the people are treated of;—the whole body of divinities worshipped by a people.

Panther, (pan'ther) *n.* [*L. panther*, *G. panthēr*.] A fierce, dark-coloured variety of the leopard, found in Asia and Africa.—the American tiger, a ferocious feline mammal of several species, such as the catamount, cougar, and jaguar.

Panting, (pan'ting) *n.* Rapid breathing; palpitation.

Pantingly, (pan'ting-le) *adv.* With palpitation or rapid breathing.



Panther

Pantler, (pan'tler) *n.* [*L. panis*, bread.] The officer in a great family who has charge of the bread and the pantry.

Pantode, (pan'tōf-) *n.* [*Ger. pantoffel*, *F. pantoufle*.] A slipper for the foot.

Pantograph, (pan'tō-graf) *n.* An instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging maps, charts, plans, &c.

Pantographic, (pan'tō-graf'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a pantograph; performed by a pantograph.

Pantology, (pan-tō-lō-jē) *n.* [*G. pas*, all, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] A work of universal information.

Pantomime, (pan'tō-mim) *n.* [*L. pantomimus*, *G. pantomimos*, all-imitating.] One who acts his part by gesticulation only, without speaking;—a theatrical entertainment given in dumb show.

Pantomimie, (pan-tō-mim'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the pantomime; representing characters and actions by dumb show.

Pantry, (pan'tre) *n.* [*L. panis*, bread.] An apartment or closet in which bread and other provisions are kept.

Pap, (pap) *n.* [*L. papilla*.] A nipple of the breast; a teat.

Pap, (pap) *n.* [*D. pap*, *Ger. papp*, *L. papa*.] A soft food for infants, made with bread softened with water; hence, nourishment; support.

Pap, (pap) *v. t.* To feed with pap or soft food.

Papa, (pa-pā) *n.* [*L. papa*, *G. pappas*.] Father—a word used by children;—also a spiritual father;—the pope.

Papacy, (pā'pā-se) *n.* [*L. papatia*, from *papa*, a father, the pope.] The office and dignity of the pope; popehood;—the popes taken collectively;—papal authority or jurisdiction;—the territorial dominions of the pope;—the church of which the pope is the acknowledged head, with reference to its doctrines, principles, and practice; Roman Catholicism.

Papal, (pā'pal) *a.* Belonging to the pope of Rome; proceeding from the pope; popish;—belonging to the territory temporal dominions of the pope.

Papalish, (pā'pal-ish) *v. t.* To make papal;—*v. i.* To conform to popery;—*imp. & pp.* papalized; *ppr.* papalizing.

Papally, (pā'pal-le) *adv.* In a papal manner; popishly.

Papaverous, (pa-pā'vēr-us) *a.* [*L. papaverum*, from *papaver*, the poppy.] Resembling the poppy.

Paper, (pā'pēr) *n.* [*L. papyrus*, *G. pappiros*, an Egyptian plant, from which a kind of paper was made.] The principal material used for writing and printing; a thin flexible sheet produced by macerating linen or cotton rags in water, reducing them to a pulp, which is spread or rolled out, and then dried and pressed in the form of sheets;—also a coarser fabric in which rags are mingled with straw, hemp, or various grasses, used for wrapping or packing;—a sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance;—a printed or written instrument; a writing;—a newspaper; a journal;—notes; bills of exchange; bank notes; and the like;—hangings printed or stamped for the walls of rooms.

Paper, (pā'pēr) *a.* Made or consisting of paper;—thin; slight;—delicious.

Paper, (pā'pēr) *v. t.* To cover with paper;—to fold or inclose in paper;—*imp. & pp.* papered; *ppr.* papering.

Paper-board, (pā'pēr-bōrd) *n. pl.* Boards for the binding of a book covered with paper externally, as distinguished from cloth or leather-boards.

Paper-cut, (pā'pēr-kut-ēr) *n.* A thin blade of bone or ivory, used in folding and cutting paper.

Paper-hangings, (pā'pēr-hang'ing) *n. pl.* Paper ornamented with coloured figures for covering the walls of rooms.

Paper-mill, (pā'pēr-mill) *n.* Mill or manufactory for the making of paper.



Pantograph

Paper-money, (pá'per-mun-e) *n.* Bills and notes issued by government or banking corporations, and circulated as the representative of gold and silver coin;—also called *paper currency*.

Paper-mulin, (pá'per-muz-lin) *n.* Glazed mulin used for linings and the like.

Paper-weight, (pá'per-wát) *n.* A small weight used to prevent loose papers from being blown about or displaced.

Papier-mache, (pap-yá-má'ahá) *n.* [F.] A substance made of pulp from rags or paper mixed with size or glue, and cast in a mould;—also used adjectively to note articles made of the substance, as trays, salvers, portfolios, &c.

Papilionaceous, (pa-pil-yó-ná'ah-us) *a.* [L. *papilio*, a butterfly.] Resembling the butterfly;—having a winged corolla somewhat resembling a butterfly, as in the blossoms of the bean and pea.

Papilla, (pa-pil'la) *n.* [L.] The pap or nipple;—one of the minute elevations of the surface of the skin, tongue, &c.

Papillary, (pap'il-lár-e) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the nipple or the papillae.

Papillote, (pap'il-lót) *n.* [F.] One of the small pieces of paper on which ladies roll up their hair; curl-paper. [of the pope.]

Papist, (pá'píst) *n.* A Roman Catholic; an adherent Papistry, (pá'píst-ik) *a.* Adherent to the church of Rome; pertaining to popery; popish.

Papistry, (pá'píst-re) *n.* The doctrines and ceremonies of the church of Rome; popery.

Pappose, (pap-póe) *a.* [L. *pappus*.] Downy, as the seeds of certain plants, such as thistles, dandelions, &c.

Pappus, (pap'pus) *n.* The hairy, feathery or membranous calyx of the individual florets in plants of the order *Compositae*, as the dandelion, &c.

Papyrus, (pa-pí'rus) *n.* [L., G. *papyrus*.] A species of reed or flag from which the ancients made a material for writing upon;—a manuscript written on pieces of the papyrus.

Par, (pár) *n.* [L. *par*, equal.] State of equality; the value expressed on the face or in the words of a certificate of value, or other commercial paper;—equality of condition or circumstances. *At par*, the original price of stocks, railway shares, &c.; *above par*, at a premium; and *below par*, at a discount.

Parable, (pará-bl) *n.* [G. *parabolé*, a placing beside or together, comparison.] A fable or allegorical relation of something real in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn for instruction.

Parabola, (par-ab'ó-la) *n.* [L. from G. *parabolé*—so called because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone.] A curve, any point of which is equally distant from a fixed point, called the *focus*, and a fixed straight line, called the *directrix*.

Parabolic, (par-a-bol'ik) *a.* Expressed by parable or allegorical representation;—[From *parabola*.] Having the form or nature of a parabola;—generated by the revolution of a parabola.

Parabolically, (par-a-bol'ik-al-le) *adv.* By way of parable;—in the form of a parabola.

Paracentric, (par-a-sen'trík) *a.* [G. *para*, beside, beyond, and *kentron*, any sharp point, the centre.] Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a centre.

Parachronism, (par-ak'ron-izm) *n.* [G. *para*, beside,

beyond, and *chronos*, time.] An error in chronology, by which the date of an event is made later than it was in reality.

Parashute, (para-shóot) *n.* [F., from *parer*, to ward off, guard, and *chute*, a fall.] A contrivance somewhat in the form of an umbrella, by means of which any thing may be sent down from a balloon without danger of too rapid motion.



Parachute.

Parasæte, (pará-klést) *n.* [G. *para-klétes*, *para*, beside, and *kalein*, to call.] One called to aid or support; an advocate; *specifically*, the Consoler, Comforter, or Intercessor—the Holy Spirit.

Paracrostic, (par-a-kros'tík) *n.* A poetical composition, in which the first verse contains in order all the letters which commence the remaining verses of the poem.

Parade, (par-ád) *n.* [F. *parade*, *it. parata*, from L. *parare*, to prepare.] Show; display; ostentation;—procession; pompous train or assembly;—military order; martial array;—the place where troops assemble for exercise, mounting guard, &c.;—in *fencing*, posture of defence; guard;—a public walk.

Parade, (par-ád) *v. t.* To show off; to make a spectacle of;—to assemble and array or marshal in military order;—*v. i.* To go about for show;—to go about in military procession;—to assemble, as troops for inspection or exercise;—*imp. & pp.* *paraded*; *ppr.* *parading*.

Paradigm, (pará-dim) *n.* [L. *paradigma*, G. *para-deiktunai*, to show by the side of.] An example; a model;—an illustration or parable;—in *grammar*, an example of a word, as a verb, noun, &c., conjugated, declined, compared, &c., in all its different forms of inflection.

Paradigmatical, (par-a-dig-mat'ik-al) *a.* Exemplary; serving as a model or illustration.

Paradise, (pará-dia) *n.* [G. *paradeisos*, Skt. *paradisa*, H. *paráda*, Per. & A. *pardaus*, a pleasure-garden.] The garden of Eden;—a place of bliss;—heaven.

Paradisical, (pará-de-sí'ak-al) *a.* Pertaining to Eden or paradise, or to a place of felicity.

Paradox, (pará-doks) *n.* [G. *para*, beside, against, and *doxa*, opinion.] A sentiment or proposition seemingly absurd or contradictory, yet true in fact;—an apparent contradiction of known principles; also, a contradiction of received opinions.

Paradoxical, (par-a-doks'ik-al) *a.* Having the nature of a paradox;—inclined to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

Paradoxically, (par-a-doks'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a paradoxical manner.

Paraffine, (pará-fin) *n.* [L. *parum*, too little, and *affinis*, akin.] A white, translucent substance, obtained from the distillation of the tar of beechwood.

Paraffine-oil, (pará-fin-oil) *n.* The oily matter which is given off in large quantity in the distillation of Boghead canal-coal—much used for illuminating purposes.

Paragoge, (pará-gó-je) *n.* [G. *para*, beside, and *agein*, to lead.] The addition of a letter or a syllable to the end of a word, as *withouten* for *without*.

Paragogic, (par-a-gó'ík) *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a paragoge.

Paragon, (pará-gon) *n.* [Sp. *paragon*, from *para con*, in comparison with.] A model or pattern by way of distinction, implying superior excellence or perfection.

Paragram, (pará-gram) *n.* [G. *paragramma*, from *para*, beyond, beside, and *gramma*, writing.] A play upon words; a pun.

Paragraph, (pará-graf) *n.* [G. *paragraphe*, marginal note, from *para*, beside, and *graphein*, to write.] A distinct part of a writing or discourse; a section or subdivision;—the character [¶], used as a reference or to mark a division;—any portion or section of a



Papyrus.



Parabola.

writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, noted by the mark (§), or more usually by a simple indentation of the first line;—hence, a short passage; a notice or brief remark, as in a newspaper.

Paragraph, (par-a-graf) *v. t.* To make or write paragraphs.

Paragraphic, (par-a-graf-ik) *a.* Consisting of paragraphs or short divisions with breaks.

Parallax, (par-a-lak'tik) *a.* Pertaining to the parallax of a heavenly body.

Parallax, (par-a-laks) *n.* [G. *parallaxis*, from *para-*, to change or alter a little, to go aside, decline.] The difference between the position of a body as seen from some point on the earth's surface, and its position as seen from some other conventional point, as the earth's centre or the sun.

Parallel, (par-a-lal) *a.* [G. *para*, beside, and *allēlōn*, of one another.] Extended in the same direction, and in all parts equally distant;—having the same direction or tendency;—continuing a resemblance through many particulars; like; similar; resembling.

Parallel, (par-a-lal) *n.* A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line;—one of the circles upon a globe parallel to the equator, and used for marking the latitude;—conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; likeness;—a comparison made;—counterpart;—a wide trench affording the besieging troops a free covered communication between their various batteries and approaches;—a sign of reference [thus], used to direct attention to notes in the margin or at the foot of a page.

Parallel, (par-a-lal) *v. t.* To place in the same direction, and at equal distance from another line or body;—to level; to equalize;—to resemble; to correspond to; to be equal in any respect;—to liken; to compare;—*imp.* & *pp.* paralleled; *ppr.* paralleling.

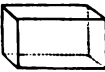
Parallelism, (par-a-lal-izm) *n.* State of being parallel; comparison; resemblance.

Parallelogram, (par-a-lal-ō-gram) *n.* [G. *parallēlos*, parallel, and *grammē*, a stroke in writing, a line.] A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal.



Parallelogram.

Paralleloiped, (par-a-lal-ō-pip'ed) *n.* [G. *parallēlos*, parallel, and *epipedon*, a plane surface.] A regular solid, the faces of which are six parallelograms, the opposite ones being parallel and equal to each other.



[G. *parallēlos*,

Paralogism, (par-al-ō-izm) *n.* [G. *para*, beside, beyond, and *logizō*, to reason.] A reasoning which is false in point of form, that is, which is contrary to logical rules or formulae.

Paralogy, (par-al-ō-je) *n.* False reasoning.

Paralysis, (par-a-lē-sis) *n.* [G. *para*, beside, and *luein*, to loosen.] The loss of voluntary motion, with or without that of sensation, in any part of the body; palsy.

Paralytic, (par-a-lit'ik) *a.* Affected with paralysis or palsy;—inclined to paralysis.

Paralytic, (par-a-lit'ik) *n.* A person affected with palsy.

Paralyze, (par-a-liz) *v. t.* To affect with paralysis or palsy; to paralyze; to unnerve; to destroy or impair action and energy, bodily or mental;—*imp.* & *pp.* paralyzed; *ppr.* paralyzing.

Paramount, (par-a-mount) *a.* [Norm. F. *peramont*, from *per*, *par*, and *amont*, upward, above.] Superior to all others; of highest rank, dignity, consideration, or value; principal; pre-eminent; chief.

Paramount, (par-a-mount) *n.* The highest in rank or order; the chief.

Paramountly, (par-a-mount-le) *adv.* In a paramount or superior manner or degree.

Paramour, (par-a-moor) *n.* [F. *par amour*, by or with love.] A lover of either sex; a wooer or a mistress;—formerly in a good sense, now only in a bad one; hence, a kept mistress; a concubine; a mistress.

Paranymph, (par-a-nimf) *n.* [G. *para*, beside, near, and *nymphē*, a bride.] A bride-man or one who leads a bride to her marriage;—hence, one who countenances and supports another.

Parapet, (par-a-pet) *n.* [It. *parapetto*, from *para* and *petto*, chest, L. *pectus*, the breast.] A wall, rampart, or elevation of earth for covering soldiers from an enemy's attack from the front; a breast-work;—a breast-wall on the edge of a bridge, quay, &c., to prevent people from falling over.

Paraph, (par-a-f) *n.* [Contracted from *paragraph*.] The flourish made by a pen under one's signature, formerly used to provide against forgery.

Paraphernalia, (par-a-fer-na-le-a) *n. pl.* [G. *parapherna*, that which a bride brings over and above her dower.] The articles which a wife brings with her at her marriage; goods of a wife beyond her dower;—hence, appendages; ornaments; trappings.

Paraphrase, (par-a-frās) *n.* [G. *paraphrazis*, to add to another's words.] A re-statement of a text, or passage, expressing the meaning of the original in another form; a free translation into the same or another language; a loose or free version;—a devotional hymn or sacred song founded on some passage of Scripture.

Paraphrase, (par-a-frās) *v. t.* To explain, interpret, or translate with latitude;—to give a loose or free version or rendering;—*v. i.* To interpret or explain amply; to compose a paraphrase;—*imp.* & *pp.* paraphrased; *ppr.* paraphrasing.

Paraphrast, (par-a-frast) *n.* One who paraphrases.

Paraphrastic, (par-a-frast'ik) *a.* Explaining or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not verbal or literal; diffuse.

Paraphrastically, (par-a-frast'ik-le) *adv.* In a paraphrastic manner.

Parakeet, (par-a-ket) *n.* A small species of parrot.

Parasang, (par-a-sang) *n.* [G. *parasangē*, from Per. *parasang*.] A Persian measure of length, nearly equal to four English miles.

Parasite, (par-a-sit) *n.* [G. *parasitos*, eating beside.] A trencher friend; a hanger on; a dependent companion and flatterer; a toady;—a plant that grows and lives on another;—an animal which lives on the body of some other animal, as lice, &c.

Parasitic, (par-a-sit'ik) *a.* Of the nature of a parasite; fawning;—whoeeding;—living on or deriving nourishment from some other living thing.

Parasitically, (par-a-sit'ik-le) *adv.* In a flattering or wheedling manner; by dependence on another.

Parasitism, (par-a-sit-izm) *n.* The condition, manners, or behaviour of a parasite.

Parasol, (par-a-sol) *n.* [F. from *parer*, to ward off, and *soleil*, the sun.] A small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun's rays.

Parathesis, (par-a-thē-sis) *n.* The placing of two or more nouns in the same case; apposition;—the matter in printing continued within brackets.

Parboil, (par-boll) *v. t.* [F. *parbouillir*, from *bouillir*, to boil.] To boil in part; to cook partially by boiling;—*imp.* & *pp.* parboiled; *ppr.* parboiling.

Parbuckle, (par-buk-l) *n.* Among seamen, a purchase formed of a single rope around any weighty body, as a spar or cask, by which it is lowered or hoisted.

Parbuckle, (par-buk-l) *v. t.* To hoist or lower by means of a parbuckle;—*imp.* & *pp.* parbuckled; *ppr.* parbuckling.

Paros, (par-s) *n. pl.* [L.] The Fates.

Parcel, (par-sel) *n.* [F. *parcelle*, L. *particula*, from *pars*, part.] Any mass or quantity; a collection; a

lot;—a bundle; a package; a packet;—a part; a portion; a piece.

Parcel, (pár-sel) *v. t.* To divide and distribute by parts or portions;—to make up into a mass, parcel, or package;—*imp. & pp.* parcelled; *ppr.* parcelling.

Parcel, (pár-sel) *a. & adv.* Part or half; in part.

Parcel-book, (pár-sel-bóok) *n.* A merchant's register-book of the despatch of parcels;—also, a carrier's receipt-book for the delivery of parcels.

Parcener, (pár-sé-nér) *n.* [*F. parçonnier*, from *parc*, part, portion, from *L. pars*, a part.] A co-heir; one of two or more persons to whom an estate of inheritance descends jointly, and by whom it is held as one estate.

Parch, (párch) *v. t.* [*L. peracrescere*, to grow very dry.] To burn the surface of; to scorch;—to shrivel with heat;—*v. i.* To be scorched or superficially burnt; to become very dry;—*imp. & pp.* parched; *ppr.* parching.

Parchedness, (párch-ed-ness) *n.* State of being scorched or dried to an extreme degree.

Parchment, (párch-ment) *n.* [*F. parchemin*, *Sp. perche*, said to be from *G. pergameno*, belonging to Pergamene, because first made or used there.] The skin of a sheep or goat prepared for writing on.

Pard, (párd) *n.* [*L. pardus*, *G. pardos*.] The leopard; in poetry, any spotted beast.

Pardon, (pár-dn) *v. t.* [*F. pardonner*, *It. perdonare*, from *L. per*, through, thoroughly, and *donare*, to give, bestow.] To forgive wholly; to absolve from guilt, condemnation, or punishment;—to remit a judicial sentence of condemnation and its penal consequences;—to overlook, excuse, or forgive, as a fault, offence, or crime;—*imp. & pp.* pardoned; *ppr.* pardoning.

Pardon, (pár-dn) *n.* Forgiveness of an offender or of an offence;—remission of a penalty;—absolution from a judicial sentence and its penal consequences;—state of being forgiven;—deed, warrant, or instrument conveying legal forgiveness.

Pardonable, (pár-dn-a-bl) *a.* Admitting of pardon; venial; excusable. [*pardonable*]

Pardonableness, (pár-dn-a-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of being pardonably.

Pardonably, (pár-dn-a-bl) *adv.* In a manner admitting of pardon.

Pardoner, (pár-dn-ér) *n.* One who forgives or absolves; a person licensed to sell papal indulgences.

Paré, (pár) *v. t.* [*F. parer*, *Arm. para*, to dress, trim.] To cut or shave off; as the superficial substance or extremities of a thing;—to diminish by little and little;—*imp. & pp.* pared; *ppr.* paring.

Paragoric, (par-é-gor'ik) *a.* [*G. parégorion*, to console, soothe.] Mitigating; assuaging pain.

Paragoric, (par-é-gor'ik) *n.* A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne.

Parenchyma, (par-en-ke-ma) *n.* [*G. para* and *egchein*, to pour in.] The solid part of the interior of the viscera;—the mass of a glandular or similar organ;—the soft cellular tissue of plants; the pith.

Parent, (pár-ent) *n.* [*L. parens*, from *parere*, to bring forth, to beget.] A father or mother;—hence, that which produces;—cause; source; origin; producer; creator.

Parentage, (pár-ent-áj) *n.* Descent from parents or ancestors; parents or ancestors considered in their character or social position; extraction; birth.

Parental, (pa-rent'al) *a.* Pertaining to parents;—becoming parents; tender; affectionate. [*manner*]

Parentally, (pa-rent'al-ly) *adv.* In a tender or parental

Parenthesis, (pa-ren-thé-sis) *n.* [*G. para*, beside, and *entithenai*, to put in.] A word or sentence inserted by way of comment or explanation in the midst of another sentence—it is usually inclosed within curved lines, but sometimes within dashes;—the sign of a parenthesis, thus ().

Parenthetic, (pa-ren-thot'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a parenthesis; expressed in a parenthesis;—using parentheses.

Parenthetically, (pa-ren-thet'ik-al-ly) *adv.* In the form of a parenthesis.

Parer, (pár-ér) *n.* One who or that which pares.

Parhalion, (pár-hé-le-on) *n.* [*G. parahelios*, beside or near the sun.] A mock sun or meteor appearing in the form of a bright light near the sun.

Pariah, (pár-é-a) *n.* [*Hind. padridya*.] One belonging to the lowest class in parts of India who have no caste; hence, an outcast; one rejected and condemned by society.

Parian, (pár-é-an) *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Paros, an island in the *Ægean Sea*;—a white marble;—a fine quality of porcelain clay, used for making statuettes and the like.

Parietal, (pa-ri-ét'al) *a.* [*L. parietalis*, from *paries*, *parietis*, a wall.] Pertaining to a wall;—pertaining to buildings or the care of them;—pertaining to the bones which form the sides and upper part of the skull.

Paring, (pár-ing) *n.* That which is pared off;—a clipping, as of cloth;—the rind, as of fruit;—act or practice of cutting off the surface of grass-land for tillage.

Parish, (par'ish) *n.* [*L. parochia*, from *G. para*, beside, and *oikos*, a house.] The precinct or territorial jurisdiction of a secular priest, as distinguished from a cathedral, conventual, or diocesan jurisdiction;—especially, a territorial district and the inhabitants thereof, committed to the charge of one vicar or other Christian minister, who officiates in the church and has the cure of souls within its bounds.

Parish, (par'ish) *a.* Of or relating to a parish;—employed in the ecclesiastical concerns of a parish;—maintained by the parish.

Parish-clerk, (par'ish-klárk) *n.* A layman who leads the responses in the episcopal service.

Parishioner, (pa-rish-un-ér) *n.* One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish.

Parish-officer, (par-ish-of'f-e-sér) *n.* An overseer or churchwarden. [*Parish*]

Parisian, (par-iz-é-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Parisyllabic, (par-é-sil-lab'ik) *a.* [*L. par*, *paris*, equal, and *syllaba*, syllable.] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

Parity, (par-é-te) *n.* [*L. paritas*, from *par*, *paris*, equal.] Condition of being equal or equivalent; equality; close correspondence; analogy.

Park, (párk) *n.* [*A.-S. pærruc*, *W. paire*, *Ger. park*, *Go. baigan*, to save, keep.] A large tract of ground kept in its natural state for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, and the like;—a piece of ground, within a city or town, inclosed and kept for ornament and recreation;—the space in the rear of an army occupied by the artillery, ammunition waggons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds.

Park, (párk) *v. t.* To inclose in a park;—to bring together in a park or compact body;—*imp. & pp.* parked; *ppr.* parking.

Parlance, (pár-lans) *n.* [*F. parler*, to speak.] Conversation; discourse; talk; phrase; form of speech.

Parley, (pár-le) *v. i.* [*F. parler*, *L. parabola*, a sentence, a word.] To confer with another on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, to confer with an enemy;—*imp. & pp.* parleyed; *ppr.* parleying.

Parley, (pár-le) *n.* Mutual discourse or conversation; a conference between antagonists or enemies with a view to truce, peace, exchange of prisoners, &c.

Parliament, (pár-le-ment) *n.* [*F. parlement*.] The grand legislative assembly of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz. the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons; the legislature in some of the dependencies of the British crown, as in Canada;—the supreme council in Sweden.

Parliamentarian, (pár-le-ment-á-re-an) *n.* One of those who adhered to the parliament in the time of Charles I.

Parliamentary, (pár-le-ment-á-re) *a.* Pertaining to parliament;—enacted or done by parliament;—according to the established rules and usages of legislative bodies.

Parlour, (pár'ler) *n.* [*F. parloir*, from *parler*, to speak.] A room in a house which the family usually occupy for society and conversation; also, a reception-room for visitors, &c.;—originally, a room in monasteries or convents, in which the inmates are permitted to meet and converse with friends or visitors.

Parosus, (pár-né-us) *n.* A mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses, and famous also for the Castalian spring and the temple of Apollo.

Parochial, (pár-ô-ke-al) *a.* [*L. parochialis*, from *paro-* + *chialis*.] Belonging to or relating to a parish.

Parodical, (pa-rôd-e-kal) *a.* Copying after the manner of parody.

Parodist, (pár-ô-dist) *n.* One who writes a parody.

Parody, (pár-ô-de) *n.* [*G. para*, beside, and *ôde*, a song.] A kind of poetical composition, in which what is written on one subject is altered and applied to another by way of burlesque.

Parody, (pár-ô-de) *v. t.* To alter and apply to a purpose different from that of the original; to burlesque in verse:—*imp. & pp.* parodied; *ppr.* parodying.

Parole, (pár-ôl) *n.* [*F. parole*.] Oral declaration:—word of honour; plighted faith; a promise to fulfill certain stated conditions; especially, a promise given by a prisoner of war not to escape from or serve against his captors until he is properly ransomed or exchanged;—a kind of countersign given to officers of the guard, or soldiers on sentry duty.

Parole, (pár-ôl) *a.* Given by word of mouth; oral; not written:—also *parol*.

Paronomasia, (pár-ô-nô-mi-zé-sa) *n.* [*G. para*, beside, and *onomazein*, to name.] A play upon words; punning; a rhetorical figure in which words allied in sound are used antithetically, as "a friend in need is a friend indeed."

Paronymous, (pa-rôn'e-mus) *a.* [*G. para*, beside, and *onyma*, a name.] Having the same derivation; allied grammatically:—having a similar sound, but differently written, and of different meaning, as *hair* and *hare*.

Paroquet, (pár-ô-ket) *n.* [*F. perroquet*.] A small bird, allied to the macaw, from which it differs in having the cheeks wholly feathered.

Parotid, (pa-rôt'id) *a.* Pertaining to the parotid.

Parotid, (pa-rôt'id) *n.* [*G. para*, beside, near, and *otos*, éars, the ear.] The salivary gland situated near the ear.

Paroxysm, (pár-ôks-izm) *n.* [*G. paroxysmós*, to sharpen, irritate.] The fit or attack of a disease that has decided remissions or intermissions:—hence, any sudden and violent action; convulsion;—*fit*.

Paroxysmal, (pár-ôks-i-mal) *a.* Marked by paroxysms;—pertaining to or caused by a paroxysm or fits.

Parquetted, (pár-ket-ed) *a.* Formed of pieces of wood inlaid in small and differently coloured figures.

Parquetry, (pár-ket-re) *n.* [*F. parqueterie*.] A species of joinery consisting of inlaid work, generally of different colours, used especially for floors.

Parr, (pár) *n.* [*Gael. & Ir. bradan*, a salmon.] A small species of river fish, by some supposed to be the salmon fry, by others a species of trout.

Parricidal, (pár-re-sid-al) *a.* Pertaining to parricide:—committing parricide.

Parricide, (pár-re-sid) *n.* [*L. parricida*, from *pater*, father, and *cedere*, to kill.] A person who murders his father or mother:—the murder of any one to whom reverence is due.

Parrot, (pár'ut) *n.* [*F. perroquet*, probably from *Pierrot*, diminutive of *Pierre*, Peter.] A climbing bird of the genus *Psittacus*, of brilliant colour, having a fleshy

tongue, and a short, hooked bill, toothed above. Some of the species are remarkable for their loquacity and power of imitating vocal sounds, especially those of the human voice:—hence, a chatterer:—one who echoes or repeats the language or sentiments of another.

Parrot, (pár'ut) *v. t.* To talk like a parrot; to repeat by rote, and without understanding.

Parry, (pár're) *v. t.* [*F. parer*, *Eng. parer*.] To ward off:—to prevent:—to avoid:—to shift off:—to evade:—*v. i.* To ward off; to put by or turn aside; as a thrust or stroke; to fence:—*imp. & pp.* parried; *ppr.* parrying.

Parse, (párs) *v. t.* [*L. pars*, a part.] To analyze and describe grammatically, as a sentence:—*imp. & pp.* parsed; *ppr.* parsing.

Parsee, (pár-sé) *n.* [*Hind. & Per. pársi*, a Persian.] One of the Indian adherents of the Zoroastrian or ancient Persian religion; a fire-worshipper; a Gueber.

Parseeism, (pár-sé-izm) *n.* The religion and customs of the Parsees.

Parseimonious, (pár-se-mô-né-us) *a.* Sparing or saving in the use or expenditure of money; frugal to excess; covetous; niggardly; miserly; penurious; saving.

Parseimoniously, (pár-se-mô-né-us-le) *adv.* Sparingly; covetously.

Parseimoniousness, (pár-se-mô-né-us-ness) *n.* A mental disposition to spare expenditure and save or hoard money:—a frugal or economical spirit;—in a bad sense, meanness or niggardliness in spirit or practice.

Parsemony, (pár-se-mun-é) *n.* [*L. parsimonia*, from *parere*, to spare.] Closeness or sparingness in the expenditure of money or means; excessive economy:—it implies something more than frugality, and something less than niggardliness.

Paraley, (pár'le) *n.* [*G. petroselinon*, rock-paraley.] A plant, the leaves of which are used in cookery, and the root as an aperient medicine.

Parasit, (pár'sit) *n.* [*L. parasitus*, from *parare*, to spare, to spare.] A plant, of which one species, the common parasit, has a white, spindle-shaped root, of a pleasant aromatic flavour, much used for food; the root itself is also *Parasit*.

Parson, (pár'sn) *n.* [*L. persona* (sc. ecclesie), equivalent to clergyman.] The priest of a parish or particular district church:—one who has a ministerial charge or cure of souls:—a clergyman.

Parsonage, (pár'sn-ij) *n.* The house and glebe belonging to a parish or organized church in a particular district, and appropriated for the use of the minister:—a manse. [*Scot.*]

Part, (párt) *n.* [*L. pars*, *partia*.] One of the portions, equal or unequal, into which any thing is divided, or regarded as divided; something less than a whole;—piece; fragment:—a distinct portion; particular;—a constituent particle; component; ingredient:—an essential element; an organ:—a proportional quantity; a numerical division:—share; lot; concern; interest;—side; party; faction:—share of labour or duty; special or appropriated office or business:—action; conduct:—one of the pieces of the score in vocal or instrumental harmony, or that part of the harmony which a voice or instrument has to execute in producing the harmony:—a character assigned to an individual actor in a dramatic performance, and the words and action belonging to it:—*pl.* Accomplishments; qualities; faculties; talents;—quarters; regions; districts.

Part, (párt) *v. t.* To divide; to distribute; to share; to allot:—to disunite; to sunder:—to stand between; to intervene betwixt, as combatants:—*v. i.* To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; to go sunder; to take leave:—to separate; to leave:—*imp. & pp.* parted; *ppr.* parting.

Partake, (pár-ták) *v. t.* [*From part and take*.] To take a part, portion, or share in common with others; to participate;—to have something of the properties.



Paroquet.

nature, or office :—to be admitted :—*v. t.* To have a part in : to share :—*imp.* partook ; *pp.* partaken ; *ppr.* partaking.

Partaker, (pár-ták'er) *n.* One who has or takes a part ; a sharer ; a participator—followed by *of* or *in*.

Parterre, (pár-tár') *n.* [*F.* from *par*, on, and *terre*, earth, ground.] An ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots in a flower-garden :—the pit of a theatre.

Partemon, (pár-thé-non) *n.* A celebrated temple of Minerva at Athens, in Greece.

Partial, (pár-shé-al) *a.* [*L.* *pars*, *partis*, a part.] Affecting a part only ; not total or entire :—biased to one party ; not indifferent :—inclined to favour unreasonably.

Partiality, (pár-shé-al'té) *n.* The quality of being partial :—undue bias toward one side, party, or view : strong liking to, or inclination in favour of ; special fondness.

Partially, (pár-shé-al-le) *adv.* In part ; not totally :—with undue bias of mind to one party or side.

Partibility, (párt-e-bil'té) *n.* Susceptibility of division, partition, or severance.

Partible, (párt'e-bl) *a.* [*L.* *partibilis*, from *partire*, to part, divide.] Admitting of being parted or separated : divisible ; separable. [*s.* partaker.]

Participant, (pár-tis'e-pánt) *n.* One who participates ;

Participate, (pár-tis'e-pát) *v. i.* [*L.* *participare*, from *pars*, a part, and *capere*, to take.] To have a share in common with others : to take a part :—*imp.* & *pp.* participated ; *ppr.* participating.

Participation, (pár-tis'e-páshun) *n.* Act or state of sharing in common with others :—distribution ; division into shares. [*with another.*]

Participator, (pár-tis'e-pát'er) *n.* One who partakes

Participial, (pár-té-sip'e-al) *a.* [*L.* *participialis*.] Having the nature and use of a participle ; formed from a participle. [*manner of a participle.*]

Participially, (pár-té-sip'e-al-le) *adv.* In the sense or

Participle, (pár-té-sip-l) *n.* [*L.* *participium*, from *pars*, a part, and *capere*, to take.] A word having the nature of an adjective, derived from a verb, and so called because it partakes of the properties of a noun and of a verb, as *having*, *making*.

Particle, (párt'e-kl) *n.* [*L.* *particula*, diminutive of *pars*, *partis*, a part.] A minute part of matter ; an atom ; a molecule ; a grain—any very small part or portion ; jot ; tittle :—in *grammar*, any part of speech that is not inflected.

Particular, (pár-tík'ú-ler) *a.* Relating to a part or portion of any thing, or to a single person or thing ; single ; individual :—noting peculiar property or quality ; distinctive ; specific :—noting extraordinary quality ; special ; odd ; singular :—attentive to details ; minute ; precise :—nice in taste ; hard to please ; fastidious :—appropriate ; peculiar ; especial.

Particular, (pár-tík'ú-ler) *n.* A single point or circumstance ; a distinct or minute part ; a detail :—individual state ; specialty. *In particular*, specially ; distinctly ; specifically.

Particularist, (pár-tík'ú-lár-íst) *n.* An advocate of the doctrine of particular redemption ;—a baptist who advocates particularity or extreme restriction in the communion of the church. *Particular redemption*, a theological dogma that the redemption or atonement of Christ has no reference or effect as regards mankind generally, but only a special or particular efficacy for the elect.

Particularity, (pár-tík'ú-lár'é-té) *n.* Quality of being particular ; distinctiveness ; specialty ; minuteness in detail ;—individual characteristic ; peculiarity :—special circumstance ; minute detail ; particular :—something of special or private concern.

Particularization, (pár-tík'ú-lár-iz-é-shun) *n.* Act of particularizing or entering into minute details.

Particularise, (pár-tík'ú-lár-íz) *v. t.* To mention in particulars : to enumerate in detail ; to specify :—*a. t.*

To be attentive to particulars or details :—*imp.* & *pp.* particularised ; *ppr.* particularising.

Particularly, (pár-tík'ú-lár'é-le) *adv.* In a particular manner ; distinctly ; singly ; with a special reference, importance, or interest :—in an especial manner.

Parting, (párt'ing) *a.* Dividing ; separating :—departing :—declining, as day :—given at separation ; final ; farewell, as an embrace. [*separation.*]

Parting, (párt'ing) *n.* Act of dividing ; a division or

Partisan, (párt'e-zán) *n.* [*F.* from *parti*, a party.] An adherent to a party or faction.

Partisan, (párt'e-zán) *a.* [*F.* *partisan*, from *partiser*, to pierce.] A kind of halberd ; a truncheon ; a staff.

Partisan, (párt'e-zán) *a.* Adherent to a party or faction :—engaged in irregular warfare on outposts.

Partisanship, (párt'e-zán-ship) *n.* State of being a partisan ; adherence to a party.

Partition, (párt-tish'un) *n.* [*L.* *partitio*.] Act of dividing, or state of being divided ; division ; separation ; distinction :—separate part ; apartment :—that which divides or separates ; specifically, an interior wall dividing one part or apartment of a house, &c., from another ; also, the part or line where separation is made :—division of an estate, &c., into severals.

Partition, (párt-tish'un) *v. t.* To divide into shares :—to divide into distinct parts by walls :—*imp.* & *pp.* partitioned ; *ppr.* partitioning.

Partitive, (párt'e-tiv) *n.* A word expressing partition or denoting a part ; a distributive.

Partitively, (párt'e-tiv-le) *adv.* In a partitive manner ; distributively.

Partlet, (párt'let) *n.* [*From part.*] A ruff or collar for the neck :—a hen. [*degree.*]

Partly, (párt'le) *adv.* In part ; in some measure or

Partner, (párt'ner) *n.* [*From part.*] A partaker ; an associate :—an associate in any business or occupation ; a member of a partnership :—one who dances with another :—a husband or wife ; a consort ;—colleague ; confederate ; companion.

Partnership, (párt'ner-ship) *n.* State of being a partner ; participation with another :—association of two or more persons for the purpose of undertaking and prosecuting any business ; a firm or house :—joint interest or property in :—a rule in arithmetic.

Partridge, (párt'rij) *n.* [*O. Eng.* *partrick*, *L.* *perdix*, *G.* *perdix*.] A native game bird of a gray colour mottled with brown, having naked feet, and usually found flying in coveys or broods. A variety with red legs is found in Guernsey, and in one form or another it occurs throughout Europe, in Northern Africa, India, and China.



Partridge.

Partridge-wood, (párt'rij-wood) *n.* A variegated tropical wood much esteemed for cabinet work.

Parturient, (párt'ú-re-ent) *a.* [*L.* *parturiens*, *ppr.* of *parturire*, to desire to bring forth.] Bringing forth or about to bring forth young.

Parturition, (párt'ú-ri-ah'un) *n.* Act of bringing forth or being delivered of young ; delivery.

Party, (párt'e) *n.* [*F.* *parti*, from *partir*, *L.* *partire*, to divide.] A number of persons united in opinion, and aiming to influence or control the general action ; a faction ; side ; cause :—a company invited ; a social assembly ; dinner ; fête, &c. :—a company set together on some duty :—a small number of troops despatched upon some special service :—one who takes a part with others ; a partaker or participator :—one who takes part in a lawsuit as plaintiff or defendant :—a single person as distinct from or opposed to another :—hence, a person ; an individual.

Party, (párt'e) *a.* Of or belonging to a party or faction ;—in *heraldry*, parted or divided—used with reference to any division of a field or charge.

Party-coloured, (pár'te-kul-ord) *a.* Coloured, part by part, with different tints; variegated.

Party-spirit, (pár'te-spir-it) *n.* The spirit that abets and influences a party.

Parvenu, (pár'ven-oo) *n.* [F. properly *pp.* of *parvenir*, to attain to, to succeed.] An upstart; one newly risen into notice.

Parvis, (pár'vis) *n.* The area round a church; a room over the church porch for a school, &c.

Parvitude, (pár've-túd) *n.* [L. *parvus*, small.] Little-ness; meanness.

Paschal, (pá'skal) *a.* [L. *paschalis*, from H. *pesach*, to pass over.] Pertaining to the passover or to Easter.

Pash, (pash) *v. t.* To strike; to beat; to bash. [Scot.]

Pash, (pash) *n.* A blow; a stroke.

Pasha, (pá'shá) *n.* A Turkish viceroy, governor, or commander; a bashaw.

Paschalis, (pá'shal'ik) *n.* The jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pasque-flower, (pash'floo-er) *n.* [F. *pasque*, Easter, and Eng. *flower*.] A plant of the genus *Anemone*, having large, purple flowers—it usually flowers about Easter.

Pasquin, (pá'skwín) *n.* A mutilated statue at Rome, so called from a cobbler who was remarkable for his sneers and gibes, and near whose shop the statue was dug up. On this statue it has been customary to paste satiric papers;—hence, a lampoon; a satire; a squib;—also *Pasquill*. [writing.]

Pasquinade, (pá'skwín-ád) *n.* A lampoon or satirical

Pass, (pas) *v. i.* [F. *passer*, it passes, from L. *passus*, step.] To go; to move; to be transferred from one point, state, or condition to another;—to go by; to move across or athwart;—to go through; to percolate;—to fade away; to vanish; to be lost; to disappear;—hence, to depart from life; to die;—to be spent; to elapse;—to be under trial or discipline; to undergo;—to happen; to occur;—hence, to be enacted; to receive legislative sanction;—to be current; to circulate;—to gain reception;—to bear inspection; to do well enough; to answer;—to go unheeded or neglected;—to go beyond bounds; to surpass; to be in excess;—to make a lunge or pass, as in fencing; to thrust;—*v. t.* In transitive senses, to go by, beyond, over, through, or the like;—to spend; to live through; hence, to undergo; to suffer;—to omit; to make no note of; to disregard;—to surpass; to exceed;—to be carried through, as by a legislative or governing body; to be accepted or ratified by;—in causative senses, to cause to move or go; to send; to transfer or transmit; to deliver; to make over;—to utter; to pronounce orally;—to accomplish; to achieve;—to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify; to enact;—to give currency to; to circulate;—hence, to practise artfully; to impose or palm on;—to approve of and mark as correct, as statement of accounts;—to stand or undergo, as a trial or examination; to undergo such successfully;—to send through; to percolate; to strain;—to give entrance or admission to;—*imp. & pp.* passed; *ppr.* passing.

Pass, (pas) *n.* [L. *passus*, step.] A passage; a way; especially, a narrow and difficult way;—a passport; a ticket of free transit or free admission;—a thrust; a push;—a movement of the hand over or along any thing;—state of things; condition; conjuncture; extreme case.

Passable, (pas'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being passed, travelled, navigated, or the like;—such as may be suffered to pass; tolerable; admissible; moderate;—pretty good; fair. [tolerably.]

Passably, (pas'a-ble) *adv.* In a passable manner.

Passage, (pas'ij) *n.* [F. from L. *passus*.] Act of passing; motion of any kind from point to point; journey, as by water, carriage, or the like; travel;—way or course of transit; road; route;—a way of entrance or exit; room leading to other rooms; vestibule;—a voyage, as of a passenger in a ship;—right to sail as a passenger in a ship; also, the price or fare for such voyage;—the

time taken to sail from port to port; length of voyage;—passing away; decay;—decease; death;—any particular event in a man's career; incident;—occurrence; interlude;—part of a writing, document, book, &c.; clause, sentence, or paragraph; extract;—a short portion of an air or other musical composition;—act of carrying through a legislative body; formal enactment;—an encounter; a combat.

Passant, (pas'sang) *a.* Walking—a term applied to any animal on a shield which appears to walk leisurely.

Pass-book, (pas'book) *n.* A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and then sends it to the purchaser for his information.

Passenger, (pas'en-jer) *n.* [O. Eng. *passager*.] A passer or passer-by; a traveller, especially by some established conveyance.

Passer, (pas'er) *n.* One who passes; a passenger.

Passerine, (pas'er-in) *a.* [L. *passerinus*, from *passer*, a sparrow.] Pertaining to sparrows, or to the order of birds to which sparrows belong.

Passability, (pas-o-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being passible; or of receiving impressions from external objects or agents;—also *passibility*.

Passible, (pas'o-bl) *a.* [L. *passibilis*, from *patis*, *passus*, to suffer.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents. [passingly.]

Passing, (pas'ing) *adv.* Exceedingly; excessively; surpassing.

Passing-bell, (pas'ing-bel) *n.* The bell that is rung at the hour of death to obtain prayers for the passing or departing soul; also, the bell that is rung while the body of the deceased person is being carried to interment.

Passion, (pas'hun) *n.* [L. *passio*, from *patis*, *passus*, to suffer.] A suffering or enduring;—specifically, the suffering or crucifixion and death of the Saviour;—any condition of the soul in which it is conceived to be passive under the influence of the object; the capacity for emotion;—hence, strong feeling prompting to action; specifically, anger; wrath;—love; ardent affection; fondness;—anger desire; controlling inclination;—hence, the object of love, fondness, ardent inclination, or the like.

Passionate, (pas'hun-ít) *a.* Easily moved to anger; irascible; irritable;—moved by strong emotions or feelings; vehement; ardent;—expressing strong emotion; animated; enthusiastic.

Passionately, (pas'hun-ít-ád) *adv.* With strong feelings or emotions; ardently; vehemently;—keenly; intensely;—angrily; irascibly; violently. [passionately.]

Passionateness, (pas'hun-ít-nee) *n.* State of being passionate.

Passionist, (pas'hun-íst) *n.* A member of a religious order, founded in Italy, 1787. [temper.]

Passionless, (pas'hun-le) *a.* Void of passion; of a calm

Passion-week, (pas'hun-wék) *n.* The week immediately preceding the festival of Easter;—so called because in that week our Saviour's passion took place.

Passive, (pas'iv) *a.* [L. *passivus*, from *patis*, *passus*, to suffer.] Suffering; receiving impressions from external agency; capable of being acted on or influenced;—enduring; unresisting; submissive;—quiescent; patient; inert; inactive.

Passively, (pas'iv-le) *adv.* In a passive manner; unresistingly;—with a passive spirit or temper;—without agency;—after the form of the passive or intransitive verb. [passively.]

Passiveness, (pas'iv-nee) *n.* The quality of being passive.

Passivity, (pas'iv-te) *n.* The tendency of a body to persevere in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body.

Pass-key, (pas'ké) *n.* A master-key;—a latch key.

Passover, (pas'o-ver) *n.* [From *pass* and *over*.] A feast of the Jews instituted to commemorate the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites;—the sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover;—the paschal lamb;—hence, Christ.

Passport, (pas'pôrt) *n.* [*F. passeport*, from *passer*, to pass, and *port*, a port.] A document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war to certify their nationality, and protect them from belligerents; also, a document given by the competent officer of a state, which permits the person therein named to pass or travel from place to place by land or water; a safe-conduct;—hence, that which enables one to pass with safety, certainty, or general acceptance.

Pass-ticket, (pas'tik-et) *n.* A ticket of admission for money to a place of amusement, an exhibition, &c.

Pass-word, (pas'wôrd) *n.* A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; a watch-word.

Past, (past) *a.* Not present or future; gone by; elapsed; ended; accomplished.

Past, (past) *prep.* Beyond in place; further than;—beyond in time; after; behind;—above in quantity; more than; exceeding;—beyond care or influence; out of the reach or control of.

Paste, (pâst) *n.* [*L. pastus*, pasture, food, from *pasce*, to feed.] A soft composition, as of flour moistened with water or milk;—dough prepared for pies and the like;—a fine kind of glass, used in making imitations of precious stones or gems;—a mineral substance in which other minerals are found embedded.

Paste, (pâst) *v. t.* To unite or cement with paste; to fasten with paste;—*imp. & pp.* pasted; *ppr.* pasting.

Pasteboard, (pas'tôrd) *n.* A stiff, thick kind of paper board, used for a great variety of purposes.

Pasteboard, (pas'tôrd) *a.* Made of pasteboard.

Pastel, (pas'tel) *n.* [*F.*] A coloured crayon;—a plant affording a blue dye; the wood; also the colouring matter obtained from it.

Pastern, (pas'tern) *n.* [*F. pasturon*.] The part of a horse's leg between the fetlock joint and the hoof.

Pastil, (pas'til) *n.* [*L. pastillus*.] A small cone made of aromatic substances to be burned for cleansing and scenting the air of a room;—an aromatic or medicated lozenge;—also *pastille*.

Pastime, (pas'tim) *n.* [From *pass* and *time*.] That which amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably; amusement; recreation; diversion; sport; play.

Pastor, (pas'tor) *n.* [*L.* from *pasce*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed.] A shepherd;—a minister of the gospel having the charge of a church and congregation.

Pastoral, (pas'tor-al) *a.* Pertaining to shepherds or to the life of shepherds;—relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church.

Pastoral, (pas'tor-al) *n.* A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic. [*pastor*.]

Pastorally, (pas'tor-al-ly) *adv.* In the manner of a Pastor.

Pastorate, (pas'tor-ât) *n.* Office, state, or jurisdiction of a spiritual pastor. [*pastor*.]

Pastorship, (pas'tor-ship) *n.* Office or rank of pastor.

Pastry, (pas'tre) *n.* Articles of food made, either wholly or chiefly, of paste, as pies, tarts, cake, and the like.

Pastry-cook, (pas'tre-kôok) *n.* One whose occupation is to make and sell articles of food made of paste.

Pasturable, (pas'tür-a-bl) *a.* Fit for pasture; capable of being pastured.

Pasturage, (pas'tür-ij) *n.* The business of feeding or grazing cattle;—land appropriated to grazing;—grass on which cattle feed.

Pasture, (pas'tür) *n.* [*L. pastura*, from *pasce*, *pastum*, to pasture, to feed.] Grass for the food of cattle;—ground covered with grass to be eaten on the spot by cattle, horses, &c.

Pasture, (pas'tür) *v. t.* To feed on growing grass, or to supply grass for food;—*v. i.* To take food by eating grass from the ground; to graze;—*imp. & pp.* pastured; *ppr.* pasturing.

Pasty, (pâst) *n.* [From *paste*.] A hash of venison or other animal flesh inclosed in thick paste, and baked without a dish.

Pasty, (pâst) *a.* Made of paste; like or having the consistence of paste.

Pat, (pat) *a.* [*D. pas* and *pat*.] Exactly suitable either as to time, place, or purpose; fit; convenient.

Pat, (pat) *adv.* Precisely at the proper time; seasonably; fitly.

Pat, (pat) *n.* A light, quick blow with the fingers or hand;—a small mass which is beat into shape by *pat*.

Pat, (pat) *v. t.* [*Ger. patschen*, to strike, Norm. *F. bat*.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to tap;—*imp. & pp.* patted; *ppr.* patting.

Patch, (pach) *n.* A piece of cloth sewed on a garment to repair it;—a small piece of silk used to cover a defect on the face or to heighten beauty;—a small piece of ground; a plot.

Patch, (pach) *v. t.* [*Ger. patschen*.] To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces;—to mend with pieces; to repair clumsily;—to adorn, as the face, with a patch;—to put together ill-sorted parts; to compose in a hasty, irregular, or botching way;—*imp. & pp.* patched; *ppr.* patching.

Patcher, (pach'er) *n.* One who patches or botches.

Patchouli, (pa-chô'le) *n.* An herb, from the essential oil of which a highly valued perfume is made.

Patchwork, (pach'wôrk) *n.* Work composed of pieces of various figures sewed together; hence, any thing put together of incongruous or ill-adapted parts.

Patchy, (pach'e) *a.* Full of or covered with patches; abounding in patches.

Pate, (pât) *n.* [*Etymology uncertain*—perhaps *Ir. bathas*, San. *patri*, top of a vessel.] The head; the top of the head.

Patella, (pa-tel'la) *n.* [*L.* a small pan, diminutive of *patina*.] The knee-pan or cap of the knee.

Patén, (pat'en) *n.* [*L. patina*, *patena*.] The plate or vessel on which the consecrated bread in the eucharist is placed.

Patent, (pat'ent) *a.* [*L. patens*, *ppr.* of *patere*, to be open.] Open; expanded; evident; manifest; public; apparent;—spreading;—open to public perusal—said of a document conferring some right or privilege, as letters *patent*;—hence, appropriated by letters *patent*; restrained from general use.

Patent, (pat'ent) *n.* A grant from the crown, under the great seal, conferring a title or other privilege;—also, a similar deed securing to a person, for a term of years, the exclusive right to an invention.

Patent, (pat'ent) *v. t.* To secure the exclusive right of to a person, as an invention;—*imp. & pp.* patented; *ppr.* patenting.

Patentee, (pat-ent-ê) *n.* One to whom a grant is made or a privilege secured by patent.

Paternal, (pa-tér-nal) *a.* [*L. paternus*, from *pater*, a father.] Pertaining to a father; fatherly; showing the disposition of a father;—derived from a father; hereditary.

Paternity, (pa-tér-ne-te) *n.* The relation of a father to his offspring; fathership; fatherhood; hence, origination or authorship.

Paternoster, (pa-tér-nos-ter) *n.* [*L. Our Father*.] The Lord's Prayer;—the rosary used by Roman Catholics in their devotion; also, every tenth bead in the rosary.

Path, (path) *n.* [*A.-S. pādā*, *Sk. patha*, from *patā*, to go.] A way, course, or track, on which any thing moves or has moved; road; route; passage;—specifically, a narrow way beaten by the foot;—course of action, conduct, or procedure;—*pl.* Rules prescribed; precepts.

Pathetic, (pa-thet'ik) *a.* [*G. pathetikos*, from *pathein*, to suffer.] Affecting or moving the tender emotions, as pity or grief.

Pathetic, (pa-thet'ik) *n.* Style or manner adapted to awaken tender emotions and evoke pity, sorrow, &c.

Pathetically, (pa-thet'ik-al-ly) *adv.* In a pathetic manner. [*iden*.]

Pathless, (path'les) *a.* Destitute of paths; unbroken.

Pathognomy, (pa-thog'nô-me) *n.* [*G. pathos*, passion, and *gnômé*, judgment.] The science of the signs by which human passions and sufferings are indicated.

Pathologic, (path-ō-lōj'ik) *a.* Pertaining to pathology or to diseases. [*log*].

Pathologist, (pa-thol'ō-jist) *n.* One who treats of pathology. [*log*].

Pathology, (pa-thol'ō-jē) *n.* [*G. pathos*, a suffering, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] The doctrine of human sufferings or diseases; the science which treats of diseases in their nature, causes, and symptoms.

Pathos, (pā'thos) *n.* [*G. pathos*, suffering, passion.] Deep feeling; strong emotion; passionate warmth in a speaker or writer;—expression or utterance exciting emotion or intense feeling; especially, the power or quality of exciting tender emotions, as compassion, sympathy, regret, &c.

Pathway, (path'wā) *n.* A path; usually a narrow way to be passed on foot; course or method of action.

Patience, (pā'she-ens) *n.* State or quality of suffering; calm or silent endurance of pain, trial, affliction, or other evil;—bearing injuries, offences, or injustices without anger or revenge; long-suffering;—quality of waiting long for justice or expected good without murmuring or fretfulness;—perseverance in labour or exertion; constancy in spirit; continuance in the path of duty;—sufferance; allowance; permission;—a native herb; a kind of dock.

Patient, (pā'she-ent) *a.* [*Lat. patiens*, *ppr.* of *pati*, to suffer.] Suffering with meekness and submission; calmly submissive;—persevering;—expectant with calmness or without discontent; not hasty.

Patient, (pā'she-ent) *n.* A person or thing that receives impressions from external agents;—a diseased person under medical treatment.

Patiently, (pā'she-ent-le) *adv.* In a patient manner; with calmness; without undue haste or eagerness.

Patience, (pā'she-ens) *n.* Fitness or appropriateness; suitability.

Patois, (pat-wā) *n.* [From *O. F. paysis*, *Lat. pagensis*, belonging to the country, from *pagus*, the country.] An uncultivated idiom; a provincial form of speech.

Patriarch, (pā'tre-ark) *n.* [*Lat. patriarcha*, *G. pater*, father, and *archos*, a leader, chief.] The father and ruler of a family—usually applied to heads of families in ancient history, especially in Biblical history;—a dignitary superior to the order of archbishops in the Greek or Eastern church.

Patriarchal, (pā'tre-ark'al) *a.* Belonging or relating to patriarchs; possessed by patriarchs;—subject to a patriarch.

Patriarchate, (pā'tre-ark-āt) *n.* Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch;—residence of a patriarch.

Patriarian, (pā'triah-e-an) *a.* [*Lat. patricius*, from *pater*, fathers or senators.] Pertaining or appropriate to a person of high birth; senatorial; noble.

Patrian, (pā'triah-e-an) *n.* A person of high birth; a nobleman.

Patriidae, (pā'tre-sid) *n.* [*Lat. pater*, father, and *cedere*, to kill.] The murder or murderer of a father.

Patriimonial, (pā'tre-mō'ne-al) *a.* Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors.

Patriomically, (pā'tre-mō'ne-al-le) *adv.* By inheritance.

Patrimony, (pā'tre-mun-e) *n.* [*Lat. patrimonium*, from *pater*, father.] A right or estate inherited from one's ancestors;—a church estate or revenue.

Patriot, (pā'tre-ot) *n.* [*G. patriōtēs*, a fellow-countryman.] One who loves his country, and zealously supports and defends it and its interests.

Patriotic, (pā'tre-ot) *a.* Devoted to the welfare of one's country; patriotic.

Patriotism, (pā'tre-ot'ik) *n.* Full of patriotism; actuated by the love of one's country. [*love* of country.]

Patriotism, (pā'tre-ot-izm) *n.* Quality of being patriotic.

Patriotic, (pā'tre-ot'ik) *a.* [*Lat. pater*, genitive *patriis*, a father.] Pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church.

Patriotics, (pā'tris'tiks) *n. sing.* The branch of Church history which treats of the lives and doctrines of the early fathers.

Patrol, (pa-trōl) *n.* A marching round of a guard in the night, to watch and secure the safety of a camp or other place;—the guard or persons who go the rounds for observation.

Patrol, (pa-trōl) *v. t.* [*F. patrouiller*, *patrouiller*, to patrol.] To go the rounds in a camp or garrison; to march about and observe what passes, as a guard;—*v. t.* To pass round, as a sentry;—*imp.* & *pp.* patrolled; *ppr.* patrolling.

Patron, (pā'trūn) *n.* [*Lat. patronus*, from *pater*, patria, a father.] Among the Romans a master who had freed his slave, but retained some rights over him after his emancipation; also, a man of distinction under whose protection another has placed himself;—hence, one who countenances, supports, or protects; an advocate; a defender;—a guardian saint or angel;—one who has the gift and disposition of a benefactor;—one who has the right of presenting to a vacant ministerial charge. [*Scot.*]

Patronage, (pā'trūn-āj, pā'trūn-āj) *n.* Special countenance or support;—guardianship, as of a saint;—right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice; advowson.

Patroness, (pā'trūn-es) *n.* A female patron;—a female guardian saint;—a female who countenances or supports a charitable institution, &c.;—lady-president of a hall, public assembly, &c.

Patronize, (pā'trūn-iz, pā'trūn-iz) *v. t.* To act as patron to; to defend; to protect, as a client;—to favour; to countenance, as a system or theory;—to lend aid to; to support; to befriend, as a cause or undertaking;—to assume the air of superior—in an unfavourable sense;—*imp.* & *pp.* patronized; *ppr.* patronising.

Patroniser, (pā'trūn-iz-er) *n.* One who favours, countenances, or supports. [*man.*]

Patronisingly, (pā'trūn-iz-ing-le) *adv.* In a patronizing manner.

Patronymic, (pā'trō-nim'ik) *n.* [*G. pater*, father, and *onoma*, name.] A name derived from that of a parent or ancestor.

Patronymic, (pā'trō-nim'ik) *a.* Derived from ancestors, as a name; expressing the name of ancestors.

Patres, (pat'ez) *n.* [*F. patris*, a high-blessed shoe.] A clog of wood standing on a ring of iron, worn to elevate the feet from the wet;—a shoe or foot of a column.

Patter, (pat'ter) *v. t.* [*A frequentative of pat*, to strike gently.] To strike, as drops of water or hail falling in quick succession;—to make a noise, as the sound of the quick, short steps of many feet;—to enunciate rapidly and glibly;—*v. t.* To cease to strike or beat in drops, as water; to spatter; to sprinkle;—to repeat in a muttering manner, as prayers;—*imp.* & *pp.* pattered; *ppr.* patterer.

Patter, (pat'ter) *n.* A quick succession of small sounds;—a rapid, glib utterance. [*F. patois*.] The dialect of a particular class; slang language.

Pattern, (pā'trūn) *n.* [*F. patron*, patron and pattern.] An original or model proposed for imitation;—an exemplar;—a specimen;—sample; an example;—a shape cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth, &c., in tailors' or milliners' work;—figure or style of ornamental execution.

Pattern, (pā'trūn) *v. t.* To make in imitation of some model; to copy;—to serve as an example to be followed;—*imp.* & *pp.* patterned; *ppr.* patterning.

Pattern-drawer, (pā'trūn-draw-er) *n.* One who draws and designs patterns.

Patty, (pā'tē) *n.* [*F. patte*.] A little pie.

Paucity, (pau-sitē) *n.* [*Lat. paucitas*, from *paucus*, few, little.] Fewness; smallness of number;—smallness of quantity; exiguity.

Pawl, (pawl) *n.* An Italian coin;—a pawl; a detent.

Pauline, (pā'wīn) *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling St. Paul or his writings.

Paunch, (pā'ch) *n.* [*Lat. paxter*, panticus.] The belly and its contents; the abdomen; also, the first and largest stomach of a ruminant quadruped.

Pauper, (paw'pər) n. [*L. pauper.*] A poor person; especially, one so indigent as to depend on charity for maintenance, or one supported by public provision, as the poor-law.

Pauperism, (paw'pər-iz) n. State of being a pauper or destitute of the means of support; indigence; penury; want.

Pauperize, (paw'pər-iz) v. t. To reduce to pauperism:—*imp. & pp. pauperized; ppr. pauperizing.*

Pause, (pawz) n. [*L. pausa, G. pausa, from pausis, to make to cease, to cease.*] A temporary stop or rest; cessation:—*suspense; hesitation*:—a mark of cessation or intermission of the voice; a point:—a break in writing; paragraph:—a character, thus (—), placed over a note or rest, to indicate that the tone or the silence is to be prolonged beyond the regular time; a hold.

Pause, (pawz) v. i. To make a short stop; to cease for a time:—to be intermitted; stop; stay; delay; tarry; hesitate; demur:—*imp. & pp. paused; ppr. pausing.*

Pausingly, (paw'zing-lee) adv. With pauses; by breaks.

Pave, (pāv) v. t. [*F. paver, L. pavare, to strike, beat down.*] To lay or cover with stone or brick:—to prepare the way for; to facilitate the introduction of:—*imp. & pp. paved; ppr. paving.*

Pavement, (pāv'mēt) n. A floor or covering of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient passage:—the footpath laid with flags of stone or asphalt on each side of a street.

Paver, (pāv'ər) n. One who lays stones for a floor; one who lays flags for pavements; one who makes or repairs roads and streets:—also *pavier, pavior.*

Pavilion, (pā-vil'yūn) n. [*F. pavillon, L. pavilio, a butterfly, a tent.*] A temporary movable habitation; a tent:—a kind of building or turret, usually insulated and having a roof which is sometimes square and sometimes in the form of a dome:—a tent raised on posts.

Pavilion, (pā-vil'yūn) v. t. To furnish or cover with tents or pavilions:—*imp. & pp. pavilioned; ppr. pavilioning.*

Paving, (pāv'ing) n. Pavement; a floor of stones or bricks:—the construction of streets or highways.

Pavo, (pāv'ō) n. [*L.*] The peacock:—a southern constellation consisting of fourteen stars:—a species of marine fish.

Pavonides, (pā-von'fīd-ā) n. pl. A genus of rasorial birds, having bright, showy plumage, of which the peacock is the type.

Pavonine, (pāv'ō-nīn) a. [*L. paroninus, from pavo, peacock.*] Belonging to the peacock; resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent.

Paw, (paw) n. [*W. pawen, allied to F. poe.*] The foot of beasts of prey having claws:—the hand:—in contempt.

Paw, (paw) v. i. To scrape with the fore foot:—*r. t.* To handle with the paws; hence, to handle awkwardly or coarsely:—to scrape with the fore foot:—*imp. & pp. pawed; ppr. pawing.* [manner.]

Pawkiety, (pawk'e-lee) adv. In a pawky, arch, or cunning manner.

Pawkinses, (pawk'e-nes) n. Cunning; archness.

Pawky, (pawk'e) a. [*A.-S. pæcan, to deceive.*] Cunning; artful; sly; arch.

Pawl, (pawl) n. [*W. pawel, a pole, a stake.*] A short, movable bar to check the backward revolution of a wheel, windlass, &c.; a catch, click, detent, or ratchet.

Pawn, (paw'n) n. [*F. pau, pledge, assurance, icel, paut, L. pignus.*] Goods, chattels, or money deposited as security for payment of money borrowed:—a pledge for the fulfilment of a promise.

Pawn, (paw'n) n. [*F. pcon, a walker, from L. pes, pedis, foot.*] A common man or piece of the lowest rank in chess.

Pawn, (paw'n) v. t. To deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed:—to pledge for the fulfilment of a promise; to stake; to wager:—*imp. & pp. pawned; ppr. pawning.*

Pawnbroker, (paw'n-brōk'ər) n. One who lends money on pledge or the deposit of goods.

Pawnbroking, (paw'n-brōk'ing) n. The business of a pawnbroker. (as security.)

Pawnee, (paw'n-ē) n. One to whom a pawn is delivered.

Pawner, (paw'n-ər) n. One who pawns or deposits a pledge for the payment of borrowed money.

Paxwax, (paks'waks) n. [*Ger. haarwachs, the sinewy extremity of the muscles.*] A strong, stiff, cartilage running along the sides of a large quadruped to the middle of the back, as in an ox or horse.

Pay, (pā) v. t. [*F. paier, It. pagare, L. pacare, to pacify, appease, from pax, pacis, peace.*] To discharge one's obligations to; to make due return to; to compensate; to requite:—hence, to retort or revenge upon; to punish; to beat:—to discharge, as a debt or obligation, by giving or doing that which is due; to render duly:—to cover, as the bottom of a vessel, a seam, a mast, yard, and the like, with a composition of tallow, resin, &c.; to bream:—*v. i.* To recompense; to make payment or requital; hence, to be remunerative or profitable:—*imp. & pp. paid; ppr. paying.*

Pay, (pā) n. An equivalent given for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; compensation; recompense; hire; wages; salary:—stipend paid to military or naval officers, called full pay to such as are in active service, and half pay to those who have retired or are unemployed. (to be paid; justly due.)

Payable, (pā'a-bl) a. Capable of being paid; suitable.

Pay-day, (pā'dā) n. The day on which wages or money is stipulated to be paid; hence, a day of reckoning or retribution.

Payee, (pā'ē) n. The person named in a bill or note to whom, or to whose order, the amount is promised or directed to be paid.

Payer, (pā'ər) n. One who pays; the person on whom a bill of exchange is drawn, and who is directed to pay the money to the holder.

Paymaster, (pā'mas-ter) n. One appointed to make payments:—one from whom wages or reward is received:—specifically an officer entrusted by government with money to pay the officers and men of a regiment.

Payment, (pāv'mēt) n. Act of paying; discharge of a debt:—that which is paid; recompense; requital; reward:—chastisement; sound beating.

Pay-office, (pā'ōf-is) n. A government office where payment is made of public debts, official salaries, &c., and where money is issued to paymasters in the army and pursers in the navy for the payment of the forces.

Pay-roll, (pā'rōl) n. A list of persons entitled to payment, with the sums which are to be paid to them:—also *Pay-bill*.

Pea, (pē) n. [*A.-S. pisa, L. pisum.*] A leguminous plant and its fruit, of many varieties, much cultivated for food:—*pl.* *Peas*, for two or more seeds, *pease*, for an indefinite quantity.

Peace, (pēs) n. [*L. pax, pacis, A.-S. pais.*] A state of quiet or tranquillity; calm; repose:—freedom from war; exemption from or cessation of hostilities:—absence of civil disturbance:—quietness of mind or conscience; tranquillity:—a state of reconciliation; harmony; concord:—in Scripture, reconciliation to God; state of grace:—rest in God; quietness and contentment of the soul; heavenly rest; Christ, as the means of reconciliation.

Peaceable, (pēs'a-bl) a. Free from war, tumult, public commotion, or private feud or quarrel:—disposed to peace; pacific:—quiet; undisturbed; not agitated or excited:—not violent or unnatural.

Peaceableness, (pēs'a-bl-nes) n. The state of being peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace. (quietly.)

Peaceably, (pēs'a-ble) adv. In a peaceable manner.

Peacebreaker, (pēs'brāk-ər) n. A person who disturbs the public peace; one who disturbs the peace of families or neighbours.

Peaceful, (pē'fōol) *a.* Possessing peace; not disturbed by war, tumult, or commotion;—*pacific*; mild; still; undisturbed. [*quietly*; gently.]

Peacefully, (pē'fōol-le) *adv.* In a peaceful manner;

Peacefulness, (pē'fōol-nes) *n.* The quality or condition of being peaceful; quiet.

Peacemaker, (pē'mak-er) *n.* One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance.

Peace-offering, (pē'of-er-ing) *n.* In the Mosaic ritual, an offering to express thanks to God for blessings and benefits received.

Peace-officer, (pē'of-is-er) *n.* A civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace.

Peach, (pēch) *n.* [*F. peche, L. Persicum* (sc. *malum*), a Persian apple.] A tree and its fruit, of many varieties.

Peach, (pēch) *v. i.* To turn informer; to betray one's accomplice. [*colour* of the peach blossom.]

Peach-colour, (pēch'kul-er) *n.* The beautiful pale-red

Peashiek, (pēchik) *n.* The chicken or young of the peacock.

Peashy, (pēch'e) *a.* Like or containing peaches.

Peacock, (pē'kok) *n.* [*A.-S. pēwa, L. pavō.*] The male of a gallinaceous fowl, about the size of the turkey. The rump feathers are long, capable of being erected, and marked with a black spot, around which brilliant metallic colours are arranged.

Peahen, (pē'hen) *n.* The hen or female of the peacock.

Pea-jacket, (pē'jak-et) *n.* A thick woollen jacket worn by seamen, &c.

Peak, (pēk) *n.* [*A.-S. peac, W. pig.*] A point; the end of any thing that terminates in a point; *specifically*, the sharp top of a hill or mountain;—the upper, outer corner of a sail which is extended by a gaff or yard; also the extremity of the yard or gaff.

Peak, (pēk) *v. t.* To raise a gaff or yard obliquely to the mast;—*v. i.* To look sickly or thin; to pine;—to cut a mean figure; to sneak;—*imp. & pp. peaked*; *ppr. peaking*.

Peakish, (pēk'ish) *a.* Denoting or belonging to a hilly situation; situated on a peak;—having thin and sharp features; sickly-looking.

Peal, (pēl) *n.* [*An abbreviation of F. appel, a call, appeal, ruffle of a drum, L. appellare.*] A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, &c.;—a set of bells tuned to each other; also, the changes rung upon a set of bells.

Peal, (pēl) *v. i.* To utter loud and solemn sounds;—*v. t.* To ring or sound loudly; to celebrate;—to assail with noise; to deave [*Scot.*];—*imp. & pp. pealed*; *ppr. pealing*.

Peann, (pē'an) *n.* [*L. pæan, G. paian.*] A song of praise and triumph.

Peary, (pē'r) *n.* [*A.-S. peru, F. poire, D. peer, L. pīrum.*] A tree of the genus *Pyrus*, of many varieties, some of which produce delicious fruit.

Pearl, (pērl) *n.* [*A.-S. pearl, F. perle.*] A white, hard, smooth, lustrous substance, usually roundish, found inside the shells of several species of molluscs, particularly the pearl oyster;—hence, something very precious; a jewel;—something round and clear, as a drop of water or dew;—a variety of printing type, in size between ruby and diamond.

(*Pearl type*.)

Pearl, (pērl) *v. t.* To set in or adorn with pearls;—*v. i.* To resemble pearls.

Pearlash, (pērl'ash) *n.* A somewhat impure carbonate of potassa, obtained by calcining wood.

Pearl-barley, (pērl'bar-le) *n.* Common barley reduced to small round grains similar to pearls.

Pearl-diver, (pērl-div-er) *n.* One who dives for pearls.



Peacock.

Pearl-fishery, (pērl-fish'er-ē) *n.* Ground where pearl oysters are dived for;—business of diving for pearls.

Pearl-oyster, (pērl'oyz-ter) *n.* The oyster which yields pearls.

Pearl-powder, (pērl'pow-dēr) *n.* A powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and sometimes used as a cosmetic; pearl-white. [*pearls*;—resembling pearls.]

Pearly, (pē'le) *a.* Containing pearls; abounding with

Pesant, (pē'ant) *n.* [*F. paysan, from L. pagus, the country.*] One whose business is rural labour; especially, one of the lowest class of tillers of the soil in European countries; rustic; swain; hind.

Pesantry, (pē'ant-re) *n.* The lowest class of tillers of the soil; labourers; peasants; rustics. [*pea.*]

Peasod, (pē'skod) *n.* The legume or pericarp of the Pease, (pēz) *n. pl.* Peas collectively, or used to denote food made from peas.

Peat, (pēt) *n.* [*Allied to A.-S. pīt, Eng. pit.*] A substance consisting of roots and fibres in various stages of decomposition—when dried, it is often used for fuel.

Peat-moss, (pēt'mos) *n.* The vegetables which, when decomposed, become peat;—a fen producing peat.

Peaty, (pēt'e) *a.* Composed of peat; resembling peat.

Peba, (pē'ba) *n.* A kind of armadillo found in various parts of South America.

Pebble, (pēbl) *n.* [*A.-S. pæbol, Isel, pæpull, a ball.*] A small, roundish stone; a stone worn and rounded by the action of water;—transparent and colourless rock-crystal.

Pebbly, (pēbl'e) *a.* Full of pebbles; abounding with pebbles.

Peccability, (pek-a-bil'e-ē) *n.* State or quality of being peccable; liability to sin.

Peccable, (pek'a-bl) *a.* [*L. peccare, to sin.*] Liable to sin or transgress the divine law.

Peccadillo, (pek-a-dil'lo) *n.* [*Sp. peccadillo, L. peccatum, a sin, from peccare, to sin.*] A slight trespass or offence; a petty crime or fault. [*or sinful*;—offence.]

Peccancy, (pek'an-se) *n.* The quality of being peccant

Peccant, (pek'ant) *a.* [*L. peccans, ppr. of peccare, to sin.*] Sinning; criminal;—morbid; corrupt; not healthy.

Peccantly, (pek'ant-le) *adv.* Sinfully; transgressingly.

Peccary, (pek'ar-ē) *n.* [*The South American name.*] A pachyderm about the size and shape of a small hog, but having a white ring around the neck.

Peck, (pek) *n.* [*Probably a modification of pack.*] The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts;—hence, a great deal, as to be in a peck of troubles.

Peck, (pek) *v. t.* [*It. beccare, F. becquer, Ger. picken.*] To strike with the beak;—to strike with small and repeated blows;—to delve or dig with any thing pointed, as with a pick-axe;—to pick up with the beak;—*v. i.* To make strokes with the beak or something like a beak;—*imp. & pp. pecked*; *ppr. pecking*. [*pecker.*]

Pecker, (pek'er) *n.* One who or that which pecks; wood-

Peckish, (pek'ish) *a.* Inclined to peck, as a bird;—hungry; having a desire to eat;—disposed to find fault.

Pecten, (pek'ten) *n.* [*L. a comb.*] A genus of marine bivalves of the genus *Ostracea*, with longitudinal lines or ribs on the exterior; clam; scallop, &c.;—also, a vascular membrane on the eyes of most birds.

Pectinal, (pek'tin-al) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a comb.

Pectinal, (pek'tin-al) *n.* [*L. pecten, a comb, from peccare, to comb, G. pektēin.*] A fish whose bones resemble the teeth of a comb.

Pectinate, (pek'tin-at) *a.* [*L. pectinatus, from pecten, comb.*] Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb.

Pectoral, (pek'tor-al) *a.* [*L. pectoralis, from pectus, pectoris, the breast.*] Pertaining to the breast;—relating to diseases of the chest.

Pectoral, (pek'tor-al) *n.* A breastplate; especially, a sacerdotal vestment worn by the Jewish high priest;—



Peba.

a pectoral fin;—a medicine adapted to cure or relieve complaints of the breast and lungs.

Pectoriloquy, (pek-tō-ril'ō-kwe) *n.* [*L. pectus*, the breast, and *loqui*, to speak.] The distinct articulation of the sounds of a patient's voice heard on applying the ear to the chest in auscultation.

Peculate, (pek'ū-lāt) *v. i.* [*L. peculari*, *peculatus*, from *peculium*, private property.] To steal public moneys committed to one's care; to embezzle; to steal:—*imp. & pp.* *peculated*; *ppr.* *peculating*.

Peculation, (pek'ū-lāshun) *n.* Act or practice of peculating; embezzlement of public money or goods.

Peculator, (pek'ū-lāt'er) *n.* One who peculates or defrauds the public.

Peculiar, (pē-kū'le-ār) *a.* [*L. pecularis*, from *peculium*, private property.] Belonging solely or especially to an individual; not general; appropriate; particular; individual; special;—singular; odd.

Peculiar, (pē-kū'le-ār) *n.* Exclusive property; private right or authority;—in *English canon law*, a particular parish or church having jurisdiction.

Peculiarity, (pē-kū'le-ār'e-te) *n.* Quality of being peculiar; appropriateness; speciality;—that which is peculiar; individuality; particularity.

Peculiarize, (pē-kū'le-ār-iz) *v. t.* To appropriate; to make peculiar:—*imp. & pp.* *peculiarized*; *ppr.* *peculiarizing*.

Peculiarly, (pē-kū'le-ār-le) *adv.* In a peculiar manner; particularly; singularly; unusually; especially.

Pecuniary, (pē-kū'ne-ār-ē) *a.* [*L. pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, money, property in cattle, from *pecus*, cattle.] Relating to money or to wealth or property;—consisting of money. [teacher of children.

Pedagogue, (ped-a-gō'ik) *a.* Suited or belonging to a *Pedagogue*, (ped-a-gōg) *n.* [*L. paedagogus*, *G. pais*, *paidos*, a boy, and *agrein*, to lead, guide.] A teacher of children; a schoolmaster;—one who by teaching has become formal, positive, or pedantic in his habits.

Pedal, (ped'al) *a.* [*L. pedalis*, from *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Pertaining to a foot.

Pedal, (ped'al) *n.* A contrivance to modify the tone or swell of a musical instrument, as the piano-forte, harp, or organ;—also, one of the largest organ-stops played on by the foot.

Pedant, (ped'ant) *n.* [*It. pedante*, originally a pedagogue, contracted from *pedagogante*.] One who makes a display of learning; a pretender to superior knowledge; one addicted to the use of learned words and formal phrases.

Pedantic, (pē-dant'ik) *a.* Suited, belonging to, or resembling a pedant; ostentatious of learning.

Pedantically, (pē-dant'ik-al-ē) *adv.* In a pedantic manner.

Pedantry, (ped'ant-re) *n.* Vain ostentation of learning or of knowledge of any kind;—adoption of a formal style of speech; use of learned words; mode of thought and phraseology unsuitable to the place or audience.

Peddle, (ped'l) *v. i.* [*A modification of paddle*, diminutive of *pad*, to go.] To go from place to place or from house to house and retail goods; to hawk;—to be busy about trifles;—*v. t.* To retail by carrying around from customer to customer; to hawk:—*imp. & pp.* *peddled*; *ppr.* *peddling*.

Pedestal, (ped'es-tal) *n.* [*L. pes*, *pedis*, foot, and *Ger. stal*, station, place.] The base or foot of a column, statue, vase, lamp, or the like.

Pedestrian, (pē-des'tre-an) *a.* [*L. pedestris*.] Going on foot; performed on foot. [*neys on foot.*

Pedestrian, (pē-des'tre-an) *n.* One who walks or journeys.

Pedestrianism, (pē-des'tre-an-izm) *n.* The act or practice of a pedestrian; walking; going on foot; art or practice of walking or running a race, or for a wager.

Pedical, (ped'e-sel) *n.* [*L. pediculus*, diminutive of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] The stalk that supports one flower only, when there are several on a peduncle.

Pediculous, (ped-ik'ū-lus) *a.* [*L. pedicularis*.] Lousy; having the lousy distemper:—also *pedicular*.

Pediculus, (ped-ik'ū-lus) *n.* [*L.*] A genus of apterous insects, mostly parasitic, of which there are many varieties.

Pedigree, (ped'e-grē) *n.* [Contracted from *F. par degrés*, by degrees.] Line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; register of a line of ancestors.

Pediment, (ped'e-ment) *n.* [*L. pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] The triangular or arched ornamental facing of a portico, or a similar decoration over doors, windows, gates, &c.

Pedimental, (ped'e-ment-al) *a.* Related or pertaining to a pediment.

Pedler, (ped'ler) *n.* One who travels about hawking small commodities; a packman; a travelling trader:—also *Pedlar*.

Pedlery, (ped'ler-ē) *n.* The trade or the goods of a pedler; hawking; small wares sold by pedlers.

Pedo-baptism, (pē-dō-bap'tizm) *n.* [*G. pais*, *paidos*, a child, and *baptismos*, baptism.] The baptism of infants or of children. [fant baptism.

Pedo-baptist, (pē-dō-bap'tist) *n.* One who holds to *Pedometer*, (pē-dom'et-er) *n.* [*L. pes*, *pedis*, a foot, and *G. metron*, a measure.] An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so ascertaining the distance passed over.

Peduncle, (pē-dung'kl) *n.* [*L. pedunculus*, diminutive of *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] The stem or stalk that supports the flower and fruit of a plant.

Peduncular, (pē-dung'kl-er) *a.* Pertaining to, or growing from, a peduncle:—also *pedunculute*.

Peek, (pek) *v. i.* To peep; to look slyly or through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed.

Peel, (pēl) *v. t.* [*F. peler*, *piller*, from *L. pilare*, deprive of hair, from *pilus*, a hair.] To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of, by the hand without a cutting instrument; to flay; to bark; to skin;—to remove with a knife or other instrument, as the skin, rind, bark, &c.; to pare;—hence, to plunder; to pillage;—*v. i.* To come off, as the skin, bark, or rind:—*imp. & pp.* *peeled*; *ppr.* *peeling*.

Peel, (pēl) *n.* The skin or rind of any thing.

Peeler, (pēl'er) *n.* One who, or that which, peels, strips, or flays; a plunderer; a pillager;—a policeman.

Peep, (pēp) *v. i.* [*D. piepen*, *L. pipire*, to peep.] To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched; to chirp:—to begin to appear; to look out slyly through a crevice, or with the eyes half closed:—*imp. & pp.* *peeped*; *ppr.* *peeping*.

Peep, (pēp) *n.* The cry of a young chicken; chirp;—first out-look or appearance; a sly look.

Peepier, (pēp'er) *n.* A chicken just breaking the shell;—one who peeps or looks out slyly.

Peer, (pēr) *n.* [*F. pair*, from *L. par*, equal.] One of the same rank, quality, endowments, &c.; an equal;—a comrade; a companion; an associate;—a nobleman.

Peer, (pēr) *v. i.* [*F. paratre*, *L. parere*.] To look narrowly, curiously, or sharply; to peep:—*imp. & pp.* *peered*; *ppr.* *peering*. [the body of peers.

Peerage, (pēr'āj) *n.* The rank or dignity of a peer:—

Peers, (pēr'es) *n.* The consort of a peer; also, a female holding a patent of nobility in her own right.

Peerless, (pēr'les) *a.* Having no peer or equal; unequalled; matchless; superlative. [matchlessly.

Peerlessly, (pēr'les-le) *adv.* In a peerless manner:

Peerlessness, (pēr'les-nes) *n.* The state of having no equal; paramount or superlative excellence.

Peevish, (pēv'ish) *a.* [Etymology uncertain, said to be from *San. api*, over, and *vash*, to cry or wail.] Fretful; querulous; apt to murmur or complain; discontented; easily vexed or fretted; petulant;—silly; childish. [fully.

Peevishly, (pēv'ish-le) *adv.* In a peevish manner; fret-



Pediment.

Peevishness, (pē'vish-ness) *n.* The quality of being peevish; fretfulness; petulance.

Peewit, (pē'wit) *n.* A native bird of the genus *Tringa*, so named from its cry; lapwing; green plover:—also *peewee*.

Peg, (peg) *n.* [A.-S. *pic*, G. *pygma*.] A wooden nail or pin used in fastening boards and other woodwork; a pin in a musical instrument serving to tighten or strain the strings:—a nail or pin on which to hang any thing, as clothes, &c.:—a familiar name for Margaret.

Peg, (peg) *v. t.* To fasten with pegs:—hence, to confine, restrict, restrain, or limit:—*v. i.* To work at; to persevere in labour:—*imp.* & *pp.* **pegged**:—*pp.* **pegging**.

Pekoe, (pē'kō) *n.* [Chin. *pih-haou*, F. *pé-kao*, *pé-kō*.] A kind of black tea, used for flavouring common teas.

Pelagian, (pē-lā'je-an) *n.* A follower of *Pelagius*, a monk of the 4th century who denied the received doctrines in respect to original sin, free will, grace, and the merit of good works.

Pelagianism, (pē-lā'je-an-izm) *n.* The doctrines of *Pelagius*.

Pelarine, (pel'gr-in) *n.* [F. *pélerine*, a tippet.] A lady's long cape with ends coming down in front.

Pelf, (pelf) *n.* [Abbreviated from O. Eng. *pel'fry*, booty, from L. *pilare*, to plunder, and *fuerre*, to make.] Money; riches: wealth—generally conveying the idea of something ill-gotten or worthless.

Pelican, (pel'e-kan) *n.* [L. *pelicanus*, G. *pelekan*.] A large web-footed water-fowl remarkable for its enormous bill, to the lower edge of which is attached a pouch capable of holding many quarts of water:—a chemical glass vessel, or alembic, with a tubulated head, from which two opposite and crooked beaks pass out, and enter again at the belly of the enourbit.



Pelican.

Pelisse, (pē-lis) *n.* [F. from L. *pellis*, made of skins, from *pellis*, a skin.] A silk robe or habit worn by ladies. (roll of parchment.)

Pell, (pel) *n.* [L. *pellis*, a skin.] A skin or hide:—a **Pellet**, (pel'et) *n.* [F. *pelote*, from L. *pila*, a ball.] A little ball.

Pellicle, (pel'e-kl) *n.* [L. *pellicula*, diminutive of *pellis*, skin.] A thin skin, film, or crust.

Pell-mell, (pel'mel) *adv.* [F. *pelle-mêle*, probably from *pelle*, a shovel, and *mêler*, to mix.] In utter confusion; with disorderly mixture.

Pellucid, (pel-lū'id) *a.* [L. *pellucidus*, from *per*, very, and *lucidus*, clear, bright.] Admitting the passage of light; translucent; clear; not opaque.

Pellucidence, (pel-lū'id-ness) *n.* Quality of being pellucid; partial or imperfect transparency.

Pelt, (pelt) *n.* (Ger. *pelt*, a pelt, fur.) The skin of a beast with the hair on; an undressed hide.

Pelt, (pelt) *v. t.* [F. *peloter*, to pelt with snowballs, to beat, from *pelote*, a ball.] To strike with pellets or missiles:—to use as a missile:—*imp.* & *pp.* **pelted**; *pp.* **pelting**.

Pelt, (pelt) *n.* A blow or stroke from something thrown.

Peltry, (pel'try) *n.* [F. *pelletterie*, peltry, furrery, from L. *pellis*, a skin.] Skins with the fur on them; furs in general:—a worthless or refuse object.

Pelvis, (pel'vik) *a.* Pertaining to the pelvis.

Pelvis, (pel'vis) *n.* [L. *pelvis*, a basin, laver.] The structural conformation of the bones at the base of the human trunk in the form of a basin or cavity which incloses the lower intestines, urinary organs, &c.

Pemmican, (pem'e-kan) *n.* Meat cut in thin slices, and dried in the sun:—meat dried, pounded, mixed with melted fat and dried fruit, and compressed into bags.

Pen, (pen) *n.* [L. *penna*, Ital. *penna*, A.-S. *pinna*.] An instrument used for writing:—the quill of a goose, swan, crow, &c.; also, a metallic instrument made of

steel, brass, gold, &c.:—figuratively, one who uses a pen; a writer.

Pen, (pen) *v. t.* To write; to compose and commit to paper:—*imp.* & *pp.* **penned**; *pp.* **pennings**. [absorp.]

Pen, (pen) *n.* A small inclosure for beasts—mostly for **Pen**, (pen) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *pynnen*, to bolt a door, A.-S. *on-pyinnan*, to bolt in.] To confine in a small inclosure or narrow place; to coop; to encage:—*imp.* & *pp.* **penned** or **penn**; *pp.* **pennings**.

Penal, (pē'nal) *a.* [L. *penalis*, from *penna*, punishment.] Pertaining to punishment:—enacting or threatening punishment:—incurring punishment:—inflicting punishment.

Penalty, (pen'al-tē) *n.* [From *penalty*.] Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offence:—*furciture*; fine; mulct.

Penance, (pen'ans) *n.* [F. *penance*, It. *penanza*.] Suffering imposed or submitted to as a punishment for faults or as an expression of penitence.

Penates, (pē-nā'tēs) *n. pl.* [L. from the root *pen*, *penitus*, inward, interior.] The household gods of the ancient Romans.

Pencease, (pen'kēs) *n.* A case or holder for a pen.

Pence, (pens) *n. pl.* of *penny*.

Penchant, (pan'hāng) *n.* [F. from *pencher*, to incline, bend.] Inclination; decided taste.

Pencil, (pen'sil) *n.* [L. *penicillium*, from *peniculus*, diminutive of *penis*, a tail.] A small brush used by painters:—an instrument of black lead, red chalk, &c., used for writing and drawing:—hence the art, capacity, or instrument of painting, drawing, or describing:—an aggregate or collection of rays of light which converge to or diverge from a point.

Pencil, (pen'sil) *v. t.* To paint or draw; to mark with a pencil:—*imp.* & *pp.* **pencilled**; *pp.* **pencilling**.

Pencraft, (pen'kraft) *n.* Pencilmanship; chirography:—art of composing or writing; authorship.

Pen-cutter, (pen'kut-er) *n.* One whose business is to make or cut pens:—an instrument for making or mending quills.

Pendant, (pend'ant) *n.* [F. from *pendre*, to hang, L. *pendere*.] A hanging appendage; an appendix or addition:—an earring:—a hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, &c., much used in Gothic architecture:—a picture or print which hangs as a companion of another:—a pennant. (suspense.)

Pendency, (pend'en-se) *n.* State of being undecided:—**Pendent**, (pend'ent) *a.* [L. *pendens*, *pp.* of *pendere*, to hang, to be suspended.] Suspended; depending; pendulous; hanging:—jutting over; projecting; overhanging.

Pendently, (pend'ent-le) *adv.* In a pendent manner.

Pending, (pend'ing) *a.* [L. *pendere*, to hang, to be suspended.] Remaining undecided; in suspense.

Pending, (pend'ing) *prep.* During the pendency or continuance of; during.

Pendulous, (pend'ū-lus) *a.* [L. *pendulus*, from *pendere*, to hang.] Supported from above; pendent loosely; hanging; swinging.

Pendulum, (pend'ū-lum) *n.* [L. *pendulus*, hanging.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro by the alternate action of gravity and momentum.

Penetrability, (pen-ē-tra-bil'e-ty) *n.* Quality of being penetrable.

Penetrable, (pen-ē-tra-bil) *a.* Capable of being penetrated:—susceptible of moral or intellectual impression.

Penetrate, (pen-ē-trāt) *v. t.* [L. *penetrare*, *penetratus*, from the root *pen*.] To enter into; to make way into the interior of; to pierce:—to touch with feeling; to make sensible; to affect:—to arrive at the meaning of; to comprehend:—*v. i.* To pass; to make way; to affect the intellect or the feelings:—*imp.* & *pp.* **penetrated**; *pp.* **penetrating**.

Penetrating, (pen-ē-trāt-ing) *a.* Having the power of

entering or piercing another body; sharp; subtle; sagacious or quick to understand. [manner.]

Penetratingly, (pen'-trāt-ing-le) *adv.* In a penetrating manner.
Penetration, (pen'-trā-tshun) *n.* Act of penetrating; physical entrance into the interior of any thing;—mental act or power of seeing through and comprehending, as hidden motives, difficult problems, abstruse subjects, &c.; insight; acumen;—acuteness; sharp discernment; sagacity.

Penetrative, (pen'-trāt-iv) *a.* Tending to penetrate; piercing; sharp; subtle;—acute; discerning.

Penetrativeness, (pen'-trāt-iv-ness) *n.* Quality of being penetrative. [skin.]

Penfish, (pen'fish) *n.* A kind of eel-pout with a smooth head, (pen'fold) *n.* A fold of hurdles for cattle.

Penguin, (pen'gwīn) *n.* [W. *pen*, head, and *gwyn*, white.] A web-footed marine bird. It is unable to fly, but swims and dives well. It is found only in the south temperate and frigid regions—when on land it stands erect.



Penguin.

Peninsula, (pen-in'sū-lā) *n.* [L. *peninsula*, from *penes*, almost, nearly, and *insula*, island.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the larger body of land by a narrow neck or isthmus; a large extent of country joining the mainland or continent by a narrow tract;—specifically, Spain and Portugal.

Peninsular, (pen-in'sū-lār) *a.* In the form or state of a peninsula; pertaining to a peninsula.

Penis, (pē'nīs) *n.* [L.] The male organ of generation.

Penitence, (pen'-tens) *n.* Sorrow of heart or mental distress for sin;—repentance; contrition; compunction; remorse.

Penitent, (pen'-tent) *a.* [L. *penitens*, *ppr.* of *penitere*, to repent.] Repentant; contrite; severely affected by a sense of guilt.

Penitent, (pen'-tent) *n.* One who repents of sin;—one under church censure, but admitted to penance, —one under the direction of a confessor.

Penitential, (pen'-ten'she-al) *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from, or expressing penitence.

Penitential, (pen'-o-ten'she-al) *n.* Among Roman Catholics, a book containing the rules which relate to penance and the reconciliation of penitents.

Penitentially, (pen'-o-ten'she-al-le) *adv.* In a penitential or contrite manner.

Penitentiary, (pen'-o-ten'she-ar-e) *a.* Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance.

Penitentiary, (pen'-o-ten'she-ar-e) *n.* One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance;—one who does penance;—a house of correction in which offenders are confined for punishment and reformation, and compelled to labour.

Penitently, (pen'-tent-le) *adv.* In a penitent manner; with sorrow for sin; contritely.

Penknife, (pen'nif) *n.* A small knife used for making and mending pens.

Penman, (pen'man) *n.* One who uses the pen;—one who teaches the art of writing;—one who writes a good hand;—an author; a composer.

Penmanship, (pen'man-ship) *n.* Use of the pen in writing;—the art of writing;—manner of writing; chirography.

Pennant, (pen'ant) *n.* [F. *pennon*, *fanion*.] A small flag; a banner; a long narrow piece of bunting worn at the mast-heads of vessels of war.

Pennated, (pen'-ēt-ed) *a.* [L. *penatus*, feathered, winged, from *penna*, feather, wing.] Winged; plume-shaped. [inclosed.]

Penned, (pend) *a.* Written; composed;—cooped up;

Penniless, (pen'-e-less) *a.* [From *penny*.] Moneyless; destitute of money.

Pennon, (pen'on) *n.* A wing; pinion;—a pennant; a flag or streamer.

Penny, (pen'e) *n.* *Pennies* denote the number of coins; *pence*, the amount of pennies in value. [A.-S. *penig*, Ger. *pfennig*, D. *penning*.] A copper coin; the twelfth part of a shilling, equal in value to four farthings;—hence, a small sum; a groat; also, money in general.

Penny-postage, (pen'-o-pōst'āj) *n.* The duty of one penny on letters under half an ounce in weight, to or from any part of the kingdom.

Pennyroyal, (pen'-roy-al) *n.* An aromatic herb growing in Europe; also, a North American plant resembling it.

Pennyweight, (pen'-e-wēit) *n.* A troy weight containing 24 grains, or the 20th part of an ounce—it was anciently the weight of a silver penny.

Penny-wise, (pen'-e-wiz) *a.* Saving small sums at the hazard of larger.

Pennyworth, (pen'-e-wurth) *n.* As much as is bought for a penny;—good or advantageous bargain; purchase made;—a small quantity; a bit.

Pendle, (pen'all) *a.* [L. *pendilis*, from *pendere*, to hang.] Hanging; pendent; pendulous.

Pension, (pen'shun) *n.* [L. *pensio*, from *pendere*, *pen-sum*, to weigh, to pay.] A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; especially, a yearly allowance paid by government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, needy authors, &c.

Pension, (pen'shun) *v. t.* To grant a pension to;—*imp.* & *pp.* pensioned; *ppr.* pensioning.

Pensionary, (pen'shun-ār) *a.* Maintained by, or receiving, a pension;—consisting of a pension.

Pensioner, (pen'shun-ēr) *n.* One who receives an annual allowance for services; a dependant;—[F. *pensionnaire*.] A student of the second rank in the universities of Cambridge and Dublin, who is not dependent on the foundation for support.

Pensive, (pen'siv) *a.* [It. *pensivo*, F. *pensif*.] Thoughtful, sober, or sad;—expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; melancholy.

Pensively, (pen'siv-le) *adv.* In a pensive manner.

Pensiveness, (pen'siv-ness) *n.* The state of being pensive; gloomy thoughtfulness; melancholy.

Peat, (pent) *a.* [From *pes*.] Shut up; closely confined.

Pentacapsular, (pen-ta-kap'sū-lār) *a.* [G. *pentē*, five, and L. *capsula*, small box.] Having five capsules.

Pentachord, (pen'ta-kord) *n.* [G. *pentachordos*, five-stringed.] An instrument of music with five strings;—an order or system of five sounds.

Pentaglot, (pen'ta-glōt) *a.* [G. *pentē*, five, and *glotta*, tongue.] A book written in five different languages.

Pentagon, (pen'ta-gon) *n.* [G. *pentē*, five, and *gonia*, angle.] A plane figure having five angles and five sides;—a fort consisting of five bastions.

Pentagonal, (pen'ta-gon-al) *a.* Having five corners or angles.

Pentagonally, (pen'ta-gon-al-le) *adv.* So as to have the form of a pentagon; with five angles.

Pentahedral, (pen-ta-hē'dral) *a.* Having five equal sides.

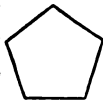
Pentahedron, (pen-ta-hē'dron) *n.* [G. *pentē*, five, and *hedra*, seat, base.] A solid figure having five equal sides.

Pentamera, (pen-tam'er-a) *n. pl.* A family of coleopterous insects, which have five joints on the tarsus of each leg.

Pentameter, (pen-tam'et-ēr) *n.* [G. *pentē*, five, and *metron*, measure.] A verse of five feet, of which the first two may be either dactyls or spondee, followed by a caesura; the last two dactyls with a caesura.

Pentandria, (pen-tan'dre-a) *n.* [G. *pentē*, five, and *andrē*, a man.] A class of hermaphrodite plants, having five stamens with distinct filaments not connected with the pistil.

Pentangular, (pen-tang'gū-lēr) *a.* [G. *pentē*, five, and L. *angulus*, angle.] Having five corners or angles.



Pentagon.

Pentapetalous, (pen-ta-pet'al-us) *a.* Having five petals or flower-leaves.

Pentateuch, (pen'ta-tük) *n.* [*G. pente, five, and teuchos, a tool, implement, a book.*] The first five books of the Old Testament. [*Pentateuch.*]

Pentateuchal, (pen-ta-tük'al) *a.* Pertaining to the Pentateuch, (pen'te-köst) *n.* [*G. pentekostē (sc. hemera), the fiftieth day, Pentecost.*] A festival of the Jews, on the fiftieth day after the Passover. It was instituted in commemoration of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day after the departure from Egypt;—Whitsuntide, a festival in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles.

Pentecostal, (pen-tē-köst'al) *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost, or to Whitsuntide.

Penthouse, (pent'hous) *n.* [*F. pente, inclination, and Eng. house.*] A shed standing aloope from the main wall or building; a lean-to.

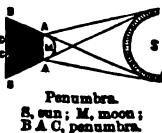
Pentroof, (pent'rōof) *n.* [*F. pente, aloope, and Eng. roof.*] A roof with an aloope on one side only.

Penult, (pēn'ult) *n.* [*L. pœne, almost, and ultimus, last.*] The last syllable but one of a word.

Penultimate, (pēn-ul'ti-māt) *a.* Of the last syllable but one; next before the last.

Penultimate, (pēn-ul'ti-māt) *n.* The last syllable but one of a word; penult.

Penumbra, (pēn-um'bra) *n.* [*L. pœne, almost, and umbra, shade.*] An imperfect shadow;—a partial shade or obscurity on the margin of total eclipse, or lying between the eclipse shadow where light is wholly intercepted and the full light;—the point of a picture where the shade blends with the light.



Penurious, (pē-nū're-us) *a.* [*It. penurioso, from L. penuria, scarcity, want.*] Scanty; affording little; excessively sparing or saving in the use of money; parsimonious to a fault;—miserly; niggardly; sordid.

Penuriously, (pē-nū're-us-le) *adv.* In a penurious manner.

Penuriousness, (pē-nū're-us-ness) *n.* The quality or state of being penurious; scantiness; parsimony;—niggardliness; stinginess.

Penury, (pen'ū-re) *n.* [*L. penuria, allied to G. prina, hunger, penia, poverty, need.*] Absence of means or resources; want; indigence; poverty.

Peon, (pē'on) *n.* [*F. Sp. a foot-soldier, a pawn in chess; Hind. pyddak.*] In India, a native constable;—in Mexico, a debtor held by his creditor in a form of qualified servitude, to work out a debt; a serf.

Peony, (pē'ō-ne) *n.* [*L. pœonia, from G. paionia, a large country north of Macedonia.*] A plant having beautiful showy flowers.

People, (pē'pl) *n.* [*O. Eng. peple, F. peuple, L. populus.*] The body of persons who compose a community, tribe, nation, or race;—persons generally; folks;—the mass of a community; the populace; the vulgar; persons of a particular class;—a community of animals, as ants;—*pl.* Nations;—the Gentiles.

People, (pē'pl) *v. t.* To stock with inhabitants; to populate;—*imp. & pp. peopled; ppr. peopling.*

Pepper, (pē'p-er) *n.* [*L. piper, G. peperai.*] A climbing plant and its fruit, of which there are numerous species;—pepper has a strong, aromatic smell, and a hot, pungent taste.

Pepper, (pē'p-er) *v. t.* To sprinkle with pepper;—to pelt with shot;—*imp. & pp. peppered; ppr. peppering.*

Pepper-box, (pē'p-er-boks) *n.* A small box for sprinkling pepper on food.

Pepper-corn, (pē'p-er-korn) *n.* The berry or fruit of the pepper-plant;—something of insignificant value.

Peppermint, (pē'p-er-mint) *n.* [*Eng. pepper and mint.*] An aromatic and pungent plant; also, a liquor distilled from the plant.

Pepper-sauce, (pē'p-er-saws) *n.* A condiment for the table made by steeping small red peppers in vinegar.

Peppery, (pē'p-er-e) *a.* Relating to or having the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent;—irritable.

Peptic, (pē'p-tik) *n.* [*G. pepsis, a cooking, concoction.*] Relating to or promoting digestion.

Peptics, (pē'p-tiks) *n.* Medicines which help to promote digestion.

Peradventure, (per-ad-vent'ūr) *adv.* [*Prefix per, by, and adventure.*] By chance; perhaps; it may be.

Perambulate, (per-am'bū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. per, through, and ambulare, to walk.*] To walk through or over; to go round or about;—to survey;—*imp. & pp. perambulated; ppr. perambulating.*

Perambulation, (per-am'bū-lāt-shun) *n.* Act of passing or walking through or over;—an annual survey of boundaries, as of a parish;—a round of inspection;—district of an inspector or surveyor.

Perambulator, (per-am'bū-lāt-er) *n.* One who perambulates;—an instrument for measuring roads attached to a carriage or other wheel, and registering by a kind of clockwork upon a dial plate, the revolutions of the wheel, and the distance traversed;—a small two-wheeled chassis drawn by the hand in which children take an airing. [mum of carbon.

Percarburetted, (per-kār'bū-ret-ed) *a.* Having a maxiperoceivable, (per-sē'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being perceived.

Perceivable, (per-sē'a-bl) *adv.* So as to be perceived.

Perceive, (per-sē'a) *v. t.* [*L. percipere, from per and capere, to take.*] To obtain knowledge of through the senses; to receive impressions from; to be affected by;—to have cognizance of; to observe;—to know; to understand; to see to be true;—*imp. & pp. perceived; ppr. perceiving.*

Perceiver, (per-sē'a-er) *n.* One who perceives or observes.

Percentage, (per-sen'tā) *n.* [*L. per centum.*] The allowance, duty, rate of interest, or commission on a hundred. [of being perceptible.

Perceptibility, (per-sēp-to-bil'i-ty) *n.* State or quality

Perceptible, (per-sēp-to-bil) *a.* Capable of being perceived; discernible; perceptible.

Perceptibly, (per-sēp-to-bil) *adv.* In a perceptible manner; so as to be perceived.

Perception, (per-sēp-shun) *n.* [*L. perceptio.*] Act of perceiving; cognizance by the senses or intellect; discernment; cognition;—the faculty of perceiving; the act of apprehending material objects or qualities through the senses;—idea; conception; sentiment; observation.

Perceptive, (per-sēp-tiv) *a.* Having the faculty of perceiving; used in perception. [ception.

Perceptivity, (per-sēp-tiv-i-ty) *n.* The faculty of perceiving.

Perch, (perch) *n.* [*L. perca, G. perke, so called from its dusky colour.*] A native fresh water fish, of several species, with large scales and powerful, dorsal fins, which have strong, sharp spines.



Perch, (perch) *n.* [*L. perica.*] A pole; a long staff; a rod;—a measure of length containing five yards and a half;—a pole for fowls to alight and rest upon; a roost.

Perch, (perch) *v. t.* To light or settle on a fixed body, as a bird;—to roost;—*v. t.* To place on a fixed object or perch;—*imp. & pp. perched; ppr. perching.*

Perchance, (per-chans) *adv.* By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

Perceptant, (per-sēp-ent) *a.* [*L. percipiens, ppr. of percipere.*] Having the faculty of perception; perceiving.

Percolase, (per'klōse) *n.* [*F. percolare, to shut up.*] A plate inclosed; a curved bench-back of carved timber-work; a screen;—in heraldry, that part of the garter which is buckled and knotted.

Percolate, (per'kō-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. per, through, and colare, to strain.*] To cause to pass through small interstices,

as a liquor; to filter;—*v. t.* To pass through small interstices; to filter;—*imp. & pp.* percolated; *ppr.* percolating.

Percolation, (per-kô-lâ'hun) *n.* The act of percolating or filtering; filtrating; straining.

Percolator, (per-kô-lât-er) *n.* A filtering machine.

Percussion, (per-kush'un) *n.* [*L. percussio*, from *per*, through, and *quætere*, to shake, strike.] Act of striking one body against another; forcible collision, especially such as gives a sound or report;—hence, the effect of violent collision; vibratory shock;—act of determining the condition of an internal organ by the sound given when the external surface is gently knocked upon. **Percussion cap**, a small copper cap containing fulminating powder, and used in a percussion-lock to explode gunpowder. **Percussion lock**, a lock of a gun in which gunpowder is exploded by fire obtained from the percussion of fulminating powder.

Percussive, (per-kus'iv) *a.* Striking against;—producing a percussion.

Perdition, (per-dish'un) *n.* [*L. perditio*, from *perdere*, to ruin, to lose.] Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin;—future misery or eternal death.

Perdu, (per-dû) *a.* [*F. perdu*, to lose, *L. perdere*.] Lost to view; in concealment;—abandoned; employed on desperate purposes.

Perdu, (per-dû) *adv.* Close; in concealment.

Peregrinate, (per'e-grin-ât) *v. t.* [*L. peregrinus*, foreign, from *per*, through, over, and *ager*, a territory, field.] To travel from place to place; to live in a foreign country.

Peregrination, (per'e-grin-â'hun) *n.* A travelling from one country to another; wandering; sojourning or abode in foreign countries. [*foreign countries.*]

Peregrinator, (per'e-grin-ât-er) *n.* A traveller into Peregrine, (per'e-grin) *a.* Foreign, not native. **Peregrine falcon**, a species of hawk frequently used in falconry.

Peremptorily, (per'emp-tor-e) *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively.

Peremptoriness, (per'emp-tor-e-nes) *n.* Quality of being peremptory; positiveness; absolute decision.

Peremptory, (per'emp-tor-e) *a.* [*L. peremptorius*, decisive, final, from *per*, thoroughly, and *emere*, to take.] Authoritative; decisive; expressing a summary decision;—absolute; express; forbidding further consideration, debate, or expostulation;—positive in opinion or judgment; arbitrary; dogmatical.

Perennial, (per-en-ne-al) *a.* [*L. perennis*, from *per*, through, and *annus*, year.] Lasting through the year;—continuing without stop or intermission;—in botany, continuing more than two years;—perpetual;—unceasing. [*continues more than two years.*]

Perennial, (per-en-ne-al) *n.* A plant which lives or **Perennially**, (per-en-ne-al-e) *adv.* Continually; without ceasing.

Perrambulation, (per-er-râ'hun) *n.* [*L. pererrare*, to wander through.] A wandering or rambling through various places.

Perfect, (per'fekt) *a.* [*L. perficere*, to perform, finish, from *per*, through, and *facere*, to make, do.] Carried through; completed; filled up;—complete; finished;—consummate; neither defective nor redundant;—complete in moral excellence; pure; blameless; immaculate;—fully informed or instructed; skilled;—manifesting perfection; confident; certain;—having both stamens and pistils, as a flower.

Perfect, (per'fekt) *n.* A tense partly of past and partly of present time—it notes an action done in past time, but connected with the present by its effects or consequences.

Perfect, (per'fekt) *v. t.* To finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to consummate;—to instruct fully; to discipline in art or practice; to make skilful;—*imp. & pp.* perfected; *ppr.* perfecting.

Perfector, (per'fekt-er) *n.* One who makes perfect.

Perfectibility, (per-fekt-e-bil'e-te) *n.* The capacity of being made or of becoming perfect; capability of arriving at perfection.

Perfectible, (per-fekt-e-bl) *a.* Capable of becoming or of being made perfect.

Perfection, (per-fek'hun) *n.* State of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; perfectness;—exactness;—a quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent, or of great worth;—an inherent or essential attribute of supreme or infinite excellence; the possession of all moral excellence, as in the Godhead; the attainment of the highest moral excellence possible in man.

Perfectionist, (per-fek'hun-ist) *n.* One who believes that some persons attain to moral perfection in the present life.

Perfective, (per-fekt'iv) *a.* Calculated or tending to perfect;—expressing completed or momentary action;—said of some forms of the verb.

Perfectly, (per-fekt'le) *adv.* In a perfect manner or degree; completely; totally; exactly; accurately.

Perfectioness, (per-fekt-ne) *n.* State or quality of being perfect; perfection;—consummate excellence;—the highest degree of goodness or holiness of which man is capable in this life.

Perficient, (per-fah-e-ent) *n.* [*L. perficiens*, *ppr.* of *perficere*, to perform.] One who performs a work; especially, one who endows a charity.

Perfidious, (per-fid'e-us) *a.* Guilty of, or involving, perjury; false to trust or confidence reposed;—proceeding from treachery, or consisting in breach of faith;—faithless; dialoyal; traitorous.

Perfidiously, (per-fid'e-us-le) *adv.* In a perfidious manner. [*perfidious.*]

Perfidiousness, (per-fid'e-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being perfidious, (per-fid'e) *n.* [*L. perfidia*, from *per*, through, and *fidus*, faithful.] Act of violating faith, a promise, vow, or allegiance; faithlessness; treachery.

Perfoliate, (per-fô'le-ât) *a.* [*L. per*, through, and *folium*, leaf.] Surrounding the stem at the base.

Perforate, (per-fô'rât) *v. t.* [*L. per*, through, and *forare*, to bore.] To bore through; to pierce; to penetrate;—*imp. & pp.* perforated; *ppr.* perforating.

Perforation, (per-fô'râ'hun) *n.* Act of perforating;—a hole or aperture passing through or into the interior of any thing.

Perforator, (per-fô'rât-er) *n.* An instrument that bores or perforates.

Perforce, (per-fôrs) *adv.* [*L. per*, through, by, and *Eng. force*.] By force; violently; of necessity; absolutely.

Perform, (per-form') *v. t.* [*O. Eng. performe*, *F. performer*, *L. performare*, to form thoroughly.] To carry through; to bring to completion; to execute; to discharge;—to fulfill;—to represent on the stage;—*v. i.* To acquit one's self in any work; especially, to go through with a part, as in a drama, pantomime, or other exhibition;—to play upon, as a musical instrument;—*imp. & pp.* performed; *ppr.* performing.

Performable, (per-form-â-bl) *a.* Admitting of being performed or done; practicable.

Performance, (per-form-âns) *n.* Act of performing or condition of being performed;—completion; consummation;—mode of performing; execution;—that which is performed; production; work;—action; deed;—composition; written work;—stage representation; musical, equestrian, or other public exhibition.

Performer, (per-form-er) *n.* One who accomplishes or fulfils; especially, one who performs in public; an actor; musician, &c.

Performing, (per-form'ing) *n.* Doing; accomplishing; finishing; completing; executing.

Perfume, (per-fum) *n.* [*F. parfum*, *L. per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke.] The scent or odour emitted from sweet-smelling substances; fragrance;—a substance that emits an agreeable scent.

Perfume, (per-fum) *v. t.* To fill or impregnate with a

grateful odour; to scent:—*imp.* & *pp.* perfumed; *ppr.* perfuming. [*trade it is to sell perfumes.*]
Perfumer, (per-fūm'gr) *n.* One who perfumes or whose perfume.
Perfumery, (per-fūm'gr-e) *n.* Perfumes in general.
Perfunctorily, (per-fūng'tor-e-le) *adv.* In a perfunctory manner; carelessly; negligently.
Perfunctory, (per-fūng'tor-e) *a.* [*L. perfuncti*, to discharge, despatch, from *per*, through, and *fungi*, to perform.] Done without interest or zeal and merely to get rid of a duty; hence, indifferent; careless; negligent.
Perfuse, (per-fūs) *v. t.* [*L. per*, through, and *fundere*, to pour.] To sprinkle, pour, or spread over:—*imp.* & *pp.* perfused; *ppr.* perfusing. [*ling over.*]
Perfusion, (per-fū'zhun) *n.* Act of pouring or sprinkling.
Perhaps, (per-haps) *adv.* [*L. per*, through, by, and *Eng. hap.*] By chance; it may be; peradventure; possibly. [*in Eastern mythology.*]
Peri, (pē'rē) *n.* [*Per. pert.*] A female genius or fairy.
Perianth, (pēr-e-anth) *n.* [*G. peri*, around, about, and *anthos*, flower.] That calyx which envelops only a single flower, and is immediately contiguous to it.
Pericarditis, (pēr-e-kār'dē-tis) *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.
Pericardium, (pēr-e-kār'dē-um) *n.* [*L., G. peri*, about, and *kardia*, heart.] The membranous sac which incloses the heart.
Pericarp, (pēr-e-kārp) *n.* [*G. peri*, about, and *karpōs*, fruit.] The ripened ovary or germ of a plant.
Pericarpial, (pēr-e-kārp'e-al) *a.* Of or belonging to a pericarp.
Pericranium, (pēr-e-kra'nē-um) *n.* [*G. peri*, around, and *kranion*, the skull.] The fibrous membrane that immediately invests the skull.
Perigee, (pēr-e-jē) *n.* [*G. peri*, about, near, and *gē*, the earth.] That point in the orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth—opposed to *apogee*.
Perigynous, (pēr-i-jin-us) *a.* [*F. peri gynie.*] Having the ovary free, but the petals and stamens borne on the calyx—said of a flower.
Perihelion, (pēr-e-hēl'e-on) *n.* [*G. peri*, about, near, and *hēlios*, the sun, *L. perihelium*.] That point in the orbit of a planet or comet in which it is nearest to the sun—opposed to *aphelion*.
Peril, (pēr'il) *n.* [*F., L. periculum*, from *G. peiraiein*, to try, to attempt; allied to *peirein*, to pierce through.] Danger; hazard; risk; jeopardy; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction;—imminent danger; risk of life;—also, danger threatened or denounced; some particular risk or threatening of evil consequences given as a warning or deterrent.
Peril, (pēr'il) *v. t.* To expose to danger; to hazard; to risk; to jeopard:—*imp.* & *pp.* perilled; *ppr.* perilling.
Perilous, (pēr'il-us) *a.* Full of, attended with, or involving peril; dangerous; hazardous;—also used adverbially for extremely or excessively. [*hazard.*]
Perilously, (pēr'il-us-le) *adv.* Dangerously; with perilousness, (pēr'il-us-nee) *n.* Quality of being perilous; dangerousness; danger; hazard.
Perimeter, (pēr-im'et-er) *n.* [*G. peri*, around, about, and *metron*, measure.] The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of all the sides.
Perineum, (pēr-in'e-um) *n.* Part lying between the anus and the genital organs.
Period, (pēr-e-ud) *n.* [*L. periodus*, from *G. periodos*, a going round, from *peri*, around, and *hodos*, way.] A circuit; the time in which a heavenly body makes a complete revolution in its orbit;—hence, the time in which any thing is performed; ordinary time in which a regular course is completed:—a revolution or series of years; a cycle;—an interval of time; date;—a regular or recurring interval;—a particular portion of time, as in one's life; age;—an important time, as in his-



Pericarp

tory; epoch; era;—length or time of duration; limit;—time at which any thing ends; termination; conclusion; end;—a complete sentence, from one full stop to another; hence, sentence; clause;—the point that marks the end of a complete sentence; a full stop [thus].
Periodical, (pēr-e-od'ik-al) *a.* [*G. periodikos*.] Performed in a circuit, or in a series of successive circuits;—happening by revolution at a stated time; returning regularly, after a certain period of time;—pertaining to or constituting a period.
Periodical, (pēr-e-od'ik-al) *n.* A magazine or other publication which appears at stated or regular intervals.
Periodically, (pēr-e-od'ik-al-le) *adv.* At stated periods.
Periodicity, (pēr-e-ō-dē-tē) *n.* State of having regular periods in changes or conditions.
Periosteum, (pēr-e-ōstē-um) *n.* [*L., G. peri*, around, and *osteon*, a bone.] A fibrous membrane investing the bones. [*ostium.*]
Periostitis, (pēr-e-ōstē-tis) *n.* Inflammation of the periosteum.
Peripatetic, (pēr-e-pa-tet'ik) *a.* [*G. peripatēs*, to walk about.] Pertaining to the system of philosophy of Aristotle, who gave his instructions while walking in the Lyceum at Athens.
Peripatetic, (pēr-e-pa-tet'ik) *n.* An adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle;—one who is obliged to walk, or cannot afford to ride.
Peripateticism, (pēr-e-pa-tet'ik-izm) *n.* The philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers.
Perispherical, (pēr-e-sfēr'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, a periphery;—external; around the outside of an organ.
Periphery, (pēr-if'ē-rē) *n.* [*G. peri*, around, and *phēreō*, to bear.] The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other regular curvilinear figure.
Periphrase, (pēr'e-frās) *n.* [*G. periphrasis*, from *peri*, about, and *phrasin*, to speak.] The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; circumlocution.
Periphrastic, (pēr-e-fras'tik) *a.* Expressing or expressed in more words than are necessary; circumlocutory.
Periphrastically, (pēr-e-fras'tik-al) *adv.* With circumlocution; in a round about form or style.
Peripneumony, (pēr-ip-nēmō-nē) *n.* [*G. peri*, around, about, and *pneumon*, a lung.] An inflammation of the lungs.
Peripteral, (pēr-ip'tēr-al) *a.* [*G. peri*, around, about, and *pteron*, wing, row of columns.] Having a range of columns all around.
Peripterous, (pēr-ip'tēr-us) *a.* [*G. peri*, around, and *pteron*, feather, wing.] Feathered on all sides.
Periscean, (pēr-ish'e-an) *n.* [*G. peri*, around, and *shēn*, shadow.] An inhabitant of a frigid zone, whose shadow moves all round in the course of a day.
Periscope, (pēr'e-skōp) *n.* [*G. peri*, around, and *skopein*, to look around, to view.] A general view.
Periscopic, (pēr'e-skōp-ik) *a.* Viewed on all sides—applied to a kind of spectacles having concavo-convex glasses which increase the distinctness of objects when viewed obliquely.
Perish, (pēr'ish) *v. t.* [*F. périr*, *ppr. périssant*, from *L. perire*, to go or run through, perish.] To die; to be deceased; to lose life, as animals;—to wither; to decay, as plants;—to waste away, as a limb;—to come to nothing; to be rendered useless; to be destroyed;—to be extirpated;—to be broken;—to be ruined;—to be lost eternally:—*imp.* & *pp.* perished; *ppr.* perishing.
Perishable, (pēr'ish-a-bl) *a.* Liable to perish; subject to decay and destruction; liable to speedy decay; noting marketable goods, as fruits, fish, fresh meat, which will not keep.
Perishableness, (pēr'ish-a-bl-ness) *n.* Liableness to decay or destruction;—also *perishability*.
Perishably, (pēr'ish-a-blē) *adv.* In a perishing manner.
Perispherical, (pēr-e-sfēr'ik-al) *a.* [*G. peri*, around, and *sphaiera*, ball, sphere.] Having the form of a ball; globular.

Peristyle, (per'-stil) *n.* [G. *peri*, about, and *stulos*, a column.] A range of columns round a building or square, or a building encompassed with a row of columns on the outside.

Peritoneum, (per-e-tō-nūm) *n.* [L. *peritoneum*, G. *peritēnia* to stretch all round or over.] A thin, smooth, serous, membrane, investing the whole internal surface of the abdomen, and the viscera contained in it. (peritoneum.)

Peritonitis, (per-e-tō-nī'tis) *n.* Inflammation of the Periwig, (per-e-wig) *n.* (O. Eng. *perwiche*, corrupted from F. *perruque*, and abbreviated into *wig*.) A small wig; a peruke; a scratch.

Periwig, (per-e-wig) *v. t.* To dress with a periwig, or with false hair:—*imp.* & *pp.* periwigged; *ppr.* periwigging.

Periwinkle, (per-e-wingk-l) *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *petty* and A-S *winkle*, a shell-fish.] A gasteropodous mollusk, having a turbinated shell. (O. Eng. *perwike*, A-S. *pine winkle*.) A flowering plant.

Perjure, (per-jōor) *v. t.* [L. *perjurare*, from *per*, through, and *jurare*, to swear.] To swear before a court of justice to what one knows to be untrue, or does not know to be true:—to make a false oath; to swear:—*imp.* & *pp.* perjured; *ppr.* perjuring.

Perjured, (per-jōord) *a.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely; being sworn falsely.

Perjurer, (per'-jōor-er) *n.* One who wilfully takes a false oath lawfully administered.

Perjury, (per-jōor-e) *n.* [L. *perjurium*.] False swearing; act or crime of wilfully making a false oath when lawfully administered.

Perk, (perk) *a.* Pert; upbraid; smart; trim; vain.

Perk, (perk) *v. t.* [W. *percu*, to trim, to make smart.] To hold up the head with affected smartness:—*v. t.* To dress up; to make trim; to prauk.

Perkin, (perk-in) *a.* A kind of weak cider; ciderkin.

Perky, (perk'e) *a.* Perk; pert; jaunty; trim.

Permanence, (per-ma-nens) *n.* Condition or quality of being permanent; continuance in the same state or place; duration; fixedness.

Permanent, (per-ma-nent) *a.* [L. *permanens*, *ppr.* of *permanere*, to last, from *per*, through, and *manere*, to remain.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character; lasting; durable; undecaying; perpetual; unending.

Permanently, (per-ma-nent-le) *adv.* Durably; with long continuance; in a fixed state or condition.

Permeability, (per-mē-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality or state of being permeable.

Permeable, (per-mē-a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being permeated or passed through; penetrable—used especially of the passage of fluids.

Permeate, (per-mē-ā't) *v. t.* [L. *per*, through, and *meare*, to go, to pass.] To pass through the pores or interstices of—applied especially to fluids passing through solids:—*imp.* & *pp.* permeated; *ppr.* permeating.

Permeation, (per-mē-ā'hun) *n.* Act of permeating, or passing through the pores or interstices of a body.

Permissible, (per-mis'e-bl) *a.* Proper to be permitted; allowable. [*per*; by allowance.]

Permissibly, (per-mis'e-ble) *adv.* In a permissible manner.

Permission, (per-mis'h-un) *n.* [L. *permissio*.] Act of permitting; formal consent; leave; liberty; license; allowance. [*ing*—suffered without hindrance.]

Permissive, (per-mis'iv) *a.* Granting liberty; allowing.

Permissively, (per-mis'iv-le) *adv.* By allowance; without prohibition or hindrance.

Permit, (per-mit) *v. t.* [L. *permittere*, from *per*, through, and *mittere*, to let go, send.] To allow: to give leave or liberty to by express word or deed:—to grant leave by silent consent or non-interference: to suffer:—to put up with; to tolerate:—to concede: to admit:—to hand over to; to resign:—*v. i.* To grant permission; to give leave:—*imp.* & *pp.* permitted; *ppr.* permitting.

Permit, (per'mit) *n.* Warrant; leave; permission; specifically, a written permission from the proper authority to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons.

Permitter, (per-mit'er) *n.* One who permits.

Permutable, (per-mūt'a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being permuted; exchangeable. (permutable.)

Permutableness, (per-mūt'a-bl-nes) *n.* The state of being permutable.

Permutation, (per-mūt-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *permutatio*, from *per*, through, and *mutare*, to change.] Act of permuting; mutual transference;—exchange; barter;—especially the exchange of one living or benefice for another;—in algebra, the change in the arrangement or progressive succession of any determinate number of letters, figures, quantities, &c.:—one of the many possible ways in which a given number of letters, figures, &c., can be arranged or combined.

Pernicious, (per-nish'e-us) *a.* [L. *perniciosus*, from *perniciēs*, destruction.] Having the quality of destroying or injuring; deadly; noxious; injurious; hurtful; mischievous. (manner.)

Perniciously, (per-nish'e-us-le) *adv.* In a pernicious manner.

Perniciousness, (per-nish'e-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being very injurious or destructive.

Pernoctation, (per-nok-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *pernoctatio*, from *per*, through, and *nox*, noctis, the night.] Act of passing the whole night.

Peroration, (per-rā'shun) *n.* [L. *peroratio*, from *perorare*, to speak from beginning to end.] The concluding part of an oration or discourse.

Peroxide, (per-ok'sid) *n.* [Prefix *per* and *oxide*.] That oxide of a given base which contains the greatest quantity of oxygen.

Perpend, (per-pend'er) *n.* [F. *pierre perpaigne*, from *par*, through, and *pan*, the side of a wall.] A large stone reaching through a wall on both sides, and wrought at the ends; ashlar stone.

Perpendicular, (per-pen-dik'ū-ler) *a.* [L. *perpendicularis*, from *per*, thoroughly, and *pendere*, to hang down.] Exactly upright; at right angles to the plane of the horizon:—at right angles to a given line or surface.

Perpendicular, (per-pen-dik'ū-ler) *n.* A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon; a vertical line or direction:—a line or plane falling at right angles on another line or surface.

Perpendicularity, (per-pen-dik-ū-lār'e-te) *n.* State of being perpendicular.

Perpendicularly, (per-pen-dik'ū-lār-le) *adv.* $\frac{A}{B} \frac{C}{D} \frac{E}{F}$ So as to be perpendicular.

Perpetrate, (per-pē-trāt) *v. t.* [L. *perpetrare*, from *per*, through, and *patrare*, to perform.] To execute, in a bad sense; to commit; to be guilty of:—*imp.* & *pp.* perpetrated; *ppr.* perpetrating.

Perpetration, (per-pē-trā'shun) *n.* Act of perpetrating or of committing a crime;—an evil action.

Perpetrator, (per-pē-trāt'er) *n.* [L.] One who commits a crime.

Perpetual, (per-pet'ū-al) *a.* [F. *perpetuel*, from L. *perpetuus*.] Continuing indefinitely; unending; everlasting:—never ceasing; uninterrupted;—fixed; permanent; not temporary;—endless; inconstant.

Perpetually, (per-pet'ū-al-le) *adv.* Constantly; continually.

Perpetuate, (per-pet'ū-āt) *v. t.* [L. *perpetuare*, *perpetuatum*.] To make perpetual; to preserve from extinction or oblivion; to continue without cessation or intermission:—*imp.* & *pp.* perpetuated; *ppr.* perpetuating.

Perpetuation, (per-pet'ū-ā'shun) *n.* Act of making perpetual; preservation from extinction or oblivion; inconstant continuance.

Perpetuity, (per-pet'ū-ā-te) *n.* State or quality of being perpetual; endless duration;—continued existence; exemption from intermission or cessation;—

something granted or possessed for all future time; a thing to which there is no end;—the possession of a perpetual estate or annuity.

Perplex, (per-plek's) *v. t.* [*L. perplexus*, from *per*, through, and *plectere*, *plexum*, to twist.] To make intricate; to involve; to entangle; to complicate; to make difficult to be understood;—to tease with doubt or ambiguity; to puzzle;—to distract with suspense or anxiety; to embarrass;—to vex; to torment; to plague;—*imp.* & *pp.* perplexed; *ppr.* perplexing.

Perplexingly, (per-plek's-ing-le) *adv.* In a manner so as to embarrass or perplex.

Perplexity, (per-plek's-e-ty) *n.* State of being perplexed; intricacy; entanglement;—distraction of mind; anxiety; embarrassment.

Perquisite, (per-kwe-zit) *n.* [*L. perquisitum*, from *perquirere*, to ask for diligently.] An allowance in money or things, beyond the ordinary salary or fixed wages for service rendered.

Perry, (per'e) *n.* [*F. poiré*, from *poire*, a pear.] A liquor prepared from pears in the same manner as cider from apples.

Persecution, (per-akrú-tú'shun) *n.* [*L. persecutio*.] A thorough searching; minute investigation.

Perseoot, (per-sé-kot) *n.* A kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with refined spirit.

Perseoute, (per-sé-kút) *v. t.* [*L. persequi*, *persecutus*, from *per*, through, and *sequi*, to follow, pursue.] To pursue in a manner to injure, vex, or afflict; to harass;—to annoy with solicitations or importunity;—especially, to afflict or punish for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship;—*imp.* & *pp.* persecuted; *ppr.* persecuting.

Persecution, (per-sé-kút'shun) *n.* Act or practice of persecuting, or state of being persecuted.

Persecutor, (per-sé-kút-er) *n.* One who persecutes.

Perseverance, (per-sé-var'ans) *n.* Act of persevering or persisting in any thing undertaken;—steadfastness; constancy; steadiness;—in *theology*, the continuance of the elect in a state of grace, until they reach the state of glory.

Persevere, (per-sé-vär) *v. i.* [*L. perseverare*, from *per*, thoroughly, very, and *severus*, strict.] To persist in any business or enterprise undertaken; not to abandon a design or course of action; to proceed steadily and patiently towards an end or object;—*imp.* & *pp.* persevered; *ppr.* persevering.

Perseveringly, (per-sé-vär-ing-le) *adv.* In a persevering

Perseifage, (per-sé-flash) *n.* [*F. perseifler*, to quiz.] Frivolous or bantering talk, or style of treating all subjects.

Persist, (per-sist) *v. i.* [*L. persistere*, from *per*, through, and *sistere*, to stand or be fixed.] To continue fixed in a course of conduct against opposing motives; persevere; continue;—*imp.* & *pp.* persisted; *ppr.* persisting.

Persistence, (per-sist'ens) *n.* State of being persistent; steady pursuit of what is undertaken;—steadiness; constancy;—perseverance either in good or evil;—obstinacy; stubbornness;—continuance of an effect after the cause which first gave rise to it is removed;—also *persistency*.

Persistent, (per-sist'ent) *a.* [*L. persistens*, *ppr.* of *persistere*, to persist.] Inclined to persist or hold firm; tenacious; fixed; immovable; permanent.

Person, (per'sun) *n.* [*L. persona*, a mask worn by actors, from *per*, through, and *sonare*, to sound.] A character represented on the stage, or exhibited in fiction, &c.;—the part or character which any one sustains;—outward appearance; bodily form;—a human being having soul and body;—a man, woman, or child;—any human being; an individual;—among trinitarians, one of the three distinct beings, essences, or substances constituting the Godhead;—in *grammar*, the subject or nominative of a verb; the agent who performs or the patient who suffers that which is

signified by the verb;—also, one of the three inflections of the verb corresponding to its nominative or subject.

Personable, (per'sun-a-bl) *a.* Having a well-formed body or person; graceful.

Personage, (per'sun-j) *n.* Character assumed or represented;—an individual distinguished by rank, social position, or reputation;—exterior appearance; stature, an imposing air, or the like.

Personal, (per'sun-al) *a.* Pertaining to a person or individual; peculiar; properly belonging to one; affecting or relating to one's character, interest, or actions; private;—pertaining to the body or bodily form; corporeal; external; exterior;—present in person; not acting by a representative; hence, direct; immediate;—done or said against an individual;—in *grammar*, denoting the person;—in *law*, appertaining to a person; movable.

Personality, (per'sun-al-e-ty) *n.* That which constitutes the distinct essence or individuality of a person;—direct application or applicability to a person; reflection upon an individual, or on his private actions or character.

Personally, (per'sun-al-le) *adv.* In person; by personal presence or action; not representatively;—with respect to an individual; individually.

Personality, (per'sun-al-le) *n.* Personal effects; moveables or chattels, as furniture, plate, pictures, money investments, &c.

Personate, (per'sun-át) *v. t.* To assume the character of; to counterfeit; to feign;—to disguise; to mask;—*v. i.* To play a fictitious character or part;—*imp.* & *pp.* personated; *ppr.* personating.

Personate, (per'sun-át) *n.* Having a projection in the throat nearly closing the orifice—said of a bilabiate corolla, as the snapdragon.

Personator, (per'sun-át-er) *n.* One who personates.

Personification, (per'sun-e-fe-ká'shun) *n.* Act of personifying;—a figure in which an inanimate thing is represented as animated, or endowed with personality; prosopopoeia.

Personify, (per'son-e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. persona*, person, and *facere*, to make.] To ascribe to inanimate things the sentiments, actions, or language of a living person; to imitate the person or character of another; to enact a dramatic character;—*imp.* & *pp.* personified; *ppr.* personifying.

Personnel, (per'son-al) *n.* [*F.*] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army or navy, &c.

Perspectiv, (per-spektív) *a.* [*L. perspicere*, *perspectum*, to look through.] Pertaining to the art or in accordance with the laws of perspective; relating to vision; optical.

Perspective, (per-spektív) *n.* A view; a vista;—the art of representing on a plane surface objects as they appear, relatively, to the eye in nature; a glass through which objects are viewed.

Perspectively, (per-spektív-le) *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.

Perspicacious, (per-spe-ká'she-us) *a.* [*L. perspicax*, from *perspicere*, to look through.] Quick-sighted; sharp of sight;—of acute discernment; keen.

Perspicaciously, (per-spe-ká'she-us-le) *adv.* In a perspicacious manner; discerningly.

Perspicacity, (per-spe-ká'she-us-le) *n.* State of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

Perspicuity, (per-spe-kú'e-ty) *n.* State of being perspicuous, or clear; clearness, especially of statement; easiness to be understood; freedom from ambiguity or obscurity; plainness; distinctness.

Perspicuous, (per-spik'ú-us) *a.* [*L. perspicuus*, from *perspicere*, to look through.] Clear to the understanding; capable of being clearly understood; not obscure or ambiguous.

Perspicuously, (per-spik'ú-us-le) *adv.* In a perspicuous

Perspicuousness, (per-spik'ú-us-ness) *n.* The state of being perspicuous; plainness; freedom from obscurity.

Perspirable, (per-spi-rä-bl) *a.* Capable of being perspired.
Perspiration, (per-spi-rä-shun) *n.* Act of perspiring;—that which is perspired; sweat. [*ing perspiration.*]
Perspiratory, (per-spi-rä-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to or causing perspiration.
Perspire, (per-spi-rä) *v. i.* [*L. perspire, to breathe through or every where.*] To evacuate the fluids of the body through the pores of the skin; to sweat;—to be excreted insensibly through the excretories of the skin;—*v. t.* To emit or evacuate through the excretories of the skin; to sweat;—*imp. & pp. perspired; ppr. perspiring.*
Persuade, (per-swäd) *v. t.* [*L. persuadere, from per, through, and suadere, to advise.*] To move or incline the will or judgment;—to convince the mind by evidence, reason, or argument; to induce belief;—to affect the mind by motives or considerations; to influence by entreaty or expostulation; to induce by example;—in general, to win over to an opinion or cause; to incline to a particular act or duty;—*imp. & pp. persuaded; ppr. persuading.* [*persuades.*]
Persuader, (per-swäd-er) *n.* One who or that which persuades.
Persuasible, (per-swä-rä-bl) *a.* Capable of being persuaded;—having power to influence.
Persuasion, (per-swä-shun) *n.* Act of persuading; act of influencing by any thing that moves the mind or passions or inclines the will to a determination;—the state of being persuaded or convinced;—a settled opinion or conviction;—a creed or belief;—a sect or party adhering to a particular creed or system of religious opinions.
Persuasive, (per-swä-siv) *a.* Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading;—influencing the mind or the passions;—hence, seductive; alluring.
Persuasive, (per-swä-siv) *n.* An incitement; an exhortation. [*manner.*]
Persuasively, (per-swä-siv-le) *adv.* In a persuasive
Persuasiveness, (per-swä-siv-nes) *n.* Quality of being persuasive.
Pert, (pert) *a.* [*W. per, from percu, to trim, also said to be from F. apert, open, free.*] Lively; smart; brisk; forward; bold; saucy.
Pert, (pert) *n.* An assuming, forward, or saucy person.
Pertain, (per-tän) *v. t.* [*L. pertinere, from per, through, and teneo, to hold, keep.*] To be the property, right, or duty of; to belong;—to have relation to;—*imp. & pp. pertained; ppr. pertaining.*
Pertinacious, (per-te-nä'she-us) *a.* [*L. pertinax, from per, through, and tenax, tenacious.*] Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy;—resolute; firm; stubborn; unyielding.
Pertinaciously, (per-te-nä'she-us-le) *adv.* In a pertinacious manner.
Pertinacity, (per-te-nä'she-te) *n.* State or quality of being pertinacious; obstinacy;—resolution; constancy;—also *pertinaciousness.*
Pertinence, (per-te-nens) *n.* State of being pertinent; fitness; appositeness; suitability;—also *pertinency.*
Pertinent, (per-te-nent) *a.* [*L. pertinens, ppr. of pertinere.*] Related to the subject or matter in hand; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; relevant; suitable; appropriate; fit; proper.
Pertinently, (per-te-nent-le) *adv.* In a pertinent manner; to the purpose. [*saucily.*]
Pertly, (pert-le) *adv.* In a pert manner; smartly;
Pertness, (pert-nes) *n.* State of being pert; sauciness; forwardness;—briskness; liveliness; smartness.
Perturb, (per-turb) *v. t.* [*L. perturbare, from per, through, thoroughly, and turbare, to disturb.*] To disturb; to agitate; to disquiet;—to disorder; to confuse.
Perturbation, (per-turbä-shun) *n.* Disquiet or agitation of the mind or passions; mental uneasiness;—public disturbance or commotion; disorder;—an irregularity in the motion of a heavenly body through its orbit.
Perruque, (pë-rük) *n.* [*F. perruque, from L. pilus, hair.*] An artificial cap of hair; a periwig.

Perruque-maker, (pë-rük-mäk-er) *n.* A person who makes perruques; a wigmaker.
Perusal, (per-üzäl) *n.* Act of perusing.
Peruse, (per-üz) *v. t.* [*F. peruser, L. per, through, and uti, to use, pervidere, to look over, to consider, to examine.*] To read, or to read with attention;—to observe; to consider;—*imp. & pp. perused; ppr. perusing.* [*over.*]
Peruser, (per-üz-er) *n.* One who peruses or reads
Peruvian, (per-ü've-an) *a.* Of or pertaining to Peru in South America. *Peruvian bark*, the bark of trees of various species of *Cinchona*—it is of a bitter taste and acts as a powerful tonic;—*Jesuit's bark.*
Pervade, (per-väd) *v. t.* [*L. pervadere, from per, through, and vadere, to go, to walk.*] To pass through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate;—to be completely diffused in; to be in all parts;—*imp. & pp. pervaded; ppr. pervading.*
Pervasion, (per-vä-shun) *n.* Act of pervading.
Pervasive, (per-vä-siv) *a.* Tending or able to pervade.
Pervasive, (per-vä-siv) *n.* [*L. pervasus, turned the wrong way, pp. of pervertere, to turn around.*] Turned aside; distorted from the right;—obstinate in the wrong;—stubborn; intractable;—petulant; peevish;—disposed to cross and vex.
Perversely, (per-vä-siv-le) *adv.* In a perverse manner; crossly; peevishly; obstinately.
Perverseness, (per-vä-siv-nes) *n.* Crossness of temper; obstinacy;—an unaccommodating or uncomplying spirit or disposition.
Perversion, (per-vä-shun) *n.* [*L. pervasio, from pervertere, to pervert.*] Act of perverting;—act of diverting from the true end, object, or interest;—a wresting of the true sense or meaning; misinterpretation of a man's utterance;—alienation from right principles or moral duty; change for the worse in character or conduct; deterioration.
Perversity, (per-vä-siv-te) *n.* State of being perverse; perverseness.
Pervert, (per-vert) *v. t.* [*L. pervertere, from per, through, thoroughly, and vertere, to turn.*] To turn from a course or out of the way; to divert;—to alienate from its true use, object, or end;—to distort from its true sense or meaning; to misinterpret or misapply, as a man's words or sentiments;—to turn from the right; to corrupt;—*imp. & pp. perverted; ppr. perverting.*
Pervert, (per-vert) *n.* One who has turned from a right way to that which is wrong—opposed to convert.
Pervorter, (per-vert-er) *n.* One who turns from right to wrong; corrupter of morals;—one who distorts or misapplies, as words, doctrine, &c. [*perverted.*]
Pervorable, (per-vert-ä-bl) *a.* Capable of being perverted.
Pervious, (per-vä-us) *a.* [*L. pervius, from per, through, and via, a way.*] Capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; penetrable;—capable of being penetrated by the mental sight.
Perviousness, (per-vä-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being pervious.
Peaky, (peak'e) *a.* Great; mischievous; troublesome.
Pessary, (pes-sä-rä) *n.* [*L. pessarium, G. pesson.*] An instrument made of wood, caoutchouc, &c., and introduced into the vagina to support the mouth and neck of the uterus.
Pessimist, (pes-sim-ist) *n.* One who complains of every thing as being for the worst—opposed to optimist.
Pest, (pest) *n.* [*L. pestis.*] A fatal epidemic disease; plague; pestilence;—hence, any thing noxious, destructive, mischievous, or troublesome.
Pester, (pes-ter) *v. t.* [*F. pester.*] To harass with little vexations;—to plague; to trouble;—to encumber; to disturb;—*imp. & pp. pestered; ppr. pestering.*
Pesterer, (pes-ter-er) *n.* One who pesters.
Pestermest, (pes-ter-ment) *n.* The act of pestering or the state of being pestered or troubled; vexation; annoyance; worry.
Pest-house, (pest-hous) *n.* A house or hospital for per-

sons who are infected with any malignant disease; a lazaretto.

Pestiferous, (pes-tif'er-us) *a.* [*L. pestiferus*, from *pestis*, pest, and *ferre*, to bear.] Pest-bearing; pestilential; noxious to health; infectious; contagious;—mischievous; destructive; troublesome; vexatious.

Pestiferously, (pes-tif'er-us-le) *adv.* In a pestiferous manner.

Pestilence, (pes'te-lens) *n.* The disease known as the plague; hence, any contagious or infectious disease that is epidemic;—that which breeds disturbance or vice.

Pestilent, (pes'te-lent) *a.* [*L. pestilens*, from *pestis*, pest.] Pestilential; noxious; mischievous; corrupting; contaminating; infectious.

Pestilential, (pes-te-len'she-al) *a.* Producing or tending to produce the pest, the plague, or other infectious disease;—hence, noxious; seriously troublesome; destructive; fatal.

Pestilently, (pes'te-lent-le) *adv.* In a pestilent manner.

Pestle, (pest') *v. t.* To pound, break, or pulverize with a pestle, or as with a pestle.—*imp. & pp.* **pestled**; *ppr.* **pestling**.

Pestle, (pest') *n.* [*L. pistillum*, a pestle, from *pistare*, to pound, crush.] An instrument for pounding and breaking substances in a mortar. [*peevishness.*]

Pet, (pet) *n.* [A modification of *pout*.] A slight fit of pet, (pet) *n.* [*F. petit*, little, small.] A little fondling or darling; a favourite; a lamb brought up by hand;—any little animal fondled and indulged;—one who is treated with constant gentle attention.

Pet, (pet) *v. t.* To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge:—*imp. & pp.* **petted**; *ppr.* **petting**.

Petal, (pet'al) *n.* [*G. petalon*, a leaf.] One of the leaves of the corolla or the coloured leaves of a flower.

Petaled, (pet'ald) *a.* Having petals.

Petaline, (pet'al-in) *a.* Pertaining to a petal; resembling a petal; attached to a petal.

Petaloid, (pet'al-oid) *a.* [*G. petalon*, a leaf, and *eidos*, shape.] Having the form of a petal.

Petalous, (pet'al-us) *a.* Having petals.—*opposed to apetalous.*

Petard, (pet'ard) *n.* [*F. pétard*, from *peter*, to crack, to explode.] An engine of war, in the shape of a bell or hat filled with gunpowder, and used to fire or force gates, barricades, &c., by explosion.

Peter-pence, (pet'er-pens) *n.* An annual tax formerly paid by the English to the pope, being a penny for every house.

Peter's-thumb, (pet'er-thum) *n.* A dark spot or mark on each shoulder of the haddock, said to have been produced by the imprint of St. Peter's fingers when he took up the fish to get the tribute money.

Petiole, (pet'e-ol) *a.* Pertaining to a petiole, or proceeding from it; growing or supported on a petiole.

Petiole, (pet'e-ol) *n.* [*L. petiolus*, a little foot, stem, or stalk of fruits.] The foot-stalk of a leaf, connecting the blade with the stem. [*considerable*; *petty.*]

Petit, (pet'e) *a.* [*F. petit*.] Small, little, mean; inconsiderable; a begging; a request; an entreaty, especially of a formal kind; supplication; memorial.

Petition, (pet'ish-un) *n.* [*L. petitio*, from *petere*, to beg, ask.] A prayer; a begging; a request; an entreaty, especially of a formal kind; supplication; memorial.

Petition, (pet'ish-un) *v. t.* To make a request to; to solicit; to supplicate for some favour or right:—*imp. & pp.* **petitioned**; *ppr.* **petitioning**.

Petitionary, (pet'ish-un-ar-e) *a.* Coming with a petition;—containing a petition. [*tion.*]

Petitioner, (pet'ish-un-er) *n.* One who presents a petition.

Petit-maitre, (pet'i-mā'tr) *n.* [*F.*, a little master.] A spruce fellow that dangles about ladies; a fop; a coxcomb.

Petresan, (pet'rē'an) *a.* [*L. petraeus*, from *G. petra*, a rock.] Pertaining to rock or stone.

Petrel, (pet'rel) *n.* [*It. petrello*, diminutive of *Peter*, from its appearing to stand, and sometimes dip or sink into the water, in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea.] A long-winged, web-footed sea-fowl—the stormy petrel is called also *Mother Carey's chicken*, and is supposed by seamen to indicate an approaching storm.



Petrescent, (pet'rē'sent) *a.* [*L. petra*, *G. petra*, rock, stone.] Converting into stone, or into stony hardness.

Petrification, (pet-re-fak'ah-un) *n.* Conversion of any organic matter (animal or vegetable) into stone:—an organized body rendered hard by depositions of stony matter in its cavities;—a body incrustated with stony matter.

Petrifactive, (pet-re-fak'tiv) *a.* Having power to convert vegetable or animal substances into stone;—pertaining to petrification. [*stone.*]

Petrified, (pet'rifik) *a.* Having power to convert into stone. [*Petrify*, (pet'rē-fi) *v. t.* [*L. petra*, stone, and *facere*, to make.] To convert to stone or stony substance;—to make callous or obdurate.—*v. i.* To become stone, or of a stony hardness:—*imp. & pp.* **petrified**; *ppr.* **petrifying**.

Petroleum, (pet'rōl'ū-m) *n.* [*L. petra*, and *oleum*.] Rock oil, an inflammable, bituminous liquid exuding from the earth in various parts of the world.

Petrology, (pet'rōl'ō-jē) *n.* [*G. petra* and *logos*.] A treatise or discourse on the nature of rocks.

Petronal, (pet'rō-nel) *n.* [*F. pétinal*.] A large kind of horseman's pistol.

Petrous, (pet'rūs) *a.* [*L. petrosus*, from *petra*, a stone.] Like stone; hard; stony.

Petticoat, (pet'e-kōt) *n.* [From *petty* and *coat*.] A loose under garment worn by females.

Pettifog, (pet'e-fog) *v. i.* [From *petty*, small, little, and *fog*, to have power to practise.] To do small business, as a lawyer. [*petty cases.*]

Pettifogger, (pet'e-fog-er) *n.* A lawyer who deals in Pettifoggery, (pet'e-fog-er-e) *n.* The practice, or the acts, of a pettifogger; disreputable tricks; quibbles.

Pettily, (pet'e-le) *adv.* In a petty manner; frivolously.

Pettiness, (pet'e-ness) *n.* Smallness; littleness.

Pettish, (pet'ish) *a.* Evincing or pertaining to a pet; fretful; ill-tempered; forward; captious; cross.

Pettishly, (pet'ish-le) *adv.* In a pet; with a freak of ill temper. [*fretfulness.*]

Pettishness, (pet'ish-ness) *n.* State of being pettish; Petticoes, (pet'e-tōz) *n. pl.* [From *petty* and *toes*.] The toes or feet of a pig, often used as food.

Petty, (pet'e) *a.* [*F. petit*.] Small; little; inconsiderable;—inferior; trifling; trivial; unimportant; frivolous.

Petulance, (pet'ū-lans) *a.* [*L. petulantia*.] State of being petulant; freakish passion; pettishness; peevishness; fretfulness; crossness.

Petulant, (pet'ū-lant) *a.* [*L. petulans*.] Inclined to complain; peevish; querulous;—saucy; forward; pet with fretfulness or ill humour;—wanton; licentious.

Petulantly, (pet'ū-lant-le) *adv.* In a petulant or peevish manner.

Pew, (pū) *n.* [*F. pui*, high place, from *L. podium*, an elevated place, a balcony.] An inclosed seat in a church.

Pewter, (pū'ter) *n.* [*F. peautre*, *D. peauter*.] An alloy consisting chiefly of tin and lead;—a class of utensils made of pewter.

Pewterer, (pū'ter-er) *n.* One who works in pewter.

Phaeton, (fā'tē-un) *n.* [*L. G. Phaethon*.] The son of Phœbus, fabled to have begged of his father that he would permit him to guide the chariot of the sun;—an open carriage like a chaise, on four wheels, and drawn by two horses.

Phagadema, (fag-a-dé-na) *n.* [*G. phagein*, to eat.] A corrosive or destructive ulcer.

Phalangal, (fa-lan'gal) *n.* Belonging to the small bones of the toes or fingers—also *phalangian*.

Phalanges, (fa-lan'jes) *n. pl.* [*G. phalanx*.] The small bones of the fingers or toes.

Phalanstery, (fal-an-ster-e) *n.* [*G. phalagx*, phalanx, and *steres*, firm, solid.] The common dwelling of the members of a social organization established upon the plan of Charles Fourier.

Phalanx, (fal'angks, fal'angks) *n.* [*L. G. phalanx*.] A battalion or body of soldiers formed in ranks and files close and deep so as to offer very firm resistance to a foe—any body of men formed in close array, or any firm combination of people.

Phanerogamous, (fan-er-o-ga-mus) *a.* [*G. phaneros*, open, manifest, and *gamos*, marriage.] Noting plants in which the stamens and ovarium are distinctly visible; having the organs of reproduction in the flower—opposed to *cryptogamous*.

Phantasm, (fan'taxm) *n.* A mental image or representation of a real object;—an imaginary existence which seems to be real; sometimes, an optical illusion; a dream.

Phantasmagoria, (fan-tas-ma-gó-re-a) *n.* [*G. phantasma*, a phantom, and *agora*, an assembly.] An exhibition of shadows representing various figures thrown upon a flat surface by a magic lantern; hence, illusive images.

Phantom, (fan'tom) *n.* [*L. phantasma*.] An apparition; a spectre; a ghost; an airy spirit.

Pharisaical, (far-e-sá'lik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Pharisees;—making a show of religion without the spirit of it; formal; hypocritical.

Pharisaism, (far-e-sá-izm) *n.* The doctrines and conduct of the Pharisees as a sect;—rigid observance of external rites and ceremonies; ritualism; formality;—hypocrisy;—profession of superior sanctity.

Pharisee, (far-e-sé) *n.* [*L. Phariseus*, *G. Phariseios*, *H. pdrash*, to separate.] One of a sect among the Jews noted for a strict observance of rites and ceremonies, scrupulous adherence to the traditions of the elders, ostentation in prayer and alms-giving, and generally for their claim to superior sanctity to other men;—hence, a formalist;—a hypocrite;—a self-righteous man;—a bigot.

Pharmaceutic, (far-ma-sú'tik) *a.* [*G. pharmakeutin*, to administer or use medicine.] Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparing medicine.

Pharmaceutics, (far-ma-sú'tiks) *n. sing.* The science of preparing medicines. [*may.*]

Pharmaceutist, (far-ma-sú'tist) *n.* One skilled in pharmaceutology, (far-ma-kol'ó-jist) *n.* One skilled in the composition and preparation of medicines.

Pharmacology, (far-ma-kol'ó-je) *n.* [*G. pharmakon*, drug, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or knowledge of drugs, or the art of preparing medicines;—a treatise on the art.

Pharmacopœia, (far-ma-kô-pé'a) *n.* [*G. pharmakopoiin*, the preparation of medicines, from *pharmakon*, drug, and *poiin*, to make.] A book describing the preparations of the several kinds of medicines; a dispensatory.

Pharmacy, (fal'ma-sé) *n.* [*G. pharmakéia*.] Art or practice of preparing, preserving, and compounding substances, for the purposes of medicine; the application of the laws of chemistry to the preparation of drugs;—the compounding of medicines or drugs according to a medical prescription; the trade or business of an apothecary.

Pharos, (fá'ros) *n.* [From *Pharos*, in the bay of Alexandria, where Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] Any lighthouse for the direction of seamen; a watchtower; a beacon.

Pharyngeal, (far-in'jé-al) *a.* Belonging to, or connected with, the pharynx.

Pharyngitis, (far-in-jít'is) *n.* Inflammation of the membrane which forms or lines the pharynx.

Pharyngotomy, (far-in-got'ó-mo) *n.* [*G. pharynx*, the pharynx, and *tomein*, to cut.] The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, to remove any thing that obstructs the passage.

Pharynx, (fá'ringks) *n.* [*G. pharynx*.] The cavity into which the nose and mouth open, and which is continuous below with the œsophagus.

Phascelome, (fas'ko-lóm) *n.* [*G. phaskelos*, pouch, and *mos*, mouse.] A genus of marsupial animals; the wombat.

Phase, (fáz) *n.* [*G. phasis*, from *phainein*, to make to appear.] That which is exhibited to the eye; the appearance which any thing manifests, especially, any one among different and varying appearances of the same object.

Pheasant, (fé'sant) *n.* [*L. phasianus*, *G. phasianos* (sc. *ornis*), the Phasian bird.]

A gallinaceous bird noted for the brilliancy of its plumage, the flesh of which is valued as food—it is found wild in Europe.

Pheasantry, (fé'sant-re) *n.* A building or place for keeping and rearing pheasants.

Phenomenal, (fé-nóm'en-al) *a.* Pertaining to a phenomenon or appearance.

Phenomenon, (fé-nóm'en-on) *n.* Pheasant.

[*G. phainomenon*, from *phainesthai*, to appear, *L. phenomenon*.] An appearance; whatever, in matter or spirit, is apparent to, or is apprehended by, observation;—sometimes, a remarkable or unusual appearance.

Phœon, (fé'on) *n.* In heraldry, the barbed iron head of a dart;—used also as a mark to denote crown property, and termed the *broad arrow*.

Phial, (fí'al) *n.* [*L. phiala*, *G. phiale*, a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl.] A glass bottle, especially of small size, for liquids; a vial.

Philander, (fil-an'dér) *v. i.* [*G. philandros*, fond of men.] To flirt or make love; to coquet.

Philanthropic, (fil-an'throp'ik) *a.* Loving mankind; having good will to, and desirous to do good to all and sundry of the human family; large-hearted; benevolent—said of persons;—devoted for the public good; promoting the general welfare; founded on the principle of universal charity, as a scheme or institution;—also *philantropical*.

Philanthropist, (fil-an'throp-ist) *n.* [*G. philos*, loving, and *anthropos*, man.] A lover of mankind; one who wishes well to his fellow-men, and seeks to do them good;—one who practices and promotes benevolence or charity on the ground of humanity.

Philanthropy, (fil-an'thro-pe) *n.* Love of mankind; benevolence toward the whole human family; universal good will.

Philharmonic, (fil-hár-mon'ik) *a.* [*G. philos*, loving, friend, and *harmonia*, harmony.] Loving harmony or music;—often used as the name of a musical association.

Philbeg, (fil'e-beg) *n.* A plaid or garment reaching only to the knees, worn by the Scotch Highlanders.

Philippic, (fil'ip'ik) *n.* One of the several orations of Demosthenes against Philip, King of Macedonia;—hence, any discourse or declamation abounding in vehement denunciation or indignant invective.

Philistine, (fil'is-tin) *n.* [*L. Philistinus*, *H. Plishthi*, from *pálash*, to wander about.] A native or inhabitant of ancient Philistia or the southern part of Palestine, which was allotted to the tribes of Simeon and Dan.

Phillipsite, (fil'lip'e-it) *n.* A hydrous silicate of alumina, lime, and soda—so called from Phillips the English mineralogist.

Philologer, (fil-ol'ó-jer) *n.* [*G. philos*, loving, and *logos*, word.] One versed in the knowledge of words; one who studies or knows historically the origin and construction of a language;—also *philologist*.



Philological, (fil-ô-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to philology.
Philologize, (fil-ô-lô-jiz) *v. i.* To offer criticisms.
Philology, (fil-ô-lô-je) *n.* The study of language in general, or of any particular language with reference to its formation and growth—it includes *etymology*, or the science of the derivation and combination of words from their primary roots; *grammar*, or the science of the composition and structure of sentences; and *comparative criticism*, or the art of interpreting a language by its affinities and analogies to other languages.
Philomath, (fil-ô-math) *n.* [G. *philos*, loving, a friend, and *mathê*, learning.] A lover of learning; a scholar.
Philomathy, (fil-ô-math-e) *n.* The love of learning.
Philomel, (fil-ô-mel) *n.* [From *Philomela*, daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, who was changed, according to fable, into a nightingale.] The nightingale.
Philoprogenitiveness, (fi-lô-prô-jen'tiv-nes) *n.* [G. *philos*, loving, a lover, and *L. progenies*, offspring, progeny.] The love of offspring or of young children.
Philosopher, (fil-ô-sô-fer) *n.* [G. *philosophos*, from *philos*, a lover, friend, and *sophia*, wisdom.] One versed in or devoted to philosophy; one who philosophizes. *Philosopher's stone*, a stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.
Philosophical, (fil-ô-sô-fik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from philosophy;—skilled in or evincing philosophy; hence, rational; wise; temperate.
Philosophically, (fil-ô-sô-fik-al-ly) *adv.* In a philosophical manner; calmly; wisely; rationally.
Philosophist, (fil-ô-sô-fig) *n.* A lover of sophistry.
Philosophistical, (fil-ô-sô-fig'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the love or practice of sophistry; using sophistical arguments or reasoning.
Philosophize, (fil-ô-sô-fig) *v. i.* To reason like a philosopher; to search into the reason and nature of things:—*imp.* & *pp.* philosophized; *ppr.* philosophizing.
Philosophy, (fil-ô-sô-fee) *n.* [G. *philía*, love, and *sophia*, skill, prudence, wisdom.] The love of wisdom; the culture of knowledge—in the widest sense;—the study of the forms and properties of material bodies; *physical philosophy*:—the study of the modes in which matters act on or are acted on by matter; science of the laws of motion, &c.; *natural philosophy*:—science of the mind in its constitution, faculties, processes, and laws of thought; *mental philosophy*:—study of the principles and motives of moral action, and the distinctions between right and wrong; *moral or ethical philosophy*:—the science of being, study of the primary causes and conditions of sentient and conscious existence; *metaphysical philosophy*:—a hypothetical or theoretical system for explaining any class or set of natural or mental phenomena;—the general ground work or principle on which a scientific, historical, or other inquiry is conducted;—a system or course of scientific study in a university curriculum.
Philter, (fil'ter) *n.* [L. *philtum*, G. *philtion*, from *philein*, to love.] A potion or charm intended or adapted to excite love.
Philter, (fil'ter) *v. t.* To impregnate with a love potion;—to charm to love:—*imp.* & *pp.* philtered; *ppr.* philtering. [*face* or *viage*.]
Phis, (fis) *n.* [A contraction of *physiognomy*.]
The Phlebotomist, (fê-bô-tô-mist) *n.* One who practises phlebotomy.
Phlebotomize, (fê-bô-tô-miz) *v. t.* To let blood from, as a vein:—*imp.* & *pp.* phlebotomized; *ppr.* phlebotomizing.
Phlebotomy, (fê-bô-tô-me) *n.* [G. *phleps*, *phlebos*, a vein, and *tomê*, a cutting.] Act or practice of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting.
Phlegm, (flem) *n.* [G. *phlegma*, a flame, inflammation, phlegm, from *phlegnô*, to burn.] One of the four humours of which the ancients supposed the blood to be composed;—the tenacious mucus of the respiratory and digestive passages; water; watery matter;—

humour; temperament;—dulness; coldness; sluggishness; indifference.
Phlegmatic, (fleg-mat'ik) *a.* Abounding in phlegm;—generating phlegm;—cold; dull; sluggish; heavy.
Phlegmatically, (fleg-mat'ik-al-ly) *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner. [*inflammatory*.]
Phlogistic, (fô-jis'tik) *a.* Partaking of phlogiston;—**Phlogiston**, (fô-jis'ton) *n.* [G. *phlogistos*, burnt, set on fire.] The supposed principle of inflammability, or the matter of fire in composition with other bodies; caloric.
Phlox, (flok) *n.* [G. *phlox*, flame, from *phlegnô*, to burn.] A genus of elegant garden flowering plants, having red, white, or purple flowers.
Phoca, (fô'ka) *n.* [G. *phôkê*.] A genus of marine mammals; the seal; sea-bear; sea-calf.
Phœbus, (fê'bus) *n.* In *mythology*, Apollo the god of the sun—often used to signify the sun itself.
Phonetic, (fôn-et'ik) *a.* [G. *phōnetikos*, from *phōnê*, a sound, tone.] Pertaining to the voice or its use;—representing sounds.
Phonetics, (fôn-et'iks) *n. sing.* The doctrine or science of sounds, especially those of the human voice; *phonology*:—the art of combining musical sounds;—a system of phonography or shorthand.
Phonetist, (fôn-et'ist) *n.* One who is versed in phonology; a phonologist.
Phonograph, (fôn-ô-graf) *n.* A distinct symbol to represent a sound, and always one and the same sound, in writing. [*graphy*.]
Photographer, (fô-nô-gra-fer) *n.* One skilled in photophographical, (fô-nô-graf'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or based upon photography.
Photography, (fô-nô-gra-fee) *n.* [G. *phōnê*, sound, and *graphein*, to write.] A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech;—a representation of sounds by distinctive characters; a system of shorthand. [*ology*.]
Phonological, (fôn-ô-lô-jik-al) *a.* Pertaining to phonology.
Phonologist, (fôn-ô-lô-jist) *n.* One who is versed in phonology; a phonetist.
Phonology, (fôn-ô-lô-je) *n.* [G. *phōnê*, sound, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on sounds, or the science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech; *phonetics*.
Phonotype, (fôn-ô-tip) *n.* [G. *phōnê*, sound, and *tupe*, type.] A type or character used in phonotypy.
Phonotypical, (fôn-ô-tip'ik-al) *a.* Of, or belonging to, phonotypy or a phonotype.
Phonotypy, (fôn-ô-tip-e) *n.* Art of representing sounds by distinct characters or types; style of printing in accordance with this art.
Phorus, (fô'rus) *n.* A genus of turbinated gastropodous molluscs; carrier-shell.
Phosgen, (fô'sjen) *a.* [G. *phos*, light, and *gignesthai*, to produce.] Generating light;—noting a gas, now called chloro-carbonic acid gas.
Phosphate, (fô'sfat) *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.
Phosphite, (fô'sfit) *n.* A salt formed by a combination of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.
Phosphor, (fô'sfor) *n.* The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; Lucifer.
Phosphorate, (fô'sfor-ât) *v. t.* To combine or impregnate with phosphorus:—*imp.* & *pp.* phosphorated; *ppr.* phosphorating.
Phosphorence, (fô'sfor-ê) *v. i.* To shine, as phosphorus, by exhibiting a faint light without sensible heat:—*imp.* & *pp.* phosphorenced; *ppr.* phosphorencing.
Phosphorescence, (fô'sfor-ê-sens) *n.* State of being phosphorescent. [*light*.]
Phosphorescent, (fô'sfor-ê-sent) *a.* Shining with a faint phosphoric, (fô'sfor'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus.
Phosphorous, (fô'sfor-us) *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, phosphorus—said of a certain acid formed by a combination of phosphorus with oxygen.

- Phosphorus**, (fōs'for-us) n. [L. *G. phosphorus*, i. e., light-bringer.] The morning star: Phosphor:—an elementary substance, very combustible, of a yellowish colour, and semi-transparent, resembling fine wax.
- Phosphuret**, (fōs'fū-ret) n. A combination of phosphorus with another substance. [phorus.]
- Phosphuretted**, (fōs'fū-ret-ed) a. Combined with phosphogeny, (fō-tō'en-e) n. [*G. phōs*, light, and *gēnēin*, to produce.] Art of taking pictures by the action of light on a chemically prepared ground.
- Photograph**, (fō'tō-graf) n. A picture produced or printed on chemically prepared paper, by the action of sunlight. [tography.]
- Photographer**, (fō-tō-gra-fer) n. One who practises photography.
- Photographie**, (fō-tō-graf'ik) a. Pertaining to, or obtained by, photography.
- Photography**, (fō-tō-gra-fe) n. [*G. phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *graphein*, to write.] Art of producing pictures of objects by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces, as of silver, glass, paper, &c.—often restricted to the art of producing such pictures on chemically prepared paper.
- Photology**, (fō-tō'lō-je) n. [*G. phōs*, light, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its nature and phenomena.
- Photometer**, (fō-tōm'et-er) n. [*G. phōs*, light, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the relative intensities of light.
- Photometry**, (fō-tōm'et-re) n. The science which treats of the measurement of the intensity of light, or the illuminating power of different kinds of gas, &c.
- Photophobia**, (fō-tō-fō-be-a) n. [*G. phōs*, light, and *phobos*, fear.] A dread or intolerance of light; a symptom of internal ophthalmia.
- Phrase**, (frāz) n. [L. *phrasis*, *G. phrasis*, from *phrazin*, to speak.] A brief expression or part of a sentence;—a short, pithy expression; especially, one which is often employed;—the manner or style in which any one expresses himself; diction;—in music, a connected series of notes beginning and ending an idea or expression; passage; bar.
- Phrase**, (frāz) v. t. To express in words, or in peculiar words; to call; to style; to term;—v. i. To employ peculiar modes or forms of speech; to word;—to speak slowly or drawingly; to flatter;—imp. & pp. *phrased*; ppr. *phrasing*.
- Phrase-book**, (frāz'bōk) n. A word-manual; a work in which common phrases or idiomatic expressions are explained;—a note-book into which idioms and phrases are copied by scholars or students.
- Phraseological**, (frāz-sō-lō'jīk-al) a. Capable of being phrased; pertaining to phraseology.
- Phraseology**, (frāz-sō-lō'je) n. [*G. phrasis*, phrase, and *logos*, speech, discourse.] Manner of expression; peculiar words used in a sentence;—a collection of phrases in a language.
- Phrenetic**, (fren-et'ik) a. Frantic; mad.
- Phrenitis**, (fren-et'is) n. [*G. phrēn*, *phrenos*, the midriff, mind.] An inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium;—madness; frenzy.
- Phrenological**, (fren-sō-lō'jīk-al) a. Pertaining to phrenology. [nology.]
- Phrenologist**, (fren-sō-lō'jīst) n. One versed in phrenology.
- Phrenology**, (fren-sō-lō'je) n. [*G. phrēn*, the mind, and *logos*, discourse.] The science of the special functions of the parts of the brain;—the theory that the mental faculties are shown on the surface of the head or skull; craniology.
- Phthisical**, (thīz'ik-al) a. Wasting the flesh; consumptive;—having or relating to phthisis;—breathing hard;—also *phthisicky*.
- Phthisis**, (thīsis) n. [L. *G. phthiein*, to pass or waste away.] A tubercular disease of the lungs;—pulmonary consumption.
- Phylactery**, (fi-lak'ter-e) n. [*G. phylaktēr*, a watcher, guard.] Any charm or spell worn as a preservative from danger or disease;—among the Jews, a slip of parchment on which were written certain passages of the Pentateuch, worn on the forehead, neck, or arm, as a mark of devotion, and made very broad or prominent by the Pharisees;—among early Christians, a case or chest to contain the relics of the dead.
- Phylarch**, (fī'lark) n. [*G. phulē*, tribe, and *archēin*, to rule.] The chief or governor of a tribe or clan.
- Phyllite**, (fī'līt) n. [*G. phyllon*, leaf, and *lithos*, stone.] A petrified or fossil leaf;—a mineral having the form of a leaf.
- Physeter**, (fīs-ter) n. [L. *G. phusētēr*, from *phusan*, to blow.] The sperm whale;—a kind of apparatus used in filtering.
- Physio**, (fiz'ik) n. The theory or practice of medicine;—a specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness;—in popular usage, a purge; a cathartic.
- Physic**, (fiz'ik) v. t. To treat with physic; to purge;—to cure;—imp. & pp. *physicked*; ppr. *physicking*.
- Physical**, (fiz'ik-al) a. [*G. physis*, nature, from *phuēin*, to bring forth, produce.] Pertaining to nature, as including all created existences; relating to natural or material things, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary;—pertaining to physics or the science of nature;—cognizable by the senses; corporeal; external; pertaining to the bodily structure.
- Physically**, (fiz'ik-al) adv. In a physical manner; according to the laws of nature; by natural power.
- Physician**, (fī-zīah'an) n. One who is skilled in physio or the art of healing; a doctor of medicine;—figuratively, one who heals the disease or disorder of the soul. [physics.]
- Physicist**, (fiz-sīst) n. One versed in the science of Physics, (fiz'ika) n. sing. [*G. phusikē* (sc. *theōria*), from *phuēin*.] The science of nature or of natural objects; that department of natural science which treats of the general properties of bodies and the causes that modify those properties.
- Physiognomic**, (fiz-sō-og-nōm'ik) a. Pertaining to physiognomy. [physiognomy.]
- Physiognomist**, (fiz-sō-og-nō-mīst) n. One skilled in Physiognomy, (fiz-sō-og-nō-me) n. [*G. physis*, nature, and *gnōmōn*, one who knows or examines, a judge.] The art or science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the face;—the face or countenance with respect to the temper of the mind; particular cast or expression of countenance.
- Physiological**, (fiz-sō-lō'jīk-al) a. Pertaining to physiology or the science of the properties and functions of living beings.
- Physiologist**, (fiz-sō-lō'jīst) n. One who is versed in the science of living beings, or in the constitution, properties, and functions of animals and plants;—one who studies or treats on physiology.
- Physiology**, (fiz-sō-lō'je) n. [*G. physis*, nature, and *logos*, discourse.] The study or knowledge of animals and plants in their outward forms, properties, organs, and functions—called animal or vegetable physiology;—the science of the mind; the study or knowledge of mental constitution and action, and the phenomena and laws of thought and volition.
- Physique**, (fiz'ēk) n. [F.] The natural constitution or physical structure of a person.
- Photography**, (fī-tō-gra-fe) n. [*G. phōton*, a plant, and *graphein*, to write.] The science of describing plants in a systematic manner;—a description of plants.
- Phytolite**, (fī-tō-līt) n. [*G. phōton*, plant, and *lithos*, stone.] A petrified plant; a fossil vegetable.
- Phytology**, (fī-tō-lō'je) n. [*G. phōton*, plant, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on plants or the science of plants; botany.
- Phytotomy**, (fī-tō-tō-me) n. [*G. phōton*, plant, and *tomē*, cutting, from *temnōin*, to cut.] The dissection of plants.
- Piscular**, (pi-ak'ū-lār) a. [L. *pisculum*, a propitiatory

sacrifice, from *piare*, to appease, to expiate, from *pius*, pious.) Expiatory; having power to atone;—needing expiation; atrociously bad.

Pia Mater, (pi'a-mā'tēr) n. [L., a tender mother.] The vascular membrane immediately investing the brain.

Pianissimo, (pē-a-nē'se-mō) a. [It., superlative of *piano*.] Very soft— a direction to the performer to execute the passage in the softest manner.

Pianist, (pē'a-nist) n. A performer on the pianoforte.

Pianoforte, (pē-a'nō-for'tā) n. [It. *piano*, soft, and *forte*, strong.] A keyed musical instrument, so called from the facility with which the performer can give a soft or strong expression to its tones. It consists of a series of wires of graduated length, thickness, and tension,

struck by hammers moved by the notes on a keyboard, and inclosed in an ornamental work of mahogany, rose, walnut, or other polished wood. The strings are horizontal with the key-board in the *grand* and *square* pianos; and perpendicular in the *upright* or *cottage*.

Piassava, (pē-as'a-va) n. The hard and tough fibres of the palm-tree, and used to make strong brooms for sweeping streets, &c.:—also *piassaba*.

Piastre, (pē-as'tēr) n. [It. *pietra*.] A coin of different values in different countries—the Italian piastre is worth about 4s. 6d. sterling; the Turkish piastre about 8d.

Piazza, (pē-as'a) n. [It.] A kind of portico supported by arches or columns;—a square open space surrounded by buildings.

Pibroch, (pē-brok) n. [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music, from *piob*, a pipe.] A wild, irregular species of music peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland.

Pica, (pī'ka) n. [L. *pica*, a pie, magpie.] The magpie;—a depraved or unnatural appetite, as in pregnancy;—a table or directory for devotional services;—a kind of type next in size above long primer.

Picador, (pī'ka-dōr) n. [Sp.] A horseman armed with a lance, who commences the exercises of a bull-fight.

Picaro, (pī'ka-rōn't) n. [Sp. *pícaro*, rogues, a rogue.] A plunderer of wrecks; a pirate; a robber.

Piccadilly, (pē-ka-dil') n. [F. *piccadille*.] A high collar; a kind of ruff—supposed to have given the name to the street in London, Piccadilly, because first sold there.

Piccalilli, (pī'ka-lil-e) n. An East Indian pickle of various vegetables with pungent spices.

Pick, (pīk) v. t. [A.-S. *piccan*, loel. *picka*, W. *picaw*, to prick, pick.] To peck at like birds with their bills; to strike at with any thing pointed; to pierce;—to open with a pointed instrument, as a lock;—hence to steal from; to rob;—to take up suddenly or surreptitiously;—(Ger. *picken*.) To pull apart or away, especially with the fingers, as fruit from a tree, corn from a stalk, &c.; to pluck;—to cleanse by removing with a pointed instrument or the fingers that which is objectionable; to pull into small pieces; to tease, as wool, cotton, oakum, and the like;—to take bit by bit; to eat in small morsels;—to seek for or make, as a ground of quarrel;—to choose; to select; to cull; hence, to seek or desire;—v. i. To eat slowly or by morsels;—to do any thing nicely;—to steal; to pilfer;—imp. & pp. *picked*; ppr. *picking*.

Pick, (pīk) n. A sharp-pointed tool; especially, an iron tool tapering to a point from a heavy mass or head, used for loosening and breaking up hard earth, ground, stones, &c.;—a small pointed instrument for cleansing the teeth; tooth-pick;—pointed iron instrument for dressing stone.—choice: right of selection.

Pickaxe, (pī'ka-ks) n. [From *pick* and *axe*.] A pick with a point at one end, a transverse edge or blade at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle; a pick.

Picked, (pīkt) a. Pointed; sharp;—spruce; foppish;—selected; choice.

Picker, (pīk'gr) n. One who picks or culls;—one who dresses or points the letters in stereotype plates;—a machine for picking fibrous materials to pieces.

Pickeral, (pīk'gr-el) n. [Diminutive of *pike*.] A freshwater fish of several species of the pike family.

Picket, (pīk'et) a. [F. *piquet*, properly diminutive of *pique*, spear, pike.] A stake sharpened, used in fortification and encampments;—a narrow board pointed, used in making fences;—a guard posted in front of an army, and so disposed as to form a chain of out-ports.

Picket, (pīk'et) v. t. To fortify, inclose, or fence with pickets;—to fasten to a picket;—imp. & pp. *picketed*; ppr. *picketing*.

Picket-guard, (pīk'et-gārd) n. A guard of horse and foot always in readiness in case of alarm.

Picketing, (pīk'et-ing) n. A kind of torture by forcing a person to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

Picking, (pīk-ing) n. Act of plucking, selecting, or gathering;—that which is left to be picked or gleaned;—act of stealing or pilfering; also, that which is stolen;—pl. Perquisites of office, usually with the sense of not being honestly obtained.

Pickle, (pīk'l) n. [D. *pekel*, Ger. *pökel*.] A solution of salt and water in which fish may be preserved or meat corned; brine;—vinegar, sometimes spiced, in which vegetables, fish, &c., may be preserved;—any article of food preserved in vinegar;—a troublesome child;—a state of disorder or difficulty; awkward plight.

Pickle, (pīk'l) v. t. To preserve in brine or pickle;—to season in pickle;—to imbue highly with any thing bad;—to prepare, as an imitation, and sell as genuine;—imp. & pp. *pickled*; ppr. *pickling*.

Picklock, (pīk'lok) n. An instrument for opening locks without the key;—a person who picks locks.

Pickpocket, (pīk'pok-et) n. One who steals from the pocket of another.

Pickpurse, (pīk'purs) n. One who steals from the purse of another; pickpocket; outpurse.

Pickthank, (pīk'thānk) n. An officious fellow who curries favour by talebearing; a toady acting as a voluntary spy; a parasitical informer.

Picnie, (pīk'nik) n. [F. *piquénique*.] Formerly, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish or article for the general table; in present use, an entertainment carried by a party on an excursion of pleasure into the country; also the party itself.

Picnic, (pīk'nik) v. i. To go on a picnic.

Pict, (pīkt) n. [A.-S. *Pictas*, *Peotkas*, said to be from L. *pingere*, to paint.] One of a tribe of Scythians, or of Germans, who settled in Scotland. (Picta.

Pictish, (pīkt'ish) a. Pertaining to or resembling the Pictorial. (pīk'tō-re-al) a. Pertaining to or illustrated by pictures; forming pictures.

Pictorially, (pīk'tō-re-al-ly) adv. In a pictorial manner.

Picture, (pīk'tūr) n. [L. *pictura*, from *pingere*, to paint.] That which is painted; a likeness drawn in colours; hence, any graphic representation;—art or form of representation by painting;—that which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing.

Picture, (pīk'tūr) v. t. To draw or paint a resemblance of; to represent to the mind; to recall distinctly or vividly;—imp. & pp. *pictured*; ppr. *pictureing*.

Picture-gallery, (pīk'tūr-gāl'gr-e) n. A gallery or large apartment in which pictures are hung up for exhibition.

Picturesque, (pīk'tūr-esk) a. Fitted to form a good or pleasing picture; striking or effective in representing objects, scenes, or persons—said of the mode of handling a subject by artists;—vivid in description, brilliant in colouring, skilful in grouping—said of style;—animated; lively.

Picturesque, (pīk'tūr-esk) n. The combination of natural objects which forms a beautiful scene or landscape in nature;—the selection and grouping of forms, shapes, and features in animate or inanimate life to constitute a pleasing and effective picture or painting;—the description of events, representation of characters, or expression of thoughts so as to affect the mind or imagination with a sense of reality, truthfulness, or power.

Picturesquely, (pik-tür-ek'le) *adv.* In a picturesque manner.

Piddle, (pid'l) *v. i.* [A different spelling of *peddle*, or from the same source.] To deal in trifles; to spend time in trifling objects;—to eat or drink squeamishly or without relish;—to make water—a childish word.

Pie, (pi) *n.* [Contracted from D. *pastei*, Ger. *pastei*, Eng. *party*.] Paste baked with something in it or under it, as apple, minced meat, &c.

Pie, (pi) *n.* [*L. pica*.] A magpie;—the old Roman Catholic service-book. [sorted.]

Pie, (pi) *n.* A mass of type confusedly mixed or un-Piebald, (pi'bald) *a.* [For *pie-balled*, from *pie*, the party-coloured bird, and *ball*.] Of various colours; diversified in colour.

Piece, (pés) *n.* [*F. pièce*, *L. pecia*, *W. peth*, a part, portion, a little.] A fragment or part of any thing separated from the whole in any manner; a shred; a bit;—a part of any thing not separated from the whole, or only conceived as distinct; portion; division;—a distinct part or quantity;—a part added; patch;—a separate performance; individual portion of work or labour;—hence, a short literary article or essay;—a picture or painting;—a sculpture;—a coin;—a gun or single instrument of ordnance;—in *heraldry*, an ordinary or charge;—colloquially, a woman;—a bit of bread. [Scot.]

Piece, (pés) *v. t.* To enlarge or mend by the addition of a piece; to patch;—to unite; to join;—*v. i.* To unite by a coalescence of parts; to be compacted, as parts into a whole;—*imp.* & *pp.* *pieced*; *ppr.* *piecing*.

Piece-goods, (pés-góods) *n. pl.* Dry goods usually sold by the piece, as gray cottons, mulls, jaconets, shirtings, long cloths, sheetings, and the like.

Piecemeal, (pés-mél) *adv.* In pieces; in fragments;—by pieces; by little and little. [separate.]

Piecemeal, (pés-mél) *a.* Made of parts or pieces; single.

Piecer, (pés'er) *a.* One who pieces; a patcher. [job.]

Piece-work, (pés-würk) *n.* Work done by the piece or Piced, (pid) *a.* [Eng. *pie*, the party-coloured bird.] Variegated with spots of different colours; spotted.

Piedness, (pid'nes) *a.* The state of being pied;—diversity of colours in spots; mottled or spotted form.

Pier, (pér) *n.* [*F. pierre*, a stone, from *L. petra*, *G. petra*.] A mass of solid stone-work for supporting an arch or the timbers of a bridge, &c.;—a part of the wall of a house between the windows or doors;—a mass of stone-work projecting into the sea, for breaking the force of the waves;—a projecting wharf or landing-place.

Pierage, (pér'sj) *n.* Toll for using a marine pier.

Pierce, (péra) *v. t.* [*F. percer*, from *L. pertunder*, *per-tursum*, push, bore through.] To thrust into or transfix with a pointed instrument;—to force a way into;—to touch, as the affections;—to dive into, as a secret or purpose;—*v. i.* To enter, as a pointed instrument;—to force a way into or through any thing;—to dive or penetrate, as into a secret;—to affect deeply or severely;—*imp.* & *pp.* *pierced*; *ppr.* *piercing*.

Pierceable, (pér's-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being pierced.

Piercer, (pér's'er) *n.* One who or that which pierces or perforates;—an instrument which bores or penetrates;—a kind of needle used in making eyelet holes.

Piercingly, (pér'sing-le) *adv.* In a piercing manner.

Pierdue, (pér'dü) *n.* A toll levied for the maintenance of a pier. [between windows.]

Pier-glass, (pér'glas) *n.* A mirror or glass hanging

Piermaster, (pér'mas-ter) *n.* The superintendent of a pier. [windows.]

Pier-table, (pér'tá-bl) *n.* A table standing between

Pietism, (piet-izm) *n.* The religion of the Pietists.

Pietist, (piet-ist) *n.* One of a class of religious reformers in Germany who sought to restore *piety* to the Lutheran church in the end of the 17th century; one professing great sanctity of life, and condemning ecclesiastical polity, and culture or learning in the clergy.

Piety, (pi-et-e) *n.* [*L. pietas*, *piety*, from *pious*, *pious*.] Affectionate reverence of parents, or friends, or country;—obedient love of the will of God and zealous devotion to his service; religion; sanctity; holiness; devotion.

Pig, (pig) *n.* [*A.-S. píge*, *Sw. piga*.] The young of swine, male or female;—an oblong mass of metal, as first extracted from the ore.

Pig, (pig) *v. t. or i.* To bring forth pigs;—to lie together like pigs;—*imp.* & *pp.* *piggied*; *ppr.* *pigging*.

Pigeon, (pij'un) *n.* [*L. pipio*, a young pipping or chirping bird, from *pipire*, to peep, chirp.] A gallinaceous bird, of several species, as the stock-dove, the ring-dove, the turtle-dove, and the migratory or wild pigeon of America; a silly fellow who may be plucked, fleeced, or tricked out of his money by professed gamblers.



Pigeon.

Pigeon-hearted, (pij'un-hart-ed) *a.*

Timid; easily frightened.

Pigeon-hole, (pij'un-hól) *n.* A little opening or division in a case for papers. [gentle.]

Pigeon-livered, (pij'un-liv-er'd) *a.* Mild in temper; soft;

Pigeonry, (pij'un-re) *n.* A place for keeping pigeons; a dovecot.

Piggery, (pig'er-s) *n.* A place where swine are kept.

Piggin, (pig'in) *n.* [*Gael. pigeadh*, an earthen jar, *Ir. pigín*.] A small wooden vessel with an erect handle, used as a dipper.

Pig-iron, (pig-i-urn) *n.* Iron in pigs or oblong bars as it comes from the smelting furnace.

Piglead, (pig'led) *n.* Lead in pigs, or as first extracted from the ore.

Pigment, (pig'ment) *n.* [*L. pigmentum*, from the root of *pingere*, to paint.] A preparation used by painters, &c., to impart colours to bodies; paint.

Pigmy, (pig'me) *n.* [*It. pigmeo*, *L. pygmaeus*.] A person of very small stature; a dwarf;—a fabled nation said to have been devoured by oracles. [ridiculous.]

Pigmy, (pig'me) *a.* Very small in size; feeble; incon-

Pig-sty, (pig'sti) *n.* A sty or pen for pigs.

Pigtail, (pig'tail) *n.* The tail of a pig;—the hair of the head tied in the form of a pig's tail; a cue;—a roll of twisted tobacco having a peculiar colour and flavour.

Pike, (pik) *n.* [*F. pique*, *Ger. pike*.] A long wooden shaft or staff with a flat-pointed steel head; a spear;—a fork used in husbandry;—a pitchfork;—an iron sprig used to fasten articles in a turning lathe;—a large cock of hay;—a voracious fish—so named from its length and shape or from the form of its snout—it is a fresh-water fish living in deep water;—a turnpike. [point.]



Pike.

Piked, (pikt) *a.* Furnished with a pike; ending in a

Pikeman, (pik'man) *n.* A soldier armed with a pike.

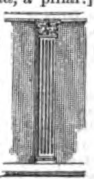
Pikestaff, (pik'staf) *n.* The staff or shaft of a pike;—a staff having a sharp metal spike at the bottom to guard against slipping.

Pilaster, (pi-las'ter) *n.* [*L. pilastrum*, *pila*, a pillar.]

A square column usually set within a wall, and projecting only a fourth or fifth of its diameter.

Pilchard, (pil'shàrd) *n.* A fish of the genus *Clupea*, resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder.

Pile, (pil) *n.* [*F. pile*, *L. pila*, a ball, *G. pilos*, a ball, globe.] A roundish or elevated mass or collection of things; a heap;—a collection of combustibles for burning a dead body;—a heap of balls or shot raised in the form of a pyramid;—a large building or mass of buildings;—a vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, with



Pilaster.

diaks of cloth or paper between them moistened with acid water for producing a current of electricity.

Pile, (pil) n. [A.-S. *pyl*, stake, L. *pila*, a pillar.] A piece of timber pointed and driven into the earth for the support of a building, a bridge, or the like.

Pile, (pil) n. [L. *pilus*, hair.] The fibre of wool, cotton, and the like; hence, the nap.

Pile, (pil) v. t. To lay or throw into a pile or heap;—to fill above the brim or top;—to drive piles:—imp. & pp. *piled*; ppr. *piling*. [driving down piles.]

Pile-driver, (pil'driv-er) n. An engine or machine for Piling.

Piler, (pil'er) n. One who piles or forms a heap.

Piles, (pilz) n. pl. [L. *pila*, a ball.] The hemorrhoids, a disease consisting of tumours of blood about the verge of the anus.

Pilfer, (pil'fer) v. i. [F. *pi/fer*.] To steal in small quantities; to practise petty theft;—v. t. To steal or gain by petty theft; to fish:—imp. & pp. *pilfered*; ppr. *pilfering*.

Pilferer, (pil'fer-er) n. One who pilfers.

Pilgrim, (pil'grim) n. [Ger. *pilgrim*, *pilgrim*, D. *pilgrim*.] A wanderer; a traveller;—especially, one who travels from his own country to visit a holy place.

Pilgrimage, (pil'grim-ij) n. The journey of a pilgrim; a journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

Pill, (pil) n. [L. *pilula*, a little ball, a pill.] A medicine in the form of a little ball;—hence, any thing nauseous.

Pill, (pil) v. t. [F. *pillier*, It. *pi/llare*.] To rob; to plunder; to pillage;—v. i. To be stripped or peeled; to come off in flakes or scories;—to commit robbery:—imp. & pp. *pilled*; ppr. *pilling*.

Pillage, (pil'aj) n. [F. from *piller*, to plunder.] Act of plundering; depredation;—act of devastating, as a hostile territory, or sacking, as a conquered town; rapine; ravage;—that which is taken by force, exaction, or robbery; plunder; spoil; booty; loot.

Pillage, (pil'aj) v. To strip of money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil:—imp. & pp. *pillaged*; ppr. *pillaging*.

Pillager, (pil'aj-er) n. One who pillages.

Pillar, (pil'ar) n. [F. *pilier*, from L. *pila*, a pillar.] A pier or column to support an arch, a roof, a statue, or the like; a prop; a support;—that on which any thing rests; foundation; basis;—hence, a supporter; one who upholds or maintains;—a monument raised to commemorate some event, person, &c.

Pillared, (pil'ard) a. Supported by pillars; having the form of, or embodied in, a pillar or pillars.

Pillion, (pil'yun) n. [Eng. *pie*, L. *pila*, hair.] The pad or cushion attached to the hinder part of a saddle on which a woman can ride behind a man on horseback.

Pillory, (pil'or-ee) n. [L. *piloricum*, from *pila*, a pillar.] A frame of wood erected on posts with movable boards and holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal were formerly put to punish him by public exposure. [set in the pillory.]

Pillory, (pil'or-ee) v. t. To punish with the pillory; to pillow.

Pillow, (pil'ow) n. [O. Eng. *pelowe*, A.-S. *pylle*, L. *pulvillus*.] A cushion to support the head of a person when resting;—the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported;—a piece of metal or wood used to support some part of a machine to equalize the pressure; a bearing or journal-box;—a kind of plain, coarse cushion. [pp. *pillowed*; ppr. *pillowing*.]

Pillow, (pil'ow) v. t. To rest or lay for support:—imp. & pp. *pillowed*; ppr. *pillowing*.

Pillow-block, (pil'ow-blak) n. A block or standard for supporting the end of a shaft.

Pillow-case, (pil'ow-kas) n. A covering for a pillow.

Pilose, (pil'os) a. [L. *pilosus*, from *pilus*, hair.] Hairy;—covered with long, distinct hairs.

Pilot, (pil'ot) n. [F. *pilote*, Ger. *pilot*, *peilen*, sound, *loth*, plummet.] One whose office is to steer

ships, particularly where navigation is dangerous;—hence, a guide.

Pilot, (pil'ot) v. t. To direct the course of, as a ship in any place where navigation is dangerous;—to guide through dangers or difficulties:—imp. & pp. *piloted*; ppr. *piloting*.

Pilotage, (pil'ut-aj) n. Compensation to one who directs the course of a ship;—the guidance of a pilot.

Pilot-bird, (pil'ut-berd) n. A bird found about the Caribbee islands. [cloth, for overcoats.]

Pilot-cloth, (pil'ut-kloth) n. A coarse, stout kind of Pilot-engine, (pil'ut-en-jin) n. A locomotive sent before to clear the way of a train on a railroad, or attend upon it.

Pilot-fish, (pil'ut-fish) n. A fish of the mackerel family—so named because it often accompanies ships.

Piloting, (pil'ut-ing) n. The act of steering a ship.

Pimento, (pi-men-to) n. [L. *pimentum*, a paint, pigment, juice of plants.] The fruit of a tree having an aromatic flavour, and highly valued as a spice; allspice;—the tree which produces allspice.

Pimp, (pimp) n. [F. *pimpant*, smart, spartish.] One who provides gratifications for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.

Pimp, (pimp) v. i. To procure lewd women for the gratification of others; to pander:—imp. & pp. *pimped*; ppr. *pimping*.

Pimple, (pin'pl) n. [A.-S. *pi/psel*, pustule, L. *papula*, pimple.] A small pointed elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus or lymph; a small red pustule.

Pimpled, (pin'pld) a. Having pimples on the skin; full of pimples.

Pin, (pin) n. [D. *pin*, W. *pin*.] A pointed instrument of wood, metal, or the like; a peg; a bolt;—especially, a small pointed piece of wire with a head, much used for fastening clothes, &c.;—a bolt which fastens the wheel to the axle; lynch pin;—a peg by which the strings in musical instruments are strained or relaxed;—cylindrical roller made of wood;—the central part of a target;—a thing of no value; a trifle;—pl. *Legs*.

Pin, (pin) v. t. To fasten as with a pin;—to inclose; to pen:—imp. & pp. *pinned*; ppr. *pinning*.

Pin afore, (pin'a-for) n. An apron for a child to cover the front part of the body; a tier.

Pin case, (pin'kas) n. A case for holding pins.

Pinners, (pin'ers) n. pl. [F. *pince*, *pincer*, to pinch.] Pinchers.

Pinch, (pinsh) v. t. [F. *pincer*, Ger. *pfetzen*, to pinch, cut.] To press hard or squeeze, as between the ends of the fingers;—to hold hard with the teeth or with an instrument;—to press between two hard bodies;—to squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid;—to gall; to fret;—to distress; to pain;—to drive to straits or pecuniary difficulties;—v. i. To act with pressing force; to bear hard;—to spare; to be covetous:—imp. & pp. *pinched*; ppr. *pinching*.

Pinch, (pinsh) n. A close compression with the ends of the fingers; also, that which is taken between the ends of the fingers;—a gripe; a pang;—strait; difficulty; time of distress;—pressure; oppression;—a lever having a projection acting as a fulcrum near one end, used chiefly to roll heavy wheels;—called also *pinch-bar*.

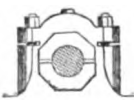
Pinchbeck, (pinsh'bek) n. [Said to be from the name of the inventor.] An alloy of copper and zinc resembling gold.

Pincher, (pinsh'er) n. One who, or that which, pinches.

Pinchers, (pinsh'erz) n. pl. [From *pinch*.] An instrument for various uses, as drawing nails and the like, gripping things to be held fast, &c.

Pin cushion, (pin'kush-un) n. A small cushion stuffed with bran or wool in which females stick pins for preservation and handy use.

Pindaric, (pin-dar'ik) a. After the style and manner of Pindar, a lyric poet of Greece.



Pillow-block.

Pine, (pin) *n.* [*L. pinus*, allied to *G. pitus*.] A genus of coniferous trees of many species, some of which furnish timber of the most valuable kind;—the wood of the pine-tree;—a pine-apple.

Pine, (pin) *v. i.* [*A.-S. pīnan*, *Ger. pīnen*.] To languish; to lose flesh; to grow lean;—to languish with disease;—*v. t.* To wear out; to make to languish;—to grieve for; to bemoan in silence:—*imp. & pp. pined*; *ppr. pining*.

Pineal, (pi-nē'al, pin'ē-al) *a.* [*L. pinea*, the cone of a pine, from *pinus*, a pine.] Pertaining to, or resembling in form, a pine-cone or pine-apple;—noting a small gland or mass of nervous matter attached to the brain in the form of a conical pea.

Pine-apple, (pin'ap-pl) *n.* A tropical plant and its fruit—so called from the resemblance of the latter in shape and external appearance to the cone of the pine-tree.

Pinery, (pin'er-o) *n.* A place where pine-apples are raised;—a pine forest or grove.

Pin-feather, (pin'forn-er) *n.* A small or short feather somewhat like a pin in form; *especially*, one of those not easily removed in picking a fowl.

Pinfold, (pin'fold) *n.* [From *pen*, an inclosure for beasts, and *fold*, an inclosure for sheep.] A place in which cattle are confined; a pound.

Pinfooted, (pin'fōot-ed) *a.* Having the toes bordered by a skin.

Pinhole, (pin'hōl) *n.* A hole made by the puncture of a pin; hence, a very small aperture.

Pinion, (pin'yun) *n.* [*L. pinna*, feather, wing.] A feather; a quill;—a wing;—the joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body;—a fetter or band for the arm;—a smaller wheel with leaves or teeth working into the teeth of a larger wheel or rack; a toothed arbour.

Pinion, (pin'yun) *v. t.* To bind or confine the wings of;—to cripple by cutting off the first joint of the wing;—to restrain by binding the arm or arms to the body;—to confine; to shackle:—*imp. & pp. pinioned*; *ppr. pinioning*.

Pink, (pink) *n.* [*D. pink*, *W. pine*.] An eye or a small eye; eyelet hole. [*L. pinice*.] A native garden plant of the genus *Dianthus* and its flower;—a colour resulting from the combination of a pure vivid red with more or less white—so called from the common colour of the flower;—that which is supremely excellent. [*F. pique*.] A ship with a very narrow stern;—a small fresh-water fish; minnow.

Pink, (pink) *v. t.* To work in eyelet holes; to pierce with small holes; to cut or work in small scoops or angles;—to stab; to pierce;—to dye of a pink colour:—*imp. & pp. pinked*; *ppr. pinking*.

Pink, (pink) *a.* Resembling in colour the pink;—flesh-coloured.

Pinking-iron, (pink'ing-i-urn) *n.* A cutting instrument for scolloping the edges of ribbons, founcces, and the like.

Pink-sternd, (pink'stērnd) *a.* Having a very narrow stern, as a ship.

Pinky, (pink'ē) *a.* Having a light, crimson colour.

Pink-money, (pin'mun-e) *n.* A sum of money allowed or settled on a wife for her private expenses.

Pinna, (pin'na) *n.* [*L.*] A feather;—the fin of a fish;—a leaflet or part of a compound or pinnate leaf;—a genus of molluscs of great size, having two equal valves closely united by a ligament along one of the sides; wing-shell.

Pinnace, (pin'ās) *n.* [*F. pinasse*, *Sp. pinaza*, from *pinus*, pine-tree.] A small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner;—a boat usually rowed with eight oars.

Pinnacle, (pin'kl) *n.* [*F. pinacle*, *It. pinacolo*, from *L. pinna*, feather.] A slender turret or part of a building elevated above the main building;—a high, spiring point; hence, the highest point or elevation; top or summit.

Pinnate, (pin'āt) *a.* [*L. pinnatus*, feathered, from *pinna*, feather.] Shaped like a feather;—furnished with fins.

Pinner, (pin'er) *n.* One who pins or fastens; also, a pounder of cattle or the pound-keeper;—a pin-maker;—the lappet of a head-dress which flies loose.

Pinniped, (pin'e-ped) *n.* [*L. pinna*, feather, fin, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] One of a class of crabs having the hinder feet terminated by a flattened joint fitted for swimming.

Pin-point, (pin'point) *n.* The point of a pin;—a mere trifling.

Pint, (pint) *n.* [*A.-S. pynt*, *Ger. & F. pinte*.] Half a quart or four gills;—in *medicine*, twelve ounces—applied both to liquid and dry measure.

Pintle, (pint'l) *n.* [A diminutive of *pin*.] A long iron bolt to prevent the recoil of a cannon;—a hook on which a rudder is hung to its post.

Pin-worm, (pin'wurm) *n.* A thread-like intestinal worm.

Piny, (pin'e) *a.* Abounding with pines.

Pioneer, (pi'ō-nēr) *v. t.* To go before and prepare a way for;—*imp. & pp. pioneered*; *ppr. pioneering*.

Pioneer, (pi'ō-nēr) *n.* [*F. pionnier*, originally a foot-soldier.] One who marches with or before an army to repair the road or clear it of obstructions, &c.;—one who goes before to remove obstructions or prepare the way for another; hence, a backwoodsman; a first settler.

Pious, (pi'ūs) *a.* [*L. pius*.] Having affectionate or filial reverence for a parent or superior;—having reverence and love toward the Supreme Being;—dictated by reverence to God or by religious feeling;—devout; religious; holy;—practised under the pretence of religion.

Piously, (pi'ūs-le) *adv.* In a pious manner; religiously.

Pip, (pip) *n.* [*D. pip*, *F. pèpie*, from *L. pituita*, slime, phlegm.] A disease of fowls, in which a horny pellicle grows on the tip of the tongue. [*F. pèpin*.] The seed of an apple, orange, or similar fruit;—a spot on cards.

Pip, (pip) *v. i.* To cry or chirp as a chicken.

Pipe, (pip) *n.* [*A.-S. pīpe*, *local pīpa*.] A wind instrument of music, consisting of a long tube of wood or metal;—any long tube or hollow body;—a tube of clay with a bowl at one end, used in smoking tobacco;—a cask, usually containing 126 gallons, used for wine; or the quantity which it contains;—organ of respiration or vocal utterance;—sound or pitch of the voice;—also, vocal power.

Pipe, (pip) *v. t.* To play on a pipe, flue, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music;—to have a shrill sound; to whistle;—*v. t.* To perform by playing on a wind instrument;—to utter in a high or sharp tone;—among seamen, to summon the hands and direct in duty by the boatswain's call or whistle;—*imp. & pp. piped*; *ppr. piping*.

Pipe-clay, (pip'klā) *n.* A species of white clay, used in making tobacco-pipes and various kinds of earthen ware;—also, a white clay powder used in cleaning the leather belts and other accoutrements of a soldier;—hence, martinetism in the inspection and discipline of soldiers.

Pipe-clay, (pip'klā) *v. t.* To whiten or cleanse with white clay powder, as soldiers' belts, &c.

Piped, (pip'd) *a.* Formed with a pipe; tubular; fluted.

Piper, (pip'er) *n.* One who plays on a pipe or flute.

Piper, (pip'er) *n.* [*L.*] A genus of plants of the order *Piperaceæ*, possessing aromatic, pungent, and stimulating qualities, of several species, native chiefly of the East and West Indies; pepper plant.



Pine-apple.

Piping, (pip'ing) *n.* Giving forth a weak, shrill sound like the voice of the sick; feeble;—simmering; botling.
Piping, (pip'ing) *n.* [From *pipe*.] A kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses;—a piece cut off to be planted; a cutting. [earthen boiler.]

Pipkin, (pip'kin) *n.* [Diminutive of *pipe*.] A small Pippin.
Pippin, (pip'in) *n.* [Probably from *pip*, a spot, because of the spots on its skin.] A kind of tart apple.

Piquancy, (pik'an-se) *n.* State or quality of being piquant; sharpness; pungency; tartness; severity.

Piquant, (pik'ant) *a.* [F. *ppr. of piquer*.] Stimulating to the tongue;—sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

Piquantly, (pik'ant-le) *adv.* In a piquant manner.

Pique, (pèk) *n.* [F. from *piquer*.] A feeling of annoyance or resentment awakened by a social slight or injury; wounded pride; irritation; grudge.

Pique, (pèk) *v. t.* To excite the sensibilities of; to excite to anger;—to excite to action by causing resentment or jealousy;—to pride or value—used reflexively:—*imp. & pp. piqued*; *ppr. piquing*.

Piquet, (pik-et) *n.* [F.] A game at cards played between two persons with only thirty-two cards.

Piracy, (pî-ra-se) *n.* [F. *piraterie*, G. *piratela*.] The act, practice, or crime of robbing on the high seas;—infringement of the law of copyright by publishing the writings of other men without permission.

Pirate, (pî-rât) *n.* [L. *pirata*, G. *pirâs*, to attempt.] A robber on the high seas; a freebooter;—an armed vessel which sails without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering on the high seas;—one who publishes the writings of other men without permission.

Pirate, (pî-rât) *v. t.* To take by theft, or without right or permission, as books or writings;—*v. i.* To rob on the high seas; to privateer without a legal commission.

Piratical, (pî-rât'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a pirate; robbing or plundering on the high seas;—predatory; roving in search of booty;—practising literary theft; publishing copyright surreptitiously or without authority of the author or holder of it.

Piratically, (pî-rât'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a piratical manner.

Pirn, (pèrn) *n.* A quill or bobbin on which thread or yarn is wound in spinning or weaving; also, the reel of a fishing rod.

Pirouette, (pè-rôo-et) *n.* [F. *piéd*, foot, *rouette*, a little wheel.] A whirling about on the toes in dancing.

Pirouette, (pè-rôo-et) *v. i.* To whirl or turn about on the toes, as in dancing.

Piscatorial, (pis-ka-tô-re-al) *a.* [L. *piscatorius*, from *piscator*, a fisherman.] Relating to fishes or to fishing.

Piscine, (pis'se) *n. pl.* [L. *piscis*, a fish.] The fishes, the twelfth sign of the zodiac.

Pisciculture, (pis'se-kul-tür) *n.* [L. *piscis*, a fish, and *cultura*, culture.] The artificial propagation and nurture of fish.

Piscina, (pis'se-na) *n.* A niche on the south side of the altar in Roman Catholic Churches, containing a small basin, in which the priest washes his hands, or the chalice;—a fish-pond.

Piscine, (pis'se) *a.* [L. *piscis*.] Belonging to fish; fishy;—belonging to a fish-pond;—also *piscinal*.

Piscivorous, (pis-siv'ô-rus) *a.* [L. *piscis*, fish, and *vovare*, to devour.] Feeding or subsisting on fish. [tempt.]

Pish, (pih) *interj.* Pahaw—an exclamation of contempt.

Pish, (pih) *v. t.* To express contempt. [smellet.]

Pismire, (pis'mir) *n.* [Eng. *pie* and *mir*.] The ant or Pias.

Pias, (pis) *v. t.* [F. *piasser*.] To make water.

Pias, (pis) *n.* Urine; discharge of the secretions of the bladder in animals.

Pistachio, (pis-tâ'che-ô) *n.* [Sp., from L. *pistacium*, G. *pistakion*.] The nut of a kind of turpentine-tree, containing a kernel of a pale greenish colour, of a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond.

Pistareen, (pis-te-rèn) *n.* A silver coin of the value of 9d. sterling.

Piste, (pist) *n.* [F.] The tread or track which a horseman makes on the ground he traverses.

Pistil, (pis'til) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, *pistillus*, a pestle.] An organ terminating the axis of growth in a flower, and inclosing the seed; a carpel;—the female reproductive organ in phanerogamous plants;—it consists of an ovary (a), from which rise one or more styles (b), supporting the stigma (c).



Pistol, (pis'tol) *n.* [F. *pistole*, *pistolet*, said to be from *Pistoia*, in Italy, where they were first made.] A small fire-arm to be fired from one hand.

Pistol, (pis-tol') *v. t.* To shoot with a pistol:—*imp. & pp. pistolled*; *ppr. pistolling*.

Pistolade, (pis'tol-âd) *n.* The discharge or shot of a pistol. [16s. sterling.]

Pistole, (pis'töl) *n.* A gold coin of Spain worth about 16s. sterling.

Pistolet, (pis'tö-let) *n.* A small pistol.

Pistol-shot, (pis'tol-shot) *n.* The range of a pistol;—the discharge of a pistol.

Piston, (pis'tun) *n.* [L. *pinare*, *pistum*, to pound, to stamp.] A short cylinder of metal or other solid substance, which fits exactly the cavity of a pump or barrel, and works alternately up and down or backward and forward in it.

Piston-rod, (pis'tun-rod) *n.* The rod by which the piston is moved, as in a pump, or by which it communicates motion, as in the steam engine.



Pit, (pit) *a.* [A.-S. *pitt*, Ir. & Gael. *pit*, L. *puteus*, a well, pit.] A large, deep hole in the ground; a well;—an excavation for catching wild beasts;—hence, an abyss; especially, the bottomless pit; hell;—the grave;—an indentation in the flesh; as, the hollow place under the arm;—the hollow of the stomach;—indentation or mark left on the flesh by a pustule of the small-pox;—the lowest place in a theatre where spectators assemble; parquet;—an area into which cocks or dogs are brought to fight.

Pit, (pit) *v. t.* To indent;—to mark with little hollows, as by variculous pustules;—to provoke to combat, as cocks in a pit;—to lay in a pit or hollow; to bed;—*imp. & pp. pitted*; *ppr. pitting*.

Pitapat, (pit'a-pat) *adv.* [A reduplication of *pat*.] In a flutter; with palpitation.

Pitapat, (pit'a-pat) *n.* A light, quick step;—a state of flutter or excitement.

Pitch, (pich) *n.* [L. *pix*, G. *piessen*.] A thick, black, sticky substance obtained by boiling down tar;—a viscid resinous substance obtained by incision from the bark of the silver fir and other pine trees.

Pitch, (pich) *v. t.* To cover over or smear with pitch;—to darken as if by smearing with pitch; to obscure;—*imp. & pp. pitched*; *ppr. pitching*.

Pitch, (pich) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *picchen*, A.-S. *pyccan*, to prick.] To throw; to hurl; to toss;—to throw in a wager;—to fix firmly; to plant;—to set in order; to marshal in array; to arrange;—to set or regulate the key-note of an air or musical piece;—to smear or daub with pitch;—*v. i.* To light; to settle;—to fall headlong;—to fall; to fix choice;—to encamp;—to rise and fall, as the head and stern of a ship.

Pitch, (pich) *n.* [F. *pic*, high place.] A point or peak;—the highest rise; extreme point; greatest altitude;—height in size or stature;—degree of ascent; rate of advance;—place or position attained;—degree of elevation of the voice, or of an instrument, &c.;—the point where a declivity begins; hence, the declivity itself; descent; slope.

Pitch-black, (pich'blak) *a.* Black and dark as pitch.

Pitcher, (picher) *n.* [F. *picier*, Basque *pitacarra*, L. *piscarium*.] An earthen vessel, usually open, with a



Piscine

sport for pouring out liquors; a ewer;—one who pitches any thing, as hay, quoits, &c. —a cup-like appendage of the leaves of certain plants;—a kind of apple.

Pitcher-plant, (pich'er-plant) *n.* A plant of the genus *Nepenthes*, in which the leaves by curling and cohering form a kind of pitcher or basin, usually secreting a subacid liquid.

Pitchfork, (pich'fork) *n.* A fork or farming utensil used in pitching or throwing hay or sheaves of grain, as into carts or waggons;—a metallic instrument for striking or sounding a key-note; tuning-fork.

Pitchiness, (pich'e-ness) *n.* Blackness, as of pitch; darkness.

Pitching, (pich'ing) *n.* The rising and falling of the stem and stern of a vessel in a head sea.

Pitch-pipe, (pich'pip) *n.* A wind instrument for regulating the pitch of the key or leading tone of a tune.

Pitch-wheels, (pich'hwels) *n. pl.* Toothed wheels which work together.

Pithy, (pich'e) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of pitch; like pitch;—smeared with pitch;—black, like pitch; dark; dismal.

Piteous, (pit'e-us) *a.* Fitted to excite pity;—sorrowful; sad; pitiable;—evincing pity; compassionate; tender;—palsy; mean; pitiful.

Piteously, (pit'e-us-le) *adv.* In a piteous manner.

Piteousness, (pit'e-us-ness) *n.* Sorrowfulness; sadness;—tenderness; compassion.

Pitfall, (pit'fawl) *n.* A pit slightly covered, intended to entrap wild beasts or men.

Pith, (pith) *n.* [*A.-S. pitha*, *D. pit*, *pith*, kernel.] The soft, spongy substance in the centre of plants and trees;—in animals, the spinal cord; the marrow;—condensed substance; quintessence; chief part;—moment; importance;—strength; force;—cogency; concentrated vigour; close and nervous energy of thought or diction. [*vigour*].

Pithily, (pith'le) *adv.* In a pithy manner; with **Pithiness**, (pith'ness) *n.* The state of being pithy.

Pithless, (pith'less) *a.* Destitute of pith; wanting strength;—wanting cogency or concentrated force.

Pithy, (pith'e) *a.* Consisting of, containing, or abounding with pith;—forcible; energetic;—condensed and appropriate in expressing.

Pitiable, (pit'e-a-bl) *a.* Deserving pity; worthy of compassion; sorrowful; affecting; lamentable; mournful; wretched; miserable. [*pitiable*].

Pitiableness, (pit'e-a-bl-ness) *n.* The state of being pitiable.

Pitiful, (pit'e-fool) *a.* Full of pity; tender; compassionate;—miserable; moving compassion; sad; lamentable;—contemptible; despicable; palsy.

Pitifully, (pit'e-fool-le) *adv.* In a pitiful manner.

Pitifulness, (pit'e-fool-ness) *n.* The state of being pitiful.

Pitiless, (pit'e-less) *a.* Destitute of pity;—exciting no pity; hard-hearted; merciless; compassionate.

Pitilessly, (pit'e-less-le) *adv.* Without mercy or compassion.

Pitilessness, (pit'e-less-ness) *n.* Want of mercy or compassion; callous indifference to the sufferings or sorrows of others; relentless cruelty.

Pitman, (pit'man) *n.* One who works in a pit, as in sawing timber, &c.;—one who works in a coal or other mine;—the connecting rod in a saw-mill.

Pitaw, (pit'aw) *n.* A large saw worked vertically by two men, one of whom stands in a pit.

Pittance, (pit'ans) *n.* [*F. pitance*, from *L. pietas*.] An allowance of food bestowed in charity; hence, a charity gift;—any small allowance; a trifle.

Pitted, (pit'ed) *a.* Marked with small hollows;—set in competition; matched against.

Pituitary, (pit'it'e-ter-e) *a.* [*L. pituita*, phlegm, mucus.] Secreting phlegm or mucus.

Pity, (pit'e) *n.* [*F. pitié*, *It. pietà*, from *L. pietas*, piety, kindness, pity.] The feeling or suffering of one person excited by the distresses of another;—cause of

grief; thing to be regretted;—a call for pity; compassion; commiseration; condolence; sympathy; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling.

Pity, (pit'e) *v. t.* To feel pain or grief for; to have sympathy for; commiserate; compassionate; sympathize with;—*v. i.* To be compassionate; to exercise pity;—*imp.* & *pp.* pitied; *ppr.* pitying.

Pityingly, (pit'e-ing-le) *adv.* In a pitying manner; sympathizingly; compassionately.

Pivot, (pit'ut) *n.* [*F. pivot*, from *pipe*, a pipe.] A pin or short axis fixed only at one end, and on which a wheel or other body turns;—hence, a turning point; that on which important results depend.

Pix, (piks) *n.* [*L. pix*.] A small covered vessel in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman Catholic churches;—a box or chest into which gold and silver coins are put for trial and assay previous to an issue of new coinage.

Pixing, (piks'ing) *n.* The act or process of testing the fineness and weight of coins before they are issued from the mint;—also, the assaying of articles of gold or silver manufacture before they receive the assay-mark.

Placability, (pla-k'a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being placable or appeasable.

Placable, (pla-k'a-bl) *a.* [*L. placabilis*, from *placare*, to quiet, pacify.] Capable of being appeased or pacified; appeasable. [*placable*].

Placableness, (pla-k'a-bl-ness) *n.* The quality of being placard, (pla-kard) *n.* [*F.* from *plaque*, to lay on, *plaque*, plate, tablet, *D. plakken*, to paste.] A written or printed paper posted in a public place.

Placard, (pla-kard) *v. t.* To post, as a writing or libel, in a public place;—to notify publicly;—*imp.* & *pp.* placarded; *ppr.* placarding.

Place, (plaz) *n.* [*F. it. piazza*, *Ger. platz*, from *G. plat*, flat, broad.] A broad way in a city; an open space; an area;—any portion of space regarded as distinct from all other space, or as appropriated to some definite object or use;—locality; ground; room;—separate room; apartment;—a residence;—a dwelling; a country house;—a collection of dwellings; a village, town, or city;—a fortified town or post;—a point or degree in priority, dignity, or importance; rank; station; grade;—position; condition;—official station; office; birth;—possibility of existence or action; opportunity;—definite portion of a written or printed document;—vacated space; room;—stead.

Place, (plaz) *v. t.* To put or set in a spot or particular part of space; to locate;—to put in a particular state, condition, or outward circumstances; to settle;—to appoint or establish in a situation or official position;—to set; to fix—followed by on;—to put out at interest; to invest;—*imp.* & *pp.* placed; *ppr.* placing.

Placeman, (plaz'man) *n.* One who has an office under government.

Placenta, (pla-sen'ta) *n.* [*L.* a cake, *G. plakous*, a flat cake.] The soft, spongy disk which connects the mother with the fetus in the womb;—the after-birth;—the part of a plant or fruit to which the seeds are attached.

Placer, (plaz'er) *n.* One who places or sets.

Placid, (plas'id) *a.* [*F. placidus*, from *placere*, to please.] Pleased; contented; untroubled; serene; tranquil; quiet; gentle; mild.

Placidity, (pla-sid'e-te) *n.* Calmness; quietness; tranquillity;—mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition;—also placidness.

Placidly, (plas'id-le) *adv.* In a placid manner; calmly.

Plack, (plak) *n.* A small copper coin, formerly used in Scotland; the third of an English penny.

Placket, (plak'et) *n.* [*F. plaquer*, to lay or clap on.] The opening or slit left in a petticoat or skirt for convenience in putting it on;—a woman's pocket.

Plagiarism, (plaz'e-a-rizm) *n.* Literary theft; the unacknowledged adoption of the thoughts or language of another. [*plagiar*].

Plagiarist, (plaz'e-a-rist) *n.* One who plagiarizes; a

Plagiarize, (plā'je-a-riz) *v. t.* To steal or purloin from the writings of another;—*v. i.* To be guilty of literary theft;—*imp. & pp. plagiarized*; *ppr. plagiarizing*.

Plagiary, (plā'je-a-re) *n.* [*L. plagiarius*, from *plagium*, kidnapping.] A thief in literature; one who purloins another's writings, and offers them to the public as his own.

Plagiary, (plā'je-a-re) *a.* Practising literary theft.

Plague, (plæg) *n.* [*L. plaga*, a blow, stroke, *G. plāgē*, from *placere*, to strike.] An afflictive evil or calamity;—an acute, malignant, febrile disease, that often prevails in the East, and has at times raged in the large cities of Europe;—hence pestilence;—any thing troublesome or vexatious;—a state of misery.

Plague, (plæg) *v. t.* To infect with disease, calamity, or natural evil of any kind; to vex; to torment;—to harass; to molest;—*imp. & pp. plagued*; *ppr. plaguing*.

Plaguel, (plæg'fōl) *a.* Abounding with plagues or disorders;—infesting with plagues.

Plague-spot, (plæg'spōt) *n.* The mark of pestilential disease;—a deadly mark or sign. [horribly.]

Plaguily, (plæg'e-le) *adv.* Vexatiously; extremely;

Plaguy, (plæg'e-a) *a.* Vexatious; troublesome; tormenting.

Platée, (plās) *n.* [*L. platessa*, *Ger. platzeise*, from *platus*, flat.] A fish allied to the flounder—it swims on its side, and has both its eyes on one side.

Plaid, (plāid) *n.* [*Gael. plaidie*, contracted from *pehlaid*, a sheep-skin.] A striped or variegated cloth worn as an over-garment by the Highlanders in Scotland.

Plaid, (plāid) *a.* Having a pattern which resembles a Scotch plaid; marked with bars or stripes at right angles to one another.

Plain, (plān) *a.* [*L. planus*] Smooth; even; level; flat; without elevations or depressions;—open; clear; unnumbered; distinct; manifest; obvious;—void of ornament; simple; homely;—artless; unsophisticated; unrefined;—undisguised; frank; sincere;—mere; bare;—not rich or luxurious; not highly seasoned, as diet or living;—not ornamented with figures, as musing;—hard-featured; ugly; common; coarse;—not much varied by modulations.

Plain, (plān) *adv.* In a plain manner; not obscurely;—distinctly; articulately;—simply; sincerely.

Plain, (plān) *n.* Level land; usually an open field with an even surface, or one little varied by inequalities;—a field of battle.

Plain, (plān) *v. t.* To level; to make plain or even;—*v. t. or i.* [*F. plaindre*.] To lament; to complain of;—*imp. & pp. plainned*; *ppr. plainning*.

Plain-dealing, (plān'del-ing) *a.* Dealing or communicating with frankness and sincerity; honest; open.

Plain-dealing, (plān'del-ing) *n.* A speaking or communicating with openness and sincerity.

Plain-hearted, (plān'hārt-ed) *a.* Having a sincere heart; communicating without art, reserve, or hypocrisy.

Plainly, (plān'le) *adv.* Without gloss or disguise; sincerely; in earnest; fairly;—evidently; clearly; not obscurely. [plain in any of its senses.]

Plainness, (plān'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being plain-speaking; (plān'spēk-ing) *n.* Plainness of speech; frankness; candour.

Plain-spoken, (plān'spōk-n) *a.* Speaking with plain, unreserved sincerity.

Plaint, (plānt) *n.* [*L. plancatus*, from *plangere*, *plancatus*.] Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint;—a sad or serious song;—in law, the propounding of the cause or ground of an action in writing.

Plaintiff, (plānt'if) *n.* [*F. plaintiff*, making complaint.] The person who commences a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights—opposed to *defendant*.

Plaintive, (plānt'iv) *a.* Containing a plaint or expression of sorrow; complaining;—hence, indicating grief; serious; sad.

Plaintively, (plānt'iv-le) *adv.* In a plaintive manner.

Plaintiveness, (plānt'iv-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being plaintive.

Plait, (plāt) *n.* [*L. plecta*, *G. plecti*, a twisted rope, string.] A fold; a doubling, as of cloth;—a braid, as of hair or straw.

Plait, (plāt) *v. t.* To fold; to double in narrow folds;—to form by interlaying; to braid; to plait;—to entangle; to involve;—*imp. & pp. plaited*; *ppr. plaiting*.

Plan, (plān) *n.* [*L. planus*, flat, level.] A draught or form; properly, the representation of any thing drawn on a plane; especially, the representation of a horizontal section of any thing;—a method of action or procedure devised; scheme; project; design;—also the same expressed in oral or written language; plot; contrivance; device.

Plan, (plān) *v. t.* To form a draught or representation of any intended work;—to scheme; to devise; to form in design;—*imp. & pp. planned*; *ppr. planning*.

Planary, (plān'ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to or having the form of a plane.

Planch, (plānsh) *v. t.* [*F. planche*, a board, plank, from *L. planca*.] To cover with planks or boards; to plank;—*imp. & pp. planched*; *ppr. planching*.

Planching, (plānsh'ing) *n.* The laying of floors in a building; also, a floor of boards or planks.

Plane, (plān) *a.* [*L. planus*] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; pertaining to, lying in, or constituting a plane.

Plane, (plān) *n.* An even or level surface; a real figure in which lines or curves drawn between any two points lie in the same surface;—an imaginary surface supposed to be drawn through any of the curves or orbits described in the celestial sphere;—a carpenter's or joiner's tool consisting of a chisel projecting from an aperture in a wooden frame, and used to pare or smooth boards or other surfaces of wood.

Plane, (plān) *v. t.* To make smooth; to free from inequalities of surface;—*imp. & pp. planed*; *ppr. planing*.

Planet, (plan'et) *n.* [*L. planeta*, *G. planēs*, a planet, from *planasthai*, to wander.] A celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity—usually classified as *inferior*, or those within the orbit of the earth, as Mercury and Venus; and *superior*, or those beyond the earth's orbit, as Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

Planetary, (plan'et-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to the planets;—consisting of planets;—under the dominion or influence of a planet;—produced by planets.

Planetoid, (plan'et-oid) *n.* [*G. planetēs*, planet, and *eidos*, form.] A body resembling a planet; especially one of the numerous group of small planets revolving between Mars and Jupiter.

Plane-tree, (plān'tre) *n.* [*L. platanus*.] A tree of the genus *Platanus*, native of Asia and North America, but now largely cultivated in this country—the wood is fine grained, hard, but brittle.

Planet-struck, (plan'et-struk) *a.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted.

Planimetric, (plan-e-met'rik) *a.* Pertaining to the mensuration of plane surfaces.

Planimetry, (plan-im'et-re) *n.* [*L. planus*, plain, and *G. metron*, measure.] The mensuration of plane surfaces.

Planipetalous, (plān-e-pet'al-us) *a.* [*L. planus*, flat, and *Eng. petal*.] Having flat petals.

Planish, (plān'ish) *v. t.* [*F. planer*.] To render smooth and level, as a metallic surface, by light blows with a smooth-faced hammer;—*imp. & pp. planished*; *ppr. planishing*.

Planisphere, (plan'ē-sfēr) *n.* [*L. planus*, plane, and *sphaera*, sphere.] The representation of the circles of the sphere upon a plane;—especially, a representation of the celestial sphere upon a plane for showing the position of the heavens, the time of rising and setting of stars, &c., for any given day or hour.

Plank, (plangk) *n.* [*F. planche*, *W. plane*, *Ger. &*

Dan. *planke*.) A broad piece of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker;—hence, a support, as for floating in a stream.

Plank, (plangk) *v. t.* To cover or lay with planks:—*imp. & pp. planked*; *ppr. planking*.

Planner, (plan'er) *n.* One who plans or forms a plan.

Planorbis, (plan-or'bis) *n.* [L. *planus*, smooth, and *orbis*, circle.] A genus of fresh-water snails having shells of a discoidal form.

Plant, (plant) *n.* [L. *planta*, A.-S. *plant*.] A vegetable; an organic body having a root, stem, and leaves, and propagating itself by seed; herb; shrub; tree, &c.;—a sapling;—a child; a descendant; an inhabitant of a country;—the sole of the foot;—a fraudulent contrivance; deceptive trick;—the fixtures and tools necessary to carry on any trade or mechanical business.

Plant, (plant) *v. t.* To put in the ground and cover, as seed for growth;—to set in the ground for growth, as a young tree;—to furnish with plants;—to engender;—to settle; to establish; to introduce;—to set and direct or point;—*v. i.* To perform the act of planting;—*imp. & pp. planted*; *ppr. planting*.

Plantable, (plant'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being planted.

Plantain, (plant'an) *n.* [F. *plantain*, L. *plantago*.] A genus of herbaceous plants of many species;—a native plant, the leaves of which are bitter and astringent, and are popularly used for binding cuts or wounds;—an endogenous tropical tree, which rises with a soft stem, fifteen or twenty feet high;—also, the fruit of the tree, which is about six or eight inches long, an inch in diameter, with a soft rind encircling a sweet and nutritious pulp.



Plantain.

Plantation, (plan-tā'shun) *n.* Act of planting;—the place planted, especially ground planted with trees; shrubbery;—in America, a large estate cultivated by negroes, who live as a community under the authority and discipline of the owner;—a new settlement; a colony;—the first introduction or establishment of a town or village.

Planter, (plant'er) *n.* One who plants, sets, introduces, or establishes;—one who assists in colonizing a new territory;—one who owns a plantation.

Plantigrade, (plant'e-grād) *n.* [L. *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *grad*, to walk.] An animal that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as bears, racoons, badgers, and some other animals.

Plantigrade, (plant'e-grād) *a.* Walking on the sole of the foot, as some animals.

Planting, (plant'ing) *n.* The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, and the like; the act of forming plantations of trees.

Plant-louse, (plant'lous) *n.* An insect that infests *Plant*, (plash) *n.* A puddle;—a dash of water; a splash;—the branch of a tree partly cut or lopped, and bound to other branches.

Plash, (plash) *v. i.* [D. *plassen*, Ger. *platschern*.] To dabble in water; to splash;—*v. t.* [F. *plaisier*, from L. *plectere*, to weave, twist.] To lop off;—to bind or cut, and intertwine the branches of:—*imp. & pp. plashed*; *ppr. plashing*.

Plashy, (plash'e) *a.* Watery; abounding with puddles.

Plasm, (plazm) *n.* [G. *plasma*, from *plassein*, to form, mould.] A mould or matrix in which any thing is cast or formed to a particular shape.

Plaster, (plas'ter) *n.* [L. *emplastrum*.] A composition of lime, water, and sand, for coating walls and partitions of houses; also gypsum, as used for making ornaments, mouldings, &c.;—an external application of a harder consistence than an ointment spread on leather.

Plaster, (plas'ter) *v. t.* To cover with plaster, as the partitions of a house;—to cover with a plaster, as a wound;—to smooth over; to conceal the defects or irregularities of:—*imp. & pp. plastered*; *ppr. plastering*.

Plasterer, (plas'ter-er) *n.* One who plasters.

Plastering, (plas'ter-ing) *n.* The plaster-work of a building; a covering of plaster.

Plastic, (plast'ik) *a.* [G. *plastikos*, from *plassein*, to form, mould.] Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of matter;—capable of being moulded, formed, or modelled;—appropriate to, characteristic of, or produced by, moulding or modelling.

Plastic-clay, (plast'ik-kla) *n.* One of the beds of the eocene period—so called because used in making pottery.

Plasticity, (plas-tis'i-te) *n.* State or quality of being *Plat*, (plat) *v. t.* [From *plat*.] To form by interlaying or interweaving; to weave;—*imp. & pp. platted*; *ppr. platting*.

Flat, (plat) *n.* Work done by platting or interweaving.

Flat, (plat) *n.* A small piece of ground (usually flat) laid or marked out with some design, or for a distinct use.

Flatband, (plat'band) *n.* A border of flowers in a garden along a wall or the side of a parterre;—in architecture, a flat, square moulding whose width exceeds its projection.

Plate, (plāt) *n.* [D. *plaat*, Ger. *platte*, from G. *platus*, flat.] A piece of metal beat or rolled out into a flat extended sheet;—a thick sheet of metal of wrought iron for covering the sides of war vessels, forts, &c., against gun-shot; thin sheets of metal, used formerly for body armour in distinction to scale or chain armour, which was made of small scales or links;—articles for use at table made of gold or silver, as cups, saucers, forks, spoons, &c.;—also similar articles of inferior metal wrought over or inlaid with gold or silver;—a flat shallow dish of gold, silver, electro-plate, china, earthen ware, off which food is eaten at table;—a similar dish made of wood; trencher;—a prize run for by horse-racers;—the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters;—a piece of metal on which any thing is engraved; hence, an impression from an engraved piece of metal;—a page of stereotype for printing from.

Plate, (plāt) *v. t.* To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metals;—to arm with metal for defence;—to adorn with plate;—to beat into thin, flat pieces;—*imp. & pp. plated*; *ppr. plating*.

Plateful, (plāt'fūl) *n.* Enough to fill a plate.

Plate-glass, (plāt'glas) *n.* A fine kind of glass cast in thick plates, and used for mirrors and the best windows.

Plate-mark, (plāt'mārk) *n.* A special mark or emblematic figure stamped upon gold and silver plate, to indicate the place of manufacture.

Platform, (plat'form) *n.* [Eng. *plat*, flat, and *form*.] A frame-work of timber or boards horizontally joined, so as to form a conspicuous or elevated standing-place;—the sketch of any object delineated horizontally;—an elevated ground or floor of earth or stone on which artillery is planted;—a terrace or walk in front of a castle, fort, &c.;—an equal position or standing; possession of equal right or privilege;—the ground-work of a plan or design; basis of a scheme;—the programme of opinions or principles which a political candidate or party adopt as a ground of public action;—the raised part of a hall or place of public meeting on which the chairman and speakers stand;—the landing-place at a railway station.

Plating, (plāt'ing) *n.* Art or operation of covering a baser metal with a thin plate of silver or other metal;—a thin coating of metal.

Platinum, (plat'in-um) *n.* [L. from Sp. *platina*, from *plata*, silver.] A very ductile metal of the colour of silver, but less bright—it is the heaviest and least expandable of the metals.

Platitude, (plā'tē-tūd) *n.* [F. from *plat*, flat.] Flatness; dullness; insipidity;—a weak or empty remark.
Platonic, (plā-ton'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Plato, the philosopher, or to his philosophy, his school, or his opinions.
Platonism, (plā'tō-niz'm) *n.* The doctrines of Plato and his followers;—especially, the theory that the true philosophy or knowledge of nature is attained not so much by investigating *a posteriori* the actual forms, properties, conditions, &c., of existing things, but by trying to discover *a priori* the archetypes or original divine ideas according to which they are fashioned.

Platonist, (plā'tō-nist) *n.* One who professes to be a follower of Plato.

Platoon, (plā-tōon) *n.* [F. *peloton*, L. *pila*, a ball.] Half of a company of soldiers.

Platter, (plāt'er) *n.* [F. *plateau*.] A large, shallow dish, for holding the provisions of a table;—one who plate or weaves.

Platting, (plāt'ing) *n.* Operation or process of weaving;—work made by weaving.

Plaudite, (plawd'it) *n.* [L. *plaudite*, do ye praise, from *plaudere*, to applaud, praise.] A mark or expression of applause; acclamation; shouting; approbation.

Plauditory, (plawd'it-or-e) *a.* Applauding; commending.

Plausibility, (plawz-e-bil'e-tye) *n.* State of being plausible; pretext; speciousness; superficial show of right.

Plausible, (plawz'e-bl) *a.* [L. *plausibilis*, from *plaudere*, *plausum*, to applaud.] Fitted to gain favour or approbation; hence, superficially pleasing; apparently right;—using specious arguments or discourse.

Plausibleness, (plawz'e-bl-ness) *n.* Speciousness; a show of right or propriety.

Plausibly, (plawz'e-bl) *adv.* In a plausible manner.

Play, (plā) *v. i.* [A.-S. *plegian*, to play, *plega*, play.] To engage in sport or lively recreation; to frolic; to trifle; to toy;—to act with levity; to trifle;—to contend in a game; hence, to gamble;—to perform on an instrument of music;—to move with alternate dilatation and contraction; to operate;—to move irregularly; to wanton;—to act a part upon the stage; to act in any particular character;—*v. t.* To put in action or motion;—to perform music upon;—to bring into sportive or wanton action;—to act or perform by representing a character;—to perform in contest for amusement or for a prize;—*imp. & pp.* played; *ppr.* playing.

Play, (plā) *n.* Any exercise or series of actions intended for pleasure, amusement, or diversion; sport; frolic;—act of contending for amusement or for a prize, as at dice, cards, or other games; gaming;—practice in any contest;—manner of action;—a dramatic composition; a comedy or tragedy;—representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy;—performance on an instrument of music;—motion; movement, regular or irregular; hence, also, room for motion; free and easy action; swing;—liberty of acting; room for enlargement or display; scope.

Play-day, (plā'dā) *n.* A day given to play or diversion.

Player, (plā'er) *n.* One who plays;—a dramatic actor;

—a mimic;—one who performs on an instrument of music;—a gamester.

Playmate, (plā'tel-ō) *n.* A companion in amusements.

Playful, (plā'fūl) *a.* Sportive;—indulging a sportive fancy.

Playfully, (plā'fūl-ly) *adv.* In a playful or sportive

Playfulness, (plā'fūl-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being playful; sportiveness.

Play-house, (plā'hous) *n.* A house for the exhibition of dramatic compositions; a theatre.

Playing, (plā'ing) *n.* The act of playing in a theatre; performing on a musical instrument.

Playing-card, (plā'ing-kārd) *n.* One of a set of fifty-two cards made in four suits of thirteen each, bearing painted figures and devices, and used in playing games.

Playmate, (plā'māt) *n.* A playfellow; a companion in

Plaything, (plā'thing) *n.* Any thing that serves to amuse; a toy.

Plea, (plē) *n.* [Norm. F. *plait*, F. *plaid*, from L. *placatus*, determination, opinion, from *placere*, to please.] An allegation of fact in a cause, as distinguished from a demurrer; in a more limited and usual sense, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration and demand;—a cause in court; a lawsuit;—a controversy; a debate;—that which is advanced in defence or proof of; ground; justification;—an excuse; an apology;—urgent prayer or entreaty.

Plead, (plād) *v. i.* [F. *plaider*, L. *placitum*.] To argue in support of a claim, or in defence against the claim of another;—to present an answer, by allegation of fact, to the declaration of a plaintiff; to carry on a suit or plea;—to supplicate with earnestness; to urge or press motives or considerations on; to remonstrate with;—to seek to influence either by precept or example;—*v. t.* To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse;—to discuss, defend, and attempt to maintain by arguments offered to a tribunal or person who has the power of determining; to argue;—*imp. & pp.* pleaded; *ppr.* pleading.

Pleadeable, (plād'e-ble) *a.* Capable of being alleged in proof, defence, or vindication.

Pleader, (plād'er) *n.* One who pleads; especially, a lawyer who makes a plea in a court of justice.

Pleadings, (plād'ingz) *n. pl.* The mutual allegations between the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims.

Pleasant, (plez'ant) *a.* Fitted to please; grateful to the mind or senses;—cheerful; enlivening; gay; lively; sportive; giving pleasure; gratifying.

Pleasantly, (plez'ant-ly) *adv.* In a pleasant manner.

Pleasantness, (plez'ant-ness) *n.* State or quality of being pleasant or agreeable.

Pleasantry, (plez'ant-ry) *n.* Gayety; merriment;—gentle raillery; liveliness; a sprightly saying; lively talk.

Please, (plēz) *v. t.* [L. *placere*.] To excite agreeable sensations or emotions in; to gratify; to delight;—to satisfy; to content;—*v. i.* To give pleasure; to gain approbation or approval;—to like; to choose; to prefer;—to comply with;—to be pleased; to condescend;—*imp. & pp.* pleased; *ppr.* pleasing.

Pleaser, (plēz'er) *n.* One who pleases or gratifies.

Pleasing, (plēz'ing) *a.* Giving pleasure or satisfaction; agreeable to the senses or to the mind; gratifying; agreeable; delightful.

Pleasurable, (plez'h'ur-e-ble) *a.* Pleasing; giving pleasure; affording gratification; delightful.

Pleasurably, (plez'h'ur-e-ble) *adv.* With delight or enjoyment; delightfully; agreeably.

Pleasure, (plez'h'ur) *n.* Gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions;—delight; enjoyment;—sensual or sexual gratification;—loose gratification of the senses or appetites in any way; dissipation; riotous living;—approbation; fond approval;—the dictate of the will; choice;—purpose; intention;—also, arbitrary will or choice;—a favour; an act done to please.

Pleasure, (plez'h'ur) *v. t.* To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify;—*imp. & pp.* pleased; *ppr.* pleasing.

Pleasure-ground, (plez'h'ur-ground) *n.* Ground laid out in an ornamental manner, and appropriated to amusement.

Plebeian, (plē-bē'an, plē-bē'an) *a.* [L. *plebeius*, from *plebs*, *plebs*, the common people.] Pertaining to or consisting of the common people; vulgar; popular;—common; low; mean.

Plebeian, (plē-bē'an) *n.* One of the common people or lower ranks of men.

Plebeianism, (plē-bē'an-izm) *n.* Conduct of plebeians.

Pledge, (plēj) *n.* [F. *piege*, It. *pieggio*, allied to A.-S. *pligt*, plight, from L. *plicare*, G. *piebira*, to fold.] Something put in pawn, or deposited as a security for

a debt or engagement; a gage; a surety; hostage; bail;—a promise; a profession of principles;—a written promise or agreement;—act of drinking to the health of; invitation to drink.

Pledge, (plej) *v. t.* To deposit in pawn; to leave as security;—to engage for by promise or declaration;—to invite, as another person, to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to the other; hence, to drink the health of:—*imp. & pp.* pledged; *ppr.* pledging.

Pledger, (plej'ér) *n.* One who pledges or pawns;—one who warrants or stands security for.

Pleiad, (plé'yad) *n.* One of the Pleiades.

Pleiades, (plé'ya-dés) *n. pl.* [G. *Pleiades*, from *plein*, to sail, as the rising of the seven stars indicated the time of safe navigation.] A group of seven small stars situated in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

Pleistocene, (plis'tó-sén) *a.* [G. *pleistos*, most, and *kainos*, new.] Pertaining to the deposits of the newest division of the tertiary formation.

Plenarily, (plén'a-re-le) *adv.* Fully; completely.

Plenariness, (plé'na-re-nes) *n.* The state of being plenary.

Plenary, (plén'a-re) *a.* [It. *plenario*, *pieno*, from *L. plenus*.] Full; entire; complete. *Plenary indulgence*, an act or receipt of the pope, granting to certain persons, or to any one on certain conditions, the remission of church censures or penalties, and absolution from the guilt of all past sin. *Plenary inspiration*, theory or doctrine that divine inspiration extended not only to the minds, thoughts, or ideas of the writers of the sacred Scriptures, but also to their language, and to every word, and even letter of their text.

Plenipotent, (plén'ip'ó-tént) *a.* [L. *plenus*, full, and *potens*, potent.] Possessing full power.

Plenipotentiary, (plén-e-pó-tén'ti-á-re) *a.* One having full power to transact any business; especially, an ambassador at a foreign court furnished with full power.

Plenipotentiary, (plén-e-pó-tén'ti-á-re) *a.* Containing plenitude, (plén'e-túd) *n.* [L. *plenitudo*, from *plenus*, full.] State of being full or complete; fullness; completeness; abundance;—redundancy of blood and humours in the animal body; repletion.

Plenteous, (plén'té-us) *a.* Containing plenty; sufficient for every purpose;—having plenty; well provided for; rich; ample; copious; abundant; full.

Plenteously, (plén'té-us-le) *adv.* In a plenteous manner. [plenteous; abundance.]

Plenteousness, (plén'té-us-nes) *n.* The state of being plentiful, (plén'té-fóol) *a.* Containing plenty; adequate to every purpose;—yielding abundant crops; affording ample supply; copious; ample; exuberant; fruitful. [abundantly; copiously.]

Plentifully, (plén'té-fóol-le) *adv.* In a plentiful manner.

Plentifulness, (plén'té-fóol-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being plentiful; abundance; copiousness; fertility.

Plenty, (plén'té) *n.* [L. *plentia*, from *plenus*, full.] Full or adequate supply; copiousness; abundance; exuberance; fruitfulness; affluence; plenteousness.

Plenty, (plén'té) *a.* Plentiful; abundant; copious.

Pleonasm, (plé-on-asm) *n.* [G. *pleonasmos*, superfluity, from *pleo*, full.] Redundancy in oral or written language;—the use of more words to express ideas than are necessary.

Pleonastic, (plé-on-as'tik) *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of pleonasm; redundant.

Plethora, (pléth'ó-ra) *n.* [G. *plithoré*, from *plithéin*, to be or become full.] Overfullness; especially, fullness or excess of blood; repletion;—superfluity.

Plethoric, (pléth-ó'rik) *a.* Having a full habit of body;—replete with blood or serous humour;—over-full.

Pleura, (plé'ra) *n.* [G.] The serous membrane which covers the inside of the thorax, and also invests the lungs.

Pleurisy, (plé'ro-se) *n.* [L. *pleuritis*, G. *pleuritis*, ac.

nosos.] An inflammation of the pleura, accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough.

Pleuritic, (plé'ó-rit'ik) *a.* Pertaining to pleurisy;—diseased with pleurisy.

Pleuro-pneumonia, (plé'ó-ró-nú-mó-ne-a) *n.* [G. *pleura*, pleura, and *pneumones*, the lungs.] Inflammatory disease of the pleura and lungs. [flexibility.]

Pliability, (plí-a-blí'e-té) *n.* Quality of being pliable;

Pliable, (plí-a-blí) *a.* [F. from *plier*, to bend, to fold, L. *plicare*.] Capable of being plied, turned, or bent; easy to be bent;—readily yielding to moral influence, arguments, persuasion, or discipline—sometimes in a bad sense.

Pliableness, (plí-a-blí-nes) *n.* Pliability; flexibility.

Pliancy, (plí'an-se) *n.* The state of being pliant, in a physical or moral respect.

Pliant, (plí'ant) *a.* Capable of plying or bending; easily bent;—readily or easily influenced to good or evil; easy to be persuaded; flexible; tractable; docile; obsequious.

Pliantness, (plí'ant-nes) *n.* The state of being pliant.

Pliers, (plí'érz) *n. pl.* [From *ply*.] A kind of pinchers by which any small object may be seized and bent.

Plight, (plít) *v. t.* [A.-S. *plihtan*, to expose to danger, to pledge.] To expose to danger or risk; to pledge; to give as security for the performance of some act;—[L. *plicare*, to fold, involve.] To plait; to braid;—to engage;—*imp. & pp.* plighted; *ppr.* plighting.

Plight, (plít) *n.* [A.-S. *pliht*, danger, pledge, Ger. *pflicht*.] That which serves to plight or pledge; security; gage;—[from *L. plicare*, a fold.] A fold; a plait; a double; a turn;—hence, condition; state; especially, exposed condition; dangerous state; position of difficulty or perplexity.

Plighter, (plít'ér) *n.* One who, or that which, plights or pledges.

Plinth, (plínth) *n.* [G. *plinthos*, a brick or tile.] A square, projecting, vertically faced member forming the lowest division of the base of a column.

Plod, (plód) *v. t.* [Gael. *plod*.] To travel with steady, laborious diligence;—to toil; to drudge; to study heavily;—*v. t.* To tread with a heavy, labouring step;—*imp. & pp.* plodded; *ppr.* plodding.

Plodder, (plód'ér) *n.* One who plods.

Plodding, (plód'ing) *a.* Diligent and persevering in a study or pursuit, but dull in comprehension, and slow in performance or attainment.

Plodding, (plód'ing) *n.* Laborious and patient prosecution of study or other work—usually implying dull or torpid action of the intellect.

Plot, (plót) *n.* [A different orthography of *plat*.] A small extent of ground;—a plantation laid out;—a draught of a field, piece of land, &c., drawn to a scale.

Plot, (plót) *n.* [Abbreviated from *complot*.] Any scheme, stratagem, or plan of a complicated nature;—the plan or intrigue of a play, novel, romance, poem, or the like; conspiracy; combination; contrivance.


Plot, (plót) *v. t.* To form a scheme of mischief against another;—to contrive a plan;—*v. t.* To plan; to devise; to contrive;—to make a plan of; to delineate;—*imp. & pp.* plotted; *ppr.* plotting.

Plotter, (plót'ér) *n.* One who plots or contrives; a contriver.

Plotting, (plót'ing) *n.* The act of contriving schemes, generally for evil purposes;—the laying down or delineating on paper the lines, angles, and measurements of a survey.

Plough, (plow) *n.* [A.-S. & Sw. *plow*, Icel. *plögr*, Ger. *pflug*, Scot. *plough*.] A well-known implement for turning up the soil;—hence, agriculture; tillage;—a joiner's instrument for grooving;—a knife or machine for cutting or trimming paper, used by bookbinders and paper-makers.

Plough, (plow) *v. t.* To trench and turn up with a plough; to furrow;—to run through in sailing;—to turn up and devastate;—to cut or trim, as paper, with a knife or press;—to groove with a joiner's instru-

ment;—*v. i.* To labour with a plough:—*imp. & pp.* ploughed; *ppr.* ploughing. [*arable.*]
Ploughable, (plow'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being ploughed:
Ploughboy, (plow'boy) *n.* A boy that drives or guides a team in ploughing; a rustic boy. [*vator.*]
Plougher, (plow'er) *n.* One who ploughs land; a cultivator.
Ploughman, (plow'man) *n.* One who ploughs; a husbandman;—a rustic; a countryman.
Ploughshare, (plow'shär) *n.* The part of a plough which cuts the ground at the bottom of the furrow.
Plough-staff, (plow'staf) *n.* A kind of paddle to clear the share and coulter of weeds, &c.
Plough-tail, (plow'täl) *n.* The handles of a plough or part which the ploughman holds;—hence, rustic or agricultural life.
Plover, (plov'er) *n.* [*F. & Pr. pluvier*, the rain-bird, from *L. pluvialis*, rainy.] A native bird of the genus *Charadrius*, *Odienemus*, and *Vanellus*, frequenting in numbers marsh lands, river banks, lake and sea shores—the green plover, lapwing, or peewit is prized for its eggs, the golden plover for its flesh.

Plover.
Pluck, (pluk) *v. t.* [*A.-S. pluccian*, *loel. plocta.*] To pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off, out, or from, with a twitch;—to strip by plucking—used with various modifications of meaning defined by the annexed particles, *down*, *off*, *up*, *out*, &c.:—*imp. & pp.* plucked; *ppr.* plucking.
Pluck, (pluk) *n.* [*Gael. & Ir. pluc*, a lump, a knot, a bunch.] The heart, liver, and lungs of an animal;—spirit; courage.
Plucker, (pluk'er) *n.* One who plucks.
Plucky, (pluk'e) *a.* Having resolute and enduring courage; spirited.
Plug, (plug) *n.* [*D. plug*, *Ger. plugge*.] Any thing used to stop a hole; a stopple;—a flat, oblong cake of pressed tobacco.
Plug, (plug) *v. t.* To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole:—*imp. & pp.* plugged; *ppr.* plugging.
Plug-hole, (plug'höl) *n.* A water tap in the pavement of a street.
Plum, (plum) *n.* [*A.-S. pluma*, *loel. plöma*, *L. prunum*.] The fruit of a tree belonging to the genus *Prunus*; also, the tree itself;—a raisin;—a handsome fortune or property; the sum of £100,000 sterling.
Plumage, (plüm'aj) *n.* [*F. from L. pluma*, a feather.] The plumes or feathers which cover a bird.
Plumb, (plum) *n.* [*L. plumbum*, lead.] A weight of lead or other material attached to a line, and used to indicate a vertical direction, as in erecting buildings, &c.; a plummet.
Plumb, (plum) *a.* Perpendicular, that is, standing according to a plumb-line. [*cularly.*]
Plumb, (plum) *adv.* In a plumb direction; perpendicularly.
Plumb, (plum) *v. t.* To adjust by a plumb-line;—to sound with a plummet, as the depth of water; hence, to test; to gauge:—*imp. & pp.* plumbed; *ppr.* plumbing.
Plumbaginous, (plum-baj'in-us) *a.* Resembling plumbago; consisting of or containing plumbago.
Plumbago, (plum-bä'gö) *n.* [*L. from plumbum*, lead.] A soft mineral substance, carburet of iron, used for making pencils, polishing-paste, &c.; black lead; graphite;—a genus of plants of several species—the roots are usually astringent and caustic; lead-wort.
Plumbecous, (plum-bé-us) *a.* [*L. plumbæus*, from *plumbum*, lead.] Consisting of or resembling lead; lead-coloured;—dull; heavy; stupid.
Plumber, (plum'er) *n.* One who works in lead.
Plumbery, (plum'er-e) *n.* The business of a plumber;—the place where plumbing is carried on.
Plumbing, (plum'ing) *n.* The art of casting and working in lead;—the business of arranging pipes for con-

ducting water:—the lead pipes and other apparatus for conveying water in a building.
Plumb-line, (plum'lin) *n.* A plummet;—a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.
Plum-cake, (plüm'kak) *n.* Cake containing raisins, currants, &c.
Plume, (plüm) *n.* [*L. pluma*.] The feather of a bird, especially, the finer or heavier part of a feather;—a large or handsome feather worn as an ornament;—a token of honour, prowess, or the like.
Plume, (plüm) *v. t.* To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of;—to strip of feathers;—to dress or decorate with feathers;—to pride; to value; to boast—used reflexively:—*imp. & pp.* plumed; *ppr.* pluming.
Plumiped, (plüm'e-ped) *a.* [*L. pluma*, a feather, and *pes*, foot.] Having feet covered with feathers.
Plumiped, (plüm'e-ped) *n.* A bird that has feathers on its feet.
Plummet, (plüm'et) *n.* [*For plummet*, *L. plumbum*, lead.] A long piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the depth of water;—a piece of lead fastened to a line, and used to determine a perpendicular, and with a square, a horizontal line;—hence, any weight.
Plummy, (plüm'e) *a.* Containing plums;—hence, rich; highly seasoned; palatable.
Plumous, (plüm'us) *a.* [*L. plumosus*, from *pluma*, feather.] Having plumes; resembling a plume or plumes;—having hairs or any parts or appendages arranged along an axis.
Plump, (plump) *a.* [*Ger. plump*, *D. plomp*, rude, coarse, clumsy.] Swallowed with fat or flesh to the full size; fat; round; full;—complete; unreserved; unqualified; blunt.
Plump, (plump) *v. t.* [*From the adjective.*] To extend to fulness; to swell; to fatten;—to cause to drop heavily:—*v. i.* To grow large to fulness; to be swelled;—to fall suddenly or at once:—*imp. & pp.* plumped; *ppr.* plumping. [*fall; suddenly.*]
Plump, (plump) *adv.* At once, or with a sudden, heavy Plumper, (plump'er) *n.* Something carried in the mouth to dilate the cheeks; a thing intended to swell out something else;—a vote given to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected;—a fall, unqualified lie.
Plum-pie, (plüm'pi) *n.* A pie containing plums.
Plumply, (plüm'pl) *adv.* In a plump manner; fully; roundly; without reserve.
Plumpness, (plüm'nes) *n.* The state of being plump.
Plum-pudding, (plüm-pöö'ding) *n.* Pudding containing raisins or currants.
Plum-tree, (plüm'tré) *n.* [*A.-S. plámtred*.] A tree that produces plums.
Plum, (plüm'e) *a.* Covered or adorned with plumes.
Plunder, (plun'der) *v. t.* [*D. plunderen*, *Ger. plündern*, to take by force;] To take the goods of by force;—to take by pillage or robbery;—spoil; sack; rifle; rob:—*imp. & pp.* plundered; *ppr.* plundering.
Plunder, (plun'der) *n.* That which is taken from an enemy; pillage; prey; spoil;—booty; loot.
Plunderer, (plun'der'er) *n.* One who plunders.
Plunge, (plun'j) *v. t.* [*F. plonger*, *L. plumbicare*, from *plumbum*, lead.] To immerse in a fluid; to drive into flesh, mire, earth, or the like;—to force into difficulties, trouble, grief, and generally into any state implying sudden and violent force on the part of the agent, and distress on the part of the patient;—to baptize by immersion:—*v. i.* To thrust or drive one's self into water or a fluid; to dive or to rush in;—to fall or rush, as into distress, or any state or circumstances in which a person or thing is regarded as surrounded or overwhelmed;—to pitch or heave;—to throw the body forward and the hind legs up, as a horse:—*imp. & pp.* plunged; *ppr.* plunging.
Plunge, (plun'j) *n.* Act of thrusting into water or any penetrable substance;—hence, act of sinking in or being overwhelmed by difficulties;—act of throwing

down the head and raising the hind quarters, as a horse trying to throw its rider.

Plunger, (plunj'gr) *n.* One who plunges; a diver;—a long, solid cylinder, used as a forer in pumps.

Pluperfect, (plū'pēr-fekt) *a.* [*L. plus*, more, and *perfectus*, perfect.] More than perfect—said of that tense of a verb which denotes that an action or event took place previous to another past action, event, or time.

Plural, (plū'ral) *a.* [*L. pluralis*, from *plus*, *pluris*, more.] Containing more than one;—designating two or more;—noting a number or inflection of a word which signifies more than one—opposed to *singular* and *dual*.

Pluralism, (plū'ral-izm) *n.* The holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time.

Pluralist, (plū'ral-ist) *n.* A clerk or clergyman who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one.

Plurality, (plū'ral-ē-tē) *n.* State of being plural, or consisting of more than one;—a greater number; a state of being or having a greater number.

Pluralise, (plū'ral-iz) *v. t.* To make plural by using the termination of the plural number:—*imp. & pp.* pluralised; *ppr.* pluralising. (than one).

Plurally, (plū'ral-ē) *adv.* In a sense implying more than one. [*L. plus*, more.] A character marked thus, +, used as a sign of addition.

Plush, (plush) *n.* [*F. pluche*, *peluche*, Ger. *plüsch*, from *L. pilus*, hair.] A textile fabric with a sort of velvet nap or shag on one side—used for footmen's livery.

Pluto, (plū'tō) *n.* [*G. Ploutōn*.] In mythology, the son of Saturn, and god of the infernal regions.

Plutonian, (plū'tō-ne-an) *a.* Pertaining to Pluto; hence, pertaining to the interior of the earth;—pertaining to the system of the Plutonists; igneous.

Plutonist, (plū'ton-ist) *n.* One who adopts the theory of the formation of the world in its present state from igneous fusion.

Pluviometer, (plū've-om'ē-ter) *n.* [*L. pluvius*, rain, and *G. metron*, measure.] A rain-gauge, an instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain at any place in a given time.

Pluvious, (plū've-us) *a.* [*L. pluvius*, from *pluvia*, rain.] Abounding in rain; rainy; pluvial.

Ply, (pli) *v. t.* [*L. plicare*, *P. plicare*.] To fold or cover over; to put to or on with force and repetition;—to urge; to solicit importunately;—to employ with diligence; to keep busy;—to practise or perform with diligence;—*v. i.* To bend; to yield;—to work steadily;—to go with diligence;—to busy one's self; to be steadily employed;—to endeavour to make way against the wind;—to make regular trips between two ports or stations:—*imp. & pp.* plied; *ppr.* plying. (bias).

Ply, (pli) *n.* A fold; a plait;—bent; turn; direction;

Pneumatic, (nū-mat'ik) *a.* [*G. pneumaticos*, from *pneuma*, wind, air.] Consisting of or resembling air;—pertaining to elastic fluids or their properties;—moved or played by means of air;—adapted to or used for experiments with gases;—relating to spirits or spiritual existence.

Pneumatics, (nū-mat'iks) *n. sing.* That branch of science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other elastic fluids;—the science which treats of the living soul or intelligent spirit, and of spiritual beings.

Pneumatology, (nū-ma-tof'ō-jē) *n.* [*G. pneuma*, air, spirit, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of or a treatise on spiritual existences.

Pneumonia, (nū-mon'ik) *a.* [*G. pneumōn*, lung, from *pneuma*, air, breath.] Pertaining to the lungs; pulmonary. (of the lungs).

Pneumonia, (nū-mon'ik) *n.* A medicine for affections of the lungs.

Pneumonitis, (nū-mon-'tis) *n.* Inflammation of the lungs;—improperly written *pneumonia*.

Poach, (pōch) *v. t.* [*F. pocher*, to poach eggs, *empocher*, to put in one's pocket.] To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into a vessel of boiling water; also, to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel;—to plunder by

stealth; to shoot, snare, or trap, as game, illegally;—*v. i.* To steal or pocket game, or to carry it away privately, as in a bag;—to trespass on private grounds or preserves for the purpose of killing or snaring game:—*imp. & pp.* poached; *ppr.* poaching.

Poach, (pōch) *v. t.* [*Ger. pochen*, to knock, Eng. *poke*, *L. pungere*, to prick.] To pierce; to stab; to spear, as fish;—*v. i.* To be marked with tracks or ruts, as marshy ground;—to be swampy or soft by moisture.

Poacher, (pōch'er) *n.* One who poaches or steals game.

Poaching, (pōch'ing) *n.* Act or practice of killing or snaring game unlawfully.

Poachiness, (pōch'e-ness) *n.* The state of being wet or swampy, and of being easily indented or marked by footprints of beasts or ruts of wheels, as land or road.

Poachard, (pōch'ard) *n.* A species of diving duck belonging to the genus *Fuligula*;—called also *poker* and *dunbird*.

Pock, (pok) *n.* [*A.-S. pocc*, *D. pok*, Ger. *pocke*.] A pustule raised on the surface of the body in the variolous and vaccine diseases.

Pocket, (pok'et) *n.* [Diminutive of *poke*, a pocket.] Any small bag, especially one inserted in a garment;—a large bag for holding various articles;—a small bag of net-work into which the balls are driven in billiards;—also, a certain quantity or measure.

Pocket, (pok'et) *v. t.* To put or conceal in the pocket;—to take clandestinely:—*imp. & pp.* pocketed; *ppr.* pocketing.

Pocket-book, (pok'et-bōok) *n.* A small book or case used for carrying papers in the pocket.

Pocket-knife, (pok'et-nif) *n.* A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle so as to be carried in the pocket. (small-pox).

Pock-mark, (pok'mark) *n.* Mark or scar made by the Pocky, (pok'e) *a.* Full of pocks; infected with the small-pox;—vile; rascally; contemptible.

Poco, (pō'kō) [*It.*] In music, a little.

Pod, (pod) *n.* [*Prov. Eng. pod*, a protuberant belly, and *cod*, a hunk, a pod.] A capsule of a plant, especially, a legume.

Pod, (pod) *v. i.* To swell; to fill;—to produce pods.

Podagra, (pō-dag'rik) *a.* [*G. podagra*, gout in the foot.] Pertaining to the gout; gouty;—afflicted with the gout.

Poem, (pō'em) *n.* [*G. poiēma*, from *poiein*, to make, to compose.] A metrical composition; a composition in verse—opposed to *prose*.

Poesy, (pō'sē) *n.* Art or skill of composing poems;—poetry; metrical composition.

Poet, (pō'et) *n.* [*L. poeta*, *G. poiētēs*, from *poiein*, to make.] The author of a poem;—one who writes or is skilled in making poetry; an imaginative thinker or writer. (ferent writer of verse).

Poetaster, (pō-et-as'ter) *n.* A would-be poet; an indifferently poet.

Poetess, (pō'et-es) *n.* A female poet.

Poetio, (pō-et'ik) *a.* Pertaining or suitable to poetry;—expressed in poetry or measure;—possessing the peculiar beauties of poetry;—imbued with a taste or love for poetry;—also *poetical*.

Poetically, (pō-et'ik-al-ē) *adv.* In a poetic manner; by fiction; inventively;—with a taste or love for poetry.

Poetics, (pō-et'iks) *n.* [*G. poiētikē* (sc. *technē*).] The doctrine of poetry;—that branch of criticism which treats of the nature, qualities, and laws of poetry.

Poetize, (pō-et-iz) *v. i.* To write as a poet; to compose verse:—*imp. & pp.* poetized; *ppr.* poetizing.

Poetry, (pō'et-re) *n.* Modes of expressing thought and feeling which are suitable to the imagination when excited or elevated;—metrical composition; verse;—imaginative composition.

Poh, (pō) *interj.* Fish! *hah!*—an exclamation expressing contempt or disgust.

Poignancy, (poin'an-se) *n.* State of being poignant.

Poignant, (poin'ant) *a.* [*F. poignant*, *ppr.* of *poindre*, from *L. pungere*, to prick, sting.] Sharp; stimulating

to the organs of taste:—acutely painful; piercing; severe, as grief;—pointed; keen; satirical; bitter, as wit.

Poignantly, (poi'nant-le) *adv.* In a poignant manner; with point, keenness, or severity.

Point, (point) *n.* [*L. punctum*, from *pungere*, to prick.] That which pricks or pierces; especially, the sharp end of a piercing instrument;—hence, a sort of needle used by engravers, etchers, lace-workers, &c.;—an indefinitely small space; a mere spot;—a small promontory or cape;—exact place in which a person or affair is;—state of rank; degree;—condition of affairs; critical state;—state of transition or change; turning-point; verge; eve;—place to which any thing is directed; hence, object; aim;—end; result;—a single part of any whole; a distinct assertion; a proposition;—an instance; an example;—a lively turn of thought; epigrammatic expression;—a characteristic feature; salient trait or peculiarity;—in *astronomy*, a place marked in the heavens from which bearings and distances of the heavenly bodies are calculated;—one of the 32 divisions of the mariner's compass;—in *geometry*, that which has neither length, breadth, nor thickness;—a character used to mark the divisions of a sentence;—a small affair; a punctilio;—a dot or mark to designate certain tones or time;—a tagged lace, used to tie together certain parts of the dress;—a flat, tapering piece of braided cordage, used in reefing sails;—switch of a railway track.

Point, (point) *v. t.* To give a point to; to sharpen;—to direct towards an object; to aim;—to direct attention toward; to indicate as by the finger, &c.;—to mark, as a sentence, with marks of punctuation;—to punctuate;—to indicate the aim, or purpose of;—to indicate or discover by a fixed look, as game;—to fill the joints of with mortar, and smooth them with the point of a trowel;—*v. i.* To direct the finger for designating an object;—to indicate the presence of game, as dogs;—to show distinctly by any means;—to fill the joints or crevices of a wall with mortar.

Point-blank, (point-blank) *a.* Aimed directly toward the mark;—hence, direct; plain; express.

Point-blank, (point-blank) *adv.* In a point-blank manner; directly.

Pointed, (point'ed) *a.* Sharp; having a sharp point;—characterized by distinctness of meaning and pithiness of expression; epigrammatic; keen; severe; satirical; direct.

Pointedly, (point'ed-le) *adv.* With lively turns of thought or expression;—with direct assertion or explicitness. (epigrammatical smartness.)

Pointedness, (point'ed-ness) *n.* Sharpness; keenness; **Pointer**, (point'er) *n.* Any thing that points; the hand of a time-piece;—a variety of dog trained to stop, and with his nose point out the game to sportsmen;—one of the two stars in the Great Bear, the line between which points nearly to the Pole star.



Pointer Dog.

Pointing, (point'ing) *n.* The art of making the divisions of a writing; punctuation; the state of being pointed with marks or points;—act of placing a cannon to give the shot a special direction;—the act of filling the crevices of walls with mortar, or the material with which they are filled.

Pointlace, (point'lac) *n.* A kind of fine lace wrought with the needle.

Pointless, (point'less) *a.* Having no point; wanting keenness; blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid.

Pointsmen, (point'smen) *n.* The man who has charge of railway switches.

Poise, (poiz) *n.* [*F. poids*, from *L. pondus*, weight.] Weight; gravity;—the mass of metal used in weighing with steel-yards;—equipoise; balance; equilibrium.

Poise, (poiz) *v. t.* To make of equal weight; to balance;—to hold or place in equilibrium;—to load with weight for balancing;—to weigh;—*imp.* & *pp.* poised; *ppr.* poisoning.

Poison, (poi'zn) *n.* [*L. potio*, from *potare*, to drink.] Any substance which is noxious to life or health;—hence, that which taints or destroys moral purity; any thing infectious or malignant.

Poison, (poi'zn) *v. t.* To infect with poison;—to attack, injure, or kill by poison;—to taint or corrupt the character, principles, or happiness of;—*imp.* & *pp.* poisoned; *ppr.* poisoning.

Poisoner, (poi'zn-er) *n.* One who poisons or corrupts.

Poisonous, (poi'zn-us) *a.* Having the qualities of poison; corrupting; impairing soundness or purity.

Poisonously, (poi'zn-us-le) *adv.* With fatal or injurious effects.

Poisonousness, (poi'zn-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being fatal or injurious to health and soundness.

Poke, (pok) *n.* [*A.-S. poca*, *leal. pok*.] A pocket; a small bag;—a long, wide sleeve, formerly much worn.

Poke, (pok) *v. t.* [*Ger. poken*, allied to *L. pungere*, to prick.] To thrust against; to push against with any thing pointed; hence, to feel for with a long instrument;—to stir, as the fire;—*v. i.* To grope, as in the dark;—to make a thrust;—*imp.* & *pp.* poked; *ppr.* poking. (also, a stupid person.)

Poke, (pok) *n.* Act of poking; a thrust;—a lazy person; **Poker**, (pok'er) *n.* One who pokes;—an iron bar used in stirring or opening a fire of coals. [*Dan. pokker*, the devil, *leal. pokr*, a bugbear.] Any frightful object, especially, one dimly seen in the dark; a bugbear.

Poking, (pok'ing) *a.* Drudging; servile;—prying; inquisitive.

Polacca, (pō-lak'a) *n.* [*It. and Sp. polacca*, *F. polacre*.] A vessel with three masts, used in the Mediterranean;—also *polaque*.

Polar, (pō-lar) *a.* [*F. polaire*, from *L. polus*.] Pertaining to, surrounding, or proceeding from one of the poles of the earth, or the poles of artificial globes; situated near one of the poles;—pertaining to the magnetic pole.

Polar-bear, (pō-lar-bār) *n.* A species of bear inhabiting the arctic regions;—a large animal sometimes measuring nine feet in length and weighing 1600 pounds—it is very powerful, and the most carnivorous of all the bears;—the fur is of a silvery white tinged with yellow.



Polar Bear.

Polarity, (pō-lar-ty) *n.* The condition in some bodies of having poles or opposite points with peculiar properties or powers inherent in these points;—in electrical or magnetized bodies, the power of attracting or repelling other bodies, and of taking or turning in a certain direction;—the property in the magnet of pointing to the poles of the earth.

Polarization, (pō-lar-ē-zā'shun) *n.* The act of polarizing; the state of being polarized, or of having polarity.

Polarize, (pō-lar-iz) *v. t.* To communicate polarity to;—to act upon light, by reflecting or transmitting it through certain substances in such a manner that the undulations or vibrations of the particles are made to pass in one or two planes (usually transverse) instead of radiating in all directions;—*imp.* & *pp.* polarized; *ppr.* polarizing.

Pole, (pōl) *n.* [*A.-S. pol*, *D. pool*, *L. polus*.] A long, slender piece of wood, or the stem of a small tree deprived of its branches often used in composition;—a measure of length of 6½ yards, or a square measure of 30½ square yards; a rod; a perch;—a long pole painted spirally with white and red, and used as the sign of a barber's shop.

Pole, (pōl) *n.* [*L. polus*, from *G. polein*, to turn.] One of the extremities of an axis on which a sphere revolves:—*especially*, one of the extremities of the earth's axis:—a point on the surface of a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle:—a point of maximum intensity of a force which has two such points, or which has polarity:—the heavens: the sky.

Pole, (pōl) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland—formerly *Polander* and *Polack*.

Pole-axe, (pōl'aks) *n.* A sort of axe or hatchet fixed to a pole or handle.

Polecat, (pōl'kat) *n.* [*F. poule*, hen, and *chat*, cat, *i. e.*, poultry-cat, because it feeds on poultry.] A carnivorous mammal, allied to the weasel, which exhales a disagreeable odour; the fitchew or fitchet.



Polecat.

Polemic, (pō-lem'ik) *a.* [*G. polemikos*, from *polemos*, war.] Controversial; disputative; contending for an opinion or system by discussion or disputation against others:—given to argumentative discussions; disputatious:—written in a controversial manner or spirit.

Polemic, (pō-lem'ik) *n.* A controversial disputant; one who writes in support of an opinion or system in opposition to others; a disputatious divine.

Polemically, (pō-lem'ik-al-e) *adv.* In a controversial spirit; by disputation or antagonistic discussion.

Polemias, (pō-lem'ika) *n. sing.* The system or art of conducting controversial discussion:—controversial writings on religious topics:—that part of theological study which treats of the way and manner in which the articles or doctrines of the Christian faith have been impugned and maintained.

Pole-star, (pōl'stār) *n.* A star nearly vertical to the pole of the earth:—that which serves as a guide or director.

Police, (pō-lēs) *n.* [*F.* from *G. politia*, government, administration, from *polis*, city.] The administration of the laws and regulations of a city or incorporated town or borough:—the internal regulation and government of a kingdom or state:—the body of civil officers organized for the preservation of good order and the enforcement of the laws.

Police-man, (pō-lēs'man) *n.* One of the ordinary police.

Police-office, (pō-lēs'of-is) *n.* A court for the trial of petty offences within the municipal boundaries of a city or borough; office where police business is transacted: a barrack for the police and temporary prison for petty offenders:—also *police-station*.

Police-officer, (pō-lēs'of-er) *n.* An officer to whom is committed the execution of the laws of a city.

Policy, (pō-lē-se) *n.* [*F. police*, *L. politia*.] The general scheme or system of measures by which the government and affairs of a nation are administered—usually classified as *foreign policy*, or the relations and dealings of the government with regard to foreign powers; *domestic policy*, or measures relating to the just administration of law and the well-being of the nation; and *commercial policy*, or measures relating to the agriculture, manufactures, trade, commerce, and revenue of the nation:—a line of procedure or scheme of measures put forth by a party or its leaders as a common ground of action:—dexterity in managing public affairs or in leading a party:—prudence or wisdom in the conduct of one's private affairs or relations:—strategem; cunning. [*Sp. poliria*.] A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds:—the writing or instrument in which a contract of insurance is embodied:—*pl.* The grounds about a gentleman's seat or mansion. [*Scot.*]

Polish, (pōl'ish) *s. t.* [*L. polire*.] To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction:—hence, to refine; to wear off the rusticity or coarseness of:—*s. i.* To become

smooth; to receive a gloss:—*imp. & pp.* polished; *ppr.* polishing.

Polish, (pōl'ish) *n.* A smooth, glassy surface produced by friction:—hence, refinement; elegance of manners. **Polishable**, (pōl'ish-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being polished. **Polisher**, (pōl'ish-er) *n.* One who or that which polishes. **Polishing**, (pōl'ish-ing) *n.* The act of wearing off roughness and making smooth or glossy:—act of refining the manners.

Polite, (pō-lit) *a.* [*L. politus*, *pp. of polire*, to polish.] Elegant in manners; refined; well-bred; courteous; obliging; complaisant; affable; civil.

Politely, (pō-lit-e) *adv.* Gently; courteously.

Politeness, (pō-lit'nes) *n.* State or quality of being polite; polish of manners; courtesy; good breeding; refinement; affability; complaisance; civility.

Politico, (pō-lē-tik) *a.* [*G. politikos*, belonging to the citizens or state, from *polis*, a city.] Pertaining to or promoting a policy:—agacious in contriving or planning; dexterous in the use of means; skilful in the choice of instruments; provident; far-seeing:—wary; artful:—well devised; adapted to the end or design, as a scheme; wise; prudent; sagacious.

Political, (pō-lit'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to public policy or politics; pertaining to a state in distinction from a city or municipality:—derived from office or connection with government; public:—treating of civil government or the administration of public affairs. **Political economy**, the administration of the revenues of a nation, or the science which investigates the principles of sound national finance.

Politically, (pō-lit'ik-al-e) *adv.* In a political manner.

Politician, (pō-lē-tish-i-an) *n.* One who is versed in the science of government: one devoted to politics:—one who is devoted to the advancement of a political party:—a man of deep contrivance or artifice.

Politics, (pō-lē-tiks) *n. sing.* [*G. politiki* (*so. epistēmē*).] The science of government:—the management of a political party; in a bad sense, political trickery.

Polity, (pō-lē-tē) *n.* [*F. politie*, *L. politia*.] The form or constitution of civil government by which a nation or state is organized.

Polka, (pōl'ka) *n.* [*Bohemian pulka*.] A dance of Polish origin:—also, the air played to the dance:—a short jacket worn by females.

Poll, (pōl) *n.* [*D. bol*, a ball, bulb, crown of a flower, head, *Ger. polle*.] The head, or the back part of the head:—a register of heads, that is, of persons:—hence, the entry of the names of electors who vote in parliamentary or municipal elections:—the place where an election is held:—the count of votes given in an election.

Poll, (pōl) *v. t.* [*Eng. bole*, the body or stem of a tree.] To remove the poll or head of; hence, to clip; to lop; to shear; to cut closely:—to enter, as persons, in a register, especially for purposes of taxation; to enrol:—to pay as one's personal tax:—to bring to the polls; to call forth, as a number of votes:—*s. i.* To vote at a poll, as an elector:—*imp. & pp.* polled; *ppr.* polling.

Poll, (pōl) *n.* [*From Polity*, a name.] A parrot—familiarily so called.

Pollard, (pōl'ard) *n.* [*From poll*.] A tree having its top cut off at some height above the ground, that it may throw out branches:—the chub fish:—a stag that has cast his horns:—a mixture of bran and meal.

Poll-book, (pōl'bōok) *n.* A register of persons qualified to vote at municipal or parliamentary elections.

Polled, (pōld) *a.* Wanting horns, as a certain breed of black cattle.

Pollen, (pō-len) *n.* [*L. fine flour*, fine dust.] The fecundating dust or powder of the anthers of flowers.

Poller, (pōl'er) *n.* One who polls or lope trees:—one who registers voters, or one who enters his name as a voter.

Polling-booth, (pōl'ing-bōoth) *n.* Room or shed where the votes are taken in municipal or parliamentary elections.

Poll-tax, (pŏl'taks) *n.* A tax levied by the head or poll; a capitation tax.

Pollute, (pŏl-lŭt) *v. t.* [*L. polluerē, pollutum.*] To make foul or unclean;—to defile morally; to impair;—to profane;—to render legally or ceremonially unclean;—to violate by illegal sexual commerce; to taint with evil; to corrupt; to contaminate;—*imp. & pp. polluted*; *ppr. polluting*.

Pollutedness, (pŏl-lŭt-ed-nŭs) *n.* The state of being polluted; defilement. [*face.*]

Polluter, (pŏl-lŭt'er) *n.* One who pollutes or pollutes.

Pollution, (pŏl-lŭt'shun) *n.* Act of polluting, or state of being polluted;—legal or ceremonial uncleanness; defilement; vitiation; taint; corruption; impurity.

Pollux, (pŏl-luks) *n.* A fixed star of the second magnitude, in the constellation Gemini.

Polonaise, (pŏ-lŏ-nāz) *n.* [*P.*] The Polish language;—a Polish dress worn by ladies.

Polt, (pŏlt) *n.* [*Eng. polt.*] A blow, stroke, or striking.

Poltroon, (pŏl-trŏon) *n.* [*It. poltrone*, an idle fellow, coward, from *poltrire*, to lie abed.] An arrant coward; a wretch without spirit or courage; craven; dastard.

Poltroonery, (pŏl-trŏon'er-e) *n.* Cowardice; want of spirit.

Polyacoustic, (pŏl-e-a-kous'tik) *a.* [*G. polus, many, and akoustikos, acoustic.*] Tending to multiply or magnify sound.

Polyandrous, (pŏl-e-an'drus) *a.* [*G. polus, many, and andros, man, male.*] Belonging to the class *Polyandria*, having many stamens, that is, any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle, or arising immediately from below the ovary.

Polyanthus, (pŏl-e-an'thus) *n.* [*G. poluanthos*, rich in flowers.] A certain ornamental plant whose flower-stalks produce flowers in clusters.

Polyarchy, (pŏl'e-ark-e) *n.* [*G. polus, many, and archē, first place, rule.*] A government by many persons, of whatever order or class.

Polygamist, (pŏl-i-ga-mist) *n.* A person who practices polygamy or maintains its lawfulness.

Polygamous, (pŏl-i-ga-mus) *a.* [*G. from polus, many, and gamos, marriage.*] Of or pertaining to polygamy;—having a plurality of wives.

Polygamy, (pŏl-i-ga-me) *n.* A plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; usually the condition of a man having more than one wife.

Polygarchy, (pŏl'i-gark-e) *n.* [*G. polus, many, and archē, rule.*] Government by many rulers; polyarchy.

Polyglot, (pŏl'e-glot) *a.* [*G. polyglōtos*, many-tongued.] Containing, or pertaining to, several languages.

Polyglot, (pŏl'e-glot) *n.* A book containing the same subject-matter in several languages;—especially, the Scriptures in several languages;—the text of one of the versions in a proper polyglot, printed by itself.

Polygon, (pŏl'e-gon) *n.* [*G. polus, many, and gōnia, angle.*] A plane figure of many angles, and consequently of many sides; a plane figure of more than four sides.

Polygonal, (pŏl'i-gon-al) *a.* Having many angles.

Polygram, (pŏl'e-gram) *n.* [*G. polus, many, and grammē, line.*] A figure consisting of many lines.

Polygraph, (pŏl'e-graf) *n.* [*G. polygraphos*, writing much.] An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing with ease and expedition.

Polygraphic, (pŏl'e-graf-ik) *a.* Pertaining to or employed in polygraphy;—done with a polygraph.

Polygraphy, (pŏl-i-gra-fe) *n.* [*G. polygraphia.*] The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same.

Polygynous, (pŏ-lŭj-in-us) *a.* [*G. polus, many, and*

gynē, female.] Having many pistils or styles, as the order of plants called *polygynia*. [*solid body.*]

Polyhedral, (pŏl-e-hē-dral) *a.* Having many sides, as a Polyhedron, (pŏl-e-hē-dron) *n.* [*G. poluedros*, with many seats or sides.] A body or solid contained by many sides or planes.

Polyhedrous, (pŏl-e-hē-drus) *a.* Polyhedral.

Polyhymnia, (pŏl-e-him'ne-a) *n.* [*G. polus, and hymnos, a hymn.*] The muse who presided over lyric poetry;—an asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Polymathy, (pŏl-im'a-the) *n.* [*G. polus, much, and mathein, to learn.*] The knowledge of many arts and sciences;—varied learning.

Polymerism, (pŏ-lē-mer-izm) *n.* [*G. polus, many, and meros, part.*] In chemistry, the state of having in a compound a greater number of atomic particles of one element than of the other, while the relative proportions of each are the same.

Polymorphous, (pŏl-e-morf-us) *a.* [*G. polus, many, and morphē, form, shape.*] Having many forms.

Polynesia, (pŏl-e-nē'se-a) *n.* [*G. polus, many, and nēsos, island.*] The group of islands in the Pacific Ocean near the tropics.

Polynomial, (pŏl-e-nom'e-al) *n.* [*G. polus, many, and onoma, L. nomen, name, term.*] In algebra, an expression composed of two or more terms connected by the sign *plus* or *minus*.

Polygonomial, (pŏl-e-nom'e-al) *a.* Containing many names or terms.

Polyp, (pŏl'ip) *n.* [*L. polypus, G. polypous, i. e., many-footed.*] An aquatic animal of the radiate type, having, in general, a cylindrical body, at one extremity of which there is a mouth, surrounded by one or more series of arms or tentacles—it is capable of multiplying by buds and artificial sections as well as by ova—it forms coral by the secretion of calcareous matter;—a concretion in the heart and blood-vessel;—a tumour with a narrow base swelling out like a pear in the uterus, &c.

Polypetalous, (pŏl-e-pet'a-lus) *a.* [*G. polus, many, and petalon, leaf.*] Having many petals.

Polyphonic, (pŏl'e-fon'ik) *a.* [*G. polus, many, and phōnē, sound.*] Having or consisting of many voices or sounds;—consisting of, or pertaining to, counterpoint.

Polyphonism, (pŏl-i'f-on-izm) *n.* Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo. [*polypus.*]

Polypous, (pŏl'e-pus) *a.* Having the nature of the Polypus, (pŏl'e-pus) *n.* [*L. polypus.*] Something that has many feet or roots;—a polyp;—a tumour with a narrow base, somewhat resembling a pear.

Polyscopic, (pŏl'e-skŏp) *n.* [*G. polus, much, many, and skēptesthai, to look carefully, to view.*] A glass which makes a single object appear as many.

Polysepalous, (pŏl-e-sepa-lus) *a.* Having many or separate sepals, as a calyx.

Polysermous, (pŏl-e-sper-mus) *a.* [*G. polus, many, and sperma, seed.*] Containing many seeds.

Poly syllable, (pŏl-e-sil-lab'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of many syllables or of more than three.

Poly syllable, (pŏl'e-sil-la-bl) *n.* [*G. polus, many, and syllabē, syllable.*] A word of many syllables, that is, consisting of more syllables than three.

Polytechnic, (pŏl'e-tek'nik) *a.* [*G. polus, many, and technē, an art.*] Comprehending many arts—applied particularly to a school in which many branches of art or science are taught.

Polytheism, (pŏl'e-thē-izm) *n.* [*G. polus, many, and theos, god.*] The doctrine or belief of a plurality of gods.

Polytheist, (pŏl'e-thē-ist) *n.* One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of a plurality of gods.

Polytheistic, (pŏl'e-thē-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to polytheism;—holding a belief in a plurality of gods.

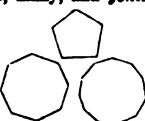
Pomace, (pŏ-māk) *n.* [*L. pomum, a fruit, an apple,*



Polyandrus.



Polyp.



Polygon.

potacium.) The substance of apples, &c., crushed by grinding.

Pomaceous, (pō-mā'shē-us) *a.* [*L. pomum*, an apple.] Consisting of apples;—like pomace.

Pomade, (pō-mād') *n.* [*F. pomade*, *Sp. pomada*.] Perfumed ointment; especially, ointment or unguent for the hair. [perfumed ball;—a sweet ball.]

Pomander, (pō-un-ān'der) *n.* [*F. pomme d'ambré*.] A Pomatum, (pō-mā'tum) *n.* A perfumed unguent or composition used in dressing the hair.

Pomegranate, (pōm-grān-āt) *n.* [*L. pomum*, a fruit, apple, and *granatus*, having many grains or seeds.] A tree of the genus *Punica* and its fruit, of the size and shape of an orange, having a hard rind filled with a soft pulp and numerous seeds.

Pomero, (pōm'roy) *n.* [*F. pomme*, an apple, and *roi*, king.] A sort of apple, known also as the royal apple.

Pomfret, (pōm'fret) *n.* A fish of the genus *Stromatrus*, found in the Mediterranean, and in the Indian and Pacific oceans.

Pomiferous, (pōm-if'er-us) *a.* [*L. pomifer*, from *pomum*, fruit, apple, and *ferre*, to bear.] Apple-bearing—an epithet applied to plants which bear the larger fruits, such as melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, &c.

Pommel, (pum'al) *n.* [*F. pommeau*, from *L. pomum*, an apple.] A knob or ball;—the knob on the hilt of a sword;—the protuberant part of a saddle-bow.

Pommel, (pum'al) *v. t.* To beat, as with a pommel, that is, with something thick or bulky;—*imp. & pp. pommelled*; *ppr. pommelling*.

Pommelion, (pōm-mēl'ion) *n.* The large knob behind the breech of a cannon.

Pomology, (pō-mōl'ō-jē) *n.* [*L. pomum*, fruit, apple, and *G. logos*, discourse.] The art or science of raising fruits.

Pomona, (pō-mō'nā) *n.* In mythology, the goddess of fruits;—an asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Pomp, (pomp) *n.* [*G. pompe*, a sending, a solemn procession.] A procession distinguished by ostentation of grandeur and splendour;—show of magnificence; parade; splendour; grandeur; pride; pageantry; state.

Pomposity, (pōm-pōs'e-tē) *n.* State of being pompous; pomposeness; ostentation; boasting.

Pompous, (pōm'pūs) *a.* Displaying pomp; showy with grandeur;—ostentatious; boastful; magnificent; superb; stately; dignified; lofty. [display.]

Pompously, (pōm'pūs-le) *adv.* With great parade or Pomposeness, (pōm'pūs-ne) *n.* The state of being pompous; magnificence; splendour.

Pond, (pond) *n.* [*A.-S. pyndan*, to shut in, *It. pantano*, a stagnant pool, *L. pontus*, the sea.] A natural or artificial body of fresh water, usually less extended than a lake.

Ponder, (pon'der) *v. t.* [*L. ponderare*, from *pondus*, a weight.] To weigh in the mind; to view with deliberation; to consider; to examine;—*v. i.* To think on; to muse; to deliberate—usually followed by *on*;—*imp. & pp. pondered*; *ppr. pondering*.

Ponderable, (pon'der-a-bil'et-e) *a.* The property of having sensible weight—a quality attaching to all bodies, solid, fluid, or gaseous, and separating them from heat, light, or electricity, which cannot be weighed.

Ponderable, (pon'der-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being weighed.

Ponderer, (pon'der-er) *n.* One who weighs or considers in his mind. [or deliberation.]

Ponderingly, (pon'der-ing-le) *adv.* With consideration.

Ponderosity, (pon'der-ōs'e-tē) *n.* State of being ponderous; weight; gravity; heaviness;—also *ponderousness*.

Ponderous, (pon'der-us) *a.* [*L. ponderosus*, from *pondus*, a weight, from *pondere*, to weigh.] Very heavy; weighty;—important; momentous;—forcible; strongly impulsive.



Pomegranate.

Ponderously, (pon'der-us-le) *adv.* With great weight. **Ponent**, (pō'nent) *a.* [*L. ponens*, *ppr. of ponere*, to set.] Western; occidental.

Ponard, (pon'yārd) *n.* [*F. poignard*, allied to *poing*, flat, *L. pugnus*, or from *pugio*, from *pungere*, to prick.] A small dagger; a sharp pointed instrument for stabbing; a stiletto;—a small, thick needle for piercing cloth, muslin, &c., for eyelet holes; piercer.

Ponard, (pon'yārd) *v. t.* To pierce with a ponard; to stab;—*imp. & pp. ponarded*; *ppr. ponarding*.

Pontage, (pon'tāj) *n.* [*L. pontagium*, from *pens*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A duty paid for repairing bridges; the toll of a bridge. [or Black Sea.]

Pontic, (pon'tik) *a.* Pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, **Pontiff**, (pon'tif) *n.* [*L. pontifex*, from *pens*, a bridge, and *facere*, to make, because the first bridge over the Tiber was constructed and consecrated by the high priest.] A high priest; especially, one of the sacred college in ancient Rome;—among the Jews, a chief priest;—the pope.

Pontifical, (pon-tif'ik-al) *a.* Belonging to a high priest;—belonging to the pope; popiah.

Pontifical, (pon-tif'ik-al) *n.* A book containing the offices or formulas used in various ecclesiastical rites;—*pl.* The dress and ornaments of a priest, bishop, or pope. [manner.]

Pontifically, (pon-tif'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a pontifical **Pontificate**, (pon-tif'ik-āt) *n.* State or dignity of a high priest;—specifically, the office or dignity of the pope;—the reign of a pope.

Pontoon, (pon-tōon) *n.* [*F. & Sp. ponton*, from *L. pens*, *pontis*, a bridge.] A light frame-work or float, used in forming a bridge quickly for the passage of troops;—a low, flat vessel, furnished with cranes, capstans, &c., used in careening ships; a lighter. [horre.]

Pony, (pō'nē) *n.* [*Gael. ponach*, *F. poni*.] A small **Puddle**, (pōd'dl) *n.* [*Ger. püdel*, pool, puddle.] A small dog covered with long silky hair.

Pool, (pōol) *n.* [*A.-S. pōl*, *pāl*, *L. palus*.] A small and rather deep collection of fresh water supplied by a spring, or occurring in the course of a stream;—a puddle. [*F. poule*.] The box or tray into which the stakes are put in certain games of cards;—the whole amount of the stakes in one hand or round of the game.

Poop, (pōop) *n.* [*L. puppis*.] A deck raised above the after part of the spar deck, reaching forward to the mizen mast; also, the stern of a ship.

Poop, (pōop) *v. t.* To strike upon the stern of, as a heavy sea;—to strike in the stern, as one vessel that runs her stem against another's stern.

Poor, (pōor) *a.* [*O. Eng. povere*, *F. pauvre*, *It. povero*, *L. pauper*.] Destitute of property; needy; indigent;—small; insignificant;—of little worth or value; unimportant; trifling;—mean; paltry;—despicable; contemptible;—lean; emaciated, as body;—barren; exhausted; wanting fertility, as land;—small in amount and inferior in quality, as crop;—slender; meagre, as provision or allowance;—destitute of strength, beauty, or dignity; jejune; bald, as style or discourse;—deserving pity; pitiable;—miserable; wretched, in contempt;—dear, as a term of fondness;—uncomfortable; restless, as the patient had a poor night;—wanting spirit; depressed; dejected. *Poor in spirit*, contrite; abased by a sense of personal sin and guilt.

Poor-house, (pōor'hous) *n.* A public establishment for the support of the poor; an almshouse; a work-house.

Poorly, (pōor'le) *adv.* In a poor manner or condition;—with little or no success;—meanly; without spirit;—without excellence or dignity.

Poorly, (pōor'le) *a.* Somewhat ill; indisposed.

Poorness, (pōor'nes) *n.* The state or condition of being poor in its various senses.

Poor-rate, (pōor'rāt) *n.* An assessment for the relief or support of the poor. [cowardly.]

Poor-spirited, (pōor-spir'it-ed) *a.* Of a mean spirit;

Pop. (pop) *n.* [*G. poppuzia*, to smack.] A small smart, quick sound or report;—a beverage which issues with a slight explosion from the bottle containing it;—a pistol.

Pop (pop) *v. i.* To make a sharp, quick sound;—to enter or issue forth with a quick, sudden motion;—to move from place to place suddenly;—*v. t.* To push or thrust suddenly; to bring suddenly to notice;—to pawn or pledge;—*imp. & pp. popped*; *ppr. popping*.

Pop (pop) *adv.* With sudden entrance; suddenly; unexpectedly.

Pope (pōp) *n.* [*L. papa*, father, bishop, *G. papas*, father.] The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church;—a native fish allied to the perch; ruff.

Popedom (pōp/dōm) *n.* The place, office, or dignity of the pope;—the jurisdiction of the pope.

Popery (pōp/er-ē) *n.* The religion of the Roman Catholic church, comprehending doctrines and practices.

Pope's-eye (pōp/ē) *n.* The gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of a sheep or ox.

Popgun (pōp/gun) *n.* A child's gun or tube and rammer for shooting pellets by the expansion of compressed air.

Popinjay (pōp/in-jā) *n.* [*O. Eng. popinjay*, *Sp. papayo*, from *papa*, and *gayo*, jay.] A parrot or other bird with a tufted or gay head; a jay; the green woodpecker with a scarlet crown;—formerly in Scotland, a mark in the form of a parrot put on a pole to be shot at;—a gay, trifling young man; a fop or coxcomb.

Popish (pōp/ish) *a.* Relating to the pope or popery; taught by the pope or Church of Rome.

Popishly (pōp/ish-ly) *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

Poplar (pōp/lār) *n.* [*L. populus*, poplar.] A genus of trees of several species, as the black, white, grey poplar, the aspen-tree, &c. The species are all of rapid growth, with soft wood.

Poplin (pōp/lin) *n.* A textile fabric made of silk and worsted, of many varieties, as watered, figured, broadened, &c.

Popliteal (pōp-lit-ē'al) *a.* [*L. poples*, poplite, the ham.] Pertaining to the ham or posterior part of the knee-joint.

Poppet (pōp/et) *n.* One of certain upright timbers on the bilge-ways, used to support a vessel while being launched;—that part of a lathe which holds the end of the work furthest from the mandril.

Poppy (pōp/ē) *n.* [*A.-S. popig*, *L. papaver*.] A genus of plants of several species, from one of which (the white poppy) opium is collected.

Populace (pōp/ū-lās) *n.* [*L. populus*, people.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude; all persons not distinguished by rank, education, office, or profession; mob; commonalty.

Popular (pōp/ū-lār) *a.* [*L. popularis*, from *populus*, people.] Pertaining to the common people;—suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; familiar; enjoying the favour of the people; pleasing to people in general;—prevailing among the people.

Popularity (pōp/ū-lār-ē-ty) *n.* The quality or state of being popular.

Popularize (pōp/ū-lār-iz) *v. t.* To make familiar or suitable to the common mind; to spread among the people;—*imp. & pp. popularized*; *ppr. popularizing*.

Popularly (pōp/ū-lār-ly) *adv.* So as to please the populace;—according to the conceptions of the common people.

Populate (pōp/ū-lāt) *v. t.* To furnish with inhabitants; to people;—*imp. & pp. populated*; *ppr. populating*.

Population (pōp/ū-lā-shun) *n.* [*L. populatio*.] Act or operation of peopling; multiplication of inhabitants;—the whole number of people in a country or portion of a country.

Populous (pōp/ū-lus) *a.* [*L. populorus*, from *populus*, people.] Containing many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of the country.

Populosity (pōp/ū-lus-ly) *adv.* With many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

Populousness (pōp/ū-lus-nēs) *n.* The state of having many inhabitants in proportion to the extent of country.

Porcelaine (pōr-sē-lān) *n.* [*F. porcelaine*, a shell-fish, Venus shell, also porcelaine, from *L. portulaca* or *porculata*.] The finest kind of earthen ware; a species of china between earthen and glass ware, and therefore semi-jellucid—it is made of petuntze, which is fusible and easily vitrified, and kaolin, which though fusible is not vitrifiable at the same temperature, and so preserves the earthy opaque form in the compound;—in popular language, any stone ware with a white, glass, semi-transparent surface.

Porcelain (pōr-sē-lān) *a.* Belonging to or consisting of porcelain. *Porcelain clay*, a species of clay produced by the decomposition of felspar, and used in the manufacture of fine earthen ware.

Porch (pōrch) *n.* [*A.-S. portic*, *L. porticus*, from *porta*, a gate.] A kind of vestibule at the entrance of temples, halls, churches, or other buildings; hence, a stately or ornamental entrance way;—a portico; a covered walk. *The Porch*, a public portico in Athens, where Zeno the Stoic philosopher taught; hence, the school of the Stoics.

Porcine (pōr-sin) *a.* [*L. porcineus*, from *porcus*, a swine.] Pertaining to swine.

Porcupine (pōr/kū-pin) *n.* [*L. porcus*, swine, and *spina*, thorn, spine.] A rodent quadruped furnished with spines or sharp prickles, which are capable of being erected at pleasure.

Porcupine-fish (pōr/kū-pin-fish) *n.* A fish of the tropical seas, which is covered with spines or prickles.

Pore (pōr) *n.* [*L. porus*, *G. poros*, a passage, a pore.] A minute orifice in an animal membrane, through which perspirable matter is excreted; a small spiracle;—an interstice between the constituent particles or molecules of a body.

Pore (pōr) *v. t.* [Probably a modification of *bore*.] To look with steady, continued attention or application on or over;—*imp. & pp. pored*; *ppr. poring*.

Porifera (pōr-if-er-a) *n. pl.* [*L. porus*, pore, and *ferre*, to bear.] The lowest classes of organized structures in the animal kingdom, as the sponges.

Poriness (pōr-ē-nēs) *n.* The state of being pory, or of having numerous pores.

Porism (pōr-iz-m) *n.* [*G. porisma*, something deduced from a previous demonstration.] A corollary;—also a proposition having for its object to find the condition that will render certain problems indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions.

Pork (pōrk) *n.* [*L. porcus*, pig.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

Porke (pōrk/ē) *n.* A hog.

Porcling (pōrk/ling) *n.* A young pig;—also *porcel*.

Porosity (pōr-ōs-ē-ty) *n.* Quality or state of having pores or interstices;—also *porousness*.

Porous (pōr-ūs) *a.* Full of pores; having interstices in the skin or substance of the body.

Porphyritic (pōr-fe-r-it-ik) *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of porphyry;—also *porphyraceous*.

Porphyry (pōr-fe-ry) *n.* [*L. porphyrites*, from *G. porphyrus*, like purple.] A rock consisting of a compact base, usually felspathic, through which crystals of felspar are disseminated. There are red, purple, and green varieties.

Porpoise (pōr-pus) *n.* [*O. Eng. porpese*, *L. porcus piscis*, i. e., hog-fish.] A cetaceous mammal

Porpoise.

about six feet in length, of a bluish-black colour on the back and white beneath.

Porridge, (pôr'j) *n.* [Either corrupted from *potage*, or from *L. porrus*, leek.] A kind of food made by boiling vegetables in water, with or without meat—commonly made by boiling meal or flour in water, or in milk and water, to the consistency of thin paste.

Porringer, (pôr'in-jer) *n.* [From *porridge*, or corrupted from *F. potager*, a soup-basin.] A small metallic vessel in which porridge or other liquids are warmed.

Port, (pôr't) *n.* [*L. portus*, A.-S. *port*.] A harbour; a haven; any inlet or recess from the sea where ships may ride secure from storms. [*L. porta*.] A passage-way; a gate; a door;—an opening in the side of a ship through which cannon may be discharged; also, the lid which closes such an opening;—a passage leading to a steam-way. [*L. portare*, to carry.] Carriage; air; mien; external appearance; demeanour. [From *oportio*, in Portugal.] A dark-purple astringent wine;—the larboard or left side of a ship.

Port, (pôr't) *v. t.* [*L. portare*, to carry.] To hold, as a musket, in a slanting direction upward across the body;—to turn or put to the left or larboard side of a ship;—said of the helm.

Portable, (pôr't-a-bl) *a.* [*L. portabilis*, from *portare*, to carry.] Capable of being borne or carried; conveyed without difficulty. [*portabile*.]

Portableness, (pôr't-a-bl-ness) *n.* The quality of being *portable*. (pôr't-à) *n.* The act of carrying;—the price of carriage.

Portal, (pôr't-à) *n.* [*L. porta*, a gate.] A small door or gate; hence, sometimes, any passage-way;—the arch over a door or gate;—the frame-work of the gate.

Port-bar, (pôr't-bar) *n.* A stanchion to secure a ship's port in a gale of wind;—a bank or shoal at the mouth of a harbour, usually needing high-water to cross it;—booms or spars lashed together with chains, and thrown across a narrow part of the channel or river to prevent the passage of vessels.

Port-charges, (pôr't-čarj-əz) *n. pl.* Harbour rates or dues to which a ship or its cargo is liable in a harbour or port.

Port-crayon, (pôr't-kr-ə'on) *n.* A metallic handle with a ring or clasp to hold crayons, pencils, &c., in drawing or sketching.

Portcullis, (pôr't-kul'is) *n.* [*F. porte*, a gate, and *coulisse*, groove.] A framework of timbers, each pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortified town, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy.

Port-dues, (pôr't-dűs) *n. pl.* Tolls or rates leviable on vessels or goods entering or leaving a port.

Porte, (pôr't) *n.* [*F. a gate*, *L. porta*.] The government of the Turkish empire, officially called the *Sublime Porte*, from the gate of the Sultan's palace, where justice was administered.

Portend, (pôr-tend') *v. t.* [*L. portendere*, *portentum*, from *providere*, to indicate, foretell.] To indicate as in the future; forebode; foretoken; betoken; forebode; augur;—*imp. & pp. portended*; *ppr. portending*.

Portent, (pôr'tent, pôr-tent') *n.* That which portends or foretokens; especially, that which portends evil; an omen of ill.

Portentous, (pôr-tent'us) *a.* Serving to portend; fore-shadowing ill; ominous; hence, wonderful; prodigious; monstrous.

Portentously, (pôr-tent'us-le) *adv.* Ominously.

Porter, (pôr'ter) *n.* [*F. portier*, from *L. porta*, a gate, door.] A man that has the charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper.

Porter, (pôr'ter) *n.* [*F. porteur*, from *L. portare*.] A person who carries or conveys burdens for hire;—a malt liquor of a dark brown colour;—said to be so called as having been first used chiefly by the London porters.

Porterage, (pôr'ter-əj) *n.* Money paid for the carriage

of burdens by a porter;—the business of a carrier or of a doorkeeper.

Portfolio, (pôr't-fô-le-ô) *n.* [*L. portare*, to bear, carry, and *folium*, leaf.] A portable case for loose papers;—also a writing case;—a similar case containing prints, designs, plans, &c.;—in France, the emblem of the office and functions of a minister of state.

Port-hole, (pôr't-hôl) *n.* The embrasure of a ship of war.

Portico, (pôr't-ko) *n.* [*It. & Sp. portico*.] A covered space inclosed by columns, at the entrance of a building.

Portion, (pôr'shun) *n.* [*L. portio*, allied to *pars*, *partis*, a part.] A part of anything separated from it;—a part, though not actually divided, but considered by itself;—a part assigned; an allotment;—the part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law;—a wife's fortune.

Portion, (pôr'shun) *v. t.* To separate into portions or shares; to divide; to parcel;—to furnish with a portion; to endow;—*imp. & pp. portioned*; *ppr. portioning*.

Portioner, (pôr'shun-er) *n.* One who divides or apportion;—in *Scott's law*, the proprietor of a small feu.

Portionist, (pôr'shun-ist) *n.* One who has a certain academical allowance or portion; the incumbent of a benefice which has more rectors or vicars than one.

Portionless, (pôr'shun-less) *a.* Having no portion.

Portliness, (pôr't-le-ness) *n.* [From *portly*.] Dignity of mien, or of personal appearance, depending on size and symmetry of body, with dignified manners; also, bulkiness; corpulence.

Portly, (pôr'tle) *a.* [From *port*.] Having a dignified port or mien;—hence, bulky; corpulent.

Portmanteau, (pôr't-man'tô) *n.* [*F. porte-manteau*, from *porter*, to carry, and *manteau*, a cloak, mantle.] A bag, usually of leather, for carrying apparel, &c., on journeys.

Portrait, (pôr'tr-ă) *n.* [*F. from portraire*, to portray.] A picture or representation of a person, and especially of the face, taken or drawn from the life; a likeness drawn and painted in oil or water colours, &c.;—usually classified as *full length*, when the whole body is represented, and *half or quarter length*, when the bust or only the head is taken;—a photographic likeness;—the likeness of an animal;—the representation of any natural object or scene;—description or delineation in words.

Portrait-gallery, (pôr'tr-ă-gal-le-re) *n.* A large hall where portraits are collected for exhibition.

Portrait-painter, (pôr'tr-ă-p-ănt-er) *n.* One whose occupation is to paint portraits.

Portraiture, (pôr'tr-ă-tŭr) *n.* The drawing of portraits;—act of representing to the mind or imagination.

Portray, (pôr'tr-ă) *v. t.* [*F. portraire*, from *L. pro-trahere*, *prostrahere*, to draw forth.] To paint or draw the likeness of;—to describe in words;—*imp. & pp. portrayed*; *ppr. portraying*. [*describes*.]

Portrayer, (pôr'tr-ă-er) *n.* One who portrays, paints, or portraies. (pôr'tr-ă) *n.* A female porter.

Port-town, (pôr't-town) *n.* A town situated near or at a Port-warden. (pôr't-w-ărd-n) *n.* The officer in charge of a port; a harbour-master.

Pory, (pôr'e) *a.* Full of pores or small interstices.

Pose, (pôz) *n.* An attitude formally assumed for the sake of effect.

Pose, (pôz) *v. t.* [*F. poser*.] To bring to a stand; to puzzle;—to question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning or scrutiny;—*imp. & pp. posed*; *ppr. posing*.

Pozer, (pôr't-er) *n.* One who puzzles by asking difficult questions;—a question, statement, or the like which puzzles or silences.

Position, (pôz-ish'un) *n.* [*L. positio*, from *ponere*, *positum*, to put, place.] The manner in which any thing is placed;—situation; condition;—the spot where a person or thing is placed; station;—hence, the ground which any one takes in an argument, &c.;—

a proposition to be defended or reasoned out; a thesis;—relative place or standing in society; social rank;—a method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions.

Positive, (pōz'it-iv) *a.* [*L. positivus.*] Having a real position, existence, or energy; real; actual;—not dependent on circumstances or relations; absolute;—definitely laid down; explicit; express; definitive;—not admitting of doubt, qualification, exception; indisputable; decisive;—prescribed by express enactment or institution;—fully assured; confident; dogmatic;—corresponding in lights and shades to those of the original from which taken.

Positive, (pōz'it-iv) *n.* Reality;—that which settles by absolute appointment;—a word that affirms or asserts existence;—a picture corresponding in its lights and shades with the original, instead of being reversed.

Positively, (pōz'it-iv-le) *adv.* In a positive form or manner; absolutely;—inherently; really; certainly; indubitably;—explicitly; expressly;—confidently; assuredly.

Positiveness, (pōz'it-iv-ness) *n.* Reality of existence; actualness;—undoubting assurance; peremptoriness.

Positivism, (pōz'it-iv-izm) *n.* The system of philosophy founded by Comte, which teaches that we have no knowledge of any thing but the phenomena of nature, and our knowledge of these is only in relations to other facts or phenomena, as being co-existent or successive, similar or dissimilar, in time, place, and properties.

Possess, (poz-see) *v. t.* [*L. possidere, pp. of possidere, from poss, behind, and sedere, to sit.*] To occupy in person; to hold in one's own keeping;—to have the legal title to;—to assume the control of; to be the master of;—to obtain possession of; to seize;—to enter into and influence—said of evil spirits, passions, &c.;—to acquaint; to inform;—*imp. & pp. possessed; ppr. possessing.*

Possession, (poz-see-shun) *n.* Act of possessing;—actual seisin or occupancy ownership, whether rightful or wrongful;—state of being possessed, as by an evil spirit;—a country held by no other title than mere conquest;—lands, estate, or goods;—any thing valuable which is possessed or enjoyed; mental gift or endowment; personal acquirement or grace.

Possessive, (poz-see-iv) *a.* [*L. possessivus.*] Pertaining to possession; having possession; expressing possession or some relation of one thing to another.

Possessive, (poz-see-iv) *n.* The genitive case or that case of a noun which notes the state of being owned or possessed by, or of being related to or governed by another.

Possessively, (poz-see-iv-le) *adv.* In a manner denoting Possessor, (poz-see-gr) *n.* One who possesses;—owner; proprietor; master; holder; occupant.

Possessory, (poz-see-or-e) *a.* Relating to a possessor or to that which is possessed; having possession.

Poaset, (pō-see) *n.* (*W. poeet, curdled milk, poaset.*) Milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by wine, &c.

Possibility, (pō-e-bil-ite) *n.* Power of being or existing; state of being possible;—that which is possible.

Possible, (pō-e-bil) *a.* [*L. possibilis, from posse, to be able, to have power.*] Liable to happen or come to pass; capable of existing or of being done;—barely able to be or to come to pass, but highly improbable.

Possibly, (pō-e-bil) *adv.* By any power, moral or physical, really existing;—without involving impossibility or absurdity;—perhaps; peradventure; perchance.

Post, (pōst) *n.* [*L. postis, allied to ponere, positum, to place.*] A piece of timber or other solid substance set upright, especially as a support; a pillar;—the place at which any thing is stayed or fixed; a station; especially, a military station;—an office or position of service, trust, or emolument;—a messenger who goes from station to station; a letter-carrier; an express; a

postman;—an established conveyance for letters; the mail;—a sort of writing paper.

Post, (pōst) *v. t.* To attach to a sign-post or other place; to advertise;—especially, to advertise opprobriously;—to assign to a station; to set; to place;—to put in the mail;—to carry, as an account, from the journal to the ledger;—to acquaint with what has occurred; to inform;—*v. i.* To travel with post-horses;—hence, to travel with speed;—*imp. & pp. posted; ppr. posting.*

Post, (pōst) *adv.* With post-horses;—with great postage, (pōst'aj) *n.* (*From post.*) The established price for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable matter by post.

Postal, (pōst'al) *a.* Belonging to the post-office or mail Post-bag, (pōst'bag) *n.* A bag for letters.

Post-bill, (pōst'bil) *n.* A bill granted by the Bank of England, and after indorsement transferable.

Postboy, (pōst'boy) *n.* A boy that rides as post; a courier.

Post-captain, (pōst'kap-tān) *n.* A captain in the British Post-coach, (pōst'kōch) *n.* A carriage with four wheels for the conveyance of travellers by post;—also post-chaise.

Post-date, (pōst'dāt) *v. t.* [*L. post, after, and Eng. date.*] To date after the real time;—*imp. & pp. post-dated; ppr. post-dating.*

Post-day, (pōst'dā) *n.* The day of the arrival or despatch of the mail; especially the day of the despatch of a foreign mail.

Postdiluvian, (pōst-de-lū've-an) *a.* [*L. post, after, and diluvium, flood.*] Being or happening posterior to the flood in Noah's days.

Poster, (pōst'gr) *n.* One who posts; a courier;—a large bill posted for advertising.

Posterior, (pōst-ē-ōr) *a.* [*L. posterior, comparative of posterus, coming after, from post, after.*] Later or subsequent in time;—later in the order of proceeding or moving;—behind in position.

Posteriority, (pōst-ē-re-or-e-ite) *n.* The state of being later or subsequent.

Posteriorly, (pōst-ē-re-or-e-le) *adv.* Subsequently; afterward;—toward the hinder or back part.

Posteriora, (pōst-ē-re-or-a) *n. pl.* The hinder parts of an animal's body.

Posterity, (pōst-ē-re-ite) *n.* [*L. posteritas.*] The race that proceeds from a progenitor; offspring; descendants; succeeding generations, as opposed to ancestors.

Postern, (pōst'grn) *n.* [*F. posterne, from L. post, after, behind.*] Originally, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate;—a small door under the rampart of a fort leading to the ditch.

Postern, (pōst'grn) *a.* Back; private.

Post-existence, (pōst-ēgz-ist'ens) *n.* Subsequent or future existence.

Postfix, (pōst'fik) *n.* [*L. post, after, and fīxus, pp. of fīgere.*] A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix.

Postfix, (pōst'fik) *v. t.* To add, as a letter, syllable, or word, to the end of another or principal word;—*imp. & pp. postfixed; ppr. postfixing.*

Post-haste, (pōst'hast) *n.* Haste or speed in travelling, like that of a post or courier.

Post-haste, (pōst'hast) *adv.* With speed or expedition.

Post-horn, (pōst'hōrn) *n.* A horn or trumpet carried and blown by the carrier of the public mail, or by a coachman.

Post-horse, (pōst'hōrs) *n.* A horse stationed or intended Posthumous, (pōst'hūm-us) *a.* [*L. posthūmus, superlative of posterus, posterior.*] Born after the death of the father, or taken from the dead body of the mother, as a child;—published after the death of the author, as writings;—continuing after one's decease, as fame.

Posthumously, (pōst'hūm-us-le) *adv.* After one's decease.

Postillion, (pōst-il'yun) *n.* [*F. & Sp. postillon, It. partigione.*] One who rides and guides one of the horses

in a coach or post-chaise, or who guides the first pair of horses.

Posting, (pōst'ing) *n.* Travelling by post or with post-horses;—act of transferring, as accounts from the subsidiary books to the ledger;—act of stationing, as on duty, watch, &c.;—act of publicly exposing by bill or advertisement.

Postique, (pōst'ik) *n.* An additional ornament after the original design has been executed.

Postman, (pōst'man) *n.* A post or courier; a letter-carrier.

Postmark, (pōst'mark) *n.* The mark or stamp of a post-office.

Postmark, (pōst'mark) *v. t.* To mark with a post-office stamp;—*imp. & pp.* postmarked; *ppr.* postmarking.

Postmaster, (pōst'mas-ter) *n.* One who supplies post-horses;—one who has charge of a post-office.

Postmeridian, (pōst-mē-rid'ē-an) *a.* [*L. post, after, and meridianus, belonging to midday.*] Being or belonging to the afternoon.

Post-mortem, (pōst'mor-tem) *a.* [*L.*] After death.

Post-mortem examination of a body, an examination made after the death of the patient.

Post-note, (pōst'nōt) *n.* A note issued by a bank payable at some future specified time;—a bank-note made payable to order, and intended to be transmitted to a distant place by post.

Post-nuptial, (pōst-nup'she-al) *a.* [*L. post, after, and nuptia, marriage.*] Granted, executed, or contracted after marriage, as bonds, deeds, debts, &c.

Post-obit, (pōst-ō'bit) *a.* [*L. post, after, and obitus, death.*] A bond in which the obligor, in consideration of having received a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum on unusual interest, on the death of some specified individual from whom he has expectations.

Post-office, (pōst'of-is) *n.* A governmental office where letters are received and distributed.

Post-paid, (pōst'pad) *a.* Having the postage paid.

Postpone, (pōst-pōn) *v. t.* [*L. post, after, and ponere, to place, put.*] To defer to a future or later time; adjourn; delay;—to set below something else in value or importance;—*imp. & pp.* postponed; *ppr.* postponing.

Postponement, (pōst-pōn'ment) *n.* Act of postponing or deferring to a future time; temporary delay of business.

Postprandial, (pōst'pran-de-al) *a.* Occurring after Postcoenium, (pōst-sē-ne-um) *n.* [*L. post, after, behind, and scena, a scene.*] The back part of the stage; the part of the theatre behind the scenes.

Postscript, (pōst'skript) *n.* [*L. post, after, and scriptum, written, pp. of scribere, to write.*] A paragraph added to a letter after it is concluded and signed by the writer; or any addition made to a book or composition after it had been supposed to be finished.

Post-tertiary, (pōst-ter'she-ar-ē) *n.* [*L. post, after, and tertiarus, tertiary.*] In geology, noting the period following the tertiary; pleistocene; quaternary.

Post-town, (pōst'town) *n.* A town having a post-office.

Postulant, (pōst'ū-lant) *n.* [*L. postulans, ppr. of postulare.*] One who makes a request or demand; hence, a candidate.

Postulate, (pōst'ū-lāt) *n.* A position or supposition assumed without proof;—an assumption of something possible, probable, or conceivable;—the enunciation of a self-evident problem.

Postulate, (pōst'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. postulare, postulatum, to demand, from poscere, to ask for urgently.*] To beg or assume without proof;—to take without positive consent;—to solicit;—to require by earnest entreaty;—*imp. & pp.* postulated; *ppr.* postulating.

Postulation, (pōst'ū-lā'shun) *n.* The act of supposing or taking for granted without proof; assumption;—supplication; intercession;—suit; cause.

Postulatory, (pōst'ū-lā-tōr-ē) *a.* Assuming or assumed without proof.

Posture, (pōst'ūr) *n.* [*L. positura, from ponere, to place.*] The situation of a figure with regard to the eye, and of the several principal members with regard to each other by which action is expressed;—attitude; position;—disposition with regard to something else; situation;—state; condition;—mental disposition; frame.

Posture, (pōst'ūr) *v. t.* To put in any particular place.

Pot, (pōt) *n.* [*Contracted from poetry.*] A poetical sentence or a sententious maxim; a motto; a legend or inscription;—especially, a motto or verse sent with a bunch of flowers; hence, a nosegay; a bouquet; hence, also, a single flower.

Pot, (pōt) *n.* [*F. pot, W. pot.*] A large metallic or earthen vessel used for several domestic purposes;—a pewter mug for holding or measuring malt liquors; a quart;—a steel head-piece; a kind of morion;—a sort of paper in small-sized sheets.

Pot, (pōt) *v. t.* To place or inclose in pots;—to preserve seasoned, as meats;—to set out and cover in pots, as plants;—to put in casks for draining off the molasses, as sugar;—*imp. & pp.* potted; *ppr.* potting.

Potable, (pōt'a-bl) *a.* [*L. potabilis, from potare, to drink.*] Fit to be drunk; drinkable.

Potable, (pōt'a-bl) *n.* Something that may be drunk; Potash, (pōt'ash) *n.* [*Eng. pot and ash.*] A powerful alkali, the protoxide of potassium.

Potassa, (pō-tas'sa) *n.* Pure potash or protoxide of Potassium, (pō-tas'se-um) *n.* A bluish-white, lustrous metal, having a strong affinity for oxygen, with which it forms potassa;—it is lighter than water.

Potation, (pō-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. potatio, from potare, to drink.*] A drinking or drinking-bout;—a draught.

Potato, (pō-tā'tō) *n.* [*Sp. patata, Peruv. papa.*] A well-known plant, a native of America, and its tuber, largely used for food and in various farinaceous preparations.

Potatory, (pō-tā'tō-re) *a.* Pertaining to drinking;—sup.

Pot-bellied, (pōt-bel'lid) *a.* Having a prominent belly.

Potboy, (pōt'boy) *n.* A boy who carries out malt liquors from a tavern or beer-house.

Poteen, (pōt'ēn) *n.* [*Ir. poitinn, I drink.*] Irish whisky.

Potency, (pōt'en-se) *n.* The state of being potent; power; influence; authority; might; efficacy; energy.

Potent, (pōt'ent) *a.* [*L. potens, ppr. of posse, to be able, from potis, able, capable, and esse, to be.*] Physically strong;—having great authority, control, or dominion;—powerful, in a moral sense; having great influence; mighty; strong; forcible; influential.

Potentate, (pōt'ent-āt) *n.* [*L. potentatus.*] One who is potent; a prince; a sovereign; an emperor, king, or monarch.

Potential, (pōt'en-shē-al) *a.* Existing in possibility, not in act;—powerful; efficacious. *Potential mood*, that form of the verb which is used to express the power, possibility, liberty, or necessity of an action or of being.

Potentiality, (pōt'en-shē-al-ē-tē) *n.* The state of being potential; possibility; not actuality.

Potentially, (pōt'en-shē-al-ē) *adv.* In a potential or possible manner; in possibility; not in act; not positively.

Potently, (pōt'ent-ē) *adv.* With great force or energy.

Potentness, (pōt'ent-nes) *n.* Powerfulness; strength; might.

Pot-hanger, (pōt'hang-er) *n.* A pot-hook.

Pother, (pōt'her) *n.* [*Perhaps from D. pother, or F. poudre, dust.*] Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter;—bother.

Pother, (pōt'her) *v. t.* To harass; to perplex; to puzzle;—*v. i.* To make a noisy ineffectual effort; to make a fuss or stir.

Pot-herb, (pōt'erb) *n.* Any herb used in cooking for Pot-hook, (pōt'hōok) *n.* A hook on which pots and kettles are hung over the fire;—a letter or character like a pot-hook.

Pot-house, (pōt'hou) *n.* An ale-house.

Potion, (pō'shun) *n.* [*L. potio*, from *potare*, to drink.]

A draught; a dose

Potlid, (pot'lid) *n.* The cover of a pot.

Potman, (pot'man) *n.* A man in the service of a publican who carries out, fetches, and cleans the pots;—a boon companion.

Pot-metal, (pot'met-al) *n.* The metal from which iron pots are made;—an alloy of copper with lead used for making large vessels for various purposes in the arts.

Potsherd, (pot'sherd) *n.* [*Eng. pot* and *sherd* or *shard*, A.-S. *scard*, D. *skerf*.] A piece or fragment of a broken pot.

Pottage, (pot'aj) *n.* [*F. pottage*, from *pot*.] Food made of meat boiled to softness in water, usually with some vegetables;—also, oatmeal or barley meal boiled with water or milk. [earthen vessels.]

Potter, (pot'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to make

Potter, (pot'er) *v. i.* To occupy one's self in a trifling or inefficient manner;—to trifle; to pudder;—*v. t.* To push;—to disturb.

Pottery, (pot'er-e) *n.* The vessels or ware made by potters; earthen ware;—the place where earthen vessels are manufactured.

Pottle, (pot'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *pot*, *Eng. bottle*.] A liquid measure of four pints;—a pot or tankard;—a small basket for holding fruit.

Pot-valiant, (pot'val-yant) *n.* Courageous over the cup; heated to valour by strong drink.

Pouch, (pouch) *n.* [A.-S. *poca*, *F. poche*.] A small bag; usually a leathern bag;—that which is shaped like or used as a pouch; a protuberant belly;—the bag or sac of a bird, as that of the pelican; also, the crop of a bird;—a cyst or sac containing watery fluid;—a membranous sac in which the young of marsupials are carried.

Pouch, (pouch) *v. t.* To pocket; to save;—to swallow—said of fowls;—*imp. & pp.* pouched; *ppr.* pouching.

Pouchong, (pōo'-ahong) *n.* A kind of black tea.

Poult, (pōlt) *n.* [Contracted from *F. poulet*, diminutive of *poule*, hen, fowl.] A young chicken, partridge, &c. [poultry.]

Poulterer, (pōlt'er-er) *n.* One who deals or trades in Poultries, (pōlt'is) *n.* [*L. pule*, *pultis*, a thick pap.] A soft composition of various materials to be applied to sores, boils, and the like; a cataplasm.

Poultice, (pōlt'is) *v. t.* To cover with a poultice; to dress with a poultice;—*imp. & pp.* poulticed; *ppr.* poulticing.

Poultry, (pōlt're) *n.* [From *poult*.] Domestic fowls propagated and fed for the table, and for their eggs, feathers, &c.

Poultry-yard, (pōlt're-yārd) *n.* A yard or place where fowls are confined, bred, or fattened.

Pounce, (pouns) *n.* [Norm. *F. ponce*, hand, from *L. pugnus*, a fist.] The claw or talon of a bird of prey;—also, cloth worked with eyelet holes.

Pounce, (pouns) *n.* [*F. ponce*, pumice, from *L. pumex*, pumice.] A fine powder to prevent ink from spreading on paper;—a coloured powdered substance used by embroiderers in making designs on paper;—a powder used as a cosmetic.

Pounce, (pouns) *v. t.* To sprinkle or rub with pounce;—to pierce with a sharp instrument; to perforate; to punch;—to work in eyelet holes;—*v. i.* To fall on suddenly and seize with the claws;—*imp. & pp.* pounced; *ppr.* pouncing.

Pounce-box, (pouns'et-boks) *n.* [*F. ponce*, from *pounce*, to pounce.] A small box with perforations on the top, to hold perfume for smelling.

Pound, (pound) *n.* [A.-S., *Go.*, & *loel. pund*, It. *pondo*, from *L. pondus*, a weight.] A certain specified weight;—specifically, 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy;—twenty shillings sterling;—[A.-S. *pānū*, a pound, fold, from *pyndan*, to shut up, confine.] An inclosure in which cattle or other beasts are confined when taken in trespassing, or going at large in violation of law.

Pound, (pound) *v. t.* To beat or strike with some heavy instrument and with repeated blows;—to pulverize by beating; to grind with a pestle and mortar;—to confine in a pound; to impound;—*imp. & pp.* pounded; *ppr.* pounding.

Poundage, (pound'aj) *n.* A sum deducted from the pound, or an allowance on each pound, as for commission, discount, &c.;—a subsidy of 12 pence in the pound, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported;—the sum allowed to a sheriff or other officer upon the amount raised by execution—estimated at so much on the pound;—a fine levied on the owner of cattle that had been impounded. [table.]

Poundcake, (pound'kak) *n.* A rich kind of cake for the Pounder, (pound'er) *n.* One who pounds;—an instrument for pounding; a pestle;—a large kind of pear;—a person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds.

Pour, (pōr) *v. t.* [*Scot. pere*, *W. berie*, to cast, throw, shed.] To cause to flow, as a liquid in a stream, either out of a vessel or into it;—to send forth in a flowing or profuse manner; to emit;—to give vent to, as strong feeling; to utter;—*v. i.* To issue forth in a stream or continued succession of parts; to move impetuously like a swift-running stream; to flow;—hence, to rain heavily;—*imp. & pp.* poured; *ppr.* pouring.

Pourer, (pōr'er) *n.* One that pours.

Pout, (pout) *n.* A sea-fish of the cod kind, about a foot in length;—a species of bird; a pullet;—a fit of sullenness.

Pout, (pout) *v. i.* [*F. boudier*, to pout, *W. poten*, what bulges out.] To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen;—to project; to be prominent;—*imp. & pp.* pouted; *ppr.* pouting.

Pouter, (pout'er) *n.* One who pouts;—specifically, a variety of the domestic pigeon, with an inflated breast or crop; cropper.

Poverty, (pov'er-te) *n.* [*L. pauper*, from *pauper*, poor.] Want of means of subsistence; indigence; need;—any deficiency of resources needed or desired; especially, a lack of ideas, sentiments, or words;—defect in conception or design; want of grace or ornament; meagreness or baldness in style or execution.



Pouter Pigeon.

Powder, (pow'der) *n.* [*O. Eng. poudre*, *L. pulvis*, *pulveris*.] A dry substance in minute particles; dust;—especially, a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal mixed and granulated; gunpowder;—a perfumed dust, as pulverized starch, formerly used for dressing the hair.

Powder, (pow'der) *v. t.* To reduce to fine particles; to pulverize;—to sprinkle with powder or as with powder;—to sprinkle with salt, as meat;—*v. i.* To separate into minute particles; to fall to dust;—*imp. & pp.* powdered; *ppr.* powdering.

Powder-cart, (pow'der-kārt) *n.* A cart that carries powder and shot for artillery.

Powder-flask, (pow'der-flask) *n.* A flask or horn in which gunpowder is carried by sportsmen.

Powder-magazine, (pow'der-mag-a-zēn) *n.* A place where gunpowder is stored; especially a place made shot-proof in fortified places or in ships.

Powder-mill, (pow'der-mil) *n.* A mill in which gunpowder is made.

Powder-mine, (pow'der-min) *n.* A cave or hollow in which gunpowder is placed to be fired at a proper time.

Powdery, (pow'der-e) *a.* Easily crumbling to pieces; friable;—sprinkled with powder; dusty;—having a resemblance to powder.

Power, (pow'er) *n.* [*F. pouvoir*, from *L. posse*, to be able, from *potis*, able, and *esse*, to be.] Ability to act, regarded as latent or inherent;—physical strength;

force; might;—mental ability; talent; faculty;—moral ability; energy; determination;—influence; control; ability to move and direct;—authority; command;—the governing prince or magistrate; government; ruler;—the divinity;—an angel, either good or bad;—a host; a military or naval force; an army; a navy;—that which produces motion; impulse; impetus; momentum;—one of the six mechanical contrivances on which all machines are constructed;—the moving or driving force of an engine or machine;—that by which force is applied or mechanical advantage gained;—the degree to which a lens, mirror, or other optical instrument magnifies;—authority; legal warrant;—in *mathematics* and *algebra*, the product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself;—colloquially, a great number or quantity; a multitude; a mass.

Powerful, (pow'ér-fóol) *a.* Full of power; mighty; strong; potent; efficacious; energetic; intense.

Powerfully, (pow'ér-fóol-ee) *adv.* With great force or energy; potently; with great effect; mightily; forcibly.

Powerfulness, (pow'ér-fóol-nee) *n.* The quality of having or exerting great power; force; power; might.

Powerless, (pow'ér-less) *a.* Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent.

Powerlessly, (pow'ér-less-ee) *adv.* In a manner altogether powerless; weakly; ineffectually.

Powerlessness, (pow'ér-less-nee) *n.* Destitution of power; helplessness.

Power-loom, (pow'ér-lóom) *n.* A loom worked by water, steam, or some mechanical power.

Power-press, (pow'ér-pres) *n.* A printing press worked by steam, water, or other power than the human arm.

Pox, (poks) *n.* [For *pocks*, O. Eng. *poekes*, from A.-S. *pocce*.] A pustule; an eruption; especially in any one of the four diseases called small-pox, chicken-pox, the vaccine disease, and the venereal disease.

Pox, (poks) *v. t.* To infect with the pox or venereal disease;—*imp.* & *pp.* *poxed*; *ppr.* *poxing*.

Practicability, (prak'te-ka-bil'tee) *n.* Quality or state of being practicable; feasibility.

Practicable, (prak'te-ka-bl) *a.* [L. *practicare*, to act, transact, from *practicus*, active.] Capable of being practised or performed; possible to be accomplished; feasible; performable;—admitting of use or of being passed or travelled, as a road. [manner.]

Practically, (prak'te-ka-ble) *adv.* In a practicable manner.

Practical, (prak'tik-al) *a.* [L. *practicus*, G. *praktikos*, fit for doing or performing, practical, active.] Pertaining to practice;—capable of being turned to use or account;—evinced practice or skill;—derived from practice or experience; not speculative; not theoretical; hence, positive.

Practically, (prak'tik-al) *adv.* In relation to practice;—by means of practice or use; by experiment;—in practice or use.

Practice, (prak'tis) *n.* [F. *pratique*, from G. *praxis*, from *prassein*, to do.] Frequently repeated or customary actions;—customary or constant use;—actual performance, in distinction from *theory*; action;—exercise of a profession, or the limits within which a profession is exercised or practised;—skillful or artful management; art; stratagem; artifice;—a rule in arithmetic by which the operations of the general rules are abridged in use;—the established or prescribed form of conducting suits and prosecutions; custom; usage; habit; manner.

Practice, (prak'tis) *v. t.* To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually;—to carry on in practice or repeated action;—to apply, as a theory, to real life; to exercise, as a profession, trade, art, &c.;—to commit; to perpetrate;—*v. i.* To perform certain acts frequently or customarily;—to learn by practice;—to try artifices or stratagems;—to exercise an employment or profession, especially that of medicine or of law;—*imp.* & *pp.* *practised*; *ppr.* *practising*.

Practised, (prak'tist) *a.* Done or used frequently;—skilled; dexterous by practice; accustomed.

Practiser, (prak'tis-er) *n.* One who practices;—one who exercises a profession; a practitioner.

Practitioner, (prak'tish'un-er) *n.* One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly law or medicine.

Pre, (pré) [L. before.] A prefix to words of Latin derivation, signifying priority in time, place, or rank;—usually written *pre*.

Præcordia, (præ'kor-de-a) *n.* [L.] The midriff or diaphragm;—the higher part of the abdomen.

Præmunire, (præ-mü-ni're) *n.* [Corrupted from *præmonere*, to forewarn.] The offence of introducing foreign authority into England, or of disobeying the mandate of the sovereign in matters ecclesiastical;—the writ grounded on that offence.

Pragmatic, (prag-matik) *a.* [G. *pragmatikos*, busy, active, systematic.] Pertaining to business; hence, material; over-forward in acting; officious; meddling; meddlesome; impertinent.

Pragmatic, (prag-matik) *n.* One who is active or skilled in business;—a solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head of a state.

Pragmatically, (prag-mat'ik-al-ee) *adv.* In a meddling manner; officiously; impertinently.

Pragmaticalness, (prag-mat'ik-al-nee) *n.* Quality of being pragmatic.

Pragmatist, (prag-ma-tist) *n.* One who is officiously busy; an interfering, meddlesome person.

Prairie, (prá're) *n.* [F., from L. *pratunus*, a meadow.] An extensive tract of land mostly level, destitute of trees, and covered with tall coarse grass.

Prairie-dog, (prá're-dog) *n.* A small rodent animal, allied to the marmot, found on the prairies west of the Mississippi. It has a sharp bark like that of a small dog, and burrows under ground in large warrens, which contain many hundreds of them.

Prairie-hen, (prá're-hen) *n.* A species of grouse found in the Western States of America.

Praise, (práiz) *n.* [Ger. *preis*, F. *prix*, L. *pretium*, price, value, reward.] Commendation for worth; approval of merit; honour; renown;—the joyful tribute of gratitude or homage rendered to the Divine Being;—the object, ground, or reason of praise; encomium; eulogy; panegyric; plaudit; applause; acclaim; ecclat.

Praise, (práiz) *v. t.* [L. *pretiare*, from *pretium*, price, value, reward.] To express approbation of;—to extol in words or song; to do honour to; commend; applaud; laud; eulogize; celebrate; glorify; magnify; extol;—*imp.* & *pp.* *praised*; *ppr.* *praising*.

Praiseless, (práiz-less) *a.* Without commendation; wanting praise. [extols.]

Praiser, (práiz-er) *n.* One who praises, commends, or Praiseworthiness, (práiz-wur-rhe-nee) *n.* Quality of deserving approval or commendation.

Praiseworthy, (práiz-wur-rhe) *a.* Worthy of praise or applause; commendable; laudable.

Prance, (práns) *v. t.* [Allied to *prank*.] To spring or bound, as a horse;—to ride with bounding movements;—to walk or strut about in a showy manner;—*imp.* & *pp.* *pranced*; *ppr.* *prancing*.

Prancer, (práns-er) *n.* One who or that which prances;—a lively horse. [as a mettlesome horse.]

Prancing, (práns-ing) *n.* Act of bounding or springing.

Prank, (pránsk) *v. t.* [Ger. *prangen*, to shine, to make a show, D. *prouken*.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or adjust ostentatiously;—*imp.* & *pp.* *pranked*; *ppr.* *pranking*.

Frank, (pránsk) *n.* [W. *pranc*, a prank, *pranciau*, to



Prairie-dog.

frolie, to play pranks.] A gay or sportive action; a playfully mischievous act; frolic; freak; sport.
Frankish, (frangk'ish) *a.* Full of pranks.
Frass, (präs) *n.* [G. *frass*, of a leek-green.] A variety of quart of a leek-green colour.
Fräte, (prät) *v. i.* [Ger. & D. *fräten*, Iscl. *prata*.] To talk much and without weight, or to little purpose; to be loquacious; to chatter;—*v. t.* To utter foolishly; to speak without meaning;—*imp. & pp.* *prated*; *ppr.* *prating*. [tattle.]
Fräte, (prät) *n.* Talk to little purpose; trifling talk;
Frater, (prat'er) *n.* One who prates; one who talks idly. [talkativeness.]
Frating, (prat'ing) *n.* Chatter; idle talk;—loquacity;
Fratingly, (prat'ing-le) *adv.* With idle talk; with loquacity.
Frattle, (prat'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *prate*.] To talk much and idly; to prate; hence, to talk lightly and artlessly, like a child;—*imp. & pp.* *pratled*; *ppr.* *pratling*.
Frattle, (prat'l) *n.* Trifling or childish tattle; prate.
Frattler, (prat'ler) *n.* An idle talker.
Fravity, (prav'e-te) *n.* [L. *pravitias*, from *pravis*, crooked, perverse.] Deterioration; corruption; depravity; moral corruption.
Frawn, (prawn) *n.* A small crustacean allied to the shrimp. It is highly prized for food.
Praxis, (praks'is) *n.* [G. *praxis*, from *prassein*, to do.] Use; practice; especially, exercise or discipline for a specific purpose or object;—an example or form to teach practice.
Pray, (prät) *v. i.* [L. *precari*, from *prez*, *precis*, a prayer, request.] To ask with earnestness or zeal, as for a favour or something desirable;—to entreat; to supplicate;—to ask submissively; to petition; to beseech; to beg;—especially, to address the Supreme Being in the act of public or private worship; to pay one's devotion to God;—*v. t.* To address earnest request to; to supplicate; to entreat;—to ask earnestly for; to request; to beseech; to petition;—*imp. & pp.* *prayed*; *ppr.* *praying*.
Prayer, (prät'er) *n.* One who prays; a suppliant.
Prayer, (prät'er) *n.* [Nurm. F. *prayer*, F. *priere*, from L. *precari*, to pray.] Act of praying or of asking a favour; hence, an earnest memorial; petition; supplication;—the part of a memorial or petition containing the specific request or favour asked, as distinguished from the grounds, reasons, or claims on which it is founded or urged;—especially, a solemn address to God, consisting of adoration, or reverent expression of the soul's sense of the glorious perfections of God, confession of sin and guilt, supplication of pardoning mercy and all needful grace and help, intercession for blessings on others, and thanksgiving for past and present mercies and benefits;—act of lifting up the soul to God in secret without articulate utterance;—a form of devotion used in private, domestic, or public worship;—habit or practice of praying.
Prayer-book, (prät'er-böök) *n.* A book containing prayers or the forms of devotion, public or private.
Prayerful, (prät'er-foöl) *a.* Given to prayer; devotional. [ner.]
Prayerfully, (prät'er-foöl-le) *adv.* In a prayerful manner.
Prayerless, (prät'er-lea) *a.* Not using prayer; habitually neglecting the duty of prayer to God.
Prayerlessness, (prät'er-lea-nea) *n.* A habitual neglect of prayer.
Prayer-meeting, (prät'er-mät-ing) *n.* A stated meeting or assembly for public prayer.
Preach, (präch) *v. i.* [F. *pracher*, L. *predicare*, to cry in public, to proclaim.] To pronounce a public discourse on a religious subject; to deliver a sermon;—to give earnest advice on moral or religious grounds;



Prawn.

—*v. t.* To proclaim or publish in a sermon or religious discourse;—to deliver or pronounce, as a sermon;—*imp. & pp.* *preached*; *ppr.* *preaching*.
Preacher, (präch'er) *n.* One who preaches;—one who inculcates any thing with earnestness.
Preaching, (präch'ing) *n.* The act of one who preaches; a public religious discourse; homily; sermon.
Preachment, (präch'ment) *n.* A discourse or sermon—used depreciatingly or in contempt.
Preacquaint, (prät-kwänt') *v. i.* To acquaint previously or beforehand.
Preacquaintance, (prät-kwänt'sans) *n.* Previous acquaintance or knowledge of.
Preadmonish, (prät-mön'ish) *v. t.* To admonish previously;—*imp. & pp.* *preadmonished*; *ppr.* *preadmonishing*. [ing or admonition.]
Preadmonition, (prät-ad-mön'ish'n) *n.* Previous warning.
Preamble, (prät-am'b'l) *n.* [F. *préambule*, from L. *præambulare*, to walk before.] An introductory portion to a discourse or writing; preface; specifically, the part of a statute which states the reasons for and intents of the act. [To walk or go before.]
Preambulate, (prät-am'b'lät) *v. i.* [L. *præambulare*.] Pre-appoint, (prät-ap-point) *v. t.* To appoint previously.
Pre-appointment, (prät-ap-point'ment) *n.* Previous appointment.
Preaudience, (prät-aw'de-ens) *n.* Right of being heard before another; right of precedence at the bar enjoyed by certain official counsel.
Prebend, (preb'end) *n.* [F. *prebende*, from L. *præbere*, to hold forth, afford, allow.] The maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church with which he is connected.
Prebendal, (preb'end'al) *a.* Pertaining to a prebend.
Prebendary, (preb'end-är-e) *n.* A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church who enjoys a prebend, in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church.
Precarious, (prät-kä're-us) *a.* [L. *precarius*, *precari*, to pray, beg.] Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy;—held by a doubtful tenure; exposed to constant risk;—doubtful; unsettled; uncertain; unsteady; dubious.
Precaasionally, (prät-kä're-us-le) *adv.* At the will or pleasure of others; dependently.
Precariousness, (prät-kä're-us-nea) *n.* The quality or state of being precarious; uncertainty.
Precautive, (prät-kä'tiv) *a.* [L. *præcautus*, from *precari*, to pray.] Suppliant; beseeching;—also *precatory*.
Precaution, (prät-kaw'ahun) *n.* [L. *præcautio*, from *præcavere*, *præcautum*, to guard against beforehand.] Previous caution or care;—a measure taken beforehand to ward off evil, or secure good or success.
Precaution, (prät-kaw'ahun) *v. t.* To warn or advise beforehand for preventing mischief or securing good;—*imp. & pp.* *precautioned*; *ppr.* *precautioning*.
Precautionary, (prät-kaw'ahun-är-e) *a.* Proceeding from or containing previous caution; forewarning; preventive. [measures.]
Precautions, (prät-kaw'ahun) *n.* Taking preventive.
Precede, (prät-séd) *v. t.* [L. *præcedere*, from *præ*, before, and *cedere*, to go, to be in motion.] To go before in place or order of time;—to go before in rank or importance;—*imp. & pp.* *preceded*; *ppr.* *preceding*.
Precedence, (prät-sél'ens) *n.* Act or state of being precedent; priority in position, rank, or time;—state of going or being before in rank or dignity, or the place of honour;—pre-eminence; preference; superiority.
Precedent, (prät-séd'ent) *a.* [L. *præcedens*, *ppr.* of *præcedere*.] Going before; anterior; proceeding; antecedent.
Precedent, (prät-séd'ent) *n.* Something done or said that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the like kind;—a preceding circumstance or condition;—a judicial decision, interlocutory or final, which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases.

Precedented, (prĕ-sĕd-ent-ed) *a.* Having a precedent;—authorized by example or by previous usage.

Precedently, (prĕ-sĕd-ent-le) *adv.* Beforehand; antecedently.

Precentor, (prĕ-sen-tor) *n.* [*præcentor*, to sing before.] The leader of the choir in a cathedral;—in presbyterian churches, the leader of the congregation in the psalmody. [office of a precentor.]

Precentorship, (prĕ-sen-tor-ship) *n.* The employment or **Precept**, (prĕ-sept) *n.* [*præceptum*, from *præcipere*, to take beforehand, to instruct.] Any commandment or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; especially, a command respecting moral conduct; injunction; mandate; order; law; rule; direction; instruction; doctrine; principle; maxim;—a species of writ or warrant.

Preceptive, (prĕ-sep-tiv) *a.* Giving precepts or commands for the regulation of moral conduct;—directing in moral conduct; didactic.

Preceptor, (prĕ-sep-tor) *n.* A teacher; an instructor; the head of a school;—the president of a college of Knights Templars.

Preceptorial, (prĕ-sep-tō-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to a preceptor. [ceptive.]

Preceptory, (prĕ-sep-tor-e) *a.* Giving precepts; preceptorial; (prĕ-sep-tor-e) *n.* [*præceptorium*, an estate assigned to a preceptor.] A religious house of the Knights Templars, subordinate to the temple or principal house of the order in London.

Preceptress, (prĕ-sep-tress) *n.* A female teacher.

Precession, (prĕ-sesh-un) *n.* [*præcedere*, *præcessum*, to go before.] The act of going before or forward.

Precession of the equinoxes, the slow, backward motion of the equinoctial points along the solstices.

Precinct, (prĕ-sĭng-kĭ) *n.* [*præcinctus*, from *præcipere*, to gird about, to encompass.] The limit or exterior line encompassing a place; boundary; confine;—a minor territorial or jurisdictional division.

Precious, (prĕ-shĕ-us) *a.* [*pretiosus*, from *pretium*, price, worth, value.] Of great price; costly;—of great value or worth; very valuable; highly esteemed; in irony, worthless; contemptible.

Preciously, (prĕ-shĕ-us-le) *adv.* Valuably; to a great price;—contemptibly. [valuable; high price.]

Preciousness, (prĕ-shĕ-us-ness) *n.* Valuableness; great

Precipice, (prĕ-sĭp-ĭs) *n.* [*præcipitium*, from *præcipere*, heading.] A very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place; an abrupt declivity; any steep descent.

Precipitable, (prĕ-sĭp-it-ē-bl) *a.* Capable of being precipitated or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution.

Precipitance, (prĕ-sĭp-it-ans) *n.* Quality of being precipitate; heading hurry; rash haste;—especially hastiness in forming an opinion, coming to a determination, or executing a purpose without due consideration.

Precipitant, (prĕ-sĭp-it-ant) *a.* Falling or rushing headlong;—urged with violent haste; hasty;—unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

Precipitant, (prĕ-sĭp-it-ant) *n.* In chemistry, a substance which, when added to a liquid solution, decomposes it, and precipitates or throws down a sediment.

Precipitantly, (prĕ-sĭp-it-ant-le) *adv.* With great haste.

Precipitate, (prĕ-sĭp-it-āt) *v. t.* [*præcipitare*, from *præcipere*, heading.] To throw headlong; to cast down from a steep height;—to urge with eagerness or violence; to hasten;—to hurry on blindly or rashly;—to throw to the bottom of a vessel, as a substance in solution;—*v. i.* To fall headlong;—to hasten without preparation;—to fall to the bottom of a vessel, as sediment or substance in solution;—*imp. & pp.* precipitated; *ppr.* precipitating.

Precipitate, (prĕ-sĭp-it-āt) *a.* [*præcipitatus*, *pp.* of *præcipitare*.] Falling, flowing, or rushing with steep descent;—rashly hasty; lacking due deliberation; hurried;—rapid;—terminating speedily in death; violent.

Precipitate, (prĕ-sĭp-it-āt) *n.* That which is precipitated or thrown down in a liquid compound; sediment.

Precipitately, (prĕ-sĭp-it-āt-le) *adv.* With steep descent; steeply down;—headlong; hastily; incautiously.

Precipitation, (prĕ-sĭp-it-ā-shun) *n.* Act of throwing headlong;—a falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity;—hence, great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste;—act of throwing to the bottom of a vessel any substance held in solution.

Precipitous, (prĕ-sĭp-it-us) *a.* [*præceps*, *præcipitius*.] Very steep;—heading; directly or rapidly descending;—hasty; rash; quick; heady.

Precipitously, (prĕ-sĭp-it-us-le) *adv.* With steep descent; in violent haste. [scent;—rash haste.]

Precipitousness, (prĕ-sĭp-it-us-ness) *n.* Steepness of descent; (prĕ-sĭp-it-us) *a.* [*præcitus*, *pp.* of *præcipere*, to cut off.] Exact; strict; definite; having certain or determinate bounds or limitations;—not loose, vague, or equivocal in thought or expression;—formal; final; superstitious; exact; scrupulous;—excessively nice in manner, speech, &c.; punctilious.

Precisely, (prĕ-sĭs-le) *adv.* Correctly; accurately;—exactly; truthfully; in conformity with truth or reality; or with a definite standard of right;—with excess of formality; scrupulously; ceremoniously.

Preciseness, (prĕ-sĭs-ness) *n.* Exactness; strict accuracy; definiteness; scrupulous nicety;—studied formality;—excessive regard to forms or rules.

Precisian, (prĕ-sĭsh-an) *n.* A person rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules; a formalist.

Precisianism, (prĕ-sĭsh-an-izm) *n.* Excessive exactness; superstitious rigour; final formality.

Precision, (prĕ-sĭsh-un) *n.* [*præcisiō*.] The quality of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy; correctness; definiteness.

Preclude, (prĕ-klūd) *v. t.* [*præcludere*, from *præ*, before, and *cludere*, to shut.] To shut out by anticipative action; to hinder; to prevent from happening or taking place;—to debar from entrance, possession, or enjoyment;—*imp. & pp.* precluded; *ppr.* precluding.

Preclusion, (prĕ-klūd-shun) *n.* Act of precluding or state of being precluded; a shutting out.

Preclusive, (prĕ-klūd-siv) *a.* Shutting out;—precluding or tending to preclude.

Preconscious, (prĕ-kō'she-us) *a.* [*præcōs*, *præcōs*, from *præcōsere*, to cook or ripen beforehand.] Ripen before the proper or natural time;—having the mental or bodily faculties developed more than is natural at a given age; too forward; premature. [manner.]

Precosciously, (prĕ-kō'she-us-le) *adv.* In a precocious

Precoosity, (prĕ-kō'se-te) *n.* Rapid growth or ripeness before the natural time; prematuration;—early development of the mental powers;—also precociousness.

Precoognition, (prĕ-kōg-nish-un) *n.* [*præcōgnitio*, from *præcōgnoscere*, to foreknow.] Previous cognition; antecedent knowledge or examination.

Precoognescence, (prĕ-kōg-nō's) *v. t.* [*præcōgnoscere*.] To examine witnesses beforehand in order to determine whether there is ground for prosecution, and to get material for framing a libel. [Boots' law.]

Preconceive, (prĕ-kōn-sēt) *n.* A conception or notion previously formed.

Preconceive, (prĕ-kōn-sēv) *v. t.* To imagine previously; to form a previous notion or idea of;—*imp. & pp.* preconceived; *ppr.* preconceiving.

Preconceived, (prĕ-kōn-sēv) *a.* Formed in the mind beforehand; previously imagined or thought of.

Preconception, (prĕ-kōn-sēp-shun) *n.* The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

Preconcert, (prĕ-kōn-sērt) *v. t.* To concert beforehand; to settle by previous agreement;—*imp. & pp.* preconcerted; *ppr.* preconcerting.

Preconcertion, (prĕ-kōn-sērt-shun) *n.* The act of concerting beforehand.

Precontract, (prĕ-kōn-trakt) *n.* A contract previous to another.

Precontract, (prĕ-kōn-trakt) *v. t.* To make a previous contract or agreement.

Precordia, (prĕ-kor'de-a) *n.* [*L. præcordia.*] The region or parts before or about the heart; the left side of the chest.

[before or about the heart.]

Precordial, (prĕ-kor'de-al) *a.* Pertaining to the parts **Precursor**, (prĕ-kur'sor) *n.* [*L. præcursor*, from *præcurrere*, to run before.] One who or that which precedes an event, and indicates its approach;—harbinger; messenger; predecessor; omen; sign.

Precuratory, (prĕ-kur'or-e) *a.* Forerunning; indicating something to follow; introductory; preliminary.

Predaceous, (prĕ-dā'he-us) *a.* [*L. præda*, prey.] Living by prey; predatory.

Predal, (prĕ-dal) *a.* [*L. præda*, prey.] Pertaining to prey;—robbing; practising plunder or rapine.

Predatory, (prĕ-dā'tor-e) *a.* [*L. prædatorius*, from *præda*, prey.] Characterized by plundering; practising rapine;—hungry; ravenous.

Predecay, (prĕ-dē-kā') *n.* Premature or previous decay.

Predecease, (prĕ-dē-sēs) *v. i.* To die before.

Predeceased, (prĕ-dē-sēs'd) *a.* Dead before another, or previous to a given date or event.

Predecessor, (prĕ-dē-sēs'or) *n.* [*F. predecessor*, from *L. præ*, before, and *decedere*, to depart.] One who has preceded another in any place, state, or office;—improperly, an ancestor.

Predesign, (prĕ-dē-sin') *v. t.* To design or propose beforehand; to predetermine.

Predestinarian, (prĕ-des-tin-ā're-an) *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

Predestinarian, (prĕ-des-tin-ā're-an) *a.* Pertaining to predestination.

[ordained; fated.]

Predestinate, (prĕ-des'tin-āt) *a.* Predetermined; fore-

Predestinate, (prĕ-des'tin-āt) *v. t.* [*L. prædestinare*, from *præ*, before, and *destinare*, to determine.] To appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose or irreversible decree;—predetermine; fore-ordain; decree; foredoom;—*imp. & pp.* predestinated; *ppr.* predestinating.

Predestination, (prĕ-des-tin-ā'hun) *n.* Act of decreeing or of foreordaining events;—the unchangeable purpose and decree of God by which from eternity he ordains whatsoever comes to pass; especially the eternal counsel and will of God ordaining the elect to everlasting life, and the reprobate to everlasting death.

Predestine, (prĕ-des'tin) *v. t.* To decree beforehand; to foreordain;—*imp. & pp.* predestined; *ppr.* predestining.

Predetermine, (prĕ-dē-ter'min-āt) *a.* Determined by **Predetermination**, (prĕ-dē-ter'min-ā'hun) *n.* Act of previous determination; purposes formed beforehand.

Predetermine, (prĕ-dē-ter'min) *v. t.* To determine beforehand;—to doom by previous decree;—*imp. & pp.* predetermined; *ppr.* predetermining.

Predial, (prĕ-dē-al) *a.* [*L. prædium*, a farm, estate.] Consisting of or attached to land or farms;—growing or issuing from land.

[predicable.]

Predicability, (prĕ-dē-ka-blĕ'te) *n.* Quality of being **Predicable**, (prĕ-dē-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being affirmed of something, or attributed to it.

Predicable, (prĕ-dē-ka-bl) *n.* A general attribute or notion affirmable of many individuals;—one of the five general attributes in logical classifications, namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

Predicament, (prĕ-dik-ā'ment) *n.* A category; a general heading or definition under which a number of individuals or species can be grouped or classed;—class, kind, or genus, distinguished or defined by certain marks or properties;—hence, condition; particular state;—especially, an unfortunate or trying position;—awkward plight.

[predicament.]

Predicamental, (prĕ-dik-ā'ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to a **Predicate**, (prĕ-dik-āt) *v. t.* [*L. prædicare*, *prædicatum*, to cry in public, to proclaim.] To affirm something of another person or thing; to assert or deny, as the truth of a proposition or description, the possession of an attribute or quality, &c.;—*v. i.* To make an

assertion or affirmation;—to involve an attribute or quality;—*imp. & pp.* predicated; *ppr.* predicating.

Predicate, (prĕ-dē-kāt) *n.* The thing or quality affirmed of the subject;—in grammar, the word or words in a proposition expressing that which is affirmed of the subject.

Predication, (prĕ-dē-kā'hun) *n.* Act of affirming one thing of another; assertion or denial of a proposition.

Predict, (prĕ-dikt) *v. t.* [*L. prædicere*, from *præ*, before, and *dicere*, to say, tell.] To tell beforehand;—prophecy; prognosticate; presage; foreshow;—*imp. & pp.* predicted; *ppr.* predicting.

Prediction, (prĕ-dik-ā'hun) *n.* Act of foretelling; a previous declaration of a future event; prophecy;—that which is foretold; previous warning or prognostication of evil.

Predictive, (prĕ-dikt'iv) *a.* Foretelling; prophetic.

Predictor, (prĕ-dikt'er) *n.* A foreteller; one who prophesies.

Predilection, (prĕ-dē-lek'āhun) *n.* [*L. præ*, before, and *diligere*, *dilectum*, to love.] Previous liking or inclination to;—a prepossession of mind in favour of something; partiality.

[visually made.]

Precovery, (prĕ-dia-kuv'er-e) *n.* A discovery **Predispose**, (prĕ-dia-pōs') *v. t.* To incline beforehand; to fit or adapt previously;—*imp. & pp.* predisposed; *ppr.* predisposing.

Predisposition, (prĕ-dia-pō-ziah'un) *n.* Act of predisposing or state of being predisposed; previous inclination or propensity;—previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose.

Predominance, (prĕ-dom'in-āns) *n.* Condition or quality of being predominant;—prevalence; superiority; ascendancy.

Predominant, (prĕ-dom'in-ant) *a.* Prevalent over others; superior in strength, influence, or authority; ascendant; ruling; controlling; over-ruling.

Predominantly, (prĕ-dom'in-ant-le) *adv.* With superior strength or influence.

Predominate, (prĕ-dom'in-āt) *v. t.* [*L. præ*, before, and *dominari*, *dominatus*, to rule.] To surpass in strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling influence; to prevail;—*imp. & pp.* predominated; *ppr.* predominating.

Predomination, (prĕ-dom-in-ā'hun) *n.* Superior strength or influence; over-ruling or controlling power.

Free, (prĕ) *v. t.* To taste; to try by tasting. [Scot.]

Pre-eminence, (prĕ-em-ē-nēns) *n.* [*F.* from *L. præ*, before, and *eminens*, standing out, conspicuous.]

Superiority in excellence; high distinction in intellectual, moral, or spiritual character or attainments;—priority of place; precedence; higher elevation in rank or dignity;—superiority in authority or influence;—in a bad sense, excess or notoriety in crime or guilt.

Pre-eminent, (prĕ-em-ē-nent) *a.* Distinguished above others; superior in excellence;—surpassing others in evil or bad qualities.

Pre-eminently, (prĕ-em-ē-nent-le) *adv.* In a pre-eminent degree;—with superiority or distinction above others;—excessively.

[chasing before others.]

Pre-emption, (prĕ-em-ā'hun) *n.* The act or right of purchase. [*A. S. præm*, a clasp, bodkin.] A forked instrument used in dressing cloth.

Preem, (prĕn) *v. t.* To dress with or as with a preen; to keep in order, as the feathers—said of birds;—*imp. & pp.* preened; *ppr.* preening.

Pre-engage, (prĕ-en-gāj') *v. t.* To engage by previous contract or influence;—*imp. & pp.* pre-engaged; *ppr.* pre-engaging.

Pre-engagement, (prĕ-en-gāj'ment) *n.* Prior engagement, as by stipulation or promise;—a previous attachment, as of the affections.

Pre-establish, (prĕ-es-tab'lish) *v. t.* To establish or settle beforehand.

[beforehand.]

Pre-establishment, (prĕ-es-tab'lish-ment) *n.* Settlement

Pre-exist, (prĕ-egz-ĭt) *v. t.* To exist beforehand or before something else:—*imp. & pp.* pre-existed; *ppr.* pre-existing.

Pre-existence, (prĕ-egz-ĭst'ens) *n.* Existence previous to something else.

Pre-existent, (prĕ-egz-ĭst-ent) *a.* Existing beforehand; preceding in existence.

Preface, (prĕ-fās) *n.* [L. *præfari*, to speak beforehand.] Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay; introduction; preamble: prelude; prologue.

Preface, (prĕ-fās) *v. t.* To introduce by preliminary remarks:—to face; to cover:—*v. i.* To say something introductory; to make preliminary observations:—*imp. & pp.* prefaced; *ppr.* prefacing.

Prefatorily, (prĕ-fa-tor-i-ē) *adv.* By way of preface; introductively.

Prefatory, (prĕ-fa-tor-e) *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a preface; introductory to a book, essay, or discourse.

Prefect, (prĕ-fĕkt) *n.* [L. *præfectus*, from *præferre*, to set over.] A Roman officer who superintended a particular command, charge, or department:—a chief magistrate who governed city or province in the absence of the king or other lawful sovereign; a governor; magistrate; superintendent; viceroy.

Prefectship, (prĕ-fĕkt-ship) *n.* The office of a chief magistrate, commander, or viceroy:—the jurisdiction of a prefect.

Prefer, (prĕ-fĕr) *v. t.* [L. *præferre*, from *præ*, before, and *ferre*, to bear or carry.] To set forth; to offer; to present; to advance, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt:—to set above something else in estimation, choice, or liking; to incline more toward; to choose:—*imp. & pp.* preferred; *ppr.* preferring.

Preferable, (prĕ-fĕr-a-bl) *a.* Worthy to be preferred before something else; more desirable; more eligible:—hence more excellent; of higher value.

Preferableness, (prĕ-fĕr-a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality or state of being preferable. [choice.]

Preferably, (prĕ-fĕr-a-bl) *adv.* In preference; by preference.

Preference, (prĕ-fĕr-ens) *n.* Act of preferring one thing before another; superior estimation or love for; election of one thing rather than another:—state of being preferred; open or expressed choice; manifest regard for or attachment:—that which is preferred; selection; choice.

Preferential, (prĕ-fĕr-en-shē-əl) *a.* Giving, indicating, or having a preference:—possessing a prior or superior right or claim to the exclusion of others.

Preferment, (prĕ-fĕr'ment) *n.* Act of preferring or advancing in dignity or office, or the state of being advanced; promotion; exaltation:—a higher place, station, or office.

Prefiguration, (prĕ-fĭg-ūr-ā-shun) *n.* Act of prefiguring, or state of being prefigured; antecedent representation by similitude or by types.

Prefigurative, (prĕ-fĭg-ūr-āt-iv) *a.* Showing by previous figures, types, or similitudes; prefiguring.

Prefigure, (prĕ-fĭg-ūr) *v. t.* To exhibit or suggest by types and similitudes; to foreshadow:—*imp. & pp.* prefigured; *ppr.* prefiguring.

Prefigurement, (prĕ-fĭg-ūr-ment) *n.* Act of prefiguring.

Prefix, (prĕ-fĭks) *v. t.* [L. *præfixere*, from *præ*, before, and *fixere*, to fix.] To put or fix before, or at the beginning of another thing:—to appoint beforehand:—to settle; to establish:—*imp. & pp.* prefixed; *ppr.* prefixing.

Prefix, (prĕ-fĭks) *n.* A letter, syllable, or word, set before a word or united with it at its beginning, to vary its signification.

Preparation, (prĕ-fā-rā-shun) *n.* The disposition of the parts in a flower-bud; estivation.

Preparation, (prĕ-fō-l-e-ā-shun) *n.* The arrangement of the parts in leaf-buds before expanding; vernalion.

Preurgency, (prĕ-fū-jen-ē) *n.* [L. *præurgere*, *ppr.* of *prævalere*, to shine forth.] Superior brightness.

Pregnable, (prĕg-na-bl) *a.* [F. *prenable*, from *prendre*, to take.] Capable of being taken or won by force.

Pregnancy, (prĕg-nan-ē) *n.* Condition of being pregnant; fertility; fruitfulness:—acuteness; quickness of thought or invention:—fullness of sense or meaning; significance.

Pregnant, (prĕg-nant) *a.* [L. *prægnans*, from *præ*, before, and *gnere*, to beget.] Being with young, as a female; breeding; teeming:—fruitful; fertile; full of meaning; suggestive:—full of consequences; productive of effects or results; hence, evident; clear; ready; apt. [fruitfully.]

Pregnantly, (prĕg-nant-ē) *adv.* In a pregnant manner.

Pregustation, (prĕ-gus-tā-shun) *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *gustare*, to taste.] Act of tasting before another or by anticipation; foretaste.

Prehensible, (prĕ-hen'shē-bl) *a.* [L. *prehendere*, to seize.] Admitting of being seized.

Prehensile, (prĕ-hen'shē-əl) *a.* Adapted to seize or grasp; seizing; grasping, as by the hand, feet, or tail—slid of certain animals. [hand or other limb.]

Prehension, (prĕ-hen'shun) *n.* A seizing, as with the

Prejudge, (prĕ-jūj) *v. t.* To judge before hearing; to condemn beforehand:—*imp. & pp.* prejudged; *ppr.* prejudging.

Prejudgment, (prĕ-jūj'ment) *n.* The act of prejudging; judgment without trial or examination.

Prejudicate, (prĕ-jū-de-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *præjudicare*, from *præ*, before, and *judicare*, to judge.] To determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage; to prejudice:—*v. i.* To form a judgment beforehand or without due examination:—*imp. & pp.* prejudicated; *ppr.* prejudicating.

Prejudication, (prĕ-jū-de-kā'shun) *n.* Act of judging without due examination of facts and evidence.

Prejudicative, (prĕ-jū-de-kāt-iv) *a.* Forming an opinion or decision without examination.

Prejudice, (prĕ-jū-dia) *n.* [L. *præjudicium*, from *præ*, before, and *judicium*, judgment.] Prejudgment; an unreasonable predilection or prepossession for or against any thing; especially, an opinion or leaning adverse to any thing formed without proper grounds, or before suitable knowledge:—mischievous; damage; injury.

Prejudice, (prĕ-jū-dia) *v. t.* To prepossess with unexamined opinions, or opinions formed without due knowledge of facts and circumstances:—to obstruct or injure by prejudices; hence, to hurt; to damage; to impair:—*imp. & pp.* prejudiced; *ppr.* prejudicing.

Prejudicial, (prĕ-jū-dish-ē-əl) *a.* [L. *præjudicialis*.] Tending to obstruct or impair; injurious; hurtful; disadvantageous.

Prelacy, (prĕ-lā-sē) *n.* Office or dignity of a prelate:—government by prelates; Episcopacy:—bishops collectively.

Prelate, (prĕ-lāt) *n.* [L. *prælatius*, from *præferre*, to prefer.] A clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop, bishop, &c.; a dignitary of the church.

Prelateship, (prĕ-lāt-ship) *n.* The office of a prelate.

Prelatic, (prĕ-lāt-ik) *a.* Pertaining to prelates or prelateship. [prelates.]

Prelatiously, (prĕ-lāt-ik-ē-ē) *adv.* With reference to prelateship.

Prelatist, (prĕ-lāt-ist) *n.* An advocate for prelate, or for the episcopal doctrine or form of church government: a high churchman. [course.]

Prelate, (prĕ-lect') *v. t.* To read a lecture or public disputation.

Prelection, (prĕ-lect'ā-shun) *n.* [L. *prælectio*, from *præ*, before, and *legere*, to read.] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a select company. [course.]

Prelector, (prĕ-lect'or) *n.* A reader of discourses; a lecturer.

Preliminary, (prĕ-lim'in-ār-e) *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *liminare*, belonging to a threshold, from *limen*, *liminis*, threshold, entrance.] Proceeding the main discourse or business; introductory; preparatory; previous.

Preliminary, (prĕ-lim'in-ār-e) *n.* Something previous or preparatory; introduction; preface.

Prelude, (prĕ-lūd) *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *ludere*, play.]

An introductory performance preceding and preparing for the principal matter; *especially*, a musical strain introducing the theme or chief subject; introduction; preliminary.

Prelude, (pré-lüd') *v. t.* To introduce with a previous performance; to play before;—to precede, as introductory;—*v. i.* To serve as an introduction; to play an introduction;—*imp. & pp.* preluded; *ppr.* preluding.

Preluder, (pré-lüd'ér) *n.* One who plays a prelude, or an extemporary introduction to a regular piece of music.

Prelusive, (pré-lü'siv) *a.* Previous; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow.

Premature, (prem'a-tür, prä-mä-tür) *a.* [L. *præmaturus*, from *præ*, before, and *maturus*, ripe.] Ripe before the natural or proper time;—happening, arriving, performed, or adopted before the proper time; too early;—arriving or received without due authentication or evidence.

Prematurely, (prem-a-tür'le) *adv.* In a premature manner; too soon; too early; before the proper time;—without due evidence or authentication.

Prematureness, (prem-a-tür'nes) *n.* The quality of being premature; ripeness before the natural time;—too great haste;—hasty or rash adoption or declaration of an opinion, design, &c.; precocious development of the mental powers.

Premeditate, (pré-med'e-tat) *v. t.* [F. *préméditer*, from L. *præ*, before, and *meditari*, to consider.] To think on and revolve in the mind beforehand;—*v. i.* To think, consider, or revolve in the mind beforehand; to deliberate;—*imp. & pp.* premeditated; *ppr.* premeditating.

Premeditation, (pré-med'e-tä'shun) *n.* Act of meditating beforehand; previous deliberation;—previous contrivance or design formed.

Premier, (pré-mé-ér) *a.* [F., from L. *primarius*, of the first rank, from *primus*, the first.] First; chief; principal.

Premier, (pré-mé-ér) *n.* The first minister of state; the Premier, (pré-mé-ér-ship) *n.* The office or dignity of the first minister of state.

Premise, (pré-mis) *v. t.* [L. *præmittere*, *præmissum*, to send before.] To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to lay down general propositions or statements of facts or principles on which rest the subsequent reasonings;—*v. i.* To make or state antecedent propositions;—*imp. & pp.* premised; *ppr.* premising.

Premise, (pré-mis) *n.* A proposition antecedently supposed or proved;—each of the first two propositions of a syllogism from which the inference or conclusion is drawn;—in law, that part in a deed, the office of which is to express the grantor and grantee, and the land or thing granted or conveyed;—the subject matter of a deed; lands or houses conveyed by deed; hence, a building and its adjuncts.

Premium, (pré-mé-um) *n.* [L. *præmium*, what one has before or better than others, from *præ*, before.] A recompense; a prize to be won by competition;—a bounty or boon given as an incentive; a reward offered for some specific discovery or the accomplishment of a work;—a bonus; something offered or given for the loan of money;—a sum of money paid to underwriters for insurance;—the excess or rise in value of shares in railway or other stock above the original price.

Premionish, (pré-mon'ish) *v. t.* To forewarn; to admonish beforehand;—*imp. & pp.* premionished; *ppr.* premionishing.

Premionition, (pré-mö-nish'un) *n.* Previous warning, notice, or information. (warning or notice.)

Premionitory, (pré-mon'it-or-e) *a.* Giving previous Premunition, (pré-mü-nish'un) *n.* [L. *præmunio*, from *præmunire*, to fortify in front.] An anticipation of objections.

Prenominating, (pré-nom-in-ä'shun) *n.* Act of pre-nominating; the privilege of being named first;—right of naming or appointing first.

Prentice, (prent'is) *n.* [Contracted from *apprentice*.] An apprentice.

Prenticeship, (prent'is-ship) *n.* The condition or service of an apprentice;—period in which a prentice is bound to serve.

Preobtain, (pré-ob-tän') *v. t.* To get or acquire before.

Preoccupancy, (pré-ok'ü-pän-see) *n.* Act or right of taking possession before another.

Preoccupation, (pré-ok'ü-pä'shun) *n.* Act of preoccupying or state of being preoccupied; prior occupation;—anticipation of objections.

Preoccupy, (pré-ok'ü-pij) *v. t.* To take possession of before another;—to preoccupy; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices;—*imp. & pp.* preoccupied; *ppr.* preoccupying.

Preominate, (pré-om-in-ät) *v. t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *ominare*, to forebode.] To prognosticate; to gather beforehand from omens.

Preoption, (pré-op'shun) *n.* [L. *præ*, before, and *optio*, choice.] Right of making or having the first choice.

Preordain, (pré-or-dän') *v. t.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; to predetermine.

Preordination, (pré-or-din-ä'shun) *n.* Act of foreordaining; previous determination.

Preparation, (prep-ar-ä'shun) *n.* [L. *præparatio*.] Act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition;—state of being prepared or got ready;—that which prepares; preparatory act or measure;—that which is made or compounded for a particular purpose;—especially a medicinal substance made up or dispensed for the use of patients;—a part of an animal body preserved as a specimen.

Preparative, (pré-pär-ät-iv) *a.* Tending to prepare or make ready; preparatory.

Preparative, (pré-pär-ät-iv) *n.* That which has the power of preparing; that which prepares;—that which is done to prepare; preparation. (ration.)

Preparatively, (pré-pär-ät-iv-le) *adv.* By way of preparation.

Preparator, (pré-pär-ä-tor) *n.* One who prepares beforehand, as subjects for dissection, specimens for preservation in collections, and the like.

Preparatory, (pré-pär-ä-tor-e) *a.* Preparing the way for any thing by previous measures of adaptation; preliminary; antecedent; introductory.

Prepare, (pré-pär') *v. t.* [L. *præparare*, from *præ*, before, and *parare*, to make or get ready.] To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose; to make ready;—to procure as suitable; to get ready; to provide;—to appoint; to establish;—to direct; to guide;—*v. i.* To make all things ready;—to make one's self ready;—to get ready;—*imp. & pp.* prepared; *ppr.* preparing.

Preparedness, (pré-pär-ä-nes) *n.* State of being prepared or in readiness. (ready or provides.)

Preparer, (pré-pär-ér) *n.* One who or that which makes ready.

Prepay, (pré-pä') *v. t.* To pay in advance or beforehand;—*imp. & pp.* prepaid; *ppr.* prepaying.

Prepayment, (pré-päment) *n.* Payment in advance.

Prepense, (pré-pens') *a.* [L. *præ*, before, and *pensere*, to weigh.] Devised or planned beforehand; premeditated.

Prepollent, (pré-pol'ent) *a.* [L. *præpollens*, *ppr.* of *pollere*, to surpass in power.] Having superior influence or power; prevailing.

Preponderance, (pré-pön'dér-ans) *n.* State or quality of being preponderant or preponderating; superiority of weight, influence, or power. (outweighing.)

Preponderant, (pré-pön'dér-ant) *a.* Preponderating; Preponderate, (pré-pön'dér-ät) *v. t.* [L. *præ*, before, and *ponderare*, to weigh.] To outweigh; to have greater weight than;—to overpower by stronger influence or moral power;—*v. i.* To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance;—to exceed in influence or power; hence, to incline to one side;—*imp. & pp.* preponderated; *ppr.* preponderating.

Preposition, (prep-ö-zish'un) *n.* [L. *præpositio*, from *præponere*, *præponitum*, to put before.] A particle

governing, and generally placed before a substantive or pronoun, which is put in an oblique case (in English, in the objective), and of which it expresses the relation to some other word.

Prepositional, (prē-pō-zish-un-al) *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature or office of a preposition.

Prepositive, (prē-pō-zit-iv) *a.* Put before; prefixed.

Prepositive, (prē-pō-zit-iv) *n.* A word or particle put before another word.

Prepossess, (prē-pōz-zes) *v. t.* To take previous possession of;—to seize beforehand;—to preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice:—*imp. & pp.* prepossessed; *ppr.* prepossessing.

Prepossessing, (prē-pōz-zes'ing) *a.* Raising or inviting a favourable opinion; winning in look, mien, or manners; tending at first sight to gain approbation, esteem, or love.

Prepossessingly, (prē-pōz-zes'ing-le) *adv.* In a prepossessing manner; in a way to prepossess.

Prepossession, (prē-pōz-zesh'un) *n.* Preoccupation; prior possession;—preconceived opinion; inclination or disposition previously formed which sways the mind for or against a person, opinion, system when presented to it.

Preprocessor, (prē-pōz-zes'er) *n.* One who prepossesses.

Preposterous, (prē-pōs'ter-us) *a.* [*L. preposterus*, from *præ*, before, and *posterus*, coming after, latter.] Having that first which ought to be last;—inverted;—perverted; wrong; contrary to nature, truth, reason, or common sense; absurd; foolish;—unnatural; monstrous.

Preposterously, (prē-pōs'ter-us-le) *adv.* In a preposterous manner;—absurdly;—foolishly.

Preposterousness, (prē-pōs'ter-us-ness) *n.* The quality or state of being preposterous; absurdity;—inconsistency with nature or reason.

Prepuce, (prē-pūs) *n.* [*L. præputium*, from *præ*, before, and *G. پوسته*, foreskin.] The foreskin; prolongation of the cuticle covering the *glans penis*.

Prerequisite, (prē-rek'wē-zit) *a.* Previously required or necessary to any proposed effect or end.

Prerequisite, (prē-rek'wē-zit) *n.* Something necessary or requisite as a preliminary or means to a given end or attainment.

Prerogative, (prē-rōg'a-tiv) *n.* [*L. prerogativa*, precedence in voting, preference, privilege, from *prærogare*, to ask before another.] An exclusive or peculiar privilege; right; immunity.

Prerogative-court, (prē-rōg'a-tiv-kōrt) *n.* In ecclesiastical law, a court for the trial of testamentary suits and probations of wills.

Prerogatively, (prē-rōg'a-tiv-le) *adv.* By exclusive or

Presage, (prē-sāj) *n.* Something which forebodes a future event; prognostic; omen; token; sign.

Presage, (prē-sāj) *v. t.* [*L. præscire*, from *præ*, before, and *scire*, to perceive acutely and sharply.] To have a presentiment of; to forebode;—to foretell; to predict; to indicate:—*imp. & pp.* presaged; *ppr.* presaging.

Presager, (prē-sāj'er) *n.* One who presages; a fore-

Presbyopia, (prē-be-'ō-pe-a) *n.* [*G. presbys*, old, an old man, and *ōps*, the eye.] A defect of vision, as in old age, when near objects are seen more indistinctly than distant ones.

Presbyter, (prē-be-'tēr) *n.* [*L.* an elder, from *G. presbyteros*, comparative of *presbys*, old.] An elder; one of ripe years ordained to bear rule in the church, and to feed the flock over which the Holy Ghost had made him overseer;—a pastor; one who has the cure of souls in a particular parish or district;—in Episcopal churches, one ordained to the second order in the ministry; a priest;—a presbyterian.

Presbyterial, (prē-be-'tēr-ial) *a.* Pertaining to a presbyter or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters;—consisting of presbyters.

Presbyterian, (prē-be-'tēr-an) *n.* One who maintains

the validity of ordination and government by presbyters;—one who belongs to a church governed by presbyters.

Presbyterianism, (prē-be-'tēr-an-izm) *n.* The doctrines, principles, and discipline of presbyterian churches;—the theory and practice of vesting the government of the church in ministers or elders, possessed of equal power and having no superiority one over the other in office, dignity, or title;—in Scotland, the government of the church by ministers and elders in the four courts called kirk-sessions, presbyteries, synods, and general assemblies.

Presbytery, (prē-be-'tēr-e) *n.* A body of elders in the Christian Church;—a judicatory consisting of all the pastors of churches within a certain district, and one ruling elder, a layman, from each parish or church;—in church architecture, the space between the high altar and the easternmost end of the choir;—also, the part between the choir and the lady chapel in a Cathedral church.

Prescience, (prē-'ahē-ens) *n.* Knowledge of events before they take place; foresight; foreknowledge.

Prescient, (prē-'ahē-ent) *a.* [*L. præscire*, *ppr.* of *præscire*, to foreknow.] Having knowledge of events before they take place.

Prescind, (prē-'sind) *v. t.* [*L. præ*, before, and *scindere*, to cut asunder.] To cut off; to abstract; to consider by a separate act of attention or analysis.

Prescribe, (prē-'skrib) *v. t.* [*L. præscribere*, from *præ*, before, and *scribere*, to write.] To lay down authoritatively for direction;—to order; to dictate;—to direct as a remedy to be used by or for a patient;—*v. i.* To give law; to dictate; to give directions;—to write or give medical directions;—to claim by prescription, or on the ground of immemorial use:—*imp. & pp.* prescribed; *ppr.* prescribing.

Prescriber, (prē-'skrib'er) *n.* One who prescribes.

Prescript, (prē-'skript) *a.* Directed; prescribed.

Prescript, (prē-'skript) *n.* Direction; precept; rule authoritatively laid down; injunction;—a medical direction; prescription.

Prescriptibility, (prē-'skrip-te-bil'ē-tye) *n.* The quality of being prescriptible.

Prescriptible, (prē-'skrip'tē-bil) *a.* Depending or derived from prescription.

Prescription, (prē-'skrip'shun) *n.* Act of prescribing or directing, or that which is prescribed; especially, the direction of remedies for a disease, and the manner of using them;—the claim of title to a thing by virtue of immemorial use and enjoyment.

Prescriptive, (prē-'skrip'tiv) *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial use and enjoyment; pleading the authority and continuance of custom.

Presence, (prē-zens) *n.* State or condition of being present, as opposed to absence;—state of being in view; sight;—the region in which one is present; approach face to face; nearness;—*specifically*, neighbourhood to one of superior or exalted rank;—the person of a superior;—a number assembled before a great person;—port; mien; air; personal appearance. *Presence of mind*, undisturbed possession and exercise of the faculties in an emergency.

Presence-chamber, (prē-zens-chām-ber) *n.* The room in which a great personage receives company.

Present, (prē-zent) *a.* [*L. præsens*, in sight or at hand, *ppr.* of *præse*, to be before.] Being in a certain place, opposed to absent;—being at hand, within reach or call, or the like;—now existing or in process;—being now in view or under consideration;—immediate; instant;—favourably attentive; propitious; ready; quick in emergencies. *Present tense*, the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time.

Present, (prē-zent) *n.* That which is presented or given;—present time;—*pl.* Present letters or instrument; a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, &c.

Present, (prē-zent) *v. t.* To put or place in the presence

of some one, *especially*, of a superior; to give a formal introduction to;—to exhibit to view or notice; to set forth; to offer;—to make a gift of; to bestow; to grant; to confer;—to nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice;—to lay before a public body for consideration, as a memorial, petition, &c.;—to lay before a court, as an object of inquiry;—to indict;—to point or direct, as a weapon. To *present arms*, in the army and navy, to salute a superior officer or person of distinction by holding out the musket, sword, or other weapon.—*imp. & pp. presented; ppr. presenting.*

Presentable, (prĕ-sen't-a-bl) *a.* Capable or admitting or being presented; properly prepared to be introduced to another, or to go into society.

Presentation, (prĕ-sen't-a'shun) *n.* Act of presenting or state of being presented; a setting forth; an offering; bestowal;—exhibition; representation;—act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice;—act of appointing a clergyman to a benefice or church.

Presentee, (prĕ-sen't-ē) *n.* One presented to a benefice.

Presenter, (prĕ-sen't-ēr) *n.* One who presents.

Presentment, (prĕ-sen't-ment) *n.* [L. *præsentia*, *ppr. of presentive*, to feel or perceive beforehand.] Perceiving beforehand.

Presentment, (prĕ-sen't-ment) *n.* Previous conception, sentiment, or opinion;—*especially*, an antecedent impression or conviction of something about to happen; anticipation of evil; foreboding.

Presently, (prĕ-sen't-le) *adv.* At this time; now;—at once; without delay; instantly; soon; before long; by and by.

Presentment, (prĕ-sen't-ment) *n.* Act of presenting or state of being presented; presentation;—setting forth to view; delineation; representation;—notice taken by a grand jury of any offence from their own knowledge or observation without any bill of indictment laid before them.

Presentness, (prĕ-sen't-ness) *n.* Presence, as of mind; readiness; quickness.

Preservable, (prĕ-serv'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being preserved.

Preservation, (prĕ-serv-a'shun) *n.* Act of preserving or keeping safe; state of being preserved; security.

Preservative, (prĕ-serv'a-tiv) *a.* Having the power or quality of preserving; tending to preserve.

Preservative, (prĕ-serv'a-tiv) *n.* That which preserves or has the power of preserving; a preventive of injury or decay.

Preservatory, (prĕ-serv'a-tor-e) *a.* Having the power or a tendency to preserve; preservative.

Preservatory, (prĕ-serv'a-tor-e) *n.* That which has the power of preserving; a preservative.

Preserve, (prĕ-serv) *v. t.* [L. *preservare*, from *præ*, before, and *servare*, to save, preserve.] To keep or save from injury or destruction; to protect;—hence, to uphold; to sustain;—to keep or guard from vice or corruption;—to keep in a sound state;—to save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, and the like;—to maintain or keep throughout, as appearances;—*imp. & pp. preserved; ppr. preserving.*

Preserve, (prĕ-serv) *n.* Fruit, or the like, seasoned and kept by suitable preparation;—a place for the shelter or preservation of game, fish, or the like.

Preserver, (prĕ-serv-ēr) *n.* One who or that which preserves or keeps from destruction, decay, loss, or other evil;—one who makes preserves of fruits, &c.;—one who strictly keeps his game, shootings, fishings, &c.

Pressee, (prĕ-see) *n.* [L. *prosses*.] A president; chairman of a meeting.

Preside, (prĕ-sid) *v. t.* [L. *presidere*, from *præ*, before, and *sedere*, to sit.] To occupy the place of ruler, moderator, principal director, or the like;—to exercise superintendence;—*imp. & pp. presided; ppr. presiding.*

Presidency, (prĕ-siden-se) *n.* Act or condition of one

who presides; superintendence;—office of president;—the term during which a president holds his office;—jurisdiction of a president.

President, (prĕ-sident) *n.* [L. *presidens*, from *presidens*, *ppr. of presidere*.] One who is elected or appointed to preside; a presiding officer;—the chief officer of a corporation, company, ward, society, &c.;—the chief executive of the republic in certain countries;—a governor; *a. prefect.*

Presidential, (prĕ-siden'she-əl) *a.* Presiding;—pertaining or belonging to a president.

Presidentialship, (prĕ-siden't-ship) *n.* The office and place of president;—the term for which a president holds his office.

Presider, (prĕ-sid-ēr) *n.* One who presides.

Presignification, (prĕ-sig-nif-ik-a'shun) *n.* The act of signifying or showing previously or beforehand.

Presignify, (prĕ-sig-nif-i) *v. t.* [L. *presignificare*, from *præ*, before, and *significare*, to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand;—*imp. & pp. presignified; ppr. presignifying.*

Press, (pres) *v. t.* [F. *presser*, It. *pressare*, from L. *pressare*, *pressum*, to press.] To urge with force or weight; to compress; to crush;—to squeeze in order to extract the juice or contents of;—to squeeze in order to make smooth;—to embrace closely; to hug;—to drive with violence; to hurry;—to urge with earnestness; to force; to compel;—to solicit with importunity; to constrain; to affect or move greatly;—to straiten; to distress;—to force into service, particularly into naval service;—*v. i.* To exert pressure; to bear heavily;—to push or drive against;—to go forward to strive towards;—to crowd; to throng;—to encroach; to invade;—hence, to urge with vehemence or importunity;—to approach unseasonably or importunately;—*imp. & pp. pressed; ppr. pressing.*

Press, (pres) *n.* An instrument or machine of wood or iron for bruising, crushing, squeezing, compressing, smoothing, &c., of various forms, sizes, and power, according to the nature of the substances to be operated on;—*specifically*, a machine for taking impressions from types or plates, *printing press*; usually classified as *hand press*, in which the pressure is surface or superficial; and *roller or steam press*, in which it is lineal or cylindrical;—hence the art or business of printing and publishing;—hence, publications in general; the printed literature of a country;—a wooden frame or case, or a closet in which clothes or other articles are kept or stored;—a crowd; a throng; a multitude of people;—act of pressing; stress;—pressure of affairs; urgent demands as on time or attention in business;—a commission to force men into the naval service.

Press-bed, (pres'bed) *n.* A bed that may be raised and inclosed in a press or closet.

Presser, (pres-ēr) *n.* One who presses.

Press-gang, (pres'gang) *n.* A detachment of seamen under the command of an officer, empowered to impress men into the naval service.

Pressingly, (pres'ing-le) *adv.* In a pressing manner; with force or urgency; closely.

Pressiroster, (pres-e-rost-ēr) *n.* [L. *pressere*, to press, and *rostrum*, beak.] One of a tribe of wading birds having a compressed or flattened beak, as the plover, lapwing, &c. [*pressirostra*.]

Pressirostral, (pres-e-rost-ēr'al) *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Pressman*, (pres'man) *n.* Journeyman printer who manages, or attends to, the press;—one of a press-gang who aids in forcing men into the naval service.

Pressure, (presh'ūr) *n.* Act of pressing, or the condition of being pressed;—the action of a force against some obstacle or opposing force;—a constraining force or impulse;—severe affliction, distress, calamity, straits, difficulties, embarrassments, or the distress they occasion; urgency;—impression; stamp or character impressed.

Pressure-gauge, (presh'ŭr-gā) *n.* An instrument used for measuring the pressure of steam.

Prester, (pres'ter) *n.* [*G. præster.*] A meteor or exhalation, formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence, that by collision it is set on fire;—the veins of the neck when swollen by excitement.

Prestrigation, (pres-te-dij'-e-tā'shun) *n.* Skill in legerdemain.

Prestrigator, (pres-te-dij'-e-tā'ter) *n.* [*L. præstro, quickly, and digitus, finger.*] One skilled in legerdemain.

Prestige, (pres'tij) *n.* [*L. præstīgium, præstigia.*] Illusion; fascination;—weight or influence coming from past success, character, or deeds.

Presumable, (pres-zūm'a-bl) *a.* Such as may be presumed or supposed to be true. [*presumption.*]

Presumably, (pres-zūm'a-ble) *adv.* By or according to.

Presume, (pres-zūm) *v. t.* [*L. præsumere, from præ, before, and sumere, to take.*] To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or positive proof; to take for granted;—*v. i.* To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof;—to act in a forward or venturesome manner; to take liberties:—*imp. & pp. presumed; ppr. presuming.*

Presumer, (pres-zūm'er) *n.* One who presumes; also, an arrogant person.

Presuming, (pres-zūm'ing) *a.* Venturing on or taking without permission; forward;—bold; arrogant;—over-confident; rash.

Presumption, (pres-zūm'shun) *n.* [*L. præsumptio.*] Act of believing upon probable evidence, or taking for granted;—ground for presuming; strong probability;—a thing believed true on satisfactory evidence;—forward, venturesome, over-confident, or arrogant opinion or conduct; presumptuousness.

Presumptive, (pres-zūm'p-tiv) *a.* Taken by presumption or previous supposition; grounded on probable evidence;—over-confident; venturesome;—arrogant.

Presumptively, (pres-zūm'p-tiv-le) *adv.* By presumption or supposition grounded on probability.

Presumptuous, (pres-zūm'p-tū-us) *a.* Full of presumption; going beyond bounds of due self-appreciation or modesty;—founded on presumption; proceeding from excess of confidence;—done with rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; foolhardy; forward; arrogant; insolent.

Presumptuously, (pres-zūm'p-tū-us-le) *adv.* In a presumptuous manner; with presumption;—in bold defiance of conscience, or violation of known duty.

Presumptuousness, (pres-zūm'p-tū-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being presumptuous or rashly confident; irreverent boldness.

Presuppose, (pres-sūp-pōz) *v. t.* To suppose as previous; to take for granted; to presume; to assume:—*imp. & pp. presupposed; ppr. presupposing.*

Presupposition, (pres-sūp-pō-zish'un) *n.* Act of presupposing; presumption;—that which is presupposed; previous supposition or surmise.

Preterence, (prē'tens) *n.* [*L. præteritus, pp. of præterdere.*] Act of holding out or offering to others something false or feigned; simulation; that which is pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show; act of laying claim to; assumption.

Preterend, (prē'tend) *v. t.* [*L. præterendere, præterentum, from præ, before, and tendere, to stretch.*] To practise; to plot; to intend;—to simulate in words or actions; to counterfeit;—to hold out falsely; to show hypocritically or for the purpose of deceiving; to feign; to allege a title to; to claim:—*v. i.* To put in a claim truly or falsely; to lay claim to the possession of a special gift or power; to profess to be or to have falsely or presumptuously;—to strive after; to aspire:—*imp. & pp. pretended; ppr. pretending.*

Preterendly, (prē'tend-ed-le) *adv.* By false appearance or representation.

Pretender, (prē'tend'er) *n.* One who simulates or feigns; one who lays claim to any thing, and especially to an estate, title, or kingdom, on a false plea of birthright;—specifically, the heir of the Stuart family who claimed the crown of Great Britain after the deposition of James II.

Pretendship, (prē'ten'd'er-ship) *n.* Claim, position, or character of a pretender. [*arrogantly.*]

Pretendingly, (prē'tend'ing-le) *adv.* Presumptuously;

Pretension, (prē'ten'shun) *n.* Act of pretending or laying claim;—claim laid; right alleged or assumed.

Pretentious, (prē'ten'she-tis) *a.* Full of pretention; disposed to claim more than is one's due.

Preterimperfect, (prē'ter-im-perfekt) *a.* Not absolutely or distinctly past;—noting a tense of a verb which expresses action or being not perfectly past.

Preterit, (prē'ter-it) *a.* [*L. præteritus, pp. of præterire, to go or pass by.*] Past—applied to the tense in grammar which expresses an action or being perfectly past or finished, often that which is just past or completed, but without a specification of time:—also *perfect*.

Preterition, (prē'ter-ish'un) *n.* [*L. præteritio.*] Act of going past; state of being past;—a rhetorical figure by which, in pretending to pass over any thing, a summary mention of it is made:—in *theology*, the divine act of passing by or not electing to salvation those who finally perish. [*omission; neglect.*]

Pretermisison, (prē'ter-mish'un) *a.* Act of passing by; **Pretermitt**, (prē'ter-mit) *v. t.* [*L. prætermittere, from præter, beyond, by, and mittere, to send.*] To pass by; to omit; to disregard:—*imp. & pp. pretermitted; ppr. pretermittting.*

Preternatural, (prē'ter-nat'ŭr-al) *a.* Beyond or different from what is natural; out of the regular or natural course of things;—irregular;—extraordinary; monstrous.

Preternaturally, (prē'ter-nat'ŭr-al-le) *adv.* In a preternatural manner or to a preternatural degree;—irregularly; excessively.

Preternaturalness, (prē'ter-nat'ŭr-al-ness) *n.* A state or manner different from the common order of nature:—also *preternaturality*.

Preterperfect, (prē'ter-perfekt) *a.* Expressing action or being absolutely past; preterit.

Preterperfect, (prē'ter-plŭ-perfekt) *a.* [*L. præter, beyond, plus, more, and perfectus, perfect.*] Expressing action or being past at or before another past event or time; prior preterit.

Pretext, (prē'tekt) *n.* [*L. prætextum, from prætex-tus, pp. of prætexere, to weave before.*] Ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a colour or cover for the real reason or motive; false show or appearance; pretence; disguise; show; mask; cloak; cover.

Pretor, (prē'tor) *n.* [*L. prætor, from prætor, to go before.*] Among the ancient Romans, a civil magistrate or judge. There were two pretors, *pretor urbanus*, appointed to adjudicate in cases between Roman citizens, and *pretor peregrinus*, in cases where foreigners were interested,—subsequently others were nominated to act in different provinces of the empire.

Pretorian, (prē'tō-re-an) *a.* Belonging to a pretor or judge; judicial.

Pretorship, (prē'tor-ship) *n.* The office of pretor.

Prettily, (pret'e-le) *adv.* In a pretty manner; pleasantly; with neatness and taste; becomingly.

Prettiness, (pret'e-ness) *n.* Quality of being pretty; diminutive beauty; neatness and taste in details;—deceit and propriety in behaviour;—affectation of niceness; petty artificial adornment.

Pretty, (pret'e) *a.* [*A.-S. prætīg.*] Pleasing by delicacy or grace; having slight or diminutive beauty;—neat and tasteful;—graceful; elegant;—well arranged; skilfully ornamented or set off;—not very small; moderate;—affectedly nice; foppish;—petty; mean; contemptible. [*trately.*]

Pretty, (pret'e) *adv.* In some degree; tolerably; mode-

Pretty-spoken, (pret'e-spōk-n) *a.* Speaking or spoken neatly, gracefully, or pleasingly.

Pretypify, (prē-tip'e-fi) *v. t.* To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type.

Prevail, (prē-vāl') *v. t.* [*L. prævalere*, from *præ*, before, and *valere*, to be strong.] To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to succeed;—to be in force; to have effect, power, or influence;—to persuade or induce—with on or upon:—*imp. & pp. prevailed; ppr. prevailing.*

Prevailing, (prē-vāl'ing) *a.* Having more power, influence, or efficacy;—predominant; most general in existence, extension, or reception; efficacious; successful.

Prevalence, (prē-vā-lens) *n.* Condition or quality of being prevalent; superior strength, influence, or efficacy;—most general reception or practice; predominance;—most general existence or extension;—efficacy; success:—also *prevalecy*.

Prevalent, (prē-vā-lent) *a.* [*L. prævalens*, *ppr. of prævalere*.] Gaining advantage or superiority; victorious;—powerful; efficacious; successful;—most generally received or current;—extensively existing; prevailing; predominant.

Prevalently, (prē-vā-lent-le) *adv.* With predominance or superiority; successfully.

Prevaricate, (prē-vā-r'e-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. prævaricari*, to walk crookedly, to collude, from *præ*, before, and *varicare*, to straddle.] To pervert; to shift; to evade by a quirk or quibble;—*r. i.* To shift from side to side; to turn from a straight course; to evade the truth; to shuffle; to quibble;—to equivocate; to lie:—*imp. & pp. prevaricated; ppr. prevaricating.*

Prevarication, (prē-vā-r'e-kāshun) *n.* Act of shuffling or quibbling to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth;—wilful concealment or misrepresentation of the truth; evasive or misleading evidence;—equivocation; use of double language; falsehood; saying one thing and meaning another. [a quibbler.]

Prevaricator, (prē-vā-r'e-kāt'er) *n.* One who prevaricates.

Prevene, (prē-vēn') *v. t.* [*L. prævenire*, to come before.] To hinder; to prevent.

Prevenient, (prē-vēn'e-ent) *a.* [*L. præveniens*, *ppr. of prævenire*.] Going before; preceding;—hence, preventive.

Prevent, (prē-vent') *v. t.* [*L. prævenire*, *prævenitum*, from *præ*, before, and *venire*, to come.] To be beforehand with; to get the start of;—to intercept and stop; to thwart; to obviate; to hinder;—to anticipate;—to preoccupy; to pre-engage;—to take hold on; to seize;—to succour:—*imp. & pp. prevented; ppr. preventing.*

Preventable, (prē-vent'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being prevented.

Preventer, (prē-vent'er) *n.* One who or that which prevents or hinders; a hinderer;—in ships, an additional rope or stay used to relieve the strain or pressure on any part of the fixed rigging.

Preventingly, (prē-vent'ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to hinder or obviate.

Prevention, (prē-ven'shun) *n.* Act of preventing or hindering; hindrance; obstruction of access or approach;—prepossession; prejudice.

Preventive, (prē-vent'iv) *a.* Tending to prevent; hindering the access of. *Preventive-service*, the duty or the body of armed police engaged in the duty of preventing smuggling by watching and guarding the coast.

Preventive, (prē-vent'iv) *n.* That which prevents; that which intercepts approach;—an antidote previously taken to prevent an attack of disease.

Preventively, (prē-vent'iv-le) *adv.* By way of prevention; in a manner that tends to hinder.

Previous, (prē-ve-us) *a.* [*L. prævious*, going before, from *præ*, before, and *via*, way.] Going before in time; being or happening before something else; preceding; prior; foregoing; former.

Previously, (prē-ve-us-le) *adv.* In time preceding; antecedently; beforehand.

Provision, (prō-vish'un) *n.* [*L. prævidere*, *prævisus*, to foresee.] Foresight; foreknowledge; prudence.

Forewarn, (prō-warn') *v. t.* To warn beforehand; to give previous notice to.

Frey, (prā) *n.* [Norm. *F. freye*, *L. præda*.] Any thing taken by force in war; spoil; plunder; booty;—ravage; depredation; pillage;—that which is seized or may be seized by violence to be devoured; ravin.

Frey, (prā) *v. t.* To take booty; to collect spoil; to plunder; to pillage;—to take food by violence; to seize and devour;—to waste away; to corrode; to cause to pine:—*imp. & pp. preyed; ppr. preying.*

Preyer, (prē'er) *n.* One who or that which preys.

Priapus, (priā-pus) *n.* [*L. G. priapos*.] In mythology, the god of fruitfulness; the tutelary deity of gardens.

Price, (pris) *n.* [*F. prix*, *Ger. preis*, *L. pretium*.] The amount of money at which a thing is valued: that for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale;—value; estimation;—reward; recompense; excellence; worth. [*pp. priced; ppr. pricing.*]

Price, (pris) *v. t.* To set a price on; to value:—*imp. & ppr. priced, (prist) a.* Placed at a value—used in composition, as *high and low priced*.

Priceless, (pris'les) *a.* Invaluable; inestimable; above price; not to be bought;—also, unsaleable; worthless.

Prick, (prik) *v. t.* To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance;—to fix by the point; to hang or put on by puncturing;—to mark or designate by a puncture;—to trace; to form or make by pricking;—to spur; to goad; to incite;—to affect with sharp pain;—to sting with remorse;—to make acid or pungent, as wine;—to set down or mark on a musical scale, as a song;—to erect into a point; to raise, as something pointed;—hence, to *prick up the ears*, to listen sharply;—*r. i.* To be pricked or punctured; to suffer or feel penetration by a point or sharp pain;—to spur onward;—to ride or gallop forward;—to aim at a point or place;—to become acid, as cider, &c.:—*imp. & pp. pricked; ppr. pricking.*

Prick, (prik) *n.* [*A.-S. pricke*, *D. prik*.] A sharp, thin, piercing instrument; a goad; a spur;—a sharp stinging pain; remorse;—a point; a mark;—a puncture; a hole made by piercing; the print of a hare on the ground;—among seamen, a small roll, as of spun yarn or tobacco. [pointed instrument.]

Pricker, (prik'er) *n.* One who or that which pricks; a Pricking; (pricking) *n.* Act of piercing with a sharp point;—sensation of sharp pain, or of being pricked;—the mark or trace left by a hare's foot.

Prickle, (prik'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *prick*.] A little prick; a small pointed projection growing from the bark of a plant;—a sharp projection or spine, as in the hedgehog, &c.

Prickle, (prik'l) *v. t.* To pierce with a prickle or with fine, sharp points; to prick slightly.

Prickliness, (prik'le-ness) *n.* State of being prickly, or of having many prickles. [armed with prickles.]

Prickly, (prik'le) *a.* Full of sharp points or prickles; Prickly-ash, (prik'le-ash) *n.* A plant or shrub with yellowish flowers appearing with the leaves—all parts of the plant are pungent and aromatic.

Prickly-pear, (prik'le-pār) *n.* A species of *Cactus*, destitute of leaves, covered with spines, and consisting of flattened joints inserted upon each other. It produces a purplish edible fruit.

Pride, (prid) *n.* [*A.-S. pyrt*, *Icel. pyrdi*, honour, ornament, *W. pyrdia*.] State or quality of being proud; inordinate self-esteem;—noble self-esteem; elevation of character;—insolence or arrogance of demeanor;—that of which one is proud; that which excites boasting, as decoration; ornament;—show; ostentation; honour;—elevation; dignity; high estate.



Prickly-pear.

Pride, (prid) *v. t.* To indulge in pride; to gratify self-esteem; to value or rate highly; to pique—used reflexively:—*imp. & pp. prided; ppr. priding.*
Prideful, (prid'fūl) *a.* Full of pride; scornful; insolent.
Prier, (pri'er) *n.* [From *pry*.] One who searches and scrutinises.

Priest, (prēst) *n.* [A-S. *prēost*, D. & Ger. *priester*, from L. *presbyter*.] One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice;—a presbyter or elder; a minister;—in Episcopal churches, one who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon.
Priestcraft, (prēst'kraft) *n.* The stratagems and frauds of priests;—dexterous use of the priestly office and character to impose on the credulity of others, and acquire influence, power, wealth, &c.

Priestess, (prēst'es) *n.* A female priest.
Priesthood, (prēst'hōd) *n.* Office or character of a priest;—priests taken collectively; order of priests.
Priestlike, (prēst'lik) *a.* Resembling a priest or the character, conduct, or functions of a priest.

Priestliness, (prēst'le-nes) *n.* Appearance and manner of a priest.

Priestly, (prēst'le) *a.* Pertaining to a priest or priests; sacerdotal;—becoming or befitting a priest.

Priest-ridden, (prēst'rid-n) *a.* Managed or governed by priests.

Prig, (prig) *n.* A pert, conceited, saucy, pragmatical *prig*, (*prig*) *v. t.* [A modification of *prick*.] To haggle about the price of a commodity;—*v. t.* To flitch or steal.

Priggish, (prig'ish) *a.* Affected; oxcumbical; conceited.

Prim, (prim) *a.* [L. *primus*, the first, or abridged from Eng. *primitive*, old-fashioned.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice.

Prim, (prim) *v. t.* To deck with great nicety;—*imp. & pp. primmed; ppr. primming.*

Primacy, (pri'ma-se) *n.* [Norm. *F. primace*, *F. primatie*, from L. *primatus*, *primus*, first.] The highest ecclesiastical station or dignity; the office or dignity of an archbishop;—supremacy; excellency.

Prima-donna, (prē'ma-don'na) *n.* [It. *prima*, the first, and *donna*, lady, mistress.] The first female singer in an opera.

Primal, (pri'mal) *a.* [L. *primælis*, from *primus*, the first.] First.

Primarily, (pri'ma-re-le) *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first place; originally.

Primary, (pri'ma-re) *a.* [L. *primarius*, from *primus*, the first.] First in order of time or development;—first in dignity or importance;—elementary; rudimentary, as schools;—radical; original, as meaning of a word. *Primary colours*, the colours into which a ray of light from the sun may be decomposed, viz. red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. *Primary rocks*, the lowest order of stratified rocks coming immediately after the granite formation.

Primary, (pri'ma-re) *n.* That which stands highest in rank or importance;—one of the large feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.

Primate, (pri'māt) *n.* [F. *primate*, from L. *primus*, the first.] The chief ecclesiastic in a church; an archbishop.

Primateship, (pri'māt-ship) *n.* Office or dignity of a primate.

Prime, (prim) *a.* [L. *primus*, first.] Primitive; primary;—first in rank, degree, dignity, or importance;—first in excellence; of highest quality;—early; blooming;—original; first, as onset.

Prime, (prim) *n.* The first part; beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, &c.; hence, the dawn, the spring;—the spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty;—that which is first in quality; best portion;—the first canonical hour succeeding to lauds.

Prime, (prim) *v. t.* To charge with the powder, percussion cap, or other device for communicating fire to the charge;—to lay the first colour in painting upon:—*imp. & pp. primed; ppr. priming.*

Primely, (prim'le) *adv.* At first; originally; in the first place;—excellently; supremely well.

Primeness, (prim'nes) *n.* State of being first;—supreme excellency.

Primer, (prim'er) *n.* [Contracted from L. *primes liber*, i. e., the book read at prime, the first hour.] A small prayer-book for church service;—the office of the Virgin Mary;—a small elementary book for teaching children to read;—a kind of type of which there are two species—one called *long-primer*, the other called *great-primer*, larger than pica, and the largest type used in printing books.

Primero, (prim-ēro) *n.* [Sp.] A game at cards.

Primeval, (prim-ēval) *a.* [L. *primævus*, from *primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.] Belonging to the first age; pristine; original; primitive.

Priming, (prim'ing) *n.* The powder, percussion cap, or other device used to communicate fire to the charge in a fire-arm;—the first colour laid on canvas or on a building, &c.;—the act of carrying over water from the boiler into the cylinder. [artillery.]

Priming-tube, (prim'ing-tūb) *n.* A tube used in priming.
Priming-wire, (prim'ing-wir) *n.* A pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for examining the powder of a charge, or for piercing the cartridge.

Primitive, (prim'it-iv) *a.* [L. *primitivus*, from *primus*, the first.] Pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times;—formal; affectedly solemn; prim;—original; primary; radical—opposed to *derivative*, as a *primitive* word. *Primitive rocks*, the non-fossiliferous strata, as granite, gneiss, &c., usually underlying the secondary or tertiary deposits, which contain organic remains. *Primitive colours*, red, yellow, and blue, by the combinations of which all other colours may be obtained.

Primitive, (prim'it-iv) *n.* An original word; a word not derived from another; a root-word;—an early Christian; a saint of the first centuries.

Primatively, (prim'it-iv-le) *adv.* Originally; at first; primarily;—not derivatively;—according to the original rule or ancient practice. [primitive.]

Primitiveness, (prim'it-iv-nes) *n.* The state of being *prim*, (*prim'le*) *adv.* In a prim or precise manner; neatly. [stiffness; preciseness.]

Primness, (prim'nes) *n.* Affected formality or niceness; **Primogenial**, (pri-mō-jē-ne-al) *a.* [L. *primus*, first, and *gignere*, to beget.] First born, made, or generated; original; primary; constituent; elemental.

Primogenitor, (pri-mō-jen'it-or) *n.* [L. *primus*, first, and *gignitor*, parent, father.] The first father or forefather.

Primogeniture, (pri-mō-jen'it-ūr) *n.* Seniority by birth among children;—the exclusive right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son or daughter.

Primogenitureship, (pri-mō-jen'it-ūr-ship) *n.* The state or privileges of one who is the first born.

Primordial, (prim-or-de-al) *a.* [F. from L. *primus*, first, and *ordini*, to begin a web, to begin.] First in order; original; existing from the beginning; of earliest origin. [ment; origin.]

Primordial, (prim-or-de-al) *n.* First principle or *prim*, (*prim'p*) *v. t.* To deck one's self in a stiff, formal, or affected manner;—*v. t.* To be formal or affected.

Primrose, (prim'rōz) *n.* [L. *primula rosea*, i. e., the first or an early rose in spring.] An early flowering plant closely allied to the cowslip, of several varieties, as the white, the red, &c.

Primrose, (prim'rōz) *a.* Gay; flowery;—yellow.

Primum-moblie, (prim'um-mob'le) [L.] First cause of motion;—in the Ptolemaic system, the outermost of the revolving spheres of the universe, which was supposed to give motion to all the others.

Primus, (prim'us) *a.* [L.] First; chief; principal, used substantively to designate the chief man of the body;—in the Scottish Episcopal church, the head bishop.

Prince, (prins) *n.* [*L. princeps*, the first chief, from *prinsus*, first, and *capere*, to take.] A person possessing highest place and authority: a sovereign; a monarch;—the son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family;—a person of rank next to the sovereign;—in general, a chief or ruler;—the leading spirit of any body.

Prince, (prins) *v. t.* To act or play the prince; to lord; to assume state or dignity.

Princedom, (prins'dum) *n.* The jurisdiction, sovereignty, rank, or estate of a prince.

Princelike, (prins'lik) *a.* Becoming a prince; noble; generous; munificent.

Princeliness, (prins'le-ness) *n.* Quality of being princely; state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

Princely, (prins'le) *a.* Of or relating to a prince; regal; of highest rank or authority;—resembling or becoming a prince; of great wealth or magnificence.

Princely, (prins'le) *adv.* In a prince-like manner.

Prince-royal, (prins-roi'al) *n.* The eldest son of a sovereign.

Princess, (prins'es) *n.* A female prince;—the daughter of a king;—the consort of a prince.

Princess-royal, (prins-es-roi'al) *n.* The eldest daughter of a sovereign.

Principal, (prin'se-pal) *a.* [*L. principalis*.] Highest in rank, authority, character, or importance; most considerable; chief.

Principal, (prin'se-pal) *n.* A chief or head; one who takes the lead; *specifically*, one who possesses or exercises chief authority;—the head of a university;—the chief actor in a crime, as distinguished from an accessory; a chief obligor, promisor, or debtor, as distinguished from a surety; one who employs another to act for him, as distinguished from an agent;—a thing of chief or prime consequence;—a capital sum of money, placed out at interest, due as a debt or used as a fund;—in music, an organ stop.

Principality, (prin'se-pal'te) *n.* Sovereignty; supreme power;—a prince; one invested with sovereignty;—the territory of a prince.

Principally, (prin'se-pal'te) *adv.* In the chief or most important respect;—above all; chiefly; mainly; essentially.

Principle, (prin'se-pl) *n.* [*L. principium*, from *princeps*, *principia*.] A source or origin; that from which any thing proceeds;—an original faculty or endowment of the soul;—a fundamental truth or tenet; an elementary proposition;—a settled rule of action;—usually, a right rule of conduct;—an original element which characterizes some substance, and from which it may be obtained by analysis.

Principle, (prin'se-pl) *v. t.* To establish or fix in tenets; to impress with any tenet, good or ill;—*imp.* & *pp.* principled; *ppr.* principling.

Prink, (prink) *v. t.* [Allied to *prank*.] To dress for show;—to put on stately airs; to strut;—*v. t.* To dress or adjust to ostentation;—*imp.* & *pp.* prinked; *ppr.* prinking.

Print, (print) *v. t.* [*W. priatru*, *F. imprimer*, *It. imprimere*, from *L.* *in* and *primere*, to press.] To press or impress;—to stamp; to form figures, characters, &c., on cloth, paper, or other material, by pressure; to imprint;—to mark by pressing one thing on another; to indent;—to leave a mark or form upon; to trace;—to reproduce from types, or plates, copies or fac-similes on paper, cardboard, &c.;—*v. t.* To use or practise the art of typography;—to publish a book;—*imp.* & *pp.* printed; *ppr.* printing.

Print, (print) *n.* A mark made by impression or by pressure of one body or thing on another;—impressions of types in general, as to form, size, &c.;—that which is produced by printing;—a stamped likeness of any thing; an engraving;—a printed sheet of news; a newspaper;—a fabric figured by stamping; calico;—that which impresses its form on any thing; a stamp;

a mould;—in architecture, a cast in plaster from an ornamental mould;—state of being printed and published.

Printed-goods, (print'ed-goods) *n. pl.* Printed cotton Printer, (print'er) *n.* One who prints, impresses, or stamps; *especially*, one who prints books, news papers, &c.

Printing, (print'ing) *n.* Act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; typography.

Printing-ink, (print'ing-ink) *n.* Ink used in printing books, newspapers, and the like.

Printing-office, (print'ing-of-is) *n.* A place where books, pamphlets, newspapers, and the like are printed.

Printing-press, (print'ing-press) *n.* A press for printing books, newspapers, hand-bills, and the like. *Hand-press*, press driven by hand, and taking impressions from one form, plate, or block upon one side of the sheet or paper—used chiefly for hand-bills, circulars, &c. *Stein-press*, press for printing both sides of the sheet simultaneously.

Print-seller, (print'sel-ler) *n.* A dealer or retailer of prints and engravings. [*kept for sale*]

Print-shop, (print'ahop) *n.* A shop where prints are **Print-works**, (print'wurks) *n. pl.* Manufactory for printing cottons, calicoes, &c.

Prior, (pri'or) *a.* [*L. prior*, former, previous, better, superior, comparative from the obsolete *pria*.] Preceding in the order of time; anterior; former; foregoing; precedent; previous.

Prior, (pri'or) *n.* [*L.*] The superior of a priory; one next in dignity to an abbot.

Priorate, (pri'or-ate) *n.* Government by a prior.

Prioresse, (pri'or-es) *n.* A female superior of a convent of nuns.

Priority, (pri'or-e-te) *n.* State of being antecedent in time, or of preceding something else;—state of being first in place or dignity; superiority; precedence; pre-eminence.

Priorship, (pri'or-ship) *n.* The state or office of prior.

Priory, (pri'or-e) *n.* A religious house, the head of which was a prior or prioress, and which was in dignity below an abbey.

Prize, (pri'z) *n.* [*F. prize*, a taking, capture, prize.] The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea which belongs to the king or admiral—usually a tenth part.

Prism, (prizm) *n.* [*L. prima*, *G. prima*.] A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms;—a transparent body with, usually, three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases.



Prisma.

Prismatic, (pris-mat'ik) *a.* Resembling or related to prism;—separated or distributed by a prism.

Prismatically, (pris-mat'ik-al-ly) *adv.* In form or manner of a prism.

Prismy, (pris'me) *a.* Pertaining to or like a prism.

Prison, (priz'n) *n.* [*F. from L. prehensio*, a seizing, arresting, from *prehendere*, to lay hold of, to seize.] A building for the confinement or safe custody of debtors and criminals;—*specifically*, a building for the safe custody of criminals or those accused of crime; a jail; any place of confinement or restraint;—in Scripture, spiritual bondage;—a state of affliction.

Prison, (priz'n) *v. t.* To shut up in a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty;—*imp.* & *pp.* prisoned; *ppr.* prisoning.

Prisoner, (priz'n-er) *n.* One who is under arrest or in custody; one who is confined in a prison or jail;—one taken in war; a captive;—one whose liberty is restrained.

Prison-house, (priz'n-house) *n.* A house in which prisoners are confined; a jail.

Pristine, (prî'stîn) *a.* [*L. pristinus.*] Belonging to the beginning or earliest time; original; first; primitive; old; former; ancient.

Prithes, (prî'thê's). A corruption of *I pray thee*—generally used without the pronoun.

Privacy, (prî-vâ-se, prî-vâ-se) *n.* [From *private*.] A state of being in retirement; solitude;—a place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; retirement;—concealment of what is said or done; secrecy.

Private, (prî-vât) *a.* [*L. privatus*, *pp.* of *privare*, to bereave, deprive, from *privus*, single, private.] Separate; unconnected with others; belonging to an individual; peculiar; personal; individual;—concerning a family, class, or company, as opposed to public or general;—sequestered from company; solitary;—removed from observation; secluded;—not publicly known; not open; secret.

Private, (prî-vât) *n.* A common soldier; one of the lowest rank in an army.

Privateer, (prî-vât-êr) *n.* An armed vessel fitted out by private individuals, and carrying a commission or letter of marque from a belligerent government to cruise against the commerce of its enemy in time of war.

Privateer, (prî-vât-êr) *v. t.* To cruise in a privateer:—*imp. & pp.* privateered; *ppr.* privateering.

Privateering, (prî-vât-êr-ing) *n.* Plundering an enemy's ships by privateers.

Privately, (prî-vât-le) *adv.* In a secret manner; not openly or publicly;—in a manner affecting an individual or company.

Privateness, (prî-vât-nee) *n.* Secrecy; privacy;—seclusion from society; retirement; obscurity;—state of living as an ordinary citizen, and not having official rank or employment.

Privation, (prî-vâshun) *n.* Act of depriving of rank or office; degradation in rank;—state of being deprived of something, especially of something required or desired; destitution; need;—condition of being absent or wanting; absence.

Privative, (prî-vât-iv) *a.* Causing privation; depriving;—consisting in the absence of something; not positive.

Privative, (prî-vât-iv) *n.* That which derives its character from or of which the essence is the absence of something;—a prefix or suffix to a word which changes its signification and gives it a contrary sense, as *in*, *un*, *less*. (something;—negatively.)

Privatively, (prî-vât-iv-le) *adv.* By the absence of.

Privet, (prî-vet) *n.* [*Prov. Eng. primprint, prim-scoot.*] An ornamental shrub of the genus *Ligustrum*, much used in hedges.

Privilege, (prî-vê-lej) *n.* [*L. privilegium*, a law against or in favour of an individual, from *privus*, private, and *lex*, law.] A peculiar benefit, advantage, or favour; a right or immunity not enjoyed by others or by all; prerogative; franchise; liberty.

Privilege, (prî-vê-lej) *v. t.* To grant some particular right or exemption to;—to exempt from censure or danger;—to exempt from paying tax or impost;—to exempt from armament for debt;—*imp. & pp.* privileged; *ppr.* privileging.

Privileged, (prî-vê-lejd) *a.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity. [secretly.]

Privily, (prî-vê-le) *adv.* [From *privy*.] Privately.

Privy, (prî-vê) *n.* [From *privy*.] Secrecy; privacy;—private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern;—a private matter; a secret;—a bond of union between parties as to some particular transaction;—*pt.*, The private parts.

Privy, (prî-vê) *a.* [*F. privé*, from *L. privatus*.] Pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; private;—not open or public; secret; clandestine;—appropriated to retirement;—secretly cognizant;—admitted to the knowledge of a secret;—admitted to secrets of state.

Privy, (prî-vê) *n.* A partaker; a person having an interest in any action or thing;—a necessary house.

Privy-chamber, (prî-vê-châm-ber) *n.* The private apartment in a royal residence or mansion.

Privy-council, (prî-vê-koun-sil) *n.* A number of distinguished persons selected by a sovereign to advise in the administration of the government.

Privy-purse, (prî-vê-pûrs) *n.* The income set apart for the sovereign's personal benefit and use.

Privy-seal, (prî-vê-sel) *n.* The seal which the sovereign uses previously in grants, &c., which are to pass the great seal, or in matters of subordinate consequence which do not require the great seal;—also, the cabinet minister who holds the privy-seal.

Prize, (prîz) *n.* [*F. pris*, *pp.* of *prendre*, to take, *L. prehendere*.] Something taken from another;—any thing captured by a belligerent using the right of war; especially, a captured vessel;—any thing carried off as the result or award of a contest; any thing offered to be competed for;—that which is won in a lottery;—hence, any thing worth striving for;—any thing obtained as a mark of excellence in competition.

Prize, (prîz) *v. t.* To set or estimate the value of; to rate;—to value highly; to esteem;—to raise with a lever; to pry;—*imp. & pp.* prized; *ppr.* pricing.

Prize, (prîz) *n.* A lever; also, the hold of a lever.

Prize-fighter, (prîz-fit-êr) *n.* One who fights publicly for a reward—applied particularly to a professed boxer.

Prizeman, (prîz'man) *n.* Winner of a prize;—in universities, one who gains honours in examinations.

Prize-money, (prîz'mun-ê) *n.* In the army and navy, the total value reckoned in money of what has been captured, as in taking an enemy's camp, town, vessels, &c.;—also, the share accruing to each officer, soldier, or seaman from the division of the proceeds of captured vessels, stores, &c.

Prizer, (prîz-êr) *n.* One who estimates the value of a thing; an appraiser.

Prize-ring, (prîz-ring) *n.* Ring or open space fenced off usually with ropes, for pugilistic combat; hence, the art or practice of boxing; colloquially, the ring.

Prizing, (prîzing) *n.* Among seamen, act of raising by a lever any weighty body, as a caulk, anchor, cannon, or the like.

Pro, (pro) [*L. and G. for, before.*] A prefix in composition with the sense of in front, forth, forward, sur, in room of, &c.

Proa, (prô'a) *n.* [*L. prora*, *G. prôra*.] A long, narrow, sail canoe, used in the regions of the trade-winds.

Probability, (prob-a-bil-ê-te) *n.* Quality of being probable; likelihood;—something probable; any thing that has the appearance of reality or truth;—the ratio of the whole number of chances, favourable and unfavourable, to the number of favourable chances.

Probable, (prob-a-bl) *a.* [*L. probabilis*, from *probare*, to try, approve, prove.] Having more evidence for than against; likely; credible;—rendering probable; giving ground for belief.

Probably, (prob-a-ble) *adv.* With appearance of truth; in likelihood; likely.

Probate, (prô'bât) *n.* [*L. probatus*, *pp.* of *probare*, to prove.] Official proof; especially, proof that an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of a person deceased, is indeed his lawful act;—right or jurisdiction of proving wills. [court of probate.]

Probate, (prô'bât) *a.* Of or belonging to a probate or Probate-duty, (prô'bât-dû-te) *n.* A government tax on property passing by will.

Probation, (prô-bâ'shun) *n.* [*L. probatio*, from *probare*, to try, examine, prove.] Act of proving; proof;—evidence; testimony;—act of testing; trial; examination;—any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, or the like;—the period of novitiate before entrance into a monastic or conventual life;—moral trial; the exercise and discipline which man undergoes in this present life.

Probational, (prô-bâ'hun-al) *a.* Relating to probation; serving for trial. [*probational*.]

Probationary, (prô-bâ'hun-ar-ē) *a.* Serving for trial; Probationer, (prô-bâ'hun-ēr) *n.* One who is undergoing probation; a novice;—in Scotland, one who, after theological study and examination, is licensed to preach the gospel; a licentiate.

Probationership, (prô-bâ'hun-ēr-ship) *n.* State of a probationer; novitiate. [*probationary*.]

Probativ, (prô-bât-iv) *a.* Serving for trial or proof; Probatory, (prô-bât-or-ē) *a.* Pertaining to or serving for trial or proof. [*ulcer, or cavity, &c*.]

Probe, (prôb) *n.* An instrument for examining a wound, Probe, (prôb) *v. t.* [*L. probare, to try, examine, Ger. proben.*] To examine, as a wound, ulcer, &c., by the use of an instrument thrust into the part;—hence, to scrutinize; to examine thoroughly into; to search to the bottom;—*imp. & pp. probed*; *ppr. probing*.

Probity, (prôb-ē-tē) *n.* [*L. probitas, from probus, good, proper, honest.*] Tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence; rectitude; honesty; uprightness.

Problem, (prôblem) *n.* [*G. problēma, from proballein, to throw or lay before.*] A question proposed for solution; hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement;—in *logic*, a proposition which seems absolutely neither true nor false, and which may be stated as affirmative or negative;—in *mathematics*, a proposition or theorem to be wrought out and demonstrated either by the actual construction of the lines, angles, planes, figures, &c., or by calculation of their relative positions and magnitudes;—any mechanical or practical difficulty to be overcome.

Problematical, (prôblem-at'ik-al) *a.* Having the nature of a problem; questionable; uncertain; disputable; doubtful. [*doubtfully*.]

Problematically, (prôblem-at'ik-al-ē) *adv.* Doubtfully; Problem public, (prô-bô'nô-pub'le-kē) [*L.*] For the public good.

Proboscis, (prô-bô'sis) *n.* [*L. G. pro, before, and bochein, to feed, graze.*] An extensible hollow tube projecting from the head of the elephant and other animals, and capable of absorbing fluids; a snout; a trunk. The proboscis of insects is usually a horny tube formed by the modified jaws.

Procatartetic, (prô-kat-ark'tik) *a.* [*G. pro, before, and kutarchein, to begin.*] Noting the immediate or exciting cause in generating disease.

Pro-catholic, (prô-ka'thol-ik) *a.* Being in favour of Roman Catholics or Catholicism.

Procedure, (prô-séd'ūr) *n.* Act or manner of proceeding; progress; management;—a step taken; an act performed; transaction; course; conduct.

Proceed, (prô-séd') *v. t.* [*L. procedere, from pro, forward, and eedere, to move, go.*] To move, pass, or go forward or onward;—to pass from a stated point or topic to another;—to come forth, as from a source, place, or person; to issue; to be produced or propagated;—to make progress; to advance;—to have a course; to conduct;—to act by method;—to commence and carry on a legal process; to prosecute;—*imp. & pp. proceeded*; *ppr. proceeding*.

Proceeds, (prô-sédz) *n. pl.* That which comes forth or results; produce; rents; yield; issue; product; sum realized by a sale.

Proceeding, (prô-séd'ing) *n.* Act of going forward; advance;—movement or process from one thing to another;—a measure or step taken in business matters; transaction;—*pl.* A course of measures or conduct; manner of dealing with or acting towards others;—in *law*, the several steps, measures, or methods of prosecuting or answering a charge, claim, &c.; record of what has been done in a legal action or trial.

Process, (prô'sēs) *n.* [*F. procès, L. processus.*] Act of proceeding or moving forward; procedure; progress; advance;—series of actions or experiments; operations, as *chemical process*;—series of motions or

changes of growth or decay in physical bodies; act of developing or maturing; act of decomposing, &c.;—course; continual flow, as *process of time*;—in *anatomy*, any projecting part or growth; protuberance;—method or manner of action; arranged programme of proceedings;—in *law*, the whole course of proceedings in a cause, real or personal, civil or criminal.

Procession, (prô-sesh'un) *n.* [*L. processio.*] Act of proceeding; regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress;—a train of individuals advancing in order; a ceremonious train; a retinue.

Processional, (prô-sesh'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession.

Process-verbal, (prô-sâ-var'bal) [*F.*] In *French law*, an authentic minute of an official act or statement of facts.

Procidence, (prô'se-dens) *n.* [*L. procidentia, from procidere, to fall down forward.*] A falling down; a prolapus.

Proclaim, (prô-klam') *v. t.* [*L. pro, before, forward, and clamare, to call or cry out.*] To make conspicuously known by public announcement; to give wide publicity to; publish; promulgate; declare;—*imp. & pp. proclaimed*; *ppr. proclaiming*. [*publishes*.]

Proclaim, (prô-klam'ēr) *n.* One who proclaims or Proclamation, (prô-klam-mâ'shun) *n.* Act of publishing abroad; official or general notice or publication;—an official public announcement or declaration; a published ordinance.

Proclivity, (prô-kliv'e-tē) *n.* [*L. proclivitas, from proclivis, sloping, inclined.*] Inclination; propensity; proneness; tendency;—readiness; facility.

Proconsul, (prô-kon'sul) *n.* [*L. pro, for, and consul.*] A Roman officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; a governor of a province.

Proconsular, (prô-kon'sul-ār) *a.* Pertaining to a proconsul;—under the government of a proconsul.

Proconsulship, (prô-kon'sul-ship) *n.* The office of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

Procrastinate, (prô-kras'te-nât) *v. t.* [*L. pro, forward, and crastinus, of to-morrow, from cras, to-morrow.*] To put off till to-morrow, from day to day; to defer to a future time;—*v. i.* To delay; to be dilatory;—*imp. & pp. procrastinated*; *ppr. procrastinating*.

Procrastination, (prô-kras'te-nâ'shun) *n.* A putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

Procrastinator, (prô-kras'te-nât-or) *n.* One who defers the performance of any thing to a future time.

Procrastinatory, (prô-kras'te-nât-or-ē) *a.* Pertaining to procrastination; off-putting; dilatory.

Procreant, (prô'kr-ânt) *a.* Generating; producing;—fertile; fruitful.

Procreate, (prô'kr-ât) *v. t.* [*L. procreare, from pro, forward, forth, and creare, to create.*] To beget; to generate; to engender;—*imp. & pp. procreated*; *ppr. procreating*.

Procreation, (prô-kr-ât'shun) *n.* Act of begetting; generation of young; production.

Procreative, (prô'kr-ât-iv) *a.* Generative; having the power to beget.

Procreativeness, (prô-kr-ât-iv-nes) *n.* The power of begetting or producing;—fecundity; fruitfulness.

Procreator, (prô'kr-ât-or) *n.* One who begets; a generator; a sire.

Procrustean, (prô'krus'tē-an) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Procrustes, who tied his victims on an iron bed, and either stretched out or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; hence, reducing by violence to strict conformity to a measure or model.

Proctor, (prô'ktor) *n.* [*L. procurator.*] One who is employed to manage the affairs of another; especially, an officer employed in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes;—an officer who attends to the morals of the students, and enforces obedience to the college regulations.

Proctorial, (prok-tō're-al) a. Of or pertaining to a proctor.

Proctorship, (prok-tor-ship) n. Office or dignity of a proctor.

Procumbent, (prō-kum'bent) a. [*L. procumbens*, *ppr. of procumbere*, to fall, bend, or lean forward.] Lying down or on the face; prone;—trailing; prostrate.

Procurable, (prō-kūr'a-bl) a. Capable of being procured.

Procuration, (prok-ūr'a-shun) n. [*L. procuratio*.] Act of procuring; procurement;—management of another's affairs;—the instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another;—a sum of money paid to the bishop or archdeacon by incumbents on account of visitations.

Procuration-money, (prok-ūr'a-shun-mun-e) n. Money taken by procurators, &c., when they effect a loan.

Procurator, (prok-ūr-ā-tor) n. One who manages another's affairs;—a governor of a province under the emperors of Rome; also, a certain officer who had the management of the revenue. *Procurator fiscal*, in Scotland, a public prosecutor.

Procuratorial, (prok-ūr-a-tō're-al) a. Pertaining to or performed by a procurator.

Procuratorship, (prok-ūr-āt-or-ship) n. Office of a procurator; procuratorship.

Procure, (prō-kūr) v. t. [*L. pro*, for, and *curare*, to take care, from *cura*, care.] To bring into possession; to acquire or provide for one's self or for another;—to contrive and effect; to bring about;—v. i. To pimp;—*imp. & pp. procured*; *ppr. procuring*.

Procurement, (prō-kūr'ment) n. Act of procuring; obtainment; management; agency.

Procurer, (prō-kūr'er) n. One who procures or obtains;—a pimp; a pander.

Procuresse, (prō-kūr'es) f. A female procurer.

Prod, (prod) v. t. [*From prod*, a goad.] To thrust some pointed instrument into; to pierce; to prick.

Prodigal, (prod'e-gal) a. [*L. prodigus*, from *prodigere*, to drive forth, to squander away.] Given to extravagant expenditure; recklessly profuse; wasteful;—expended to excess or without necessity; profuse; lavish; free; immoderate.

Prodigal, (prod'e-gal) n. One who expends money extravagantly or without necessity; a spendthrift.

Prodigality, (prod-e-gal'e-te) n. Extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money; profusion; waste; excessive liberality.

Prodigally, (prod'e-gal-le) adv. In a prodigal manner; extravagantly; lavishly; profusely.

Prodigious, (prō-dij'us) a. [*L. prodigiōsus*, from *prodigium*, a prodigy.] Of the nature of a prodigy; exciting wonder; marvellous; astonishing;—enormous in size, quantity, extent, or the like; monstrous; wonderful; extraordinary.

Prodigiously, (prō-dij'e-us-le) adv. Enormously; wonderfully;—very much; extremely.

Prodigiousness, (prō-dij'us-ne-s) n. The state or quality of being prodigious; enormousness of size.

Prodigy, (prod'e-j) n. [*L. prodigium*, from *prodicere*, to foretell, predict.] Something extraordinary from which omens are drawn; portent;—any thing wonderful or astonishing, and out of the ordinary course of nature; wonder; miracle; marvel; monster.

Produce, (prō-dūs) v. t. [*L. producere*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *ducere*, to lead.] To bring into view; to offer for inspection; to exhibit;—to bring forth; to yield crops, as the soil;—to bring forth young; to generate;—to yield fruits and flowers, as a plant; to propagate;—to cause; to occasion, as an effect;—to form or fashion, as goods or fabrics for the market; to manufacture;—to yield or furnish, as interest, profits, or income;—to draw further; to lengthen out; to prolong;—to extend—applied to a line, surface, or solid;—*imp. & pp. produced*; *ppr. producing*.

Produce, (prod'is) n. That which is produced; product;—that which is produced by natural growth, or by husbandry; crops; fruits; agricultural products;

—that which is raised by breeding, as calves, lambs, &c.; young stock;—that which is wrought by machinery; manufactured goods; fabrics, &c.;—a sum realized from a sale, commission, or other mercantile transaction; yield; return; profit;—also, the amount collected from a tax or rate;—issue; result;—effect; consequence.

Produce, (prō-dūs'er) n. One who produces or brings forth.

Producible, (prō-dūs'e-bl) a. Capable of being produced.

Product, (prod'ukt) n. [*L. productus*, *pp. of producere*.] That which is produced, brought forth, or effected; fruit, whether of growth or labour, either physical or intellectual;—the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers or quantities.

Productile, (prō-duk'til) a. [*L. productilis*, from *producere*, to draw or stretch out.] Capable of being extended or prolonged; extensible; ductile.

Production, (prō-duk'shun) n. Act of bringing forth to view or notice; exhibition;—thing exhibited; performance; composition;—act of generating or making;—produce; fruit; issue, &c.;—act of stretching or extending;—a lengthening out; a prolongation.

Productive, (prō-duk'tiv) a. Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results; efficient;—bringing into being; causing to exist;—producing good crops; fertile.

Productively, (prō-duk'tiv-le) adv. By process of production;—fruitfully; abundantly.

Productiveness, (prō-duk'tiv-nes) n. Quality of being productive.

Progenial, (prō-gē'nī-al) a. [*G. pro-gēmat*, to go before and lead, to conduct.] Predisposing; tending to produce disease; noting a previous cause, symptom, or weakness, which goes to determine the form which a disease will assume.

Proem, (prō'em) n. [*L. proemium*, *G. pro*, before, and *oimos*, way, road, strain of a song.] Preface; introduction; prelude.

Proemial, (prō-ēm'e-al) a. Introductory; prefatory.

Proemopsis, (prō-ēm-tō'sis) n. [*G.*] In chronology, the lunar equation, or addition of a day, necessary to prevent the new moon happening a day too soon.

Profanation, (prof-a-nā'shun) n. Act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence;—act of treating with abuse or disrespect.

Profane, (prō-fān) a. [*L. profanus*, without the temple, unholy, from *pro*, before, and *fanum*, temple.] Irreverent to sacred things; impious;—ungodly; unholy;—blasphemous;—not sacred; secular; worldly;—not consecrated or set apart for sacred service; common; unclean;—impure; polluted;—heathenish; idolatrous;—taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing.

Profane, (prō-fān) v. t. To treat with abuse, irreverence, obliquity, or contempt;—to put to a wrong or unworthy use; to treat as common or unclean; desecrate; pollute; defile; defame; dishonour;—*imp. & pp. profaned*; *ppr. profaning*.

Profanely, (prō-fān'le) adv. With irreverence to sacred things or names; with want of due respect.

Profaneness, (prō-fān'nes) n. Quality or character of being profane; profanity.

Profaner, (prō-fān'er) n. One who treats sacred things with irreverence;—a polluter; a defiler.

Profanity, (prō-fān'e-te) n. Quality or character of being profane; irreverence; impiety;—open and avowed disregard or contempt of the word, law, or gospel of God; blasphemy;—any act or word of an irreverent or impious character.

Profess, (prō-fēs) v. t. [*L. professus*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *fateri*, to confess, own.] To make open declaration of; to confess publicly;—to make pretence to; hence, to put on or present an appearance of;—to pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in;—v. i. To take a profession upon one's self; to confess; to avow;—to declare solemnly or in strong terms;—*imp. & pp. professed*; *ppr. professing*.

Professedly, (prô-fes'-ed-le) *adv.* By profession; by avowal.

Profession, (prô-fesh'un) *n.* Act of professing; open declaration: public avowal;—that which one professes; a declaration; an avowal; a claim;—the occupation to which one devotes himself; calling; vocation; employment;—the collective body of persons engaged in a calling;—act of taking a religious or monastic vow. *Learned profession*, such as requires a previous college education in its licentiates or practitioners, as law, medicine, and divinity.

Professional, (prô-fesh'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to a profession or to a calling;—professed; being by profession; avowed.

Professionally, (prô-fesh'un-al-le) *adv.* By profession.

Professor, (prô-fes'er) *n.* One who makes open profession of his sentiments or opinions; especially, one who makes a formal profession of religion;—a public teacher of any science or branch of learning;—a member of a university or college senatus, who delivers lectures or oral instructions in languages, literature, science, or philosophy;—one who shows visibly his religious faith and practice;—also, improperly, one who pretends or exhibits skill and dexterity, as in legerdemain, acrobaticism, &c.;—an empirical practitioner in medicine, &c. [fessor.]

Professorial, (prô-fes-sô-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to a professorship.

Professorship, (prô-fes-sôr-ship) *n.* Office of a professor or public teacher of literature or science.

Proffer, (prô-fer) *v. t.* [L. *proferre*, to bring forth or forward, to offer.] To offer for acceptance; to propose to give; to tender;—to propose for service; to engage—used reflexively:—*imp.* & *pp.* proffered; *ppr.* proffering.

Proffer, (prô-fer) *n.* An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another;—cessay; attempt.

Proficiency, (prô-fish'e-en-se) *n.* State or quality of being proficient; improvement; progression in knowledge, science, or art;—skill; dexterity;—also *proficiency*.

Proficient, (prô-fish'e-ent) *a.* Well advanced in any branch of knowledge or art; well-skilled; versed.

Proficient, (prô-fish'e-ent) *n.* [L. *proficiens*, *ppr.* of *proferre*, to go forward, make progress.] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept.

Proficiently, (prô-fish'e-ent-le) *adv.* In a proficient manner; by proficiency.

Profile, (prô-fil) *n.* [F. *profil*, from L. *pro* or *per*, and *filum*, a thread, a line.] An outline or contour;—a head or portrait represented sidewise or in a side view.

Profile, (prô-fil) *v. t.* To draw the outline of; to draw in profile;—to exhibit the features or contour in a side view:—*imp.* & *pp.* profiled; *ppr.* profiling.

Profit, (profit) *n.* [F. from L. *profectus*, advance, progress, profit, from *proferre*.] Benefit; advantage;—gain or good gotten or enjoyed;—acquisition beyond expenditure; in commerce, pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation;—valuable results; useful consequences; improvement; advancement; emolument.

Profit, (profit) *v. t.* To be of service to; to do good to; to benefit;—to improve; to advance;—*v. i.* To gain advantage; to make improvement;—to be of use or advantage; to bring good:—*imp.* & *pp.* profited; *ppr.* profiting.

Profitable, (profit-a-bl) *a.* Yielding or bringing profit or gain; lucrative; advantageous; productive; serviceable. [profitable.]

Profitableness, (profit-a-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of being profitable.

Profitably, (profit-a-ble) *adv.* In a profitable manner; gainfully; usefully; advantageously.

Profiting, (profit-ing) *n.* Gain; advantage; improvement.

Profitless, (profit-less) *a.* Void of profit, gain, or advantage.

Profligacy, (prô-fle-ga-se) *n.* Condition or quality of being profligate; a very vicious course of life.

Profligate, (prô'-le-gât) *a.* [L. *profligatus*, *ppr.* of *profligare*, to strike or dash to the ground.] Abandoned to vice; openly and shamelessly immoral or vicious; dissolute; depraved; vicious; wicked.

Profligate, (prô'-le-gât) *n.* An abandoned man; a vicious person.

Profound, (prô-found') *a.* [L. *profundus*, from *pro*, before, forward, and *fundus*, the bottom.] Descending far below the surface;—low bending; very low;—characterized by intensity; deeply felt;—intellectually deep; reaching to the bottom of a matter;—exhibiting or expressing deep humility; lowly; humble.

Profound, (prô-found') *n.* The deep; the abyss;—especially, the sea; the ocean.

Profoundly, (prô-found'-le) *adv.* In a profound manner; deeply;—with deep penetration or knowledge.

Profoundness, (prô-found'-ness) *n.* The quality of being profound; profundity; depth.

Profundity, (prô-fund'e-té) *n.* Condition or quality of being profound; depth of place, of knowledge, of science, of feeling, and the like.

Profuse, (prô-füs') *a.* [L. *profusus*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *funderé*, to pour.] Very liberal; giving without stint; extravagant; superabundant; exuberant; plentiful; copious; exuberant; bountiful; prodigal.

Profusely, (prô-füs'-le) *adv.* In a profuse manner; lavishly; prodigally;—with exuberance; with great abundance.

Profuseness, (prô-füs'-ness) *n.* Extravagant expenditure; prodigality;—great abundance; profusion.

Profusion, (prô-fü-zhun) *n.* Act of one who is profuse; prodigality; extravagance of expenditure;—rich abundance; exuberant plenty.

Frog, (prog) *v. i.* [D. *praecken*, Ger. *prachern*, to beg, L. *procare*, to ask.] To wander about and beg;—to steal; to slich.

Frog, (prog) *n.* Victuals or provisions sought by begging, or found by wandering about.

Frog, (prog) *n.* One who seeks his victuals by wandering and begging.

Progenitor, (prô-jen'-it-or) *n.* [L. *progenitor*, *progenitum*, to bring forth, to beget.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather. [lineal descent.]

Progeniture, (prô-jen'-it-ür) *n.* Begetting or birth;—

Progeny, (prô-jen'-e) *n.* Descendants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals;—children; descendants; race; generation.

Prognosis, (prog-nô-sis) *n.* [G. from *pro*, before, and *gnôskain*, to know.] Act or art of foretelling the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms.

Prognostic, (prog-nô-'tik) *a.* Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing; indicative.

Prognostic, (prog-nô-'tik) *n.* A sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; hence, a prediction;—a symptom indicating the course and event of a disease;—hence, medical opinion formed from symptoms with respect to the probable issue of a disease.

Prognosticate, (prog-nô-'tik-at) *v. t.* To foreshow; to indicate by present signs or symptoms future phenomena or facts—said of things;—to foretell from present appearances or calculations future events—said of persons; to predict; to prophesy:—*imp.* & *pp.* prognosticated; *ppr.* prognosticating.

Prognostication, (prog-nô-'tik-â-shun) *n.* Act of foreshowing or foretelling something future by present signs;—a foretoken; previous sign. [noscicates.]

Prognosticator, (prog-nô-'tik-â-tor) *n.* One who prognosticates.

Programme, (prô-gram) *n.* [G. *programma*, from *pro*, before, and *graphein*, to write.] A proclamation or edict set up in a public place;—a letter under the seal of the sovereign;—in universities, a detailed outline or list of the theses or subjects of examination, or of the speeches and orations on public occasions;—an outline, sketch, or printed statement of the intended proceedings and performances, as in public ceremonies,

processions, musical or other entertainments;—that which is written introductory to something else; *preface*.

Progress, (prô-gres) *n.* [*L. progressus*, from *progređi*, to go forth or forward.] A moving or going forward; advancement;—course; passage onwards;—growth; increase, as of plants or animals;—advance in knowledge or in character; intellectual or moral improvement; proficiency;—advance towards completeness or perfection, as in the prosecution of the arts, the conduct of business, negotiations, &c.;—a circuit;—a journey of state.

Progress, (prô-gres) *v. i.* To move forward; to advance;—to make improvement;—to go on in the same course; to proceed;—*imp. & pp. progressed*; *ppr. progressing*.

Progression, (prô-gresh'un) *n.* Act of moving forward; motion onward;—course; passage;—intellectual advance or improvement;—in music, a regular succession of chords or movement of the parts in harmony. *Arithmetical progression*, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal difference. *Geometrical progression*, a progression in which the terms increase or decrease by equal ratio.

Progressional, (prô-gresh'un-al) *a.* Tending to progress; having capacity of advancing; relating to progression.

Progressive, (prô-gres'iv) *a.* Moving forward; advancing; evincing progress;—improving.

Progressively, (prô-gres'iv-le) *adv.* In a progressive manner; by gradual steps; by regular advances.

Progressiveness, (prô-gres'iv-nes) *n.* State or quality of being progressive; state of improvement.

Prohibit, (prô-hib'it) *v. t.* [*L. pro*, before, forth, and *habere*, to have, hold.] To forbid; to interdict by authority;—to hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude;—*imp. & pp. prohibited*; *ppr. prohibiting*.

Prohibiter, (prô-hib'it-er) *n.* One who prohibits or forbids.

Prohibition, (prô-he-blah'un) *n.* Act of forbidding or interdicting; interdict;—in law, the issuing of a writ, or the writ itself, from a superior court to the judge of an inferior court, commanding him to stop proceedings in a cause or suit.

Prohibitive, (prô-hib'it-iv) *a.* Tending to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; forbidding; implying prohibition;—also *prohibitory*.

Project, (prô-jekt') *v. t.* [*L. projicere*, *projectum*, from *pro*, forward, and *jacere*, to throw.] To throw out; to cast forward;—to scheme; to devise;—to draw or exhibit, as the form of any thing;—to exhibit in a striking way by the aid of another object;—*v. i.* To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to jut;—*imp. & pp. projected*; *ppr. projecting*.

Project, (projekt) *n.* That which is projected or designed; something intended or devised;—an idle scheme; a design not practicable.

Projectile, (prô-jekt'il) *a.* Impelling forward;—given by impulse; impelled forward.

Projectile, (prô-jekt'il) *n.* A body projected or impelled by force through the air, as a stone from a sling, arrow from a bow, and especially ball, shot, &c., from cannon, mortar, rockets, &c.;—*pl.* That part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, &c., of bodies thrown by an impelling force above the earth.

Projection, (prô-jek'shun) *n.* Act of throwing or shooting forward;—a part jutting out, as of a building;—act of scheming; plan; scheme;—representation of something; delineation; plan; especially, the representation of any object on a perspective plane;—also, the representation on a plane surface of the lines and places on a curved surface or sphere, as in Mercator's *projection* or *chart* of the globe.

Projector, (prô-jak'tor) *n.* One who forms a scheme or design;—one who forms wild or impracticable schemes.

Prolepsis, (prô-lap'sus) *n.* [*L. prolabi*, to fall forward.]

The falling down of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected, as of the uterus or rectum;—also *prolapsus*.

Prolate, (prô-lät) *a.* [*L. prolatus*, *pp.* of *proferre*, to bring forth, to extend.] Stretched out; extended; especially, elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles.

Prolation, (prô-lä'shun) *n.* [*L. prolatio*.] Utterance; pronunciation;—in music, the prolongation of the voice upon one syllable.

Prolég, (prô-leg) *n.* [*L. pro*, for, and Eng. *leg*.] The fleshy prominence which represents a leg in the hinder segments of caterpillars.

Prolégomena, (prô-lë-gom'ë-na) *n. pl.* [*G. prolegēin*, to say beforehand.] Preliminary observations; introductory remarks or discourses prefixed to a book or treatise.

Prolepsis, (prô-lep'sis) *n.* [*G. prolepsis*, from *prolambainō*, to take beforehand.] A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented;—an error in chronology, when an event is dated before the actual time. **Proleptical**, (prô-lep'tik-al) *a.* Pertaining to prolepsis or anticipation;—previous; antecedent.

Proleptically, (prô-lep'tik-al-le) *adv.* By way of anticipation.

Proletarian, (prô-lë-tär'ë-an) *a.* [*L. proletarius*, from *proles*, offspring.] Belonging to the commonalty; hence, mean; vulgar.

Proliferous, (prô-lif'ë-r-us) *a.* [*L. proles*, offspring, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing offspring; applied to a flower from within which another is produced, or a branch from which another rises.

Prolife, (prô-lifik) *a.* [*L. proles*, offspring, and *facere*, to make.] Producing young or fruit; generative; fruitful; productive;—serving to produce; fruitful of results; active.

Prolifically, (prô-lifik-al-le) *adv.* In a prolific manner; fruitfully.

Prolifeness, (prô-lifik-nes) *n.* The state of being prolific. **Prolix**, (prô-liks', prô-liks) *a.* [*L. prolixus*, extended, long, from *pro*, before, forward, and *laxus*, loose.] Extending to a great length;—indulging in protracted discourse; diffuse; prolonged; tedious; wearisome. **Prolixity**, (prô-liks'ë-te) *n.* State or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail.

Prolixly, (prô-liks-le) *adv.* In a prolix manner; at great length.

Prolocator, (prô-lok'ü-ter) *n.* [*L. pro*, before, for, and *loqui*, to speak.] One who speaks for another;—the speaker or chairman of a convocation.

Prolocutorship, (prô-lok'ü-ter-ship) *n.* The office or station of a prolocator.

Prologue, (prô-log) *n.* [*G. prologos*, from *prolegēin*, to say beforehand.] The preface or introduction to a discourse or performance, especially, the poem spoken before a dramatic performance or play begins.

Prologue, (prô-log) *v. t.* To introduce with a formal preface.

Prolong, (prô-long) *v. t.* [*F. prolonger*, from *L. pro*, before, forth, and *longus*, long.] To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of;—to put off to a distant time;—to extend in space or length; delay; protract;—*imp. & pp. prolonged*; *ppr. prolonging*.

Prolongation, (prô-long-gä'shun) *n.* Act of lengthening in time or space;—extension of time by delay or postponement.

Prolonger, (prô-long'er) *n.* One who or that which lengthens.

Promenade, (prom'ë-näd) *n.* [*F.* from *promener*, to lead, take for a walk, *se promener*, to walk.] A walk for amusement or exercise;—a place for walking.

Promenade, (prom'ë-näd) *v. i.* To walk for amusement, exercise, or show;—*imp. & pp. promenaded*; *ppr. promenading*.

Promerit, (prô-mer'it) *v. t.* [*L. promeritus*, from *pro*, and *mereri*, to deserve.] To deserve; to earn by merit;—to reward; to confer a favour on.

Promerops, (prō'mē-rojps) *n.* [*G. pro*, before, and *nerops*, bee-eater.] A genus of tenuirostral passerine birds, including the hoopoe—many of these birds are remarkable for their beautiful plumage.

Promethean, (prō-mē-thē-an) *a.* Of or pertaining to Prometheus, fabled by the poets to have formed men of clay, to whom he gave life by means of fire stolen from heaven;—having a life-giving quality; inspiring.



Promerops.

Prominence, (prom'e-nens) *n.* State of standing out from the surface of something; projection;—state of being marked above or excelling others; conspicuousness; distinction;—also *prominency*.

Prominent, (prom'e-nent) *a.* [*L. prominens*, *ppr.* of *prominere*, to jut out, to project, from *minari*, to lift up in threat.] Standing out beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in full relief; full; large; as an eye;—eminent; distinguished above others; principal; chief; most visible or striking.

Prominently, (prom'e-nent-le) *adv.* In a prominent manner; eminently; conspicuously.

Promiscuous, (prō-mis-kū-us) *a.* [*L. promiscuus*, from *pro*, and *miscere*, to mix.] Mixed; mingled; as a mass of things or crowd of persons; consisting of particulars or individuals united at random or confusedly;—common; indiscriminate; given, distributed, or applied to all and sundry; not restricted to an individual or class; general.

Promiscuously, (prō-mis-kū-us-le) *adv.* In a promiscuous manner; without order; indiscriminately; without distinction of kinds.

Promiscuousness, (prō-mis-kū-us-ness) *n.* State of being mixed without order or distinction.

Promise, (prom'is) *n.* A voluntary undertaking or engagement; especially, an engagement to do or give something for the benefit of another—binding only in honour, conscience, and social obligations;—in *law*, a declaration, verbal or written, by which one person for some consideration or on some condition, binds and engages himself or his representatives to do or forbear a specified act—performance of which is enforceable by legal process;—also, that which affords expectation; ground of hope; prospective likelihood of future good, distinction, &c.;—grant or gift promised; fulfilment of what was promised or expected.

Promise, (prom'is) *v. t.* [*L. promittere*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *mittere*, to send.] To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making, or the like;—to afford reason to expect; to assure;—to pledge or engage to bestow;—*v. i.* To give assurance by a promise;—to afford hopes or expectations;—*imp. & pp.* promised; *ppr.* promising.

Promise-breaker, (prom'is-brāk'ēr) *n.* A violator of promises.

[takes; a promiser.

Promisor, (prom'is-ōr) *n.* One who engages or undertakes.

Promissory, (prom'is-ōr-e) *a.* Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne. *Promissory note*, a written promise to pay to some person named, and at a time specified therein, a certain sum of money.

Promontory, (prom'on-tōr-e) *n.* [*L. promontorium*, from *pro*, before, and *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea; a headland; a high cape.

Promote, (prō-mōt') *v. t.* [*L. pro*, forward, and *movere*, to move.] To contribute to the growth, enlargement, or excellence of, as any thing valuable; to forward; to advance;—also, to further or increase, as evil;—to excite and foster, as mutiny;—to exalt in station, rank, or honour;—*imp. & pp.* promoted; *ppr.* promoting.

Promoter, (prō-mōt'ēr) *n.* One who or that which pro-

Promotion, (prō-mō'shun) *n.* Act of promoting or forwarding either in good or evil; advancement;—act of raising in rank, title, or official position; elevation; preferment;—a higher station or official place; an upward step in the military or naval service.

Promotive, (prō-mōt'iv) *a.* Tending to advance or promote; tending to encourage.

Prompt, (promt) *a.* [*L. promptus*, *pp.* of *promere*, to bring forth, from *pro* and *emere*, to take.] Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; acting with cheerful alacrity;—quickly, readily, or cheerfully performed; not dilatory;—hasty; petulant;—present; told down, as payment;—easy; unobstructed, as passage or access.

Prompt, (promt) *v. t.* To move or excite to action or exertion;—to suggest to the mind;—*especially*, to assist, as a speaker or a learner when at a loss;—*imp. & pp.* prompted; *ppr.* prompting.

Prompter, (promt'ēr) *n.* One who prompts; *especially*, one who assists speakers or actors in a play when at a loss.

Prompting, (prompt'ing) *n.* Act of one who or that which prompts; suggestion; instigation; incitement.

Promptitude, (promt'e-tūd) *n.* [*F.* from *L. promptus*.] Readiness; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands;—cheerful alacrity; activity; briskness.

Promptly, (prompt'le) *adv.* Readily; quickly; expeditiously.

Promptness, (promt'nes) *n.* Promptitude; readiness;—cheerful willingness; alacrity.

Promulgate, (prō-mul-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. promulgare*, *promulgatum*.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings;—announce; publish; proclaim;—*imp. & pp.* promulgated; *ppr.* promulgating.

Promulgation, (prō-mul-gāt'shun) *n.* Act of promulgating; publication; open declaration.

Promulgator, (prō-mul-gāt-ōr) *n.* One who promulgates, proclaims, or publishes.

Promulge, (prō-mul-gē) *v. t.* To promulgate; to teach openly; to publish;—*imp. & pp.* promulgated; *ppr.* promulgating.

Promulger, (prō-mul-jēr) *n.* One who promulgates or proclaims.

Prone, (prōn) *a.* [*L. pronus*.] Bending forward; inclined;—flat on the face; lying with the face downward;—headlong; precipitous; running downward;—sloping, with reference to a line or surface; declivous;—inclined; disposed;—usually in an ill sense.

Prone, (prōn) *adv.* In a prone manner or position.

Prone, (prōn) *n.* State of bending downwards—opposed to *erectness*;—state of lying with the face downwards—opposed to *supineness*;—decent; delicacy;—inclination of mind, heart, or temper; propensity; disposition.

Prong, (prong) *n.* [*D. prangen*, to pinch, press.] A sharp-pointed instrument;—the tine of a fork or of a similar instrument;—a pointed projection.

Pronominal, (prō-nōm'in-al) *a.* [*L. pronominalis*.] Belonging to or partaking of the nature of a pronoun.

Prenoun, (prō'nūn) *n.* [*L. pronomem*, from *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a name, noun.] A word used instead of a noun or name to prevent the repetition of it.

Pronounce, (prō-nūns) *v. t.* [*F. prononcer*, from *L. pro*, before, forth, and *nunciare*, to announce.] To utter articulately; to speak distinctly;—to utter formally, officially, or solemnly;—to speak rhetorically; to deliver;—to declare or affirm;—*imp. & pp.* pronounced; *ppr.* pronouncing.

Pronounceable, (prō-nūns'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being pronounced or uttered.

Pronounced, (prō-nūnst') *a.* [*F. prononcé*.] Strongly pronounced.

Pronouncer, (prō-nūns'ēr) *n.* One who utters or declares.

Pronouncing, (prō-nūns'ing) *a.* Teaching or indicating pronunciation.

Pronunciation, (prō-nūns'e-ā'shun) *n.* [*L. pronuntiatio*.] Act of uttering with articulation; utterance;—mode of uttering words or sentences; art or manner

of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness; delivery;—also, an authoritative declaration; oracular decision.

Pronunciative, (prō-nūn-sē-tiv) *a.* Of or pertaining to pronunciation.

Proof, (prōof) *n.* [*F. preuve*, from *eprouver*, to test, to try, *L. probare*.] A test; trial; experiment; any process or operation to determine the nature or qualities of physical bodies, or to test their strength or fitness for specific use;—in *mathematics*, experimental trial to ascertain the correctness of products or results;—also, demonstration of a problem, theorem, &c.;—the amount or kind of evidence which convinces the mind and produces belief, as eye-witness, testimony, conclusive argument, &c.;—firmness of mind; constancy; stability;—that which has been assayed or tested, as armour, &c.;—state of being wrought and hardened so as to resist outward force or impression; impenetrability, as by shot or shell;—act of testing the strength of alcoholic spirits; also, the degree of strength;—a trial impression from type, an engraved plate, &c., taken for correction; evidence; reason; argument.

Proof, (prōof) *a.* Firm or successful in resisting.

Proofless, (prōof'les) *a.* Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; unproved.

Proof-spirit, (prōof'spir-it) *n.* A mixture of pure alcohol and water in the proportions by weight, of 100 parts of alcohol to 105.09 of water, and by measure, of 100 parts of alcohol to 81.82 of water.

Proof-text, (prōof'tekst) *n.* A passage of Scripture adduced or cited for proving a doctrine.

Prop, (prop) *v. t.* [*D. proppen*, Ger. *proppen*, to cram, thrust into, stop.] To support or prevent from falling by placing something under or against;—hence, to sustain; to support;—*imp.* & *pp.* propped; *ppr.* propping.

Prop, (prop) *n.* That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which any thing rests for support; stay; staff.

Propagable, (prop'a-ga-bl) *a.* Capable of being propagated.

Propaganda, (prop-a-gan'da) *n.* [*L. societas de propaganda fide*, society for extending or propagating the faith.] A society in Rome charged with the management of the Roman Catholic missions.

Propagandism, (prop-a-gand'izm) *n.* Art or practice of propagating tenets or principles.

Propagandist, (prop-a-gand'ist) *n.* One who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles.

Propagate, (prop'a-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. propagare*, *propagatum*.] To continue or multiply by generation or successive production, applied to animals and plants;—to spread or extend, as a report;—to spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of, as Christianity;—to produce; to generate;—*v. i.* To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation;—*imp.* & *pp.* propagated; *ppr.* propagating.

Propagation, (prop-a-gā'shun) *n.* Act of propagating; production; generation; extension; spread; diffusion.

Propagator, (prop-a-gāt-or) *n.* One who propagates.

Propel, (prō-pel) *v. t.* [*L. propellere*, from *pro*, forward, and *pellere*, to drive.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force;—*imp.* & *pp.* propelled; *ppr.* propelling.

Propeller, (prō-pel'er) *n.* One who, or that which, propels;—a contrivance for propelling a steamboat, by the action of a revolving screw placed in the stern;—a steamboat thus propelled.

Propensity, (prō-pend'en-sē) *n.* A leaning toward; inclination; tendency of desire to any thing.

Propense, (prō-pens) *a.* [*L. propensus*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *pendere*, to hang.] Inclined; disposed either to good or evil; prone.



Propellers.

Propenseness, (prō-pens'nes) *n.* Quality of being prone; propensity; inclination.

Propensity, (prō-pens'e-tē) *n.* State of being propense or inclined; bent of mind, natural or acquired; particular leaning to or inclination for; disposition;—generally towards evil;—natural tendency of bodies to a particular place or direction;—also *propension*.

Proper, (prōp'er) *a.* [*L. proprius*.] Peculiar; individual; belonging to one; own;—belonging to the natural or essential constitution of;—natural; original;—*especially*, befitting one's nature, property, &c.;—adapted to the ends of order, comfort, taste, beauty, morality, and the like;—correct; just;—precise; formal; according to usage;—well-formed; handsome;—pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; not appellative.

Properly, (prōp'er-le) *adv.* In a proper manner; suitably; fitly;—in a strict sense; strictly.

Propriety, (prōp'er-ty) *n.* The quality of being proper.

Propriety, (prōp'er-ty) *n.* [*L. proprietas*.] That which is inherent in a substance or subject, or which is essential to its being, constitution, and action;—an acquired or artificial quality;—also, natural or acquired habit; disposition; that which is peculiar to any person;—that to which a person has a legal title; thing owned;—exclusive right of possessing; ownership;—possession held in one's own right;—an estate, whether in lands, goods, or money;—nearness or right;—a piece of land with the appurtenant buildings;—*pl.* Theatrical scenery, decorations, dresses, instruments, books, &c.

Property tax, that part of the income tax which is levied on income derived from land, fees, or tenements.

Prophecy, (prōf'e-sē) *n.* [*L. propheta*, *G. prophetia*, from *prophēti*, to foretell.] A declaration of something to come; *especially*, an inspired foretelling;—a book of prophecies; a history;—public interpretation of Scripture; preaching. [*dicta* events.]

Prophet, (prōf'e-si-ēr) *n.* One who prophesies or prophesies, (prōf'e-si) *v. t.* To foretell, as future; to predict;—*v. i.* To utter predictions;—to instruct in religious doctrines; to preach; to exhort;—*imp.* & *pp.* prophesied; *ppr.* prophesying. [*of* preaching.]

Prophesying, (prōf'e-si-ing) *n.* The act of predicting or prophesying, (prōf'e-si) *n.* [*L. propheta*, *G. prophetia*.] One who prophesies or foretells events; a predictor; a foreteller;—one of the inspired writers of Scripture commissioned to foretell future events;—also, an interpreter or teacher of the Mosaic law.

Prophetess, (prōf'e-sē) *n.* A female prophet.

Prophetic, (prōf'e-tik) *a.* Containing prophecy;—foretelling future events, as prophetic writings;—revealing or disclosing—used with *of* before the thing foretold;—also *prophetical*. [*manner*.]

Prophetically, (prōf'e-tik-al-le) *adv.* In a prophetic Propination, (prō-pin-a'shun) *n.* [*G. pro*, before, and *pinein*, to drink.] Act of pledging health to, by handing the cup, after having tasted it, to another.

Proximity, (prō-ping'kwe-tē) *n.* [*L. propinquitas*, from *propinquus*, near, neighbouring.] Nearness in place, time, or relationship; neighbourhood; proximity. [*platiated*.]

Propitiable, (prō-pi-ah'e-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being propitiated, (prō-pi-ah'e-āt) *v. t.* [*L. propitiare*, from *propiti*, favourable.] To appease and render favourable; to make propitious; to conciliate;—*v. i.* To make atonement;—*imp.* & *pp.* propitiated; *ppr.* propitiating.

Propitiation, (prō-pi-ah'e-ā'shun) *n.* Act of propitiating or making propitious—the atonement or atoning sacrifice for man's salvation. [*for* reconciles.]

Propitiator, (prō-pi-ah'e-ā-tor) *n.* One who propitiates

Propitiatory, (prō-pi-ah'e-ā-tor-e) *a.* Having the power to make propitious; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation; expiatory.

Propitiatory, (prō-pi-ah'e-ā-tor-e) *n.* In the *Mosaic ritual*, the mercy-seat; the lid or cover of the ark of the covenant; the symbol of the propitiated Jehovah.

Propitious, (prô-pi-ah'e-us) *a.* [*L. propitiu*, probably from *prope*, near.] Favourable; kind;—ready to forgive sins and bestow blessings;—favourable; genial, as season or weather.

Propitiably, (prô-pi-ah'e-us-le) *adv.* In a propitious manner.

Propitiousness, (prô-pi-ah'e-us-ness) *n.* Disposition to treat another kindly; disposition to forgive;—favourableness; geniality.

Proponent, (prô-pôn-ent) *n.* [*L. proponens*, *ppr.* of *proponere*, to propose.] One who makes a proposal, or lays down a proposition.

Proportion, (prô-pôr-shun) *n.* [*L. proportio*, from *pro*, before, and *portio*, part or share.] Arrangement of parts; relation of one portion to another, or to the whole, with respect to magnitude or quantity;—equal or just share; lot;—symmetrical arrangement, distribution, or adjustment; relative form of a body; size; dimension;—equality or similarity of ratios, especially of geometrical ratios;—the rule of three in arithmetic, in which from three given terms a fourth is found, bearing the same relation to the third as the second does to the first. *In proportion*, according as; to the degree that.

Proportion, (prô-pôr-shun) *v. t.* To assign or distribute in due measure;—to divide or allocate, as among diverse objects, claims, &c., to each its proper share;—to adjust the comparative relation of one thing to another, or of parts to a whole;—to form, build, or adapt with symmetry or correspondence of the separate parts:—*imp.* & *pp.* proportioned; *ppr.* proportioning.

Proportionable, (prô-pôr-shun-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being proportioned or made proportional.

Proportionableness, (prô-pôr-shun-a-bl-ness) *n.* State of being proportionable.

Proportionably, (prô-pôr-shun-a-bl-le) *adv.* According to proportion or comparative relation.

Proportional, (prô-pôr-shun-al) *a.* Having a due proportion or comparative relation;—relating to or securing proportion;—having the same or a constant ratio.

Proportional, (prô-pôr-shun-al) *n.* One of the terms in arithmetical proportion; extreme or mean quantity or number;—in *chemistry*, the corresponding weight or substance in a compound; equivalent.

Proportionally, (prô-pôr-shun-al-le) *adv.* In proportion; in due degree.

Proportionate, (prô-pôr-shun-ât) *a.* Adjusted to something else according to a proportion;—proportional; symmetrical; corresponding.

Proportionate, (prô-pôr-shun-ât) *v. t.* To make proportional; to proportion:—*imp.* & *pp.* proportionated; *ppr.* proportionating.

Proportionately, (prô-pôr-shun-ât-le) *adv.* With due proportion; according to the ordinary or proper rate or degree.

Proportionateness, (prô-pôr-shun-ât-ness) *n.* Suitableness of proportions.

Proportionless, (prô-pôr-shun-less) *a.* Wanting proportion or symmetry of parts.

Proposal, (prô-pô-zal) *n.* That which is offered or proposed for consideration or acceptance;—proposition; offer; tender;—*pl.* Terms or conditions proposed;—offer of marriage.

Propose, (prô-pô-z) *v. t.* [*L. proponere*, *propositum*, to put forth, to set or lay out.] To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or adoption:—*v. i.* To lay schemes;—to purpose; to intend;—to offer one's self in marriage:—*imp.* & *pp.* proposed; *ppr.* proposing.

Proposer, (prô-pô-z-er) *n.* One who makes a proposition.

Proposition, (prô-pô-zish'un) *n.* That which is proposed; that which is offered for consideration, acceptance, or adoption:—a complete sentence; a subject and predicate united by a copula;—in *mathematics*, a statement in terms either of a truth to be demon-

strated—theorem, or of an operation to be performed—problem. [*In the nature of, a proposition.*]

Propositional, (prô-pô-zish'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to, or Propound, (prô-pound') *v. t.* [*L. proponere*.] To lay before; to offer for consideration; to exhibit; to set forth in words;—to make clear or intelligible:—*imp.* & *pp.* propounded; *ppr.* propounding.

Propounder, (prô-pound'er) *n.* One who proposes or offers.

Proprietary, (prô-prî-e-târ-e) *n.* A proprietor or owner;—a body of proprietors taken collectively.

Proprietary, (prô-prî-e-târ-e) *a.* Pertaining to a proprietor.

Proprietor, (prô-prî-e-tor) *n.* One who has the legal right or exclusive title to any thing, whether in possession or not; an owner. [*Proprietor.*]

Proprietorship, (prô-prî-e-tor-ship) *n.* State of being Proprietress, (prô-prî-e-tres) *n.* A female proprietor.

Propriety, (prô-prî-e-te) *n.* [*L. proprietas*.] Ownership; exclusive right of possession; legal title to or interest in;—suitableness to an acknowledged or correct rule, principle, or custom;—fitness; suitableness; decorum; justness; accuracy.

Prope, (prope) *n. pl.* A certain game played with four shells—much practised among gamblers.

Pugnare, (prô-pûn') *v. t.* [*L. pro*, for, and *pugnare*, to fight.] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate.

Propulsion, (prô-pul'shun) *n.* The act of driving forward. [*to propel*:—also *propulsory*.]

Propulsive, (prô-pul'siv) *a.* Tending or having power

Prore, (prôr) *n.* [*L. prore*.] The prow or beak of a ship.

Prorogation, (prô-rô-gâ'shun) *n.* Act of extending the time in judicial proceedings; prolongation; continuance;—especially, the continuance of parliament from one session to another, as distinguished from adjournment or continuance of the sittings from day to day.

Prorogue, (prô-rôg) *v. t.* [*L. prorogare*, from *pro*, forward, and *rogare*, to ask one for his opinion, vote, or about a law.] To protract; to prolong; to defer; to delay;—to continue from one session to another; to adjourn for an indefinite time—applied to the English parliament:—*imp.* & *pp.* prorogued; *ppr.* proroguing.

Prorruption, (prô-rup'shun) *n.* [*L. proruptio*, from *prorumpere*, to break or burst forth.] Act of bursting forth.

Prosaic, (prô-zâ'ik) *a.* [*L. prosaicus*, from *prosa*, prose.] Pertaining to or resembling prose;—hence, dull; uninteresting; prosy. [*manner.*]

Prosaically, (prô-zâ'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a dull or prosaic

Prosaism, (prô-zâ-izm) *n.* That which is in the form of prose writing.

Prosaist, (prô-zâ-ist) *n.* A writer of prose.

Proscenium, (prô-sê-ne-um) *n.* [*L. G. pro*, before, and *scênê*, a tent, a wooden stage.] The stage;—the part of the stage in front of the drop-scene.

Proscribe, (prô-skrib') *v. t.* [*L. proscribere*, from *pro*, before, and *scribere*, to write.] To put out of the protection of the law;—to doom to destruction;—to denounce and condemn as dangerous;—to forbid; to prohibit; to interdict:—*imp.* & *pp.* proscribed; *ppr.* proscribing. [*proscribes.*]

Proscriber, (prô-skrib'er) *n.* One who or that which Proscription, (prô-skrip'shun) *n.* Act of proscribing or dooming to death, exile, or outlawry;—state of being proscribed;—utter rejection; condemnation;—prohibition; interdict;—condemnation; denunciation. [*sisting in proscription; proscribing.*]

Proscriptive, (prô-skrip'tiv) *a.* Pertaining to or composing, (prô-z) *n.* [*F. prose*, It & Sp. *prosa*.] The natural language of man; language not in verse.

Prose, (prô-z) *v. i.* To write prose;—to talk in a dull, prosy, tedious manner.

Frose, (prô-z) *a.* Pertaining to or composed of prose;—

possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics.

Prosecute, (pros-'e-küt) v. t. [*L. prosecutus*, from *pro*, forward, and *sequi*, to follow.] To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish;—to seek to obtain by legal process;—to accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment before a legal tribunal;—v. i. To carry on a legal prosecution;—*imp.* & *pp.* prosecuted; *ppr.* prosecuting.

Prosecution, (pros-'e-küt-'shun) n. Act or process of endeavouring to gain or accomplish something;—the institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law in matters civil or criminal.

Prosecutor, (pros-'e-küt-'or) n. One who pursues or carries on any process, plan, or business;—one who exhibits a criminal charge against an offender, and carries on the suit before a criminal court.

Prosecutrix, (pros-'e-küt-'rika) n. A female prosecutor.

Proselyte, (pros-'e-lit) n. [*L. proselytus*, *G. proselytos*, a new comer.] A convert to some religion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party.

Proselyte, (pros-'e-lit) v. t. To convert to some religion, opinion, or system;—*imp.* & *pp.* proselyted; *ppr.* proselyting.

Proselytism, (pros-'e-lit-'izm) n. Act of proselyting; the **Proselytize**, (pros-'e-lit-'iz) v. i. To make converts or proselytes.

Prose, (pröz-'er) n. A writer of prose;—a tedious writer

Prosimy, (pröz-'e-lo) adv. In a prosy manner; tediously.

Prosimy, (pröz-'e-ne) n. The quality or state of being prosy.

Prosing, (pröz-'ing) n. Dull and tedious minuteness in speech or writing; wearisome talk.

Prosoedian, (pröz-'o-de-an) n. One skilled in prosody; a

Prosoedial, (pröz-'o-dik-al) a. [*L. prosodiacus*, *G. prosodikos*.] Pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody;—also *prosoedial*.

Prosoedist, (pröz-'o-diet) n. One who understands **Prosody**, (pröz-'o-de) n. [*L. G. prosodia*, an accompanying song, accent.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification.

Prosopeodia, (pröz-'o-pö-pö-ya) n. [*L. G. prosöpon*, a face, a person, and *poiein*, to make.] A figure of speech by which inanimate things are represented as persons, or a deceased or absent person is introduced or addressed as alive, present, and speaking; rhetorical personification.

Prospect, (pros-'pekt) n. [*L. prospectus*, from *prospicere*, *prospectum*, to look forward.] That which is embraced by the eye in vision; view;—especially, a picturesque or widely extended view; a landscape;—a position which affords a fine view; a lookout;—position of the front of a building;—a view into futurity; anticipation of things to come;—regard to something future; reasonable hope; expectation; show or promise of future good.

Prospect, (pros-'pekt) v. t. To look out towards; to look forward;—to make a search; to seek;—*imp.* & *pp.* prospected; *ppr.* prospecting.

Prospection, (pröz-'spek-'shun) n. The act of looking forward, or of providing for future wants.

Prospective, (pröz-'spekt-'iv) a. Looking forward in time; acting with foresight;—respecting or relating to the future; viewing at a distance;—affording an extensive view.

Prospensively, (pröz-'spekt-'iv-'le) adv. With reference to **Prospectus**, (pröz-'spekt-'us) n. [*L. a prospect*, sight, view.] Plan of a literary work, containing the general subject or design, terms of publication, &c., and sometimes a specimen sheet;—the outline or plan of any public undertaking submitted for general consideration;—syllabus of lectures, classes, &c., in a mechanics or other literary or scientific institute;—programme.

Prosper, (pröz-'psr) v. t. [*L. prosperare*, from *prosper* or

prosperus.] To favour; to render successful;—v. i. To be successful; to make gain; flourish; thrive;—*imp.* & *pp.* prospered; *ppr.* prospering.

Prosperity, (pros-'per-'e-te) n. Advance or gain in any thing good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; success; good fortune.

Prosperous, (pros-'per-'us) a. [*L. prosperus*, from *pro*, according to, and *sperare*, to hope.] Thriving; successful; making increase or gain; advancing in the pursuit and attainment of what is good or desirable; especially, successful in business or trade; well to do in the world;—favourable; propitious; auspicious.

Prosperously, (pros-'per-'us-'le) adv. With gain or increase; successfully; fortunately.

Prosperousness, (pros-'per-'us-'nes) n. State of being

Prostate, (pros-'tät) n. [*G. prostata*, to stand before.]

A gland so called opening into the urethra in males.

Prostration, (pros-'ter-'nä-'shun) n. [*L. prosternare*, to throw down, to lay flat.] State of being cast down;

dejection; depression.

Prostitute, (pros-'tüt) v. t. [*L. pro*, before, forth, and

statuere, to put, place.] To offer, as a woman, to a

lewd use;—hence, to devote to base or unworthy purposes;—*imp.* & *pp.* prostituted; *ppr.* prostituting.

Prostitute, (pros-'tüt) a. Openly devoted to lewd-

ness; devoted to base or infamous purposes.

Prostitute, (pros-'tüt) n. A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet;—hence, a base hireling.

Prostitution, (pros-'tüt-'shun) n. Act or practice of

prostituting; common lewdness of a female;—hence,

the act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to

infamous purposes what is in one's power, as the prostitution of talent, the press, &c.

Prostrate, (pros-'trät) a. Lying at length, or with the

body stretched out;—occupying a humble, lowly, or

suppliant position.

Prostrate, (pros-'trät) v. t. [*L. pro*, before, forward, and

sternere, to stretch out, to throw down.] To lay flat;

to throw down;—hence, to overthrow; to demolish;

to ruin;—to cause to sink totally; to reduce, as physical

strength;—to bow in humility or adoration—used

reflexively;—*imp.* & *pp.* prostrated; *ppr.* prostrating.

Prostration, (pros-'trät-'shun) n. Act of prostrating; act

of throwing or laying flat; act of bending the body or

bowing in reverence or worship;—condition of being

prostrate; great depression;—dejection, as of spirit;—

exhausted state of vital or bodily energies.

Prostyle, (pröz-'stil) n. (*G. pro*, before, and *stulos*, pillar,

column.) A portico in which the columns stand in

advance of the building to which they belong.

Frosy, (pröz-'e) a. Like prose;—dull and tedious in dis-

course or writing.

Prosyllogism, (pröz-'sil-'lō-'jizm) n. A syllogism of which

the conclusion forms the major or minor term of

another syllogism.

Protasie, (pröz-'tä-sie) n. (*G. from proteincin*, to stretch

before, forward.) A proposition; a maxim; the preli-

minary part of a regular sentence;—the antecedent

term of a proposition.

Protatic, (pröz-'tä-'tik) a. Being placed in the beginning;

Protean, (pröz-'tä-an) a. Pertaining to Proteus, a sea-

god who had the faculty of assuming different shapes;

hence, readily changing the form or appearance;

versatile.

Protect, (pröz-'tekt) v. t. [*L. protectus*, from *pro*, before,

and *tegere*, to cover.] To cover or shield from danger

or injury; defend; guard; preserve; save; shelter;—

imp. & *pp.* protected; *ppr.* protecting.

Protection, (pröz-'tek-'shun) n. Act of protecting; de-

fence; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance;

—state of being protected;—preservation; guard;

shelter;—that which protects or preserves from in-

jury;—a writing that protects; safe-conduct; pas-

sport—exemption from arrest for debt, &c., conceded

to foreign ambassadors, members of parliament, &c.;

—exemption from arrest or legal process granted to

witnesses in certain cases where their evidence might criminate themselves:—in *political economy*, an artificial advantage conceded to articles of home produce and manufacture by prohibition of, or excessive duties levied on, articles of foreign produce or manufacture.

Protectionist, (prō-tēk'thun-ist) *n.* One who seeks to encourage any branch of home industry by legal enactments in its favour, or by prohibitory duties on foreign industry:—an advocate of the corn-laws—opposed to free-trader. [sheltering; defensive.]

Protective, (prō-tēk'tiv) *a.* Affording protection; **Protector**, (prō-tēk'tor) *n.* One who defends or shields from injury, evil, or oppression;—guardian; preserver; defender.

Protectorate, (prō-tēk'tor-āt) *n.* Government by a protector;—the authority assumed by a superior power over an inferior or a dependent one.

Protectorship, (prō-tēk'tor-ship) *n.* The office of a protector or regent.

Protectress, (prō-tēk'tres) *n.* A woman who protects.

Protege, (prō-tā-zhā) *n.* [F. *pp.* of *protéger*.] One under the care and protection of another.

Protegee, (prō-tā-zhā) *n.* [F.] A woman or girl under the protection of another.

Proteles, (prō-tē-lēs) *n.* A genus of carnivorous mammals found in South Africa, and intermediate between the hyenas and the civets—it is nearly the size of a full-grown fox.



Proteles.

Protend, (prō-tēnd) *v. t.* [L. *protendere*.] To hold out; to stretch forth:—*imp.* & *pp.* protended; *ppr.* protending.

Protest, (prō-test) *v. i.* [L. *pro*, before, and *testari*, to testify.] To affirm in a public or formal manner;—to make a solemn declaration (usually a written one) expressive of opposition:—*v. t.* To prove; to show;—to call, as a witness; to bring in for proof or confirmation:—to note or mark a bill as not paid when due:—*imp.* & *pp.* protested; *ppr.* protesting.

Protest, (prō-test) *n.* A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly against some act; especially, a declaration in writing of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body:—dissent of the minority from the proceedings of the majority:—a declaration in writing, made by a notary public on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protesting against all parties liable for any loss or damage by the non-acceptance or non-payment of the bill, or by the non-payment of the note.

Protestant, (prō-test-ant) *a.* Making a protest;—pertaining to the faith and practice of those who protest against the church of Rome.

Protestant, (prō-test-ant) *n.* One who protests against the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church. [religion.]

Protestantism, (prō-test-ant-izm) *n.* The Protestant **Protestation**, (prō-test-ā'shun) *n.* Act of making a protest or public avowal; a solemn declaration, especially of dissent. [a protest.]

Protester, (prō-test'er) *n.* One who protests or makes **Prothotary**, (prō-thon'tā-rē) *n.* [G. *prōtos*, first, and *Λ. notarius*, a short-hand writer, scribe, notary.] A chief notary or clerk;—a register or chief clerk of a court, in particular States;—one of twelve persons constituting a college, who receive the last wills of cardinals, &c.

Protoecol, (prō-tō-kol) *n.* [L. *protocollum*, G. *protokollos*.] In diplomacy, the original copy of any writing, as of a despatch or treaty;—rough draught of an instrument or transaction.

Proto-martyr, (prō-tō-mār-ter) *n.* [G. *prōtos*, first,

and *martyr*, martyr.] The first martyr, Stephen:—the first who suffers or is sacrificed in any cause.

Prototype, (prō-tō-tip) *n.* [L. *prototypus*, G. *prōtos*, first, and *typos*, type, model.] An original or model after which any thing is copied; pattern; exemplar; archetype.

Protozoan, (prō-tō-zō'an) *n.* [G. *protos*, first, and *zōon*, an animal.] An animal of the lowest class, distinguished by its simplicity of structure—the *protozoans* include the sponges and many of the so-called animalcules.

Protozoic, (prō-tō-zō'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to the protozoans. *Protozoic system*, the strata or system of rocks in which organic remains are first found, or in which the earlier and lowest forms of life are found, as protophytes, protozoans, radiates, and imperfect molluscs.

Protract, (prō-trakt') *v. t.* [L. *protrahere*, *protractus*, from *pro*, forward, and *trahere*, to draw.] To draw out or lengthen in time; to continue;—to put off to a distant time;—delay; defer; retard:—to lay down with scale and protractor:—*imp.* & *pp.* protracted; *ppr.* protracting. [lengthens in time.]

Protractor, (prō-trakt'er) *n.* One who protracts or **Protraction**, (prō-trak'tshun) *n.* Act of drawing out or continuing in time; extension; prolongation:—act of plotting or laying down on paper the dimensions of any thing, as a field;—that which is protracted or plotted on paper.

Protractive, (prō-trakt'iv) *a.* Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

Protractor, (prō-trakt'or) *n.* One who protracts;—a mathematical instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper;—an instrument used in extracting foreign or offensive matter from a wound;—in anatomy, a muscle which draws forward or extends a part.



Protractor.

Protrude, (prō-trōd') *v. t.* [L. *protrudere*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *trudere*, to thrust.] To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from confinement;—*v. i.* To shoot forward; to be thrust forward:—*imp.* & *pp.* protruded; *ppr.* protruding.

Protrusion, (prō-trō'shun) *n.* Act of thrusting forward or beyond the usual limit;—state of being protruded. [forward.]

Protrusive, (prō-trō'siv) *a.* Thrusting or impelling **Protuberance**, (prō-tüb'er-ans) *n.* Any thing swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; a projection; a prominence; a bunch or knob; a tumour.

Protuberant, (prō-tüb'er-ant) *a.* Prominent beyond the surrounding surface; swelling; sticking or bulging out. [ant manner; prominently.]

Protuberantly, (prō-tüb'er-ant-le) *adv.* In a protuberant **Protuberate**, (prō-tüb'er-āt) *v. t.* [L. *protuberrare*, from *pro*, forward, forth, and *tuber*, a hump, swelling, protuberance.] To swell or be prominent beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out.

Protuberous, (prō-tüb'er-us) *a.* Swelling or bulging out; protuberant.

Proud, (proud) *a.* [A.-S. *prāf*, Icel. *prádr*, D. *preutsck*.] Feeling or showing inordinate self-esteem; having a high or unreasonable conceit of one's person, mind, attainments, position, connections, &c.; elated;—arrogant; haughty;—daring; presumptuous;—grand; splendid;—showy; ostentatious;—excited by the animal appetite; salacious, as a bitch or other female animal in heat;—growing excessively from laxity of the vessels; fungous, as proud flesh.

Proudly, (proud'le) *adv.* With an inordinate self-esteem; with a lofty air or mien; haughtily; ostentatiously.

Provable, (prōv'ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being proved.

Provably, (próov'a-ble) *adv.* In a manner capable of proof; demonstrably.

Prove, (próov) *v. t.* [A.-S. *præfan*, F. *éprouver*, from L. *probare*, to try, prove, from *probus*, good, proper.] To try or ascertain by an experiment or by a test or standard; to test the genuineness or validity of;—to evince, establish, or ascertain as truth, reality, or fact, by argument, testimony, or other evidence; to confirm;—to deduce from propositions known or admitted; to demonstrate;—to make trial of; to experience; to endure;—in arithmetic, to show the correctness of a result by another process;—*v. i.* To make trial;—to be found by experience or trial;—to be ascertained by the event subsequent; to make certain; to show; to evince;—*imp. & pp.* proved, proven; *ppr.* proving.

Proverder, (proven-der) *n.* [F. *proviende*, provisions, provender, from L. *providens*.] Dry food for beasts, as corn, hay, and oats; also, a mixture of meal and oat straw or hay;—provisions; meat; food; victuals.

Prover, (próov'er) *n.* One who or that which proves.

Proverb, (proverb) *n.* [L. *proverbium*, from *pro*, before, for, and *verbum*, a word.] An old and common saying; especially, a sentence briefly and forcibly expressing some practical truth;—a striking or paradoxical assertion; an enigma;—a by-word; an expression of contempt. [Testament.]

Proverbs, (proverb) *n.* A canonical book of the Old Testament.

Proverbial, (pró-verb'e-al) *a.* Mentioned or comprised in a proverb; hence, universally acknowledged or spoken of;—current; general; common;—resembling or suitable to a proverb. [phrase.]

Proverbialism, (pró-verb'e-al-izm) *n.* A proverbial Proverbialist, (pró-verb'e-al-ist) *n.* One who speaks proverbs. [commonly; universally.]

Proverbially, (pró-verb'e-al-le) *adv.* In a proverb; hence, Provide, (pró-vid) *v. t.* [L. *providere*, from *pro*, before, and *videre*, to see.] To look out for in advance; to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare;—to furnish; to supply;—*v. i.* To procure supplies or means of defence;—hence, to furnish; to afford;—to stipulate previously;—*imp. & pp.* provided; *ppr.* providing.

Provided, (pró-vid'ed) *conj.* On condition; by stipulation; with the understanding; if—followed by *that*.

Providence, (prov'e-dens) *n.* Act of providing or preparing for future use or application;—foresight; forecast; timely care;—prudence in expenditure; wise economy; frugality;—especially, the care which God exercises over all his works; divine superintendence; ordering of events; supplying the wants of all living creatures, &c.;—hence, God himself as the giver of all good and sovereign disposer of all events;—colloquially, any event or incident in the lives of individuals or communities regarded as a special interposition of God in their behalf.

Provident, (prov'e-dent) *a.* [L. *providens*, *ppr.* of *providere*.] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; foreseeing; cautious; careful; prudent; frugal; economical.

Providential, (prov'e-den'she-al) *a.* Effected by the providence of God; referable to divine agency or superintendence;—caring for, watchful over, and supplying the wants of, as goodness.

Providentially, (prov'e-den'she-al-le) *adv.* In a providential manner.

Providently, (prov'e-dent-le) *adv.* In a provident manner; with prudent foresight.

Provider, (pró-vid'gr) *n.* One who provides or furnishes.

Province, (prov'ins) *n.* [L. *provincia*, from *pro*, before, for, and *vincere*, to conquer.] A country or region dependent on a distant authority; a portion of an empire or state remote from the capital;—hence, a region of country; a tract; a large extent;—a region which comes under the supervision or direction of any special person;—a division in any department of know-

ledge or speculation;—one's proper or appropriate business, duty, or calling.

Provincial, (pró-vin'she-al) *a.* Pertaining to a province;—appendant to the principal kingdom or state;—exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; countrified; rude; unpolished;—pertaining to the jurisdiction of an archbishop; not general or ecumenical, as a synod. [province.]

Provincial, (pró-vin'she-al) *n.* A person belonging to a Provincialism, (pró-vin'she-al-izm) *n.* A peculiar word or manner of speaking in a province or district remote from the principal country or from the metropolis.

Provincialist, (pró-vin'she-al-ist) *n.* One who lives in a province.

Provincially, (pró-vin'she-al-le) *adv.* In a provincial manner; according to the customs of a province.

Provision, (pró-vish'un) *n.* [L. *provisio*.] Act of providing or making previous preparation;—that which is provided or prepared; measures taken beforehand for attack or defence;—supply provided; stores; stock;—especially, victuals; food; provender for man and beast;—a condition; a previous agreement; a proviso; a temporary arrangement;—*pl.* The articles contained in a legal contract, or the bequests in a will, &c.

Provision, (pró-vish'un) *v. t.* To supply with victuals or food;—*imp. & pp.* provisioned; *ppr.* provisioning.

Provisional, (pró-vish'un-al) *a.* Provided for present need or for the occasion; temporary.

Provisionally, (pró-vish'un-al-le) *adv.* By way of provision; temporarily.

Proviso, (pró-ví-zó) *n.* [L., it being provided, ablative of *provisus*, *pp.* of *providere*.] A conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, or the like; a special enactment in a statute or legislative act.

Provisory, (pró-ví-zó-ri) *a.* Containing a proviso or condition; conditional;—making temporary provision; temporary.

Provocation, (prov-ó-ká'shun) *n.* [L. *provocatio*.] Act of provoking;—that which provokes or excites anger; annoyance; grievance; insult; injury.

Provocative, (prov-ó-ká-tiv) *a.* Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate.

Provocative, (prov-ó-ká-tiv) *n.* Any thing that tends to provoke, excite, or stimulate; a stimulant.

Provokes, (prov-ók) *v. t.* [F. *provoquer*, from L. *pro*, forth, and *vocare*, to call.] To call forth; to excite or stimulate to action;—especially, to arouse to anger or passion; to incense; to offend;—to induce by motives; to influence;—to challenge; irritate; exasperate;—*imp. & pp.* provoked; *ppr.* provoking.

Provoker, (prov-ók'er) *n.* One who, or that which, stimulates, or excites.

Provokingly, (prov-ók'ing-le) *adv.* In such a manner as to excite anger.

Provost, (prov'et) *n.* [A.-S. *prǽfost*, *profast*, F. *provost*, from L. *propositus*, placed over.] A person who is appointed to superintend or preside over something; the chief magistrate of a city or town; the head of a college.

Provostship, (prov'et-ship) *n.* The office of a provost.

Prow, (prow) *n.* [F. *proue*, L. *prora*, G. *próra*.] The fore part of a ship.

Prowess, (prow'əs) *n.* [F. *proesses*.] Distinguished bravery; valour; especially, military bravery; gallantry.

Prowl, (prowl) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *prolle*, from F. *proicler*, from *proie*, prey, and *aller*, to go.] To rove over, through, or about;—*v. i.* To rove or wander, especially for prey;—hence, to prey; to plunder;—*imp. & pp.* prowled; *ppr.* prowling. [for prey.]

Prowler, (prowl'er) *n.* One that prowls or roves about Prowlingly, (prowl'ing-le) *adv.* In a prowling manner; with search for prey.

Proximate, (prók'se-mát) *a.* [L. *proximatus*, *pp.* of

proximare, to draw or come near.) Next; immediately preceding or following; nearest; closest; immediate.

Proximately, (prok's-mât-le) *adv.* In a proximate position or manner; immediately; without intervention.

Proximity, (prok'im-e-te) *n.* State of being next in time, place, causation, or influence, &c.

Proxy, (prok'se) *n.* [Contracted from *procuracy*.] The agency of one who acts as a substitute for another or his principal;—one who is substituted or deputed to act for another;—a writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his place.

Proxyship, (prok'se-ship) *n.* The office or agency of a proxy.

Prude, (prôod) *n.* [*F. prude*, prudish, modest.] A woman of affected or over-sensitive modesty or reserve.

Prudence, (prôod'ens) *n.* State of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; judiciousness; discretion; caution; circumspection; judgment.

Prudent, (prôod'ent) *a.* [*L. prudens*, contracted from *prudens*.] Sagacious in adapting means to ends; practically wise; careful;—dictated or directed by prudence;—frugal; economical; cautious; circumspect; considerate; discreet; judicious.

Prudential, (prôod'en-shé-al) *a.* Proceeding from prudence; dictated or prescribed by prudence;—exercising prudence [with prudence; prudently].

Prudentially, (prôod'en-shé-al-le) *adv.* In conformity with prudence; discreetly; wisely; frugally.

Prudently, (prôod'en-le) *adv.* In a prudent manner; with prudence; discreetly; wisely; frugally.

Prudery, (prôod'ér-e) *n.* Quality or state of being prudish; affected scrupulousness; coyness;—also *prudishness*.

Prudish, (prôod'ish) *a.* Like a prude; very formal.

Prune, (prôon) *v. t.* [*O. Eng. prœine*, from *F. prœigner*, to lay down vine stocks for propagation.] To lop or cut off, as the superfluous branches of trees; to trim;—to dress or trim, as a bird its feathers;—*v. i.* To dress; to prink;—*imp.* & *pp. pruned*; *ppr.* pruning.

Prune, (prôon) *n.* [*L. prunum*, a plum, *prunus*, a plum-tree, *G. prunon*, a plum.] A dried plum; sometimes, also, a fresh plum.

Prunella, (prôo-nel'la) *n.* [Probably so called from its colour resembling that of prunes.] A smooth, woollen stuff, generally black, used for making shoes or garments; a kind of lasting.

Pruner, (prôon'ér) *n.* One who prunes or removes what is superfluous.

Pruniferous, (prôon-if'er-us) *a.* [*L. prunum*, a plum, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing plums.

Pruning, (prôon'ing) *n.* Act of one who prunes;—act or process of cutting off branches of trees, or trimming plants and shrubs by lopping superfluous parts;—hence, excision of inferior or improper matter, as in a literary production;—reduction of estimates; retrenchment in expenditure.

Prurience, (prôo'r-ens) *n.* An itching desire or appetite for any thing;—also *pruriency*.

Prurient, (prôo'r-ent) *a.* [*L. pruriens*, *ppr.* of *prurire*, to itch.] Uneasy with desire; itching; hence, lustful; libidinous. [or affected by prurigo.]

Pruriginous, (prôo-rif'in-ne) *a.* Tending to or caused by prurigo.

Prurigo, (prôo-rif'gô) *n.* [*L. from prurire*, to itch.] A papular disease of the skin, of which itching is the principal symptom.

Prussian, (prush'e-an) *a.* Of or pertaining to Prussia.

Prussian blue, cyanide of potassium and iron, a salt of a beautiful deep blue, much used as a pigment.

Prussian, (prush'e-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Prussia.

Prussic, (prus'sik) *a.* Pertaining to Prussian blue.

Prussic acid, hydrocyanic acid, formerly so called because obtained from Prussian blue—it is a virulent poison.

Fry, (fri) *v. i.* [Perhaps contracted from *præ-eyre*, to eye or look through.] To inspect closely; to attempt to

discover that which is hidden or inaccessible;—*a. t.* To raise or attempt to raise with a lever; to prize;—*imp.* & *pp.* pried; *ppr.* prying.

Fry, (fri) *n.* [A corruption of *prize*.] A lever.

Fryingly, (fri'ing-le) *adv.* With minute inspection; with eager and impertinent curiosity.

Psalm, (sâm) *n.* [*L. psalmus*, *psalma*, *G. psalmos*, from *psallein*, to play on a stringed instrument, to sing to the cithara.] A sacred song;—especially, one of the hymns by David and others contained in one of the books of the Bible, or a modern versification of such a hymn.

Psalmist, (sâm'ist, sal'mist) *n.* A writer of sacred songs—*a* title particularly applied to David.

Psalmical, (sal-mod'ik-al) *a.* Relating to psalmody.

Psalmist, (sâm'od-lit, sal'mod-ist) *n.* One who sings sacred songs.

Psalmody, (sâm'od-e, sal'mod-e) *n.* [*G. psalmos*, *psalm*, and *ode*, a song, an ode.] Act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songs;—psalms considered collectively.

Psalter, (saw'tér) *n.* The Book of Psalms; especially, the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer.

Psaltéry, (saw'tér-e) *n.* [*L. psalterium*.] A stringed instrument of music used by the Hebrews.

Pseudo-apostle, (sû'dô-a-pos-l) *n.* A false apostle; one who falsely pretends to be an apostle.

Pseudonym, (sû'dô-nim) *n.* [*G. pseudēs*, false, and *onoma*, *onoma*, name.] A fictitious name assumed for the time, as by an author.

Pseudonymous, (sû'don'e-mus) *a.* Bearing a false or fictitious name. [to philosophy.]

Pseudo-philosopher, (sû'dô-fil-ow-fér) *n.* A pretender.

Pseudoscope, (sû'dô-skop) *n.* [*G. pseudēs*, false, and *skopein*, to see.] An instrument which exhibits the objects with their proper relief reversed.

Pshaw, (shaw) *interj.* Pish! pooh!—an exclamation expressive of contempt, disdain, or dislike.

Psora, (sô'ra) *n.* [*L. G. psœia*, to rub.] A cutaneous disease; especially, the itch.

Psyche, (sîk'e) *n.* [*L.*] In mythology, the daughter of Sol and Constance, married to Cupid;—a small asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Psyche-glass, (sîk'e-glas) *n.* A full-length mirror.

Psychical, (sîk'ik-al) *a.* [*L. psychicus*, *G. psuchê*, the soul, mind.] Of or pertaining to the human soul; relating to the living principle in man. [logy.]

Psychological, (sîkô-lôj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to psychology.

Psychologist, (sî-kô-lô-jist) *n.* One who is versed in the nature and properties of the soul, or who writes on the subject.

Psychology, (sî-kô-lô-je) *n.* [*G. psuchê*, the soul, mind, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on the human soul; the systematic or scientific knowledge of the powers and functions of the human soul, so far as they are known by consciousness; mental philosophy; metaphysics.

Psalmian, (târ-me-gan) *n.* [*Gael. tarmachan*, Ir. *tarmachan*, *tarmachan*.] A bird of the grouse family having the feet feathered to the toes.

Ptolemaic, (tol-ê-mâ'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Ptolemy, an ancient geographer and astronomer who supposed the earth to be fixed in the centre of the universe, with the sun and stars revolving around it.

Ptyalism, (tî'al-izm) *n.* [*G. ptyalismos*, from *ptyaîsîn*, to spit much.] A morbid and copious excretion of saliva; salivation.

Puberty, (pû'ber-te) *n.* [*L. pubertas*, from *puber*, *pubes*, adult.] The age at which the state of boyhood or girlhood ends and passes into manhood or womanhood; adolescence—marked by development of sexual functions and desires, fullness and roundness in the limbs and contour of the body, and alteration in the tone of the voice. The age at which puberty begins and the time during which it lasts vary according to

- climate, manner of living, individual constitution, &c.—by law it is fixed at fourteen.
- Pubescence**, (pû-be'sens) *n.* State of a youth who has arrived at puberty; or the state of puberty;—the soft, short hairs on plants.
- Pubescent**, (pû-be'sent) *a.* [*L. pubescens*, *ppr.* of *pubescere*, to reach the age of puberty.] Arriving at puberty;—covered with down or soft hairs, as the leaves of plants.
- Public**, (pub'lik) *a.* [*L. publicus*, from *populus*, people.] Pertaining to the people;—relating to a nation, state, or community;—hence, open to the knowledge of all;—current; widely spread, as a report;—notorious; infamous;—regarding the good of many; not private or selfish; general, as spirit;—open for general use; accessible to all, as a highway;—open for general entertainment, as a house.
- Public**, (pub'lik) *n.* The general body of mankind, or of a state, or community; the people indefinitely;—a public house; a dram shop.
- Publican**, (pub'lik-an) *n.* [*L. publicanus*.] In ancient Rome, a farmer of the taxes;—a collector of tribute;—the keeper of an inn or public house; a licensed dealer in wine, spirits, and beer.
- Publication**, (pub-lik-âshun) *n.* [*L. publicatio*.] Act of publishing or making known;—promulgation; divulgence;—act of offering a book or writing to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution;—any pamphlet or book offered for sale or to public notice.
- Public-house**, (pub'lik-hous) *n.* An inn or house of entertainment;—a dram shop.
- Publicity**, (pub-lik-si-te) *n.* State of being public or open to the knowledge of a community; notoriety.
- Publicly**, (pub'lik-le) *adv.* Without concealment; openly; avowedly;—in the name of the community.
- Public-spirited**, (pub-lik-spir-it-ed) *a.* Having or exercising a disposition to advance the interests of the community; disposed to make sacrifices for the public good;—done or suffered for the public good.
- Publicize**, (pub'lish) *v. t.* [*L. publicare*.] To make public; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or edict;—to make known by posting or by reading in a church, as banns of marriage;—to put forth, as a book or other literary work;—to utter or put into circulation;—*imp.* & *pp.* published; *ppr.* publishing.
- Publisher**, (pub'lish-er) *n.* One who publishes or makes known;—one who puts forth, or prints and offers a book, pamphlet, or the like, for sale.
- Puce**, (pûs) *a.* [*F. puce*, a flea, from *L. pulex*.] Of a dark brown or brownish-purple colour.
- Puck**, (pûk) *n.* [*Scott.*] A little fairy; elf; sprite; brownie.
- Pucker**, (pûk'er) *v. t.* [*Eng. pucker*, a pocket, small bag.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to corrugate;—*imp.* & *pp.* puckered; *ppr.* puckering.
- Pucker**, (pûk'er) *n.* A fold or wrinkle, or a collection of folds;—a state of perplexity; confusion; bother.
- Puddier**, (pu'd'er) *n.* [*F. poudre*, dust.] A tumult; a confused noise; a bustle.
- Puddier**, (pu'd'er) *v. t.* To perplex; to confuse;—*v. i.* To make a stir, fuss, or bustle.
- Pudding**, (pûd'ing) *n.* [*F. boudin*, *L. bolletus*, a sausage, *W. potten*.] A kind of food soft or moderately hard, variously made, but often a compound of flour with milk and eggs;—any thing resembling pudding; an intestine or gut;—also, an intestine stuffed with meal, suet, and other ingredients;—colloquially, food; victuals.
- Pudding-stone**, (pûd'ing-stôn) *n.* A coarse rock composed of silicious or other pebbles united by a cement; conglomerate.
- Pudding-time**, (pûd'ing-tim) *n.* Dinner time—pudding formerly being the first dish;—hence, exact time; nick of time.
- Puddle**, (pûd'l) *n.* [*Ger. pudel*.] A small quantity of
- dirty standing water;—a mixture of clay and sand worked together until it is impervious to water.
- Puddle**, (pûd'l) *v. t.* To make foul or muddy;—to make thick or close with clay, sand, and water, so as to render impervious to water;—to subject to the process of puddling, as iron;—*imp.* & *pp.* puddled; *ppr.* puddling.
- Puddler**, (pu'd'ler) *n.* A workman who stirs or turns the pieces of cast iron in the furnace in the process of puddling.
- Puddling**, (pu'd'ling) *n.* Act of working together moist clay, earth, and sand, so as to form a compound impervious to water; also, act of rendering water-tight by means of such compound, as the bed or embankments of a canal, dock, &c.;—process by which cast iron is decarbonized and converted into malleable or wrought iron. [*foul*; dirty.]
- Puddly**, (pu'd'le) *a.* Consisting of puddles; muddy;
- Paddock**, (pu'd'ok) *n.* A small inclosed field or park in grass; usually paddock; also purtock;—a toad. [*Scott.*] [*faceless*.]
- Pudency**, (pû'den-se) *n.* [*L. pudens*.] Modesty; shame-
- Pudenda**, (pû'den-da) *n. pl.* The parts of generation.
- Pudicity**, (pû-dis-ite) *n.* [*L. pudicitia*, from *pudere*, to be ashamed.] Modesty; chastity.
- Puerile**, (pû'er-il) *a.* [*L. puerilis*, from *puer*, a child, a boy.] Boyish; childish; youthful; juvenile; silly.
- Puerility**, (pû'er-il-ite) *n.* Childishness; manners or actions of a boy;—that which is trifling or silly in thought, speech, or conduct; an expression which is flat, insipid, or childish.
- Puerperal**, (pû'er-per-al) *a.* [*L. puerpera*, a lying-in woman, from *puer*, child, and *parere*, to bear.] Pertaining to childbirth.
- Puff**, (puf) *n.* [*Ger. puf*, *D. pof*.] A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; hence, any sudden or short blast of wind; a whiff;—a dry, fungous ball containing dust;—a certain kind of light pastry;—a substance of loose texture for sprinkling powder on the hair or skin;—hence, an exaggerated expression of praise, especially in a public journal.
- Puff**, (puf) *v. i.* To blow with short and sudden whiffs;—to blow;—an expression of scorn or contempt;—to breathe with vehemence;—to swell with air;—to breathe in a swelling or pompous manner; hence, to assume importance;—*v. t.* To drive with a puff;—to drive away in scorn or contempt;—to dilate with air; to blow up;—to inflate with pride, flattery, or self-esteem, or the like;—to praise with exaggeration;—*imp.* & *pp.* puffed; *ppr.* puffing.
- Puff-adder**, (pû'ad-der) *n.* A species of viper.
- Puff-ball**, (pû'faw'l) *n.* A fungus or mushroom full of dust. [*with noisy commendation.*]
- Puffer**, (pu'fer) *n.* One who puffs; one who praises
- Puffery**, (pu'fer-e) *n.* System of puffing.
- Puffin**, (pu'fin) *n.* [*F. puffin*, *W. puffin*, *gen.*] A marine diving bird allied to the auk, and having a short, thick beak like that of the parrot;—also, a variety of the genus *Procellaria*, noted by the downward curvature of the lower mandible; petrel.
- Puffiness**, (pu'f-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being puffy.
- Puffing**, (pu'fing) *n.* Vehement breathing; exaggerated praise.
- Puffingly**, (pu'fing-le) *adv.* In a puffing manner; with vehement breathing or shortness of breath;—with exaggerated praise.
- Puffy**, (pu'fe) *a.* Swelled with air or any soft matter;—inflated; bombastic.
- Pug**, (pug) *n.* [*Ir. beag*, small, little.] A monkey;—a kind of small dog.
- Pugh**, (pûo) *interj.* Pahaw! pish!—a word used in contempt or disdain.
- Pugilism**, (pû'il-izm) *n.* [*L. pugil*, a boxer, allied to



Puffin.

pugnas, the fist.] The practice of boxing or fighting with the fist. [a boxer.]

Pugilist, (pū'jil-ist) *n.* One who fights with his fists.

Pugilistic, (pū'jil-istik) *a.* Pertaining to boxing or fighting with the fist. [mixing clay.]

Pug-mill, (pug-mil) *n.* A kind of mill for grinding and

Pugnacious, (pug-nā'che-us) *a.* [L. *pugnax*, *pugnacia*, from *pugnare*, to fight.] Disposed to fight; quarrelsome. [baitiveness.]

Pugnacity, (pug-nas'-o-ty) *n.* Inclination to fight; combativeness. [ashort, thick nose; a snub nose.]

Pulma, (pū'ne) *a.* [F. *pulmé*, L. *pul*, and F. *né*, born.] Younger or inferior in rank—said of the three inferior judges in the Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas.

Pulsance, (pū'is-ans) *n.* Power; strength; might.

Pulsant, (pū'is-ant) *a.* [F. L. *potens*, from *posse*, to be able.] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible.

Pulsantly, (pū'is-ant-ly) *adv.* Powerfully.

Puka, (pū'k) *v. i.* [Ger. *spucken*, to spit, H. *bat*, to empty.] To eject the contents of the stomach; to vomit;—*v. t.* To eject from the stomach; to vomit; to throw up;—*imp.* & *pp.* puked; *ppr.* puking.

Puka, (pū'k) *n.* A medicine which excites vomiting.

Pulchritude, (pul'kri-tūd) *n.* [L. *pulchritudo*, from *pulchre*, beautiful.] That quality of external appearance which pleases the eye; comeliness; loveliness;—hence, moral beauty.

Pule, (pū'p) *v. t.* [F. *piuler*, L. *pipilare*, from *pipire*, to pip, chirp.] To cry like a chicken;—to cry, as a complaining child; to whimper; to whine;—*imp.* & *pp.* puled; *ppr.* puling.

Puling, (pū'ling) *n.* Whining; complaining.

Pulingly, (pū'ling-ly) *adv.* Whiningly; whimperingly; with weak and childish complaint. [sleight.]

Pulka, (pū'ka) *n.* A Laplander's travelling sled or

Pull, (pū'l) *v. t.* [A. S. *pullian*, Gael. *peall*.] To draw, or attempt to draw, toward one;—to draw forcibly; to drag; to haul;—to draw apart; to tear; to rend;—to gather by drawing off or out; to pluck;—to move or impel, as a boat by oars; also, to use the oar in pulling a boat;—*v. t.* To give a pull; to tug;—*imp.* & *pp.* pulled; *ppr.* pulling.

Pull, (pū'l) *n.* Act of pulling or drawing with force;—a contest; a struggle;—effort; strain; colloquially, hold over another; upperhand in a difference, &c.

Pullback, (pū'l'bak) *n.* That which keeps back, or restrains from proceeding; a drawback.

Puller, (pū'l'er) *n.* One who pulls.

Pullet, (pū'l'et) *n.* [F. *poulet*, diminutive of *poule*, a hen, from L. *pullus*, a young animal.] A young hen, or female of the fowl tribe.

Pulley, (pū'l'e) *n.* [A. S. *pullian*, Eng. *pull*.] A wheel for transmitting power from, or imparting it to, the different parts of machinery, or for changing the direction of motion, by means of a belt, cord, or rope.

Pullulate, (pul'ū-lāt) *v. i.* [L. *pullus*, a shoot.] To germinate; to bud.

Pullulation, (pul'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of budding; germination;—first shoot or growth.

Pulmonary, (pul'mon-ā-ry) *a.* [L. *pulmonarius*, from *pulmo*, *pulmonis*, a lung.] Pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs. [the lungs.]

Pulmonary, (pul-mon'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs.

Pulmonary, (pul-mon'ik) *n.* A medicine for diseases of the lungs;—one who has a lung complaint.

Pulp, (pulp) *n.* [F. *pulpe*, L. *pulpa*.] A soft, moist, slightly cohering mass of animal or vegetable matter; marrow;—the soft, succulent part of fruit;—the material of which paper is made, &c.

Pulpit, (pū'l'pit) *n.* [L. *pulpitum*.] An elevated place

in a church in which the preacher stands;—a sort of movable dais formerly in use. [it;—soft; pappy.]

Pulpeus, (pul'p'us) *a.* Consisting of pulp or resembling

Pulpeousness, (pul'p'us-ness) *n.* Quality of being pulpeous; softness. [pulent.]

Pulpy, (pul'p'e) *a.* Like pulp; soft; fleshy; succulent.

Pulsate, (pul'sāt) *v. i.* [L. *pulsare*, *pulsatum*, to beat, strike.] To beat or throb; to beat, as the heart;—*imp.* & *pp.* pulsated; *ppr.* pulsating. [beaten.]

Pulsatile, (pul'sāt-il) *a.* Capable of being struck or

Pulsation, (pul'sā'shun) *n.* Act of beating or throbbing, as of the heart;—a beat or throb;—a stroke by which some medium is affected.

Pulsative, (pul'sāt-iv) *a.* Beating; throbbing.

Pulsatory, (pul'sā-tor-ē) *a.* Capable of pulsating; throbbing.

Pulse, (puls) *n.* [L. *pulsus* (sc. *venarum*), from *pellere*, *pulsus*, to beat, strike.] The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood-vessels, especially of the arteries;—any measured or regular beat; oscillation; vibration.

Pulse, (puls) *n.* [L. *puls*, G. *polios*, potage.] Leguminous plants or their seeds, as beans, peas, &c.

Pulseless, (puls'les) *a.* Having no pulsation; ceasing to beat;—hence, dead.

Pulselessness, (puls'les-ness) *n.* The state of being pulseless; want of pulsation.

Pulsion, (pul'shun) *n.* [L. *pulsio*, from *pellere*, *pulsus*, to beat, strike, drive.] Act of driving forward.

Pulverizable, (pul-ver-iz-ā-bl) *a.* Admitting of being pulverized, or reduced to powder; pulverable.

Pulverisation, (pul-ver-iz-ā'shun) *n.* Act of reducing to dust or powder.

Pulverize, (pul-ver-iz) *v. t.* [F. *pulvériser*, from L. *pulvis*, dust, powder.] To reduce to fine powder, as by beating, grinding, or the like;—*v. t.* To turn to powder; to fall to dust;—*imp.* & *pp.* pulverized; *ppr.* pulverizing.

Pulverulose, (pul-ver'ū-lens) *n.* State of being pulverulent; dustiness.

Pulverulent, (pul-ver'ū-lent) *a.* [L. *pulverulentus*, from *pulvis*, *pulveris*, dust, powder.] Consisting of fine powder; powdery; dusty;—also *pulverous*.

Puma, (pū'ma) *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the genus *Felis*, of a brownish yellow colour without spots;—native of tropical America.

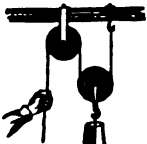
Pumice, (pū'mis) *a.* [L. *pumex*, *pumicis*.] A light porous substance of various colours, frequently ejected from volcanoes;—a stone consisting of silica, alumina, and soda, used in polishing various articles of manufacture;—also written *pumice-stone*.

Pumiceous, (pū-mish'ū-us) *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling pumice.

Pump, (pump) *n.* [It. *pompe*, probably from *bombare*, to drink.] A machine variously constructed, for raising or transferring water or other fluids;—a machine which acts by the power of suction, consisting of a piston which works air-tight in a hollow cylinder, alternately exhausting and filling the opposite ends by means of external valves—used to extract or exhaust the air, air pump; or to empty the stomach of its contents, stomach pump;—or to raise water from a well or reservoir, common domestic pump;—or to raise the bilge water from the hold of a ship, chain pump;—also, a machine which acts by force or pressure of air or fluid, force pump—used to throw water from a fire engine, or to send down air, as into a diving bell, mine, &c. [F. *pompe*, dream.] A low shoe with a thin sole, formerly used in full dress and for dancing, &c.

Pump, (pump) *v. t.* To raise with a pump, as water;—to draw out by artful interrogatories;—to examine by artful questions for the purpose of eliciting secrets from;—*v. t.* To work a pump; to raise water with a pump;—*imp.* & *pp.* pumped; *ppr.* pumping.

Pump-brake, (pump'brek) *n.* The arm or handle of a pump.



Pulley.

Pumper, (pump'gr) *n.* One who pumps.
Pumpkin, (pump'kin) *n.* [*F. pompon*, from *L. pepo*.] A well-known plant and its fruit.
Pump-room, (pump'room) *n.* A building or public room at a mineral spring for the convenience of those who drink the waters.
Pun, (pun) *n.* [Provincial Eng. *pun*, to pound, *A.-S. punian*, to bruise.] An expression in which a word is capable of different meanings; a kind of quibble or equivocation; a play upon words which resemble each other in sound but differ in sense.
Pun, (pun) *v. t.* To use the same word at once in different senses; to quibble:—*imp. & pp.* punned; *ppr.* punning.
Puneh, (punah) *n.* [Hind. *pantek*, Skr. *pantika*.] A drink composed of water, sugar, lemon juice, and spirits.
Puneh, (punah) *n.* [Abbreviated from *punchinello*.] The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet-show.
Puneh, (punah) *n.* [Abbreviated from *punchoon*.] A tool, used either for stamping, or for perforating holes in metallic plates and other substances:—a blow or thrust.
Puneh, (punah) *v. t.* [*L. punger*, *punctum*, to prick.] To perforate with an instrument;—to thrust against; to poke:—*imp. & pp.* punched; *ppr.* punching.
Punch-bowl, (punch'bōl) *n.* A bowl in which punch is made or from which it is drunk.
Punchoon, (punch'un) *n.* [*L. punctio*, a pricking, from *pungere*, to prick.] A tool or instrument for piercing, stamping, or the like, used by various artificers; a punch:—a short, upright piece of timber in framing; a stud:—a oak, containing sometimes 84, sometimes 120 pallons. [perforating instrument.]
Puncher, (punch'gr) *n.* One who punches:—a punch or punchinello.
Punchinello, (punch'in-el-ō) *n.* [It. *policinello*.] A character or figure in a puppet-show, usually a figure short, thick, and hump-backed.
Punctated, (pungk'tā-ed) *a.* [*L. punctum*, point.] Pointed; ending in a point or points:—having dots scattered over the surface.
Punctile, (pungk'til-e) *a.* [It. *punctiglio*, from *L. punctum*, point.] A nice point in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding.
Punctilious, (pungk'til'e-us) *a.* Attentive to punctilio; exact in the forms of behaviour or ceremony.
Punctiliously, (pungk'til'e-us-le) *adv.* With exactness or great nicety.
Punctiliousness, (pungk'til'e-us-ness) *n.* Exactness in the observance of forms or rules.
Punctual, (pungk'tū-al) *a.* [*L. punctum*, a point.] Observant of nice points; punctilious:—*especially*, adhering to the exact time of an appointment; prompt:—occurring, made, or returning at the appointed time.
Punctuality, (pungk'tū-al'e-te) *n.* Quality or state of being punctual; *especially*, adherence to the exact time of an appointment.
Punctually, (pungk'tū-al'e) *adv.* In a punctual manner; scrupulously:—*exactly*; according to time or appointment.
Punctuate, (pungk'tū-āt) *v. t.* [*L. punctus*, *punctum*, a point.] To point; to separate into sentences, clauses, &c., by points, which mark the proper pauses:—*imp. & pp.* punctuated; *ppr.* punctuating.
Punctuation, (pungk'tū-āshun) *n.* The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse.
Punctum, (pungk'tum) *n.* [*L.*] A point; a period or full stop.
Puncture, (pungk-tūr) *n.* The act of piercing the skin with needles or other surgical instruments:—incision in the skin to relieve tension, remove obstruction, or inject anodynes, &c.
Puncture, (pungk'tūr) *n.* [*L. punctura*, from *pungere*, to prick.] Act of perforating with a pointed instrument:—a small hole made by a point.
Puncture, (pungk'tūr) *v. t.* To pierce with a small,

pointed instrument; to prick:—*imp. & pp.* punctured; *ppr.* puncturing.
Pundit, (pun'dit) *n.* [Hind. *pandit*.] A learned Brahmin, teacher, or expounder of the Sanscrit language, literature, and laws:—hence, in general, doctor; philosopher; savant.
Pungency, (pun'jen-se) *n.* Power of pricking or piercing:—sharpness; acridness to the taste:—power of affecting the mind, as with self-reproach, remorse, &c.:—keenness; sharpness; severity, as of wit or satirical discourse.
Pungent, (pun'jent) *a.* [*L. pungens*, *ppr.* of *pungere*, to prick.] Pricking; piercing; acrid; biting:—said with reference to taste:—stimulating; pricking:—said with reference to the sense of smell:—sharply painful; acute:—said of palms, sensations, &c.:—exquisitely painful to the feelings; severe:—said of discourses; penetrating; keen; acrimonious; stinging.
Pungently, (pun'jent-le) *adv.* In a pungent manner; sharply.
Punie, (pū'nik) *a.* [*L. Punicus*, from *Peni*, the Carthaginians.] Pertaining or appropriate to the Carthaginians; faithless; treacherous; deceitful.
Puniness, (pū'ne-ness) *n.* Condition of being puny; littleness; pettiness; smallness with feebleness.
Puniah, (pun'iah) *n. & v.* [*L. punire*, from *puna*, punishment, penalty, *G. poine*.] To afflict with pain, loss, or calamity for a crime or fault; to chastise:—to visit with bodily pain; to whip: to scourge:—to inflict pain or loss with a view to amendment; to correct:—to pound or pummel:—*imp. & pp.* punished; *ppr.* punishing.
Punishable, (pun'iah-a-bl) *a.* Liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right:—worthy of punishment.
Punisher, (pun'iah-gr) *n.* One who inflicts punishment.
Punishment, (pun'iah-ment) *n.* Act of punishing; chastisement; correction:—pain, sufferings inflicted with a view to reform the offender, or deter others from offence or crime. *Capital punishment*, death.
Punitive, (pū'ne-tiv) *a.* Pertaining to, involving, awarding, or inflicting punishment.
Punjab, (pun'jab) *n.* [*Pers.* five rivers.] A district or territory in the north-west of India—so called because traversed by five rivers.
Punk, (pungk) *n.* [Allied to *spunk*.] A species of fungus or some decayed wood used as timber:—a prostitute; a strumpet.
Punkah, (pung'ka) *n.* In India, a feather fan of various sizes; *especially*, a large fan for cooling the atmosphere of a room.
Punning, (pung'ing) *n.* Act or practice of making puns; playing on words; verbal wit. [punning.]
Punter, (pan'ter) *n.* One who puns or is skilled in puns.
Punt, (punt) *n.* [*A.-S. punt*, *It. ponto*, from *L. pons*, bridge.] A flat-bottomed boat used in calking and repairing ships; also used for fishing and shooting in shallow waters.
Puny, (pū'ne) *a.* Small and feeble; inferior; petty.
Pup, (pap) *v. t.* To bring forth whelps or puppies:—*imp. & pp.* pupped; *ppr.* pupping. [young seal.]
Pup, (pap) *n.* [*L. pupus*, boy, child.] A puppy:—a Pupa, (pū'pa) *n.* [*L. pupa*.] The third state in the metamorphosis of an insect; chrysalis.
Pupil, (pū'pil) *n.* [*L. pupilla*, the pupil of the eye.] The small opening in the centre of the iris through which the rays of light pass to the retina.
Pupil, (pū'pil) *n.* [*L. pupillus*, *pupilla*, diminutive of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl.] A youth or scholar of either sex under the care of an instructor; one under the care of a guardian; ward:—one under puberty or legal minority; minor.
Pupilage, (pū'pil-ij) *n.* State of being a pupil; wardship:—minority; nonage:—also *pupilarity*.
Pupillary, (pū'pil-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to a pupil or ward;—of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

Puppet, (pup'et) *n.* [*F. poupée*, a doll, from *L. pupa*, a girl.] A doll;—a similar figure moved by a wire in a mock drama;—one managed by the will of another.

Puppet-show, (pup'et-shô) *n.* A mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires.

Puppet-valve, (pup'et-valv) *n.* A disk attached to a stem, and used in steam-engines, &c., to cover and uncover an opening.

Puppy, (pup'e) *n.* [From *pup.*] A young dog; a whelp;—a person contemptible from insignificance and conceit;—a dandy. [coit.]

Purpysiam, (pup'e-izm) *n.* Extreme affection or con-Furbek-stone, (pur'bek-stôn) *n.* A lime stone from the Isle of Furbeck in Dorsetshire, England.

Purblind, (pur'blind) *a.* [*Eng. part and blind.*] Near-sighted or dim-sighted; seeing obscurely.

Purblindness, (pur'blind-nes) *a.* Quality or state of being purblind; near-sightedness; dimness of vision.

Purchasable, (pur'châs-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being purchased.

Purchase, (pur'châs) *v. t.* [*F. pourchasser*, to pursue, to seek eagerly.] To obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to buy;—to obtain by any outlay or expense of labour, time, sacrifice, &c.;—to recompense or expiate by fine, forfeit, &c.;—to sue out or procure, as a writ at law;—to gain a mechanical advantage or leverage;—to raise or lift, as the anchor;—*imp. & pp.* purchased; *ppr.* purchasing.

Purchase, (pur'châs) *n.* Acquisition of title to, or property in, any thing for a price or equivalent;—a thing bought; property; possession; acquisition;—any mechanical hold, advantage, power, or force applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies.

Purchaser, (pur'châs-er) *n.* One who purchases any thing; a buyer.

Pure, (pür) *a.* [*F. pur*, *L. purus*.] Separate from all extraneous matter; free from mixture; clear; not muddy, as water;—single; simple; of one kind;—whole; entire; complete;—genuine; real; as religion, &c.; free from guilt; innocent; blameless; free from moral defilement; holy;—unsullied; untarnished;—modest; chaste, as a virgin;—absolute; thorough; out and out, as a villain;—more; sheer; disinterested, as benevolence;—free from errors or improprieties; correct; neat, as style;—unmixed; not embracing other topics, as pure mathematics;—unadulterated.

Purely, (pür'le) *adv.* In a pure manner; innocently; genuinely; guilelessly; chastely;—merely; absolutely;—quite; entirely.

Pureness, (pür'nes) *n.* The state of being pure; clearness; simplicity; purity; innocence; genuineness; guilelessness; chasteness.

Purle, (pur'l) *v. t.* [*F. pourfiler*, from *pour*, for, and *fil*, a thread, *L. filum*.] To embroider;—to decorate richly.

Purle, (pur'l) *n.* A kind of trimming for women's gowns;—a border of embroidered work.

Purgation, (pur-gä'hun) *n.* [*L. purgatio*.] Act of cleansing or purifying; often, the act of cleansing from the imputation of guilt;—act of purging the bowels; evacuation. [*ing*]; cathartio.

Purgative, (pur-gä'tiv) *a.* Having the power of purg-
Purgative, (pur-gä'tiv) *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. [*tory*].

Purgatorial, (pur-gä'tô-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to purga-

Purgatory, (pur-gä'tor-e) *n.* [*L. purgatorium*, from *purgatorius*.] Among Roman Catholics, a place or a state believed to exist after death, in which the souls of persons are purified, or in which they expiate such offences committed in this life as do not merit eternal damnation;—hence, state or period of trial, suffering, and misery.

Purge, (purj) *v. t.* [*L. purgare*.] To cleanse, clear, or purify;—to operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine;—to clear from guilt or moral defilement;

—to clear from accusation or the charge of a crime, as in ordeal;—to clarify; to defecate, as liquors;—*v. i.* To become pure, as by clarification;—to have frequent or preternatural evacuations from the intestines;—*imp. & pp.* purged; *ppr.* purging.

Purge, (purj) *n.* A medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. [*cleanses*].

Purger, (purj'er) *n.* One who or that which purges or purging, (pur'ing) *n.* Excessive evacuation of the bowels; looseness; diarrhoea; dysentery.

Purification, (pur-e-fe-kä'shun) *n.* Act or operation of cleansing or of removing foreign substances;—act or operation of cleansing ceremonially;—a cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin. [*ties*]; a refiner.

Purifier, (pur-e-fi-er) *n.* One who, or that which, purifies, (pur'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. purificare*, from *purus*, pure, and *facere*, to make.] To make pure or clear from material defilement, admixture, or imperfection;—to free from guilt or moral defilement;—to free from ceremonial or legal defilement;—to free from improprieties or barbarisms, as language;—*v. i.* To grow or become pure or clear;—*imp. & pp.* purified; *ppr.* purifying. [*the feast of loka*].

Purim, (pür'im) *n.* [*H. päar*, a lot.] Among the Jews, Purim, (pür'im) *n.* Quality of being pure or nice, especially in the choice of language.

Purist, (pür'ist) *n.* [*F. puriste*.] An advocate of extreme purity and nicety in literary language and style.

Puritan, (pür'e-tan) *n.* [From *pure*.] A protestant reformer diverging further from the Church of Rome than did the authors of the articles of the Church of England;—a dissenter from the Church of England in the times of Elizabeth and the Stuarts—classed as *ecclesiastical puritans*, who dissented from the rites, organization, and discipline of the church; *doctrinal puritans*, who dissented from its creed, articles, and teaching; and *political puritans*, who advocated the rights of civil and political freedom in opposition to the so-called divine right of kings and rulers;—a roundhead; a whig;—one strict and severe in moral duty, religious faith and practice; a godly and devout man;—in a bad sense, a canting hypocrite; strait-laced, formal professor of piety, &c.

Puritan, (pür'e-tan) *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans.

Puritanical, (pür'e-tan'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the Puritans, or their doctrines and practice;—precise in observance of religious requirements; over-scrupulous; rigid. [*manner*].

Puritanically, (pür'e-tan'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a puritanical

Puritanism, (pür'e-tan-izm) *n.* The doctrines or practice of Puritans.

Purity, (pür'e-te) *n.* [*L. puritas*, from *purus*, pure.] Condition of being pure;—freedom from foreign admixture or heterogeneous matter;—freedom from foulness or dirt;—freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin;—freedom from any sinister or improper views;—freedom from foreign idiom, from barbarous or improper words or phrases; chastity; innocence; sincerity.

Purl, (pur'l) *n.* [Contracted from *purfle*, *purfle*.] An embroidered and puckered border;—a gentle murmur, as of a brook;—malt liquor mediated or spiced.

Purl, (pur'l) *v. i.* [*Sw. porla*, *D. borrelen*.] To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones; also, to make a murmuring sound, as running water;—*v. t.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery;—*imp. & pp.* purled; *ppr.* purling.

Purlet, (pur'l) *n.* [*F. pur*, pure, free, and *lieu*, place.] The outer portion of any place; border; inclosure; district;—*pl.* Environs.

Purling, (pur'ing) *a.* Murmuring gently, as a stream.

Purling, (pur'ing) *n.* The murmuring of a small stream flowing among obstructions.

Purloin, (pur-loin) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. purloigner*.] To steal; to slish; to pilfer;—*v. i.* To act as a thief; to practise stealing;—*imp. & pp.* purloined; *ppr.* purloining.

Purloiner, (pur-loin'gr) *n.* One who purloins; a thief. [fishing.]

Purloining, (pur-loin'ing) *n.* Taking away by theft; **Purple**, (pur'pl) *a.* Of or exhibiting a colour composed of red and blue;—imperial; regal—so called from the colour having been a distinguishing token of imperial authority.

Purple, (pur'pl) *n.* [*L. purpura*, *G. porphura*, originally the purple-fish, a shell from which the colour was obtained.] A purple colour;—a colour compounded from a mixture of red and blue;—a purple robe or dress; hence, the imperial dignity in ancient Rome, and the dignity of cardinal in modern Rome;—*pl.* Spots of a livid colour on the skin.

Purple, (pur'pl) *v. t.* To make purple; to dye of a deep red;—*imp. & pp.* **purpled**; *ppr.* **purpling**.

Purplish, (pur'plish) *a.* Somewhat purple; tinged with a purple hue.

Purport, (pur'pört) *n.* [*F.* from *pour*, for, and *porter*, to bear, carry.] Design or tendency; meaning; import. **Purport**, (pur'pört) *v. t.* To intend; to mean; to signify;—*imp. & pp.* **purported**; *ppr.* **purporting**.

Purpose, (pur'pös) *n.* [*F. propos*, *L. propositum*.] Object to be reached or accomplished; end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan;—design; intention;—effect; consequence.

Purpose, (pur'pös) *v. t.* To determine upon some end or object to be accomplished; to intend;—*v. i.* To design; to intend; to mean;—*imp. & pp.* **purposed**; *ppr.* **purposing**. [less; unmeaning.]

Purposeless, (pur'pös-less) *a.* Having no effect;—aim-

Purposeless, (pur'pös-less) *adv.* By purpose or design; intentionally; with predetermination.

Purr, (pur) *n.* The low, murmuring, continued sound of a cat; a kind of growl, expressive of contentment or pleasure.

Purr, (pur) *v. i.* To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat;—*v. t.* To signify or express by purring;—*imp. & pp.* **purred**; *ppr.* **purring**.

Furree, (pur'e) *n.* A yellow pigment obtained from India—called *Indian yellow*.

Furse, (purs) *n.* [*F. bourse*, *L.* and *G. bursa*, hide, skin, leather.] A kind of small bag used to carry money in;—hence, a treasury;—a sum of money offered as a prize, or collected as a present.

Furse, (purs) *v. t.* To put in a purse;—to contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse;—*imp. & pp.* **pursed**; *ppr.* **pursing**. [purse; almoner.]

Furse-bearer, (purs'bär-gr) *n.* One who carries the **Furse-net**, (purs'net) *n.* A net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse.

Furse-pride, (purs'prid) *n.* A feeling of elation, or an arrogant assumption of superiority on the ground of having wealth or riches. [with riches.]

Furse-proud, (purs'proud) *a.* Proud of wealth; elated

Furser, (purs'gr) *n.* Formerly the paymaster, but now a commissioned officer who has charge of the provisions, stores, clothing, &c., and serves them out to the different messes in a ship of war;—a similar officer in the East Indian Company's ships, who also acted as supercargo;—in the ordinary mercantile service, the steward.

Furser-ship, (purs'gr-ship) *n.* Office of a furser.

Furse-strings, (purs'strings) *n. pl.* Strings which tighten the mouth of a purse;—hence, command of the purse; power to increase or check expenditure.

Furseries, (purs'e-nes) *n.* State of being purry; inflation; shortness of breath.

Furslane, (purs'län) *n.* [*L. portulaca*.] An annual plant with fleshy, succulent leaves, used as a pot-herb and for salads, &c.

Pursuable, (pur-sü-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued or prosecuted.

Pursuance, (pur-sü-ans) *n.* Act of pursuing or prosecuting;—pursuit; prosecution;—accordance; consequence.

Pursuant, (pur-sü-ant) *a.* [From *pursue*.] Done in consequence or prosecution of anything; hence, agreeable; conformable; according. [ably.]

Pursuantly, (pur-sü-ant-le) *adv.* Agreeably; conform-

Pursue, (pur-sü) *v. t.* [*F. poursuivre*, *L. pro*, forward, and *sequi*, to follow.] To follow with a view to overtake; to chase;—to seek; to use measures to obtain;—to prosecute; to be engaged in; to continue;—to follow as an example; to imitate;—*v. i.* To go on; to proceed, especially in argument or discourse;—to follow a matter judicially, as a complaining party;—to persist in a suit or action;—*imp. & pp.* **pursued**; *ppr.* **pursuing**.

Pursuer, (pur-sü-gr) *n.* One who pursues; one who follows in haste, with a view to overtake;—in *Scot's law*, one who institutes or prosecutes a suit at law; a plaintiff.

Pursuit, (pur-süt) *n.* Act of following with haste, either for sport or in hostility;—chase as of game or of an enemy;—act of looking for or seeking; search; effort to reach or attain; endeavour after;—prosecution; continued exertion or effort;—a man's business or occupation.

Pursuivant, (purs'we-vant) *n.* [*F. poursuivant*, from *poursuivre*.] A state messenger; an attendant on the heralds.

Pussy, (purs'e) *a.* [*F. pousif*, from *pousser*, to push, heave.] Inflated; swelled;—fat, short, and thick;—short-breathed.

Purtenance, (pur'ts-nans) *n.* [*F. appertenance*, from *L. pertinere*.] That which pertains or belongs to; especially, the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal.

Purulence, (pür'ü-lens) *n.* Generation of pus or matter; suppuration;—matter formed; pus;—also written *purulency*.

Furulent, (pür'ü-lent) *a.* [*L. purulentus*, from *pus*, pus, matter.] Consisting of, or pertaining to, pus or matter.

Furvey, (pur-vä) *v. t.* [*F. pourvoir*, *L. providere*.] To furnish or provide, as with provisions, or the like;—to procure; to get;—*v. i.* To purchase or procure provisions; to provide; to cater;—*imp. & pp.* **purveyed**; *ppr.* **purveying**.

Purveyance, (pur-vä-ans) *n.* Act or process of providing or procuring; procurement;—that which is provided; provisions; food.

Purveyor, (pur-vä-or) *n.* One whose business is to make provision for the table; a caterer;—a procurer; a pimp.

Pus, (pus) *n.* [*L.*, allied to *G. pus*, *pum*.] The yellowish-white liquid produced by the process of suppuration.

Puseyism, (pü'ze-izm) *n.* The system of doctrines advanced by Dr. Pusey and other Oxford divines in the *Tracts for the Times* issued in 1833-41, and generally considered as Romanizing in their tendency—the exclusive right of episcopacy to apostolical succession; denial of the validity of ordination and administration of sacraments unless in the episcopal line of apostolical succession; efficacy of the administration of a sacrament by an ordained priest, as *opus operatum*; authority of the church as based on tradition; auricular confession, and the doctrine of *reserve*.

Puseyite, (pü'ze-it) *n.* One who holds the principles of Puseyism.

Push, (pösh) *v. t.* [*F. pousser*, *L. pulsare*, intensive form of *pelle*, to beat.] To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure;—to strike with the horns; to butt;—to press or urge forward;—to enforce, as an objection;—to drive to a conclusion;—to embarrass by arguments;—to tease with solicitations; to importune;—*v. i.* To make a thrust;—to make an effort, advance, or attack;—to burst out, as a bud or shoot;—*imp. & pp.* **pushed**; *ppr.* **pushing**.

Push, (pösh) *n.* A thrust with the end of a thing;—any pressure, impulse, or force applied;—an assault

or attack;—circumstances which press or push one; emergency; exigency; extremity.

Pusher, (púsh'er) *n.* One who pushes.

Pushing, (púsh'ing) *a.* Pressing forward in business; enterprising; energetic; also, forward; officious.

Pushingly, (púsh'ing-ly) *adv.* In a vigorous, enterprising manner.

Puissance, (pú-sil-an-im'e-te) *n.* Quality of being puissillanimous; weakness of spirit; feebleness of mind; cowardice; fear; timidity.

Puissillanimous, (pú-sil-an-im'e-lus) *a.* [F. *pusillanime*, from *L. pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, spirit.] Destitute of manly courage or firmness of mind—said of persons;—dictated by or evincing weakness of mind or want of courage, as an act; cowardly; dastardly; timid; weak; feeble.

Puissillanimously, (pú-sil-an'im-us-ly) *adv.* In a puissillanimous manner.

Puss, (púss) *n.* [D. *poes*, puss, and a fur tippet, *Ir. pus*, a cat, *L. pusa*, a little girl, *pusus*, a little boy.] A cat—a fondling appellation;—a hare—so called by sportsmen.

Pussy, (púss'e) *n.* A diminutive of *puss*.

Pustulate, (pus'tú-lát) *v. t.* [L. *pustuläre*, *pustulatum*, from *pustula*.] To form into pustules or blisters.

Pustule, (pus'túll) *n.* [L. *pustula*, *pus*, pus, matter.] An elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus. [pustules.]

Pustulous, (pus'tú-lus) *a.* Full of or covered with *Put*, (púót) *v. t.* [Fries. *putje*, W. *putian*, F. *bouter*.] To move in any direction: to thrust: to push:—to place: to set: to apply: to set in action:—to oblige: to require:—to urge: to incite:—to propose: to ask, as a question:—to extend: to advance: to offer:—to make or exhibit, as a difference:—to consign to words or writing: to express:—to put about, to turn: to change the course of:—to put by, to lay aside: to divert:—to put down, to suppress:—to degrade:—to put forth, to extend:—to publish:—to exert:—to put in, to introduce:—to present, as a claim:—to put off, to delay: to defer:—to take off: to strip:—to recommend for sale:—to put on, to invest with:—to assume:—to impose:—to put out, to extinguish:—to extend:—to protrude:—to shoot forth:—to expel: to dismiss:—to publish:—to put to, to add: to unite:—to expose: to subject:—to put up, to pack:—to board:—to put up with, to overlook: to suffer:—*v. i.* To go or move:—to steer: to direct:—to shoot or germinate:—*imp.* & *pp.* put; *ppr.* putting.

Put, (púót) *n.* An action of distress. [W. *putt*.] A rustic; a clown. [F. *putaine*.] A prostitute; a strumpet. [From the verb.] A game at cards.

Putative, (pú'tú-tiv) *a.* [L. *putativus*, from *putare*, to reckon, suppose.] Commonly thought; supposed; reputed.

Put-off, (púót-of) *n.* A shift for evasion or delay; an **Putrescious**, (pú-trésh-us) *a.* [L. *putredo*, rottenness.] Proceeding from or partaking of putrefaction; stinking.

Putrefaction, (pú-tré-fák-shun) *n.* Act or process of putrefying;—process by which decaying, diseased, or dead vegetable or animal matter is disorganized and decomposed:—state of undergoing putrefaction or of being decomposed and rotting:—any body which is rotting or putrefying;—also, that which is putrefied.

Putrefactive, (pú-tré-fák-tiv) *a.* Pertaining to putrefaction;—causing putrefaction.

Putrify, (pú'tré-ti) *v. t.* [L. *putrere*, to be rotten, and *facere*, to make.] To render putrid: to cause to rot:—to corrupt or foul:—to make morbid, carious, or gangrenous:—*v. i.* To become putrid: to decay offensively: to rot:—*imp.* & *pp.* putrefied; *ppr.* putrefying.

Putrescence, (pú-tré-shens) *n.* The state of rotting and decomposing, as an animal or vegetable substance;—a putrid state; rottenness; decay.

Putrescent, (pú-tré-shent) *a.* [L. *putrescens*, *ppr.* of

putrescere, to grow rotten.] Becoming putrid:—pertaining to the process of putrefaction.

Putrid, (pú'trid) *a.* [L. *putridus*, from *putrere*, to be rotten.] Tending to dissolution or decay; decomposed; rotten:—indicating or proceeding from a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter.

Putridness, (pú'trid-ness) *n.* State of being putrid; corruption; putrefaction.

Putter, (pú'ter) *v. i.* To act inefficiently or idly: to trifle: to potter:—*imp.* & *pp.* puttered; *ppr.* putting.

Putting, (pú'ting) *n.* In Scotland, an ancient game or trial of strength in throwing a heavy stone from the hand raised above the head.

Puttock, (pú'tók) *n.* [L. *buteo*, a kind of falcon or hawk.] A species of kite; also, the common buzzard.

Putty, (pú'te) *n.* [F. *potée*.] A kind of paste or cement of whitening and linseed oil.

Putty, (pú'te) *v. t.* To cement or fill up with putty:—*imp.* & *pp.* puttied; *ppr.* putting.

Puzzle, (pú'zl) *v. t.* To involve in perplexity: to put to a stand:—to nonplus: to gravel:—to make intricate: to entangle:—*v. i.* To be bewildered; to be awkward:—*imp.* & *pp.* puzzled; *ppr.* puzzling.

Puzzle, (pú'zl) *n.* Something which perplexes: a mechanical toy or geometric figure to try a child's ingenuity:—a riddle; an enigma:—state of bewilderment; perplexity. [or perplexes.]

Puzzler, (pú'zler) *n.* One who, or that which, puzzles.

Pygarg, (pí'gárg) *n.* [G. *pyge*, rump, and *argos*, white.] An animal with a white rump or tail;—the nilghau:—white-tailed eagle.

Pyloric, (pí-lor'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the pylorus.

Pylorus, (pí-l'órus) *n.* [G. *pylos*, a gate.] The orifice of the stomach through which the food passes on to the intestine.

Pyramid, (pí-rá-mid) *n.* [L. *pyramis*, from G. *pyramis*, *pyramides*, Egypt. *pirami*.] A solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, and terminating in a point at the top:—an edifice in the shape above described.

Pyramidal, (pí-rá-mid'al) *a.* Pyramidal; tapering to a point:—relating to the pyramide. [pyramid.]

Pyramidally, (pí-rá-mid'al-ly) *adv.* In the form of a **Pyramidal**, (pí-rá-mid'al) *a.* Having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal. [a pile to be burnt.]

Pyre, (pír) *n.* [L. *pyra*, G. *pur*, fire.] A funeral pile;

Pyreneas, (pí-ré-né-as) *a.* [G. *Pyrené*, a daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon these mountains.] Of or pertaining to the Pyreneas, a range of mountains between France and Spain.

Pyretics, (pí-ret'iks) *n. pl.* Medicines for the treatment and cure of fever.

Pyretology, (pí-ré-tol'ó-je) *n.* [G. *pyretos*, fever, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on fevers, or the doctrine of fevers.

Pyrites, (pí-rít-és) *n.* [G. *pyrités*, from *pur*, fire.] A combination of sulphur with iron, copper, cobalt, or nickel, presenting a white or yellowish metallic lustre.

Pyritic, (pí-rít'ik) *a.* Pertaining to pyrites; consisting of or resembling pyrites.

Pyrogenous, (pí-roj-en-us) *a.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *gignethai*, to produce.] Produced in the fire, or by the action of heat; igneous.

Pyroigneous, (pí-ró-gí-né-us) *a.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *L. ignis*, wood.] Generated by the distillation of wood, as a kind of acetic acid holding in solution oily impurities.

Pyrology, (pí-ró-l'ó-je) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on heat: the natural history of heat, latent and sensible.

Pyromancy, (pí-ró-man-ee) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *man-teia*, divination.] Divination by fire.

Pyrometer, (pí-róm-et-er) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer;—also, an instrument for measuring the expansion of bodies by heat.

Pyrophorus, (pir-ōf-or-us) *n.* [L., from *G. pur*, fire, and *pheros*, to bear.] A substance which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

Pyrosis, (pi-rō'sis) *n.* [G. *pyrosis*, burning.] A disorder of the stomach with heart-burn and eructation of watery fluid.

Pyrotechnic, (pir-ō-tek'nik) *a.* Pertaining to fireworks, or the art of forming them.

Pyrotechnics, (pir-ō-tek'niks) *a. sing.* [G. *pur*, fire, and *technē*, an art.] The art of making fireworks, especially for purposes of public amusement or rejoicing; pyrotechny.

Pyrotechnist, (pir-ō-tek'nist) *n.* One skilled in pyrotechny.

Pyroxylene, (pir-ok'se-lin) *n.* [G. *pur*, fire, *xylon*, wood.] An explosive substance obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acid: gun-cotton.

Pyrrhic, (pir'ik) *n.* A foot consisting of two short syllables:—an ancient military dance to the accompaniment of the fute.

Pyrrhic, (pir'ik) *a.* [G. *pyrrhikē*, a kind of war-dance.] Pertaining to or containing pyrrhics;—of or pertaining to an ancient military dance.

Pyrrhonism, (pir'ō-nizm) *n.* [From *Pyrrho*, the founder of the Greek sceptical philosophy, B.C. 340.] Scepticism; universal doubt.

Pyrrhonist, (pir'ō-nist) *n.* A sceptic; one who doubts of every thing.

Pyrrhotine, (pir-rō-tin) *n.* [G. *pyrros*, flame-coloured.]

A yellowish, reddish mineral, consisting of sulphur and iron, distinguished from common pyrites by its inferior hardness; magnetic pyrites.

Pythagorean, (pith-a-gō-rē'an) *n.* A follower of Pythagoras, the founder of a school of philosophy.

Pythagorean, (pith-a-gō-rē'an) *a.* Of or pertaining to Pythagoras or his philosophy. *Pythagorean system*, the Copernican or solar system.

Pythagorism, (pith-ag-or-ism) *n.* The doctrines of Pythagoras; especially, the doctrine of *metempsychosis* or transmigration of the soul.

Pythiad, (pith'e-ad) *n.* The period intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the next.

Pythian, (pith'e-an) *a.* [L. *Pythius*, G. *Pythios*.] Pertaining to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles in his temple at Delphi. *Pythian games*, one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated near Delphi, in honour of Apollo.

Python, (pith'on) *n.* [G. *pythōn*, the serpent slain by Apollo.] A genus of large snakes nearly allied to the boa, but having teeth in the intermaxillary bone—they are found in Africa and the East Indies.

Pythonesse, (pi'thon-es) *n.* The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi, in Greece;—a sort of witch.

Pythonesse, (pith'on-ism) *n.* The art of predicting.

Pyx, (piks) *n.* [L. *pyxis*, G. *pyxis*, a box, especially of box-wood.] The box in which the host is kept.

Q.

Q the seventeenth letter and thirteenth consonant of the English alphabet, is always followed by *u*, the two letters together being pronounced like *kw*, as quack (kwak).

Quab, (kwab) *n.* [Ger. *quappe*.] A flat soft fish: eel-pout or burbot.

Quack, (kwak) *v. i.* [Ger. *quaken*, D. *kwakken*, Icel. *quaka*, to twitter.] To cry like the common domestic duck;—to boast;—to act as a quack;—imp. & pp. *quacked*; ppr. *quacking*.

Quack, (kwak) *n.* The cry of the domestic duck;—a boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric;—hence, one who boastfully pretends to knowledge of any kind not possessed; mountebank; charlatan.

Quack, (kwak) *a.* Pertaining to quackery; used by quacks. (*clsm.*)

Quackery, (kwak'er-e) *n.* Practice of a quack; empiricism.

Quackish, (kwak'ish) *a.* Like a quack; boastful; trickish.

Quackism, (kwak'izm) *n.* Practice of quackery; system or art of an empiric or charlatan.

Quack-salver, (kwak'sal-ver) *n.* [Probably from quack-silver or mercury, which is a common and much abused remedy in empirical hands.] A quack doctor; a charlatan; an empirical practitioner in physic.

Quadra, (kwod'ra) *n.* A square border or frame round a base-relief, panel, &c.; a band or fillet of the Ionic base; the plinth or lower member of a podium or continued pedestal.

Quadragesima, (kwod'ra-jōn) *n.* In the *Roman Catholic Church*, an indulgence of forty days.

Quadragesima, (kwod-ra-jōn) *n.* [L., from *quadraginta*, forty.] The fortieth, from *quadragesima*, forty. The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent.

Quadragesimal, (kwod-ra-jōn-e-mal) *a.* Belonging to, or used in, Lent.

Quadrangle, (kwod-rang'gl) *n.* [L. *quadrangulum*, from *quatuor*, four, and *angulus*, an angle.] A plane figure having four angles, and consequently four sides;—a square or court surrounded by buildings.

Quadrangle.

Quadrangular, (kwod-rang'gū-lār) *a.* Having four angles, and consequently four sides.

Quadrant, (kwod-rant) *n.* [L. *quadrans*, a fourth part, from *quatuor*, four.] The fourth part;—the quarter of the circumference of a circle; an arc of 90°;—also, the fourth of the area of a circle; or the space included between two radii drawn from a centre to the two extremities of an arc of 90°;—an instrument for taking the altitude of the heavenly bodies, constructed in the form of a quadrant with two straight limbs, and one arched limb to which is appended a graduated scale of 90°, or in Hadley's reflecting quadrant, 45°;—in *gunnery*, an instrument of similar construction with a plummet line to mark the degrees, used in pointing guns or mortars to any required elevation. *Quadrant of altitude*, a thin flexible piece of brass, graduated to a scale of 90°, used to measure distances, &c., on an artificial globe.

Quadrantal, (kwod-rant'al) *a.* Pertaining to a quadrant.

Quadrat, (kwod-rat) *n.* A piece of type metal cast lower than the letters, and used to fill up the spaces between words or sentences, so as to leave a blank on the paper when printed, where it is placed.

Quadrata, (kwod-rat) *a.* [L. *quadratus*, squared, pp. of *quadrare*, to make four-cornered, to square, make square.] Having four equal and parallel sides, and four right angles; square;—divisible by four;—hence, square; even; equal; exact;—suited; applicable; correspondent.

Quadrata, (kwod-rat) *n.* A square.

Quadrata, (kwod-rat) *v. i.* To agree; to suit; to correspond; to square;—imp. & pp. *quadrated*; ppr. *quadrating*.

Quadratic, (kwod-rat'ik) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a square; square. *Quadratic equation*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

Quadrature, (kwod-rat'ūr) *n.* The act of squaring or reducing to a square;—the finding of a square having the same area as a given curvilinear figure, as a circle.—the position of one heavenly body in respect to

another when distant from it ninety degrees;—hence, the first and last quarters of the moon.

Quadriennial, (kwod-ren'e-al) *a.* [*L. quadriennus*, from *quatuor*, four, and *annus*, year.] Comprising four years;—occurring once in four years.

Quadriennially, (kwod-ren'e-al-le) *adv.* Once in four quadriennial, (kwod-re-de'e-mal) *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *decem*, ten.] In *crystallography*, having four faces on the prism or the middle part, and two summits containing together ten faces.

Quadrifoliate, (kwod-re-fō-le-āt) *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *folium*, leaf.] Having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.

Quadrilateral, (kwod-re-lat'ri-al) *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *latus*, lateris, a side.] Having four sides and consequently four angles.

Quadrilateral, (kwod-re-lat'ri-al) *n.* A plane figure having four sides and consequently four angles; a quadrangular figure.

Quadrilateral, (kwod-re-lit'ri-al) *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *littere*, letter.] Consisting of four letters.

Quadrille, (ka-dril', kwa-dril') *n.* [*F. from L. quadrula*, diminutive of *quadrus*, a square, from *quatuor*, four.] A game played by four persons with forty cards;—a kind of dance made up of sets of dancers, four couples of dancers being in each set; also, the music played to such a dance.

Quadrillion, (kwod-rille-on) *n.* [*L. quater*, four times, and *millio*, a million.] According to the English notation, the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or the number represented by a unit with 24 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a unit with 15 ciphers annexed.

Quadruplicate, (kwod-re-partit) *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *partiri*, to divide.] Divided into four parts;—a term used in botany, conchology, and heraldry.

Quadrissyllable, (kwod-re-sil-la-bl) *a.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *syllaba*, syllable.] A word consisting of four syllables.

Quadron, (kwod-rōon) *n.* [*Sp. cuarteron*, from *L. quatuor*, four.] The offspring of a mulatto woman and a white person; a person quarter-blooded.

Quadrumanus, (kwod-rōo-mān) *n.* [*L. quatuor*, four, and *manus*, a hand.] An animal having four feet that correspond to the hands of a man, as a monkey.

Quadrumanous, (kwod-rōo-mān'us) *a.* Having four hands; four-handed.

Quadruped, (kwod'rōo-ped) *a.* [*L. quadrupes*, from *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having four feet.

Quadruped, (kwod'rōo-ped) *n.* An animal having four feet—often restricted to the mammals.

Quadruple, (kwod'rōo-pl) *a.* [*L. quadruplus*, from *quatuor*, four, and *plicare*, to fold.] Fourfold; four times told. (number; a fourfold amount.

Quadruple, (kwod'rōo-pl) *n.* Four times the sum or **Quadruple**, (kwod'rōo-pl) *v. t.* To multiply by four; to increase fourfold;—*v. i.* To be multiplied by four;—*imp. & pp.* quadrupled; *ppr.* quadrupling.

Quadruplicate, (kwod'rōo-plie-kāt) *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated.

Quadruplicate, (kwod'rōo-plie-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. quadruplex*, fourfold, from *quatuor*, four, and *plicare*, to fold.] To make fourfold; to quadruple;—*imp. & pp.* quadruplicated; *ppr.* quadruplicating.

Quadruplicate, (kwod'rōo-plie-kā'shun) *n.* Act of quadrupling or making fourfold. [for degree.

Quadruple, (kwod'rōo-plie) *adv.* To a fourfold amount **Quaff**, (kwa') *v. t.* [Said to be from *F. coiffer*, to cap, *se coiffer*, to rattle one's head with coffee—perhaps from *Scot. quack*, cup, *quackit*, draught.] To swallow in large draughts; to drink down; to drink copiously of;—*v. i.* To drink largely or luxuriously;—*imp. & pp.* quaffed; *ppr.* quaffing.

Quaffer, (kwa'fer) *n.* One who quaffs or drinks largely. **Quaggy**, (kwag'e) *a.* Of the nature of a quagmire; trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth.

Quagmire, (kwag'mir) *n.* [*O. Eng. quag*, or *quaggy*, to quake, quiver, shake, and *mir*, and *mir*,] Soft, wet land, which shakes or yields under the feet.

Quagmire, (kwag'mir) *v. t.* To sink or overwhelm, as in a quagmire or bog.

Quaich, (kwāch, kwā) *n.* [*Gael. cuach*.] A small, shallow cup or drinking vessel, with two ears for handles, generally of wood, but sometimes of silver;—also *quaigh*. [*Scot.*]

Quail, (kwāl) *v. i.* [*A.-S. cwælan*, to die, perish.] To become quelled; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit; to shrink; to cower;—*v. t.* To depress; to crush; to subdue;—to *quell*;—*imp. & pp.* quailed; *ppr.* quailing.

Quail, (kwāl) *n.* [*F. caille*, *It. quaglia*, *Ger. waltala*.] A native gallinaceous bird of the genus *Coturnix*, allied to the partridge, but smaller and esteemed excellent game.

Quailing, (kwāl'ing) *n.* The act of failing in courage or resolution.

Quail-pipe, (kwāl'pip) *n.* A pipe or call for alluring quails into a net.

Quaint, (kwānt) *a.* [*F. coiste*, a mable, from *L. compositus*.] Characterized by ingenuity or art; subtle; artificially elegant;—odd and antique; curious and fanciful; whimsical; singular.

Quaintly, (kwānt'le) *adv.* In a quaint manner; ingeniously; artfully; affectedly; oddly; fancifully.

Quaintness, (kwānt'ness) *n.* Quality of being quaint; ingenuity; affected art; oddness; strangeness.

Quake, (kwāk) *v. i.* [*A.-S. cwacan*.] To tremble; to shake with fear, cold, or emotion;—to shake or tremble either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind; vibrate; tremble; shudder; quiver;—*imp. & pp.* quaked; *ppr.* quaking.

Quake, (kwāk) *n.* A tremulous agitation; a shake; a trembling; a shudder.

Quaker, (kwāk'er) *n.* One who quakes;—one of the religious sect the members of which are called also *Friends*.

Quakerish, (kwāk'er-ish) *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a Quakerism, (kwāk'er-izm) *n.* The peculiar character, manners, dress, tenets, or worship of the Quakers.

Quaking, (kwāk'ing) *a.* Shaking; trembling;—usually through fear.

Quaking-bog, (kwāk'ing-bog) *n.* Peat bog in a growing state, and so saturated with water that a considerable extent of surface will quake or shake when pressed on by the foot or other body.

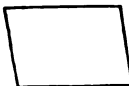
Quakingly, (kwāk'ing-le) *adv.* Tremblingly; with shaking of the limbs or tremor of the nerves.

Qualifiable, (kwōl'e-fi-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being qualified; abatable; modifiable.

Qualification, (kwōl'e-fi-kā'shun) *n.* Act of qualifying, or condition of being qualified;—any endowment or acquirement which fits a person for an office or employment, or enables him to sustain any character with success;—act of limiting, or state of being limited or restricted; hence, abatement; modification; restriction.

Qualified, (kwōl'e-fid) *a.* Fitted by accomplishments or endowments; modified; limited; competent; fit; adapted. [qualifies.

Qualifier, (kwōl'e-fi-er) *n.* One who or that which qualifies. **Qualify**, (kwōl'e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. qualificare*, from *qualis*, such, and *facer*, to make.] To make like; to adapt to a given standard; to furnish needful qualities to; to fit for active service, or office; to prepare by requisite training and acquisition of knowledge, skill, &c., for special or general duty;—to make fit for entering a



Quail

higher state by culture and discipline of the moral faculties;—to make capable of exercising a privilege, as the franchise, &c.: to furnish with the legal title to;—to limit; to modify by exceptions;—to abate; to diminish;—to regulate, as sounds;—to reduce the strength of, as liquors;—*v. t.* To be or become qualified;—to render one capable of holding office, exercising the franchise, shooting game, &c.:—*imp. & pp. qualified; ppr. qualifying.*

Qualitative, (kwol't-it-iv) *a.* Relating to quality. **Qualitative analysis**, in chemistry, act or process of ascertaining by test or experiment the qualities or properties of a compound substance, and determining thereby its constituent elements.

Quality, (kwol'e-te) *n.* [*L. qualitas*, from *qualis*, how or so constituted, such.] Particular property inherent in a body or substance; the essential attribute which may be predicated of it; distinguishing feature or characteristic;—nature or character of in relation to right or wrong, as of an action;—power of producing effects; special virtue, as of medicinal herbs;—disposition; temper of mind;—acquisition; accomplishment;—comparative rank; especially, superior rank; high birth or station;—persons of high birth or rank; nobility collectively.

Qualm, (kwám) *n.* [*A.-S. cwealm*, death, slaughter, from *cweallan*, to slay.] A sudden attack of illness, faintness, distress, or pain;—especially, a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach;—a scruple of conscience.

Qualmish, (kwám'tah) *a.* Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea.

Qualmishly, (kwám'tah-le) *adv.* In a qualmish manner.

Quandary, (kwon'dár-e) *n.* [Corrupted from *Q. quædā dirai-jē* what shall I say of it?] A state of difficulty or perplexity.

Quantitative, (kwon'te-tát-iv) *a.* Relating to quantity. **Quantitative analysis**, chemical process of determining the quantities or proportion of each element or ingredient in a compound substance.

Quantity, (kwon'te-te) *n.* [*L. quantitas*, from *quantus*, how great, how much, from *quantum*, how.] The property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease, multiplication and division; that which answers the question "How much?" the extent or extension of a general conception, that is, the number of species or individuals to which it may be applied; also, the number of its constituent qualities, attributes, or relations;—in grammar, the relative time occupied in pronouncing a syllable;—in music, the relative duration of a tone;—in mathematics, that which can be multiplied, divided, or measured;—a certain part; a considerable amount; a large bulk, sum, or portion.

Quantum, (kwan'tum) *n.* [*L.* from *quantus*, how great, how much.] Quantity; amount.

Quarantine, (kwor'an-tén) *n.* [*It. quarantina*, forty, forty days, quarantine.] A space of forty days;—especially, the term during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant, contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore.

Quarrel, (kwor'el) *n.* [*O. Eng. querele*, from *L. querela*, a complaint, from *queri*, to complain.] An angry contest; a petty fight or brawl;—a breach of friendship or concord; a dispute;—ground or cause of dispute; objection; reason to complain; contest; altercation; contention.

Quarrel, (kwor'el) *n.* An arrow with a square head;—a diamond-shaped pane of glass;—a glazier's diamond.

Quarrel, (kwor'el) *v. t.* To dispute violently; to wrangle; to fall out;—to find fault; to cavil;—to disagree in form or essence; to be incongruous;—*v. t.* To fight with; to compel by quarrel;—*imp. & pp. quarrelled; ppr. quarrelling.*

Quarrelling, (kwor'el-ing) *n.* Differing and disputing

in angry language; finding fault or cavilling; contention; noisy strife.

Quarrelsome, (kwor'el-sum) *a.* Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; intractable; contentious.

Quarry, (kwor're) *n.* [*O. Eng. qwarre*, from *L. quadrum*, something square.] An arrow with a square head; a square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass; a glazier's diamond.

Quarry, (kwor're) *n.* [*F. corré*, from *L. cor*, the heart.] Game; especially, the game hunted for by hawking;—a heap of game killed;—also, the entrails of game given to the hounds or hawks.

Quarry, (kwor're) *n.* [*Norm. F. quarryer*, *F. carrierre*, *Celt. ceruig*, rock.] A place where stones are cut from the earth for building or other purposes.

Quarry, (kwor're) *v. t.* To dig or take from a quarry;—to prey upon, as a vulture or harpy;—*imp. & pp. quarried; ppr. quarrying.*

Quarrying, (kwor're-ing) *n.* The business of hewing stones from a quarry. [*in quarrying stones.*]

Quarryman, (kwor're-man) *n.* A person who is occupied **Quart**, (kwor't) *n.* [*L. quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] The fourth part of a gallon; two pints;—a vessel containing the fourth of a gallon.

Quartan, (kwor'tan) *n.* [*L. quartanus*, from *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] Of or pertaining to the fourth; occurring every fourth day.

Quartan, (kwor'tan) *n.* An intermittent ague that occurs every fourth day;—a sequence in the game of piquet.

Quarter, (kwor'ter) *n.* [*F. quartier*, from *L. quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] One of four equal parts into which any thing is divided, or is regarded as divided;—in avoirdupois weight, the fourth of a hundred weight, or 25 lbs.;—as a measure of capacity, either of liquids or solids, 17 7/8 inches;—in dry measure, eight bushels, as of grain;—nine bushels, or a fourth of a chaldron of coal;—one of the four divisions of the globe;—one of the four cardinal points of the compass;—hence, any point of the compass; any place in the visible horizon from which the wind blows;—the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution;—one limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts;—that part of a shoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp;—that part of a horse's foot between the toe and heel;—a term of study in a seminary, college, &c.; properly, a fourth part of the year;—part of a ship's side between the foremost end of the main-chains and the sides of the stern;—a region; a territory;—a division of a town, county, or the like; a district; a locality;—proper station; assigned position;—hence, a station at which officers and men are posted in battle;—place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter;—merciful treatment shown to an enemy; remission of life.

Quarter, (kwor'ter) *v. t.* To divide into four equal parts;—to furnish with shelter or entertainment;—to bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms;—to divide or apportion soldiers for lodging;—hence to diet;—*v. t.* To lodge; to have a temporary residence;—*imp. & pp. quartered; ppr. quartering.*

Quarter-bill, (kwor'ter-bil) *n.* In the navy, a sheet or list of the different stations, posts, or duties of the ship, with the names of the officers and men assigned to each.

Quarter-day, (kwor'ter-da) *n.* A day regarded as terminating a quarter of the year; hence, one on which rent becomes due.

Quarter-deck, (kwor'ter-dak) *n.* That part of the deck of a ship which extends from the stern to the mainmast.

Quarterfoil, (kwor'ter-foll) *n.* [*Eng. quarter and foil.*] An ornamental figure disposed in four segments of circles, supposed to resemble an expanded flower of four petals.

Quartering, (kwor'ter-ing) *n.* Act of dividing or

separating in parts:—a station; an assignment of quarters or lodgings for soldiers; billet:—in *Aeridry*, the partition of a shield into compartments, originally four, but often more according to the number of families who, by intermarriage, add their coat of arms to the family arms.

Quarterly, (kwor'ter-le) *a.* Containing or consisting of a fourth part:—recurring at the end of each quarter of the year.

Quarterly, (kwor'ter-le) *n.* A periodical work published once in a quarter of a year, or four times during a year.

Quarterly, (kwor'ter-le) *adv.* By quarters; once in a **Quartermaster**, (kwor'ter-mas-ter) *n.* An army officer who provides quarters, provisions, clothing, transportation, &c., for the army, and superintends the supplies:—a petty officer who attends to the helm, binnacle, signals, &c. under the direction of the master.

Quarters, (kwor'tern) *n.* [*L. quartarius*, a fourth part, *quartus*, *gill*.] The fourth part of a pint; a gill:—the fourth part of a peck:—a loaf weighing about four pounds.

Quarter-session, (kwor'ter-sesh-nns) *n. pl.* A general court of criminal jurisdiction held quarterly by the justices of peace of each county in England.

Quarter-staff, (kwor'ter-staf) *n.* A stout staff formerly used as a weapon of defence—so called from the manner of using it, one hand being placed in the middle, and the other half-way between the middle and end.

Quartette, (kwor'tet) *n.* [*It. quartetto*, diminutive of *quarto*, fourth, a fourth part.] A composition in four parts, each performed by a single voice or instrument:—the set of four persons who perform a piece of music in four parts:—in *poetry*, a stanza of four lines.

Quarto, (kwor'to) *n.* [*L. from quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four.] A book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper, or in which every sheet being doubled makes four leaves; also, the size of a sheet or book in which the paper is folded to make four leaves:—written &c.

Quarto, (kwor'to) *a.* Denoting the size of a sheet or book in which the paper is folded to make four leaves.

Quarts, (kworts) *n.* [*Ger. quars*, *F. quarts*.] Pure alex, crystallised in masses of various colours, more or less transparent, and sometimes opaque.

Quarty, (kworts) *a.* Containing quarts; resembling quarts:—also *quartuous*.

Quash, (kwash) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cwean*, *F. casser*, *L. quassare*, to shake.] To beat down or beat in pieces:—hence, to crush: to subdue: to put down summarily and completely:—in *law*, to abate, annul, overthrow, or make void:—*v. i.* To be shaken with a noise:—*imp. & pp.* quashed; *ppr.* quashing.

Quash, (kwash) *n.* A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbita*; pumpkin:—also *quash*.

Quail, (kwail) [*L.*] As if, in a manner; in a certain sense or degree—used as a prefix.

Quassation, (kwash-'s-shun) *n.* [*L. quassatio*, from *quassare*, to shake.] Act of shaking; concussion; state of being shaken.

Quassia, (kwash-'s-a) *n.* [From the name of a negro, *Quassy* or *Quash*, who prescribed this article as a specific.] A bitter wood obtained from various trees, all of which are natives of tropical America—the wood and bark are employed in medicine.

Quaternary, (kwa-ter-nar-e) *n.* [*L. quaternarius*, consisting of four each, containing four.] The number four.

Quaternary, (kwa-ter-nar-e) *a.* Consisting of four; by **Quaternals**, (kwa-ter-ne-on) *n.* [*L. quaterni*, four each, from *quatuor*, four.] The number four:—a set of four parts, objects, or individuals; a file of four soldiers:—the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an algebraic symbol of quadriangular form.

Quatrain, (kwa'trin) *n.* [*F. from quatre*, *L. quatuor*, four.] A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

Quatrefoil, (ka'ter-foil) *n.* [*F. quatre*, four, and *feuille*, leaf.] An architectural ornament representing four leaves of a cruciform pattern.

Quaver, (kwä'ver) *v. i.* [*O. Eng. quave*, *Ger. quabbeln*, *W. cwbiau*, to shake.] To tremble; to vibrate; to shake:—to shake the voice; to sing with tremulous modulations of voice; also, to produce a shake on a musical instrument:—*imp. & pp.* quavered; *ppr.* quavering.

Quaver, (kwä'ver) *n.* A shake or rapid vibration of the voice, or a shake on an instrument of music:—a note or measure of time equal to half a crotchet or the eighth of a semibreve.

Quay, (kä) *n.* [*F. quai*.] A mole or bank formed toward the sea or on the side of a river for the purpose of loading and unloading vessels.

Quayage, (kä'ä) *n.* Wharfrage.

Quayberth, (kä'berth) *n.* A loading or discharging berth for a ship in a public dock.

Queashy, (kwäch'e) *a.* [From *queach*, a modification of *quick*.] Yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground.

Queen, (kwén) *n.* [*A.-S. cweene*, woman, harlot, *Ir. coime*, a woman.] A woman; a girl;—especially, a low woman; a wench; a slut. [*nausea*.]

Queensness, (kwén's-ne) *n.* State of being queasy; **Queasy**, (kwé's) *a.* [*Loel. queias*, bellyache, pains in the stomach.] Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea:—fastidious; squeamish;—causing nausea.

Queen, (kwén) *n.* [*O. Eng. quene*, *A.-S. cwen*, wife, *queen*, *loel. qeda*, woman, wife.] The consort of a king:—a woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom:—the sovereign of a swarm of bees, or the female of the hive:—any woman who is chief or pre-eminent above others of her sex:—a playing-card on which the figure of a queen is painted:—one of the chief pieces in the game of chess.

Queen, (kwén) *v. i.* To play the queen; to act the part or character of a queen.

Queencake, (kwén'kák) *n.* A kind of confection.

Queenlike, (kwén'lik) *a.* Resembling or befitting a queen; suitable to a queen.

Queenly, (kwén'li) *adv.* Like a queen; becoming a queen:—**Queen-post**, (kwén'pöst) *n.* One of two suspending posts in a trussed roof, framed below into the tie-beam, and above into the principal rafters.

Queen's-bench, (kwén's-benah) *n.* The supreme court of common law in England.

Queen's-counsel, (kwén's-koun-sel) *n.* A barrister who has received from the crown the honour of wearing a silk in place of the ordinary stuff gown, and a right of precedence or seniority over ordinary counsel.

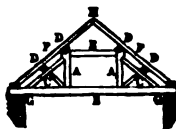
Queen's-pigeon, (kwén's-pij-un) *n.* A magnificent bird found in many of the islands of the Indian Ocean, remarkable for having on its head a beautiful tuft of feathers bordered with white.

Queen, (kwén) *a.* [*Ger. quær*, *quer*, across, oblique, *athwart*.] Going athwart what is usual or normal; odd; singular; quaint; whimsical.

Queerly, (kwén'li) *adv.* In an odd or singular manner; oddly; singularly; whimsically. [*rarity*.]

Queerness, (kwén's-ne) *n.* Oddity; singularity; partiality.

Quell, (kwel) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cwellan*, *loel. qesia*.] To subdue; to put down:—to reduce to peace; to cause to cease; to quiet; to still:—*v. i.* To abate; to cease; to die:—*imp. & pp.* quelled; *ppr.* quelling.



Queen-post Roof.

AA. queen-posts; **B.** tie-beam; **CC.** struts or braces; **DD.** purlins; **E.** straining beam; **FF.** common rafters; **GG.** wall-plates; **HH.** ridge-pole.

Queller, (kwel'er) *n.* One who quells; one who crushes.

Quench, (kwenah) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cwencan*, to quench, *cwenca*, to languish, *cwincan*, *cwincan*, to decrease, disappear.] To extinguish; to put out, as fire; to allay; to abate, as thirst;—to still; to quiet, as passion;—to repress; to stifle, as a mental impulse or desire;—in Scripture, to resist, as the Holy Ghost;—*v. i.* To cool; to become cool;—*imp. & pp.* quenched; *ppr.* quenching.

Quenchable, (kwenah'a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being quenched. [quenchable]

Quencher, (kwenah'er) *n.* One who or that which quenches.

Quenchless, (kwenah'les) *a.* Incapable of being quenched; inextinguishable; unquenchable; irrepressible.

Quercitron, (kwér'sit-ron) *n.* [*F.*, from *L. quercus*, an oak, and *citrus*, the citron-tree.] The bark of the black oak or dyer's oak, used in tanning and in dyeing yellow.

Quercus, (kwér'kus) *n.* [*L.*] A genus of trees, of which there are many varieties, found in almost all temperate regions, and producing the valuable timber oak;—the oak-tree.

Querer, (kwér'ent) *n.* [*L. quercus*, *ppr.* of *querere*, to seek.] One who inquires or asks a question; questioner.

Querimonious, (kwér-e-mó-ne-us) *a.* [*L. querimonia*, a complaint, from *queri*, to complain.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

Querimoniously, (kwér-e-mó-ne-us-le) *adv.* With complaint; querulously.

Querimoniousness, (kwér-e-mó-ne-us-ness) *n.* Habit or disposition to complain; querulous temper.

Querist, (kwér'ist) *n.* [*L. quercere*, to search for, to seek.] One who inquires or asks questions; inquirer.

Quern, (kwér'n) *n.* [*A.-S. cweorn*, *Go. quairnus*, allied to *Ger. korn*.] A hand-mill for grinding grain.

Querulous, (kwér'ú-lus) *a.* [*L. querulus*, from *queri*, to complain.] Apt to repine, or habitually complaining; murmuring; discontented;—peevish; fretful;—expressing complaint, as voice or tone; whining.

Querulously, (kwér'ú-lus-le) *adv.* In a querulous manner.

Querulousness, (kwér'ú-lus-ness) *n.* State of being querulous; disposition to complain; the habit or practice of murmuring.

Query, (kwér'e) *n.* [*L. quære*, imperative of *quercere*, to seek for.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved.

Query, (kwér'e) *v. t.* To ask questions; to make inquiry;—*v. i.* To seek by questioning; to inquire into;—to doubt of;—to interrogate; to note or mark with a query;—*imp. & pp.* queried; *ppr.* querying.

Quest, (kwést) *n.* [*L. quærere*, *quæritio*, to seek for.] Act of seeking or looking after any thing; search.

Question, (kwést'yun) *n.* [*L. questio*, from *quærere*, to seek for.] Act of asking; interrogation;—inquiry; examination;—judicial investigation or trial, especially, examination by torture;—that which is asked; a query; subject propounded for inquiry;—disquisition; discussion;—dispute or subject of dispute;—a matter of doubt or difficulty; a problem.

Question, (kwést'yun) *v. i.* To ask a question or questions; to inquire;—to debate;—*v. t.* To inquire of by asking questions; to examine by interrogatories;—to doubt of; to be uncertain of;—to call in question;—*imp. & pp.* questioned; *ppr.* questioning.

Questionable, (kwést'yun-a-bl) *a.* Inviting inquiry;—doubtful; uncertain; disputable;—liable to be doubted or called in question; suspicious.

Questionableness, (kwést'yun-a-bl-ness) *n.* The quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

Questionably, (kwést'yun-a-bl-e) *adv.* In a questionable manner; doubtfully.

Questionary, (kwést'yun-a-ri) *a.* Inquiring; asking questions.

Questioner, (kwést'yun-er) *n.* One who asks questions; an inquirer.

Questionless, (kwést'yun-less) *adv.* Beyond a question or doubt; doubtless; certainly.

Questor, (kwést'or) *n.* [*L. questor*, from *quærere*, *quæritum*, to seek for, ask.] In ancient Rome, a public treasurer; the receiver of taxes, tribute, &c.

Questorship, (kwést'or-ship) *n.* The office of a questor or Roman treasurer; the term of a questor's office.

Quen, (kú) *n.* [*F. tail*.] The tie of a wig; pig-tail;—in heraldry, the tail of a beast.

Quib, (kwib) *n.* [*W. cwip*, a flirt, *quid*, a quick course.] A sarcasm; a bitter taunt; a quip; a gibe.

Quibble, (kwib'l) *n.* [*Diminutive of quip*, or perhaps from *L. quiddibet*, what you please.] An evasion; a cavil; a pretence; a pun; a low conceit.

Quibble, (kwib'l) *v. i.* To evade the point in question by artifice, cavilling, or any conceit;—to pun; to play upon words; to practise verbal wit;—*imp. & pp.* quibbled; *ppr.* quibbling.

Quibbler, (kwib'l-er) *n.* One who quibbles; a punster.

Quick, (kwik) *a.* [*A.-S. cwic*, *L. vivus*, from *vivere*, *Skr. dátiw*, to live.] Alive; living;—characterized by liveliness; smart; animated; sprightly;—speedy; swift; active; brisk; nimble; agile; hasty; impetuous;—pregnant.

Quick, (kwik) *adv.* Nimble; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily;—in a short time; without delay; soon; promptly.

Quick, (kwik) *n.* [*Ger. quick*, *Sw. geiga*, a heifer, *Dan. quag*, cattle, that is, living.] A living animal or plant; especially, the hawthorn, quickset;—the part of the body which is sensitive to pain; the living flesh.

Quicken, (kwik'n) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cwician*, *cwician*.] To make alive; to vivify; to make active or sprightly;—to sharpen;—to stimulate; to incite;—to hasten; to accelerate;—in Scripture, to make alive, as the soul; to impart a living, active, principle of grace;—also, to revive or refresh by new supplies of grace, comfort, &c.;—*v. i.* To become alive;—to move with rapidity or increased activity; to beat faster, as the pulse; to acquire distinctive vitality, as the fetus in the womb;—*imp. & pp.* quickened; *ppr.* quickening.

Quickener, (kwik'n-er) *n.* One who or that which quickens.

Quick-hedge, (kwik'hedj) *n.* A hedge formed of growing plants, as hawthorn, privet, &c.

Quicklime, (kwik'lim) *n.* Any carbonate of lime, as chalk, lime-stone, oyster-shells, &c., deprived of its carbonic acid.

Quickly, (kwik'le) *adv.* Speedily; soon; without delay.

Quick-match, (kwik'mach) *n.* A combustible preparation made of threads of cotton or cotton-wick soaked in boiling gum-water and gun-powder.

Quickness, (kwik'ness) *n.* Rapidity of motion; speed; velocity; celerity;—activity; briskness;—acuteness of perception; keen sensibility; sharpness; sagacity; shrewdness; penetration; keenness.

Quicksand, (kwik'sand) *n.* Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; especially, loose or moving sand mixed with water, and very dangerous, from its being unable to support the weight of a person.

Quickset, (kwik'set) *v. t.* To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence.

Quickset, (kwik'set) *n.* Made of quickset or young living shrubs, as a hedge. [acute disconcert.]

Quick-sighted, (kwik'sit-ed) *a.* Having quick sight or quick-sightedness, (kwik'sit-ed-ness) *n.* Quickness of sight or disconcertment; readiness to see or discern.

Quicksilver, (kwik'sil-vér) *n.* [*Eng. quick and silver*, so called from its fluidity.] Mercury; a fluid of a metallic nature.

Quickstep, (kwik'step) *n.* A lively, spirited march.

Quick-witted, (kwik'wit-ed) *a.* Having ready wit.

Quid, (kwid) *n.* A portion suitable to be chewed; a cud;—a chew of tobacco.

Quiddity, (kwid'ē-tē) *n.* [*L. quidditas*, from *quid*, what.] The essence or nature of a thing;—a trifling nicety; a captious question.

Quidance, (kwid'ungk) *n.* [*L. what now?*] One who is curious to know every thing that passes.

Quiesce, (kwī-ēs') *v. i.* [*L. quiescere*, from *quies*, rest, quiet.] To be silent, as a letter; to have no sound:—*imp. & pp. quiesced*; *ppr. quiescing*.

Quiescence, (kwī-ēs'ens) *n.* State or quality of being quiescent; rest; repose;—rest of the mind;—silence; the having no sound, as of a letter.

Quiescent, (kwī-ēs'ent) *a.* [*L. quiescens*, *ppr. of quiescere*.] Being in a state of repose; still; not moving;—not ruffled with passion; quiet;—not sounded; silent; mute.

Quiescently, (kwī-ēs'ent-le) *adv.* In a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly.

Quiet, (kwī-ēt) *a.* [*L. quietus*, *pp. of quiescere*, to rest, keep quiet.] Being in a state of rest; not moving;—still; peaceful; free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested;—peaceable; not turbulent or disorderly;—not giving offence; meek; mild;—contented;—calm; not agitated by wind;—smooth; unruffled; undisturbed;—not crying or restless, as a child;—silent; taciturn;—reserved; reticent.

Quiet, (kwī-ēt) *n.* [*L. quies*, *quietis*.] State of a thing not in motion; rest; repose;—freedom from disturbance or alarm; tranquillity;—peace; security.

Quiet, (kwī-ēt) *v. t.* To stop motion in; to reduce to a state of rest;—to calm; to appease; to pacify;—to allay; to suppress:—*imp. & pp. quieted*; *ppr. quieting*.

Quieter, (kwī-ēt-er) *n.* One who or that which quiets.

Quietism, (kwī-ēt-izm) *n.* Peace or tranquillity of mind;—the system of the Quietists, who maintained that religion consists in rest or repose of the mind, employed in contemplating God, and submitting to his will.

Quietly, (kwī-ēt-le) *adv.* In a quiet state or manner; without motion; in a state of rest;—peaceably;—calmly; patiently; without violent emotion;—silently; secretly.

Quietness, (kwī-ēt-nēs) *n.* State of being quiet; freedom from agitation or excitement; calmness; coolness;—freedom from disturbance or disorder; peace; tranquillity;—silence; secrecy;—mildness; peaceableness.

Quietude, (kwī-ēt-ūd) *n.* [*L. quietudo*, *quietudinis*.] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity. [*death*.]

Quietus, (kwī-ēt-us) *n.* [*L. quietus*.] Rest; repose; **Quill**, (kwil) *n.* (*Ger. Kii*, allied to *L. caulis*, a stalk, a quill.) A large, strong feather of the goose, swan, crow, &c.—used for writing-pens, &c.;—hence, a pen;—a spine or prickle, as of a porcupine;—a piece of small reed on which weavers wind thread;—the tube of a musical instrument.

Quill, (kwil) *v. t.* To plait or to form with small ridges like quills or reeds;—to wind on a quill, as thread or yarn:—*imp. & pp. quilled*; *ppr. quilling*.

Quilling, (kwil'ing) *n.* A narrow border or trimming of lace, and the like, folded or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills.

Quillwort, (kwil'wurt) *n.* A cryptogamic aquatic plant [*Isocetes lacustris*], having a grass-like shape—it is found on the shallow bottoms of ponds both in Europe and America.

Quilt, (kwilt) *n.* [*L. culcita*, a bed, cushion, mattress, *Ir. cuilt*, a bed, a bed-tick.] A cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, or other substance between two cloths, and sewing them together.

Quilt, (kwilt) *v. t.* To stitch together with some soft and warm substance between or in the interior of;—to sew with a stitch used in a quilt:—*imp. & pp. quilted*; *ppr. quilting*.

Quilter, (kwilt'er) *n.* One who quilts.

Quilting, (kwilt'ing) *n.* Act of forming a quilt;—act or process of making a quilt or quilts by a party of

ladies, especially for some charitable purpose;—a figured material for bed-quilts, toilet-covers, &c.

Quinate, (kwfnāt) *n.* [*L. quina*, five each, from *quinque*, five.] In botany, a kind of digitate leaf having five leaflets on a petiole.

Quince, (kwins) *n.* The fruit of a small tree, so named from *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, famous for abounding with this fruit—it has an acid taste and pleasant flavour, and is much used in making ples, tarts, and marmalade.

Quinounz, (kwīn'ungks) *n.* [*L. from quinque*, five, and *uncia*, an ounce.] An arrangement or disposition of things, especially of trees, by fives in a square, one being placed at each corner and one in the middle of the square.

Quindecagon, (kwīn-dek'a-gon) *n.* [*L. quinque*, five, *G. deka*, ten, and *gonia*, an angle.] A plane figure with fifteen angles and fifteen sides.

Quindecemvir, (kwīn-dē-sem'vir) *n.* [*L. quinque*, five, *decem*, ten, and *vir*, man.] In ancient Rome, one of an ecclesiastical college of fifteen men whose chief duty was to take care of the sibylline books.

Quinine, (kwīn-in') *n.* [*Sp. quina*, from *quina* or *quinaquina*, Peruvian bark.] A basic alkaloid obtained from various species of cinchona or Jesuit's bark;—one of the salts of quinine, especially the sulphate used as a tonic and febrifuge.

Quinquagesima, (kwīn-kwa-jēs'e-ma) *a.* [*L. from quinquagesimus*, the fiftieth.] Fiftieth;—noting the Sunday fifty days before Easter; Shrove Sunday.

Quinquangular, (kwīn-kwang'gū-lar) *a.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having five angles or corners.

Quinquennial, (kwīn-kwen'e-al) *a.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.] Occurring once in five years or lasting five years.

Quinary, (kwīn'ze) *n.* [*F. squinancie*, *G. kunangke*.] An inflammation of the tonsils of the throat; any inflammation of the throat or parts adjacent, accompanied by inflammatory fever.

Quintain, (kwīn'tān) *n.* [*F. quintaine*.] An ancient tilting-block;—an upright post on the top of which a cross post turned on a pivot, at one end of which was a broad board, and at the other a sand bag, and the play was to tilt on horseback with a lance against the broad end, and avoid being struck by the sand-bag, which was driven round to the tilter's back.

Quintal, (kwīn'tal) *n.* [*F. quintal*, *A. kintar*, a weight of 100 lbs., *L. centum*, a hundred.] An old foreign weight equal to 50 French kilogrammes, or about 112 lbs. avoirdupois. [*return every fifth day*.]

Quintan, (kwīn'tān) *n.* A fever the paroxysms of which **Quintessence**, (kwīnt-es'ens) *n.* [*L. quinta essentia*, fifth essence.] In alchemy, the fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body;—pure or concentrated essence;—an extract from any thing containing all its virtues in a small or condensed form; the essential part or substance of a thing.

Quintessential, (kwīnt-es'ens'ā-shāl) *a.* Consisting of quintessence.

Quintette, (kwīn-tet') *n.* [*It. quintetto*, *L. quintus*, the fifth, from *quinque*, five.] A composition for five voices or instruments.

Quintile, (kwīn'til) *n.* [*L. quintus*, the fifth, from *quinque*, five.] The aspect of planets when distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac or 72°.

Quintillion, (kwīn-til'yūn) *n.* [*L. quinque*, five, *quintus*, the fifth.] According to the English notation, a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with 30 ciphers annexed; according to the French notation, a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.

Quintuple, (kwīn'tū-pl) *a.* [*L. quinque*, five, and *placare*, to fold.] Multiplied by five; fivefold.

Quintuple, (kwīn'tū-pl) *v. t.* To make fivefold; to multiply by five:—*imp. & pp. quintupled*; *ppr. quintupling*.

Quip, (kwip) *n.* [*W. cwip*, a flirt, *kwit*, a quick turn, *L. quid pro quo*, something for something.] A smart, sarcastic turn; a taunt; a severe retort; a gibe; a jeer.

Quip, (kwip) *v. t.* To taunt; to treat with a sarcastic retort;—*v. i.* To scoff; to manifest contempt by derision;—*imp. & pp.* quipped; *ppr.* quipping.

Quire, (kwir) *n.* [*F. chœur*, *G. choros*.] A body of singers; a choir;—the part of a church where the service is sung.

Quire, (kwir) *n.* [*F. cahier*, a book of loose sheets.] A bundle of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold.

Quire, (kwir) *v. i.* To sing in concert or chorus.

Quirister, (kwir-is-ter) *n.* One that sings in concert; a chorister;—the leader of a quire.

Quirk, (kwirk) *n.* [*Allied to queer*, *W. cwiired*, a start.] A sudden turn; hence, an artful evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble;—a smart taunt or retort;—a flight of fancy; a conceit;—in *architecture*, an acute angle or projection, especially in mouldings.

Quirky, (kwirk'yah) *a.* Consisting of quirks, quibbles, or artful evasions;—given to quibbles or evasions; tricky; artful.

Quirk-moulding, (kwirk'mold-ing) *n.* A moulding having a sudden convexity in the form of a conic section.

Quit, (kwit) *v. t.* [*L. quitare*, to dismiss, leave, cede, from *quietus*, quiet.] To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to acquit;—to meet the claims upon or expectations entertained of; to conduct;—to discharge, as an obligation or duty;—to have done with; hence, *especially*, to depart from; to forsake; to give up; relinquish; resign;—*imp. & pp.* quit or quitted; *ppr.* quitting.

Quit, (kwit) *a.* Released from obligation, charge, penalty, or the like; free; clear; absolved.

Quitoh-grass, (kwitoh'gras) *n.* Dog-grass or couch-grass;—a species of grass which roots deeply, and is not easily killed;—also *quitoh-grass* and *twitoh-grass*.

Quitclaim, (kwit'klām) *v. t.* [*Eng. quit and claim*.] To release or relinquish a claim to by deed;—*imp. & pp.* quitclaimed; *ppr.* quitclaiming.

Quitclaim, (kwit'klām) *a.* A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release.

Quite, (kwit) *adv.* [*F. quite*, discharged, free, clear.] Completely; wholly; entirely; totally;—to a great extent or degree; very; considerably.

Quitrent, (kwit'rent) *n.* [*Eng. quit and rent*.] A rent reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quit from all other service.

Quits, (kwit) *adv.* At even; square; an exclamation when parties have adjusted their mutual claims, &c., and are quit or free of each other.

Quittable, (kwit-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being quitted or vacated.

Quittance, (kwit'ans) *n.* Discharge from a debt or obligation; acquittance;—recompense; repayment.

Quitter, (kwit'er) *n.* A hard round swelling on the coronet, and usually on the inside of a horse's foot.

Quiver, (kwiv'er) *n.* [*Norm. F. cwiivre*, *A.-S. cōcor*.] A case or sheath for arrows.

Quiver, (kwiv'er) *v. i.* [*D. quicquer*, vivid, *A.-S. cwiwerfesc*, anxiously.] To shake with alight and tremulous motion; shudder; shiver; tremble;—*imp. & pp.* quivered; *ppr.* quivering.

Quivered, (kwiv'erd) *a.* [*From quiver*.] Furnished with a quiver;—sheathed, as in a quiver.

Quivering, (kwiv'er-ing) *n.* Shaking; trembling;—faltering motion.

Quiveringly, (kwiv'er-ing-le) *adv.* With trembling or agitation.

Qui vive, (kē-vēv') [*F. qui vive*.] The challenge of a French sentinel corresponding to, Who goes there?



Quiver.

Quixotic, (kwiks-ot'ik) *a.* Like Don Quixote; romantic to extravagance. [*romantic manner*.]

Quixotically, (kwiks-ot'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a mad or quixotically, (kwiks-ot-izm) *n.* Romantic and absurd ideas; schemes or actions like those of Don Quixote, the hero of the romance by Cervantes;—also written *Quixotry*.

Quiz, (kwiz) *n.* A riddle or obscure question; an enigma;—one who quizzes others;—an odd fellow.

Quiz, (kwiz) *v. t.* To puzzle; to ridicule or make sport of by deceiving;—to look sharply and mockingly at; to peer at;—*imp. & pp.* quizzed; *ppr.* quizzing.

Quizzer, (kwiz'er) *n.* One who quizzes others, or makes them the objects of sport by deceiving them.

Quizzical, (kwiz'ik-al) *a.* Comical.

Quizzing-glass, (kwiz'ing-glas) *n.* A small eye-glass.

Quod, (kwod) *n.* A quadrangle or court of a prison in which prisoners are allowed to take exercise;—hence, colloquially, prison; jail.

Quodlibet, (kwod'le-bet) *n.* [*L.*, what you please.] A nice point; a subtlety;—a musical medley improvised by several performers.

Quodlibetical, (kwod'le-bet'ik-al) *a.* Not restricted to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment.

Quoif, (koif) *n.* [*F. coiffe*.] A cap or hood; a coif.

Quoif, (koif) *v. t.* [*F. coiffer*.] To cover with a head-dress; to cap.

Quoin, (koin) *n.* [*F. coin*.] A corner;—a wedge;—a metallic wedge for raising cannon and other military engines;—in *printing*, a small wooden wedge used to lock the types in the galley, chase, or form;—any external angle; *especially*, the external angle of a building.

Quoit, (koit) *n.* [*D. kooft*, *W. coitan*, a quoit.] A circular ring or piece of iron, stone, or other material, to be pitched at a fixed object in play;—*pl.* The play or game itself.

Quoit, (koit) *v. i.* To throw quoits; to play at quoits.

Quoll, (kwol) *n.* A marsupial quadruped of Australia—it is nearly the size of a cat.

Quondam, (kwon'dam) *a.* [*L.* formerly.] Having been formerly; former, as a friend.

Quorum, (kwō'rūm) *n.* [*L.* genitive plural of *qui*, of whom—with reference to a body of persons, of whom those who are assembled are legally sufficient to transact the business of the whole.] Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business.

Quota, (kwō'ta) *n.* [*L. quota* (sc. *pars*), *quotus*, how many.] A proportional part or share; or the share, part, or proportion assigned to each.

Quotable, (kwō'ta-bl) *a.* Capable or worthy of being quoted or cited.

Quotation, (kwō'tā-shūn) *n.* [*From quote*.] Act of quoting or citing;—that which is quoted or cited;—a passage adduced from an author as evidence or illustration;—the naming of the price of commodities; or the price specified to a correspondent.

Quote, (kwō't) *v. t.* [*F. quoter*, to letter, number, to quote, *It. quotare*, from *L. quotus*.] To cite, as a passage from some author;—to name the price of;—to note;—*imp. & pp.* quoted; *ppr.* quoting.

Quoter, (kwō't'er) *n.* One who cites the words of another.

Quoth, (kwuth) *v. i.* [*A.-S. cweðan*, imperative *cweð*, *Go. grithan*.] Said; spoke—used in the first and third persons in the past tense.

Quotidian, (kwō'tid-e-an) *a.* [*L. quotidianus*, from *quotidie*, daily.] Occurring or returning daily.

Quotidian, (kwō'tid-e-an) *n.* Any thing returning daily; *especially*, a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

Quotient, (kwō'dē-ent) *n.* [*L. quoties*, how often, how many times, from *quot*, how many.] The number resulting from the division of one number by another.

R.

R (ar) the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a liquid or semi-vowel. By most writers, *r* is considered to have one unvarying sound in all cases, being formed like *l*, but with a guttural utterance of the breath, and a sort of quivering motion of the tongue. As an abbreviation, it stands for *Rex*, King, *Regina*, Queen, as *Victoria R.*; also for royal, as *R.N.*, Royal Navy, &c.

Rabats, (rab'ât) *v. t.* [F. *rabattre*.] In *falconry*, to lure back or recover, as a hawk.

Rabbi, (rab'e, rab'l) *n.* [G. *rabbi*, H. *rabî*, my master, from *rab*, master, lord, teacher.] Master: lord: sir:—a Jewish title of respect or courtesy for a teacher or doctor of the law:—also *rabbin*.

Rabbinic, (rab-in'ik) *n.* The dialect of the Rabbins; the later form of the Hebrew tongue.

Rabbinical, (rab-in'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the rabbins or Jewish doctors of the law, or to their opinions, learning, and language; especially, noting Jewish writings subsequent to the Christian era.

Rabbinist, (rab-in-ist) *n.* One among the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins.

Rabbit, (rab'it) *n.* [D. *robbe*, *robbeken*.] A small rodent four-footed mammal which burrows in the earth—it resembles the hare, but is smaller, and has shorter legs and ears. *Welsh rabbit*, cheese toasted on bread.

Rabbit, (rab'it) *n.* [F. *rabot*.] A wooden implement used in mixing mortar. (rabbits are kept.)

Rabbit-hutch, (rab'it-huch) *n.* A box or cage in which Rabbit-warren, (rab'it-war-en) *n.* A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits.

Rabble, (rab'l) *n.* [D. *rabbelen*, F. *rapaille*, from *reper*, to scrape.] A crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob;—the dregs of the people.

Rabble, (rab'l) *v. t.* To insult or drive away by a mob; to mob; to hustle:—*v. i.* To talk incoherently; to utter nonsense [Scott.]:—*imp.* & *pp.* rabbled; *ppr.* rabbling.

Rabdomancy, (rab-dô-man-ee) *n.* [G. *rabdos*, rod, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by means of rods or wands:—also *rabdomancy*.

Rabid, (rab'id) *a.* [L. *rabidus*, from *rabies*, rage.] Furious; raging; mad;—pertaining to hydrophobia, as a *rabid* dog.

Rabidness, (rab'id-ness) *n.* Condition of being rabid; madness:—furiousness, as of animals:—hence, virulence; malignity of disposition; intense bitterness of thought or speech.

Rabies, (râ'be-ss) *n.* [L.] A fury or frenzy of the mind:—canine madness:—hydrophobia.

Rabine, (rab-in'et) *n.* [F. *rabine*.] A kind of small ordinance.

Rack, (râ'k) *a.* [H. *rdâk*, rak, thin, lean.] Empty; beggarly; foolish; worthless; loose in life and manners:—a term expressing contempt.

Raccoon, (rak-koon') *n.* [F. *raton*, a little rat.] A carnivorous mammal inhabiting North America, allied to the bear, but about the size of a common dog.

Race, (râs) *n.* [F. *race*, lt. *razza*, Ger. *razz*, line, l. *genus*, root.] The decem-

dants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation believed to belong to the same stock:—one of the distinct varieties of the human species, usually classified as five, viz. the *Caucasian* or white race, to which belong the European nations and those of Western Asia; the *Mongolian* or yellow race; the *Ethiopian* or negro race; the *American Indian* or red race, and the *Malayan* or brown race:—the descendants of a particular ancestor, or in a particular line:—lineage; family; birth:—a peculiar breed, as of horses, &c.:—a root, as of ginger:—a particular strength, taste, or flavour, indicating the root, stock, or soil from which it was produced, as of wine:—hence, peculiar or distinguishing flavour; gout; smack:—also, a characteristic quality or disposition.

Race, (râs) *n.* [A.-S. *reaz*, Icel. *rdâ*, course, *rdâd*, to run.] A movement or progression; a course of action or effort; process:—career:—swift progress: rapid course or motion:—act of running in competition or for a prize, as *foot-race*, *yacht-race*, &c.: especially, the running of horses for stakes, cups, &c.:—a strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current:—a canal or watercourse leading from a dam to a water-wheel which it drives:—*pl.* Meetings for the sport of horse-racing or running horses in competition or trial of speed.

Race, (râs) *v. i.* To run swiftly; to run or contend in running:—*v. t.* To cause to run rapidly, as a horse in a race:—*imp.* & *pp.* raced; *ppr.* racing.

Race-course, (râs-kôrs) *n.* The path, generally circular or elliptical, over which horse-races are run.

Race-horse, (râs-hors) *n.* A horse bred or kept for running in contests:—a species of duck which moves very swiftly over the surface of the water: steamer-duck.

Raceme, (ra-sém) *n.* [L. *racemus*, the stalk of a cluster of grapes, &c., a bunch of berries.] A flower-cluster with short and equal lateral flowered pedicels, as in the currant.

Racer, (râs-gr) *n.* One who races or contends in a race:—a race-horse.

Rack, (rak) *n.* [A.-S. *racce*, F. *braque*.] A hunting dog: a kind of setter or pointer.

Rachitis, (ra-ki'tis) *n.* [G. *rachitis* (sc. *noeae*), from *rachis*, the spine.] Inflammation of the spine—a disease of early childhood, in which the bones soften, become swollen and distorted, and the body deformed; the rickets. (and piquant flavour.)

Raciness, (râs-ness) *n.* Quality of being racy; peculiar

Rack, (rak) *v. t.* To stretch or strain; to extend:—specifically, to stretch on the rack or wheel:—to torment; to torture:—to harass by exaction; to exhaust:—to draw off from the lees; to decant; to defeat, as wine, &c., from its sediment:—*v. i.* To move with a quick amble, as a horse:—*imp.* & *pp.* racked; *ppr.* racing.

Rack, (rak) *n.* [D. *rek*, from Ger. *recken*, A.-S. *reccan*, to reach, extend.] An instrument for racking, stretching, or extending any thing, as an engine of torture, on which the body of a person is gradually stretched until sometimes the joints are dislocated:—hence, torture; extreme pain:—a wooden frame of open work in which hay is laid for horses and cattle:—a framework on which earthenware, bottles, or other articles are arranged and deposited:—in ships, a strong frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which passes the running rigging:—in the *manège*, a peculiar pace of a horse in which the two legs on each side are moved together:—in *mechanics*, a straight bar with teeth on its edge to work with those of a wheel or pinion which is to drive or follow it:—[A.-S. *brucca*, the neck.] The neck of mutton or collar of veal.



Raccoon.

Rack, (rak) *n.* [*A.-S. racu, tait, Ital. raz, moisture.*] Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapour in the sky.

Racker, (rak'gr) *n.* One who racks or torments; — a horse that racks or moves with a reeking pace.

Racket, (rak'et) *n.* [*It. racchetta, from L. rete, a net.*] A sort of hoop, from side to side of which a net-work of cord is stretched, and furnished with a handle—used in tennis; — a confused, clattering noise; clamour; din.

Racket, (rak'et) *v. i.* [*F. craquer, Eng. crack.*] To make a confused noise or clamour; to frolic about in a boisterous manner; — *v. t.* To strike with a racket.

Racket-court, (rak'et-kört) *n.* A tennis court.

Racketing, (rak'et-ing) *n.* Confused and noisy mirth.

Racking, (rak'ing) *a.* Tormenting; excruciating; straining.

Racking, (rak'ing) *n.* Act of stretching on the rack; torture; — mental anguish; torment; uneasiness; — act of stretching cloth on a frame to dry and stiffen it; — act of drawing from the sediment, as liquors.

Rack-rent, (rak'rent) *n.* An annual rent raised to the utmost.

Racy, (râ'se) *a.* [*From race.*] Having a strong flavour indicating origin; tasting of the soil; hence, fresh; rich; — exciting to the mental taste by a strong or distinctive character of thought or language; spicy; spirited; piquant.

Raddle, (rad'l) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wred, wrad, band, wreath.*] To interweave; to twist together.

Raddle, (rad'l) *n.* A long stick used in hedging; — a hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs; — an instrument employed by domestic weavers.

Radial, (râ'de-al) *a.* [*L. radius, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, beam or ray.*] Pertaining to a radius; — proceeding or extended from a centre or nucleus; — pertaining to the radius, one of the bones of the forearm of the human body.

Radiance, (râ'de-ans) *n.* The quality of being radiant; vivid brightness; brilliancy; splendour.

Radiant, (râ'de-ant) *a.* [*L. radians, ppr. of radiare, to emit rays or beams.*] Emitting or proceeding from a centre; radiating; radiate; — especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat; emitting a vivid light or splendour.

Radiant, (râ'de-ant) *n.* In optics, the object or point from which light emanates; — in geometry, a straight line from a fixed point or pole, round which it is supposed to revolve.

Radiantly, (râ'de-ant-le) *adv.* With glittering splendour.

Radiate, (râ'de-ât) *n.* [*L. radiata.*] An animal in which all the parts are arranged uniformly around the longitudinal axis of the body, as the star-fish, polyp, &c.

Radiate, (râ'de-ât) *v. i.* [*L. radiare, radiatum, from radius, ray.*] To issue and proceed in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat or light; — to issue in rays, as light; — to emit rays; to be radiant; — *v. t.* To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or surface, as heat; — to illuminate; — *imp. & ppr. radiated; ppr. radiating.* [*a centre.*]

Radiate, (râ'de-ât) *a.* Formed of rays diverging from a centre; — in zoology, formed like a radiate.

Radiately, (râ'de-ât-le) *adv.* In a radiate manner; with radiation or divergence from a centre.

Radiation, (râ'de-â-shun) *n.* Act of radiating or state of being radiated; emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body; — the divergence of any thing from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light.



Radiate.

Radiator, (râ'de-ât-er) *n.* That which radiates or emits rays; especially, that part of a heating apparatus, the use of which is to radiate heat.

Radical, (rad'e-kal) *a.* [*L. radix, radicis, a root.*] Pertaining to or proceeding directly from the root or origin; — primitive; original; — implanted by nature; native; proper; constitutional; — reaching to the cause, source, or first principles; searching; thoroughgoing; — proceeding from the stem at or below the surface of the ground; — belonging to the root of a plant; — in grammar, relating to a root or ultimate source of derivation.

Radical quantity, a quantity to which the radical sign is prefixed.

Radical sign, the sign √ (originally the letter r, the initial of radix, root), placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted.

Radical, (rad'e-kal) *n.* A primitive word; a root or simple, undervived, uncompounded word; — a letter that belongs to the root; — an extreme liberal in politics; a member of a political party which advocated radical or thorough reform in the constitution and administrative government of the country; — in chemistry, the original element or principle in a compound substance; that which constitutes the distinguishing principle of an acid or base by its union with an acidifying or basifying element or ingredient.

Radicalism, (rad'e-kal-izm) *n.* The doctrine or principle of radicals.

Radically, (rad'e-kal-le) *adv.* At the origin or root; fundamentally; originally; — essentially; — thoroughly.

Radicate, (rad'e-kant) *a.* [*L. radicans, ppr. of radicare, to strike or take root.*] Taking root in the ground; shooting forth roots.

Radicate, (rad'e-kât) *v. t.* [*L. radicare, from radix, a root.*] To root; to plant deeply and firmly; — *imp. & ppr. radicated; ppr. raditating.*

Radication, (rad'e-kâ-shun) *n.* Process of taking root deeply; — disposition of the root of a plant with respect to the ascending and descending caudex or stem.

Radiole, (rad'e-ki) *n.* [*L. radiola, diminutive of radix, root.*] The rudimentary stem of a plant; the stem of the embryo.

Radiometer, (râ'de-om'et-er) *n.* [*L. radius, radius, and metrum, measure.*] The forestad, an instrument formerly used for taking the altitudes of celestial bodies.

Radish, (rad'ish) *n.* [*L. radix, a root.*] A cultivated plant, the root of which is eaten raw as a salad.

Radius, (râ'de-us) *n.* [*L.*] A right line extending from the centre of a circle to the periphery; the spoke of a wheel; — the semi-diameter of a circle; — the exterior bone of the forearm; — the outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower or radiated discous flower.

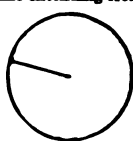
Radix, (râ'diks) *n.* [*L. root.*] A primitive word from which spring other words; a radical; a root; — in logarithms, the base of any system of logarithms, or the number taken as unity; — the root of a plant; — hence, origin; source.

Raff, (raf) *n.* A promiscuous heap; a jumble; the sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob.

Raffle, (raf'l) *v. i.* [*F. rafter, to carry or sweep away, Ger. raffen, to rake.*] To engage in a raffle; — *imp. & ppr. raffled; ppr. raffling.*

Raffle, (raf'l) *n.* A game of chance or lottery in which several persons deposit or furnish a part of the value of some article, and it is determined by chance which of them shall become sole possessor.

Raft, (raf't) *n.* [*Isrl. ra'ftr, a rafter, spar, A.-S. raf't, a beam, rafter.*] A collection of boards, planks, &c., fastened together horizontally, either to serve as a support upon the water, or to move the materials from one place to another.



Radius.

Raft, (raft) *v. t.* To carry on or in a raft:—*imp. & pp. rafted; ppr. rafting.*

Rafter, (raft'ər) *n.* [A.-S. *rafter*, D. *rafter*.] A roof-timber:—a piece of timber that extends from the plate of a building toward the ridge, and serves to support the covering of the roof.

Rafter, (raft'ər) *v. t.* To make into or like a rafter, as timber; to plough so as to turn the grass side of each furrow upon an unploughed ridge.

Rag, (rag) *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *rag*, a rag, wrinkle, allied to G. *ragas*, a tattered garment, rag, wrinkle.] A piece of cloth torn off; a tattered fragment; a shred; a patch:—*pl.*, mean or tattered attire.

Ragamuffin, (rag'-a-muf-in) *n.* [Eng. *rag*, and Ger. *muffen*, to smell musty, mouldy, or rank.] A paltry fellow; a mean wretch.

Rage, (rāj) *n.* [L. *rabies*, from *rabere*, to rave.] Violent excitement; eager passion:—*especially*, violent anger accompanied with furious words, gestures, or agitation:—vehemence of anything painful or destructive; extreme violence:—the subject of eager desire.

Rage, (rāj) *v. i.* To be furious with anger:—to be violent and tumultuous; to act or move furiously:—to prevail without restraint or with fatal effect:—*imp. & pp. raged; ppr. raging.*

Ragged, (ragged) *a.* [From *rag*.] Bent or worn into tatters, as clothes:—marked or indented with sharp or irregular points; jagged:—wearing tattered clothes; dressed in rags:—also, rugged; not smooth to the ear; unequal, as rhymes.

Raggedly, (ragged-le) *adv.* In a ragged condition.

Raggedness, (ragged-nee) *n.* The state of being dressed in rags or tatters:—state of being jagged or broken irregularly; jaggedness, as of rocks; unevenness, as of rhymes or metrical verse.

Ragged-schools, (ragged-skools) *n. pl.* Charity schools where destitute and neglected children are educated and trained to some kind of industrial employment.

Raging, (rāj'ing) *n.* Fury; violence; impetuosity.

Ragingly, (rāj'ing-le) *adv.* With fury; with violent impetuosity.

Ragout, (ra-goot) *n.* [F.] Fragments of meat stewed, and highly seasoned; a stew; a hash.

Ragstone, (rag'stōn) *n.* A dark-gray silicious sandstone.

Raguled, (rag'uld) *a.* [F. *rague*, fretted.] Irregularly notched or jagged, as an ordinary.

Ragwort, (rag'wurt) *n.* A native plant of the genus *Senecio*, of several species; groundsel, scabrim, &c.

Raid, (rād) *n.* [A.-S. *rida*, a riding, from *ridan*, to ride.] A hostile or predatory incursion; *especially*, an inroad or incursion of mounted men.

Rail, (rāl) *n.* [Ger. *rigel*, *riegel*, bar, bolt, D. *rigchel*, L. *regula*.] A piece of timber, iron, or other substance, extending from one post or support to another:—a bar of iron forming the upper part of the superstructure on which the wheels of vehicles roll:—a narrow plank on a ship's upper works:—a curved piece of timber extending from the bows of a ship to the continuation of its stem, to support the knees of the head, &c.:—[F. *rdle*.] A bird of the genus *Rallus*, of several species:—the land-rail or corn-crake; the water-rail or water hen; the gigantic-rail, found in Southern Africa; the clapper-rail, native of North America—they are all long-beaked, long-legged, and long-toed, and inhabit the banks of streams, sedges, meadows, and corn-fields.



Rail.

Rail, (rāl) *v. t.* To inclose with rails:—to range in a line:—*v. i.* [F. *railler*, to swagger, bluster, scold.] To use insolent and reproachful language: to scoff:—*imp. & pp. railed; ppr. railing.*

Railer, (rāl'cr) *n.* One who rails; one who scoffs, insults, or censures.

Railing, (rāl'ing) *n.* A series of rails; a fence:—the materials for rails:—reproachful or insolent language: abusive speech.

Railing, (rāl'ing) *a.* Expressing reproach; insulting; abusive. [F. *raillerie*, from *railler*.]

Railery, (rāl'gr-e) *n.* [F. *raillerie*, from *railler*.] Good-humoured pleasantry or slight satire: banter.

Railway, (rāl'wa) *n.* A road or way on which iron rails are laid for wheels to run on, for the conveyance of heavy loads in vehicles:—also *railroad*.

Raiment, (rā'ment) *n.* [Abbreviated from *arrayment*.] Clothing in general; vestments; garments; vesture; dress.

Rain, (rān) *v. i.* To fall in drops from the clouds, as water:—to fall or drop like rain:—*v. t.* To pour or shower down from above like rain from the clouds:—*imp. & pp. rained; ppr. raining.*

Rain, (rān) *n.* [A.-S. *rēn*, G. *riga*, Icel. *regna*.] Water falling in drops from the atmosphere:—a fall or descent like rain; a shower.

Rainbow, (rān'bō) *n.* A bow or arch exhibiting the several colours of the spectrum, and formed by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain in that part of the sky opposite the sun.

Rainfall, (rān'fāl) *n.* Fall of rain; usually heavy shower or continued fall.

Rain-gauge, (rān'gā) *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in a given time.

Raininess, (rān'e-nee) *n.* The state of being rainy.

Rain-water, (rān'waw-ter) *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain.

Rainy, (rān'e) *a.* Abounding with rain; wet; showery.

Raise, (rās) *v. t.* [A.-S. *raiscian*, from *reiscan*, to rise, G. *raiscan*, to raise.] To cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a higher place:—to elevate in rank, dignity, and the like:—to increase the strength, vigour, or vehemence of:—to recall from death; to give life to:—to cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or posture:—to arouse from a state of quiet, or the like:—to awaken:—to rouse to action; to stir up:—to build up; to erect:—to bring together; to collect:—to produce by cultivation:—to grow, as vegetables, &c.:—to breed; to rear, as live stock:—to begin; to institute, as an action at law:—to levy, as forces:—to animate; to enliven:—to relinquish; to give up, as a siege:—to give increased vent or utterance; to swell or heighen, as the pitch of the voice:—to make light and spongy, as bread by leaven:—in navigation, to bring into view, or make more prominent by a gradual approach, as land or landmark:—*imp. & pp. raised; ppr. raising.*

Raiser, (rāz'ər) *n.* One who or that which raises:—in joinery, one of the upright boards on the front of the steps of a staircase.

Raisin, (rā'm) *n.* [F., from L. *racemus*.] A grape dried in the sun or by artificial heat.

Raising, (rāz'ing) *n.* Act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life:—operation of setting up the frame of a building or any structure of timber.

Raisonne, (rā-sō-nā') *a.* [F.] Reasoned out; accurate; rational:—*especially*, arranged systematically with brief notes or digests of the subjects under the different headings, as a catalogue.

Rajah, (rāj'a, rāj'a) *n.* [Hind. *rājā*, Skr. *rājān*.] In India, a native prince or king.

Rajahship, (rāj'a-ship) *n.* The dignity or principality of a **Rake**, (rāk) *n.* [A.-S. *racc*, G. *recken*, Icel. *raka*, to scrape, collect.] An instrument for collecting hay or other light things, or for breaking and smoothing the earth:—[F. *rateau*.] An instrument used in the gaming-table to draw the stakes from the pool.

Rake, (rāk) *n.* [Ger. *racker*, a cur, rascal, F. *raccaille*, rabble.] A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a man of pleasure; a wild young fellow.

Rake, (rāk) *n.* [A.-S. *raccan*, to reach.] The projection of the upper parts of the stem and stern, beyond

the extremities of the keel :—the inclination of a mast from a perpendicular direction.

Rake, (rāk) *v. t.* To scrape or scratch with something rough :—to clear the surface-soil, and make it smooth with a rake :—to gather from the ground : to draw together, as mown hay, &c. :—to confide with industry :—to scour : to ransack :—to enfold : to fire in a direction with the length of :—to heap together and cover, as the fire with ashes or small coal : to rest [Scott.] :—*v. i.* To use a rake for searching or collecting :—to incline from a perpendicular direction, as the mast of a ship :—to lead a dissolute life :—*imp. & pp. raked ; ppr. raking.* [debauchee.

Rakehell, (rāk'hel) *n.* A lewd dissolute fellow : a **Rakehell, (rāk'hel) *n.* Dissolute ; wild ; licentious.**

Raker, (rāk'gr) *n.* One who or that which rakes.

Raking, (rāk'ing) *n.* Act of using a rake :—the space of ground raked at once ; or the quantity of hay, &c., collected by using a rake once :—in architecture, the pitch or inclination of a roof :—in gunnery, the act of firing in a direction with the length of any thing :—lewd or dissolute conduct or life.

Rakish, (rāk'ish) *a.* Given to a dissolute life ; lewd ; debauched :—having a great rake or backward inclination of the masts. [solutely.

Rakishly, (rāk'ish-le) *adv.* In a rakish manner ; dissipatedness, (rāk'ish-ness) *n.* Dissolute practices.

Rally, (ral'e) *v. t.* [*F. rallier, from rr, again, and tier, L. ligare, to bind.*] To collect and reduce to order, as troops dispersed or thrown into confusion ; to gather again ; to reunite :—to recover ; to re-animate :—to attack with gallantry ; to banter :—*v. i.* To come into orderly arrangement ; to assemble : to unite :—to renew or recover health, strength, &c. :—*imp. & pp. rallied ; ppr. rallying.*

Rally, (ral'e) *n.* Act of bringing disordered troops to their ranks :—exercise of good humour or satirical merriment :—act or process of regaining lost strength or vigour.

Ram, (ram) *n.* [A.-S., Ger. & D. *ram*, allied to *loel, ramr, strong.*] The male of the sheep and allied animals : a tup :—in astronomy, Arles, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March :—the constellation Arles or group of fixed stars in the imagined figure of a ram :—an ancient engine of war used for butting or battering : a battering-ram :—the hammer of a pile-driving machine :—an iron or iron-plated vessel with a strong pointed beak for cutting or running down other vessels.

Ram, (ram) *v. t.* To thrust or drive with violence :—to fill or compact by pounding or driving :—to stuff in : to cram :—*imp. & pp. rammed ; ppr. ramming.*

Ramadan, (rā'mā-dān) *n.* [A. *ramadān*, the hot month.] The ninth Mohammedan month :—the great annual fast or Lent of the Mohammedans, kept through the ninth month.

Ramble, (ram'bl) *v. i.* [Ger. *rammeln*, to tumble, to romp, It. *ramenare*, to flutter.] To wander carelessly ; to rove about :—to walk, ride, or sail from place to place without any determinate object in view :—to expand or grow without constraint or direction :—hence, to be discursive or incoherent in spoken or written discourse :—*imp. & pp. rambled ; ppr. rambling.*

Ramble, (ram'bl) *n.* A going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object :—a short stroll or walk. [wanderer.

Rambler, (ram'bler) *n.* One who rambles ; a rover ; a **Rambler, (ram'bling)** *n.* Act of wandering or roving ; irregular excursion. [ner ; discursively.

Ramblingly, (ram'bling-le) *adv.* In a rambling manner. **Ramentaceous, (ram-en-tā'she-us)** *a.* [L. *ramenta*, shavings, scales.] Covered with weak, shrivelled, brown, scale-like processes, as the leaves of ferns.

Ramification, (ram-e-fē-kā'shun) *n.* Process of branching or shooting branches from a stem, or the mode of

their arrangement :—a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel : a subordinate branch :—a division into principal and subordinate classes or heads :—production of figures resembling branches.

Ramify, (ram'e-fī) *v. t.* [*F. ramifier, from L. ramus, a branch, and facere, to make.*] To divide into branches or parts :—*v. i.* To shoot into branches :—to be divided or subdivided :—*imp. & pp. ramified ; ppr. ramifying.*

Rammer, (ram'gr) *n.* One who or that which rams or drives :—an instrument for driving any thing with force ; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun ; a ramrod.

Rammish, (ram'ish) *a.* [From *ram*, properly, like a ram, especially in odour.] Ram-like ; rank ; strong-scented :—also *ram, rammy.*

Ramous, (rā'mus) *a.* [L. *ramosus*, from *ramus*, a branch.] Branched, as a stem or root ; consisting of branches ; branchy.

Ramp, (ramp) *v. i.* [*F. ramper, to creep, to climb.*] To climb, as a plant ; to creep up :—to spring ; to leap ; to bound ; to prance ; to frolic ; to romp :—*imp. & pp. ramped ; ppr. ramping.*

Ramp, (ramp) *n.* A leap ; a spring ; a bound.

Rampage, (ramp'ā) *n.* Violent or riotous behaviour ; a state of excitement or passion.

Rampancy, (ramp'an-se) *n.* Quality or state of being rampant ; excessive growth or practice ; exuberance ; extravagance.

Rampant, (ramp'ant) *a.* [*F. rampant, ppr. of ramper, to creep, to be servile or mean, A.-S. rempend, head-long, rash.*] Springing or climbing unchecked ; overgrowing the usual bounds ; exuberant :—overleaping restraint :—in heraldry, standing upright on his hind legs as if attacking a person.

Rampantly, (ramp'ant-le) *adv.* In a rampant manner.

Rampart, (ramp'pārt) *n.* [*F. rempart, remparer, to fortify, L. amparare, to protect, occupy.*] That which fortifies and defends from assault :—an elevation or mound of earth round a place upon which the parapet is raised.

Rampart, (ramp'pārt) *v. t.* To fortify with ramparts :—*imp. & pp. ramparted ; ppr. ramparting.*

Ramrod, (ram'rod) *n.* The rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun or other fire-arm. [pieces.

Ramshackle, (ram'shak-le) *a.* Loose ; old ; falling to **Ram's-head, (ram'shed)** *n.* A lever made of iron for raising heavy stones :—in ships, a block in which the halyards are placed.

Ram-stam, (ram'stam) *a.* Headlong ; impetuous ; pressing on heedless of obstacles, &c. [Scott.]

Ran, (ran) *n.* In rope-making, a reel of twenty yarns or cords.

Rancescent, (ran-ses'ent) *a.* [L. *rancescere, ppr. of rancescere, to grow rancid.*] Becoming rancid or sour.

Ranchero, (ran-chā'rō) *n.* [Sp.] A herdsman ; a peasant employed on a rancho.

Rancho, (ran'chō) *n.* [Sp.] A rude hut, as of posts covered with branches or thatch, where herdsmen or farm-labourers live ; also, a large farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses.

Rancid, (ran'sid) *a.* [L. *rancidus*, from *rancere, to be rancid or rank.*] Having a rank smell ; strong-scented ; sour ; musty.

Rancidity, (ran'sid'e-te) *n.* Quality of being rancid ; a strong, sour scent, as of old oil.

Rancidness, (ran'sid-nee) *n.* Quality of being rancid ; rancidity.

Rancorous, (rang'kur-us) *a.* Evincing intense and bitter hatred :—implacably spiteful or malicious ; malevolent ; virulent. [nity.

Rancorously, (rang'kur-us-le) *adv.* With deep malignancy. **Rancour, (rang'kur)** *n.* [L. *rancor*, from *rancere, to be rank or rancid.*] The deepest malignity or spite ; inveterate hatred ; implacable wrath and malice ; hence, corruption ; virulence.

Rand, (rand) *n.* [A.-S. *rand*.] A border; edge; margin;—a thin inner sole for a shoe.

Random, (ran'dum) *n.* [O. Eng. *random*, A.-S. *randan*, force, violence, rapidity.] A roving motion; course without definite direction; hazard; chance;—distance to which a missile is thrown; range; reach.

Random, (ran'dum) *a.* Done at hazard, or without settled aim or purpose; left to chance;—uttered without thought or premeditation; made at a venture or by guess.

Randy, (ran'de) *a.* Riotous; disorderly; obstreperous.

Randy, (ran'de) *n.* A sturdy beggar; a vagrant or vagabond;—a female scold;—a loud-tongued abusive woman;—a romping wild young woman;—also *randie*. [Scot.]

Range, (rânj) *v. t.* [F. *ranger*, from *rang*, a row.] To set in a row or in rows; to rank;—to dispose in a classified or in systematic order;—to rove over; to pass over;—*v. i.* To wander without restraint or direction;—to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, especially as to horizontal distance;—to be placed in order; to admit of arrangement or classification;—to have a particular direction; to be in a line with;—to sail or pass near or in the direction of;—to pass from one point to another; to fluctuate between, as prices, &c.;—*imp. & pp.* ranged; *ppr.* ranging.

Range, (rânj) *n.* A rank; a row; a series of things set in a line;—the horizontal length of a block or group of buildings;—an order; division; class;—a wide kitchen apparatus for roasting, boiling, &c., with an oven on one side, and a boiler on the other, all heated from a small central fire;—a wandering or roving; a ramble;—space or room for exercise or play;—extent or variety of personal knowledge or mental acquirement;—the whole field or compass of truth ascertained or ascertainable in science, philosophy, religion, art, &c.;—mental scope; intellectual grasp;—the step of a ladder; a rung;—a bolting sieve to sift meal;—the length of a cable needing to be paid out that the anchor may find bottom;—the horizontal distance to which a projectile can be carried;—a tract or piece of land in which cattle may graze and pasture.

Ranger, (rânj'er) *n.* One who ranges or wanders;—a mounted trooper sent on exploring or foraging expeditions;—a robber; a marauder;—a dog that beats the ground for game;—a keeper of a park or forest.

Rangership, (rânj'er-ship) *n.* The office of the keeper of a forest or park.

Ranging, (rânj'ing) *n.* Act of placing in ranks or lines; orderly arrangement;—act of roving; rambling.

Rank, (rang) *n.* A row or line of things; things in a line; a range;—a line of soldiers standing abreast or side by side;—opposed to file;—a commission in the army or navy; a particular status or position in the service; grade; also, promotion; higher step;—a division; a class; an order; a particular set of men in public or social life;—hence, social position; nobility; title; eminence, &c.;—*pl.* Ranks, the common soldiers. *Rank and file*, common soldiers and non-commissioned officers collectively.

Rank, (rang) *v. t.* To place abreast or in a line;—to range in a particular class, order, or division; to class;—to dispose methodically;—to take precedence of; to outrank;—*v. i.* To be ranged or set as in a particular degree, class, order, or division;—to have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life;—to put in a claim against a bankrupt estate;—*imp. & pp.* ranked; *ppr.* ranking.

Rank, (rang) *a.* [A.-S. *ranc*.] Luxuriant in growth; exuberant;—tall and strong, as grass;—causing vigorous growth; very fertile;—strong to the smell; rancid;—high-tasted;—inflamed with sexual desire; salacious;—gross; coarse;—rampant; excessive.

Ranking, (rang'ing) *n.* Arrangement; disposition;—

act of claiming or being legally entitled to claim for debt on a bankrupt estate.

Rankle, (rang'l) *v. i.* [From *rank*.] To grow more rank or strong; to be inflamed; to fester;—hence, to become more violent; to rage;—*imp. & pp.* rankled; *ppr.* rankling.

Rankling, (rang'ling) *n.* Act or process of festering or of becoming more virulent;—active irritation.

Rankly, (rang'le) *adv.* With vigorous growth; luxuriantly; hence, coarsely; grossly.

Rankness, (rang'nes) *n.* Vigorous growth; luxuriance;—grossness; coarseness;—excess; extravagance;—strong or rancid taste;—strong or musty smell.

Ransack, (ran'sak) *v. t.* [Icel. *ransaka*, to explore, examine, Go. *rara*, house, and *salia*, to seek.] To search thoroughly; to search every place or part of;—to plunder; to pillage completely;—*imp. & pp.* ransacked; *ppr.* ransacking.

Ransom, (ran'sum) *n.* [F. *rançon*, from L. *redemptio*.] Release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy;—the money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy;—in Scripture, the price paid for a forfeited life, or for delivery from capital punishment;—hence, the life of Christ given as a purchase or redemption of the lives of many; the atonement.

Ransom, (ran'sum) *v. t.* [F. *ransommer*.] To redeem from captivity, punishment, or forfeit;—also of persons;—to redeem from the possession of an enemy by barter or exchange;—hence, in Scripture, to rescue; to deliver;—*imp. & pp.* ransomed; *ppr.* ransoming.

Ransomer, (ran'sum-er) *n.* One who ransoms or redeems.

Rant, (rant) *v. i.* [Ger. *rant*, noise, Gael. & Ir. *ran*, to cry out; To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language;—*imp. & pp.* ranted; *ppr.* ranting.

Rant, (rant) *n.* Boisterous, empty declamation, without;—*pl.* A religious sect;—a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher;—*pl.* A religious sect;—so called from the excessive fervour of their religious services;—also, a sect in America which adds bodily to religious exercise, dancing or jumping during or after devotions.

Rantipole, (rant'e-pöl) *n.* [Eng. *rant* and *pole*.] A wild, romping child.

Ranunculus, (ra-nun'kü-lus) *n.* [L. a little frog, a medicinal plant, diminutive of *rana*, a frog.] A genus of plants embracing many species, some of them beautiful flowering plants diversified with many rich colours;—crocus-root; butter-cup.

Ranz-des-vaches, (ran-dä-vash') [F. the ranks or rows of the cows.] A simple melody of the Swiss mountaineers, commonly played on a long trumpet called the *Alpine horn*.

Rap, (rap) *v. t.* [Sw. *rappa*, F. *rapper*, to strike, A.-S. *arpcian*, to touch.] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock;—*v. i.* To strike with a quick blow; to knock on. To *rap out*, to utter with sudden violence.

Rap, (rap) *v. t.* [Dan. *rapper*, L. *rapere*, to seize, to take away.] To snatch away; to seize and hurry off;—to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture;—*imp. & pp.* rapped, usually written *rap*; *ppr.* rapping.

Rap, (rap) *n.* A quick, smart blow;—a small copper. **Rapacious**, (ra-pä'she-us) *a.* [L. *rapax*, *rapere*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off.] Given to plunder; seizing by force;—ambitious on prey or animals seized by violence;—greedy; ravenous; voracious.

Rapaciously, (ra-pä'she-us-le) *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine.

Rapaciousness, (ra-pä'she-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being rapacious; disposition to plunder or to exact by oppression.

Rapacity, (ra-pä'she-é) *n.* Act or practice of taking or plundering by force;—exorbitant greediness of gain.

or possessions, &c. : disposition or habit of making gain by extortion or exaction.

Rape, (râp) n. [Ger. & D. *rapen*, to snatch away, allied to L. *raperé*.] Sexual intercourse with a woman against her will.

Rape, (râp) n. [L. *rapa*, G. *rapua*.] A plant of several species, belonging to the cabbage tribe, two of which are much cultivated for their roots, and also for their seeds, from which oil is extracted :—the French turnipe.

Rapid, (rap'id) a. [L. *rapidus*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off, to snatch or hurry away.] Very swift or quick : moving with celerity, as motion or flight :—running or flowing swiftly, as current or river :—advancing quickly, as growth or improvement : following quickly, as misfortunes, &c. :—fast in utterance ; fluent ; glib, as a speaker.

Rapid, (rap'id) n. A sudden descent of the surface of a stream without actual waterfall or cascade.

Rapidity, (ra-pid'e-te) n. Swiftness ; velocity ; celerity :—quickness of utterance, as of speech :—quickness of growth, progress, or advance.

Rapidly, (rap'id-le) adv. With great speed, celerity, or velocity : with quick progression :—with quick utterance ; glibly. [rapidity.]

Rapidity, (rap'id-nes) n. Swiftness ; speed ; celerity.

Rapier, (rap'êr) n. [F. *rapier*, *fupper*, to strike, Dan. *rappet*, L. *rapere*, to snatch away.] A light sword with a very narrow blade, fit only for thrusting, and used in duelling.

Rapine, (rap'in) n. [L. *rapina*, from *rapere*, to seize and carry off by force.] Act of plundering ; spoliation : pillage :—violence ; force.

Rapparee, (rap-ar-ê) n. A wild Irish plunderer—so called from his carrying a half-pike called a *rappery*.

Rappee, (rap-pê) n. [F. *rappe*, from *rapet*, to grate, to rasp.] A kind of snuff, of either a brown or black colour. [diere to duty.]

Rappel, (rap'pel) n. The beat of the drum to call soldiers.

Rapper, (rap'êr) n. One who or that which raps or knocks : specifically, the knocker of a door.

Rapping, (rap'ing) n. Act of knocking or striking with a quick, sharp blow.

Rapport, (rap'ort) n. [F.] Relation ; proportion :—correspondent relation ; sympathy. [a wretch.]

Rapeeillon, (rap-ak'yun) n. A low villain ; a rascal ;

Rapier, (rap'êr-ak) n. [L. *raptor*, from *rapere*, to carry off by force.] Rapacious ; living upon prey.

Rapture, (rap'tûr) n. [L. *rapere*, *raptum*, to carry off by force.] Enthusiasm ; excited imagination :—extreme joy or pleasure ; ecstacy ; transport.

Rapturous, (rap'tûr-us) a. Ecstatic ; transporting ; ravishing. [statistically ; ecstasically.]

Rapturously, (rap'tûr-us-le) adv. With rapture ; enthusiastically.

Rare, (râr) a. [L. *rarus*, thin, rare.] Thin ; not dense or close : subtle ; loose in texture ; porous :—seldom occurring ; infrequent ; uncommon ; scarce :—hence, extremely valuable ; of the highest excellence ; singular ; unique.

Rare, (râr) a. [A.-S. *krere*, raw, Ger. *raser*.] Nearly raw ; imperfectly cooked ; underdone.

Rarefaction, (râr-fak'shun) n. Act or process of making rare or of expanding or distending bodies, by separating the parts, and making them more rare and porous.

Rarefy, (râr-ê-fi) v. t. [L. *rarefacere*, from *rarus*, thin, rare, and *facere*, to make.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense :—v. i. To become thin and porous :—imp. & pp. *rarefied* ; ppr. *rarefying*.

Rarely, (râr'le) adv. In a rare manner or degree : seldom ; not often : finely ; nicely.

Rareness, (râr'nes) n. State of being rare ; thinness ; tenuity :—uncommonness ; infrequency.

Rarripe, (râr'rip) n. An early fruit ; especially, a kind of peach which ripens early.

Rarity, (râr'e-te) n. [L. *raritas*.] Quality or state of

being rare ; rareness ; tenuity :—uncommonness ; infrequency :—a rare or uncommon thing ; a thing valued for its scarcity. [lean ; spare, as a deer.]

Rascal, (ras'kal) a. Mean ; low ; contemptible :—

Rascal, (ras'kal) n. [A.-S. *rascal*, a lean, worthless deer, F. *raccaille*, the rabble.] A mean fellow ; a scoundrel ; a worthless fellow ; a trickish, dishonest person ; a rogue. [mean wretch.]

Rascalion, (ras-ka'yun) n. [From *rascal*.] A low, rascally, (ras-ka'le) n. The acts and conduct of a rascal ; low trickery ; mean fraud or dishonesty ; base villainy.

Rascally, (ras'kal-le) a. Like a rascal ; meanly trickish or dishonest ; low ; vile ; base ; villainous.

Rase, (râs) v. t. [F. *raser*, from L. *rasus*, pp. of *radere*, to scrape, shave.] To skim ; to strike or touch on the surface ; to graze :—to blot out ; to cancel ; to erase :—to level with the ground ; to raze :—imp. & pp. *rased* ; ppr. *rasing*.

Rash, (rash) a. [D. & Ger. *rasch*, Ital. *roscâr*.] Hasty ; quick ; sudden ; rapid ;—especially, hasty in counsel or action ; precipitate ; inconsiderate ; thoughtless :—uttered without reflection ; careless ; unguarded.

Rash, (rash) n. [It. *rascia*, from L. *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, scratch.] An eruption or efflorescence on the body with little or no elevation :—a kind of textile fabric chiefly of silk ; a coarse satin.

Rash, (rash) v. t. [It. *rasciare*.] To cut in pieces ; to split :—to cut in slices ; to slice.

Rasher, (rash'êr) n. A thin slice of bacon : a thin cut. [hastily.]

Rashly, (rash'le) adv. In a rash or hasty manner ;

Rashness, (rash'nes) n. The quality of being rash ; temerity ; foolhardiness ; precipitancy ; hastiness ; indiscretion ; inconsideration.

Rasores, (ra-sô-res) n. pl. [L. *rasor*, from *radere*, to scrape, scratch.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, having strong feet and claws for scratching the ground in search of their food, as domestic poultry, game-birds, peacock, &c. [scrapping birds.]

Rasorial, (ra-sô-re-al) a. Pertaining to the *Rasores* or *Rasp*.

Rasp, (rasp) n. A species of coarse file on which the cutting prominences are distinct, being raised by the oblique strokes of a sharp punch :—a garden plant and its fruit ; raspberry :—the rough bark of a tree.

Rasp, (rasp) v. t. [Ger. *raspen*, to scrape together.] To rub or file with a rasp or a rough file :—hence, to grate harshly upon :—v. i. To make a sharp grating noise :—imp. & pp. *rasped* ; ppr. *rasping*.

Raspberry, (rasp'êr-e) n. [Eng. *rasp*.] A native garden plant or shrub of the genus *Rubus*, akin to the bramble and blackberry :—also, the fruit of the shrub, which is much esteemed, whether raw, cooked, or preserved, and is largely used in the manufacture of cordials.

Raspberry-bush, (rasp'êr-e-bôsh) n. The shrub or plant producing raspberries or raspberries. [scraper.]

Rasper, (rasp'êr) n. One who or that which rases ; a

Rasure, (râr'êr) n. [L. *rasura*, from *radere*, *rasum*, to scrape, to shave.] Act of scraping, shaving, or erasing ; obliteration :—an erasure.

Rat, (rat) n. [A.-S. *ret*, Ger. *rato*, F. *rat*.] One of several species of small rodent mammals, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships :—one who deserts his party or associates :—hence, in the workshop or manufactory, one who works at less than the established prices, or engages while the hands are on strike.

Rat, (rat) v. i. To desert one's former party or associates from interested motives :—to work at less than the established prices or when the hands have struck :—imp. & pp. *rated* ; ppr. *rating*.

Rateable, (rât-ê-bl) a. Capable of being rated or set at a certain value :—liable or subjected by law to taxation. [portionally.]

Rateably, (rât-ê-bl) adv. By rate or proportion : proportionally.

Ratability, (rât-ê-bl'e-te) n. The condition of being

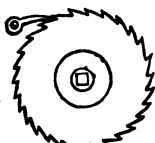
ratable;—also, the proportion in which a rate or assessment is imposed or levied.

Ratafia, (rā-tā-fā) n. [Malay. *arak*, arrack, and *tāfa*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] A fine spirituous liquor, flavoured with cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, and sweetened with sugar.

Ratch, (rach) n. A ratchet.

Ratchet, (rach'et) n. [Fr. *rochet*, It. *rochetto*, a spindle, from *rocca*, a distaff.] A bar or piece of mechanism turning at one end upon a pivot, while the other end falls into the teeth of a wheel or rack, allowing the latter to move in one direction only; pawl; click; detent.

Ratchet-wheel, (rach'et-hwēl) n. A circular wheel having angular teeth, into which a pawl may drop to prevent the wheel from running back.



Ratchet-wheel.

Rate, (rāt) n. [L. *rata* (so. *para*), from *ratu*, reckoned, fixed by calculation.] Established portion or measure; fixed allowance;—degree; standard; proportion; ratio; value; price; movement, as fast or slow, or the like;—a tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use; assessment.

Rate, (rāt) v. t. To set a certain estimate on; to value at a certain price or degree;—to settle the relative scale, rank, or position of;—v. i. To be set or considered in a class, as a ship;—to have or take rank;—to make an estimate;—imp. & pp. *rated*; ppr. *rating*.

Rate, (rāt) v. t. [Sw. *rata*, to blame, despise, lool. *reita*, to pluck, pull.] To chide with vehemence; to reprove; to scold.

Rated, (rāt'ed) a. Estimated; valued;—put in a certain class; ranked;—assessed; charged with a certain rate or tax;—scolded; reprov'd.

Ratel, (rā'tel) n. An animal allied to the gluttons, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Ratepayer, (rāt'pā-gr) n. One who is assessed for poor's rates, or other municipal or county rates.

Rater, (rāt'er) n. One who rates, sets a value, or makes an estimate.

Rather, (rā'tēr) adv. [A.-S. *radhōr*, comparative of *radhe*, quickly, immediately.] More readily or willingly; preferably;—on the other hand; on the contrary;—somewhat; moderately; tolerably;—more properly; more correctly speaking;—especially; for the reason that.

Ratification, (rā-tē-fō-kāshun) n. Act of ratifying; the state of being ratified; confirmation. [or sanction.]

Ratifier, (rā-tē-fī-gr) n. One who or that which ratifies.

Ratify, (rā-tē-fī) v. t. [*Ratifier*, from L. *ratum*, firm, and *facere*, to make.] To approve and sanction; to make valid; especially, to give sanction to, as something done by an agent or servant;—imp. & pp. *ratified*; ppr. *ratifying*.

Rating, (rāt'ing) n. Act of valuing or estimating;—assessment; proportional rate;—chiding; scolding.

Ratio, (rā'she-ō) n. [L. *rerī*, *ratu*, to reckon, to believe, think, judge.] Proportion; rate; degree;—in mathematics, the relation which one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind, as expressed by the quotient of the second divided by the first;—fixed relation of number, quantity, or degree.

Ratiocination, (rā'she-ō-sin-kāshun) n. [L. *ratiocinari*, from *ratio*, reason.] Act or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from premises; deduction.

Ratiocinative, (rā'she-ō-sin-kāshun) a. Argumentative; carried on by process of reasoning, or in accordance with the laws of thought; logical;—addicted to reasoning or argumentation; disputative.

Ration, (rā'shun) n. [F. from L. *ratio*, a reckoning, relation.] A portion or fixed allowance of provisions, drink, and forage to each person in the military or

naval service;—hence, portion or allowance in general;—due measure; proper share.

Rational, (rash'un-al) a. [L. *rationalis*.] Relating to the reason;—having reason or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason;—agreeable to reason; not absurd, fanciful, or the like; sound; reasonable; sensible; wise; judicious.

Rationale, (rash-ē-ō-nā'le) n. [L. *rationalis*.] A detailed account of a matter or question with causes or reasons in explanation;—a solution of the difficulties and elucidation of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, &c.

Rationalism, (rash'un-al-izm) n. An exclusive reliance on reason or the logical faculty; a theory or system which makes reason the sole means of acquiring knowledge and of testing truth;—especially, a theological system which rejects the prophecies, miracles, supernatural revelations, and inspiration of the Bible as contrary to reason.

Rationalist, (rash'un-al-ist) n. One who proceeds in scientific or philosophic inquiry solely on reason;—one who makes reason the sole test of truth in religion; one who rejects the miraculous, supernatural, or inspired in any revelation from God.

Rationalistic, (rash-un-al-ist'ik) a. Belonging to or in accordance with the principles of rationalism.

Rationality, (rash-un-al-'e-tē) n. Quality of being rational; due exercise of reason; reasonableness.

Rationalise, (rash'un-al-iz) v. t. To convert to rationalism; to interpret like a rationalist.

Rationally, (rash'un-al-le) adv. In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reasonably.

Ratline, (rāt'lin) n. A small line traversing the shrouds of a ship, making the step of a ladder for ascending to the mast-head;—also written *rattlin*.

Ratabane, (rā'tān) n. Poison for rats; arsenious acid.

Ratabanded, (rā'tān'd) a. Poisoned by ratabane.

Rattan, (rāt'tan) n. [Malayan *rotan*, Javan. *rottang*.] A plant of the genus *Calamus*; a cane tree growing like the palm, but more nearly resembling the grass plants;—a walking stick or cane made from the rattan;—an instrument of punishment; a scourge.

Ratten, (rāt'n) v. t. To injure the tools, property, or person of a workman who has left or refuses to join the Trades Union.

Rattening, (rāt'n-ing) n. A form of terrorism adopted by some members of Trades Unions; a system of willfully injuring or destroying the tools or property of workmen who refuse to subscribe to the terms of the union.

Rattling, (rāt'ing) n. The act of deserting one's party and going over to the opposite side.

Rattle, (rāt'l) v. i. [Ger. *ratteln*, *ratteln*, D. *rattelen*.] To make a quick, sharp noise, rapidly repeated, by the collision of bodies not very sonorous; to clatter;—to speak eagerly and noisily;—v. t. To cause to make a rapid succession of sharp sounds; to stun with noise; to scold;—imp. & pp. *rattled*; ppr. *rattling*.

Rattle, (rāt'l) n. A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds;—loud, rapid talk; clamorous chiding;—an instrument with which a clattering sound is made;—a jabberer. [steady;—also *rattle-brained*.]

Rattle-headed, (rāt'l-hed-ed) a. Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

Rattle-snake, (rāt'l-snāk) n. A poisonous snake having a series of horny joints at the end of the tail which make a rattling sound, whence the name.

Rattling, (rāt'ling) n. Noise produced by wheels, as of a carriage in rapid motion;—an swift succession of sharp sounds.

Rat-trap, (rāt'trap) n. A trap or snare for catching rats.

Raucosity, (rāw'sē-tē) n. [L. *raucitas*, from *raucus*, hoarse, rough.] Harshness of sound; hoarseness.



Rattle-snake.

Raucous, (raw'kus) *a.* [*L. raucus*, from *ravus*, gray-yellow, hoarse.] Hoarse; harsh.

Ravage, (rav'aj) *n.* [*F. ravage*, from *ravir*, *L. rapere*, to carry off by force, to ravish.] Desolation by violence; violent ruin or destruction; devastation; pillage; waste; ruin.

Ravage, (rav'aj) *v. t.* To lay waste by force; pillage; plunder; devastate; destroy; waste:—*imp. & pp. ravaged*; *ppr. ravaging*.

Ravager, (rav'aj-er) *n.* A plunderer; one who lays waste.

Rave, (rav) *v. t.* [*F. rêver*, *L. rabere*, to be mad or furious.] To wander in mind or intellect; to be delirious;—to talk irrationally; to utter furious cries, as a madman;—to be unreasonably fond of; to dote upon:—*v. t.* To utter in madness or frenzy; to speak wildly:—*imp. & pp. raved*; *ppr. raving*.

Ravel, (rav'al) *v. t.* [*D. ravelen*, *Ger. ruffeln*.] To undo the texture of; to unweave or unknit;—hence, to disentangle;—to pull apart, as a texture, so that the threads fall into a tangled mass; hence, to entangle; to make intricate; to involve:—*v. t.* To be separated in texture; to be untwisted or unwoven; to be disentangled;—to become twisted and involved; to fall into confusion:—*imp. & pp. ravelled*; *ppr. raveling*.

Ravelin, (rav'lin) *n.* [*F. from L. re, again, against, and vallum, a A, ravine; B, bastion; C, glacis; D, covered rampart, wall.*] A detached work with two embankments which curtain; G, ditch.

Raven, (rav'n) *n.* [*A.-S. hræfen, hræf, Icel. hrafn.*] A bird of a black colour, allied to the crow, but larger.

Raven, (rav'n) *v. t.* To obtain by violence;—to devour with great eagerness;—*v. t.* To prey with rapacity; to be greedy:—*imp. & pp. ravened*; *ppr. ravening*.

Ravener, (rav'en-er) *n.* One who ravens or plunders:—*pl.* Birds of prey.

Ravening, (rav'en-ing) *n.* Eagerness for plunder.

Ravenous, (rav'en-us) *a.* [From *raven*, prey, rapine.] Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage;—eager for prey or gratification; rapacious; greedy.

Ravenously, (rav'en-us-le) *adv.* In a ravenous manner; voraciously.

Ravenousness, (rav'en-us-ness) *n.* Extreme voracity; ravening.

Raver, (rav'er) *n.* One who raves or is furious.

Ravin, (rav'in) *n.* Food obtained by violence; plunder; prey.

Ravine, (ra-vën') *n.* [*F. ravin*, *It. rovina*, *L. ruina*.] A deep and narrow hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; a gully;—a gorge; a deep hollow pass between mountains.

Raving, (rav'ing) *n.* Delirium; frenzy;—furious crying, as of a madman;—incoherent or wild talk, as of a person in fever;—hence, absurd talk; nonsense.

Ravishly, (rav'ing-le) *adv.* In a raving manner.

Ravish, (rav'ish) *v. t.* [*F. ravir*, *L. rapere*, to snatch.] To seize and carry away by violence;—to force a woman against her will; to deflower; to violate;—to transport with pleasure or joy; to charm the eye or ear with something exquisite in form or sound;—to fill with ecstasy; to entrance:—*imp. & pp. ravished*; *ppr. ravishing*.

Ravisher, (rav'ish-er) *n.* One who ravishes or takes by violence;—one who transports with delight;—one who forces a woman to his carnal embrace.

Ravishing, (rav'ish-ing) *n.* Seizing and carrying off by

force;—rape; violation;—transport of the senses; ecstasy; excessive pleasure or delight.

Ravishly, (rav'ish-ing-le) *adv.* In a ravishing manner; with transport.

Ravishment, (rav'ish-ment) *n.* Act of carrying away by force; abduction;—rapture; transport of delight; ecstasy;—forcible violation of chastity; rape.

Raw, (raw) *a.* [*Ger. roh*, *F. cru*, *L. crudus*.] Not cooked; undressed, as meat or provisions;—not covered with skin; naked; bare, as flesh;—sore; tender, as a wound;—bleak; cold with damp, as a day;—immature; unripe, as fruit;—untried; unpractised, as recruits;—unspan or untwisted, as silk or other material;—not mixed, as spirits;—not tried, or melted and strained, as tallow;—not tanned, as hide.

Raw, (raw) *n.* A raw, sore, or galled place.

Rawboned, (raw'bônd) *a.* Having little flesh on the bones.

Rawly, (raw'le) *adv.* In a raw manner; unskillfully; without experience; hastily; newly.

Rawness, (raw'nes) *n.* State of being raw or uncooked;—unskillfulness; inexperience;—hasty manner;—chilliness with dampness.

Rax, (rak) *v. t.* To stretch; to extend;—to hand over by stretching; to reach. [*Scot.*]

Ray, (râ) *n.* [*L. radius*, a beam or ray.] One of a number of lines diverging from a common point or centre;—a radiating part of a flower or plant;—one of the radiating bony spines of fishes;—a line of light or heat proceeding from a radiant or reflecting point; hence, a beam of intellectual light; perception; apprehension.

Ray, (râ) *v. t.* To send forth or shoot out; to cause to shine out;—to streak:—*imp. & pp. rayed*; *ppr. raying*.

Ray, (râ) *n.* [*L. raia*.] A genus of fishes including the skate, the thornback, and the torpedo.

Ray, (râ) *n.* A disease of sheep attended with extreme itching;—also called *rubbers*.

Rayless, (râ'les) *a.* Destitute of light; dark; not illuminated.

Raze, (râz) *v. t.* [*F. raser*, *L. radere*.] To erase; to efface; to obliterate; to extirpate;—to lay level with the ground; demolish; destroy; ruin:—*imp. & pp. razed*; *ppr. razing*.

Raze, (ra-zê) *n.* [*F. raser*, to raze.] An armed ship having her upper deck cut down, and thus reduced to the next inferior rate.

Raze, (ra-zê) *v. t.* To cut down to an inferior rate or class, as a ship; hence, to prune or abridge:—*imp. & pp. razed*; *ppr. razing*.

Razor, (râz-er) *n.* [*F. rasoir*, from *raser*, *L. radere*, to scrape.] An instrument for removing the beard or hair.

Razor-bill, (râz-er-bil) *n.* An aquatic fowl allied to the Razor-strop, (râz-er-strop) *n.* A strop for sharpening razors.

Rasure, (râz-ur) *n.* Act of erasing or effacing; obliteration;—that which is razed; erasure.

Ramia, (rad-er-a) *n.* [*Arabic*.] A military incursion into an enemy's country; a raid; a foray.

Re, (rê) A prefix from the Latin denoting backward action, iteration, or repetition;—in music, the second note of the diatonic scale, or second syllable in solmization.

Reabsorb, (rê-ab-sorb') *v. t.* [*Re* and *absorb*.] To draw back or imbibe, as fluids which have been effused or extravasated;—to swallow up again; to merge in the main or original body.

Reabsorption, (rê-ab-sorp-shun) *n.* Act or process of imbibing again what has been thrown off, effused, or extravasated.

Reach, (rêch) *v. t.* [*A.-S. ræcan*, *Ger. reichen*, *G. erreichen*,



to extend.] To extend; to stretch;—to touch by extending the arm or by an instrument held in the hand;—to strike or hit, as by a throw from a distance;—to deliver by extending the hand; to pass; to hand over;—to attain to or arrive at by effort, toil, or study; acquire;—to come to; to enter upon;—to enter into; to penetrate;—to extend to, so as to include and comprehend, as a particular case under a general law or principle;—to put forth; to shoot, as branches;—to decide; to overreach;—*v. t.* To stretch out the hand;—to strain after something;—to be extended in dimension, time, action, influence;—to make effort to vomit; to reach;—*imp. & pp.* reached; *ppr.* reaching.

Reach, (rēch) *n.* Act of stretching; extension;—power of extending action, influence, or the like; extent of force or capacity;—hence, application; influence; result;—an extended portion of land or water; a stretch;—an artifice to obtain an advantage; a fetch.

React, (rē-akt) *v. t.* To act or perform a second time; to do over again;—*v. t.* To resist the action of another body by an opposite force;—to exercise a reciprocal or a reverse effect;—*imp. & pp.* reacted; *ppr.* reacting.

Reaction, (rē-ak-shun) *n.* Any action in resisting other action or power; counter tendency or movement;—the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other;—depression of vital force consequent on over-exertion;—backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress. [*ing* reaction.]

Reactionary, (rē-ak-shun-ar-ē) *a.* Tending to or implying **React**, (rēd) *v. t.* [*A. S.* *readan*, to read, declare, *Ger. redien*.] To go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud, or recite inaudibly; to take in the sense of; to peruse;—hence, to know fully; to comprehend;—to gather the meaning of by inspection; to learn by observation;—to discover, detect, or understand by marks, signs, or features;—*v. t.* To perform the act of reading;—to be studious;—to learn by reading;—to appear in reading;—*imp. & pp.* read; *ppr.* reading.

Read, (rēd) *a.* Instructed by reading; versed in books; learned.

Readable, (rēd-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being read; legible.

Readably, (rēd-a-bl) *adv.* Legibly; so as to be read.

Reader, (rēd-er) *n.* One who reads; one who reads much; a studious person; lover of books;—one whose distinctive office is to read prayers in a church;—one who reads lectures on scientific subjects;—a proof-reader; a corrector of the press;—a book containing exercises in reading; a reading-book for schools.

Readership, (rēd-er-ship) *n.* The office of reading prayers in a church;—the office of a lecturer on scientific subjects.

Readily, (rēd-e-lē) *adv.* In a ready manner; quickly; promptly;—without delay or objection; cheerfully.

Readiness, (rēd-e-nēs) *n.* State or quality of being ready; preparedness;—quickness; promptness; promptitude; facility; freedom from hindrance or obstruction;—alacrity; quickness; expertness; dexterity; ease; cheerfulness.

Reading, (rēd-ing) *n.* Act of one who reads; perusal;—study of books;—a public lecture or recital;—a commentary or gloss on a passage;—a version or particular rendering of a text or passage;—in legislative assemblies, the formal recital of a bill or enactment, &c. [*ing* the service in a church.]

Reading-desk, (rēd-ing-desk) *n.* A desk used for reading.

Reading-room, (rēd-ing-rōom) *n.* A room provided with papers, periodicals, &c., to which persons resort for reading.

Readjust, (rē-ad-just) *v. t.* To adjust or put in order again;—*imp. & pp.* readjusted; *ppr.* readjusting.

Readmission, (rē-ad-mish-un) *n.* Act of admitting again or state of being readmitted.

Readmit, (rē-ad-mit) *v. t.* To admit again;—*imp. & pp.* readmitted; *ppr.* readmitting.

Readopt, (rē-a-dopt) *v. t.* To adopt anew;—to take up again, as a discarded opinion or practice.

Redemption, (rē-a-dop-shun) *n.* [*L. re, back, and adipisci, adoptus*, to acquire, obtain.] Ransoming what has been lost; recovery.

Redorn, (rē-a-dorn) *v. t.* To deck anew or again; to decorate with fresh ornaments or attractions.

Ready, (rēd-ē) *a.* [*A. S.* *rdā, read, arad, readig, quick, prompt, G. radies, easy, L. grāvis, to go.*] Quick; prompt;—active; lively; apt; not dull or slow, as wit, &c.;—quick in execution; dexterous, as a workman;—speedy; immediate, as payment;—instant; given on the spot, as money;—prepared; furnished with necessities; fitted for use or service;—willing; disposed to give, do, or suffer;—said of persons;—free; cheerful, as obedience, &c.;—said at hand; convenient;—fluent; glib, as a speaker;—facile; easily influenced;—on the point of; about to;—with an infinitive following. [*need* no delay.]

Ready, (rēd-ē) *adv.* In a state of preparation so as to

Ready, (rēd-ē) *n.* Money; cash in hand—colloquial.

Ready-made, (rēd-e-mād) *a.* Already provided; kept on hand to answer demands; not made to order.

Ready-reckoner, (rēd-e-rek-n-er) *n.* A book intended to facilitate calculations.

Ready-witted, (rēd-e-wit-ed) *a.* Having ready wit.

Reaffirm, (rē-af-ferm) *v. t.* To affirm a second time;—*imp. & pp.* reaffirmed; *ppr.* reaffirming.

Reagent, (rē-ā-j-ent) *n.* In chemistry, a substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies; a test.

Real, (rē-āl) *a.* [*L. res, rei, a thing.*] Actually being or existing;—true; genuine; not counterfeit, artificial, or fictitious;—said of manufactured or compounded articles;—unaffected; unassumed; exhibiting the true character, sentiments, or feelings of the person;—in law, heritable; noting estate or property which is not personal or movable. *Real presence*, in the Roman Catholic Church, the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ.

Real, (rē-āl) *n.* [*Sp. & Pg.* from *real*, equivalent to *L. repalis, royal*.] A small Spanish coin of silver varying in value from 2½d. to 6d.;—also *rial*.

Realgar, (rē-āl-gar) *n.* [*F. réalgar, L. risgallum*.] A combination of sulphur and arsenic of a brilliant red colour; red ornament.

Realism, (rē-āl-izm) *n.* In scholastic philosophy, the theory that universal propositions or general descriptions of properties, qualities, &c., in a genus, class, or species, do really exist apart from the actual embodiment of them in the family, tribe, or individual;—opposed to nominalism;—in modern philosophy, the system which conceives of all things external to human consciousness, whether material or mental, as existing independently of our perceptions or thoughts;—opposed to the idealism of Berkeley;—also, a system which regards matter as the sole cause, development, and consummation of all existence, animate or inanimate; materialism.

Realist, (rē-āl-ist) *n.* An advocate or supporter of realism.

Realistic, (rē-āl-ist-ik) *a.* Pertaining to or character-

Reality, (rē-āl-e-tē) *n.* State or quality of being real; actual being or existence of any thing in distinction from mere appearance; fact; truth; verity;—something intrinsically important;—a matter of fact and interest, not of mere show;—in law, the fixed or permanent character of property; reality.

Realizable, (rē-āl-iz-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being realized.

Realization, (rē-āl-iz-a-shun) *n.* Act of realizing or making real or state of being realized.

Realize, (rē-āl-iz) *v. t.* [*F. réaliser, Sp. realisar*.] To make real; to convert from imaginary or fictitious into actual;—to cause to seem real; to impress upon the mind as actual;—to convert into real property;—to obtain as the result of plans and efforts; to gain; to get;—*v. t.* To receive value or property, especially in money;—*imp. & pp.* realized; *ppr.* realizing.

Realising, (rē'al-iz-ing) *a.* Serving to make real or to bring home as a reality.

Realisingly, (rē'al-iz-ing-le) *adv.* In a realizing manner.

Really, (rē'al-le) *adv.* In a real manner; with or in reality; actually; in truth; in fact; verily; certainly.

Realm, (rēlm) *n.* [F. *realme*, *royaume*, from L. *regalis*, royal.] A royal jurisdiction or royal government; kingdom;—hence, province; region; domain; department.

Realty, (rē'al-ty) *n.* [Contracted from *reality*.] Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property.

Ream, (rēm) *n.* [It. *risma*, a ream of paper, a scot, A.-S. *reum*, a band, Ger. *riemen*, a strap.] A package of paper consisting of twenty quires.

Ream, (rēm) *v. t.* [Ger. *raumen*, to remove, from *raum*, room.] To enlarge or level out, as a hole in metal:—*imp. & pp.* reamed; *ppr.* reaming.

Reanimate, (rē-an-ē-māt) *v. t.* To revive; to restore to life; to reanimate:—to invigorate; to infuse new spirit or courage into:—*imp. & pp.* reanimated; *ppr.* reanimating.

Reanimation, (rē-an-ē-māshun) *n.* Act of reviving from apparent death; resuscitation; resurrection:—act of imparting fresh vigour, spirit, or courage.

Reannex, (rē-an-neks) *v. t.* To annex again; to reunite:—*imp. & pp.* reannexed; *ppr.* reannexing.

Reannexation, (rē-an-neks-āshun) *n.* The act of annexing again.

Reap, (rēp) *v. t.* [A.-S. *repan*, *reopan*, allied to *reofan*, to seize, L. *rapere*.] To cut and gather the produce of a field; to harvest:—hence, to gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward, or as the fruit of labour or of works:—*v. i.* To perform the act of reaping;—to receive the fruit of labour or works:—*imp. & pp.* reaped; *ppr.* reaping.

Reaper, (rēp-er) *n.* One who reaps or cuts grain with a sickle:—a machine for cutting grain.

Reaping, (rēp-ing) *n.* Act of cutting and gathering grain or other crops:—act of receiving as the fruit or reward of labour or return for sots and deeds.

Reaping-hook, (rēp-ing-hōok) *n.* A curved hook used in cutting grain or grass crops; a sickle; a shearing-hook.

Reappear, (rē-ap-pēr) *v. i.* To appear a second time:—*imp. & pp.* reappeared; *ppr.* reappearing.

Reappearance, (rē-ap-pēr-ān) *n.* A second appearance.

Reapplication, (rē-ap-plic-āshun) *n.* Act of applying again;—a second application; fresh solicitation; renewed effort.

Reapply, (rē-ap-plic) *v. t. or i.* To apply again; to renew, as effort, energy, solicitation, &c.

Reappoint, (rē-ap-point) *v. t.* To appoint again:—*imp. & pp.* reappointed; *ppr.* reappointing.

Reappointment, (rē-ap-point-ment) *n.* [ment.] A second appointment.

Rear, (rēr) *n.* [F. *arrière*, L. *retro*, behind.] The back or hindmost part:—specifically, the part of an army or fleet which is behind the rest.

Rear, (rēr) *v. t.* [A.-S. *rearan*, allied to *reādan*, to raise.] To raise:—to lift after a fall:—to bring to maturity, as young; to instruct:—to breed, as cattle:—to erect: to set up:—*v. i.* To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse:—*imp. & pp.* reared; *ppr.* rearing.

Rear, (rēr) *a.* Being behind or in the hindmost part; hindmost; latest in order or time.

Rear, (rēr) *a.* [A.-S. *Arere*.] Raw; half roasted or cooked:—[A.-S. *arerean*, to hasten.] Early; forward.

Rear-admiral, (rēr-ad'miral) *n.* An officer next in rank after the vice-admiral.

Rear-guard, (rēr-gard) *n.* The body of an army that marches in the rear of the main body.

Rear-mouse, (rēr-mōns) *n.* [A.-S. *Areremus*.] The leather-winged bat.

Rear-rank, (rēr-rangk) *n.* The hindmost rank of a rear-guard.

Rear-ward, (rēr-wawrd) *n.* [From *rear*.] The last troop; the rear-guard:—the hind or latter part; the end: the tail.

Reascend, (rē-as-send) *v. i.* To rise, mount, or climb

Reascension, (rē-as-sen'ashun) *n.* The act of reascending; a remounting.

Reason, (rēzun, rēzn) *n.* [F. *raison*, L. *ratio*, from *veri*, to think.] The gift or exercise of thought; understanding; intelligence:—the faculty which draws inferences from facts and premises, apprehends the relation between causes and effects, and devices means towards ends:—in *English philosophy*, the cognitive and perceptive faculties; the logical understanding:—in *German philosophy*, the intuitive or direct apprehension of mental or moral truth; the critical faculty, called pure reason, which judges of the conclusions of the logical understanding:—the cause or ground of an action:—the fundamental idea or principle of a doctrinal or other system:—also, the alleged or ostensible cause; consideration; motive:—purpose; object:—ultimate end or design:—that which common sense or general opinion dictates; justice; right:—a proper or reasonable claim; moderation:—a fair or true account of a matter; rationale:—the exercise of the reasoning powers; ratiocination.

Reason, (rēzun) *v. t.* To exercise the rational faculty:—to deduce inferences or conclusions from facts or premises: to discuss; to debate:—to discourse; to give an account or rationale of a matter:—to argue with: to endeavour to persuade or influence by considerations, motives, &c.:—*v. t.* To examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or argue:—to persuade by reasoning or argument:—*imp. & pp.* reasoned; *ppr.* reasoning.

Reasonable, (rēzun-a-bl) *a.* Having the faculty of reason:—governed by reason; agreeable to reason; rational:—just; proper; moderate:—considerable.

Reasonableness, (rēzun-a-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of being reasonable; agreeableness to reason; moderation.

Reasonably, (rēzun-a-bl) *adv.* In a reasonable manner; in consistency with reason; moderately; tolerably.

Reasoner, (rēzun-er) *n.* One who reasons or argues.

Reasoning, (rēzun-ing) *n.* Act or process of deriving conclusions from premises:—argumentation; ratiocination.

Reassemble, (rē-as-sen-bl) *v. t.* To assemble or collect again:—*v. i.* To assemble or convene again:—*imp. & pp.* reassembled; *ppr.* reassembling.

Reassert, (rē-as-ert) *v. t.* To assert again; to advance and maintain, as an old truth or doctrine, or to renew a claim after a temporary suspension:—*imp. & pp.* reasserted; *ppr.* reasserting.

Reassertion, (rē-as-ert-shun) *n.* A second assertion of Reassign, (rē-as-sin) *v. t.* To assign or transfer back or again:—*imp. & pp.* reassigned; *ppr.* reassigning.

Reassimilate, (rē-as-sim-il-āt) *v. t.* To assimilate or cause to resemble anew; to change into a like or suitable substance.

Reassume, (rē-as-sūm) *v. t.* To resume; to take again.

Resumption, (rē-as-sūm-ashun) *n.* A resuming; a second assumption.

Reassurance, (rē-a-shōor-ān) *n.* Assurance or confirmation repeated; a second insurance against loss.

Reassure, (rē-a-shōor) *v. t.* To assure anew; to free from fear or terror:—to restore courage or spirit:—to insure a second time against loss:—*imp. & pp.* reassured; *ppr.* reassuring.

Reassurer, (rē-a-shōor-er) *n.* A person who reassures:—a second underwriter who insures the first or takes part of his risk.

Reasty, (rē-ty) *a.* Rusty. [to unite again.]

Reattach, (rē-at-tach) *v. t.* To attach a second time.

Reattachment, (rē-at-tach-ment) *n.* A second or renewed attachment of the same person or thing.

Reattempt, (rē-at-tem) *v. t. or i.* To try again:—to make a fresh effort or trial. [retemptation.]

Rebaptism, (rē-bap-tizm) *n.* A second baptism:—also

Rebaptize, (rē-bap-tiz) *v. t.* To baptize a second time:—*imp. & pp.* rebaptized; *ppr.* rebaptizing.

Rebate, (rē-bāt) *v. t.* [F. *re*, again, and *battre*, to

batture, to beat, strike.) To beat to obtuseness; to blunt;—to make a discount from for prompt payment;—to cut a rebate in; to rabbit.

Rebate, (rē-bat') *n.* A groove or channel sunk on the edge of a board or piece of timber; a rabbit.

Rebatement, (rē-bā'tment) *n.* Diminution;—deduction of interest or any sum, &c., on account of prompt payment; abatement.

Rebeca, (rē-bek) *n.* [It. *ribecca*, from A. *ru-bak*.] A musical instrument akin to the violin, with three catgut strings, tuned in fifth, and played with a bow.

Rebecca, (rē-bek'ka) *n.* The leader of a conspiracy in Wales, in 1839, to destroy the turnpike gates—so called because the leader assumed the disguise of a woman.

Rebeccaite, (rē-bek'ka-it) *n.* A follower of *Rebecca*; a breaker down of turnpike gates for the abolition of tolls.

Rebel, (reb'el) *n.* [L. *rebellis*, making war again, rebellious.] One who rebels; one who revolts from the government to which he owes allegiance.

Rebel, (reb'el) *a.* Acting in revolt; rebellious.

Rebel, (reb'el) *v. t.* [L. *re*, again, and *bellare*, to make war, *bellum*, war.] To revolt; to take up arms traitorously against the state or government; to refuse obedience to; to resist lawful authority;—*imp.* & *pp.* rebelled; *ppr.* rebelling.

Rebeller, (reb'el-er) *n.* One who rebels; insurgent.

Rebellion, (reb'el-yun) *n.* [L. *rebellio*.] Act of rebelling; open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes allegiance;—insurrection; sedition; revolt; mutiny.

Rebellious, (reb'el-yus) *a.* Engaged in rebellion; violently resisting lawful authority.

Rebelliously, (reb'el-yus-le) *adv.* In a rebellious manner.

Rebelliousness, (reb'el-yus-ness) *n.* The state of being rebellious; spirit of resistance to lawful authority; contumacy. [noise.]

Rebellow, (reb'el-lō) *v. t.* To echo back a loud roaring.

Rebel, (reb'el) *v. t.* [L. *rebullire*.] To take fire again; to rekindle; to be inflamed with fresh zeal.

Rebound, (reb'ound) *v. t.* To spring back; to start back; hence, to be reverberated, as an echoing sound;—*v. t.* To drive back; to reverberate;—*imp.* & *pp.* rebounded; *ppr.* rebounding.

Rebound, (reb'ound) *n.* Act of flying back upon collision with another body; resilience.

Rebuff, (reb'uff) *n.* A beating back; sudden resistance;—sudden check; repulse; defeat;—refusal.

Rebuff, (reb'uff) *v. t.* [F. *rebuffade*, It. *rabuffo*.] To beat back; to check; to repel violently, harshly, or uncourtously;—*imp.* & *pp.* rebuffed; *ppr.* rebuffing.

Rebuild, (reb'ild) *v. t.* To build or construct, as something which has been demolished;—*imp.* & *pp.* rebuilt; *ppr.* rebuilding. [hensation.]

Rebukable, (rē-bāk'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of rebuke or reproof.

Rebuke, (rē-būk') *v. t.* [F. *reboucher*, from *re* and *boucher*, to stop, *bouche*, the mouth.] To check, silence, or put down with reproof; to reprehend sharply and summarily;—in *Scripture*, to check or heal, as disease;—to restrain; to calm, as the wind;—to chasten; to afflict;—*imp.* & *pp.* rebuked; *ppr.* rebuking.

Rebuke, (rē-būk') *n.* A direct and pointed reproof; reprimand;—chastisement; punishment.

Rebucker, (rē-būk'er) *n.* One who rebukes; a chider.

Rebukingly, (rē-būk'ing-le) *adv.* By way of rebuke.

Reburr, (rē-ber'o) *v. t.* To bury or inter again.

Rebus, (rē-bus) *n.* [L. *rebus*, by things, ablative plural of *res*, a thing.] Enigmatical representation of words by figures;—hence, a peculiar form of riddle made up of such representations.

Rebut, (rē-būt) *v. t.* [F. *rebutter*, from *re*, back, and *bouter*, to push.] To drive back; to repel by force;—to oppose by argument, plea, or countervailing proof;—*v. t.* To make an answer, as to a plaintiff's sur-rejoinder;—*imp.* & *pp.* rebutted; *ppr.* rebutting.

Rebuttal, (rē-būt'al) *n.* Act of throwing back or repel-

ling;—refutation of an assertion or argument by countervailing assertion or proof.

Recalcitrant, (rē-kal'se-trant) *a.* Kicking back;—hence, showing repugnance or opposition.

Recalcitrate, (rē-kal'se-trāt) *v. t.* [L. *re* and *calcitrare*, to kick, *calx*, heel.] To kick back; to kick against any thing;—hence, to express repugnance.

Recall, (rē-kawl') *v. t.* To call back; to summon to return;—to revoke; to annul by a subsequent act;—to call to mind; to recollect; to remember;—*imp.* & *pp.* recalled; *ppr.* recalling.

Recall, (rē-kawl') *n.* A calling back; revocation.

Recant, (rē-kant') *v. t.* [L. *recantare*, to recall, recant.] To contradict, as a former declaration; to take back, as one's words or opinions, especially in religion;—to retract; to abjure;—*v. t.* To revoke a declaration or proposition;—to unavow or abjure what has been said;—*imp.* & *pp.* recanted; *ppr.* recanting.

Recantation, (rē-kant'a-shun) *n.* Act of recanting; retraction. [or abjuration.]

Recanter, (rē-kan'ter) *n.* One who recants, retracts.

Recapitulate, (rē-kap-it'ē-lāt) *v. t.* [F. *recapituler*, from *re*, again, and *capitulum*, a small head.] To give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate or detail the matter or substance of a previous discourse in brief;—*v. t.* To sum up what has been previously said or defended;—*imp.* & *pp.* recapitulated; *ppr.* recapitulating.

Recapitulation, (rē-kap-it'ē-lā-shun) *n.* Act of recapitulating; a summary.

Recapitulatory, (rē-kap-it'ē-lā-tor-e) *a.* Repeating again; containing recapitulation.

Retaking, (rē-kap'ishun) *n.* Act of retaking; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods without force from one who wrongfully detains them.

Recapture, (rē-kap'tūr) *n.* Act of retaking; especially, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor;—a prize retaken.

Recapture, (rē-kap'tūr) *v. t.* To retake; especially, to retake from an enemy a vessel, town, goods, &c., which had been previously taken;—*imp.* & *pp.* recaptured; *ppr.* recapturing.

Recast, (rē-kast') *v. t.* To throw again;—to mould anew; to throw into a new form or shape;—to compute a second time;—*imp.* & *pp.* recast; *ppr.* recasting.

Recede, (rē-sēd') *v. t.* [L. *recedere*, from *re*, again, back, and *cedere*, to go, to go along.] To move back; to retreat;—specifically, to withdraw a claim or pretension; retire; retrograde;—*v. t.* To cede back; to yield to a former possessor [Amer.];—*imp.* & *pp.* receded; *ppr.* receding.

Receipt, (rē-sēt') *n.* [L. *recipere*, *receptum*, to receive.] Act of receiving; reception;—power of receiving or containing; capacity;—place of receiving;—a plan or formulary according to the direction of which things are to be combined; a recipe;—a written acknowledgment of payment;—that which is received.

Receipt, (rē-sēt') *v. t.* To give a receipt for; to discharge, as an account;—*v. t.* To give a receipt;—*imp.* & *pp.* receipted; *ppr.* receipting.

Receipt-book, (rē-sēt'book) *n.* A book which contains receipts. [charged by receipt.]

Receipted, (rē-sēt'ed) *a.* Acknowledged as paid; dischargeable.

Receivable, (rē-sēv'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being received.

Receivableness, (rē-sēv'a-bl-ness) *n.* Capability of being received.

Receive, (rē-sēv') *v. t.* [F. *recevoir*, L. *recipere*, from *re*, again, and *capere*, to take, seize.] To take or obtain from another any thing, whether good or evil;—to have or get, as an offer;—to take, as a gift; to accept;—to take what is due;—to get payment of;—to take as a reward or return; to obtain, as thanks or compensation;—to take from by contact, as contagious disease;—to get from the hand of, as a hurt or wound;—to take or obtain intellectually; to acquire, as an idea, opinion, knowledge, &c.;—to give belief or accep-

tation to;—to hold; to retain, as a practice or custom;—to take in; to contain;—to admit to intimacy or fellowship;—to lodge and entertain, as a guest;—in *Scripture*, to take up, as into heaven;—to bear with; to suffer;—to accept as sent of God; to believe in:—*imp.* & *pp.* received; *ppr.* receiving.

Receiver, (rē-sēv'gr) *n.* One who or that which takes or receives; an officer appointed to take public money;—one who takes stolen goods knowing them to be stolen;—one who partakes of the eucharist;—in *chemistry*, a vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still in the process of distillation;—a vessel of the air-pump from which the air can be exhausted.

Receiving, (rē-sēv'ing) *n.* The act of receiving; that which is received;—reset of theft. [Book.]

Receiving-box, (rē-sēv'ing-boks) *n.* Post-office box into which letters for transmission are put.

Recelebrate, (rē-sēl'brāt) *v. t.* To celebrate or commemorate again. [celebration.]

Recelebration, (rē-sēl'brāt'shun) *n.* A second or renewed ceremony, (rē-sen-se) *n.* State or quality of being recent; newness; freshness.

Recension, (rē-sen'shun) *n.* [*recensio*, from *re*, again, and *cenere*, to value, estimate.] Act of reviewing or revising; review; examination; enumeration;—especially, the review of a text by an editor or editors;—hence, a text established by critical revision.

Recensionist, (rē-sen'shun-ist) *n.* One who makes recensions; one who makes critical reviews; an editor.

Recent, (rē-sent) *a.* [*recens*, *recentis*.] Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; new; late; fresh; modern;—in *geology*, noting a formation subsequent to the creation of man. [long since.]

Recently, (rē-sent-le) *adv.* Newly; lately; freshly; not recentness, (rē-sent-nes) *n.* Quality of being recent or new; newness; freshness; lateness of origin or occurrence.

Receptacle, (rē-sēp'ta-kl) *n.* [*receptaculum*, from *recipere*, to receive.] That which receives or into which anything is received and held; a receiver or holder; a reservoir.

Receptibility, (rē-sēp'ta-bil'ē-ty) *n.* The quality of being receptible; receivableness; capacity of receiving.

Receptible, (rē-sēp'ta-bl) *a.* Admitting reception; receivable.

Reception, (rē-sēp'shun) *n.* [*receptio*, from *recipere*, *receptum*.] Act of receiving; admission; state of being received;—a receiving or manner of receiving for entertainment; entertainment;—hence, an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests;—admission, as of an opinion or doctrine.

Receptive, (rē-sēp'tiv) *a.* Having the quality of receiving; able or inclined to take in, hold, or contain.

Receptivity, (rē-sēp'tiv'ē-ty) *n.* The state, power, or capacity of receiving or acquiring impressions, as of the senses.

Recess, (rē-sēs) *n.* [*recessus*, from *recedere*.] A withdrawing or retiring; retirement; retreat;—a withdrawing from public business or notice;—seclusion; privacy;—remission or suspension of business; intermission, as of a legislative body or school;—part of a room formed by the receding of the wall, as an alcove, niche, &c.;—place of retirement or secrecy;—secret or abstruse part;—the retiring of the shore of a sea or lake from the general outline of the land; bay; cove, &c.

Recession, (rē-sēs'hun) *n.* [*recessio*, from *recedere*, *recessum*.] Act of receding or withdrawing, as from a place, a claim, or demand;—act of ceasing back; restoration.

Rechabites, (rē'ka-bits) *n. pl.* The descendants of Jothab the son of Rechab, who abstained from all intoxicating drinks.

Recheat, (rē-chēt) *n.* A strain which the huntsman winds on his horn when the hounds have lost the scent.

Recherche, (rē-ah'rā'hā) *a.* [*F.*] Sought out with care; hence, of rare attraction; of studied elegance.

Recipe, (rē-sēp) *n.* [*L.* imperative of *recipere*, to take back, to take in, to receive.] A prescription for making some combination; especially, a prescription for medicine. [recipient.]

Reciprocity, (rē-sip'e-en-sē) *n.* State or quality of being Recipient, (rē-sip'e-ent) *a.* Receiving.

Recipient, (rē-sip'e-ent) *n.* [*L.* *recipiens*, receiving, *ppr.* of *recipere*, to receive.] A receiver; the person or thing that receives; the receiver of a still.

Reciprocal, (rē-sip'rō-kl) *a.* [*L.* *reciprocus*.] Acting or recurring in vicissitude;—done by each to the other; given and received;—mutually interchangeable;—reflexive—applied to pronouns and verbs.

Reciprocal, (rē-sip'rō-kl) *n.* An idea or term alternating or corresponding to another by contrast or opposition, as "generation is the reciprocal of decay and corruption, life of death," and vice versa;—the quotient arising from dividing unity by any quantity.

Reciprocally, (rē-sip'rō-kl-ly) *adv.* In a reciprocal manner; interchangeably; mutually;—in the manner of reciprocals.

Reciprocalsness, (rē-sip'rō-kl-nes) *n.* The quality of being reciprocal; mutual return; alternateness.

Reciprocate, (rē-sip'rō-klāt) *v. t.* [*L.* *reciprocare*, *reciprocatum*.] To act interchangeably; to alternate;—*v. t.* To give and return mutually; to make return for; to requite; to interchange;—*imp.* & *pp.* reciprocated; *ppr.* reciprocating.

Reciprocation, (rē-sip'rō-klā'shun) *n.* Act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; mutual giving and receiving;—alternation;—regular return of two symptoms of disease, as fever and ague.

Reciprocity, (rē-sē-prof'e-ty) *n.* Mutual action and reaction, as in mechanism;—the discharge of mutual duties or obligations, as between two individuals or parties; equal enjoyment of mutual rights or benefits; especially in international trade, equal facilities or advantages by abolition of prohibitory or protective duties, or by equalizing the rates in each country.

Recision, (rē-siz'hun) *n.* [*L.* *recisio*, from *recidere*, to cut off.] The act of cutting off.

Recital, (rē-sī'al) *n.* Act of reciting; rehearsal; repetition of the words of another or of a writing;—narration;—that which is recited; a story;—the formal statement or setting forth of some matter of fact in any deed or writing.

Recitation, (rē-sī'zhun) *n.* Act of reciting; rehearsal;—a public reading, especially as an elocutionary exhibition;—the rehearsal of a lesson by pupils before their instructor.

Recitative, (rē-sē-tāt-iv) *n.* A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary declamation; also, the recitation itself, or a piece of music intended for recitation.

Recitative, (rē-sē-tāt-iv) *a.* Reciting;—pertaining to musical pronunciation;—noting such parts in an oratorio or opera as are to be chanted and declaimed.

Recite, (rē-sīv'ē) *v. t.* [*L.* *re*, again, and *citare*, to call or name, to cite.] To repeat, as something already prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like;—to tell over; to go over in particulars;—to rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor; narrate; relate; describe;—*v. i.* To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse something prepared or committed to memory;—*imp.* & *pp.* recited; *ppr.* reciting.

Recites, (rē-sīv'gr) *n.* One who recites or rehearses.

Reck, (rēk) *v. t.* [*A.-S.* *reccan*, to care for, *Ger.* *ruoche*.] To make account; to take heed; to care;—*v. t.* To heed; to regard; to care for.

Reckless, (rēk'les) *a.* Rashly negligent; heedless; careless; indifferent; regardless; unconcerned.

Recklessly, (rēk'les-ly) *adv.* In a reckless manner; heedlessly; carelessly.

Recklessness, (rēk'les-ness) *n.* State or quality of being reckless; heedlessness; carelessness; negligence.

Reckon, (rēk'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *reccan*, *reccian*, *Ioel reitna*.] To count; to number; to tell over by particulars;—to set in the number, rank, or class of; to esteem;—to make a reckoning; to calculate;—*v. i.* To make account; to go through with a calculation;—to make up accounts; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit;—to think; to suppose; to imagine;—to be answerable for; to pay the penalty; estimate; value; repute;—*imp. & pp.* reckoned; *ppr.* reckoning.

Reckoner, (rēk'n-er) *n.* One who reckons or computes.

Reckoning, (rēk'n-ing) *n.* Act of one who counts or computes; calculation;—adjustment of claims and accounts; hence, exaction of penalty incurred;—charges or account made by a host; hotel bill;—esteem; account; estimation;—a calculation of the ship's position from the last point of departure.

Reclaim, (rē-klām) *v. t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *clamare*, to call or cry aloud.] To call back; to demand the return of;—to claim or challenge, as a right;—to reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to tame, as an animal;—to bring into a state of cultivation or productiveness, as waste land, &c.;—to bring back from error, sin, or vicious conduct; to reform;—to recover; to regain;—*v. i.* To cry out; to exclaim;—to object to; to remonstrate;—*imp. & pp.* reclaimed; *ppr.* reclaiming. [reclaimed or reformed.]

Reclaimable, (rē-klām'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being reclaimed.

Reclaimant, (rē-klām'ant) *n.* One who objects to or remonstrates against. [demanding.]

Reclaiming, (rē-klām'ing) *a.* Recalling; recovering.

Reclamation, (rē-klām'ish'un) *n.* [L. *reclamatio*.] Recovery;—demand of something to be restored;—exception taken. [as a leaf.]

Recline, (rē-klīn) *v. t.* [L. *reclinare*, from *re*, again, back, and *clinare*, to lean, incline.] To lean back; to lean to one side or sideways;—*v. i.* To rest or repose; to take a recumbent position; to lean;—*imp. & pp.* reclined; *ppr.* reclining.

Reclining, (rē-klīn'ing) *a.* In botany, ascending and then curving gradually back, as the stem of the bramble.

Recluse, (rē-klūs) *a.* [L. *reclusus*, from *recludere*, to enclose, open.] Shut up; sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary.

Reclusive, (rē-klūs) *n.* A person who lives in retirement or seclusion; a religious devotee; hermit.

Recluseness, (rē-klūs'ness) *n.* Retirement; seclusion from society. [the world; seclusion.]

Reclusion, (rē-klūs'ish'un) *n.* A state of retirement from society.

Reclusive, (rē-klūs'iv) *a.* Affording retirement from society.

Recoction, (rē-kōk'ish'un) *n.* [L. *recoctus*, *pp.* of *recoquere*, to cook or boil over again.] A second coction or preparation.

Recognition, (rēk-og-nish'un) *n.* [L. *recognitio*.] Act of recognizing or state of being recognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal; knowledge confessed or avowed. [nelled on an assize.]

Recognitor, (rēk-og-ne-tor) *n.* One of a jury impaneled.

Recognizable, (rēk-og-ni'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being recognized or acknowledged.

Recognition, (rē-kog-nis-ans) *n.* [F. *reconnaissance*.] Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition;—an obligation entered into before some court or magistrate duly authorized to do some particular act;—pledge;—badge; armorial distinction.

Recognize, (rēk-og-niz) *v. t.* [L. *recognoscere*, from *re*, again, and *agnoscere*, to know.] To know again; to

recover or recall knowledge of;—to avow knowledge of; to allow that one knows; to admit with a formal acknowledgment;—*v. t.* To enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal;—*imp. & pp.* recognized; *ppr.* recognizing.

Recognizee, (rē-kog-niz-ē) *n.* The person to whom a recognizance is made. [recognizance.]

Recognizer, (rē-kog-niz-er) *n.* One who enters into a recognizance.

Recoil, (rē-kōil) *v. i.* [F. *reculer*, from L. *re*, back, and *culus*, the posterior.] To start, roll, bound, or fall back;—to draw back, as from any thing repugnant, distressing, alarming, and the like; to shrink;—*imp. & pp.* recoiled; *ppr.* recoiling.

Recoil, (rē-kōil) *n.* A starting or falling back;—*spectaculally*, the reaction of fire-arms when discharged.

Recoin, (rē-kōin) *v. t.* To coin anew;—*imp. & pp.* recoined; *ppr.* recoinning.

Recoinage, (rē-kōin'āj) *n.* The act of coining anew; that which is coined anew.

Recollect, (rē-kōl-ekt, rē-kōl-ekt) *v. t.* [L. *recollegere*, *recollectum*.] To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember;—to collect again; to gather what has been scattered;—*imp. & pp.* recollected; *ppr.* recollecting.

Recollection, (rē-kōl-ek'ish'un) *n.* Act of recollecting or recalling to the memory; power of recalling ideas to the mind or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory;—that which is recollected; reminiscence.

Recombine, (rē-kōm-bin') *v. t.* To combine again;—*imp. & pp.* recombined; *ppr.* recombining.

Recommence, (rē-kōm-mens') *v. t.* To commence again; to begin anew;—*imp. & pp.* recommenced; *ppr.* recommencing. [or commencement anew.]

Recommencement, (rē-kōm-mens'ment) *n.* A beginning.

Recommend, (rēk-om-mend') *v. t.* To commend to the favourable notice of another; to bestow commendation on;—to make acceptable;—to commit; to give in charge;—to advise, as an action, practice, measure, remedy, &c.;—*imp. & pp.* recommended; *ppr.* recommending. [recommendation or praise.]

Recommendable, (rēk-om-mend'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of recommendation.

Recommendation, (rēk-om-mend'a'ish'un) *n.* Act of recommending or of commending to favour;—favourable representation;—that which procures or insures a kind and favourable reception.

Recommendatory, (rēk-om-mend'a-tor-ē) *a.* Serving to recommend; recommending; commendatory.

Recommender, (rēk-om-mend'er) *n.* One who recommends.

Recommission, (rē-kōm-mish'un) *v. t.* To commission again; to fit and send out a second time for active service.

Recommit, (rē-kōm-mit') *v. t.* To commit again; to refer again to a committee;—to send back to prison, as an accused person, after examination;—*imp. & pp.* recommitted; *ppr.* recommitting.

Recommitment, (rē-kōm-mit'ment) *n.* A second commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

Recommittal, (rē-kōm-mit'al) *n.* Return of an accused party to prison pending inquiry, in order to the final decision of the magistrate;—the writ or warrant for recommittal.

Recompense, (rēk'om-pens) *v. t.* [F. *recompenser*.] To compensate; to make a return to; to render an equivalent for service, loss, &c.;—to reward; to remunerate;—to pay back; to requite; to repay;—sometimes in a bad sense;—in Scripture, to pay or atone for; to redeem by restitution or equivalent return;—*imp. & pp.* recompensed; *ppr.* recompensing.

Recompense, (rēk'om-pens) *n.* An equivalent returned for any thing given, done, or suffered; compensation; remuneration; reward; requital.

Recompenser, (rēk-om-pens'er) *n.* One who gives a recompense; a requiter.

Recompose, (rē-kōm-pōz) *v. t.* To compose again; to

form anew;—to tranquillise; to quiet or settle again:—*imp. & pp. recomposed; ppr. recomposing.*

Reconcilable, (rek-on-sil'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being reconciled;—capable of being made to agree or be consistent.

Reconcilableness, (rek-on-sil'-a-bl-nēs) *n.* The quality of being reconcilable; consistency;—possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony. [manner.]

Reconcilably, (rek-on-sil'-a-blē) *adv.* In a reconcilable manner.

Reconcile, (rek'on-sil) *v. t.* [F. *reconcilier*, from L. *re*, again, back, and *conciliare*, to bring together, to unite.] To conciliate anew; to restore to friendship or favour after estrangement;—to bring to amity, content, or quiet submission;—to make consistent or congruous;—to adjust; to settle:—*imp. & pp. reconciled; ppr. reconciling.*

Reconciliation, (rek-on-sil'-ment) *n.* The act of reconciling or the state of being reconciled; reconciliation.

Reconciler, (rek'on-sil'-er) *n.* One who reconciles; one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship;—one who discovers the consistence of propositions seemingly contradictory.

Reconciliation, (rek-on-sil'-e-shun) *n.* Act of reconciling or state of being reconciled;—in *Scripture*, the means by which sinners are reconciled to God;—restoration to harmony;—reduction to congruence or consistency;—atonement; propitiation.

Reconciliatory, (rek-on-sil'-e-tor-e) *a.* Serving or tending to reconcile.

Recondite, (rek'on-dit) *a.* [L. *reconditus*, *pp.* of *recondere*, to lay up, to conceal.] Secret; hidden from the view or intellect;—dealing in things abstruse; profound. [again.]

Reconduct, (rē-kon-duk't) *v. t.* To conduct back or reconfirm, (rē-kon-ferm) *v. t.* To strengthen anew; to confirm again; to reassure.

Reconnitre, (rek-on-noi'-ter) *v. t.* [F. *reconnitre*, *reconnaître*.] To examine by the eye; to make a preliminary survey of; to survey with a view to military or engineering operations;—to spy and watch, as the position, movements, force, &c., of an enemy.

Reconquer, (rē-kong'ker) *v. t.* To conquer again; to recover by conquest;—to recover; to regain:—*imp. & pp. reconquered; ppr. reconquering.*

Reconsider, (rē-kon-sid'-er) *v. t.* To consider again; to review;—to take up for renewed consideration, as a motion, vote, or the like:—*imp. & pp. reconsidered; ppr. reconsidering.*

Reconsideration, (rē-kon-sid'-er-shun) *n.* Act of reconsidering or state of being reconsidered; renewed consideration or review.

Reconstruct, (rē-kon-strukt) *v. t.* To construct again; to rebuild:—*imp. & pp. reconstructed; ppr. reconstructing.*

Reconstruction, (rē-kon-struk'tshun) *n.* Act of constructing again; rebuilding, as of an edifice;—act of forming upon new principles; reconstitution, as of the government of a country.

Reconvene, (rē-kon-vēn) *v. t.* To convene or call together again;—*v. i.* To assemble or come together again.

Reconviction, (rē-kon-ven'shun) *n.* A contrary or cross action brought by the defendant in a suit against the plaintiff. [sion; renewal of grace.]

Reconversion, (rē-kon-ver'shun) *n.* A second conversion.

Reconvert, (rē-kon-vert) *v. t.* To convert again.

Reconvey, (rē-kon-vā) *v. t.* To convey back or to the former place;—to transfer to a former owner:—*imp. & pp. reconveyed; ppr. reconveying.*

Reconveyance, (rē-kon-vā'ans) *n.* Act of reconveying or transferring a title to a former proprietor.

Record, (rē-kord) *v. t.* [L. *recordari*, to remember.] To preserve the memory of by committing to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like; to make note of;—to enrol; to register;—to imprint deeply on the mind or memory;—to celebrate:—*imp. & pp. recorded; ppr. recording.*

Record, (rēk'ord) *n.* A register; an authentic copy of any writing, or an account or memorial of any facts and proceedings entered in a book for preservation.

Recorder, (rē-kord'er) *n.* One who records; *specifically*, a person whose official duty it is to register writings or transactions;—the chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs;—a kind of wind instrument resembling the flageolet. [recorder.]

Recordship, (rē-kord'er-ship) *n.* The office of a Recorder.

Recording, (rē-kord'-ing) *n.* The act of placing on record. [records are kept.]

Record-office, (rēk'ord'-of-iss) *n.* The place where public Record, (rē-kout) *v. t.* [F. *reconter*, to relate again.] To relate in detail; to tell or narrate the particulars of; narrate; rehearse; enumerate:—*imp. & pp. recounted; ppr. recounting.*

Recoupe, (rē-kōop) *v. t. or i.* [F. *recouper*, from L. *re*, back, and *capere*, to take.] To recover; to indemnify by a set-off, discount, &c.;—to make an abatement or deduction.

Recoupment, (rē-kōop'ment) *n.* In law, the act of retaining something due; discount or deduction.

Recourse, (rē-kōrs) *n.* [L. *recursum*, from *recurere*, to run back.] Return; recurrence;—application made to another in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like; a going for help; resort;—in law, right of action or appeal; proper mode of prosecuting an action.

Recover, (rē-kuv'er) *v. t.* [F. *recuperer*, L. *recuperare*, from *re*, back, and *capere*, to take.] To get or obtain again; to win back; to regain;—to bring back to life or health;—to restore from sickness; to revive from apparent death;—to gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt;—*v. i.* To regain health after sickness; to grow well;—to regain a former state or condition after misfortune;—to obtain a judgment in a lawsuit:—*imp. & pp. recovered; ppr. recovering.* [recovered, restored, or regained.]

Recoverable, (rē-kuv'er-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being recovered.

Recoverer, (rē-kuv'er-er) *n.* The claimant who obtains a judgment in his favour in an action of recovery.

Recovery, (rē-kuv'er-e) *n.* Act of regaining, retaking, or obtaining possession;—restoration from sickness, weakness, misfortune, or the like;—the obtaining of a right to something by a verdict and judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit.

Recreancy, (rēkrē-an-sē) *n.* Quality of being recreant.

Recreant, (rēkrē-ant) *n.* [Norm. F. and F. *recreant*, cowardly, from *recier*, to cry out to beg.] Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; cowardly; craven;—apostate; false; unfaithful.

Recreant, (rēkrē-ant) *a.* One who yields in combat, and begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

Recreantly, (rēkrē-ant-ly) *adv.* With cowardice; in a recreant way or manner.

Recreate, (rēkrē-āt) *v. t.* [L. *recreare*, *recreatum*, from *re*, again, and *creare*, to create.] To give fresh life to; to reanimate; to revive; *especially*, to revive the exhausted strength or languid spirits of; to refresh from weariness;—to delight; to gratify;—*v. i.* To take recreation:—*imp. & pp. recreated; ppr. recreating.*

Recreate, (rēkrē-āt) *v. t.* To create or form anew.

Recreation, (rēkrē-ā'shun) *n.* Act of recreating or state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; diversion; entertainment.

Recreation, (rēkrē-ā'shun) *n.* A forming anew; a new creation.

Recreative, (rēkrē-āt-iv) *a.* Producing or forming anew;—giving new vigour or spirit; refreshing; affording relief after labour or pain;—amusing; diverting.

Recrement, (rēkrē-ment) *n.* [L. *recrementum*, from *re*, again, and *cernere*, *cretum*, to separate, sift.] Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; spume.

Recremental, (rēkrē-ment'al) *a.* Consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable; drossy.

Recriminate, (rē-krim'in-at) v. i. [*L. re*, again, and *criminari*, to accuse of a crime.] To return one accusation with another; to retort a charge; — v. t. To accuse in return: — *imp. & pp.* recriminated; *ppr.* recriminating.

Recrimination, (rē-krim'in-āshun) n. Act of recriminating; return of one accusation with another; counter charge brought by the accused against the accuser in the same case or issue.

Recriminator, (rē-krim'in-āt-or) n. One who retorts a charge or accusation upon the accuser.

Recriminatory, (rē-krim'in-ā-tor-e) a. Retorting accusation; answering an accuser by a counter charge: — also *recriminative*.

Recrudescence, (rē-kroō-des'ent) a. [*L. recrudescens*, *ppr.* of *recrudescere*, to become raw again.] Growing raw, sore, or painful again.

Recruit, (rē-kroōt) v. t. [*F. recruter*, *recrutter*, to grow again, *L. crescere*.] To repair by fresh supplies, as any thing wasted; to supply lack or deficiency in; — hence, to renew in strength or health; to reinvigorate; — to supply with new men, as an army; — v. i. To gain new supplies of any thing wasted; to gain flesh, health, spirits, and the like; — to gain new supplies of men for military or other service: — *imp. & pp.* recruited; *ppr.* recruiting.

Recruit, (rē-kroōt) n. Supply of any thing wasted; — specifically, a newly enlisted soldier.

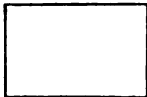
Recruiter, (rē-kroōt'er) n. One who recruits.

Recruiting, (rē-kroōt'ing) n. Act of regaining health and strength; — act of making up for deficiency or loss: — business of raising or enlisting new men for the military or naval service.

Recruiting-party, (rē-kroōt'ing-pār-te) n. A party of soldiers employed in raising soldiers for the army.

Recrystallize, (rē-kris'tal-liz) v. i. To crystallize a second time.

Rectangle, (rek'tang-gl) n. [*L. rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle.] A four-sided figure having only right angles: a right-angled parallelogram of which the two opposite sides are equal, and all the angles are right angles.



Rectangle.

Rectangular, (rek'tang-gū-lār) a. Right-angled; having one or more angles of ninety degrees.

Rectifiable, (rek'to-fi-a-bl) a. Capable of being corrected or set right.

Rectification, (rek-to-fe-kā'shun) n. Act or operation of correcting, amending, or setting right; — process of refining or purifying any substance by repeated distillation. [*rectifies*.]

Rectifier, (rek'to-fi-er) n. One who or that which rectifies. [*F. rectifier*, from *L. rectus*, right, and *facere*, to make.] To make straight or right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state; — to refine by repeated distillation or sublimation; — amend; reform; redress: — *imp. & pp.* rectified; *ppr.* rectifying.

Rectilinear, (rek-to-lin'e-al) a. [*L. rectus*, right, and *linea*, line.] Right-lined; consisting of right lines; bounded by right lines: — also *rectilinear*.

Rectilinearly, (rek-to-lin'e-al-e) adv. In a right line; straightly.

Rectitude, (rek'te-tūd) n. [*L. rectitudo*, from *rectus*, right, straight.] Rightness of principle or practice according to either divine or human law; uprightness; integrity; honesty; justice; equity.

Rector, (rek'tor) n. [*L. from regere*, *rectum*, to lead straight, to rule.] A ruler; governor; — a clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish; a pastor; — parson of a parish in which the tithes are not inappropriate; — the head master of a public school; — the chief elective officer of some universities; — the superior or chief of a convent or religious house.

Rectorial, (rek-tō-re-al) a. Of or pertaining to government; relating to a rector. [*rectorate*.]

Rectorship, (rek'tor-ship) n. Office or rank of a rector;

Rectory, (rek'tor-e) n. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living with all its rights, tithes, and glebes; — a parsonage-house.

Rectrix, (rek'triks) n. [*L.*] A governor: — pl. *Rectrices*, the large feathers in the tails of birds which act as rudders in regulating the direction of their flight.

Rectum, (rek'tum) n. [*L. (sc. intestinum)*, from *rectus*, straight.] The terminal part of the large intestine.

Reclumency, (rē-kum'ben-se) n. Posture of leaning or lying: — repose; rest; idle or indolent state.

Reclumbent, (rē-kum'ben-t) a. [*L. recumbens*, from *re*, back, and *cumbere*, to lie down.] Leaning; reclining: — repose; inactive; idle. [*postura*.]

Reclumbently, (rē-kum'ben-t-le) adv. In a reclumbent

Recuperate, (rē-kū'per-āt) v. i. [*L. recuperare*, *recuperatum*.] To recover health.

Recuporative, (rē-kū'per-āt-iv) a. Tending to recovery; pertaining to recovery.

Recur, (rē-kur') v. i. [*L. recurrere*, from *re*, again, back, and *currere*, to run.] To come back; to return again or repeatedly: — to occur at a stated interval or according to some regular rule; especially, to return to the mind or thoughts; — to resort; to have recourse: — *imp. & pp.* recurred; *ppr.* recurring.

Recurrence, (rē-kur'ens) n. Act of recurring; return; resort. [*time*; recurring.]

Recurrent, (rē-kur'ent) a. Returning from time to time. [*time*; recurring.]

Recurve, (rē-kurv'at) a. Bent or curved backward or outward. [*backward*.]

Recurvation, (rē-kurv-āshun) n. A bending or flexure

Recurve, (rē-kurv') v. t. [*L. re*, again, back, and *currere*, to bend.] To bend back.

Recurvus, (rē-kurv'us) a. [*L. recurvus*, from *re*, again, back, and *currere*, bent, curved.] Bent or curved backward. [*tensets of a recusant*.]

Recusancy, (rē-kūs'ans-e) n. Non-conformity; the

Recusant, (rē-kūs'ant) a. [*L. recusans*, from *re*, again, and *causa*, a cause.] Obstinate in refusal; specifically, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion, or to conform to the rites of the established church.

Recusant, (rē-kūs'ant) n. One who refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the crown in matters of religion, as a papist; — one who refused communion with the Church of England; a non-conformist.

Recusative, (rē-kūs-ā-tiv) a. Tending to refuse; opposing; negative.

Red, (red) a. [*A.S. redd*, *redd*, *W. rhudd*.] Of the colour of blood, or of a tint resembling that colour; noting a simple or primitive colour, including many different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange-red, and the like. [*this*.]

Red, (red) n. The colour of blood or a tint resembling

Redaction, (rē-dak'shun) n. [*L. redigere*, *reductus*, from *red*, *re*, again, back, and *agere*, to put in motion, to drive.] The act of digesting or reducing to order, as literary or scientific materials; — a digest.

Redacteur, (red-ak'tür) n. [*F.*] One who collates, arranges, abridges, and prepares for publication; an editor.

Redan, (rē-dan) n. [*F. redent*, a double notching, from *L. re*, again, back, and *dens*, a tooth.] A work having two faces uniting so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy.

Redargue, (red-ar-gū) v. t. To refute; to convict.

Red-book, (red'bōok) n. A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state.

Redbreast, (red'brēst) n. A bird so called from the colour of its breast; the robin.

Red-coat, (red'kōt) n. A soldier.



Redan.

Red-deer, (red'dér) *n.* The common stag.
Redden, (red'n) *v. t.* To make red;—*v. i.* To grow or become red; hence, to blush from modesty;—to flush from anger;—*imp. & pp.* reddened; *ppr.* reddening.
Reddish, (red'ish) *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red.
Reddishness, (red'ish-nes) *n.* Redness in a moderate degree.

Reddition, (red-diah'un) *a.* [L. *redditi*, from *reddere*, to give back, to return.] A returning of any thing; restitution; surrender;—*explanation*; representation.
Redeem, (rê-dêm) *v. t.* [L. *redimere*, from *re*, again, back, and *emere*, to buy.] To purchase back; to repurchase;—hence, to regain, as mortgaged property, by paying the principal, interest, and costs of the mortgage;—to receive back by paying the value, as a promissory note;—to ransom from captivity, bondage, or the like;—hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of sin and its penalties;—to discharge, as a penalty or obligation; to make good by performance, as a promise;—to make amends for; to compensate;—to recover by subsequent conduct, as character or reputation;—to employ or spend wisely, as time;—*imp. & pp.* redeemed; *ppr.* redeeming.

Redeemable, (rê-dêm'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being redeemed.
Redeemer, (rê-dêm'er) *n.* One who redeems or ransoms;—*specifically*, the Saviour of the world, JESUS CHRIST.
Redeliver, (rê-dê-liv'er) *v. t.* To deliver back;—to liberate a second time;—*imp. & pp.* redelivered; *ppr.* redelivering.

Redelivery, (rê-dê-liv'er-e) *n.* Act of delivering back;—a second delivery or liberation;—also *redeliverance*.
Redemand, (rê-dê-mand') *v. t.* To demand again.
Redemise, (rê-dê-mis') *v. t.* To convey or transfer back, as an estate.

Redemise, (rê-dê-mis') *n.* The transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it; reconveyance.
Redemption, (rê-dêm'ahun) *n.* [L. *redemptio*.] Act of buying back or delivering by payment of an equivalent; repurchase;—ransom; release;—the liberation of an estate from a mortgage; also, the right of redeeming and re-entering upon an estate mortgaged;—the deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's violated law; the atonement.
Redemptorist, (rê-dêm'tor-ist) *n.* One of a religious order founded by Liguori in 1732—order of the Holy Redeemer.

Redeemer, (rê-dêm'er) *ing* to redeem.
Redemptory, (rê-dêm'tor-e) *a.* Paid for ransom; servile.
Red-gum, (red'gum) *n.* An eruption of red pimples in early infancy; tooth-rash;—a disease of grain, a kind of blight. [sandy colour.]

Red-haired, (red'hârd) *a.* Having hair of a red or bright red-hand, (red'hand) *a.* Bloody-hand. [ness.]
Red-hot, (red'hot) *a.* Red with heat; heated to red.
Red-integrate, (rê-din'tê-grât) *v. t.* [L. *re*, again, and *integrare*, to make whole, to renew, from *integer*, whole.] To make whole again; to renew; to restore to a perfect state;—*imp. & pp.* redintegrated; *ppr.* redintegrating.

Redintegration, (rê-din-tê-grâ'hun) *n.* Restoration to a whole or sound state; renovation.

Redialbure, (rê-diâ-bur) *v. t.* To repay; to refund.
Redipose, (rê-di-pôz') *v. t.* To arrange or adjust anew or in a different position. [tion again.]

Redistribute, (rê-diâ-trib'üt) *v. t.* To deal out or apportion.
Red-lead, (red'led) *n.* A preparation of lead of a fine red colour, used in painting and in the arts.

Red-letter-day, (red'let-ter-dê) *a.* A fortunate or auspicious day;—so called because the saints' days were marked in the old calendars with red letters.

Redly, (red'le) *adv.* With redness.

Redness, (red'nes) *n.* Quality of being red; red colour.
Redolence, (red'ô-lens) *n.* Quality of being redolent; sweetness of scent.

Redolent, (red'ô-lent) *a.* [L. *redolens*, *ppr.* of *redolere*, to emit a scent.] Diffusing odour or fragrance; scented; odorous.

Redouble, (rê-dub'l) *v. t.* To double again or repeatedly; to augment greatly; to multiply;—*v. i.* To become greatly or repeatedly increased; to be multiplied;—*imp. & pp.* redoubled; *ppr.* redoubling.

Redoubt, (rê-dout') *n.* [F. *redoute*, from L. *reductus*, drawn back, retired.] An inclosed work of any polygonal form without re-entering angles;—an outwork placed within another outwork.

Redoubtable, (rê-dout'a-bl) *a.* [F. from *redoubter*, to fear.] Formidable; terrible to foes; hence, valiant.

Redound, (rê-dound') *v. i.* [L. *re*, again, and *undare*, to surge, from *unda*, a wave.] To roll back, as a wave or flood;—to come back, as a consequence or result; to have effect;—to conduce; to contribute;—to be in excess; to be redundant;—*imp. & pp.* redounded; *ppr.* redounding.

Red-poll, (red'pôl) *n.* A British song-bird marked by a red tuft on the head.

Redraw, (red-draw') *v. t.* To draw again, as a second bill of exchange;—to make a second draft or copy.

Redress, (rê-dres') *v. t.* To put in order again; to repair;—to set right, as a wrong; to make amends for; to remedy;—to make amends or compensation to;—*imp. & pp.* redressed; *ppr.* redressing.

Redress, (rê-dres') *n.* Reformation; amendment;—deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; relief; reparation; remedy.

Redressal, (rê-dres'al) *n.* Act of restoring to a right state; correction of wrong, injustice, or oppression; reparation; indemnification;—also *redredment*.

Redresser, (rê-dres'er) *n.* One who gives redress.

Redressible, (rê-dres'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being remedied, indemnified, or restored to a right state. [relief.]

Redressive, (rê-dres'iv) *a.* Giving redress; affording redress.

Redsear, (red'sêr) *v. i.* To break or crack when red-hot, as iron under the hammer.

Redshank, (red'shangk) *n.* A native bird, longirostral and gallinular, akin to the snipe—so called from the colour of its legs;—also, a Scotch Highlander, in contemptuous allusion to his bare legs.

Redstart, (red'stârt) *n.* A small, handsome singing-bird found in Europe, and allied to the nightingale.

Redstreak, (red'strêk) *n.* A sort of apple—so called from its red streaks.

Red-tape, (red'tâp) *n.* Tape for tying up letters, documents, parcels, &c.—usually of a red colour in public and government offices;—hence, official forms; system of routine; adherence to established practice and precedent; application of the same rules and forms to all cases without reference to the special circumstances, necessities, &c., of each;—also written *red-tapism*.

Red-tapist, (red'tâp'ist) *n.* A public or government official who adheres rigidly to the customary forms and routine of the office;—hence, a statesman who tries to conduct public affairs by old rules and precedents without regard to the altered conditions of the times, or the specialities of the case.

Reduce, (rê-dûz') *v. t.* [L. *reducere*, from *re*, again, back, and *ducere*, to lead.] To bring back or bring to a former state;—to change into any state, good, bad, or indifferent;—to bring into subjection; to subdue;—to bring low; to humble;—to lower in dignity; to degrade;—to diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, rank, quantity, or the like;—to bring into a certain order, class, rank, &c.;—in *arithmetic*, to change, as numbers, from one denomination into another without altering their value;—to separate, as a metal, from other substances with which it is combined;—in *surgery*, to restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part;—in *Scott's law*, to



Redoubt.

set aside, as a deed, &c. :—imp. & pp. *reduced*; *ppr. reducing*.

Reducer, (rē-dū'ser) *n.* One who reduces.

Reducible, (rē-dū'se-bil) *a.* Capable of being reduced; convertible.

Reduction, (rē-dū'kshun) *n.* [L. *reductio*.] Act of reducing or state of being reduced; subjugation;—diminution; curtailment;—in arithmetic, art or operation of changing numbers from one denomination to another, or of changing the form of a quantity or expression without altering the value;—in algebra, act or operation of solving an equation by bringing the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation;—process of making a copy of something on a smaller scale, preserving the proper proportions;—operation of separating a metal from other substances with which it is combined;—in surgery, operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place; also, diminution of inflammation, swellings, &c. [ing.]

Reductive, (rē-dū'ktiv) *a.* Having the power of reducing.

Reductivity, (rē-dū'ktiv) *n.* [P. *reductivus*.] A substance or agent which has the power of reducing.

Redundance, (rē-dun'dans) *n.* Quality of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance;—especially, superfluity of words;—also *redundancy*.

Redundant, (rē-dun'dant) *a.* [L. *redundans*, *ppr.* of *redundare*.] Superfluous; superabundant; exuberant;—exceeding what is natural or necessary;—using more words or images than are necessary or useful; excessive.

Redundantly, (rē-dun'dant-le) *adv.* Superfluously; superabundantly. [tiply:] to repeat.

Reduplicate, (rē-dū'ple-kāt) *v. t.* To reduplicate; to multiply.

Reduplication, (rē-dū'ple-kāshun) *n.* Act of doubling or state of being doubled.

Re-echo, (rē-ek'ō) *v. t.* The echo of an echo.

Re-echo, (rē-ek'ō) *v. t.* To echo back; to reverberate again;—*v. i.* To return back or be reverberated, as an echo; to resound;—imp. & pp. *re-echoed*; *ppr. re-echoing*.

Reechy, (rēch'e) *a.* [From *reek*.] Smoky; sooty; tanned.

Reed, (rēd) *n.* [A.-S. *Arēd*, *Arēd*.] One of a large family of plants with hollow, jointed stems, such as the common reed, the bamboo, &c.;—a musical instrument made of the hollow joint of some plant; a rustic or pastoral pipe;—an arrow, as made of a reed;—a thin piece of wood attached to the mouthpiece of instruments of the clarinet species;—one of the thin pieces of metal the vibrations of which produce the tones of a melodeon, accordion, &c.;—a frame of parallel flat strips of wood through which the warp threads pass.

Reeden, (rēd'n) *a.* Consisting of a reed or reeds.

Re-edify, (rē-ed'e-fī) *v. t.* To rebuild; to build again after destruction;—imp. & pp. *re-edified*; *ppr. re-edifying*.

Reedy, (rēd'e) *a.* Abounding with reeds;—having the quality of a reed in tone, that is, harsh and thick, as a voice.

Reef, (rēf) *n.* [D. *reef*, A.-S. *redf*, a garment.] A certain portion of a sail between the top or bottom, and a row or band pierced with eyelet holes, to which short pieces of ropes are attached, by which it can be taken in and made fast to the yard or boom, in order to contract the sail in a gale or storm.

Reef, (rēf) *n.* [Ger. *riß*, *loel. riß*, probably allied to *rib*.] A chain or range of rocks lying at or near the surface of the water.

Reef, (rēf) *v. t.* To contract or reduce the extent of, as a sail—taking in a reef or portion of it, and fastening it with the reef-points to the yard or boom;—imp. & pp. *reefed*; *ppr. reefing*.

Reefers, (rēf'ers) *n.* One who reefs;—a midshipman.

Reef-points, (rēf'points) *n. pl.* Small pieces of rope

attached to the eyelet holes of a reef, by which it is hauled up and made fast to the yard or boom.

Reefing, (rēf'ing) *n.* Act of reducing sail by taking in one or more reefs. [steam:] smoke.

Reek, (rēk) *n.* [A.-S. *rēc*, *reac*, *loel. rēyk*.] Vapour; Reek; (rēk) *v. t.* To emit vapour, usually that which is warm and moist; to steam; to smoke;—imp. & pp. *reeked*; *ppr. reeking*.

Reeky, (rēk'e) *a.* Soiled with smoke or steam; smoky.

Reel, (rēl) *n.* [A.-S. *Arēd*, *reōl*, *loel. Arēd*.] A frame on which yarn, thread, lines, &c., are wound; also, a cylinder turning on an axis on which seamen wind the log-lines, and anglers their fishing line;—a lively dance characterized by a reeling or whirling movement; also, the music played to the dance.

Reel, (rēl) *v. t.* To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle;—*v. i.* To move in walking first to one side and then to the other; to vacillate; to stagger;—imp. & pp. *reeled*; *ppr. reeling*.

Reeling, (rēf'ing) *n.* Process of winding yarn, thread, &c., from the spindle, or into a skein;—a staggering; unsteady walking.

Re-elect, (rē-t'ekt) *v. t.* To elect again;—imp. & pp. *re-elected*; *ppr. re-electing*.

Re-election, (rē-t'ek-shun) *n.* Election a second time or repeated election. [again:] to the same office.

Re-eligible, (rē-ēl'e-je-bil) *a.* Capable of being elected

Re-eligibility, (rē-ēl'e-je-bil'it'e) *n.* Capacity of being elected again to the same office.

Re-embark, (rē-em'bark) *v. t.* To embark or put on board again;—*v. i.* To embark or go on board again;—imp. & pp. *re-embarked*; *ppr. re-embarking*.

Re-embarkation, (rē-em'bark-ā'shun) *n.* A putting on board or a going on board again.

Re-enact, (rē-on-akt') *v. t.* To enact again;—imp. & pp. *re-enacted*; *ppr. re-enacting*.

Re-enactment, (rē-on-akt'ment) *n.* The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law.

Re-engage, (rē-en-gā') *v. t.* To engage a second time;—*v. i.* To engage again or anew; to enlist a second time;—imp. & pp. *re-engaged*; *ppr. re-engaging*.

Re-engagement, (rē-en-gā'ment) *n.* A renewed or repeated engagement.

Re-enlist, (rē-en-list') *v. t.* or *i.* To enlist again;—imp. & pp. *re-enlisted*; *ppr. re-enlisting*. [ment.]

Re-enlistment, (rē-en-list'ment) *n.* A renewed enlistment.

Re-enter, (rē-en'ter) *v. t.* To enter again or anew;—in engraving, to cut deeper, as those incisions of the plate which the acid has not bitten in sufficiently;—*v. i.* To enter anew or again;—imp. & pp. *re-entered*; *ppr. re-entering*.

Re-entering, (rē-en'ter-ing) *a.* Entering anew; entering in return or by backward movement.

Re-entering angle, in fortification, the angle of a work whose point turns inward towards the defended place or special point of defence.

Re-enthrone, (rē-en-thrōn') *v. t.* To replace on a throne;—imp. & pp. *re-enthroned*; *ppr. re-enthroning*.

Re-entrance, (rē-en'trans) *n.* Act of entering again.

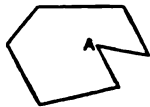
Re-entry, (rē-en'tre) *n.* The resuming or retaking a possession that one has lately foregone—applied especially to land. [fix or confirm again.]

Re-establish, (rē-es-tab'lish) *v. t.* To establish anew; to Re-establishment; (rē-es-tab'lish-ment) *n.* Act of establishing again; state of being re-established; renewed confirmation; restoration.

Reeve, (rēv) *v. t.* To pass, as the end of a rope through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, or the like;—imp. & pp. *reeved*; *ppr. reeving*.

Reeve, (rēv) *n.* [A.-S. *gerefa*, Ger. *graf*.] A steward;—a peace officer; a magistrate; head bailiff.

Re-examination, (rē-egz-am-in-ā'shun) *n.* A repeated examination.



Re-examine, (rĕ-egz-am'in) *v. t.* To examine anew:—*imp. & pp.* re-examined; *ppr.* re-examining.

Re-export, (rĕ-eks-pōrt') *v. t.* To export again, as what has been imported:—*imp. & pp.* re-exported; *ppr.* re-exporting.

Reflection, (rĕ-fek'tshun) *n.* [L. *reflectio*, from *re*, again, and *facere*, to make.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a simple repast; a lunch.

Refectory, (rĕ-fek'tor-ē) *n.* [L. *refectorium*.] A room of refreshment; originally, a hall or apartment in convents and monasteries where a moderate repast is taken.

Refer, (rĕ-fēr') *v. t.* [L. *re/ferre*, from *re*, again, and *ferre*, to bear.] To carry or send back;—to transfer, as a cause or suit, to another court for judgment;—to appeal to, as the opinion or decision of another;—to direct to, as an authority, book, or other competent source of information;—to assign to; to ascribe, as a reason, motive, or other ground of explanation;—to reduce or assign to a particular order, class, or genus;—*v. i.* To have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self;—to have reference or relation to; to respect;—to allude; to intimate indirectly;—to bring in, as an authority or illustration;—to offer, as personal or written testimony in evidence of character, qualification, &c.:—*imp. & pp.* referred; *ppr.* referring.

Referable, (rĕ-fēr-ə-bl) *a.* Capable of being referred; assignable; ascribable; imputable.

Reference, (rĕ-fēr-ē) *n.* One to whom has been referred a matter in dispute in order that he may settle it.

Reference, (rĕ-fēr-ēns) *n.* Act of referring; a delivering or sending, as for decision, information, and the like;—appeal to the judgment of another;—relation; respect;—allusion; intimation;—one of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, and the like of another;—a passage in a work to which the reader is referred from another passage.

Referendary, (rĕ-fēr-end-ār-ē) *n.* [L. *referendarius*.] One to whose decision a cause is referred; a referee.

Referral, (rĕ-fēr-en'tshāl) *a.* Containing a reference.

Referment, (rĕ-fēr-ment') *v. t.* To ferment again.

Referrible, (rĕ-fēr-ē-bl) *a.* Admitting of being referred; referable.

Refine, (rĕ-fin') *v. t.* To reduce to a fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from impurities;—to reduce, as metals from the ore;—to purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, and the like;—*v. i.* To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter;—to improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence of any kind;—to affect nicely or subtly in thought or language:—*imp. & pp.* refined; *ppr.* refining.

Refinedly, (rĕ-fin'ed-le) *adv.* In a refined manner; also, with affected nicety or elegance.

Refinedness, (rĕ-fin'ed-nes) *n.* State of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

Refinement, (rĕ-fin'ment') *n.* Act of purifying from dross or other feculent matter; state of being refined;—high culture; elegance; polish of manners; graceful courtesy; decorum;—polish of language; nicety of speech; purity in taste; delicate sense or perception of beauty and propriety;—purity of mind and morals;—artificial practice; subtlety;—affectation of elegance; over-nicety.

Refiner, (rĕ-fin'ēr) *n.* One who or that which refines.

Refinery, (rĕ-fin'ēr-ē) *n.* The place and apparatus for refining metals, sugar, and the like.

Refining, (rĕ-fin'ing) *n.* The act of purifying a metal from an alloy or other substance; the practice of great refinement or subtlety.

Refit, (rĕ-fit') *v. t.* To fit or prepare again; to repair;—to fit out or provide a second time;—*v. i.* To repair damages:—*imp. & pp.* refitted; *ppr.* refitting.

Refitment, (rĕ-fit'ment') *n.* A second fitting out.

Refect, (rĕ-fĕkt') *v. t.* [L. *refectere*, from *re*, again, back, and *ferre*, to bend or turn.] To bend or throw back; especially, to cease to return after striking

upon any surface;—to give back an image of; to mirror;—*v. i.* To throw back light, heat, or the like;—to turn back the thoughts upon any thing; especially, to attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to think in relation to moral truth or law;—to revolve in the mind; to consider attentively; to contemplate;—to bring reproach;—to cast reproach:—*imp. & pp.* reflected; *ppr.* reflecting.

Reflected, (rĕ-fĕkt'ed) *a.* In botany, bent or curved backward or away from the axis.

Reflecting, (rĕ-fĕkt'ing) *a.* Throwing back light, heat, &c., as a mirror or other surface;—given to reflection or serious consideration; thoughtful; meditative.

Reflection, (rĕ-fĕkt'shun) *n.* [L. *reflexio*.] Act of reflecting or throwing back, as bodies which have impinged or struck on a surface;—the return of the rays of heat or light, or the waves of sound and the like, from a surface;—the shadow or image of an object given back from a mirror or other reflecting surface;—act or operation of the mind by which it turns its views upon itself and considers its own acts and processes; conscious thought;—attentive consideration; meditation; contemplation of the past or of the absent;—the expression of thought; result of meditation;—usually plural, utterances of truth; wise maxims; pregnant sayings;—also, censure; reproach cast.

Reflexive, (rĕ-fĕkt'iv) *a.* Throwing back images;—capable of exercising thought or judgment;—reflexive; reciprocal.

Reflexively, (rĕ-fĕkt'iv-le) *adv.* By reflection.

Reflexiveness, (rĕ-fĕkt'iv-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being reflexive.

Reflector, (rĕ-fĕkt'ēr) *n.* One who reflects or considers;—that which reflects;—a polished surface of metal or other suitable material for reflecting light or heat.

Reflex, (rĕ-fleks) *a.* [L. *reflexus*, *pp.* of *reflexere*.] Directed back; retroactive; introspective, as a mental act or thought;—in mechanics, produced by resistance or reaction;—in botany, bent back; recurved;—in painting, noting the parts of a picture illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture.

Reflexibility, (rĕ-fleks-ə-bil'ē-ty) *n.* Quality of being reflexible or capable of being reflected.

Reflexible, (rĕ-fleks'ē-bl) *a.* Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

Reflexive, (rĕ-fleks'iv) *a.* Bending or turned backward; reflective;—having for its direct object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent—said of certain verbs.

Reflexively, (rĕ-fleks'iv-le) *adv.* In a direction backward; after the manner of a reflexive verb. [back.]

Refusance, (rĕ-fū-ens) *n.* [From *refugere*.] A flowing

Refluent, (rĕ-fū-ent) *a.* [L. *refluens*, *ppr.* of *refluere*, to flow back.] Flowing back; returning; ebbing.

Reflux, (rĕ-fūks) *a.* Returning or flowing back; reflex.

Refux, (rĕ-fūks) *n.* A flowing back, as the return of a fluid; ebb.

Refold, (rĕ-fōld') *v. t.* To fold anew or again.

Reforge, (rĕ-fōrj') *v. t.* To forge again or anew;—hence, to refashion or refabricate; to make over again.

Reform, (rĕ-fōrm') *v. t.* [F. *reformar*, from L. *re*, again, and *formare*, to form, from *forma*, form.] To form again; to create or shape anew;—especially, to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; amend; correct; rectify; improve;—*v. i.* To return to a good state; to be amended or corrected.

Reform, (rĕ-fōrm') *n.* Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; rectification; correction.

Reformation, (rĕ-fōrm-ā'shun) *n.* Act of reforming or state of being reformed; change from worse to better;—the religious movement at the beginning of the sixteenth century, which resulted in the separation of the Protestant church from the Romish see; amendment; correction; rectification.

Reformation, (rĕ-fōrm-mā'shun) *n.* Act of forming anew; a second forming in order.

Reformative, (rē-form'ā-tīv) *a.* Forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory.

Reformatory, (rē-form'ā-tōr-e) *a.* Tending to produce reformation.

Reformatory, (rē-form'ā-tōr-e) *n.* An institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders.

Reformer, (rē-form'gr) *n.* One who effects a reformation or amendment;—one of those who commenced the reformation of religion from Popery in the sixteenth century;—an advocate of political reform; a liberal; a radical;—opponent or corrector of corruption, jobbery, or other abuse of official place and power.

Refract, (rē-frakt') *v. t.* [*L. refringere, refractum*, from *re*, again, back, and *frangere*, to break.] To bend sharply and abruptly back;—to cause to deviate from a direct course, as rays of light;—*imp. & pp.* refracted; *ppr.* refracting.

Refraction, (rē-frakt'shun) *n.* Act of refracting or state of being refracted;—the change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like, when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved.

Refractive, (rē-frakt'iv) *a.* Serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course; pertaining to refraction.

Refractoriness, (rē-frakt'ōr-e-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being refractory; perverse or sullen obstinacy; unmanageableness;—difficulty of fusion—said of metals.

Refractory, (rē-frakt'ōr-e) *a.* [*L. refractarius*, from *refringere*.] Sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience;—obstinate; unmanageable;—not readily yielding to heat or to the hammer, as metals; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like.

Refrangible, (rē-frā-gā-bl) *a.* [*L. refragabilis*.] Capable of being refuted; refutable.

Refrain, (rē-frān) *v. t.* [*F. refrēner*, from *L. re*, back, and *frēnum*, a rein.] To hold back; to restrain; to keep within prescribed bounds; to curb; to govern;—*v. i.* To keep one's self from action or interference; to forbear; to abstain;—*imp. & pp.* refrained; *ppr.* refraining.

Refrain, (rē-frān) *n.* The burden of a song; a kind of musical repetition; repeat.

Refrangibility, (rē-frān-jē-bil'it-e) *n.* Quality of being refrangible; disposition of rays of light to be turned out of a direct course in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another.

Refrangible, (rē-frān-jē-bl) *a.* Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to a denser, as rays of light.

Refrash, (rē-fresh) *v. t.* [*F. rafraichir*, from *L. refrigerare*, to cool.] To cool; to allay heat;—to give new strength to; to invigorate; to relieve or revive after fatigue or pain;—to reanimate, as the spirits; to cheer; to enliven;—to improve by new touches; to brighten;—to revive, as a drooping plant by rain, &c.;—*imp. & pp.* refreshed; *ppr.* refreshing.

Refreshes, (rē-fresh'gr) *n.* One who or that which refreshes;—an extra fee to an advocate in addition to the retaining fee.

Refreshing, (rē-fresh'ing) *a.* Cooling; invigorating; reviving; reanimating.

Refreshment, (rē-fresh'ing) *n.* Refreshment; relief after pain, fatigue, or want.

Refreshingly, (rē-fresh'ing-ly) *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to invigorate or give new life.

Refreshment, (rē-fresh'ment) *n.* Act of refreshing or state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigour, or liveliness;—that which refreshes or adds fresh strength or vigour, as rest or food;—hence, *pl.*, provisions; meat and drink; a light refectory, as distinguished from a regular or set meal.

Refrigerant, (rē-frij'gr-ant) *a.* Cooling; allaying heat.

Refrigerant, (rē-frij'gr-ant) *n.* That which abates heat or cools; a cooling medicine or external application.

Refrigerate, (rē-frij'gr-āt) *v. t.* [*L. re*, again, and *frigere*, to make cold.] To allay the heat of; to cool; to refresh;—*imp. & pp.* refrigerated; *ppr.* refrigerating.

Refrigeration, (rē-frij'gr-āt'shun) *n.* Act of cooling; abatement of heat; state of being cooled.

Refrigerator, (rē-frij'gr-āt-or) *n.* That which refrigerates or keeps cool, as a box for keeping articles cool in summer by means of ice; an apparatus for rapid cooling connected with a still, &c.;—a cooling medicine or draught;—also *refrigeratory*.

Refrigeratory, (rē-frij'gr-āt-tōr-e) *a.* Cooling; allaying or diminishing heat.

Refuge, (rē-fūj) *n.* [*L. refugium*, from *refugere*, to flee back.] Shelter or protection from danger or distress;—that which shelters or protects; a place inaccessible to an enemy; stronghold;—an expedient to secure protection or defence;—expedient in general; device.

Refugee, (rē-fū-jē) *n.* One who flies to a shelter or place of safety;—especially, one who flees to a foreign power or country for safety.

Refulgence, (rē-fūljens) *n.* Quality of being refulgent; brilliancy; splendour; radiance.

Refulgent, (rē-fūljent) *a.* [*L. refulgens*, *ppr.* of *refugere*, to shine bright.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; shining; splendid.

Refulgently, (rē-fūljent-ly) *adv.* With great brilliancy.

Refund, (rē-fund') *v. t.* [*L. refundere*, from *re*, again, back, and *funderē*, to pour.] To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; to repay; to restore;—*imp. & pp.* refunded; *ppr.* refunding.

Refunder, (rē-fund'gr) *n.* One who repays.

Refusal, (rē-fū-sal) *n.* Act of refusing; denial of any thing demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance;—the right of taking in preference to others; option; preference; pre-emption.

Refuse, (rē-fūz') *v. t.* [*F. refuser*, from *L. recusare*, to decline, refuse.] To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command;—to decline to accept; to reject;—*v. i.* To decline to accept something offered;—not to comply;—*imp. & pp.* refused; *ppr.* refusing.

Refuse, (rē-fūz) *a.* Refused; rejected;—hence, of no value; worthless.

Refuse, (rē-fūz) *n.* That which is rejected as useless; waste matter; dross; sediment; scum; dross.

Refuser, (rē-fūz'gr) *n.* One who refuses or rejects.

Refutable, (rē-fū-tā-bl) *a.* Admitting of being refuted or disproved.

Refutation, (rē-fū-tā'shun) *n.* Act or process of refuting or disproving, or state of being refuted;—act of proving false or erroneous;—confutation; disproof.

Refutatory, (rē-fū-tā-tōr-e) *a.* Tending to refute; refuting.

Refute, (rē-fūt) *v. t.* [*L. refutare*.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute, as testimony, opinions, or theories, and disputants;—*imp. & pp.* refuted; *ppr.* refuting.

Refuter, (rē-fūt'gr) *n.* One who or that which refutes.

Regain, (rē-gān) *v. t.* [*F. regagner*.] To gain anew; to recover, as what has escaped or been lost;—*imp. & pp.* regained; *ppr.* regaining.

Regal, (rē-gal) *a.* [*L. regalis*, from *rex*, *regis*, a king.] Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal.

Regale, (rē-gāl') *v. t.* [*F. regaler*, *Sp. regalar*, to refresh, careen.] To entertain in a royal or sumptuous manner;—hence, to gratify; to refresh;—to entertain with something that delights the senses;—*v. i.* To feast; to fare sumptuously;—*imp. & pp.* regaled; *ppr.* regaling.

Regalement, (rē-gāl'ment) *n.* Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

Regalia, (rē-gā'le-a) *n. pl.* [L. *n. pl. of regalis*, royal.]

Emblems of royalty; regal symbols or paraphernalia;—hence, decorations or insignia of an office or order.

Regality, (rē-gā'le-tē) *n.* [L. *regalitas*, from *regalis*, regal, royal.] Royalty; sovereignty; kingly jurisdiction.

Regally, (rē-gā'le) *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

Regard, (rē-gārd') *v. t.* [F. *regarder*, from *re* and *garder*, to guard.] To observe; to notice or remark particularly;—to pay respect to; to treat as of peculiar importance;—to value; to esteem;—to keep; to observe religiously;—to consider seriously; to lay to heart;—to love and practise, as iniquity;—to hear and answer, as prayer;—to respect; to have relation or reference to;—*imp. & pp. regarded*; *ppr. regarding*.

Regard, (rē-gārd') *n.* Look; aspect; view;—attention of the mind with a feeling of interest;—that view of the mind which springs from value, estimable qualities, or any thing that excites admiration;—esteem; reverence;—account; reason;—relation; reference;—eminence; note; distinction;—*pl.* Compliments; respects; good wishes, &c.

Regarder, (rē-gārd'er) *n.* One who regards or observes.

Regardful, (rē-gārd'fōol) *a.* Taking notice; observing with care; heedful; attentive; observant. [fully.]

Regardfully, (rē-gārd'fōol-le) *adv.* Attentively; heed-

Regardless, (rē-gārd'les) *a.* Not looking or attending; heedless; negligent; careless; unconcerned; inattentive; neglectful.

Regardlessly, (rē-gārd'les-le) *adv.* Heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

Regardlessness, (rē-gārd'les-nes) *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence; carelessness.

Regatta, (rē-gāt'ta) *n.* [It. *regatta*, from *riga*, a line, row.] Originally a rowing match of gondolas in Venice; now a public competition in which yachts, ship boats, fishing-boats, and all kinds of row boats contend for prizes in their respective classes.

Regency, (rē-jen-se) *n.* [L. *regentia*.] The office of a ruler; rule; authority; government;—*especially*, the office or dominion of a vicarious ruler;—the body of men intrusted with vicarious government.

Regenerate, (rē-jen'er-āt) *v. t.* [L. *re*, again, and *generare*, to beget, create.] To generate or produce anew;—to cause to be spiritually born anew; to recreate the moral nature; to convert by the indwelling of the Holy Spirit to the love and service of God;—*imp. & pp. regenerated*; *ppr. regenerating*.

Regenerate, (rē-jen'er-āt) *a.* Reproduced;—born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Regenerateness, (rē-jen'er-āt-nes) *n.* State of being regenerated.

Regeneration, (rē-jen'er-āshun) *n.* Act of regenerating; reproduction;—the power which some animals have of renewing or reproducing parts which have been destroyed;—act of recreating from a natural to a spiritual state; the new birth.

Regenerative, (rē-jen'er-āt-iv) *a.* Of or belonging to regeneration.

Regeneratory, (rē-jen'er-a-tor-e) *a.* Having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

Regent, (rē-jent) *a.* [L. *regens*, *ppr. of regere*, to rule.] Ruling; governing; regnant;—exercising vicarious authority.

Regent, (rē-jent) *n.* One who rules or reigns;—one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign;—formerly, one of a certain standing or attainment licensed to teach in universities; a professor;—also, a master of arts or doctor of a certain standing, who form collectively the governing body in the convocation at Oxford and Cambridge;



Regalia.

—a vicarious or deputed authority;—a trustee or overseer.

Regentship, (rē-jent-ship) *n.* The power of governing, or the office of a regent; regency.

Regeneration, (rē-jen-min-āshun) *n.* A sprouting or germinating anew. [a regicide.]

Regicidal, (rē-j-e-sid'al) *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Regicide, (rē-j-e-sid) *n.* [L. *rex*, *regis*, a king, and *caedere*, to kill.] One who murders a king; *specifically*, one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death;—the killing of a king.

Regime, (rē-jēm') *n.* [F.] Mode or style of rule or management; administration.

Regimen, (rē-jē-men) *n.* [L. from *regere*, to guide, to rule.] Orderly government;—any regulation or remedy intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation;—the systematic use of food and drink;—a relation of syntax between two words.

Regiment, (rē-jē-ment) *n.* [L. *regimentum*, from *regere*, to guide, rule.] A body of men commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies or squadrons—usually ten. [ing a regiment.]

Regimental, (rē-jē-ment'al) *a.* Belonging to or concerning

Regimentals, (rē-jē-ment'alz) *n. pl.* The uniform worn by the troops of a regiment.

Region, (rē-jūn) *n.* [L. *regio*, from *regere*, to guide, direct.] A portion of space or territory of indefinite extent; country; province; district; tract;—neighbourhood; vicinity;—also, a part of the body;—place; rank; sphere.

Register, (rē-jis-ter) *n.* [F. *registre*, from L. *regerere*, *registum*, to carry back, to register.] A written account or entry; a memorial record;—a list;—the book in which a list, record, or register is kept;—the officer or person whose business it is to keep such an account;—that which registers or records; *specifically*, a contrivance for noting down or calculating the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process;—a lid or sliding plate in a furnace, stove, &c., for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire;—the inner part of the mould in which types are cast;—in *printing*, correspondence of pages or columns on the opposite sides of the sheet;—a document issued by the custom-house to be kept on board a vessel on a voyage;—compass of a voice or instrument; a portion of the compass of a voice;—a stop or set of pipes in an organ.

Register, (rē-jis-ter) *v. t.* To enter in a register; to record;—to enrol;—*v. i.* To correspond in relative position, as the columns or pages of a printed sheet;—*imp. & pp. registered*; *ppr. registering*.

Registership, (rē-jis-ter-ship) *n.* The office of register.

Registrar, (rē-jis-trār) *n.* [L. *registrarius*.] One who registers; a recorder; a keeper of records.

Registrars, (rē-jis-trār) *n.* [L. *registrarius*.] One who registers; a recorder; a keeper of records.

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Regrate, (rè-grât) v. t. [*F. regratter*, to scrape again.] To remove the outer surface of, as of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance;—to buy, as provisions, in order to sell again in or near the same market or fair;—to engrain; to forestall, as the market;—*imp. & pp. regrated; ppr. regrating.*

Regreet, (rè-grètt) v. t. To greet or salute again.

Regress, (rè-gres) n. [*F. regre, salut*, back, and *gradi*, to go, *gradus*, a step, pace.] Passage back; return;—the power or liberty of returning or passing back.

Regression, (rè-gresh'un) n. Act of returning; retrogression.

Regressive, (rè-gresh'iv) a. Passing back; returning.

Regret, (rè-gret) v. t. [*F. regretter*, *L. re* and *queri*, to complain.] To grieve over; to be sorry for;—to look back at with sorrowful longing; lament; repent; bewail;—*imp. & pp. regretted; ppr. regretting.*

Regret, (rè-gret) n. Grief; sorrow;—pain of mind at causing unhappiness; sorrowful longing;—pain of conscience; remorse; repentance; penitence.

Regretful, (rè-gret'fôol) a. Full of regret.

Reguerdon, (rè-gret'vôn) a. [*F. guerdon*, reward, prize.] A reward; recompense; requital.

Regula, (reg'ù-là) n. [*L.*] A rule;—a book of rules or directions in monastic institutions;—in architecture, a fillet or listel; a *reglet*.

Regular, (reg'ù-lâr) a. [*L. regularis*, from *regula*, a rule, from *regere*, to guide, rule.] Conformed to a rule; normal; being or constituted in accordance with a general law or principle, the prescribed or legal mode, or the ordinary custom or practice;—governed by rule or principles of action; orderly;—methodical; steady or uniform in a course or practice;—periodical;—stated; accustomed;—constituted by the proper authority, as a physician or other licentiate of a university;—noting the clergy in the Romish church who belong to a monastic order, as distinguished from the secular clergy or parish priests.

Regular, (reg'ù-lâr) n. A member of any religious order who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience;—a soldier belonging to a permanent or standing army.

Regularity, (reg'ù-lâr'te) n. Condition or quality of being regular; method; steadiness; uniformity.

Regularly, (reg'ù-lâr'le) adv. In a regular manner; in due order.

Regulate, (reg'ù-lât) v. t. [*L. regulare, regulatum*, from *regula*, a rule.] To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to subject to governing principles or laws;—to put in good order; dispose; methodize; arrange; direct; order; rule;—*imp. & pp. regulated; ppr. regulating.*

Regulation, (reg'ù-lât'shun) n. Act of regulating or state of being regulated or reduced to order;—a prescribed rule or order;—[regulate.]

Regulative, (reg'ù-lât'iv) a. Regulating; tending to regulate.

Regulator, (reg'ù-lât'ôr) n. One who regulates;—a contrivance to produce uniformity of motion or regulate it, as a watch-spring, fly-wheel, governor, &c.

Regulus, (reg'ù-lus) n. [*L.*] A petty king, prince, diminutive of *rex, regis*, a king.] The pure metal which, in the melting of ores, falls to the bottom of the crucible;—a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo or the lion.

Regurgitate, (rè-gur'je-tât) v. t. [*L. regurgitare*, from *re*, again, back, and *gurgit*, gurgitis, a gulf.] To throw or pour back in great quantity;—*v. i.* To be thrown or poured back;—*imp. & pp. regurgitated; ppr. regurgitating.*

Regurgitation, (rè-gur-je-tât'shun) n. Act of flowing or pouring back by the orifice of entrance;—the act of swallowing again.

Rehabilitate, (rè-hâ-bil'e-tât) v. t. To reinstate; to restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or

privilege lost or forfeited;—*imp. & pp. rehabilitated; ppr. rehabilitating.*

Rehabilitation, (rè-hâ-bil'e-tât'shun) n. Act of reinstating in a former rank or capacity; restoration to former rights.

Rehear, (rè-hêr) v. t. To hear again; to try a second time;—*imp. & pp. reheard; ppr. rehearing.*

Rehearsal, (rè-hêr'sâl) n. Act of rehearsing; recital; repetition of a school lesson or exercise;—narration; recounting, as incidents or adventures;—especially, a private trial or performance of a play, opera, &c., preparatory to the public exhibition of it.

Rehearse, (rè-hêr's) v. t. [*Norm. F. rehearser*, to harrow over again.] To repeat, as what has been already said;—to narrate; to recount; to relate;—to recite in private for practice and improvement before a public representation;—*imp. & pp. rehearsed; ppr. rehearsing.*

Rehearser, (rè-hêr's'r) n. One who rehearses or narrates.

Rehibition, (rè-hê-bish'un) n. [*L. re*, back, and *habere*, to have.] The returning of a thing purchased to the seller on the ground of some defect or fraud; the annulling of a sale.

Reif, (rèf) n. [*A. S. reaf*, allied to *L. rapere*, to take, seize.] Robbery; forcible theft;—hence, plunder;—*stouthief*. [*Scot.*]

Reign, (rân) n. [*L. regnum*, from *rex, regis*, a king.] Royal authority; supreme power;—the time during which a king, queen, or emperor possesses the supreme authority;—kingdom; dominion; power; influence;—prevalence.

Reign, (rân) v. i. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority;—hence, to be predominant; to prevail;—to have uncontrolled dominion.

Reimbody, (rè-im-bod'e) v. t. To embody again.

Reimburse, (rè-im-burs') v. t. [*F. rembourser*, from *re*, back, *en*, in, and *bourse*, purse.] To replace in a treasury or purse; to pay back; to refund;—to make up for loss or expense by an equivalent; to indemnify;—*imp. & pp. reimbursed; ppr. reimbursing.*

Reimbursement, (rè-im-burs'ment) n. Act of repaying or refunding; repayment.

Reimbursor, (rè-im-burs'ôr) n. One who reimburses or Reimport, (rè-im-pôrt') v. t. To import again; to carry back; to recover.

Reimportation, (rè-im-pôr-tât'shun) n. The act of importing what has been exported.

Reimpress, (rè-im-pres') v. t. To impress or enforce.

Reimpression, (rè-im-pres'h'un) n. A repeated impression or mental conviction;—a reprint.

Reimprison, (rè-im-priz'n) v. t. To imprison a second time, or for the same cause, or after release from imprisonment;—[confining in prison a second time.]

Reimprisonment, (rè-im-priz'n'ment) n. The act of Reimprisonment.

Rein, (rân) n. [*L. retin*, from *retinere*, to hold back.] The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which to restrain and govern the horse, &c.;—a leading string;—hence, an instrument of restraining or governing.

Rein, (rân) v. t. To govern by a bridle;—to restrain; to control;—*imp. & pp. reined; ppr. reining.*

Reincur, (rè-in-kur') v. t. To incur a second time.

Reindeer, (rân'dêr) n. [*A. S. Arándeor*, *Isol. Arriedyr*, Lap. and Finn. *reinge*.] A ruminant mammal of the deer kind, of several species, found in the colder part of both hemispheres.

Reinforce, (rè-in-fôr's) v. t. To strengthen with new force, assistance, or support;—especially, to strengthen, as an army or a fort with additional troops, or a navy with additional ships;—*imp. & pp. reinforced; ppr. reinforcing.*



Reindeer.

Reinforce, (rē-in-fōr) *v. t.* Part of a gun near the breech which is stronger than the rest of the piece.

Reinforcement, (rē-in-fōr-mēnt) *n.* Act of reinforcing; —that which reinforces; additional force, especially, additional troops or ships to strengthen an army or navy.

Reinstate, (rē-in-grā-tē-āt) *v. t.* To bring into or re-establish, (rān-tes) *a.* Unchecked; uncontrolled.

Reins, (rānz) *n. pl.* [L. *res*, *pl. venae*.] The kidneys; —the lower part of the back, being the ribs and hip-bone over the kidneys; —the affections and passions —formerly supposed to have their seat in that part of the body.

Reinsert, (rē-in-sērt) *v. t.* To insert a second time; to plant or graft again; to reintroduce.

Reinsertion, (rē-in-sēr-shūn) *n.* A second insertion; repetition of an advertisement. (a second time.

Reinspection, (rē-in-spek-shūn) *n.* The act of inspecting

Reinspire, (rē-in-spīr) *v. t.* To inspire anew; to re-animate.

Reinstall, (rē-in-stawl) *v. t.* To install again; to seat anew; —imp. & pp. reinstalled; ppr. reinstalling.

Reinstate, (rē-in-stāt) *v. t.* To place again in possession or in a former state; —imp. & pp. reinstated; ppr. reinstating.

Reinsurance, (rē-in-shōr-āns) *n.* A contract of indemnity to a party who has insured property against loss by his insurance; —insurance a second time.

Reinsure, (rē-in-shōr) *v. t.* To insure property in favour of one who has previously insured it; —imp. & pp. reinsured; ppr. reinsuring.

Reinvest, (rē-in-vest) *v. t.* To invest anew; —imp. & pp. reinvested; ppr. reinvesting.

Reinvestment, (rē-in-vest-mēnt) *n.* The act of investing anew; a second or renewed investment.

Reinvigorate, (rē-in-vīg-or-āt) *v. t.* To revive vigour in.

Reissue, (rē-iah-ōd) *v. t.* To issue a second time.

Reissue, (rē-iah-ōd) *n.* A second issue; republication.

Ritter, (rī-er) *n.* [Ger. a rider.] A mounted trooper; one of the hired bands, chiefly German, in the religious wars of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; —also *ritter*.

Reiterate, (rē-ī-tē-āt) *v. t.* To repeat again and again; to say or do repeatedly; —imp. & pp. reiterated; ppr. reiterating.

Reiteration, (rē-ī-tēr-āshūn) *n.* Repetition.

Reject, (rē-jēkt) *v. t.* [L. *rejiect*, from *re*, back, and *jacere*, to throw.] To cast from one; to throw away; —to slight; to despise; —to refuse to accept, as an offer; to decline; —to refuse to grant, as a petition; to deny; —to refuse to receive, as an explanation; to repudiate; to decline harshly or haughtily; —imp. & pp. rejected; ppr. rejecting.

Rejectable, (rē-jēkt-ā-bil) *a.* Capable of being rejected; worthy or suitable to be rejected.

Rejecter, (rē-jēkt-ēr) *n.* One who rejects or refuses.

Rejection, (rē-jēk-shūn) *n.* Act of rejecting, throwing away, casting off, or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant.

Rejoice, (rē-jōis) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *rejoisse*, F. *réjoir*, to enjoy.] To feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree; to exult; to triumph; —*v. t.* To give joy to; to make joyful; gladden; cheer; delight; —imp. & pp. rejoiced; ppr. rejoicing.

Rejoicing, (rē-jōis-ing) *n.* Act of expressing joy or gladness; —sense or experience of joy; —cause or occasion of joy; —*pl.* Public expressions of joy, triumph, &c.; festivities; fetes, &c. (tion.

Rejoicingly, (rē-jōis-ing-le) *adv.* With joy or exultation.

Rejoin, (rē-jōin) *v. t.* To join again; to unite after separation; to meet another again; to enter again, as a company, society, &c.; —*v. t.* To answer to a reply; —imp. & pp. rejoined; ppr. rejoining.

Rejoinder, (rē-jōin-dēr) *n.* An answer to a reply; or in general, an answer; —in law, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

Rejoin, (rē-jōin) *v. t.* To reunite the joints of; —specifically, to fill up the joints of, as stones in buildings; —imp. & pp. rejoined; ppr. rejoining.

Rejoining, (rē-jōin-ing) *n.* The filling up of the joints of stones in buildings when the mortar has been dislodged.

Rejudge, (rē-jūj) *v. t.* To judge again; to re-examine; to review; —imp. & pp. rejudged; ppr. rejudging.

Rekindle, (rē-kindl) *v. t.* To kindle again; to set on fire anew; —to excite or rouse anew; —imp. & pp. rekindled; ppr. rekindling.

Reland, (rē-lānd) *v. t. & i.* To land again; to put on shore what had been shipped; —*v. t.* To go on shore after having embarked; —imp. & pp. relanded; ppr. relanding.

Relapse, (rē-laps) *v. t.* [L. *relabi*, *relapsus*, from *re* and *labi*, to fall.] To slip or slide back; —to fall back; to return to a former state or practice; generally a state of error or vice; —to fall back from a convalescent state, as in fever, &c.; —imp. & pp. relapsed; ppr. relapsing.

Relapse, (rē-laps) *n.* A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former bad state, either of body or morals. (or error.

Relapse, (rē-laps) *n.* One who relapses into vice.

Relate, (rē-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *re-ferre*, *relatum*, from *re* and *ferre*, to bear.] To recount; to narrate; to recite; to tell over; —to ally by connection or kindred; —*v. t.* To stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; to refer; —imp. & pp. related; ppr. relating. (by blood or alliance.

Related, (rē-lāt-ed) *a.* Allied by kindred; connected

Relater, (rē-lāt-ēr) *n.* One who recites or narrates; a historian; narrator.

Relation, (rē-lā-shūn) *n.* Act of relating or telling; also, that which is related; account; narration of facts; narrative; —connection between things; respect; reference; regard; relative quality or condition; —kindred; alliance; —connection by consanguinity or affinity; —a person connected by consanguinity or affinity; kinsman; kinswoman.

Relational, (rē-lā-shūn-al) *a.* Having relation or kindred; —indicating or specifying some relation.

Relationship, (rē-lā-shūn-ship) *n.* The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Relative, (rē-lāt-iv) *a.* Having relation, respecting; —bearing on the subject in hand; pertinent; —arising from or dependent on relation or connection with something else; not self-existing; not absolute; —mutual; reciprocal; —in *logic*, indicating a correlation —said of terms, as master and servant, husband and wife; —in *grammar*, noting a relation or reference to an antecedent word, sentence, or series of sentences.

Relative, (rē-lāt-iv) *a.* A person connected by blood or affinity; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman; —a word relating to or used in the place of an antecedent word, clause, sentence, or paragraph.

Relatively, (rē-lāt-iv-le) *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely. (bearing relation.

Relativeness, (rē-lāt-iv-ness) *n.* State of being relative or

Relax, (rē-laks) *v. t.* [L. *relaxare*, from *re* and *laxare*, to loose.] To make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like; —to make less severe or rigorous; to abate the stringency of; —to remit or slacken in attention, assiduity, or effort; —to unbend; to ease; —to open; —to loose; —to make languid or feeble, as the nerves; —to relieve from constipation; —*v. t.* To become loosened or feeble; to be made lax; —to abate in severity; —to remit in close attention or effort; —imp. & pp. relaxed; ppr. relaxing. (opens.

Relaxant, (rē-laks-ant) *n.* A medicine that relaxes or

Relaxation, (rē-laks-āshūn) *n.* Act of relaxing or state of being relaxed or slackened; remission of closeness, firmness, tension, rigour, effort, or constipation; —remission from attention and effort.

Relaxative, (rē-lak's-tiv) *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative. [*a. laxative.*]

Relaxative, (rē-lak's-tiv) *n.* A medicine that relaxes.

Relay, (rē-lā') *n.* [*F. relais, from L. relaxare.*] A supply of fresh horses provided at the several stages of the road to take the place of those which have gone the previous stage;—also, a leash of hunting dogs kept in readiness to relieve those which have tired in the pursuit;—any thing laid up in store.

Relay, (rē-lā') *v. t.* To lay again or a second time;—*imp. & pp. relayed; ppr. relaying.*

Release, (rē-lēs') *v. t.* To set free from restraint or confinement; to give liberty to;—to free from, as pain, care, trouble, grief, &c.;—to free from obligation or penalty; to absolve; to acquit;—to let go, as a legal claim; to quit;—to discharge, as a debt;—to relinquish, as a joint right to lands or tenements, in favour of him who holds them in possession;—*imp. & pp. released; ppr. releasing.*

Release, (rē-lēs') *n.* Act of letting loose or freeing, or state of being let loose or freed;—relief from care, pain, or any burden;—discharge from obligation or responsibility;—a giving up or relinquishment of some right or claim; a quitclaim;—acquittance; discharge.

Releasement, (rē-lēs'ment) *n.* The act of releasing.

Releaser, (rē-lēs'gr) *n.* One who releases.

Relegate, (rē-lē-gāt) *v. t.* [*L. re, again, back, and legare, to send with a commission.*] To despatch; to transfer; to send into exile; to banish;—*imp. & pp. relegated; ppr. relegating.*

Relocation, (rē-lē-gāshun) *n.* Act of relegating; consignment; banishment; exile.

Relent, (rē-lent') *v. t.* [*F. relentsir, from L. lentus, slow.*] To become less harsh, cruel, or the like; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion;—*v. t.* To slacken; to loosen;—to soften; to dissolve;—*imp. & pp. relented; ppr. relenting.*

Relenting, (rē-lent'ing) *n.* Act of becoming more mild, forgiving, &c.

Relentless, (rē-lentless) *a.* Unmoved by appeals to sympathy or forgiveness; insensible to the distress of others; implacable; unmerciful; pitiless; cruel.

Relentlessly, (rē-lentless-ly) *adv.* In a relentless manner; pitilessly; inexorably. [*unmoved by pity.*]

Relentlessness, (rē-lentless-ness) *n.* The quality of being relentless.

Relet, (rē-lēt') *v. t.* To let anew, as a house.

Relevance, (rē-lē-vāns) *n.* State of being relevant or bearing on the subject;—pertinence; applicableness; apposition;—also *Relevancy.*

Relevant, (rē-lē-vānt) *a.* [*F. relevant, ppr. of relever, to raise again.*] Bearing upon or properly applying to the case in hand; pertinent; applicable.

Reliability, (rē-lī-a-bil-ē-ty) *n.* State or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

Reliable, (rē-lī-a-bl) *a.* Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy.

Reliably, (rē-lī-a-blē) *adv.* In a reliable manner.

Reliance, (rē-lī-āns) *n.* Act of relying on what is deemed sufficient support or authority;—state of confiding in; dependence; trust; confidence;—rest or repose of mind resulting from conviction or assurance;—that which is relied on; ground or basis of trust. [*trusting.*]

Reliant, (rē-lī-ānt) *a.* Having reliance; confident;

Relic, (rē-līk') *n.* [*F. relique, L. reliquie, from relinquere, to leave behind.*] That which remains after loss or decay;—a corpse; specifically, the body or some part of the body of deceased saints or martyrs;—hence, a memorial; any remembrance.

Relict, (rē-līkt') *n.* [*L. relicta, feminine of relictus, ppr. of relinquere, to leave behind.*] A woman whose husband is dead; a widow.

Relief, (rē-lēf') *n.* [*Eng. relieve.*] Removal of pain, distress, or other evil; a temporary abatement; partial alleviation; also, a complete and final de-

livery;—that which abates or removes evil; remedy;—succour; support;—dismissal of a sentry, picket, or guard from their post;—also, the sentry or soldiers which relieve them and take their place;—in *scripture*, prominence of a figure above or beyond the ground or plane on which it is formed;—in *law*, remedy; redress; indemnification;—in *feudal law*, a fine or composition paid by a tenant to the new lord of the manor for permission to hold and renew the lease.

Relievable, (rē-lē-vā-bl) *a.* Capable of being relieved.

Relieve, (rē-lēv') *v. t.* [*L. relevare, to lift up.*] To cause to rise; hence, to cause to seem to rise; to set off by contrast;—to raise or remove, as any thing which weighs down or crushes;—to alleviate; to assuage;—to free from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like;—to succour; to assist; to aid by alms; to support;—to release from a post or station by substitution of others;—to ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition;—redress; redress; indemnify;—*imp. & pp. relieved; ppr. relieving.*

Reliever, (rē-lēv'er) *n.* One who or that which relieves.

Relievement, (rē-lēv'ment) *n.* The act of relieving or the state of being relieved; relief; release.

Relight, (rē-līt') *v. t.* To light anew; to illuminate again; to set on fire again.

Religion, (rē-lī-jun) *n.* [*L. religio, from religare, to bind.*] The recognition of God as an object of worship, love, and obedience;—the whole relation and duty of man toward God; bodies of truths or doctrines regarding the being and properties of God, the requirements of His law, the nature, duties, and responsibilities of man, and the future state of rewards and punishments; revelation;—theology; divinity;—godliness, practical piety, as distinguished from doctrinal belief;—observance of the duties of the first table of the law; devotion; worship;—as distinguished from morality or observance of the duties of the second table;—any system or mode of faith and worship;—any experience or expression of man's dependence on God; sense of the unseen and spiritual;—superstitious reverence; feeling of awe.

Religionism, (rē-lī-jun-izm) *n.* Practice of or adherence to religion;—affected or false religion.

Religionist, (rē-lī-jun-ist) *n.* One earnestly or bigotedly devoted to a religion.

Religious, (rē-lī-jūs) *a.* Pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; pious; godly;—devoted to religion; bound by monastic vows;—teaching or treating of religion;—appropriated or set apart for acts or exercises of worship;—faithful; exact; strict;—conscientious; scrupulous.

Religious, (rē-lī-jūs) *n.* A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns, to lead a life of piety and devotion; a monk or friar; a nun.

Religiously, (rē-lī-jūs-ly) *adv.* In a religious manner;—piously; devoutly;—according to the rites of religion; reverently;—in accordance with religious principles or doctrines; conscientiously; rigidly.

Relinquish, (rē-līng'kwish) *v. t.* [*L. relinquere, to leave behind.*] To withdraw from; to leave behind;—to give up; to renounce a claim to; resign; forsake; abandon; forego;—*imp. & pp. relinquished; ppr. relinquishing.* [*quishes.*]

Relinquisher, (rē-līng'kwish-er) *n.* One who relinquishes.

Relinquishment, (rē-līng'kwish-ment) *n.* The act of leaving or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing a claim to; abandonment.

Reliquary, (rē-lē-kwār-ē) *n.* [*F. reliquaire, from L. reliquie, remains.*] A small chest, box, or casket in which relics are kept.

Reliquidate, (rē-līk'wid-at) *v. t.* To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

Reliquidation, (rē-līk-wid-s'ahunn) *n.* A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment.

Relish, (rel'ish) *v. t.* [*F. relâcher*, to lloek or taste anew, *A.-S. liccian*.] To taste or eat with pleasure; to like the flavour of; hence, to enjoy;—to give a pleasing flavour to;—*v. i.* To have a pleasing taste; to give pleasure or satisfaction;—to have a flavour; to savour;—*imp. & pp. relished*; *ppr. relishing*.

Relish, (rel'ish) *n.* A pleasing sensation in eating or drinking; a tickling of the palate;—*taste*; savour; gout;—that which is used to make food more palatable or impart a flavour to it, as sauce, seasoning, &c.;—*zest*; gusto; piquancy;—a small quantity; taste; bit; drop;—hence, figuratively, inclination or taste for; fondness of;—power of perceiving beauty or excellence in literature or art; appreciation of; critical taste. [enjoyable.]

Relishable, (rel'ish-a-bl) *a.* Having an agreeable taste; **Relucenscent**, (rel-lū'sent) *a.* [*L. relucens*, from *re* and *lucere*, to shine.] Shining; eminent; clear; pellucid.

Reluctance, (rel-luk'tans) *n.* State or quality of being reluctant; aversion of mind; repugnance; unwillingness; dislike.

Reluctant, (rel-luk'tant) *a.* [*L. reluctans*, *ppr. of reluctari*.] Striving against; much opposed in heart;—proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance; unwilling; disinclined; backward.

Reluctantly, (rel-luk'tant-ly) *adv.* In a reluctant manner; unwillingly.

Relume, (rel-lūm') *v. t.* [*L. re*, again, and *luminare*, to light, from *lumen*, light.] To rekindle; to light again;—*imp. & pp. relumed*; *ppr. reluming*.

Relumine, (rel-lū'min) *v. t.* To light anew; to rekindle; to illuminate again.

Reley, (rel-lē') *v. t.* [*Prefix re* and *lie*.] To rest with confidence, as the mind when satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts; trust; depend; confide;—*imp. & pp. relied*; *ppr. relying*.

Remain, (rē-mān') *v. i.* [*L. remanere*, from *re*, again, back, and *manere*, to stay, *G. manein*.] To stay behind while others withdraw or are removed; to be left as not included or comprised;—to continue in a fixed place, an unchanged form or condition, an undiminished quantity; continue; abide; last; endure;—*imp. & pp. remained*; *ppr. remaining*.

Remain, (rē-mān') *a.* That which is left; relic;—chiefly in the plural—a dead body; a corpse;—the literary works of one who is dead.

Remainder, (rē-mān'dēr) *n.* Any thing that remains or is left;—remains;—remaining survivors;—the part which is left after the greater portion is spent, as the remainder of life;—the sum that is left after subtraction, or the quantity after deduction;—in law, a remnant of an estate depending upon a particular prior estate, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate; rest; residue; remnant.

Remake, (rē-māk') *v. t.* To make anew;—*imp. & pp. remade*; *ppr. remaking*.

Remand, (rē-mānd') *v. t.* [*L. re*, again, back, and *mandare*, to order.] To call back; to send back; especially, to recommit or send back to prison;—*imp. & pp. remanded*; *ppr. remanding*.

Remanent, (rem'an-ent) *a.* Remaining; continuing.

Remark, (rē-mārk') *n.* Act of remarking or attentively noticing;—the expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed; hence, a casual observation.

Remark, (rē-mārk') *v. t.* [*F. remarquer*, from *re*, again, and *marquer*, to mark.] To take notice of; to observe; to note in the mind;—to express in words or writing, as observed or noticed; to call attention to;—*v. i.* To say or observe; speak; say; comment; animadvert on;—*imp. & pp. remarked*; *ppr. remarking*.

Remarkable, (rē-mārk'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of or capable of being remarked or noticed;—unusual; extraordinary;—distinguished; eminent.

Remarkably, (rē-mārk'a-bl) *adv.* In a remarkable manner or degree.

Remarriage, (rē-mar'āj) *n.* A second (third, &c.) marriage.

Remarry, (rē-mar'ro) *v. i.* To marry again.

Remast, (rē-mast') *v. t.* To fit with new masts.

Remastiate, (rē-mas'te-kāt) *v. t.* To chew over and over again, as the cud.

Remastiation, (rē-mas'-te-kā'shun) *n.* The act of chewing over again or repeatedly.

Remediable, (rē-mē'de-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being remedied or cured.

Remediably, (rē-mē'de-ā-bl) *adv.* In a manner susceptible of remedy or cure.

Remedial, (rē-mē'de-ā-l) *a.* Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy.

Remedially, (rē-mē'de-ā-l) *adv.* In a remedial manner; in a way suited to afford relief.

Remediless, (rem'ē-de-le) *a.* Incapable of being restored or prevented;—incurable; desperate, as disease;—irreparable, as loss;—unchangeable; irreversible, as doom;—not answering, as a remedy; hence, ineffectual; powerless.

Remedilessly, (rem'ē-de-le) *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy.

Remedy, (rem'ē-de) *n.* [*L. remedium*, from *re*, again, and *mederi*, to heal, to cure.] That which cures a disease;—that which counteracts an evil of any kind;—the legal means to recover a right or to obtain redress for a wrong; reparation; relief.

Remedy, (rem'ē-de) *v. t.* To apply a remedy; to restore to soundness, health, integrity, and the like; to heal; to cure, as disease;—to remove, as mischief or evil; to repair; redress; relieve;—*imp. & pp. remedied*; *ppr. remedying*.

Remember, (rē-mēm'ber) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. remembre*, from *L. re*, again, and *memorare*, to bring to remembrance.] To bring to mind again; to recall;—to keep in mind; to preserve fresh in the memory; to bear in mind with esteem; to reward;—to celebrate; to keep as sacred; to observe;—to reverence; to obey;—*imp. & pp. remembered*; *ppr. remembering*.

Rememberer, (rē-mēm'ber-er) *n.* One who remembers. **Remembrance**, (rē-mēm'brans) *n.* Act of remembering;—state of being remembered or held in mind;—memory; recollection;—that which serves to keep in or bring to mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir;—memorandum; note to aid the memory;—power of remembering; time within which a fact can be remembered.

Remembrancer, (rē-mēm'brans-er) *n.* One who or that which serves to bring to or keep in mind; a memento; a memorial;—an officer of the court of exchequer; a recorder.

Remind, (rē-mind') *v. t.* To put in mind; to bring to the remembrance or to the notice or consideration of;—*imp. & pp. reminded*; *ppr. reminding*. [reminds.]

Reminder, (rē-mind') *n.* One who or that which Reminiscent, (rem-e-nis'ens) *a.* State of being reminiscent or inclined to call to mind;—the faculty of reviving old and forgotten ideas, feelings, and impressions, and recalling past events or incidents;—memory; recollection;—a thought, impression, event, or incident revived or recalled; a suggestion of the past;—also, a relation or statement of what one recollects or recalls concerning the past;—*pl.* Autobiographical notes or sketches.

Reminiscent, (rem-e-nis'ent) *a.* [*L. reminiscens*, *ppr. of reminisci*, to recall to mind, to recollect.] Capable of or inclined to call to mind.

Remiss, (rē-mis') *a.* [*L. remissus*, *ppr. of remittere*, to send back, to relax.] Not energetic or exact in duty or business; not careful or prompt in fulfilling engagements;—lacking earnestness or activity; slack; dilatory; negligent; careless; inattentive; heedless; thoughtless. [for forgiven.]

Remissible, (rē-mis'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being remitted

Remission, (rè-mi-sh'ùn) *n.* [*L. remissio*, from *remittere*, *remissum*.] Act of remitting:—relaxation; abatement; moderation of intensity, as of heat, cold, labour, harsh treatment, &c.:—diminution in part, or release in full, from a penal sentence: removal of a punishment or penalty:—hence, pardon; forgiveness of sin:—discharge from that which is due; relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation:—a temporary subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain. [giving.]

Remissive, (rè-mi'siv) *a.* That remits; remitting; for-
Remissly, (rè-mi'sle) *adv.* Carelessly; negligently:—slowly; slackly; without earnestness or zeal; indolently.

Remissness, (rè-mi's'nes) *n.* Slowness; slackness; carelessness; negligence; inattention; want of ardour or vigour; want of punctuality.

Remit, (rè-mit') *v. t.* [*L. remittere*.] To send back; to refer:—to transfer, as a cause to another court; to defer to the judgment of another; to send back to prison: to recommend:—to forgive; to pardon, as sin:—to relax, as a sentence or penal doom:—to give up; to surrender; to resign:—to transmit to a distance, as money, bills, or the like:—*v. i.* To abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense; to become moderated:—*imp. & pp.* remitted; *ppr.* remitting.

Remittal, (rè-mit'al) *n.* A remitting; a giving up; a surrender.

Remittance, (rè-mit'sh'ns) *n.* Act of transmitting money, bills, or the like to a distant place:—the sum or thing remitted.

Remittent, (rè-mit't'ent) *a.* Having remissions from time to time; temporarily ceasing or abating, as a fever;—sometimes used substantively, as "a remittent."

Remitter, (rè-mit't'er) *n.* One who remits or makes remittance;—one who pardons or forgives:—the restitution of one who obtains possession of property under a defective title, to his rights under a more ancient or valid title.

Remnant, (rem'n'ant) *n.* [*F. remainder*, from *L. remanere*.] Residue; remainder; what remains after a part is removed, performed, &c.:—hence, a small portion; a slight trace; a fragment.

Remodel, (rè-mo'd'el) *v. t.* To model or fashion anew:—*imp. & pp.* remodelled; *ppr.* remodelling. [ing.]

Remollient, (rè-mol'le-ent) *a.* [*F.*] Mollifying; softening.

Remolten, (rè-mol't'en) *a.* Melted again.

Remonstrance, (rè-mon's'trans) *n.* Act of expostulation;—strong representation of reasons against a measure, course of action, conduct, &c.:—forcible suggestions against an act, warnings, as of conscience, &c.:—the terms in which one remonstrates; earnest advice or reproof.

Remonstrant, (rè-mon's'trant) *a.* Inclined or tending to remonstrate; expostulatory.

Remonstrant, (rè-mon's'trant) *n.* One who remonstrates;—especially, an Arminian who reclaimed against the decisions of the Synod of Dort, in 1618.

Remonstrate, (rè-mon's'trät) *v. i.* [*L. remonstrare*, from *re*, again, back, and *monstrare*, to show.] To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings:—*v. t.* To show or make evident by strong representation:—*imp. & pp.* remonstrated; *ppr.* remonstrating. [strates.]

Remonstrator, (rè-mon's'trät-or) *n.* One who remonstrates.

Remora, (rem'ô-ra) *n.* A fish, *Echeneis remora*, found in the Mediterranean, having an oval sucking disk on the top of the head—it was fabled to retard the motion of ships by attaching itself to the sides or bottom of them.

Remorse, (rè-mor's) *n.* [*L. remorsus*, from *remordere*, *remorsum*, to bite again or back, to torment.] The keen or gnawing pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt; compunction; regret.

Remorseful, (rè-mor's'fûl) *a.* Full of remorse or compunction;—compassionate; feeling tenderly;—pitiable.

Remorseless, (rè-mor's'les) *a.* Without remorse or sensibility; cruel; insensible to distress; pitiless; relentless; merciless.

Remorselessly, (rè-mor's'les-le) *adv.* Without remorse.

Remorselessness, (rè-mor's'les-nes) *n.* Insensibility to distress; savage cruelty; unrelenting severity.

Remote, (rè-môt') *a.* [*L. remotus*, *pp.* of *removere*, to remove.] Removed to a distance; not near; far away—said in respect to time or place;—hence, removed; not agreeing, according, or being related; alien; abstracted; slight; inconsiderable.

Remotely, (rè-môt'le) *adv.* In a remote manner: at a distance in space, time, consanguinity, and the like:—in a small degree; slightly; inconsiderably.

Remoteness, (rè-môt'nes) *n.* State of being remote; distance in time or space:—distance in affinity or consanguinity:—distance in causal operation or efficiency:—slightness; faintness, as of resemblance.

Remould, (rè-môld') *v. t.* To mould or shape anew; to remodel.

Remount, (rè-môunt') *v. t.* To mount again:—*v. i.* To mount again; to reascend:—*imp. & pp.* remounted; *ppr.* remounting.

Removability, (rè-môov'a-bil'i-te) *n.* The capacity of being removable from an office or station.

Removable, (rè-môov'a-bl) *a.* Admitting of being removed, as from an office or station, or from one place to another.

Removal, (rè-môov'al) *n.* Act of removing from a place, as a family:—act of dismissing from station, office, &c.:—act of remedying or taking away:—state of being removed; change of place:—act of putting an end to, as a grievance:—departure; death.

Remove, (rè-môuv') *v. t.* [*L. removere*, from *re*, again, back, and *movere*, to move.] To take or put away:—to move from its place or from the position occupied: to carry to or place at a distance:—to dismiss from a post; to displace from office:—to cause to leave a person or thing; hence, to banish:—to carry from one court to another, as a case by appeal:—to take from this world or present state of being, as by death:—*v. i.* To change place in any manner; to change residence:—to go from place to place, to emigrate:—*imp. & pp.* removed; *ppr.* removing.

Remove, (rè-môuv') *n.* Act of removing; removal; departure:—state of being removed:—change of place or station:—translation or substitution of one man in place of another:—a dish to be changed while the rest of the course remains on the table:—movement of a piece in chess or draughts:—distance or space through which any thing is removed; interval:—a step in any scale of gradation. [others.]

Removed, (rè-môuv'd') *a.* Remote; separate from.

Remover, (rè-môuv'gr) *n.* One who removes.

Remunerable, (rè-mün'gr-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being remunerated; fit or proper to be recompensed.

Remunerate, (rè-mün'gr-ät) *v. t.* [*L. remunerare*, *remuneratum*, from *re*, again, back, and *munus*, *muneris*, a gift, present.] To pay an equivalent for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice; reward; recompense; requite; repay:—*imp. & pp.* remunerated; *ppr.* remunerating.

Remuneration, (rè-mün'gr-ä'hun) *n.* Act of remunerating; reward; recompense:—the equivalent given for services, loss, sufferings, &c.; compensation; repayment; requital.

Remunerative, (rè-mün'gr-ät-iv) *a.* Intended to remunerate, as payment:—exercised in recompensing, as justice:—yielding a sufficient remuneration, as labour.

Renaissance, (rè-nä'sanz) *n.* [*F.* new birth, restoration.] The revival of letters and arts after the middle ages, usually dated from the end of the fifteenth century:—a style of architecture introduced as a reaction from the Gothic, partly classic and partly Byzantine, but with florid decorations peculiar to itself:—a style of ornamentation in sculptured, carved, or chased work,

in which the subjects are classical, but the treatment less simple, chaotic, and quiet than the antique models.

Renal, (rē'nāl) *a.* [*L. renalis*, from *renes*, the kidneys or reins.] Pertaining to the kidneys or reins.

Renard, (rē'nārd) *n.* [*Ger. Reinhard*.] A fox—so called in fables or familiar tales, and in poetry—also *Reynard*.

Renascency, (rē-nas'ens-e) *n.* The state of being re-nascent or of being produced again—also *renascence*.

Renascent, (rē-nas'ent) *a.* [*L. renascens*, *ppr. of renasci*, to be born again, from *re*, again, and *nasci*, to be born.] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced;—able or likely to be renewed or reproduced.

Renecounter, (ren-koun'tēr) *n.* [*F. rencontre*, Eng. *re* and *encounter*.] A meeting of two persons or bodies;—hence, a meeting in opposition or contest; action or engagement;—a sudden contest without premeditation; conflict; collision; clash.

Renecounter, (ren-koun'tēr) *v. i.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come into collision; to skirmish; to fight hand to hand.—*v. t.* To attack hand to hand.

Reud, (rēud) *v. t.* [*A.-S. reudan*, to cut, *Ioel. reudi*, to spoil.] To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to split;—to take from or deprive of by force;—in *Scripture*, to rend the heart, to wound or lacerate the soul with poignant sorrow or remorse for sin; to rend the heavens, to open a way for the display of the glory of God, &c.—*imp. & pp. rent*; *ppr. rending*.

Render, (rēn'dēr) *n.* One who rends or tears.

Render, (rēn'dēr) *v. t.* [*F. rendre*, from *L. reddere*, from *re*, again, back, and *dare*, to give.] To return; to pay back; to restore;—to inflict, as a retribution;—to give on demand; to surrender;—hence, to furnish; to contribute; to afford;—to make up; to state; to deliver, as accounts;—to cause to be or to become;—to translate from one language into another; to express fully, exactly, and forcibly the meaning and spirit of a passage or book;—to represent; to exhibit;—to boil down and clarify;—to plaster roughly.—*v. i.* In nautical phrase, to give, yield, or slip under a strain, as a hitch, knot, purchase-tackle, &c.—to give account; to state; to explain.—*imp. & pp. rendered*; *ppr. rendering*.

Render, (rēn'dēr) *n.* A surrender; a giving up;—a return.

Rendewer, (rēn'dēr-ēr) *n.* One who renders; restorer; **Rendewing**, (rēn'dēr-ing) *n.* The act of rendering; translation; version;—the act of laying the first coat of plaster on brick or stone work.

Rendezvous, (rang'dā-vōō) *n.* [*F. rendez vous*, render yourselves, repair to a place.] A place for meeting;—especially, the appointed place for troops, or for the ships of a fleet, to assemble;—a meeting by appointment;—a sign or signal which draws men together.

Rendezvous, (rang'dā-vōō) *v. i.* To assemble or meet at a particular place, as troops, ships, and the like;—*v. t.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place.—*imp. & pp. rendezvoused*; *ppr. rendezvousing*.

Rendition, (rēn-dā'h'un) *n.* Act of rendering; surrender, as of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign government;—translation; version.

Renegade, (rēn's-gād) *n.* [*Sp. renegado*, *F. renegat*, from *L. re* and *negare*, to deny.] One faithless to principle or party; especially, an apostate from a religious faith;—one who deserts from a military or naval post; a deserter;—a common vagabond.

Renew, (rē-nū) *v. t.* To make new; to revive;—to restore to a former state; to repair;—to re-establish; to confirm, as a treaty;—to grant or to accept a new bill or note for the amount of a former one;—to begin again;—to repeat, either exactly or almost exactly;—to furnish again;—to make new spiritually; to implant holy affections in the heart; to regenerate.—*v. i.* To be made new; to grow or commence again.—*imp. & pp. renewed*; *ppr. renewing*.

Renewable, (rē-nū'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being renewed. **Renewal**, (rē-nū'al) *n.* Act of forming anew; revival; restoration;—regeneration;—a reliance on a new note given in place of a former note.

Renewer, (rē-nū'ēr) *n.* One who renews.

Renewing, (rē-nū'ing) *a.* Regenerating;—quickening; reviving, as grace.

Renewing, (rē-nū'ing) *n.* Act of regenerating;—act of quickening or imparting new impulse to the regenerated soul.

Reniform, (rēn'e-form) *a.* [*L. renes*, the kidneys, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of the section of a kidney—broader than long, and more or less rounded, with the lower margin concave, as the ground-ivy leaf.

Resistent, (rēn'tent) *a.* [*L. resistent*.] Resisting pressure or the effect of it, as an elastic body;—hence, reluctant; actively opposed to.

Rennet, (rēn'et) *n.* [*A.-S. gerinnan*, to curdle, from *rinna*, to run.] The inner membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, or an infusion or preparation of it, used for coagulating milk.

Rennet, (rēn'et) *n.* [*F. renette*, from *reine*, queen.] A species of French apple; queen-apple.

Renounce, (rē-nouns) *v. t.* [*L. re*, again, back, and *nunciare*, to announce.] To declare against; to disavow; to refuse to own or acknowledge;—to give up; to resign, as a title or claim;—to deny; to disclaim, as a duty or obligation;—to cast off; to reject, as allegiance or authority;—to quit by sacramental vow;—to abjure, as the world;—to disown, as a connection;—*v. i.* To declare a renunciation;—in card-playing, to revoke; to fail in following suit, when a card of the suit is in the player's hand.—*imp. & pp. renounced*; *ppr. renouncing*.

Renounce, (rē-nouns) *n.* A revoke in cards.

Renouncement, (rē-nouns'ment) *n.* Act of disclaiming; renunciation.

Renouncer, (rē-nouns'ēr) *n.* One who renounces or **Renovate**, (rēn'ō-vāt) *v. t.* [*L. re*, again, back, and *novare*, to make new, from *novus*, new.] To make over again; to render as good as new.

Renovation, (rēn'ō-vāshun) *n.* Act of renovating; renewal;—state of being renovated or renewed.

Renovator, (rēn'ō-vā-tēr) *n.* One who or that which renovates or renews.

Renown, (rē-noun) *n.* [*L. re*, again, and *nomen*, name.] The state of being much known and talked of; fame; celebrity; great reputation.

Renowned, (rē-noun'd) *a.* Celebrated for great and heroic achievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; famous; distinguished; eminent; remarkable; wonderful.

Renownedly, (rē-noun'd-ed-ly) *adv.* In a renowned **Rent**, (rēnt) *n.* [*From rend*.] A fissure; an opening made by rending; a break or breach made by force;—a tear; a split;—a schism; a separation.

Rent, (rēnt) *n.* [*L. redditus*, *reddere*, to give back, to pay, *A.-S. reat*.] A certain periodical profit in money, provisions, or labour, issuing out of lands and tenements; rental; revenue;—the stipulated sum paid by a tenant annually, quarterly, monthly, or weekly, for the temporary use and possession of lands, moors, houses, rooms, &c.

Rent, (rēnt) *v. t.* To grant the possession and enjoyment of; to lease;—to take and hold by lease the possession of.—*v. i.* To be leased or let for rent;—*imp. & pp. rented*; *ppr. renting*.

Rental, (rēnt'al) *n.* [*L. rentalis*, from *renta*.] A schedule or account of rents, with the names of the tenants, &c.; a rent-roll; also, the annual amount of rent.

Rent-day, (rēnt'dā) *n.* The day on which rents are **Renter**, (rēnt'ēr) *n.* One who rents or leases an estate; more generally, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or tenement on rent.

Renter, (rent'er) v. t. [*F. rentrarie*, from *L. re*, back, and *trahere*, to draw.] To sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible; to fine-draw; — to darn neatly, as a rent: — *imp. & pp.* rentered; *ppr.* rentering.

Rent-roll, (rent'rol) n. A list of rents; a rental.

Renunciation, (rē-nū-se-āshun) n. [*L. renūciatio*.] Act of renouncing; a disowning; rejection; disavowal; disclaimer; abandonment; relinquishment.

Reverse, (rē-vers) a. In *heraldry*, reversed; set with the head downward or contrary to the natural posture. [*again*]

Reobtain, (rē-ob-tān) v. t. To get back; to obtain again. [*again*]

Reordain, (rē-or-dān) v. t. To ordain again.

Reorder, (rē-or-der) v. t. To order a second time.

Reordination, (rē-or-din-āshun) n. A second ordination. [*organizing anew*]

Reorganization, (rē-or-gan-iz-āshun) n. The act of reorganize, (rē-or-gan-iz) v. t. To organize anew; to reduce again to a regular system, or to form in a regular body: — *imp. & pp.* reorganized; *ppr.* reorganizing.

Rep, (rep) a. [Probably a corruption of *rib*.] Formed with a surface closely corded or of a cord-like appearance.

Rep, (rep) n. A kind of stuff having a surface appearing as if made of small cords.

Repack, (rē-pak) v. t. To pack a second time: — *imp. & pp.* repacked; *ppr.* repacking.

Repair, (rē-pār) v. t. [*F. reparer*, from *L. re*, again, back, and *parare*, to prepare.] To restore to a sound or good state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction: — to fill up by substitution of something in place of what has been lost; — to mend by patching, as a garment; — to rebuild, as a breach: — v. i. [*F. reparer, L. repariari*, to go home again.] To go; to betake one's self; to resort: — *imp. & pp.* repaired; *ppr.* repairing.

Repair, (rē-pār) n. Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; reparation; patching; mending. [*F. reparer*.] Act of betaking oneself to a place: — resort; abode; haunt.

Repairer, (rē-pār'er) n. One who repairs, restores, or makes amends.

Rependous, (rē-pan'dus) a. [*L. repandus*, bent backward.] Bent upward; convexly crooked.

Reparable, (rep'ar-a-bl) a. [*L. reparabilis*.] Capable of being repaired; retrievable; recoverable.

Reparation, (rep-ar-āshun) n. Act of repairing; restoration to soundness or a good state; — state of being repaired; — that which is done or made in order to repair; indemnification for loss or damage; restitution; compensation; amends.

Reparative, (rē-pār-a-tiv) a. Restoring to a sound state; tending to amend defect or make good.

Reparative, (rē-pār-a-tiv) n. That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

Repartee, (rep-ar-tē) n. [*F. repartie*, from *repartir*, to reply, to divide.] A smart, ready, and witty reply; retort.

Repartee, (rep-ar-tē) v. i. To make smart and witty replies: — *imp. & pp.* reparteed; *ppr.* reparteeing.

Repartition, (rē-pār-tishun) n. A new separation or division.

Repass, (rē-pas) v. t. To pass again; to cross or travel over a second time: — v. i. To pass or go back; to move back: — *imp. & pp.* repassed; *ppr.* repassing.

Repast, (rē-past) n. [*F. repas*, from *repairer*, *L. re*, again, and *pascerre*, to eat, feed.] Act of taking food; — that which is taken as food; a meal; victuals.

Repay, (rē-pā) v. t. To pay back; — to make return or requital for; — to pay anew or a second time, as a debt; refund; restore; recompense; reimburse; reward; requite: — *imp. & pp.* repaid; *ppr.* repaying.

Repayable, (rē-pā'a-bl) a. That is to be repaid or refunded.

Repayment, (rē-pā'ment) n. Act of paying back; reimbursement; — the money or other thing repaid.

Repeal, (rē-pēl) v. t. [*L. re* and *appellare*.] To recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to abrogate by authority; revoke; rescind; annul: — *imp. & pp.* repealed; *ppr.* repealing.

Repeal, (rē-pēl) n. Revocation; abrogation.

Repealable, (rē-pā'a-bl) a. Capable of being repealed; revocable; reversible.

Repealableness, (rē-pē'a-bl-ness) n. Capability of being repealed: — also *repealability*.

Repealer, (rē-pēl'er) n. One who repeals or seeks a repeal: — specifically, an advocate for the repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Repeat, (rē-pēt) v. t. [*L. repetere*, from *re*, again, and *petere*, to seek.] To go over a second time; to do, try, make, attempt again; to renew; to reiterate; — to relate; to report, as the sayings of another; to utter and spread, as rumour, scandal, &c.: — to recite; to rehearse, as a lesson: — *imp. & pp.* repeated; *ppr.* repeating.

Repeat, (rē-pēt) n. Act of repeating; repetition: — in music, a mark or notation placed before and after a passage to indicate that it is to be repeated.

Repeatedly, (rē-pēt-ed-le) adv. Again and again; often; frequently.

Repeater, (rē-pēt'er) n. One who recites or rehearses; — a watch that strikes the hours at will, at the touch of a spring; — a fire-arm that may be discharged many times in quick succession; — in arithmetic, a decimal in which the same figure constantly recurs.

Repeating, (rē-pēt'ing) a. Doing or uttering again; — striking the hours, as a watch. *Repeating circle*, an astronomical instrument for determining the angular distance between two objects.

Repel, (rē-pel) v. t. [*L. repellere*, from *re*, back, and *pellere*, to drive.] To drive back; to force to return: — to encounter with effectual resistance, as an encroachment; to repulse; to resist; to oppose: — v. i. To act with force against; to have a negative electrical power: — *imp. & pp.* repelled; *ppr.* repelling.

Repellency, (rē-pel'ens-e) n. Quality or capacity of repelling; repulsion. [*ing* to repel.]

Repellent, (rē-pel'ent) a. Driving back; able or tending to repel.

Repellent, (rē-pel'ent) n. That which repels or scatters.

Repeller, (rē-pel'er) n. One who or that which repels.

Repent, (rē-pent) a. [*L. repens*, *ppr.* of *repere*, to creep.] Creeping, as a plant.

Repent, (rē-pent) v. i. [*L. re*, again, and *pena*, punishment, *G. poenē*.] To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do; — to change the mind or course of conduct on account of dissatisfaction with what has occurred: — v. t. To feel pain on account of; to remember with sorrow: — *imp. & pp.* repented; *ppr.* repenting.

Repentance, (rē-pent'ans) n. Act of repenting; sorrow or regret for something said or done in the past; penitence: — in *theology*, distress or agony of mind for past sin and guilt, proceeding from fear of consequences, terrors of hell, &c.; *legal repentance*, — remorse of conscience, contrition of heart, for sin, as an offense against God, and a base return for his love and goodness; sorrow for sin produced from faith in Christ as having died for it, and offering to redeem from it; *evangelical repentance*, — a thorough change of heart and mind; newness of life.

Repentant, (rē-pent'ant) a. Inclined to repent; sorry for sin; — expressing or showing sorrow for sin.

Repentant, (rē-pent'ant) n. One who repents; a penitent.

Repenter, (rē-pent'er) n. One who repents.

Repeople, (rē-pēpl) v. t. To people anew; to furnish

again with inhabitants:—*imp.* & *pp.* repopled; *ppr.* repopling.

Repercussion, (rè-per-kush'un) *n.* [*L. repercussio*, from *re*, again, back, and *percutere*, to strike through and through.] Act of driving back; reverberation.

Repercussive, (rè-per-kus'iv) *a.* Having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate;—driven back; reverberated.

Reperitory, (rep'er-tor-e) *n.* [*L. reperitorium*, from *reperire*, to find again.] A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found;—a treasury; a magazine. [*usual.*]

Reperusal, (rè-per-fur'al) *n.* A second or repeated repetition.

Repetition, (rè-pè-tish'un) *n.* [*L. repetitio*.] Act of repeating;—iteration of the same acts or deeds;—act of reading or rehearsing, as a lesson; especially, act of reciting from memory, or the passage recited;—in music, act of playing or singing the same part a second time or *da capo*;—in rhetoric, reiteration of the same words, or of the same ideas in different terms.

Repetitional, (rè-pè-tish'un-al) *a.* Containing or consisting in repetition;—also *repetitionary*; *repetitious*.

Repine, (rè-pin') *v. i.* To continue pining; to fret or vex one's self; to be discontented; to murmur; to complain; to envy or grieve at the good of another:—*imp.* & *pp.* repined; *ppr.* repining.

Repiner, (rè-pin'er) *n.* One who repines or murmurs.

Repining, (rè-pin'ing) *n.* Act or state of grieving, complaining, or fretting.

Repiningly, (rè-pin'ing-ly) *adv.* In a fretting, grieving, or complaining manner.

Replace, (rè-plas') *v. t.* To place again; to restore to a former place, position, condition, and the like;—to refund; to repay;—to supply or substitute an equivalent for;—to supply the want of; to fulfil the end or office of:—*imp.* & *pp.* replaced; *ppr.* replacing.

Replacement, (rè-plas'ment) *n.* The act of replacing; restoration;—act of substituting one thing or person for another; substitution.

Replant, (rè-plant') *v. t.* To plant again:—*imp.* & *pp.* replanted; *ppr.* replanting. [*again.*]

Replantation, (rè-plant-sh'un) *n.* The act of planting

Replenish, (rè-plen'ish) *v. t.* [*F. replenir*, from *L. re*, again, and *plenus*, full.] To fill up again; to fill completely; to stock with numbers, quantities, or in abundance;—to finish; to complete;—*v. i.* To recover former fullness:—*imp.* & *pp.* replenished; *ppr.* replenishing. [*or replenishes.*]

Replenisher, (rè-plen'ish-er) *n.* One who replenishes

Replenishment, (rè-plen'ish-ment) *n.* Act of replenishing or state of being replenished;—that which replenishes; supply.

Replete, (rè-plèt') *a.* [*L. repletus*, *pp.* of *replere*, to fill again, to fill up.] Filled again; completely filled; full.

Repletion, (rè-plèt-sh'un) *n.* State of being replete; superabundant fulness; fulness of blood; plethora.

Replevable, (rè-plev'e-a-bl) *a.* That may be replenished.

Replevin, (rè-plev'in) *n.* [*L. replevina*.] A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained;—the writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.

Replevy, (rè-plev'e) *v. t.* [*L. replevire*, *replegiare*.] To take or get back, by a writ for that purpose, goods and chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law;—to bail:—*imp.* & *pp.* replevied; *ppr.* replevying.

Replicate, (rep'le-kat) *a.* Folded or plaited;—in botany, folded or rolled up so as to form a groove or channel, as a leaf.

Replication, (rep'le-kà-sh'un) *n.* [*L. replicatio*.] An answer; a reply;—the reply of the plaintiff in matters of fact to the defendant's plea; answer; response; rejoinder.

Replier, (rè-pli'er) *n.* One who replies or answers.

Reply, (rè-pli') *v. t.* [*L. replicare*, to fold back, to make a reply.] To make a return to in words or writing;—to answer a defendant's plea;—*v. i.* To return for answer; to respond to:—*imp.* & *pp.* replied; *ppr.* replying.

Reply, (rè-pli') *n.* That which is said or written in answer to what is said or written by another; rejoinder; response.

Repolish, (rè-pol'ish) *v. t.* To polish again:—*imp.* & *pp.* repolished; *ppr.* repolishing.

Repose, (rè-pôn') *v. t.* [*L. reponere*.] To restore; to replace in an office or rank;—*v. i.* To reply. [*Scot.*]

Report, (rè-pôrt') *v. t.* [*L. reportare*, to bear or bring back.] To bear or bring back, as an answer; to give an account of; to describe;—to utter and repeat; to circulate publicly;—to give a formal or official account of;—to mention as having failed in duty, obedience, &c.; to denounce;—to make minutes of, as a speech or the doings of a public body;—*v. i.* To make an official return or statement in answer to a remit;—to furnish in writing an account of a speech, or the proceedings of a public assembly;—to betake one's self as to a superior officer, and to be in readiness for orders or to do service;—to act as a reporter for the press:—*imp.* & *pp.* reported; *ppr.* reporting.

Report, (rè-pôrt') *n.* That which is reported; an account or detailed description of an object or of a subject of inquiry; narrative of facts; relation;—especially, an official statement or account of facts or particulars ascertained by inquiry;—a story widely circulated; rumour;—hence, common fame; repute;—reputation, good or bad;—sound; noise; reverberation, as of a pistol, gun, &c.;—a detailed account of the cases, pleadings, and decisions in law courts;—an account published in the newspapers of the proceedings, debates, &c., of legislative or other public bodies;—a return from an auditor, master of chancery, &c., on matters referred to them by the supreme court;—a verbal or written statement of what has occurred or been done in his department or hours of service, as from an inferior to his superior officer or master.

Reporter, (rè-pôrt'er) *n.* One who relates or repeats stories, rumours, &c.;—one who gives in a verbal or written account or statement of matters referred to him for inquiry by a legal court or public body; one who draws up and publishes statements of law pleadings and decisions, proceedings of legislative and other public bodies, and narratives of local incidents, casualties, or other matters likely to interest the public. [*porter.*]

Reportership, (rè-pôrt'er-ship) *n.* The office of a reporter.

Reporting, (rè-pôrt'ing) *n.* Act or business of drawing up and writing out for the public press detailed accounts of the proceedings of legislative, law, or other public bodies, and generally of any matter of public interest.

Reposal, (rè-pôs'al) *n.* Act of reposing or resting.

Repose, (rè-pôs') *v. t.* [*F. reposer*, *L. reponere*, to lay down.] To lay at rest; to cause to be calm or quiet; to compose;—to lay up; to deposit;—to place in confidence;—*v. i.* To lie; to rest upon;—to lie for rest or refreshment; to sleep;—to rest in confidence:—*imp.* & *pp.* reposed; *ppr.* reposing.

Repose, (rè-pôs') *n.* A lying at rest; sleep;—mental tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness;—in the *fine arts*, that harmony or moderation which affords rest for the eye.

Reposit, (rè-pôs'it) *v. t.* [*L. reponere*, *repositum*.] To lay up or lodge, as for safety or preservation:—*imp.* & *pp.* reposit; *ppr.* repositing.

Repository, (rè-pôs'e-tor-e) *n.* [*L. repositorium*.] A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository;—a kind of emporium; bazaar; also, a horse-bazaar.

Repossess, (rē-pos-zes') *v. t.* To possess again :—*imp. & pp. repossessed; ppr. repossessing.*
Repossession, (rē-pos-zesh'un) *n.* Act of possessing again; state of possessing again.

Reprehend, (rep-rē-hend') *v. t.* [*L. reprehendere*, to check, to blame.] To accuse; to charge; to chide; to reprove :—*imp. & pp. reprehended; ppr. reprehending.*

Reprehender, (rep-rē-hend'er) *n.* One who reprehends; one who blames or reproveth.

Reprehensible, (rep-rē-hens'e-bl) *a.* Worthy of reprehension or blame; culpable; censurable.

Reprehensibleness, (rep-rē-hens'e-bl-nes) *n.* The quality of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.
 [hensible manner.]

Reprehensibly, (rep-rē-hens'e-ble) *adv.* In a reprehensible manner.
Reprehension, (rep-rē-hen'shun) *n.* Reproof; censure; open blame.

Rehrensative, (rep-rē-hens'iv) *a.* Containing reproof.
Represent, (rep-rē-zent') *v. t.* [*L. representare*.] To exhibit the counterpart or image of;—to delineate; to depict;—to act the part or character of; to personate;—to supply the place or perform the duties of;—to exhibit to another mind in language; to bring before the mind;—to serve as a sign or symbol of :—*imp. & pp. represented; ppr. representing.*

Representation, (rep-rē-zent'shun) *n.* Act of describing or showing;—that which represents, as a picture, model, or other fac-simile;—a dramatic performance; also, the acting of a particular character in a drama, &c.;—a description or statement;—a statement of facts, reasoning, or argument;—a body of representatives.

Representative, (rep-rē-zent's-tiv) *a.* Fitted or qualified to represent; exhibiting a likeness;—bearing the character or power of another.

Representative, (rep-rē-zent's-tiv) *n.* One who or that which represents or exhibits the likeness of another;—an agent, deputy, or substitute who supplies the place of another or others;—a member of the House of Commons elected to represent a constituency.

Representatively, (rep-rē-zent's-tiv-le) *adv.* In a representative manner; by substitution or by delegated power.

Repress, (rē-pres') *v. t.* [*L. reprimere, repressum*.] To press back or down effectually or a second time; to crush down or out; to quell; to subdue;—to check; to restrain; suppress; quell; curb :—*imp. & pp. repressed; ppr. repressing.*

Repressor, (rē-pres'er) *n.* One who represses.

Repression, (rē-pres'hun) *n.* Act of repressing; that which represses; check; restraint.

Repressive, (rē-pres'iv) *a.* Having power or tending to repress.

Repressively, (rē-pres'iv-le) *adv.* So as to repress.

Reprive, (rē-prēv') *v. t.* [Etymology disputed—said to be from *L. reprobare*, to put to proof, to condemn, also from *F. reprendre*, to take back; perhaps from *re*, back, and *F. prier*, to ask, *prieu*, a prayer.] To grant on request a respite, delay, or suspension of the execution of a sentence; to respite after sentence of death;—to grant temporary relief from any suffering, trouble, &c. :—*imp. & pp. reprived; ppr. repriving.*

Reprive, (rē-prēv') *n.* Temporary suspension of the execution of sentences, especially, the sentence of death;—interval of ease or relief; respite.

Reprimand, (rep-rē-mand') *v. t.* To reprove severely; to chide for a fault;—to reprove publicly and officially in execution of a sentence :—*imp. & pp. reprimanded; ppr. reprimanding.*

Reprimand, (rep-rē-mand') *n.* [*L. reprimendus*, from *reprimere*, to check, repress.] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

Reprint, (rē-print') *v. t.* To print again; to print a

second or any new edition of;—hence, to renew the impression of, as on the mind or heart :—*imp. & pp. reprinted; ppr. reprinting.*

Reprint, (rē-print') *n.* A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; also, the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

Reprisal, (rē-priz'al) *n.* [*F. reprisaille*, from *L. re*, again, and *prehendere*, to lay hold of.] Act of retaking; especially, the act of taking from an enemy by way of retaliation;—act of inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner in retaliation.

Reprise, (rē-priz') *n.* [*F. reprise*, from *repandre*, to take back again.] Act of taking by way of retaliation;—in masonry, a return or inset of the mouldings in an internal angle;—in law, any deduction, rent charge, &c., to be paid out of manor or lands;—often plural *Reprises* or *Reprises*.

Reproach, (rē-prōch') *v. t.* [*F. reprocher*, from *L. reprobare*.] To censure with severity, and sometimes with contempt; to charge with a fault in severe language; blame; rebuke; condemn; revile; vilify :—*imp. & pp. reproached; ppr. reproaching.*

Reproach, (rē-prōch') *n.* An expression of blame or censure; censure mingled with contempt or derision;—shame; infamy; disgrace;—a cause or occasion of blame or censure, or of shame and disgrace;—an object of blame, censure, scorn, or derision.

Reproachable, (rē-prōch'a-bl) *a.* Deserving reproach;—opprobrious; scurrilous.

Reproachful, (rē-prōch'fūl) *a.* Expressing reproach or censure; opprobrious;—scurrilous; abusive, as words;—bringing or deserving reproach; infamous; base; vile.

Reproachfully, (rē-prōch'fūl-le) *adv.* In a reproachful manner; opprobriously; disgracefully; contemptuously.

Reprobate, (rep-rō-bāt') *v. t.* [*L. reprobare, reprobatum*.] To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to disallow; to reject;—to condemn to punishment without hope; to abandon to wickedness and eternal death :—*imp. & pp. reprobated; ppr. reprobating.*

Reprobate, (rep-rō-bāt') *a.* Not enduring test or trial; disallowed; rejected;—abandoned in sin; lost to virtue or grace;—abandoned to error and apostasy;—finally impenitent; eternally lost.

Reprobate, (rep-rō-bāt') *n.* A person abandoned; one morally lost.

Reprobation, (rep-rō-bā'shun) *n.* Act of reprobating; state of being reprobated;—act of abandoning to eternal death;—condition of those who are finally lost;—a sentence of condemnation; rejection; refusal.

Reprobatory, (rep-rō-bā-tor-e) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or expressing reprobation; condemning.

Reproduce, (rē-prō-dūs') *v. t.* To produce again; to bring to the memory or the imagination;—to renew the production of; to generate, as offspring :—*imp. & pp. reproduced; ppr. reproducing.*

Reproducer, (rē-prō-dūs'er) *n.* One who or that which reproduces. [reproducing.]

Reproduction, (rē-prō-dū'kashun) *n.* Act or process of reproducing.

Reproductive, (rē-prō-dūktiv) *a.* Pertaining to or employed in reproduction.

Repromulgate, (rē-prō-mul'gāt') *v. t.* To proclaim or publish anew. [mulgation.]

Repromulgation, (rē-prō-mul-gā'shun) *n.* A second promulgation.

Reproof, (rē-prōof') *n.* [From *reprove*.] Expression of blame; public rebuke; blame to the face; direct and express censure; reprehension;—reproach; alander; chiding; reprimand.

Reprovable, (rē-prōov'a-bl) *a.* Worthy of reproof; deserving censure; blameworthy; censurable; reprehensible; culpable.

Reprovableness, (rē-prōov'a-bl-nes) *n.* The state or condition of being reprovable.

Reprovable, (rè-próov'-a-ble) *adv.* In a reprovable manner.

Reprove, (rè-próov') *v. t.* [F. *réprouver*, L. *reprobare*.] To chide as blame-worthy to the face; to accuse as guilty; to charge with a fault; to convince or convict of;—to manifest disapprobation, as by a look;—to confute; to disprove; rebuke; scold; blame; censure:—*imp.* & *pp.* reproved; *ppr.* reproving.

Reprover, (rè-próov'-er) *n.* One who or that which reproves.

Reprovingly, (rè-próov'-ing-le) *adv.* In a reproving manner; so as to rebuke or censure.

Reptile, (rep-til) *n.* [L. *reptilis*, from *reperire*, *reptum*, to creep.] Creeping, moving on the belly, or by means of small, short legs;—grovelling; low; vulgar.

Reptile, (rep-til) *n.* An animal that crawls or moves on its belly, or by means of small, short legs;—a vertebrate animal, oviparous, like birds and fishes, cold-blooded, like fishes, and air-breathing, like birds;—a grovelling or very mean person.

Reptilian, (rep-til'-e-an) *a.* Belonging to the reptiles.

Reptilian, (rep-til'-e-an) *n.* An animal of the genus *Reptilia*; a reptile.

Republic, (rè-pub'lik) *n.* [L. *res publica*, from *res*, a thing, an affair, and *publicus*, *publica*, public.] A state in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives elected by the people; a commonwealth. *Republic of letters*, the collective body of literary or learned men.

Republican, (rè-pub'lik-an) *a.* Placing the government in the people; democratic;—approving of democracy or of government vested in the people.

Republican, (rè-pub'lik-an) *n.* One who favours or prefers a republican form of government.

Republicanism, (rè-pub'lik-an-izm) *n.* A republican form or system of government;—attachment to a republican form of government.

Republication, (rè-pub'-le-kà'shun) *n.* A second issue or reprint of something before published; the publication in one country of a work first issued in another; a reprint.

Republish, (rè-pub'lish) *v. t.* To publish anew; to issue a new edition of an old work; to reprint:—*imp.* & *pp.* republished; *ppr.* republishing.

Reputable, (rè-pù'de-a-bl) *a.* Admitting of repudiation; fit or proper to be put away.

Reputate, (rè-pù'de-àt) *v. t.* [L. *repudiare*, from *re*, again, and *pudere*, to be ashamed.] To cast off; to discard; to reject; to disavow, as claims; to disown;—to put away; to divorce, as a wife;—to refuse to pay interest or principal of, or to deny obligation for, debts contracted by the state [Amer.]:—*imp.* & *pp.* repudiated; *ppr.* repudiating.

Repudiation, (rè-pù'de-à'shun) *n.* Act of repudiating or disclaiming; rejection; disavowal; divorce of a wife;—denial of or refusal to pay lawful debts.

Repudiator, (rè-pù'de-àt-or) *n.* One who repudiates.

Repugnance, (rè-pug-nàns) *n.* Act of opposing; resistance;—reluctance; unwillingness;—inconsistence; incongruity; aversion; dislike; antipathy.

Repugnant, (rè-pug-nànt) *a.* [L. *repugnans*, from *re*, again, against, and *pugnare*, to fight.] Opposite; contrary; inconsistent; distasteful in a high degree; offensive. [In contradiction.]

Repugnantly, (rè-pug-nànt-le) *adv.* With opposition; repulse, (rè-puls) *n.* [L. *repulsa*, from *repellere*, *repulsum*.] Condition of being levelled or driven back;—act of repelling or driving back;—refusal; denial.

Repulse, (rè-puls) *v. t.* [L. *repellere*, *repulsum*, from *re*, again, back, and *pellere*, to drive.] To repel; to beat or drive back:—*imp.* & *pp.* repulsed; *ppr.* repulsing. [Irresistible.]

Repulseless, (rè-puls'-less) *a.* That cannot be repelled;

Repulsion, (rè-pul'shun) *n.* Act of repelling or driving back;—in *physics*, an inherent property of matter by which certain bodies refuse to unite with other bodies,

or by which the particles or atoms of a body recede from each other, and are kept from actual contact or fusion;—feeling of aversion or dislike; repugnance.

Repulsive, (rè-puls'iv) *a.* Inclined, serving, or able to repel; repelling;—cold; reserved; forbidding.

Repulsively, (rè-puls'iv-le) *adv.* By repelling; in a repulsive manner. [repulsive or forbidding.]

Repulsiveness, (rè-puls'iv-ness) *n.* The quality of being repulsive. [repulsive or forbidding.]

Repurchase, (rè-pur'chàs) *v. t.* To buy again; to buy back:—*imp.* & *pp.* repurchased; *ppr.* repurchasing.

Repurchase, (rè-pur'chàs) *n.* The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

Reputable, (rep-üt-a-bl) *a.* Worthy of repute; held in esteem; honourable;—consistent with a good reputation; fitting; becoming; not mean or disgraceful; creditable; estimable. [reputable.]

Reputableness, (rep-üt-a-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of being reputable. [reputable.]

Reputably, (rep-üt-a-bl) *adv.* In a reputable manner.

Reputation, (rep-üt-à'shun) *n.* Condition in which one is reputed to be; estimation in which one is held; known or reported character, either good or bad; fame;—public esteem; general credit; good name.

Repute, (rè-püt) *v. t.* [L. *reputare*, to count over, to think over.] To account; to hold; to reckon;—to attribute:—*imp.* & *pp.* reputed; *ppr.* reputing.

Repute, (rè-püt) *n.* Character attributed; established opinion; estimate;—good character; reputation.

Reputedly, (rè-püt-ed-le) *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute.

Request, (rè-kwest) *n.* [F. *requête*, from L. *requirere*, *requiritum*, to seek again, to ask for.] Act of asking or expression of desire for something to be granted or done; entreaty; petition; suit;—earnest desire; urgent demand; solicitation;—expression of the soul's desire toward God; prayer; supplication;—that which is asked for or solicited; specific object of entreaty or prayer;—a state of being desired or esteemed desirable; demand; inquiry for.

Request, (rè-kwest) *v. t.* To ask for earnestly; to express desire for or to; beg; solicit; entreat; beseech:—*imp.* & *pp.* requested; *ppr.* requesting.

Requester, (rè-kwest'-er) *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

Requicken, (rè-kwik'n) *v. t.* To give new life or spirit to; to reanimate; to revive.

Requiem, (rè-kwe-em) *n.* [Accusative of *requies*, rest.] A hymn or mass sung for the dead for the rest of his soul;—a grand musical composition performed in honour of some deceased person.

Requirable, (rè-kwir'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being required.

Require, (rè-kwir) *v. t.* [L. *requirere*, from *re*, again, back, and *querere*, to seek.] To insist upon having; to claim as by right and authority;—to make necessary; to claim as indispensable; to ask; to request;—to call to account; to demand satisfaction for;—to take satisfaction for; to avenge;—to stand in want of; to need:—*imp.* & *pp.* required; *ppr.* requiring.

Requirement, (rè-kwir'ment) *n.* Act of requiring; demand; requisition;—that which is required; an essential condition.

Requirer, (rè-kwir'er) *n.* One who requires.

Requisite, (rek-we-zit) *a.* [L. *requisitus*, *pp.* of *requirere*.] Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; needful; indispensable; essential.

Requisite, (rek-we-zit) *n.* That which is necessary; something indispensable. [near; necessarily.]

Requisitely, (rek-we-zit-le) *adv.* In a requisite manner.

Requisiteness, (rek-we-zit-ness) *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity.

Requisition, (rek-we-zish'un) *n.* Act of requiring;—application made as of right; demand;—a written call or invitation;—that which is required by authority; a quota of supplies or necessities.

Requisitionist, (rek-we-zish'-un-ist) *n.* One who addresses or signs an invitation, call, &c.

Requitual, (rè-kwit'al) *n.* That which requites or repays;

return for any service, good or bad; compensation; recompense; retribution; retaliation; punishment.
Requite, (rē-kwīt) v. t. [Prefix *re* and *quit*.] To repay; to return an equivalent in good, or evil for evil; compensate; recompense; retaliate; punish:—*imp.* & *pp.* requited; *ppr.* requiting.
Requirer, (rē-kwīt'gr) n. One who requites.
Reredoe, (rēr'dōe) n. [*F. arriere dos*.] A screen or partition-wall behind an altar; an altar-piece;—back of a fire-place.
Rereward, (rēr'wawrd) n. The rear-guard.
Resail, (rē-sāl') v. t. or i. To sail back:—*imp.* & *pp.* resailed; *ppr.* resailing.
Resalute, (rē-sal-ūt) v. t. [*L. resaluto*.] To salute or greet anew; to return a salutation.
Rescind, (rē-sind') v. t. [*L. rescindere*, from *re*, again, back, and *scindere*, to cut, split.] To cut off; to annul or abrogate, as a law, act, or decision by the enacting authority or by superior authority; repeal; reverse:—*imp.* & *pp.* rescinded; *ppr.* rescinding. [as a law.
Rescindable, (rē-sind'a-bl) a. Capable of being rescinded.
Rescision, (rē-si'zh-un) n. [*L. rescisio*, from *rescin-*
dere.] Act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating. [to answer.]—to write over again.
Rescribe, (rē-skrīb) v. t. [*L. rescribere*.] To write back;
Rescript, (rē-skrīpt) n. [*L. rescriptum*, from *re*, again, back, and *scribere*, to write.] Among the *Romans*, the answer of an emperor when consulted by particular persons on some difficult question; hence, an edict or decree;—a decretal epistle of the Pope on a question of ecclesiastical discipline.
Rescription, (rē-skrīp'shun) n. [*L. rescriptio*.] A writing back; the answering of a letter.
Rescriptive, (rē-skrīptiv) a. Pertaining to a rescript or to rescription; determining or settling questions of appeal:—having power to decide and decree.
Rescriptively, (rē-skrīptiv-le) adv. By rescript, edict, or decree.
Rescuable, (rē-skü-a-bl) a. Capable of being rescued.
Rescued, (rē-skü) v. t. [Norm. *F. rescuer*, *pp.* of *recourir*, *It. riscuotere*, from *re* and *scuotere*, *L. quatere*, to shake.] To take or get back:—to liberate by forcible or illegal means;—to free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil:—*imp.* & *pp.* rescued; *ppr.* rescuing.
Rescuer, (rē-skü) n. Act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger;—in law, the forcible retaking of a legal distress from the distrainor; the forcible liberation of a prisoner from the custody of the bailiff, police, or other officer;—also written *rescous*.
Research, (rē-sēr'ch) n. [*F. recherche*.] Laborious and patient search, as for truth;—diligent inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; inquiry; scrutiny.
Researcher, (rē-sēr'ch) v. t. To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently;—to search again; to examine anew:—*imp.* & *pp.* researched; *ppr.* researching. [researched; *ppr.* researching.
Reset, (rē-sēt) v. t. To seat or set again:—*imp.* & *pp.* reset; *ppr.* resetting.
Resection, (rē-sēk'shun) n. [*L. resectio*.] The act of cutting or paring off.
Reseize, (rē-sēz) v. t. To seize again or a second time;—to take possession of, as lands and tenements which have been dismised:—*imp.* & *pp.* reseized; *ppr.* reseizing. [seizing again.
Reseizure, (rē-sēz'ūr) n. A second seizure; act of
Resell, (rē-sel') v. t. To sell again; to sell what has been bought or sold:—*imp.* & *pp.* resold; *ppr.* reselling.
Resemblance, (rē-zem'blans) n. [*F. ressemblance*.] State of resembling or being like; likeness; similarity;—something resembling; similitude; representation; image; counterpart; likeness.
Resemble, (rē-zem'bl) v. t. [*F. ressembler*, from *re* and *sembler*, to seem, *L. similare*, to imitate.] To be like to—said of one thing as compared with another; to be alike or similar to—said of two or more objects with

respect to one another:—to liken; to compare:—*imp.* & *pp.* resembled; *ppr.* resembling.
Resent, (rē-sent') v. t. [*L. re*, again, and *sensire*, to feel.] To take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be in some degree provoked at:—*imp.* & *pp.* resented; *ppr.* resenting.
Resenter, (rē-sent'er) n. One who resents.
Resentful, (rē-sent'fūl) a. Inclined to resent; easily provoked; irritable; captious.
Resentingly, (rē-sent'ing-le) adv. With a sense of injury or affront:—with deep or continued anger.
Resentment, (rē-sent'ment) n. Act of resenting; deep sense of injury or affront; anger;—continued anger:—displeasure; indignation; irritation.
Reservation, (rē-gr-vā'shun) n. [*L. reservatio*.] Act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment in the mind;—something kept back or not given up; something withheld or not disclosed; custody:—state of being treasured up, kept in store, or kept ready for use:—a proviso. [ing.
Reservative, (rē-sgrv'a-tiv) a. Keeping back; reserv-
Reservatory, (rē-sgrv'a-tor-e) n. A place in which things are reserved or kept.
Reserve, (rē-sgrv) v. t. [*L. reservare*, from *re*, again, and *servare*, to keep.] To keep in store for future or other use; to withhold from present use for another purpose:—to keep; to retain; to withhold:—to lay up and keep for a future time:—*imp.* & *pp.* reserved; *ppr.* reserving.
Reserve, (rē-sgrv) n. Act of reserving or keeping back;—that which is reserved:—a store, stock, force, troops, &c., kept at hand in case of need:—something in the mind withheld from disclosure; secret purpose or idea; exception:—a special exemption; exception in favour of;—restraint in personal behaviour; backwardness; caution in words and actions; modesty; diffidence; sullenness; reservedness; coldness; shyness.
Reserved, (rē-sgrvd) a. Restrained from freedom in words or actions; not free or frank; cautious; backward; cold; shy.
Reservedly, (rē-sgrvd-le) adv. With reserve; cautiously; coldly;—scrupulously.
Reservedness, (rē-sgrvd-nez) n. The state of being reserved; want of frankness, openness, or freedom; closeness.
Reservoir, (res-gr-vwör) n. A place where any thing is kept in store; especially, a place where water is collected and kept for use; a basin; cistern; mill-pond, &c.
Reset, (rē-sēt) v. t. To set over again, as a page of printed matter:—to furnish with a new setting, border, or adornment:—to receive, as stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen [Scott.]:—*imp.* & *pp.* reset; *ppr.* resetting.
Resetter, (rē-sēt'er) n. In *Scott's* law, one who receives or conceals, as stolen goods or a criminal.
Resettle, (rē-sēt'l) v. t. To settle again:—to instal again as a minister of the gospel:—v. i. To settle in the gospel ministry a second time; to be installed again:—*imp.* & *pp.* resettled; *ppr.* resettling.
Resettlement, (rē-sēt'l-ment) n. Act of settling or composing again;—state of settling or subsiding again:—a second settlement in the gospel ministry.
Reshape, (rē-shāp) v. t. To shape or form anew.
Reship, (rē-shīp) v. t. To ship again; to put on board a vessel for transmission to another port, as goods which have been imported.
Reshipment, (rē-shīp'ment) n. The act of reshipping; the shipping for exportation what has been imported; that which is reshipped.
Reside, (rē-sīd') v. t. [*L. residere*, from *re*, again, back, and *sedere*, to sit.] To dwell permanently or for a length of time; to have one's dwelling or home:—to have a seat or fixed position; to lie or be, as an attribute or element:—to sink; to fall to the bottom; to subside; settle:—*imp.* & *pp.* resided; *ppr.* residing.

Residence, (rez'-dens) *n.* Act of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time:—the place where one resides; dwelling; abode; habitation.

Resident, (rez'-dent) *a.* Dwelling or having an abode in a place for a time; fixed; residing.

Resident, (rez'-dent) *n.* One who resides or dwells in a place for some time:—a public minister who resides at a foreign court.

Resident, (rez'-dent) *n.* A resident.

Residential, (rez'-den-shi-al) *a.* One who is resident:—an ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

Resider, (rē-zid'-er) *n.* One who resides in a particular place. [taken.]

Residual, (rē-zid'-ū-al) *a.* Remaining after a part is **Residuary**, (rē-zid'-ū-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to the residue or part remaining. *Residuary legatee*, the person to whom the residue of personal estate is bequeathed after deducting debts and legacies.

Residue, (rez'-dū) *n.* [L. *residuum*, that is left behind, remaining.] That which remains after a part is taken:—balance or remainder of a debt or account; rest; remainder; remnant; balance; residuum.

Residuum, (rē-zid'-ū-un) *n.* [L.] That which is left after any process of separation or purification; residue:—in law, the part of the estate of a testator which remains after payment of debts and legacies:—the remainder of a bankrupt or trust estate after payment of preferable debts and claims.

Resign, (rē-zin') *v. t.* [L. *resignare*, from *re*, again, back, and *signare*, to sign.] To give up; to give back, as an office or commission; to surrender in a formal manner, as an official position, charge, or trust:—to withdraw, as a claim:—to give up in confidence; to yield to, as to the judgment or guidance of others:—to submit, as to Providence:—*imp. & pp.* resigned; *ppr.* resigning.

Resignation, (rez'-ig-nā'shun) *n.* Act of giving up, as a claim, possession, office, place, or the like; surrender; abdication:—submission; quiet acquiescence; especially, submission to the will of God; Christian patience and endurance; meekness; humbleness of mind. [subdued; acquiescent; patient.]

Resigned, (rē-zind') *a.* Submissive to the will of God; resigned.

Resigner, (rē-zin'-er) *n.* One who resigns.

Resile, (rē-sil') *v. i.* [L. *resilire*.] To start back:—to recoil or draw back from a purpose, engagement, &c.

Resilience, (rē-sil'-ē-ens) *n.* Act of springing back or of rebounding:—also written *resiliency*.

Resilient, (rē-sil'-ē-ent) *a.* [L. *resiliens*, *ppr.* of *resilire*, to leap back.] Leaping or springing back; rebounding.

Resin, (rez'in) *n.* [L. *resina*, *G. resina*, from *resin*, to flow.] A solid, inflammable substance, brittle, translucent, and yellow in colour, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in essential oils:—it exudes from certain trees in combination with essential oil and with gum: consists of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and is extensively used in preparations of varnish, soap, &c., and also in medical compounds.

Resiniferous, (rez-in-ī-fer-us) *a.* [L. *resina*, resin, and *ferre*, to bear.] Yielding resin.

Resinous, (rez-in-us) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of resin or resembling it; pertaining to or obtained from resin:—also *resiny*; *resinoid*. [ous.]

Resinousness, (rez-in-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being resinous.

Resist, (rē-zist') *v. t.* [L. *resistere*, from *re*, again, and *sistere*, to stand.] To stand against:—to withstand:—to strive against: to oppose: to endeavour to defeat or frustrate:—to baffle: to disappoint:—to counteract as a force by inertia or reaction:—*imp. & pp.* resisted; *ppr.* resisting.

Resistance, (rē-zist'-āns) *n.* Act of resisting:—quality of not yielding to force or external impression; opposition; rebuff; hindrance; check.

Resistant, (rē-zist'-ant) *n.* One who or that which resists.

Resister, (rē-zist'-er) *n.* One who opposes or withstands.

Resistibility, (rē-zist-e-līl'-ē-ty) *n.* Quality of resisting; power of resistance:—quality of being resistible:—also *resistibleness*. [of resisting.]

Resistible, (rē-zist'-ē-ble) *a.* Capable of being resisted or resistive.

Resistive, (rē-zist'-iv) *a.* Having power to resist.

Resistless, (rē-zist'-les) *a.* Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

Resistlessness, (rē-zist'-les-ness) *n.* The state or condition of being resistless; irresistibility.

Resoluble, (rez'-ō-lū-ble) *a.* [L. *resolubilis*.] Admitting of being resolved or melted.

Resolute, (rez'-ō-lūt) *a.* [F. *resolu*, It. *resoluto*.] Having a decided purpose; constant; firm; decided; steady; bold; steadfast; unshaken.

Resolutely, (rez'-ō-lūt-ē) *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; boldly.

Resoluteness, (rez'-ō-lūt-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being resolute; fixed purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

Resolution, (rez'-ō-lū'shun) *n.* [L. *resolutio*.] Act of resolving:—act of separating a compound into its elements or parts:—analysis; act or process of clearing difficulties in mental or moral subjects; elucidation of a doubtful or obscure question:—process of separating the component parts of bodies by decay or death; dissolution:—in medicine, the dispersing of a tumour, inflammation, fever, &c., without coming to full activity:—fixed determination; settled thought or purpose:—firmness; steadiness; constancy; persistence in good or evil:—that which is resolved or determined; the decision of a court or the vote of an assembly; perseverance; steadfastness; fortitude; boldness; purpose; resolve.

Resolutioner, (rez'-ō-lū'shun-er) *n.* One who joins in the declaration of others. [resolution.]

Resolutionist, (rez'-ō-lū'shun-ist) *n.* One who makes a **Resolvable**, (rē-zolv'-ē-ble) *a.* Capable of being resolved.

Resolve, (rē-zolv') *v. t.* [L. *resolvere*, from *re*, again, and *solvere*, to loosen, dissolve.] To separate the component parts of:—to solve and reduce to a different form:—to reduce to simple or intelligible notions:—to make clear or certain:—to free from doubt:—to cause to perceive or understand:—to form or constitute by resolution, vote, or determination:—in mathematics, to solve, as a problem; to find the answer to or the result of:—in medicine, to disperse or scatter:—to relax:—*v. i.* To be separated into its component parts or distinct principles:—to melt:—to dissolve:—to form a resolution, or purpose:—to determine unanimously or by vote:—*imp. & pp.* resolved; *ppr.* resolving.

Resolute, (rē-zolv') *n.* Act of resolving or making clear;—fixed purpose; settled determination; resolution;—decisive conclusion; also, legal or official determination; legislative act or declaration. [firmness.]

Resolvedness, (rē-zolv'-ed-ness) *n.* Fixedness of purpose; **Resolvent**, (rē-zolv'-ent) *n.* That which has the power of resolving or causing solution:—in medicine, that which has power to disperse inflammation and prevent the supuration of tumours; a discutient.

Resolver, (rē-zolv'-er) *n.* One who resolves or forms a firm purpose:—one who clears up or settles, as cases of conscience:—that which separates, dissolves, or disperses parts or ingredients.

Resonance, (rez'-ō-nāns) *n.* State of being resonant; a resounding; reverberated sound.

Resonant, (rez'-ō-nant) *a.* [L. *resonans*, *ppr.* of *resonare*, to resound.] Able to return sound; resounding; echoing back.

Resorbent, (rē-sor-bent) *a.* [L. *resorbens*, from *re*, again, and *sorbere*, to suck or drink in.] Swallowing up.

Resorption, (rē-sor-p'shun) *n.* The act of drinking in or swallowing up again.

Resort, (rē-sōrt') v. t. [*F. ressortir*, to go or come out again.] To go to; to repair; to betake one's self;—to have recourse;—to fall back to, as an inheritance:—*imp. & pp. resorted*; *ppr. resorting*.

Resort, (rē-sōrt') n. Act of going to or making application;—assembly; meeting;—concourse; frequent meeting;—place frequented; place to which one frequently betakes himself; haunt.

Resort, (rē-sōrt'er) n. One who resorts or frequents.

Resound, (rē-sound') v. t. [*L. re*, again, back, and *sonare*, to sound.] To sound again or repeatedly; to send back sound; to echo;—to praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; to spread the fame of;—v. i. To sound loudly;—to make a loud din; to clatter; to ring;—to be loudly spoken of;—to echo or reverberate:—*imp. & pp. resounded*; *ppr. resounding*.

Resound, (rē-sound') n. Echo; return of sound.

Resource, (rē-sōrs) n. [*F. resource*, from *ressourdre*, to spring up.] That from which any thing springs forth; hence, that to which one resorts or on which one depends for supply or support;—*pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; available means or capabilities of any kind; expedient; contrivance; device.

Resourceless, (rē-sōrs'les) n. Destitute of resources.

Resow, (rē-sō') v. t. To sow again:—*imp. & pp. resowed*; *resown*; *ppr. resowing*.

Respect, (rē-spekt') v. t. [*L. respectare*, intensive form of *respicere*, *respectus*, to look back.] To look back upon; to notice with special attention; hence, to esteem; to reckon worthy;—to have reference to; to relate to; hence, to affect; to concern;—to look toward; to front or face:—*imp. & pp. respected*; *ppr. respecting*.

Respect, (rē-spekt') n. Act of respecting or noticing; consideration; attention;—act of holding in estimation; regard; honour; respectful manner of treating others; proper deference;—good will; favour;—high character; rank;—motive; secret inducement;—relation; reference.

Respectability, (rē-spekt'-a-bil'-i-ty) n. The state or quality of being respectable; the state or quality which deserves or commands respect.

Respectable, (rē-spekt'-a-bil) a. Worthy of respect; fitted to awaken esteem; deserving regard;—moderate in degree, excellence, number, &c.; fair; ordinary; commonplace; decent, &c.

Respectably, (rē-spekt'-a-bil-ly) adv. In a respectable manner; in a manner to merit respect; decently; fairly.

Respecter, (rē-spekt'er) n. One who respects.

Respectful, (rē-spekt'fōl) a. Marked or characterized by respect; deferential; civil; dutiful; reverential.

Respectfully, (rē-spekt'fōl-ly) adv. In a respectful manner; in a manner conforming with due estimation.

Respectfulness, (rē-spekt'fōl-ness) n. The quality of being respectful.

Respecting, (rē-spekt'ing) *ppr.*, but commonly used as a preposition. Having regard or relation to; regarding; concerning.

Respective, (rē-spekt'iv) a. [*F. respectif*, *L. respectivus*.] Noticing with attention; hence, careful; wary; considerate;—looking toward; having reference to; relative, not absolute;—relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; own.

Respectively, (rē-spekt'iv-ly) adv. As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each;—relatively; not absolutely;—partially.

Respell, (rē-spel') v. t. To spell again:—*imp. & pp. respelled* or *respelt*; *ppr. respelling*.

Resperse, (rē-spers) v. t. [*L. re*, back, and *spargere*, to spread.] To sprinkle; to disperse in small quantities.

Respiration, (rē-spir-ā-sh'n) n. Act of sprinkling.

Respirability, (rē-spir-ā-bil'-e-ty) n. The quality of being respirable; fitness for respiration;—also written *respirableness*.

Respirable, (rē-spir-ā-bil) a. Capable of being breathed;

Respiration, (rē-spir-ā-sh'n) n. [*L. respiratio*.] The act of breathing or drawing breath;—the act of inhaling air into the lungs, and expelling or exhaling it in return;—in *physics*, the absorption of oxygen from the air inhaled into the lungs, and the emission of carbonic acid in animals;—in *plants*, the inhalation of carbonic acid and the emission of oxygen.

Respirator, (rē-spir-ā-tōr) n. An instrument covering the mouth through which persons of weak lungs can breathe without injury.

Respiratory, (rē-spir-ā-tōr-ē) a. Serving for respiration; pertaining to respiration.

Respire, (rē-spir') v. t. [*L. respirare*, from *re*, again, and *spirare*, to breathe.] To take breath again; hence, to take rest or refreshment;—to breathe; to inhale air with the lungs;—v. t. To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air; to breathe:—*imp. & pp. respired*; *ppr. respiring*.

Respite, (rē-spit') n. [*F. repit*, from *L. respuere*, looking back.] A postponement or delay;—temporary intermission; pause; interval;—suspension of the execution of a capital sentence; reprieve;—forbearance; prolongation of time for the payment of a debt, &c.;—suspension of toil or labour; moment of repose.

Respite, (rē-spit') v. t. To give or grant a respite to; to relieve;—to relieve by a pause or interval of rest:—*imp. & pp. respited*; *ppr. respitting*.

Resplendence, (rē-splen-dens) n. State of being resplendent; vivid brightness; splendour; brilliancy;—also *resplendency*.

Resplendent, (rē-splen-dent) a. [*L. resplendere*, from *re*, again, back, and *splendere*, to shine.] Shining with brilliant lustre; very bright.

Resplendently, (rē-splen-dent-ly) adv. With great brightness.

Resplit, (rē-split') v. t. To split again;—v. t. To split, open, or crack again.

Respond, (rē-spond') v. t. [*L. respondere*, from *re*, again, back, and *spondere*, to promise.] To answer; to reply;—to correspond; to suit;—to render satisfaction; to make payment [Amer.]:—*imp. & pp. responded*; *ppr. responding*.

Respondent, (rē-spond'-ent) a. Disposed or expected to respond.

Respondent, (rē-spond'-ent) n. One who answers in certain suits or proceedings; the defendant;—one who maintains a thesis in reply, and answers objections or arguments.

Response, (rē-spons) n. Act of responding;—an answer or reply;—the answer of the people to the priest in the litany and other parts of the Episcopal service;—a reply to an objection in formal disputation;—in the Romish church, an anthem after morning lessons, &c.

Responsibility, (rē-spons-ē-bil'-i-ty) n. State of being responsible, accountable, or answerable;—that for which any one is responsible or accountable;—ability to answer in payment, as obligations or debts, &c.

Responsible, (rē-spons'-ē-bil) a. Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer;—able to respond; accountable; answerable; amenable.

Responsibly, (rē-spons-ē-bil-ly) adv. In a responsible manner.

Responsive, (rē-spons'iv) a. Able, ready, or inclined to respond;—suited to something else; correspondent.

Responsory, (rē-spons'-ōr-ē) a. Containing or making answer.

Rest, (rest) n. [*A.-S. rest*, *Isrl. rōst*, *Go. & Ger. ruhe*.] A state of quiet or repose; a cessation from motion or labour;—freedom from every thing which wears or disturbs; that on which any thing rests or leans for support;—a place where one may rest;—a pause; an interval during which voice or sound is intermitted;—the mark of such intermission; slumber; quiet; stillness; tranquillity; peacefulness; peace.

Rest, (rest) v. i. To cease from action or motion of any kind;—to be free from whatever wears or disturbs;—to lie; to repose; to recline;—to stand on; to be supported by;—to sleep; to slumber;—to sleep

the final sleep; to die:—to be satisfied with; to acquiesce; to remain with or depend on for decision, &c.:—to be left over:—to lean; to trust; to rely:—*v. t.* To lay or place at rest; to quiet:—to place, as on a support:—*imp. & pp.* rested; *ppr.* resting.

Rest, (rest) n. [*L. restare, to stay back, to remain, from re, again, back, and stare, to stand, stay.*] That which is left or which remains after the separation of a part;—those not included in a proposition or description;—in banking, the balance of profits after paying dividends, kept as a reserved fund against future loss; remainder; overplus; residue.

Restaurant, (res-to-rang') n. [*F.*] A house or room for the sale of refreshments of all kinds.

Restaurateur, (res-to-rat-oor) n. [*F.*] The keeper of a restaurant or refreshment-room; a confectioner; a purveyor for public dinners, soirees, &c.

Restful, (rest-fol) a. Quiet; composed; being at rest.

Restfully, (rest-fol-le) adv. In a state of rest; composedly.

Restiform, (res-te-form) a. [*L. restis, a rope, and forma, form.*] Formed like a rope; made up of strands.

Restinction, (res-sting-khun) n. Act of quenching or extinguishing.

Resting-place, (rest-ing-plas) n. A place for rest; station for halting or stopping, as on a journey:—in architecture, a half or quarter pace in a staircase.

Restipulation, (res-stip-d-lah-un) n. A second or fresh stipulation.

Restitution, (res-to-tah-un) n. [*L. restitutio.*] The act of restoring; especially, the act of restoring any thing to its rightful owner, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury:—that which is offered in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed; indemnification; reparation; compensation; amends.

Restive, (res-tiv) a. [*F. restif, it. restivo, from L. restare, to stay back, resist.*] Inclined to stand still; unwilling to go, or only running back; stubborn:—impetuous; uneasy.

Restively, (res-tiv-le) adv. In a restive manner; stubbornly; obstinately.

Restiveness, (res-tiv-nes) n. Quality or state of being restive.

Restless, (rest-less) a. Never resting; continually moving:—pained in quietness:—not affording rest; hard:—not satisfied to be at rest or in peace:—discontented with one's lot, residence, or the like; unsettled; disquieted; sleepless; anxious; roving; wandering.

Restlessly, (rest-less-le) adv. In a restless manner;

Restlessness, (rest-less-nes) n. The quality or state of being restless; uneasiness; agitation of body or mind.

Restoration, (res-to-rakhun) n. [*L. restauratio.*] Act of restoring or bringing back to a former place, station, or condition:—revival; recovery, as of health or spirits:—re-establishment, as of peace, concord, &c.:—renewal from a fallen or vicious state:—especially, the re-establishment of monarchy by the return of Charles II. in 1660:—in theology, final redemption of all created things from sin and its curse; universal salvation.

Restorative, (res-stor-at-iv) a. Having power to renew strength, vigour, and the like.

Restorative, (res-stor-at-iv) n. A medicine efficacious in restoring strength and vigour.

Restore, (res-stor) v. t. [*L. restaurare.*] To give back; to return, as property to the owner:—to replace; to put a thing or person into its former or right place:—to bring back; to recover:—to recover from ruin or decay; to rebuild; to repair:—to recover from evil; to renew; to regenerate:—to recover from disease; to heal; to cure:—to bring back to life; to resuscitate:—to re-establish, as intercourse or friendship:—to make restitution of or satisfaction for; to give in place of:—to recover from error or corruption, as the text of a book; to render or insert, as the true sense or words:—in the fine arts, to retouch, revarnish, as an

old statue, painting, &c.:—*imp. & pp.* restored; *ppr.* restoring.

Restorer, (res-stor'er) n. One who or that which restores.

Restrain, (res-stran) v. t. [*F. restreindre, L. re, again, back, and stringere, to draw, or press together.*] To hold from acting, proceeding, or advancing; to check; to hinder:—to repress; to subdue:—to limit; to confine:—to abridge; to hinder from free enjoyment:—to withhold; to forbear:—*imp. & pp.* restrained; *ppr.* restraining.

Restrainable, (res-stran-a-bl) a. Capable of being restrained.

Restrainedly, (res-stran-ed-le) adv. With restraint; with limitation.

Restrainer, (res-stran'er) n. One who or that which restrains.

Restraint, (res-strant) n. Act of restraining:—abridgment of liberty; limitation; restriction; prohibition:—that which restrains:—obstacle or influence, physical, mental, moral, or social.

Restrict, (res-strict) v. t. [*L. restringere, restrictum.*] To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine; to circumscribe:—*imp. & pp.* restricted; *ppr.* restricting.

Restriction, (res-strik-shun) n. Act of restricting or state of being restricted; confinement within bounds:—that which restricts; a restraint.

Restrictive, (res-strikt-iv) a. Having the power or tendency to restrict; expressing limitation:—imposing restraint:—also *restrictory*.

Restrictively, (res-strikt-iv-le) adv. In a restrictive manner.

Resubjection, (res-sub-jek-shun) n. A second subjection.

Resublimation, (res-sub-le-mah-un) n. A second sublimation.

Resublime, (res-sub-lim) v. t. To sublime again; to bring again into the state of vapour by heat.

Result, (res-sult) v. i. [*L. resultare, to spring or leap back, intensive form of resistere.*] To come out or have an issue:—to proceed or spring, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, thought, or endeavour:—to issue or terminate in:—*imp. & pp.* resulted; *ppr.* resulting.

Result, (res-sult) n. The conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation; effect; consequence; conclusion; inference; issue; event.

Resultant, (res-sult-ant) n. A force which is the joint effect of two or more forces.

Resultant, (res-sult-ant) a. Resulting or issuing from a Resumable, (res-sim-a-bl) a. Capable of being resumed.

Resuma, (res-sim-a) n. [*F. from resumer.*] A summing up; an abridgment or brief recapitulation.

Resume, (res-um) v. t. [*L. resumere, from re, again, back, and sumere, to take.*] To take back:—to enter upon or take up again:—to begin again, as something which has been interrupted:—*imp. & pp.* resumed; *ppr.* resuming.

Resummon, (res-sun-un) v. t. To summon or call again;

Resumption, (res-sun-shun) n. Act of resuming, taking back, or taking again.

Resupinate, (res-sip-in-at) a. [*L. resupinus, lying on the back.*] Turned upside down:—inverted in position by a twisting of the stock.

Resurgent, (res-sur-jent) a. [*L. resurgere.*] Rising

Resurrection, (res-ur-rah-shun) n. [*F. from L. resurgere, resurrexerunt, to rise again.*] A rising again:—especially, the rising again from the dead at the general judgment; resurrection of life:—the future state.

Resurrectionist, (res-ur-rah-shun-ist) n. One who disinters and steals bodies from the grave for dissection.

Resurvey, (res-sur-vā) v. t. To survey anew; to review:—*imp. & pp.* resurveyed; *ppr.* resurveying.

Resuscitate, (res-sus-e-tāt) v. t. [*L. resuscitare, from re, again, and suscitare, to raise, rouse.*] To revivify; to revive; especially, to recover from apparent death:—to stir up; to rekindle, as quarrel or anger:—*v. i.* To come to life again:—*imp. & pp.* resuscitated; *ppr.* resuscitating.

Resuscitation, (rē-sus-e-tā'shun) *n.* Act of reviving from a state of apparent death; state of being revived.

Resuscitative, (rē-sus-e-tā'tiv) *a.* Reviving; raising from apparent death; reproducing.

Retail, (rē'tā'l or rē'tā'l) *v. t.* [*F. détailler*, from *re*, again, and *tailler*, to cut.] To cut up and dispose of in small parcels; to sell at second hand;—to deal out or tell in small portions:—*imp. & pp.* *retailed*; *ppr.* *retailing*.

Retail, (rē'tā'l) *a.* Noting sale by small quantities or parcels, as opposed to *wholesale*.

Retail, (rē'tā'l) *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand.

Retailer, (rē'tā'l'ēr) *n.* One who sells goods at retail, or by small quantities or parcels.

Retain, (rē-tā'n) *v. t.* [*L. re*, again, back, and *tenere*, to hold, keep.] To continue to hold; to keep in possession; to keep in pay; to hire or engage;—to keep back; to withhold;—to keep from departure; to detain;—*v. t.* To continue; to remain:—*imp. & pp.* *retained*; *ppr.* *retaining*.

Retainable, (rē-tā'n-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being retained.

Retainer, (rē-tā'n'ēr) *n.* One who retains;—one who is retained or kept in service; an attendant; an adherent; a dependent;—a fee paid to engage a lawyer or counsellor—*retaining fee*.

Retain-wall, (rē-tā'n'wāl) *n.* A wall erected to maintain and support a body of earth:—also *retaining-wall*.

Retake, (rē-tāk) *v. t.* To take or receive again;—to recapture:—*imp. & pp.* *retook*; *pp.* *retaken*; *ppr.* *retaking*.

Retaliate, (rē-tā'l-e'st) *v. t.* [*L. retaliare*, from *re*, again, back, and *talio*, talion, retaliation, from *talio*, like.] To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind as has been received; especially, to return evil for evil:—*v. t.* To return like for like:—*imp. & pp.* *retaliated*; *ppr.* *retaliating*.

Retaliation, (rē-tā'l-e'shun) *n.* Act of returning like for like; requital; repayment; retribution; punishment.

Retaliatory, (rē-tā'l-e's-tor-e) *a.* Tending to retaliation; returning like for like; requiting:—also *retaliative*.

Retard, (rē-tārd) *v. t.* [*F. retarder*, from *L. re*, again, back, and *tardus*, slow.] To continue to hinder; to prevent from progress:—to delay; to put off; to render more late; obstruct; procrastinate; defer:—*imp. & pp.* *retarded*; *ppr.* *retarding*.

Retardation, (rē-tārd-ā'shun) *n.* Act of retarding or delaying; hindrance:—act of diminishing the velocity of a moving body or of checking motion:—also, the force which diminishes velocity or stops motion.

Retardative, (rē-tārd-ā'tiv) *a.* Having power or tendency to retard; delaying.

Retarder, (rē-tārd'ēr) *n.* One who retards or delays.

Retch, (rech) *v. t.* [*A.-S. hræcan*, *hræcan*, cough, throat, *Ioel. Arcti*, spittle.] To make an effort to vomit:—*imp. & pp.* *retched*; *ppr.* *retching*.

Retell, (rē-tel) *v. t.* To tell again.

Retention, (rē-ten'shun) *n.* [*L. retentio*.] Act of retaining or keeping; state of being retained or confined; custody:—power of retaining; the faculty of the mind by which it retains ideas.

Retentive, (rē-ten'tiv) *a.* Having the power or disposition to retain; gripping:—close; reticent:—having the faculty of retaining; tenacious, as memory.

Retentively, (rē-ten'tiv-le) *adv.* In a retentive manner; with a firm hold or grasp of memory.

Retentiveness, (rē-ten'tiv-nes) *n.* Quality of being retentive; power of retaining.

Retiary, (rē'te-ar-e, rē'she-ar-e) *n.* [*L. rete*, a net.] An insect which spins webs in which to catch its prey.

Reticence, (rē'te-sens) *n.* State of being reticent or observing continued silence.

Reticent, (rē'te-sent) *a.* [*L. reticens*, from *re*, again, and *tacere*, to be silent.] Inclined to keep silent; reserved; taciturn.

Reticle, (rē'te-kl) *n.* A small net or bag.

Reticular, (rē'tik'ū-lār) *a.* Having the form of a net or of net-work; formed with interstices.

Reticulated, (rē'tik'ū-lāt-ed) *a.* [*L. reticulatus*.] Resembling net-work; netted:—having distinct veins, fibres, or lines crossing like net-work as a leaf;—in architecture, reticulated work, work in which square stones are laid longwise or point to point, producing thereby a surface like the meshes of a net.

Reticulation, (rē'tik'ū-lā'shun) *n.* State of being reticulated or net-like; net-work.

Reticule, (rē'te-kl) *n.* [*L. reticulum*, diminutive of *rete*, a net.] A little bag of net-work; a lady's work-bag.

Reticiform, (rē'te-form) *a.* [*L. rete*, a net, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a net in texture; composed of crossing lines and interstices.

Retina, (rē'te-nā) *n.* [*L. rete*, a net.] The semi-transparent, internal nervous tunic of the eye which receives the impressions resulting in the sense of vision.

Retinue, (rē'te-nū) *n.* [*F.*, from *retinere*, to retain, engage, hire.] A body of retainers; a train of attendants or a king or illustrious personage; a suite.

Retire, (rē'tir) *v. t.* [*F. retirer*, from *re*, again, back, and *tirer*, to draw, from *Go. trahere*.] To draw back or away; to keep aloof;—to retreat from action or danger:—to withdraw from a public station;—to fall back:—*v. t.* To pay up and withdraw from circulation:—to cease to retire; to designate as no longer qualified for active service:—*imp. & pp.* *retired*; *ppr.* *retiring*.

Retired, (rē'tird) *a.* Secluded; private; secret. *Retired list*, list of officers who have withdrawn or been removed from active service.

Retiredly, (rē'tird-le) *adv.* In solitude or privacy.

Retiredness, (rē'tird-nes) *n.* A state of retirement; solitude.

Retirement, (rē'tir-ment) *n.* Act of retiring or withdrawing from company or from public notice or station:—state of being retired or withdrawn:—the place to which any one retires; private abode; retreat; seclusion; privacy.

Retiring, (rē'tir'ing) *a.* Reserved; not forward or obtrusive:—assigned or suitable to one who retires from office or station, as a pension or allowance.

Retort, (rē'tōrt) *v. t.* [*L. retorqueo*, *retorqueo*, from *re*, again, back, and *torqueo*, to turn, twist.] To bend or curve back;—to throw back; to reverberate:—to return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility:—*v. t.* To return an argument or charge; to make a smart or severe reply:—*imp. & pp.* *retorted*; *ppr.* *retorting*.

Retort, (rē'tōrt') *n.* The return of an argument, charge, or incivility in reply; a quick and witty response:—a vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat—made of different forms and materials for different uses.

Retorter, (rē'tōrt'ēr) *n.* One who retorts.

Retortion, (rē'tōrt-shun) *n.* Act of retorting or throwing back.

Retouch, (rē'tōch) *v. t.* To touch back again.

Retouch, (rē'tōch) *v. t.* To improve by new touches:—*imp. & pp.* *retouched*; *ppr.* *retouching*.

Retouch, (rē'tōch') *n.* Additional touch or effort to improve or elaborate, as an artistic or literary production; in painting, handling of the brush to renew or intensify colour, &c.

Retrace, (rē'trās) *v. t.* [*F. retracer*.] To trace back, as a line;—to draw or sketch over a former tracing; to renew the outline of a drawing:—to carry or conduct back in the same path or course; to reverse:—*imp. & pp.* *retreated*; *ppr.* *retracing*.

Retract, (rē'trakt) *v. t.* [*L. retrahere*, *retrahere*, to draw back.] To draw back, as claws;—to take back;



Retort.

to resume, as a gift;—to withdraw, as a statement, opinion, or concession; to unlay; to recant; to abjure;—*v. i.* To take back what has been said; revoke; unlay;—*imp. & pp. retraced*; *ppr. retracing*.
Retractate, (rè-trák'tát) *v. t.* To recant; to disavow; to abjure.

Retraction, (rè-trák'tá'hun) *n.* Recalling of a statement, opinion, or concession; disavowal; recantation.
Retractable, (rè-trák'tíl) *a.* Capable of being drawn back.

Retraction, (rè-trák'tá'hun) *n.* Act of drawing back;—act of withdrawing something advanced or done; recantation; disavowal;—act of withdrawing, as a claim;—in *surgery*, a drawing up or shortening of a part.

Retractive, (rè-trák'tív) *a.* Able or ready to retract; **Retractor**, (rè-trák'tór) *n.* [L.] A muscle which draws back or retracts the part on which it acts;—a surgical instrument employed in amputation.

Retransformation, (rè-trans-form-á'hun) *n.* A second or repeated transformation; change back again, as to a former state.

Retread, (rè-tred') *v. t.* To tread again; to walk over, as the same spots or scenes.

Retreat, (rè-trét') *n.* [F. *retraite*, from *retraire*, to withdraw.] Act of retiring or withdrawing one's self;—the place to which any one retires; place of seclusion or privacy;—place of safety or security;—the retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy; the withdrawing of a ship or fleet from an enemy; retirement; solitude; asylum; shelter; refuge.

Retreat, (rè-trét') *v. i.* To move back from any position or place; to withdraw;—to take shelter; to betake one's self to a place of security;—to retire from an enemy or from any advanced position;—*imp. & pp. retreated*; *ppr. retreating*.

Retree, (rè-tré) *n.* Among stationers, paper manufactured slightly imperfect.

Retrench, (rè-trench') *v. t.* [F. *retrancher*, from *re*, again, and *trancher*, to cut.] To cut off; to pare away;—to lessen; to abridge; to curtail;—*v. i.* To live at less expense;—*imp. & pp. retrenched*; *ppr. retrenching*.

Retrenchment, (rè-trensh'ment) *n.* Act of lopping off what is superfluous;—act of lessening or abridging;—diminution or curtailment of expenditure; saving;—in *fortification*, a work constructed within another to prolong the defence of the latter.

Retribute, (rè-trib'út) *v. t.* [L. *retribuere*.] To pay back; to make compensation or reward in return.

Retribution, (rè-trib-út'shun) *n.* Act of retributing; return; repayment;—compensation; reward;—return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action;—*specifically*, reward and punishment as distributed at the general judgment.

Retributive, (rè-trib'út-tív) *a.* Tending to retribute;—punitive; rewarding for good deeds and punishing for evil; repaying or requiring according to desert;—also *retributory*.

Retrievable, (rè-trév'á-bl) *a.* Capable of being retrieved.

Retrieval, (rè-trév'al) *n.* The act of retrieving.

Retrieve, (rè-trév') *v. t.* [F. *retrouver*, to find again.] To gain back; to reclaim; to restore from loss or injury;—to remedy the evil consequences of;—*imp. & pp. retrieved*; *ppr. retrieving*.

Retrieval, (rè-trév'al) *n.* Act of retrieving.

Retriever, (rè-trév'ér) *n.* One who retrieves;—a dog trained to find and bring in birds that are shot.

Retract, (rè-trò-ákt') *v. t.* [L. *retro*, back, and *Eng. act.*] To act backward, in return, or in opposition.

Retrospective, (rè-trò-ákt'ív) *a.* Fitted or designed to retract; affecting what is past; retrospective.

Retrosede, (rè-trò-séd) *v. t.* To cede or grant back;—*v. i.* [L. *retro*, back, and *cedere*, to go.] To go back; to retreat; to give place;—*imp. & pp. retroseded*; *ppr. retroseding*.

Retrosession, (rè-trò-sesh'un) *n.* Act of retroseding;—state of being retroseded or granted back.

Retroflex, (rè-trò-fleks) *a.* [L. *retroflexus*, *pp.* of *retroflexere*, to bend back.] Suddenly bent backward.

Retrogadation, (rè-trò-grá-dá'hun) *n.* Act of moving backward;—the apparent motion of the planets contrary to the order of the signs, that is, from east to west;—a going backward; decline in excellence.

Retrograde, (rè-trò-grád) *a.* Tending to a backward or contrary direction;—declining from a better to a worse state;—apparently moving backward, as a planet.

Retrograde, (rè-trò-grád) *v. i.* [L. *retrogradi*, from *retro*, back, and *gradi*, to step, go.] To go or move backward;—*imp. & pp. retrograded*; *ppr. retrograding*.

Retrogression, (rè-trò-gráh'un) *n.* [L. *retrogressus*, from *retrogradi*.] The act of going backward; retrogradation.

Retrogressive, (rè-trò-grés'ív) *a.* Going or moving backward; bent in a backward direction.

Retrosely, (rè-trò-sé) *adv.* In a backward direction.

Retrospect, (rè-trò-spekt') *v. t.* [L. *retro*, back, and *specere*, spectrum, to look.] To look back; to affect what is past.

Retrospect, (rè-trò-spekt') *n.* View or contemplation of something past; review; survey; re-examination.

Retrospection, (rè-trò-spek'tá'hun) *n.* Act or faculty of looking back on things past.

Retrospective, (rè-trò-spek'tív) *a.* Tending or fitted to look back; looking back;—having reference to what is past.

Retrospectively, (rè-trò-spek'tív-le) *adv.* By way of Retroversion, (rè-trò-vér'shun) *n.* A turning or falling backward.

Retrovers, (rè-trò-vért) *v. t.* [L. *retro*, back, and *vertere*, Retting, (rét'ing) *n.* The act or process of preparing flax for use by soaking, maceration, and kindred processes; a place where the operation of retting flax is carried on; a rettery.

Return, (rè-túr'n) *v. i.* [F. *retourner*, from *re*, back, and *tourner*, to turn.] To go or come again to the same place or condition;—to come again, as a visitor;—to appear or begin again after a period or periodical revolution; to retort; to recriminate;—to answer; to reply;—*v. t.* To bring, carry, or send back;—to repay;—to require or recompense;—to give back in reply;—to report officially;—to render back to a tribunal or to an office;—to transmit; to convey;—*imp. & pp. returned*; *ppr. returning*.

Return, (rè-túr'n) *n.* Act of coming back to the same place or condition;—act of returning or sending back to the same place or condition;—that which is returned, as a payment; a remittance; an answer;—a formal account or report;—the profit on labour, on an investment, and the like;—restitution; restoration;—retribution; requital; relapse;—revolution; periodical renewal.

Returnable, (rè-túr'n-á-bl) *a.* Capable of being returned or restored;—legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered.

Return-ticket, (rè-túr'n'tík-ét) *n.* A ticket issued at a reduced rate for a journey to a place and back again within a stated time.

Retuse, (rè-tús) *a.* [L. *retusus*, *pp.* of *retundere*, to blunt.] Terminating in a round end, the centre of which is somewhat indented.

Reunion, (rè-án'yun) *n.* A second union; union formed anew after separation or discord;—an assembling or assembly of familiar friends.

Reunite, (rè-án'ít) *v. t.* To unite again; to join after separation or variance;—*v. i.* To be united again; to join and cohere again;—*imp. & pp. reunited*; *ppr. reuniting*.

Reunitedly, (rè-án'ít-ed-le) *adv.* In a reunited manner.

Reveal, (rè-vél) *v. t.* [L. from *re*, again, back, and *velare*, to veil, from *velum*, a veil.] To make known something unknown, undiscovered, or concealed;—used

especially of what could not be known or discovered without divine or supernatural instruction; disclose; divulge; unveil; discover; impart; show:—*imp. & pp. revealed; ppr. revealing.*

Revealable, (rē-vēl'ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being revealed.
Revealer, (rē-vēl'gr) *a.* One who discloses or makes known;—one of that which brings to view or discovers. [closure.]

Revelment, (rē-vēl'mēt) *n.* Act of revealing; disclosure.
Reveille, (rā-vēl'yā) *n.* [F. *réveil*, from *re*, again, and *veiller*, to awake.] The beat of drum about break of day to rouse soldiers.

Revel, (rē-vēl) *v. i.* [D. *revelen*, to rave, Dan. *raaben*, to shout, L. *rabire*, to rage.] To feast in a riotous and lawless manner; to carouse:—*imp. & pp. revelled; ppr. revealing.*

Revel, (rē-vēl) *n.* A riotous feast; a carousal.
Revelation, (rē-vēl'ā-shun) *n.* Act of disclosing to others what was before unknown:—*especially*, the communication by God himself of divine truth, *directly*, to prophets, apostles, &c. and mediately through them to mankind:—any manifestation of God or of divine truth; inspired prophecy, doctrine, type, &c.:—the truth of God; Christ in his person, character, teaching, works, and death:—the Old and New Testaments;—the Apocalypse or prophecies of St. John.
Revealer, (rē-vēl'gr) *n.* One who reveals.

Revealing, (rē-vēl'ing) *n.* Feasting with noisy merriment; carousal. [rabble; a mob.]

Revel-roue, (rē-vēl-roat) *n.* Tumultuous festivity:—
Revelry, (rē-vēl're) *n.* Act of engaging in a revel; noisy festivity.

Revenge, (rē-venj') *v. t.* [F. *revancher*, L. *vindicare*, to vindicate.] To inflict punishment in vindication of; to exact satisfaction for:—to inflict pain, loss, hurt, or other evil in return for wrong, injury, or injustice: to avenge one's self; to take the law in one's own hand, and wreak one's wrongs on the offender in a spiteful or malignant spirit:—*imp. & pp. revenged; ppr. revenging.*

Revenge, (rē-venj') *n.* Act of revenging:—spiteful or malicious infliction of pain, injury, &c., in return for an offence, injustice, &c.; passion for vengeance.

Revengeful, (rē-venj'fōl) *a.* Full of revenge; wreaking revenge; resentful; spiteful; malicious.

Revengefully, (rē-venj'fōl-lē) *adv.* By way of revenge; vindictively. [revengeful; vindictiveness.]

Revengefulness, (rē-venj'fōl-nēs) *n.* State of being revengeful.

Revengeer, (rē-venj'gr) *n.* One who revenges.

Revenue, (rē-vē-nū) *n.* [F. from L. *re*, back, and *venire*, to come.] That which returns or comes back from an investment; income; annual profits from lands, &c.:—*especially*, the annual income of a state derived from taxes, custom, and excise duties, &c., and appropriated to the payment of national expenses:—return; reward.

Revenue-cutter, (rē-vē-nū-kut'gr) *n.* A government vessel of small tonnage, swift and well-manned, cruising on the coasts to prevent smuggling.

Revenue-officer, (rē-vē-nū-of'is-gr) *n.* An officer or clerk in the customs or excise.

Reverberate, (rē-vēr-bēr-āt) *v. t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *verberare*, to lash, whip.] To return or send back, as sound; to echo:—to reflect, as light or heat:—to repel from side to side:—*v. i.* To rebound:—to be repelled, as rays of light; to echo, as sound.

Reverberation, (rē-vēr-bēr-ā-shun) *n.* Act of reflecting light and heat, or re-echoing sound.

Reverberatory, (rē-vēr-bēr-ā-tōr) *a.* A kind of furnace or oven in which a crucible or any substance is exposed to the action of intense heat without actual contact with the fire.

Reverberatory, (rē-vēr-bēr-ā-tōr) *a.* Producing reverberation; returning or driving back.

Reverse, (rē-vēr) *v. t.* [L. *reversus*, from *re*, again, and *vereri*, to fear.] To regard with fear mingled with

respect and affection; venerate; adore; reverence:—*imp. & pp. revered; ppr. revering.*

Reverence, (rē-vēr-ēns) *n.* Veneration; fear mingled with respect and esteem:—an act or token of respect:—obedience; bow; courtesy:—a person entitled to be revered:—a title applied to priests or ministers.

Reverence, (rē-vēr-ēns) *v. t.* To regard with reverence:—*imp. & pp. revered; ppr. reverencing.*

Reverend, (rē-vēr-ēnd) *a.* [L. *reverendus*, from *revereri*.] Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection:—a title of respect given to the clergy or ecclesiastics.

Reverent, (rē-vēr-ēnt) *a.* [L. *reverens*, *ppr.* of *revereri*.] Expressing reverence, veneration, or submission:—disposed to revere; submissive; humble.

Reverential, (rē-vēr-ēnsh-ēl) *a.* Proceeding from or expressing reverence.

Reverentially, (rē-vēr-ēnsh-ēl-lē) *adv.* In a reverential manner; with respectful regard or veneration:—solemnly; with awe.

Reverently, (rē-vēr-ēnt-lē) *adv.* In a reverent manner.

Reverie, (rē-vēr-ē) *n.* [F. *réverie*, from *réver*, to dream.] A kind of waking dream; loose musing; unconscious meditation; state in which the mind abandons itself without active control over the subjects or processes of thought, to the suggestions of fancy and associations of imagination, memory, &c.:—a romantic vision; vain dream; chimera:—absent or dreamy state of mind. [overthrowing.]

Reversal, (rē-vēr-sāl) *n.* [From *reverse*.] A change or
Reverse, (rē-vēr-s) *v. t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn back:—to turn end for end or upside down:—to overthrow; to subvert:—to turn to the other or opposite side:—to put each in the place of the other:—in law, to make void; to undo or annul for error:—*imp. & pp. reversed; ppr. reversing.*

Reverse, (rē-vēr-s) *a.* That which appears or is presented when any thing is reverted or turned back:—that which is directly opposite or contrary to something else:—complete change:—*especially*, a change from better to worse; misfortune:—the back side, as of a medal or coin. [trary or opposite direction.]

Reverse, (rē-vēr-s) *a.* Turned backward; having a con-
Reversed, (rē-vēr-s) *a.* Turned side for side or end for end:—in law, annulled; repealed:—in botany, having the upper lip larger and more expanded than the lower:—in conchology, having the turns of the spiral made to the left, or reverse of the common corkcrew.

Reversely, (rē-vēr-s-lē) *adv.* In a reverse manner; on the other hand.

Reversible, (rē-vēr-s-ē-bl) *a.* Capable of being reversed.
Reversion, (rē-vēr-shun) *n.* [L. *reversio*.] The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs after the grant is determined; hence, the residue of an estate left in the proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, after the determination of the particular grant or estate granted:—hence, a right to future possession or enjoyment; succession:—in annuities, a payment or benefit which does not begin till after a term of years, or after a contingent event, as the lapse of a life insured; deferred annuity.

Reversionary, (rē-vēr-shun-ār-ē) *a.* Pertaining to or involving a reversion.

Revert, (rē-vēr-t) *v. t.* [L. *re*, again, back, and *vertere*, to turn.] To turn back or to the contrary; to reverse:—to drive or send back; to reverberate:—*v. i.* To return: to fall back:—to return to the proprietor after the determination of a particular estate granted by him:—*imp. & pp. reverted; ppr. reverting.*

Revertible, (rē-vēr-t-ē-bl) *a.* Capable of being reverted.

Revert, (rē-vēr-t) *v. t.* [F. *revertir*, from L. *re*, again, and *vertir*, to clothe.] To vest again with possession or office:—to reinvest:—to lay out; to invest:—*v. i.* To take effect again, as a title; to return to a former owner:—*imp. & pp. reverted; ppr. reverting.*

Revestiary, (rē-vēs't-ār-ē) *n.* [F. *revestiaire*.] A place

or apartment in a church or temple where the drowees are deposited.—*vestry*. (visions.)

Reviotual, (rē-vi'tŭl) v. t. To furnish again with pro-
Revia, (rē-vi') n. or i. In card-playing, to back one's
 own card by a higher stake than the opponent vies or
 backs his.

Review, (rē-vŭ) v. t. To look back on; to see again;—
 to re-examine; to reconsider;—to consider critically;
 to revise;—to survey; to inspect;—to make a formal
 or official examination of, as troops, &c.:—imp. & pp.
reviewed; ppr. *reviewing*.

Review, (rē-vŭ) n. [F. *revue*, from *revoir*, L. *re-
 videre*, to see again.] A second view; a retrospec-
 tive survey;—revision; re-examination with a view
 to amendment or improvement;—a critical examina-
 tion of a new publication with remarks; criticism;
 critique;—an examination or inspection of troops
 under arms;—a periodical pamphlet containing ex-
 aminations or analyses of new publications, and critical
 essays on literary, scientific, political, or other topics.

Reviewal, (rē-vŭ'al) n. Act of reviewing; revision;
 critique.

Reviewer, (rē-vŭ'ŕ) n. One who reviews; one who
 critically examines a new publication, and publishes
 his opinion upon its merits.

Revile, (rē-vil') v. t. To assail with opprobrious lan-
 guage; to vilify; upbraid; calumniate;—imp. & pp.
reviled; ppr. *reviling*.

Reviler, (rē-vil'ŕ) n. One who reviles another.

Reviling, (rē-vil'ing) n. The act of treating another
 with abusive or reproachful language.

Revilingly, (rē-vil'ing-lŭ) adv. With reproachful or
 contemptuous language.

Revindicate, (rē-vin'de-kăt) v. t. To vindicate again;
 to reclaim; to demand and take back.

Revival, (rē-vi'al) n. Act of revising or re-examining
 for correction and improvement; revision.

Revise, (rē-viz') v. t. [L. *re*, again, and *videre*, *visum*, to
 see.] To look at again; to re-examine; to look over
 with care for correction;—to review, alter, and amend:
 —imp. & pp. *revised*; ppr. *revising*.

Revise, (rē-viz') n. A second proof-sheet; a proof-
 sheet taken after the first correction.

Reviser, (rē-viz'ŕ) n. One who revises or re-examines
 for correction.

Revision, (rē-vizh'un) n. Act of revising; re-examina-
 tion for correction;—revisal; review.

Revisional, (rē-vizh'un-al) a. Pertaining to revision;
 reviewing, altering, and amending;—also *revisory*,
revisory. [revisited]; ppr. *revisiting*.

Revisit, (rē-viz'it) v. t. To visit again;—imp. & pp.
revisited; ppr. *revisiting*.

Revisal, (rē-vi'al) n. Act of revising;—restoration
 to life or recovery from apparent death;—return from
 a state of languor or depression; renewed activity,
 attention, &c.;—renewed interest in religion after indif-
 ference and decline;—renewed cultivation or flour-
 ishing state of, as of arts, letters, &c.;—renewed
 prevalence of, as a practice or fashion;—restoration of
 force, validity, and effect to, as a law.

Revisalist, (rē-vi'al-ist) n. An advocate of religious
 revivals.

Revive, (rē-viv') v. i. [F. *revivre*, from L. *re*, again,
 and *vivere*, to live.] To return to life; to become reas-
 nated or reinvigorated;—to recover from a state of
 neglect, oblivion, obscurity, or depression;—v. t.
 To bring again to life; to reanimate;—to recover from a
 state of neglect or depression;—to renew in the mind
 or memory; to awaken, as recollection;—to rouse;
 to quicken;—to bring again into action; to renew;
 to bring again into notice;—in chemistry, to reduce to
 its natural state, as a metallic or other substance exist-
 ing in combination;—imp. & pp. *revived*; ppr.
reviving.

Reviver, (rē-viv'ŕ) n. One who brings again into
 notice or redeems from neglect, depression, &c.;—
 that which restores or reinvigorates.

Revivification, (rē-viv-e-fē-kă'hun) n. Renewal of life;
 restoration of life;—in chemistry, reduction of a
 metallic substance from a state of combination to its
 metallic state.

Revivify, (rē-viv'e-fŭ) v. t. To reanimate; to recall to
 life;—to reinvigorate;—imp. & pp. *revivified*; ppr.
revivifying. [or *revivied*.]

Revocable, (rev'ô-kă-bl) a. Capable of being recalled
Revocably, (rev'ô-kă-bl) adv. So that it may be
 recalled or repealed; not absolutely.

Revocation, (rev'ô-kă'hun) n. [L. *re*, again, back, and
vocare, to call.] Act of calling back;—state of being
 recalled;—repeal; reversal.

Revocatory, (rē-vôkă-tor-e) a. [F. *révocatoire*.] Tend-
 ing to revoke; revoking; recalling.

Revoke, (rē-vôk') v. t. To annul by recalling or taking
 back; to reverse;—repeal; rescind; abrogate;—v. i.
 In card-playing, to fail to follow suit; to renounce;—
 imp. & pp. *revoked*; ppr. *revoking*.

Revoke, (rē-vôk') n. Act of renouncing or neglecting
 to follow suit.

Revolt, (rē-vôlt') v. i. [F. *revolter*, from L. *re*, back,
 and *volvere*, to turn.] To turn away;—to renounce
 allegiance or subjection; to rise in rebellion against
 the government;—to be grossly offended or shocked;
 —v. t. To put to flight; to overturn;—to do violence
 to; to shock;—imp. & pp. *revolted*; ppr. *revolting*.

Revolt, (rē-vôlt') n. Act of revolting; desertion; de-
 liction; departure from duty; especially, a renuncia-
 tion of allegiance and subjection to one's prince or
 government; sedition; rebellion; mutiny.

Revolver, (rē-vôlt'ŕ) n. One who revolts.

Revolute, (rev'ol-ŭt) a. [L. *revolutus*.] In botany and
 zoology, rolled backward or downward.

Revolution, (rev'ol-ŭ'hun) n. [L. *revolutio*.] Act of
 revolving or turning round on an axis; rotation;—
 circular motion of a body round a fixed point or
 centre, bringing every part of the surface or periphery
 back to its first place or position;—in astronomy, the
 motion of any body, as a planet or satellite, in a
 curved line or orbit until it returns to the same point
 again;—space measured by the motion of a revolving
 body in its orbit; also, time or period in which it
 returns to the same point or place;—continued course
 or time marked by the regular return of seasons, years,
 &c.;—any great or vital change of ideas, sentiments,
 &c.;—in politics, a total or radical change in the
 government and constitution of a country—usually
 implying suddenness, violence, or force, as contrasted
 with reform.

Revolutionary, (rev'ol-ŭ'hun-ŕ-e) a. Tending or per-
 taining to a revolution in government.

Revolutionist, (rev'ol-ŭ'hun-ist) n. One engaged in
 effecting a change of government; favourer of revolu-
 tions.

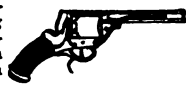
Revolutionize, (rev'ol-ŭ'hun-iz) v. t. To change com-
 pletely, as by a revolution;—imp. & pp. *revolutionized*;
 ppr. *revolutionizing*.

Revolve, (rē-volv') v. i. [L. *re*, again, back, and *volvere*,
 to roll, turn round.] To turn or roll round on an axis;
 —to move round a centre;—to fall back; to return;—
 v. t. To cause to turn, as upon an axis; to rotate;—
 hence, to turn over and over; to reflect repeatedly
 upon;—imp. & pp. *revolved*; ppr. *revolving*.

Revolver, (rē-volv'ŕ) n. One who or that which
 revolves; especially, a fire-
 arms with several loading
 chambers or barrels so ar-
 ranged as to revolve on an
 axis and be discharged in
 succession by the same lock.

Revolving-light, (rē-volv'ing-
 lit) n. A lamp in a light-house made to revolve so as
 to show the light at regular intervals.

Revulsion, (rē-vul'shun) n. [L. *revulsio*, from *revellere*,
revulsus, to pluck or pull away.] Act of holding or



Revolver.

drawing back;—act of drawing humours from a remote part of the body;—state of feeling aversion to; marked repugnance or hostility. (nant.)

Revulsive, (rè-vuls'iv) *a.* Tending to revulsion; repug-

Revulsive, (rè-vuls'iv) *a.* That which has the power of diverting disease from one part of the body to another.

Reward, (rè-wawrd') *v. t.* [*F. récompenser.*] To requite;

to give in return, whether good or evil—commonly

in a good sense;—hence, to repay; to recompense; to

compensate.—*imp. & pp. rewarded; ppr. rewarding.*

Reward, (rè-wawrd') *n.* That which is given in return

for good or evil received; especially, that which comes

in return for some good; a token of regard; a gift;

—recompense; remuneration;—a bribe;—a sum

offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for find-

ing or recovery of property lost;—requit; punish-

ment. (being rewarded.)

Rewardable, (rè-wawrd'-a-bl) *a.* Capable or worthy of

Rewarder, (rè-wawrd'-er) *n.* One who rewards or

recompenses.

Rhadamanthus, (rad-e-man'tin) *a.* [*L. Rhadamanthus,*

fabled judge of the infernal regions.] Judicially strict;

severe. (ing of rhapsody; unconnected.)

Rhapsodical, (rap-sod'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to or consist-

Rhapsodist, (rap-sod'ist) *n.* One who recites or com-

poses a rhapsody; especially, one whose profession

was to recite the verses of Homer and other poets;—

one who writes or speaks in a disconnected manner

with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

Rhapsody, (rap-sod'-e) *n.* [*G. rhapsōidia, from rhapsin,*

to unite, and *ōdē*, a song.] A collection of verses;

especially, one of the books of Homer learnt and sung

or recited by the rhapsodists;—hence, any number of

pieces or passages gathered together without natural

connection or coherence;—a wild, rambling composi-

tion or discourse. (Rhine.)

Rhenish, (ren'ish) *a.* Of or pertaining to the river

Rhenish, (ren'ish) *n.* Wine made from the vineyards

along the Rhine.

Rhetoric, (ret-ō-rik) *n.* [*G. rhetōrikos, from rēōr, a*

rhetorician.] Science of oratory; art of speaking with

propriety, elegance, and force;—the power of persua-

sion or attraction; that which allures or charms;—

hence, art of presenting arguments or stating facts in

an attractive manner; persuasive reasoning; seductive

eloquence; art of employing figures, images, or other

ornaments of style; art of appealing to the feelings,

passions, &c.;—in a bad sense, artificial or unreal

eloquence; sophistry; declamation.

Rhetorical, (ret-ō-rik'-al) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or involv-

ing rhetoric; oratorical.

Rhetorically, (ret-ō-rik'-al-le) *adv.* In a rhetorical man-

ner; according to the rules of rhetoric.

Rhetorician, (ret-ō-rik'-i-an) *n.* One well versed in

the rules and principles of rhetoric; practised speaker;

an orator;—one who teaches the art of rhetoric;—an

rhetorical orator; a sophist.

Rheum, (rōm) *n.* [*G. rheuma, from rhein, to flow.*] An

increased action of the excretory vessels of any organ;

—a thin serous fluid secreted by the mucous glands,

&c., as in catarrh.

Rheumatic, (rō-mat'ik) *a.* [*G. rheumatikos.*] Pertain-

ing to rheumatism or partaking of its nature.

Rheumatism, (rō-mat'-izm) *n.* [*G. rheumatismos.*] A

painful inflammation affecting muscles and joints of the

human body, attended by

local stiffness and swellings.

Rheumy, (rōm'e) *a.* Full

of watery humour—said

especially of the eye;—

affected with rheum or dis-

charging it;—consisting of

humour or resembling it, as

humour discharged.

Rheuma, (rè-noc'er-ōs) *n.*

Rhinoceros, (G. rin, the

nose, and *keras*, a horn.) A pachydermatous mammal nearly allied to the elephant, the hippopotamus, the tapir, &c., and characterized by having a very strong horn (sometimes two) upon the nose.

Rhinoceros-bird, (ri-noc'-er-os-berd) *n.* A species of hornbill found in the East Indies, having a curved horn on the forehead joined to the upper mandible.

Rhinoplastic, (ri-nō-plas'tik) *a.* [*G. rin, rines, the nose, and plastikos, fit for moulding.*] Forming a nose.

Rhinoplasty, (ri-nō-plas'te) *n.* The process of forming an artificial nose by bringing down a piece of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

Rhodium, (rō-de-um) *n.* [*G. rodos, the rose, so called from the rose-red colour of its salts.*] A metal of a white colour and metallic lustre, extremely hard and brittle.

Rhododendron, (rō-dō-den'dron) *n.* [*G. rodos, rose, and dendron, tree.*] A genus of shrubs or small trees having handsome evergreen leaves and beautiful rose-coloured or purple flowers.

Rhomb, (rom, romb) *n.* [*L. rhombus, G. rombos.*] A parallelogram having its four sides equal but with two opposite angles acute and two obtuse;—also

written *rhombus*.

Rhombic, (rom'bik) *a.* Having the figure of a rhomb.

Rhomboid, (rom'boid) *n.* [*G. rombos, rhomb, and eidos, shape.*] A parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different.

Rhomboid, (rom'boid) *a.* Having the

shape of a rhomboid;—in anatomy, noting a muscle between the base of the shoulder blade and the top of the spine;—in botany, diamond-shaped, as a leaf;—also written *rhomboidal*.

Rhombeus, (ron'kne) *n.* [*G. rogchos, snoring.*] A rattling or wheezing sound, as of disordered respiration, heard in auscultation.

Rhubarb, (rōb'barb) *n.* [*L. rhubarbarum, from G. re, root, and barbarorum, of the barbarians, Syr. reiboury.*] A plant of the genus *Rheum*, of several species.

The fleshy and acid stalks of the common species are much used in cookery. The roots of several other species furnish a valuable cathartic medicine.

Rhumb, (rum) *n.* Any given point of the compass; a line making a given angle with the meridian; a rhumb-line.

Rhumb-line, (rum'lin) *n.* The course of a vessel which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

Rhyme, (rim) *n.* [*O. Eng. ryme, from A.-S. rima, Ger. reim.*] Correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of verses;—verses, usually two, in rhyme with each other; a couplet; a triplet;—hence, a poem; poetry;—a word answering in sound to another word.

Rhyme, (rim) *v. t.* To make verses;—to accord in sound;—*v. t.* To put into rhyme;—to influence by rhyme;—*imp. & pp. rhymed; ppr. rhyming.*

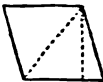
Rhymeless, (rim'les) *a.* Wanting rhyme; not having a proper consonance in the terminal sounds.

Rhymer, (rim'er) *n.* One who makes rhymes; a versifier.

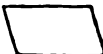
Rhymeter, (rim'et-er) *n.* One who makes rhymes; a poet or mean poet.

Rhythm, (rithm) *n.* [*G. rhythmos, L. rhythmus.*] A dividing of time into short portions by a regular succession of motions, sounds, &c., producing an agreeable effect, as in music, dancing, or the like;—movement in musical time, or the periodical recurrence of accent;—a division of lines into short portions by a regular succession of percussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables;—the harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

Rhythmical, (rith'mik-al) *a.* Pertaining to rhythm.



Rhomb.



Rhomboid.



Rhinoceros.

Rial, (rē'al) *n.* A gold coin formerly current in England; a royal;—also, a Spanish coin; *real*.
Rialto, (rē-al'tō) *n.* A bridge over the grand canal at Venice.

Riant, (rī'ant) *a.* [F.] Laughing; exciting laughter.
Rib, (rib) *n.* [A.-S. *rib*, Icel. *rið*, Ger. *rippe*.] One of the long bones inclosing the thoracic cavity in animal bodies;—a piece of timber which forms or strengthens the side of a ship;—an arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath and plaster work of a vault; also, a projecting piece on the interior of a vault, &c.;—any marked nerve or vein of a leaf;—a prominent line or rising, like a rib in cloth; a thin narrow piece; a strip, as of land.

Rib, (rib) *v. t.* To furnish with ribs; to inclose with ribs; to shut in;—*imp.* & *pp.* ribbed; *ppr.* ribbing.
Ribald, (rib'ald) *n.* [It. *ribaldo*.] A low, vulgar, brutal, foul-mouthed wretch; a lewd fellow.

Ribald, (rib'ald) *a.* Low; base; mean; filthy; obscene.
Ribaldish, (rib'ald-ish) *a.* Inclined to ribaldry.
Ribaldry, (rib'ald-re) *n.* The talk of a ribald; low, vulgar language; obscenity.

Riband, (rib'and) *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons; to ribbon.

Ribbed, (ribd) *a.* Furnished or encircled with ribs;—made with or marked by rising lines and channels, as cloth.

Ribbon, (rib'on) *n.* [F. *ruban*, originally a red ribbon, from *L. rubens*, red.] A fillet of fine cloth, commonly of silk or satin;—a narrow strip or shred;—a piece of silk worn as an ornament by women, or as a badge by members of masonic or other societies, or as part of the insignia of an order of knighthood;—*pl.* The reins or lines by which a horse is guided and held.

Ribbons, (rib'on) *v. t.* To adorn with ribbons;—to mark with stripes resembling ribbons;—*imp.* & *pp.* ribboned; *ppr.* ribboning.

Ribonism, (rib'on-izm) *n.* The principles and practices of a secret association of the Irish for the purpose of violence and assassination.

Ribonman, (rib'on-man) *n.* One of a secret society formed by Irishmen for purposes of outrage and violence;—so called from the badge worn by the members.

Ribstone-pippin, (rib-stōn-pip'in) *n.* A native variety of apple of a delicious flavour.

Rice, (ris) *n.* [A. *ariz*, *L. oryza*, G. *oriza*.] A plant cultivated in all warm climates, and its seed, which forms an important article of food.

Rice-paper, (ris'pā-per) *n.* A kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from China, and used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles.

Rice-pudding, (ris'pōd-ing) *n.* A pudding made of rice, eggs, sugar, &c.

Rich, (rich) *a.* [A.-S. *ric*, G. *reiks*, Icel. *rikv*.] Wealthy; opulent;—

abounding in material possessions; possessed of an unusually large amount of property;—hence, well supplied; plentiful;—affording abundant supplies; productive or fertile;—composed of valuable or costly materials or ingredients; splendid; sumptuous;—abounding in agreeable or nutritive qualities; also, highly seasoned or flavoured;—not faint or delicate; vivid; bright;—full of sweet and harmonious sounds;—abounding in beauty;—abounding in humour; exciting amusement.

Riches, (rich'es) *n. pl.* [F. *richesse*.] That which makes one rich; abundant possessions or treasures;—wealth; opulence; affluence; plenty; abundance.

Richly, (rich'le) *adv.* In a rich manner; with riches; plentifully; abundantly;—gayly; magnificently;—fully; amply; really.

Richness, (rich'nes) *n.* The state of being rich;—opulence; wealth;—finery; splendour;—fecundity;

fruitfulness;—fulness; abundance;—extent or perfection of any good quality, gift, ingredient, &c.

Rick, (rik) *n.* [A.-S. *hrec*, *a. heap*.] A heap or pile of grain or hay in the field or open air, sheltered with a covering of some kind.

Rickets, (rik'ets) *n. pl.* [Probably from A.-S. *ricg*, *erie*, G. *rachitis*.] A disease which affects children, and which is characterized by a bulky head, a crooked spine, depressed ribs, tumid abdomen, short stature, flabby and wrinkled flesh, together with clear and often premature mental faculties.

Rickety, (rik'et-e) *a.* Affected with rickets;—feeble in the joints; imperfect; weak.

Ricochet, (rik'ō-shā) *n.* [F.] Rebound or skipping of a body projected obliquely on a flat surface;—the rebound of a ball striking the ground in front of the target on to the target. *Ricochet firing*, method of firing guns with small charges of powder, and at a low elevation, so that the balls strike just over the parapet or in front of the enemy's lines, and bound or roll along the rampart or lines.

Rid, (rid) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *red*, A.-S. *hreddan*.] To free; to deliver; to clear; to disencumber;—to drive away by violence; to destroy;—*imp.* & *pp.* rid or ridded; *ppr.* ridding.

Riddance, (rid'ans) *n.* The act of ridding or freeing; deliverance; a clearing up or out;—the state of being rid or free; freedom; escape.

Riddle, (rid'l) *n.* [A.-S. *Ariddel*.] A sieve with coarse meshes for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, gravel from sand, &c.

Riddle, (rid'l) *v. t.* To separate, as grain from the chaff, with a riddle;—to perforate with balls so as to make like a riddle;—*imp.* & *pp.* riddled; *ppr.* riddling.

Riddle, (rid'l) *n.* [A.-S. *rædela*, Ger. *rathen*, to counsel, to guess.] Something that is to be solved by conjecture; a puzzling question; an enigma;—any thing ambiguous or puzzling.

Riddle, (rid'l) *v. t.* To solve; to explain; to unriddle;—*v. i.* To speak ambiguously, obscurely, or enigmatically.

Riddler, (rid'ler) *n.* One who speaks in riddles or Riddlingly, (rid'ling-le) *adv.* Secretly; ambiguously.

Ride, (rid) *v. i.* [A.-S. *ridan*, Icel. *rida*, Ger. *reiten*.] To be carried on the back of any animal, as a horse;—to be borne in a carriage;—to be borne on or in the water;—to be supported in motion; to rest on something;—to practise riding;—to manage a horse well;—*v. t.* To sit on, so as to be carried;—to manage incontinently at will;—*imp.* rode or rid; *pp.* rid or ridden; *ppr.* riding.

Ride, (rid) *n.* An excursion on horseback or in a vehicle;—also, a road cut in a wood or through pleasure grounds, or in public parks, for the diversion of riding therein.

Rider, (rid'ēr) *n.* One who rides;—one who breaks or manages a horse;—a mounted robber;—a trooper;—an addition to a manuscript or other document, inserted after its completion, on a separate piece of paper; an additional clause, as to a bill;—a supplement or amendment tacked on to the original motion.

Riderless, (rid'ēr-less) *a.* Having no rider.

Ridge, (rij) *n.* [A.-S. *hrycg*, *hrygg*, *rig*, Ger. *rücken*, allied to G. *rachis*, the back, a ridge.] The back or top of the back;—a protuberance; a hump;—any steep elevation or eminence;—a line of rocks above high-water mark;—a range of hills or mountains; also, the summit or highest part thereof;—the top of the roof of a house rising in an acute angle; also, the longitudinal summit of the roof;—the strip of ground thrown up by the plough and standing up between the furrows;—*pl.* Ridings or swellings of flesh in a horse's palate.

Ridge, (rij) *v. t.* To form a ridge of; to make into a ridge or ridges;—to wrinkle;—*imp.* & *pp.* ridged; *ppr.* ridging.



Ridge-bone, (rîj'bôn) *n.* Back-bone.
Ridgily, (rîj'ing-lē) *adv.* In a ridgy manner; so as to form ridges.
Ridgy, (rîj'ē) *a.* Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge.
Ridiculous, (rîd'ē-kūl) *a.* [L. *ridiculus*, laughable, from *ridere*, to laugh.] The expression of laughter mingled with contempt; — contemptuous laughter; derision; — with which provokes laughter; rally; banter; — that species of writing which excites contempt with laughter; mockery; irony; gibe; jeer; sneer.
Ridiculous, (rîd'ē-kūl) *v. t.* To laugh at with expressions of contempt; deride; banter; rally; burlesque; mock; — *imp.* & *pp.* ridiculed; *ppr.* ridiculing.
Ridiculous, (rîd'ē-kūl-er) *n.* One who ridicules.
Ridiculous, (re-dîk'ē-lus) *a.* Fitted to excite ridicule; contemptuous and laughable; ludicrous; droll; absurd; preposterous.
Ridiculously, (re-dîk'ē-lus-lē) *adv.* In a ridiculous manner; absurdly; preposterously.
Ridiculousness, (re-dîk'ē-lus-nes) *n.* Quality of being ridiculous; laughableness; absurd incongruity; preposterousness.
Riding, (rîd'ing) *n.* The act of one who rides; — a road made for the diversion of riding. [Corrupted from *trithing* or *triding*, third.] One of the three jurisdictions into which the county of York in England is divided.
Riding-habit, (rîd'ing-hab-î) *n.* Dress worn by ladies on horse-back; especially, a long, cloth skirt depending from the waist considerably below the feet.
Riding-master, (rîd'ing-mas-ter) *n.* A person who instructs in the art of riding.
Riding-school, (rîd'ing-skūl) *n.* A school or circus where the art of riding is taught.
Ridotto, (re-dot'tō) *n.* [It. from L. *reductus*, a retreat.] A favourite Italian public entertainment consisting of music and dancing; a public assembly or merry-making.
Riethak, (rî-et-bok) [Ger. *riet* or *riet*, reed, and *bok*, book.] An African species of antelope.
Rife, (rîf) *a.* [A.-S. *ryf*, rife, prevalent, fool. *ryf*, munificent.] Prevailing; prevalent; abounding.
Rifely, (rîf'le) *adv.* Prevalently; frequently.
Rifeness, (rîf'nes) *n.* Quality of being rife; frequency; prevalence.
Riffraff, (rîf'raf) *n.* [It. *rifferafo*, scramble.] Sweepings; refuse; the lowest order of society.
Rife, (rîf) *v. t.* [F. *ryfer*, Ger. *rasen*, to sweep.] To seize and bear away by force; to carry off; — to strip; to rob; to pillage; to plunder; — to groove; to channel; especially, to groove internally with spiral channels; — *imp.* & *pp.* rifed; *ppr.* rifing.
Rife, (rîf) *n.* [Ger. *Rifen*, to chamber, groove, Dan. *rife*.] A gun the inside of whose barrel is formed with spiral grooves or channels, thus securing for the ball a rotary motion and great precision.
Rife-ball, (rîf-baw'l) *n.* The bullet of a rife.
Rife-corporal, (rîf-kōr) *n.* A regiment of soldiers specially trained to the use of the musket; body of sharpshooters — formerly there were three such, called the *rife brigade* — since the introduction of rifled weapons the distinction is abolished; hence, any body of soldiers armed with the rife; — also, a regiment of volunteers armed with and trained to the use of the rife.
Rifeman, (rîf-man) *n.* A man armed with a rife.
Rife-pit, (rîf-pî) *n.* A pit dug for the shelter and protection of sharpshooters.
Rifer, (rîf-er) *n.* One who rifles; a robber.
Rift, (rîf) *n.* [From *rive*, to rend.] An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure; — a fording-place.
Rift, (rîf) *v. t.* To cleave; to rive; to split; — *v. i.* To burst open; to split; — to belch [Boat.] — *imp.* & *pp.* rifted; *ppr.* rifting.
Rig, (rig) *v. t.* [A.-S. *urigan*, *urthan*, to cover, clothe.] To dress; to clothe; especially, to clothe in a gay,

odd, or fanciful manner; — to furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling; — *imp.* & *pp.* rigged; *ppr.* rigging.
Rig, (rig) *n.* Dress; clothing; especially, odd or fanciful clothing; — the peculiar manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel; — a sportive trick; a frolic; — a romp.
Rigger, (rîg'er) *n.* One who rigs or dresses; one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a ship; — a cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery.
Rigging, (rîg'ing) *n.* Dress; tackle; especially, the ropes which support the masts, extend and contract the sails, &c. of a ship. *Standing rigging*, the shrouds and stays. *Running rigging*, braces, sheets, halyards, clewlines, and the like.
Riggish, (rîg'ish) *a.* Wanton; lewd.
Right, (rî) *a.* [A.-S. *riht*, G. *rehts*, L. *rectus*, *pp.* *directus*, to keep straight, to guide, to rule.] Straight; not crooked; most direct; — upright; erect; not oblique; — according with truth and duty; unswerving; just; equitable; lawful; — becoming; proper; real; true; actual; unquestionable; — passing a true judgment; correct; not mistaken or wrong; — not left, but its opposite; most convenient or dexterous; — being on the same side as the right hand; — well placed or adjusted; orderly.
Right, (rî) *adv.* In a right manner; in a right or straight line; directly; — according to the law or will of God or to the standard of truth and justice; — according to any rule of art; — according to fact or truth; — in a great degree; very; extremely.
Right, (rî) *n.* That which is right or correct; — the perfect standard of truth, justice, purity, and duty; the mind and will of God expressed in his law, and exhibited in his dealings with all his creatures; — rectitude; uprightness; integrity; — purity; holiness; truth; — adherence to fact; freedom from error; — justice between man and man; equity; — also, justice in special circumstances; propriety; decorum; — a just claim; legal title; ownership; — property; interest; — also, claim by custom or courtesy; social title or privilege; — sovereign claim; prerogative; — acquired claim; immunity; — claim to exercise authority; legal power; — that which is on the right side, or opposite to the left; — the outward or most finished surface.
Right, (rî) *v. t.* To set upright; to make right or straight, as having been wrong or crooked; — to do justice to; to relieve from wrong; — *v. i.* To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright; — *imp.* & *pp.* righted; *ppr.* righting.
Right-angle, (rî'ang-gl) *n.* An angle of ninety degrees, or an angle measured by a quadrant.
Right-angled, (rî'ang-gl) *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles.
Righteous, (rî'yus) [A.-S. *rihts*, from *riht*, right, and *es*, manner, way.] Just; upright; honest; incorrupt; — Right-angle, doing that which is right; — justified; — accepted of God, as free from sin; — also, merited; equitable; just; as punishment.
Righteously, (rî'yus-lē) *adv.* In a righteous manner; equitably; justly.
Righteousness, (rî'yus-nes) *n.* The quality of being righteous; exact rectitude; purity of heart; godliness; virtue; — as applied to God, the holiness and perfection of his nature; his justice, truth, and faithfulness; — the way or means by which a sinner is made right with God; justification; — the cause of it; Christ; — also, justice between man and man; equity; honesty; fair dealing.
Righter, (rî'r) *n.* One who sets right.
Rightful, (rîf'fūl) *a.* Consonant to justice; — just, as a war; — having the right or just claim, as an heir; — being by right lawful authority, as lord, judge, &c.
Rightfully, (rîf'fūl-lē) *adv.* According to the right; according to law or justice.

Rightfulness, (rit'fōol-nes) *n.* State of being rightful.
Right-handed, (rit'hānd-ed) *a.* Using the right hand habitually or more easily than the left. (*tions.*)
Right-hearted, (rit'hārt-ed) *a.* Having right disposition.
Rightly, (rit'le) *adv.* According to justice; honestly; uprightly;—properly; fitly; suitably; appropriately;—according to truth or fact; exactly.
Rightness, (rit'nes) *n.* Straightness; correctness; exactness; rectitude; righteousness.
Right-round, (rit'rōund) *adv.* Completely round.
Rightward, (rit'wārd) *adv.* Toward the right hand or right side; to the right.
Rigid, (ri'jid) *a.* [*L. rigidus*, from *rigere*, to be stiff.] Stiff; not pliant; not easily bent;—strict in opinion, practice, or discipline;—not lax or indulgent; severe; inflexible; unyielding; exact; austere; stern; rigorous.
Rigidity, (ri-jid'-te) *n.* Want of pliability; quality of resisting change of form;—stiffness of appearance or manner;—strictness; severity; inflexibility.
Rigidly, (ri'jid-le) *adv.* In a rigid manner; stiffly; inflexibly. (*rigidity.*)
Rigidity, (ri'jid-nes) *n.* Quality of being rigid.
Rigmarole, (rig'ma-rōl) *n.* A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; foolish talk; nonsense.
Rigorous, (rig'or-us) *a.* Manifesting, exercising, or favouring rigour; severe; stiff; austere; stern; harsh; strict; exact.
Rigorously, (rig'or-us-le) *adv.* In a rigorous manner; without relaxation, abatement, or mitigation; severely; austere; strictly; exactly.
Rigorousness, (rig'or-us-nes) *n.* State of being rigorous; severity; austerity; strictness.
Rigour, (rig'or) *n.* [*L.* from *rigere*, to be stiff.] The state of being rigid;—a convulsive shuddering or slight tremor, as in the cold fit of a fever;—severity of climate or season;—stiffness of opinion or temper; severity;—austerity;—voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification;—exactness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; strictness.
Bill, (ril) *n.* [*Ger. rille*, a small channel, *O. Eng. ripol*, *L. rivulus*, a small brook.] A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.
Bill, (ril) *v. i.* To flow in a small stream.
Rillet, (ril'et) *n.* A small stream; a rivulet.
Rim, (rim) *n.* [*A.-S. rima*, *reoma*, edge, lip, *W. rhim*, *rhimp*, a rim, edge, boundary.] The border, edge, or margin of something circular or curving;—the lower part of the abdomen; also, the skin covering the abdomen; rimb.
Rim, (rim) *v. t.* To furnish with a rim:—*imp.* & *pp.* rimmed; *ppr.* rimming.
Rime, (rim) *n.* [*A.-S. & Icel. Arim*.] White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour. (*aperture.*)
Rime, (rim) *n.* [*L. rima*.] A fissure; a chink; a long Rime, (rim) *v. i.* To freeze or congeal into hoar frost.
Rimer, (rim'er) *n.* A carpenter's tool for boring rimes or holes.
Rimeous, (rim'ōs) *a.* [*L. rimosus*, from *rima*, a chink.] Full of rimes or chinks like those in the bark of trees;—also rimous.
Rimey, (rim'ō) *a.* Abounding with rime; frosty.
Rind, (rind) *n.* [*A.-S. rind*, *Arind*, *Ger. rinde*, *G. rinde*, the skin.] The external covering or coat;—specifically, the external cover of flesh; the skin;—the external cover of fruit; peel;—bark;—the external coat of a nut; shell.
Ring, (ring) *n.* [*A.-S. Aring*, *Icel. Aringr*, *Ger. ring*, a circle.] A circle or circular line, or any thing in the form of a circular line or hoop;—a circle of gold or other substance worn as an ornament;—a circle of iron or other metal to which things are attached, or by which a hold for a purchase is obtained;—a circle of persons formed for a dance or other sports; also, the area within the circle for wrestling, boxing, &c.; hence, the ring, pugilism; prize-fighting.
Ring, (ring) *v. t.* To surround with a ring or as with

a ring; to encircle;—to cut out a ring of, as bark. [*A.-S. Aringan*, *Icel. Aringia*.] To cause to sound, especially by striking, as a metallic body;—to produce by ringing, as a sound or peal;—to repeat often, loudly, or earnestly;—*v. i.* To sound, as a bell or other sonorous body;—to chime;—to resound; to continue to sound or vibrate; to tinkle;—to be filled with report or talk;—*imp.* rang or rung; *pp.* rung; *ppr.* ringing.
Ring, (ring) *n.* A sound; especially, the sound of metals;—any loud sound or sound continued, repeated, or reverberated;—a chime or set of bells harmonically tuned.
Ring-bolt, (ring'bōlt) *n.* An iron bolt with an eye at its head and a ring through the eye.
Ringdove, (ring'duv) *n.* A species of pigeon, so called from white upon the neck which forms a portion of a ring about it; the cushat.
Ringed, (ringd) *a.* Having a ring;—in *botany*, encircled by lines or bands upon the surface of the bark.
Ringer, (ring'er) *n.* One who rings; especially, one who rings chimes on bells.
Ring-fence, (ring'fens) *n.* A fence encircling a field or estate within one entrance.
Ring-finger, (ring'fing-er) *n.* Finger of the left hand on which the marriage ring is worn; third finger.
Ringing, (ringing) *n.* Act or art of making music with bells; chiming of a set of bells.
Ringleader, (ringl'd-er) *n.* The leader of a ring; especially, the leader of an association of men engaged in violation of law or an illegal enterprise.
Ringlet, (ring'let) *n.* [*Diminutive of ring*.] A small ring; a circle;—a curl; especially, a curl of hair.
Ring-tail, (ring'tail) *n.* A bird having a white tail; the female of the hen-harrier.
Ringworm, (ring'wurm) *n.* A vesicular eruption of the skin, forming rings, whose area is slightly discoloured.
Rink, (rink) *n.* [*A.-S. Arineg*, a ring.] A course; a race;—especially, in *curling*, the ring or circle on the ice to which the stones are played;—also, a set or opposite side of players in the game.
Rinse, (rins) *v. t.* [*Icel. Arinaga*, *A.-S. Arinagan*, *Go. Arinagan*, to purge.] To cleanse with a second application of water after washing;—to cleanse by the introduction of water:—*imp.* & *pp.* rinsed; *ppr.* rinsing.
Rinser, (rin'er) *n.* One who rinses.
Riot, (riot) *n.* [*F. riote*, *It. riotta*, *Armor. riot*.] Wanton or unrestrained behaviour;—noisy festivity; excessive feasting;—tumult; uproar;—any public disturbance of the peace;—the doing of an act in a violent and tumultuous manner against the peace by three or more persons assembled together of their own authority for that purpose.
Riot, (riot) *v. i.* To revel; to banquet in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, or other sensual indulgence;—to luxuriate;—to be highly excited;—to raise an uproar or sedition;—*imp.* & *pp.* rioted; *ppr.* rioting.
Rioter, (riot'er) *n.* One who indulges in a riot or engages in a riot.
Riotous, (riot-us) *a.* Involving or engaging in riot;—luxurious; wanton; licentious;—tumultuous; unruly;—guilty of riot;—seditious.
Riotously, (riot-us-le) *adv.* In a riotous manner; luxuriously; licentiously;—turbulently; seditiously.
Riotousness, (riot-us-nes) *n.* State or quality of being riotous.
Rip, (rip) *v. t.* [*A.-S. rypian*, *hrypan*.] To divide or



Ringdove

separate the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear off or out by violence;—to take out or away by cutting or tearing;—hence, to search out; to bring to view; to disclose—with *up*:—*imp.* & *pp.* *ripped*; *ppr.* *ripping*.

Rip, (*rip*) *n.* A rent made by ripping; a tear;—a wicker-basket to carry fish in;—also, any thing base or useless; a cheat. [*Scot.*]

Ripe, (*rip*) *a.* [*A.-S. rīpe*, Ger. *reif*, *A.-S. rīp*, harvest, *rīpan*, to reap.] Ready for reaping; having attained perfection, as grain, fruit, &c.:—advanced to the state of fitness for use;—having attained its utmost development;—hence, characterized by completeness or finish; consummate; perfected;—ready for action or effect; prepared;—resembling ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness, as a lip;—matured; suppurated, as an abscess.

Ripely, (*rip'le*) *adv.* Maturely; at the fit time.

Ripen, (*rip'n*) *v. i.* To grow ripe;—to approach or come to perfection;—to be fitted or prepared;—*v. t.* To make ripe, as grain or fruit;—to mature;—to fit or prepare; to bring to perfection;—also *ripe*:—*imp.* & *pp.* *ripened*; *ppr.* *ripening*.

Ripeness, (*rip'nes*) *n.* The state of being ripe, or brought to a state of perfection; maturity; completeness.

Ripening, (*rip'n-ing*) *n.* The process of becoming ripe.

Ripper, (*rip'p'r*) *n.* One who rips, tears, or cuts open.

Ripple, (*rip'l*) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *rip*.] To become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water; to be covered with small waves or undulations;—*v. t.* To fret or dimple, as the surface of running water. [*Ger. rīffeln*, to hatchel.] To clean; to separate the seed from flax:—*imp.* & *pp.* *rippled*; *ppr.* *rippling*.

Ripple, (*rip'l*) *n.* The fretting or dimpling of the surface of water;—a little wave or undulation;—a kind of comb through which flax plants are passed to remove the seed vessels. [*rib-grass*.]

Ripple-grass, (*rip'l-grass*) *n.* A species of plantain;—**Rip-saw**, (*rip'saw*) *n.* A hand-saw with coarse teeth which have but a slight pitch, used for cutting wood in the direction of the fibre.

Rise, (*riz*) *v. i.* [*A.-S. rīsan*, Go. *reisan*, Ital. *risce*.] To move or pass in any manner from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to mount up; to become elevated, from whatever cause; to attain a height;—to get up from a chair or after a fall;—to get out of bed;—to spring; to grow up;—to break forth above the horizon; to emerge from darkness or obscurity; to become apparent;—to originate; to proceed from;—to swell or mount up;—to increase in size, force, value, price, or the like;—to become excited, opposed, or hostile;—to attain to a better social position;—to increase in interest or power;—to come to mind;—to be suggested;—to come to hand; to offer itself;—to come to life; to revive;—to close a session; to adjourn:—*imp.* *rose*; *pp.* *risen*; *ppr.* *rising*.

Rise, (*riz*) *n.* Act of rising; ascent;—distance through which any thing rises;—that which rises or seems to rise; an ascendency; a steep; an elevation;—spring; source; origin;—increase; augmentation, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, &c.:—increase of sound;—elevation or ascent of the voice.

Riser, (*riz'g'r*) *n.* One who rises;—the upright piece in a stair.

Risibility, (*riz-e-bil'i-ty*) *n.* Quality of being risible.

Risible, (*riz-e-bl*) *a.* [*L. risibilis*, from *ridere*, *risum*, to laugh.] Having the faculty or power of laughing;—capable of exciting laughter; worthy to be laughed at; ludicrous; laughable; amusing; ridiculous.

Rising, (*riz'ing*) *n.* The act of rising from a sitting or recumbent position;—the appearance of the sun or any of the heavenly bodies above the horizon;—rebellion against lawful authority;—a tumour on the body;—resurrection from the dead;—closing or adjournment of a session. [*tion*]; growing; advancing.

Rising, (*riz'ing*) *a.* Increasing in wealth, power, and dis-

Risk, (*risk*) *n.* [*F. risque*, It. *rischio*, Ger. & D. *rach*, quick, *raschen*, to rush.] Danger; peril; exposure to hurt or loss;—the hazard of loss, as of a ship, freight, or other property;—hence, the degree of hazard or liability to loss;—that which is liable to loss; a venture; a doubtful undertaking.

Risk, (*risk*) *v. t.* To expose to danger or possible injury or loss; to endanger; to hazard;—to put to chance; to venture;—to try an issue; to undertake:—*imp.* & *pp.* *risked*; *ppr.* *risking*.

Risky, (*risk'le*) *a.* Attended with danger; hazardous.

Riserial, (*riz'e-re-al*) *a.* [*L. risus*, laughter.] Laughing; producing laughter. [*of minced meat*.]

Rissolo, (*riz'sòl*) *n.* [*F.*] A kind of paté or small pie.

Rite, (*rit*) *n.* [*L. ritus*.] Formal act of religion or other solemn duty; a religious ceremony or usage; observance; ordinance.

Ritual, (*rit'ü-ál*) *a.* [*L. ritualis*, from *ritus*, a rite.] Pertaining to or consisting of rites; ceremonial; ceremonious; formal;—prescribing rites.

Ritual, (*rit'ü-ál*) *n.* The manner of performing divine service in a particular church or communion;—a book containing the rites to be observed.

Ritualism, (*rit'ü-ál-izm*) *n.* Prescribed forms of religious worship;—observance of prescribed forms in religion;—system or doctrine of faith, grace, and salvation founded on a strict observance of the rites and ceremonies prescribed by the church.

Ritualist, (*rit'ü-ál-ist*) *n.* One skilled in or devoted to a ritual.

Ritualistic, (*rit'ü-ál-ist'ik*) *a.* Pertaining to or in accordance with the ritual; adhering to rituals.

Ritually, (*rit'ü-ál-ly*) *adv.* By rites or by a particular rite.

Rival, (*ri'val*) *n.* [*L. rivulus*, two neighbours having the same brook in common, *rivala*.] One in pursuit of the same object as another; competitor; emulator; antagonist.

Rival, (*ri'val*) *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority.

Rival, (*ri'val*) *v. t.* To stand in competition with; to strive to gain some object in opposition to;—to strive to equal or excel; to emulate:—*imp.* & *pp.* *rivalled*; *ppr.* *rivalling*.

Rivalry, (*ri'val-re*) *n.* Act of rivalling;—effort or strife to obtain an object which another is seeking; endeavour to equal or excel another in excellence, attainment, &c.:—also *rivalship*.

Rive, (*riv*) *v. t.* [*A.-S. rēfan*, to break, split.] To rend asunder by force; to split; to cleave;—*v. i.* To be split or rent asunder:—*imp.* *rived*; *pp.* *rived* or *riven*; *ppr.* *riving*.

River, (*ri'v'r*) *n.* [*F. riviere*, *L. rivus*, *rivulus*.] A stream of water larger than a rivulet or brook flowing in a channel on land toward the ocean, a lake, or another river;—a copious flow; abundance.

River, (*ri'v'r*) *n.* One who cleaves or splits.

River-god, (*ri'v'r-god*) *n.* In mythology, the tutelary divinity of a river; a naiad.

River-horse, (*ri'v'r-hors*) *n.* The hippopotamus, an animal inhabiting rivers.

Rivet, (*ri'v'et*) *n.* [*F. rivet*, a rivet, *river*, to rivet, It. *ribadire*.] A pin of metal clinched at one or both ends by being hammered and spread.

Rivet, (*ri'v'et*) *v. t.* To fasten with a rivet or with rivets;—to clinch;—hence, to fasten firmly; to make firm or strong:—*imp.* & *pp.* *riveted*; *ppr.* *riveting*.

Riveting, (*ri'v'et-ing*) *n.* The act of joining with rivets; the whole set of rivets collectively.

Rivulet, (*ri'v'ü-let*) *n.* [*L. rivulus*, diminutive of *rivus*, a brook.] A small river or brook; a streamlet.

Rix-dollar, (*riks'dol-lär*) *n.* [*Ger. reichsthaler*, i. e., dollar of the realm.] A silver coin of Germany, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, ranging in value in different places from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—the standard Prussian coin is worth about 3s.

Roach, (rôch) n. [A.-S. *roccha*, Ger. *roche*.] A gregarious fresh water-fish of the carp family. It is of a silver white colour, with a greenish back. [*F. roche*.] The curve or arch cut in the foot of the square sails from clue to clue;—a cockroach.



Roach.

Road, (rôd) n. [A.-S. *rdâ*, a riding, a road, from *ridan*, to ride.] An open way or public passage; a public track for travelling;—a place or ground where vessels may ride at anchor;—act or state of travelling;—inroad; incursion; highway; route; passage; course.

Road-metal, (rôd'met-âl) n. The broken stone used in macadamizing roads.

Roadstead, (rôd'sted) n. A place where ships may ride at anchor at some distance from the shore.

Roadster, (rôd'stêr) n. A vessel riding at anchor in a road or bay;—a horse fitted for riding or driving on the road. (highway.)

Road-way, (rôd'wâ) n. Course of a public road;

Roam, (rôm) v. i. [Etymology uncertain—said to be derived from going a pilgrimage to *Rome*, also, from *W. rhawu*, to soar, perhaps from A.-S. *rumian*, to give space, rum, room.] To walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction;—v. t. To range or wander over; rove; range; stroll; ramble;—imp. & pp. roamed; ppr. roaming.

Roamer, (rôm'gr) n. One who roams; a wanderer; a rover.

Roaming, (rôm'ing) n. The act of rambling or wandering.

Roan, (rôn) a. [*F. rouan*, Sp. *reano*, from *L. rufus*, gray-yellow.] Having a bay, sorrel, or dark colour, with spots of gray or white thickly interspersed—said of a horse;—also, having a shade or tinge of red.

Roan, (rôn) n. The colour of a roan horse;—a roan horse;—a kind of leather for bookbinding, made from sheep-skin, in imitation of morocco.

Roan-tree, (rôn'trê) n. Native tree of the genus *Pyrus*; the mountain ash; wild service tree—it produces clusters of berries of a bright red colour and acid taste;—also *rowan-tree*, *roddan*, &c.

Roar, (rôr) v. i. [A.-S. *roarian*, Ger. *rôren*.] To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; to bellow, as a lion or other beast;—to cry aloud, as in distress; to bawl; to squall, as a child;—to make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, and the like;—to engage in riotous conduct; to be disorderly;—to laugh out loudly and continually:—imp. & pp. roared; ppr. roaring.

Roar, (rôr) n. The sound of roaring; a loud cry of the lion or other beast;—cry of a child or person in distress;—any loud sound or noise, as of the wind, sea, cannon, &c.;—outcry; clamour of mirth or festivity.

Roarer, (rôr'gr) n. One who or that which roars; a riotous fellow;—a broken-winded horse.

Roaring, (rôr'ing) n. Cry of a lion or other beast;—loud continued sound of the billows, tempest, &c.;—outcry of distress;—a disease of the bronchial tubes in horses.

Roast, (rôst) v. t. [A.-S. *roostian*, It. *arrostito*.] To cook, dress, or prepare, as meat for the table, by exposure to heat before the fire;—to dry and parch by exposure to heat;—hence, to heat violently or to scorch;—colloquially, to jeer; to banter;—v. i. To be cooked by exposure to heat before a fire; to be roasted;—imp. & pp. roasted; ppr. roasting.

Roast, (rôst) n. That which is roasted, as a piece of beef, mutton, &c.;—also, that part of an animal which is reckoned fitter for roasting than for boiling, stewing, &c.

Roasted, (rôst) a. Roasted.

Roaster, (rôst'gr) n. One who roasts meat;—a contrivance for roasting;—a pig or other animal or article for roasting.

Roasting, (rôst'ing) n. The act of roasting, as meat;—in *metallurgy*, the protracted appliances of heat lower than the fusing point, to dissipate the volatile parts of ores;—a severe teasing, bantering, or railery.

Rob, (rob) v. t. [*Go. rumbon*, A.-S. *roftan*.] To take away from by force; to strip by stealing; to plunder; to steal from;—to take property from the person of feloniously, forcibly, or by putting in fear;—to defraud; to withhold what is due;—imp. & pp. robbed; ppr. robbing.

Robber, (rob'gr) n. One who commits a robbery; one who takes property feloniously and by violence; depredator; despoiler; plunderer; pillager.

Robbery, (rob'gr-e) n. The crime of robbing or stealing by force; act of taking away or defrauding by violence, injustice, or oppression; depredation; spoliation; plunder; pillage.

Robbins, (rob'inz) n. pl. In navigation, small ropes used to tie the upper edges of square sails to the yards—corrupted from *rope-bands*;—also written *ro-bands*.

Robe, (rôb) n. [*F. robe*, It. *roba*, Sp. *ropa*.] An outer garment for man or woman, especially, one of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, and the like.

Robe, (rôb) v. t. To invest with a robe; to dress; to array;—imp. & pp. robed; ppr. robing.

Robin, (rob'in) n. [Properly an abbreviation of *Robert*, or from *L. rubens*, pp. of *rubere*, to be red.] A European singing bird having a reddish breast; the ruddock; robin red-breast;—an American singing bird having the breast of a somewhat dingy orange-red colour;—called also *migratory thrush*.

Roburant, (rob'or-ant) a. [*L. roborans*, from *roburo*, a hard oak, strengthen.] Strengthening.

Roburant, (rob'or-ant) n. A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

Robust, (rôb'ust) a. [*L. robustus*, oaken, hard, strong, from *roburo*, strength.] Evincing strength; strong; muscular;—sound; vigorous, as health;—requiring strength and vigour, as employment;—rough; rude; lusty; sinewy; sturdy.

Robustious, (rôb'ust-yus) a. Strong; vigorous;—violent; boisterous;—unwieldy—generally used in contempt or ridicule. (robust manner.)

Robustly, (rôb'ust'le) adv. With great strength; in a robustness, (rôb'ust'nes) n. The quality of being robust; strength; soundness.

Roc, (rok) n. The monstrous bird well-known in the mythology of the Arabians.

Rochelle-salt, (rô-shel'sawit) n. The tartrate of soda and potash—used as an aperient.

Rochet, (rôch'et) n. [*F.*, Ger., & A.-S. *roc*, *L. roccus*, a coat, garment.] A linen garment resembling a surplice, but with tight sleeves, worn by bishops.

Rock, (rok) n. [*F. roche*, It. *rocca*, from *L. rupes*, a rock.] A large mass of stony material;—any natural deposit of stony material, whether consolidated or not, thus including sand, earth, or clay when in natural beds;—that which resembles a rock in firmness;—a solid or firm foundation;—hence, defence; fortress; strength.

Rock, (rok) n. [*Ice. rockr*, Ger. *rocken*.] A distaff used in spinning.

Rock, (rok) v. t. [*F. roquer*, Ger. *rücken*.] To move backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath;—to put to sleep by rocking; hence, to still; to quiet;—v. i. To be moved backward and forward; to reel; to totter;—imp. & pp. rocked; ppr. rocking.

Rockaway, (rok'a-wâ) n. A low four-wheeled two-seated pleasure carriage, with full standing top.

Rock-crystal, (rok'kris-tal) n. Limpid quartz; pure crystals of quartz.

Rocky, (rok'gr) n. One who rocks the cradle;—the curving piece of wood on which a cradle or chair rocks;—any implement capable of a rocking motion.

Rocket, (rok'et) *n.* [It. *rocchetta*, Ger. *rakete*.] An artificial fire-work which, being tied to a stick and fired, is projected through the air by a force arising from the combustion.

Rockiness, (rok'e-ness) *n.* The state of being rocky.

Rocking, (rok'ing) *n.* Act of moving backwards and forwards:—mass of metal or small stones forming the bed of a road.

Rocking-chair, (rok'ing-chair) *n.* Arm-chair set on rockers so as to swing backwards and forwards.

Rocking-horse, (rok'ing-horse) *n.* Hobby-horse.

Rock-oil, (rok'oil) *n.* Petroleum.

Rock-salt, (rok'sawit) *n.* Chloride of sodium or common salt occurring in rock-like masses in mines.

Rock-work, (rok'wurk) *n.* Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of natural masses of rock.

Rocky, (rok'e) *a.* Full of rocks:—formed of rocks:—resembling a rock:—unfeeling; obdurate.

Rod, (rôd) *n.* [A.-S. *rôð*, Ger. *ruthe*, a slender stick or rod, Skr. *ridh*, to grow.] The shoot or long twig of any woody plant; a branch or the stem of a shrub:—any long slender stick; a wand; an instrument of punishment or correction:—discipline; chastisement:—a kind of sceptre or badge of office; hence, power; authority; tyranny; oppression:—a measure of length containing sixteen and a half feet; a perch; a pole.

Rodent, (rô'dent) *a.* [L. *rodens*, *ppr.* of *rodere*, to gnaw.] Gnawing.

Rodent, (rô'dent) *n.* An animal that gnaws, as a rat.

Rodement, (rôd'ô-mont) *a.* [It. *rodomonte*.] Boasting; bragging.

Rodementade, (rôd'ô-mont-âd) *n.* Vain boasting; vaunt.

Rodementade, (rôd'ô-mont-âd) *v. i.* To boast: to brag: to bluster. [of the hart.

Roe, (rô) *n.* A species of deer; roebuck:—the female Roe, (rô) *n.* [Ger. *rogen*, Icel. *rogn*.] The ovary and eggs of a fish:—rawn. [Soot.]

Roebuck, (rô'buk) *n.* [A.-S. *rôh*, Icel. *rô*, Ger. *rech*.] A small species of deer, *ceruus capreolus*, having erect cylindrical branched horns, forked at the summit.

Rogation, (rô-gâ'hun) *n.* [L. *rogatio*, from *rogare*, *rogatum*, to ask.] In ancient Rome, the demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people:—litany; supplication. *Rogation days*, the three days before the festival of Ascension, being days of special supplication.

Rogue, (rôg) *n.* [Etymology uncertain—said to be from *F. rogue*, proud, haughty, also from A.-S. *wreogan*, to cover, cloak, also from *L. rogare*, to ask, perhaps from the same root as *rug*, Ger. *rauich*, rough, coarse.] A vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond:—a deliberately dishonest person; a knave; a cheat:—one who is mischievous or frolicsome; a sly fellow; a wag; also, a term of fondness or endearment.

Roguery, (rôg'gr-e) *n.* Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud:—waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

Rogue's-march, (rôg'march) *n.* An air or tune played when a soldier is drummed out of a regiment.

Roguish, (rôg'ish) *a.* Vagrant; vagabond:—fraudulent; dishonest; knavish:—waggish; slightly mischievous. [shly; wantonly:—archly.

Roguishly, (rôg'ish-le) *adv.* Like a rogue; knavishly.

Roguishness, (rôg'ish-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being roguish: knavery; mischievousness; archness.

Roister, (rôis'ter) *v. i.* [W. *rhysiau*, to rush, A.-S. *brystan*, to shake.] To bluster; to swagger:—to be at free quarters; to roam about and be noisy and turbulent:—also *roist*.

Roisterer, (rôis'ter-er) *n.* A bold, blustering, turbulent fellow:—also *roister*.

Role, (rôl) *n.* [F.] A part performed by an actor

in a drama; hence, any conspicuous action or duty performed by any one.

Roll, (rôl) *v. t.* [F. *rouler*, D. and Ger. *rollen*, allied to *L. rotula*, from *rota*, a wheel.] To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis:—to form into a spherical or cylindrical body:—to bind or involve by winding:—to drive or impel forward with a swift and easy motion, as of rolling:—to press or level with a roller:—to move on or by means of rollers or small wheels:—to beat with rapid strokes, as a drum:—*v. i.* To move by turning on a surface; to revolve upon an axis:—to keep falling over and over:—to perform a periodical revolution:—to turn; to move circularly:—to move up and down, as waves or billows; also, to rock or move from side to side, as a ship:—to run on wheels:—to be formed into a cylinder or ball:—to spread under a roller or rolling-pin:—to wallow; to tumble:—*imp.* & *pp.* rolled; *ppr.* rolling.

Roll, (rôl) *n.* [L. *rotula*, diminutive of *rota*, a wheel.] Act of rolling or state of being rolled:—that which rolls; a roller:—a cylinder of wood used in the kitchen and laundry:—a cylinder of stone or iron used on fields, roads, &c.:—a cylindrical twist of tobacco:—cloth wound into a cylindrical form:—bread made from dough rolled up:—the uniform, beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear. [F. *role*, part, office, L. *rotulus*, roll, charter.] An official or public document; list; register; catalogue:—in antiquity, a volume; a book consisting of sheets of parchment, skin, &c., rolled up:—hence, a chronicle; a history.

Roll-call, (rôl'kaw) *n.* The act or time of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers.

Roller, (rôl'er) *n.* That which rolls; that which turns on its own axis; especially, a cylinder of wood, stone, metal, &c., used in husbandry and the arts:—a long and broad bandage used in surgery:—a cylinder coated with a composition of glue and molasses, which takes up ink from the inking table and distributes it over the types in printing.

Roller-bolt, (rôl'er-bôlt) *n.* The bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached.

Rollie, (rôlik) *v. i.* [Modification of *rollic*.] To move in a careless, swaggering manner with a frolicsome air:—*imp.* & *pp.* rollicked; *ppr.* rollicking.

Rolling-mill, (rôl'ing-mil) *n.* A mill furnished with heavy rollers through which heated metal is passed to form it into sheets or rails, &c.

Rolling-pin, (rôl'ing-pin) *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood to roll out paste or dough with.

Rolling-press, (rôl'ing-pres) *n.* An engine by which cloth is calendered, waved, and tabled:—also, an engine for taking impressions from copper-plates.

Rolly-polly, (rôl'e-pôl'e) *n.* [Said to be from *roll* and *pool*.] A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins:—also, a pudding of a roll or layers of paste or dough inclosing fruit or preserves.

Romais, (rô-mâ'ik) *n.* [G. *Romaikos*.] The modern Greek language. [or its language.

Romais, (rô-mâ'ik) *a.* Of or relating to modern Greece.

Romal, (rô'mal) *a.* A species of silk fabric brought from the East.

Roman, (rô'man) *a.* Pertaining to Rome or to the Roman people:—pertaining to or professing the Roman Catholic religion:—upright: erect—said of the letters ordinarily used, as distinguished from *Italic* characters:—expressed in letters, not in figures, as I, IV, I, iv, &c.—said of numerals as distinguished from the *Arabic* numerals, 1, 4, &c.

Roman, (rô'man) *n.* A native, citizen, or permanent resident of Rome.

Roman Catholic, (rô'man-kath'ô-lik) *n.* A member or adherent of the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the visible head.



Roman Catholic, (rô-man-kath-ô-lik) *a.* Pertaining to the Church of Rome; popish.

Romance, (rô-mans') *n.* [*F. roman*, *It. romanza*, *Sp. romance*.] A narrative or fable of knight-errantry in the middle ages; a ballad or chant of chivalrous adventures in love and war, composed or recited or sung by the Troubadours;—hence, any fictitious narrative or work of fiction treating of the olden times and of great personages and events; a historical novel;—a vain dream; imaginary notion; foolish conceit;—an invention or fiction; a lie. *Romance language*, language in which the early romances were composed; a mixture of corrupt Latin with the language of the Franks; Provençal;—also, Latin modified by the native elements so as to form the modern Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages;—also written *Romanic language*.

Romance, (rô-mans') *v. i.* To write or tell romances; to deal in extravagant stories;—*imp. & pp. romanced*; *ppr. romancing*.

Romancer, (rô-man-er) *n.* One who writes romances or historical novels;—one who invents fictitious stories; forger of improbable or lying accounts.

Romanesque, (rô-man-esk') *a.* In painting, representing subjects and scenes appropriate to romance;—somewhat resembling the Roman architecture.

Romanesque, (rô-man-esk') *n.* In historical painting, the portrayal of fabulous or fanciful subjects;—a style of drawing and colouring natural objects or scenery in imaginary or fantastic forms and not from the life;—any of the forms of architecture derived from the Roman, as Byzantine, Lombard, Saxon, &c.;—the common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France.

Romanic, (rô-man-ik') *a.* Pertaining to Rome or its people;—pertaining to any of the languages which, during the middle ages, sprung out of the old Roman;—related to the Roman people by descent.

Romanism, (rô-man-izm) *n.* The tenets of the Church of Rome;—also written *Roman Catholicism*.

Romanist, (rô-man-ist) *n.* An adherent to the Roman Catholic religion; a Roman Catholic.

Romanise, (rô-man-iz) *v. t.* To convert to the Roman Catholic religion or opinions;—*v. i.* To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs, or modes of speech;—*imp. & pp. romanised*; *ppr. romanizing*.

Romansch, (rô-man-sh) *n.* [*Gris. rumansch*.] The language of the Grisons in Switzerland; a corruption of the Latin.

Romantic, (rô-man-tik') *a.* Pertaining to, involving, or resembling romance; hence, fictitious; fanciful;—characterised by novelty, strangeness, or variety; extravagant; wild; chimerical. [*manner*.]

Romantically, (rô-man-tik-al-le) *adv.* In a romantic

Romanticism, (rô-man-tik-izm) *n.* The state of being romantic or fantastic.

Romanticness, (rô-man-tik-ness) *n.* The state of being romantic; wildness; extravagance; fancifulness.

Romish, (rô-mish') *a.* [*From Rome*.] Belonging or relating to Rome or to the Roman Catholic Church.

Romp, (romp) *n.* A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play;—rude play or frolic.

Romp, (romp) *v. i.* [*A different spelling of ramp*.] To play rudely and boisterously; to leap and frik about in play;—*imp. & pp. romped*; *ppr. romping*.

Rompish, (romp-ish) *a.* Given to rude play; inclined to romp.

Rompishness, (romp-ish-ness) *n.* The quality of being rompish; rudeness; boisterousness.

Rondeau, (ron-dô) *n.* [*F., from rond, round*.] A species of lyric poetry so composed as to contain a refrain or repetition, which occurs according to a fixed law;—a musical composition, vocal or instrumental, usually in three parts, in which the first strain is repeated at the end of each of the other strains;—also, a kind of jig;—written also *ronda*.

Rondal, (ron'del) *n.* [*L. rotundus, round*.] A small round tower erected at the foot of a bastion.

Ronion, (run'yun) *n.* [*L. rwn, renie, and F. rogne, itch, mange, scab*.] A mangy or scabby animal;—a fat bulky woman.

Rood, (rôod) *n.* The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods; a measure of length containing forty perches or poles.

Rood, (rôod) *n.* [*A-S. rôd, rod, cross*.] A representation of the cross with Christ hanging on it—in a Roman Catholic church generally of a life size, and erected at the junction of the nave with the choir or chancel.

Roof, (rôof) *n.* [*A-S. hrôf, top, roof, G. orophos, O. Sax. hrôst*.] The cover or upper part of any building, house, barn, &c.;—classified according to the material of which it is formed, as wood, slate, tile, brick, stone, &c.;—also classified according to its external form, as *shed roof*, one-sided sloping roof;—*gable roof*, two-sided sharp sloping roof;—*ogee roof*, sloping concavely from the ridge and convexly to the eaves;—*hip roof*, four-sided sloping roof;—*M roof*, two gable roofs united in the form of the letter *M*;—*mansard roof*, roof divided into two slopes by an under set of rafters inclining slightly inwards, and an upper set inclining more towards the ridge—called also *curb roof*;—*conical roof*, circular roof tapering towards the ridge;—*flat roofs* are used only in the East;—in carpentry, the frame-work of timber which forms the interior of a roof;—that which resembles the interior of a roof;—a vault; an arch; an overhanging canopy, as the sky;—the upper part of the mouth; the palate.

Roof, (rôof) *v. t.* To cover with a roof;—to inclose in a house; to shelter.

Roofed, (rôof-ed) *n.* One who makes and puts on roofs.

Roofing, (rôof-ing) *n.* Act of covering with a roof;—materials of or for a roof;—hence, the roof itself.

Roofless, (rôof-less) *a.* Having no roof;—having no house or home; unsheltered.

Rooflet, (rôof-let) *n.* A small roof, covering, or shelter.

Roof-tree, (rôof'tree) *n.* The beam in the angle of a roof;—the roof itself;—hence, house; household; home.

Roek, (rôok) *n.* [*Per. & A. rok, rukh*.] One of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

Roek, (rôok) *n.* [*Sax. rowca, chattering, G. korax, and Go. hruckan, to croak, Icel. krúkr, crow*.] A gregarious bird resembling the crow, but differing from it in feeding chiefly on insects and grain, instead of carrion and the like;—a cheat; a trickish or dishonest gambler.

Roek, (rôok) *v. t.* To cheat; to defraud;—to squat or sit close;—*v. i.* To cheat; to defraud by cheating;—*imp. & pp. rooked*; *ppr. rooking*.

Roekery, (rôok-er-ee) *n.* A place where rooks congregate and build their nests, as a wood; also, rocks and islets frequented by sea-birds for laying their eggs;—a brothel;—an overcrowded, dilapidated cluster of buildings. [*gloomy*.]

Roeky, (rôok-ee) *a.* Inhabited by rooks;—dark;—

Roem, (rôom) *n.* [*A-S. râm, Icel. râm, Go. ruma*.] Space which has been or may be set apart or appropriated to any purpose;—an apartment in a house;—possibility of admission; freedom to act;—place unobstructed;—place or stand left by another;—*pl. Suite of apartments*;—lodgings.



Mansard roof.



Roek.

Room, (rôom) v. i. To occupy a room or apartment; to lodge:—*imp. & pp. roomed; ppr. rooming.*

Roomily, (rôom'e-le) adv. Spaciously; with plenty of room.

Roominess, (rôom'e-nes) n. State of being roomy; spaciousness; space.

Roomy, (rôom'e) a. Having ample room; spacious; wide.

Roost, (rôost) n. [A.-S. *roost*, D. *roest*, roost, *roesten*, to roost.] The pole on which birds rest at night; a perch:—a collection of fowls roosting together.

Roost, (rôost) v. i. To sit, rest, or sleep, as birds on a pole or tree; to perch.

Rooster, (rôoster) n. The male of the domestic fowl considered as the head or chief of the roost; a cock.

Root, (rôot) n. [Dan. *rod*, Sw. *rot*, Ir. *radis*, L. *radix*.] That part of a plant which is under ground, and which supports and sends nourishment upwards to the stem, branches, &c.:—a plant of which the root is edible, as beetroot, &c.:—that part of any thing which grows or spreads like a root, as of a tooth, cancer, &c.:—the bottom or lower part of any thing: depth; foundation:—the original or first cause of any thing:—an ancestor or progenitor:—breed; race; stock:—fixed position; durable impression; permanent effect:—that factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity:—in music, the fundamental note of any chord.

Root, (rôot) v. i. To enter the earth, as roots:—to be firmly fixed or established:—to sink deep:—v. t. To plant and fix deeply in the earth; hence, to impress deeply and indelibly in the mind; to establish firmly; to ground and settle:—*imp. & pp. rooted; ppr. rooting.*

Root, (rôot) v. i. [Icel. *rôta*, A.-S. *werðan*, to turn up with the snout, *wrot*, a snout, trunk.] To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine:—v. t. To turn up with the snout, as swine; hence, to tear up by the root; to eradicate; to extirpate.

Root-crop, (rôot'krop) n. A crop of eculent roots, especially those of such plants as produce single roots, as beetroot, carrot, &c.

Rooted, (rôot'ed) a. Fixed; permanent; deep.

Rootedly, (rôot'ed-le) adv. Deeply; in or from the heart.

Rooting, (rôot'ing) n. Act of taking or striking root.

Rootlet, (rôot'let) n. A radicle; a little root.

Root-stock, (rôot'stok) n. A prostrate stem, as of ginger or orris roots, yielding yearly young branches or plants.

Rooty, (rôot'e) a. Full of roots.

Rope, (rôp) n. [A.-S. & Fries. *râp*, Go. *raip*.] A large, stout line or cord of several strands twisted together and not less usually than an inch in circumference:—a row or string consisting of a number of things united:—*pl. Ropes*, intestines of birds. *Rope of sand*, colloquially, tie or union easily broken.

Rope, (rôp) v. i. To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread:—*imp. & pp. roped; ppr. roping.*

Rope-dancer, (rôp'dans-er) n. One who walks or dances on a rope extended through the air.

Rope-ladder, (rôp'ladd-er) n. A ladder made of ropes.

Rope-maker, (rôp'mak-er) n. One whose occupation is to make ropes or cordage.

Ropery, (rôp'ri-e) n. A place where ropes are made;—also, the tricks or practices of a rogue.

Rope-walk, (rôp'wawk) n. A long covered walk or building where ropes are manufactured.

Rope-yarn, (rôp'yarn) n. Threads or small lines of yarn twisted into strands for making ropes or serving rigging, &c. [*coasty*.]

Ropiness, (rôp'e-nes) n. Quality of being ropy; vis-ropy, (rôp'e) a. [From rope.] Stringy; adhesive; viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

Roral, (rôral) a. [L. *roralis*.] Dewy; abounding with dew:—also *rorid*.

Rorqual, (rôrk'wal) n. [Norw. *rorqualus*.] A cetaceous mammal or whale resembling the common whale but having a more slender body.

Roseaceous, (rôz'âsh-us) a. [L. *roseaceus*, from *rosa*, rose.] Composed of several petals arranged like those of the rose:—pertaining to the rose family of plants.

Rosary, (rôzar-e) n. [L. *rosarium*, a place planted with roses, from *rosa*, a rose.] A bed of roses or place where roses grow:—a series of prayers and a string of beads by which they are counted.

Roscid, (rôsid) a. [L. *roscidus*.] Formed of dew; abounding in dew; dewy.

Rose, (rôz) n. [L. *rosa*, allied to G. *rodon*.] A well-known plant and flower of many species and varieties:—a rosette. *Under the rose*, [L. *sub rosa*.] in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.

Roseate, (rôz'â-it) a. [L. *roseus*, prepared from roses, from *rosa*, a rose.] Full of roses; rosy:—of a rose colour; blooming.

Rose-bud, (rôz'bud) n. A bud of a rose-tree.

Rose-bug, (rôz'bug) n. A species of beetle which feeds on the blossoms of the rose:—also *rose-chaffer*.

Rose-coloured, (rôz'kul-grd) a. Having the colour of a rose:—uncommonly beautiful;—hence, exaggerated; extravagantly praised:—also *rose-tinted; rosed*.

Rose-engine, (rôz'en-jin) n. An appendage to the turning-lathe, by which a surface of wood, metal, &c., is engraved with a variety of curved lines.

Rose-lake, (rôz'lak) n. A rich tint prepared from lac and madder precipitated on an earthy basis:—called also *rose-madder*.

Rose-leaf, (rôz'lâf) n. Leaf of a rose; *pl. Rose leaves*, dried leaves of the rose kept in ornamental vases as a perfume.

Rosemary, (rôz'mâ-re) n. [L. *ros*, dew, and *marita*, marine.] A plant growing in south-eastern Europe, also in Asia Minor and China. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste.

Rose-noble, (rôz'nô-bl) n. An ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III., and current at 6s. 8d.

Rosery, (rôz'er-e) n. A nursery for rose bushes.

Roset, (rôz'et) n. [F. *rosette*.] A red pigment used by painters.

Rosette, (rôz'et) n. [F. diminutive of *rose*, a rose.] An imitation of a rose made of ribbon or other material, used as an ornament of dress:—in architecture, an ornament in the form of a rose.

Rose-water, (rôz'waw-ter) n. Water tintured with roses by distillation.

Rose-water, (rôz'waw-ter) a. Having the odour of rose-water:—hence, affectively nice or delicate; sentimental.

Rose-window, (rôz'win-dô) n. A circular window with a series of mullions diverging from the centre forming divisions which bear a general resemblance to the leaves of a rose:—also called *Catherine wheel* and *Mary-gold window*.

Rose-wood, (rôz'wôod) n. The wood of several different kinds of trees growing in warm climates. It is much used in cabinet-work.

Rosicrucian, (rôz'e-krosh'an) n. [L. *ros*, dew, and *cruz*, cross.] One of a sect of hermetical philosophers about the close of the 17th century. They made pretensions to a knowledge of the secrets of nature.

Resin, (rôzin) n. [F. *resine*.] Resin in a solid state; colophony: the resin left after distilling off the volatile oil from the different species of turpentine.

Resin, (rôzin) v. t. To rub with resin.

Resiness, (rôz'e-nes) n. The quality of being rosy or resembling the rose in colour:—red bloom, as of an apple or the cheek. [*qualities*.]

Resiny, (rôzin-e) a. Like resin or partaking of its

Roster, (ros'ter) *n.* [A corruption of *register*.] A list of officers with their duties and hours of active service.
Rostral, (ros'tral) *a.* [L. *rostralis*, from *rostrum*, a beak.] Resembling, or pertaining to, a rostrum;—pertaining to the beak.

Rostrate, (ros'trāt) *a.* [L. *rostratus*, from *rostrum*, a beak.] In botany and conchology, having a process resembling the beak of a bird; beaked;—furnished or adorned with beaks, as a ship.

Rostrum, (ros'trum) *n.* [L. from *rodere*, to gnaw.] The beak or bill of a bird;—the beak of a ship;—in ancient Rome, an elevated place in the forum for public speakers;—hence, any elevated platform from which a speaker addresses an audience; pulpit; tribune.

Rosey, (rō'se) *a.* Resembling a rose in colour, form, or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; charming.

Rot, (rot) *v. i.* [A.-S. *rotian*, *loel. rotna*.] To be decomposed into simple parts; to go to decay;—*v. t.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption;—*imp. & pp.* rotted; *ppr.* rotting.

Rot, (rot) *n.* The process of rotting; decay; putrefaction; *specifically*, a fatal distemper incident to sheep;—a form of decay which attacks timber;—usually called *dry-rot*;—a disease very injurious to the potato.

Rotary, (rō'tar-e) *a.* [L. from *rota*, wheel.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; pertaining to or resembling the motion of a wheel on its axis; rotatory.

Rotate, (rō'tāt) *v. i.* [L. *rotare*, to turn round like a wheel, from *rota*, wheel.] To revolve or move round a centre;—to go out of office and be succeeded by another or by others;—*v. t.* To cause to revolve;—*imp. & pp.* rotated; *ppr.* rotating.

Rotation, (rō-tā'shun) *n.* [L. *rotatio*, from *rotare*.] Act of rotating or turning, as a wheel or solid body on its axis;—any return or succession in a series;—vicissitude;—course or time of succession by which officials or others relieve each other in turn.

Rotative, (rō'tāt-iv) *a.* Turning as a wheel; rotatory.
Rotatory, (rō'tā-tor-e) *a.* Turning on an axis, as a wheel;—going in a circle; following in succession.

Rota, (rōt) *n.* [Ger. *rota*, *Ir. croit*.] An instrument similar to the hurdy-gurdy.

Rote, (rōt) *n.* [F. *route*, *road*, *path*.] A frequent repetition of sounds, words, or forms of speech, so as to fix them in the memory;—a part, song, or lesson learnt by mere memory;—the recitation or delivery of a lesson, part, &c., from memory without attention to or understanding of the sense, connection, &c.;—hence, a mechanical mode of thinking or speaking from received formulas, current ideas, set phrases, &c.

Rotten, (rot'n) *a.* Having rotted; putrid; decayed; not sound, hard, or firm;—hence, not sound in principle; not to be trusted; treacherous; faithless;—offensive to the smell; fetid; stinking.

Rottenness, (rot'n-nes) *n.* The state of being rotten.
Rotten-stone, (rot'n-stōn) *n.* A soft stone used for polishing and for cleaning metallic substances.

Rotund, (rō-tund) *a.* [L. *rotundus*, wheel-shaped, round, from *rota*, a wheel.] Round; circular; spherical;—hence, complete; entire.

Rotunda, (rō-tun'da) *n.* [L. *rotundus*, round.] Any building that is round both on the outside and the inside, as the Pantheon at Rome.

Rotundity, (rō-tund'ē-ty) *n.* State of being rotund; roundness; sphericity; circularity.

Rouche, (rō'ch) *n.* [F.] A gilded quilling of lace, ribbon, &c.;—written also *ruche*.

Roue, (rō's) *n.* [F., properly *pp.* of *rouer*, to break upon the wheel.] A debauchee; a rake.

Rouge, (rō'zh) *n.* [F. *rouge*, from L. *rubeus*, red.] A cosmetic used for giving a red colour to the cheeks or lips.

Rouge, (rō'zh) *v. i.* To paint the face or cheeks with rouge;—*v. t.* To paint or tinge with rouge;—*imp. & pp.* rouged; *ppr.* rouging.

Rouge et noir, (rō'zh-ā-nwār) *n.* [F. red and black.]

A game at cards in which persons play against the owner of the table or banker—so called because the table is divided into small compartments coloured red and black.

Rough, (ruf) *a.* [A.-S. *arēdā*, *arēof*, *rug*, *rūh*, Ger. *rau*, *rau*, L. *ruceus*.] Rugged; stony, as land or road;—not wrought or finished; coarse, as materials; unpolished; uncut, as a diamond;—harsh to the taste, as wine;—harsh to the ear; discordant;—grating; jarring;—violently agitated; boisterous, as the sea;—stormy; tempestuous, as wind, weather, &c.;—coarse; disordered in appearance;—hairy; shaggy;—coarse in manners; rude; uncivil;—harsh in temper; severe; austere;—harsh in treatment; violent; brutal;—hard-featured; not delicate, as visage;—dreadful; terrible.

Rough, (ruf) *n.* A rude, coarse fellow;—state of being coarse, unfinished, and the like.

Rough, (ruf) *v. t.* To render rough; to roughen.

Rough-cast, (ruf'kast) *v. t.* To form or mould rudely;—to plaster with a mixture of lime and gravel;—*imp. & pp.* rough-cast; *ppr.* rough-casting.

Rough-cast, (ruf'kast) *n.* A rude model;—a mixture of lime with gravel, used for covering buildings.

Rough-diamond, (ruf-dī-a-mōnd) *n.* An uncut diamond; a person possessing real ability and worth, but uncultivated or impolite.

Rough-draft, (ruf'draft) *n.* First drawing or delineation; unfinished sketch;—preliminary outline of proceedings;—first copy of a writing, speech, deed, &c.

Rough-draw, (ruf'draw) *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely.

Roughen, (ruf'n) *v. t.* To make rough;—*v. i.* To grow or become rough;—*imp. & pp.* roughened; *ppr.* roughening.

Rough-hew, (ruf'hū) *v. t.* To hew coarsely without smoothing, as timber;—to give the first form or shape to a thing;—*imp.* rough-hewed; *pp.* rough-hewn; *ppr.* rough-hewing.

Roughing, (ruf'ing) *n.* Act of plastering with a thin or first coat of plaster.

Roughly, (ruf'le) *adv.* In a rough manner; unevenly; harshly; rudely.

Roughness, (ruf'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being rough; unevenness; harshness; rudeness; asperity; severity.

Rough-rider, (ruf'rid-er) *n.* One who breaks horses.
Rough-shod, (ruf'shod) *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points.

Rough-work, (ruf'wuk) *v. t.* To work coarsely or without regard to nicety and finish.

Rouleau, (rō-lō') *n.* [F., from *rouler*, to roll.] A little roll; a roll of coins in paper.

Roulette, (rō-lēt) *n.* [F., from *rouler*, to roll.] A game of chance in which a small ball is made to roll round on a circle divided off into red or black spaces;—a small toothed wheel used by engravers to roll over the surface of a plate to produce dots.

Rounee, (roune) *n.* [F. *rouce*, brier, thorn, *ranche*, a round step, rack.] The handle of a printing-press.

Round, (round) *a.* [L. *rotundus*.] Having every portion of the surface or circumference equally distant from the centre;—cylindrical; globular; spherical; circular;—whole; total; not fractional or divisional, as a sum;—large; more than sufficient, as price;—smooth; flowing, as style or diction;—plain; fair; candid, as dealing;—quick; brisk, as pace or trot;—bold; positive; decided, as an assertion;—plump; well developed, as limb or other part of the body.

Round, (round) *n.* A circular body or circle in motion; a globe; a sphere; orb;—revolution;—a series of events ending where it began; a cycle;—a course of action or conduct performed by a number of persons in turn;—a carousel; bumpers; toasts;—walk by a guard or officer to visit the posts, sentries, &c.;—the beat of a policeman, watchman, &c.;—a circular

dance:—rotation, as in office; succession:—the step of a ladder:—a short, vocal piece, in which three or four voices follow each other in a species of fugue in unison:—a general discharge of firearms by a body of troops in which each soldier fires once.

Round, (round) adv. On all sides; around:—circularly:—by or in a circuit: back to the starting point.

Round, (round) prep. On every side of; around:—about.

Round, (round) v. t. To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical:—to surround; to encircle; to encompass:—to make protuberant; to raise into relief:—to remove the edge or angles of any thing; to smooth; to polish; hence, to complete:—to make full, smooth, and flowing, as periods in rhetorical speech or writing:—v. i. To grow or become round or full in form:—to go round, as a guard:—imp. & pp. *rounded*; ppr. *rounding*.

Roundabout, (round'a-bout) a. Indirect; going round; loose:—ample; extensive:—encircling; encompassing.

Roundel, (round'el) n. [F. *rondelet*.] A round form or figure; a small circular shield in the 14th or 15th centuries:—an ordinary in the form of a small circle:—a roundelay.

Roundelay, (round'la) n. [F. *rondelet*, from *round*, round.] A sort of ancient poem in which certain parts are repeated, and that, if possible, in an equivocal or punning sense:—also, an air or tune in three parts, in which the first strain is repeated in the others:—a kind of round or country dance.

Round-hand, (round'hand) n. A style of penmanship in which the letters are made full and round; half-text lines or a copy intermediate between large and small text.

Roundhead, (round'hed) n. A Puritan—so called in the time of Charles I. from the practice which prevailed among them of cropping the hair close round:—a republican in the time of the Commonwealth.

Roundhouse, (round'houz) n. A constable's prison; station house; guard-room:—in the merchant navy, a cabin or apartment in the after-part of the quarter-deck:—a privy near the head of the vessel.

Roundish, (round'ish) a. Somewhat round; nearly round.

Roundlet, (round'let) n. A little circle.

Roundly, (round'le) adv. In a round form or manner:—openly; boldly; plainly:—briskly; with speed:—vigorously; earnestly.

Roundness, (round'nes) n. Quality or state of being round; circularity; rotundity:—fullness; plumpness:—smoothness of flow:—plainness; boldness; positiveness. [by plunging]

Roundridge, (round'rij) v. t. To form round ridges

Round-table, (round'ta-bl) n. A huge circular marble table round which King Arthur and his knights sat in social fellowship.

Round-tower, (round'tow-er) n. A cylindrical tower with a conical top of great antiquity, very frequent in Ireland—they range in height from 40 to 130 feet, with a diameter of from 20 to 30 feet, and are strong, massive structures.

Reup, (roup) v. t. [A.-S. *hrepan*, to cry.] To cry or shout; hence, expose for sale by auction.

Reup, (roup) n. An outcry; a sale of goods by auction. [Scot.]

Rouse, (rouz) v. t. [A.-S. *rdrian*, *drdrisan*.] To wake from sleep or repose:—to excite to lively thought or action:—to awaken, as the attention or some passion, emotion, or faculty:—to put into motion; to agitate:—to startle or surprise:—v. i. To awake from sleep or repose:—to be excited to thought or action:—imp. & pp. *roused*; ppr. *rousing*.



Rouse, (rouz) n. [Icel. *rúsa*, Ger. *rausch*, Icel. *rúsa*, to get drunk.] A carousal; a festival; a drinking frolic.

Roust, (roust) v. t. To rouse; to disturb; to vex.

Rout, (rout) n. [F., Ger. *rotte*, W. *rhawter*, a crowd, L. *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere*, to break.] A fashionable assembly or large evening party:—a tumultuous crowd; a rabble:—an uproar; a noise.

Rout, (rout) n. [It. *rotta*, F. *deroute*, from L. *ruptus*, broken, defeated.] Defeat of an army or band of troops, or the disorder and confusion of troops defeated and put to flight.

Rout, (rout) v. t. To defeat and throw into confusion; to overthrow an enemy's ranks and scatter them in flight:—to turn up the ground with the snout, as swine:—v. i. To assemble in tumultuous crowds:—to roar; to bellow, as cattle [Scot.]:—[A.-S. *bræsten*.] To snore:—imp. & pp. *routed*; ppr. *routing*.

Route, (rout) n. [F. *route*.] The course or way which is travelled or to be passed; a passing; a course; a march.

Routine, (rout'in) n. [F. from *route*, a path, way, L. *rota*, a wheel.] A round of business, amusements, or pleasure daily or frequently pursued:—any regular course of action adhered to by force of habit: a regular course or system of performing official duties without regard to altered circumstances or conditions.

Rove, (rov) n. A roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted; a nub.

Rove, (rov) v. t. [Dan. *rover*, to rob, to go about mauling.] To wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner:—v. i. To wander over. [Perhaps from *rover*.] To draw through an eye or aperture; to draw out into flakes; to card, as wool:—imp. & pp. *roved*; ppr. *roving*.

Rover, (rov'er) n. A wanderer:—a scikle or inconsistent person:—a robber or pirate; a freebooter.

Roving, (rov'ing) n. Rambling; wandering:—act of passing a cord through an eye.

Rovingly, (rov'ing-le) adv. In an unsettled or wandering manner.

Row, (ró) n. [A.-S. *rdw*, Ger. *reihe*.] A series of persons or things in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file:—an excursion taken in a boat with oars.

Row, (ró) v. t. [A.-S. *rdwan*, Icel. *rdá*.] To impel, as a boat or vessel, along the surface of water by oars:—to transport by rowing:—v. i. To labour with the oar:—to be moved by oars:—imp. & pp. *rowed*; ppr. *rowing*.

Row, (row) n. [Abbreviated from *rowt*.] A riotous, noisy disturbance.

Rowdy, (row'de) n. [From *rowt* or *row*.] One who engages in rows or riots; a riotous, turbulent fellow.

Rowel, (row'el) n. [F. *rouelle*, L. *rotula*, a little wheel.] The wheel of a spur, formed with sharp points:—a roll of hair or silk, answering to a seton in surgery:—a little flat ring or wheel of plate or iron on horses' bits.

Rowel, (row'el) v. t. To insert a rowel in:—imp. & pp. *rowelled*; ppr. *rowelling*.

Rowers, (ró'er) n. One who rows or manages an oar.

Rowlock, (ró'lok) n. The part of a boat's gunwale, usually indented and plated, on which the oars rest in rowing:—pl. Wooden or metallic pins between which the oars work.

Royal, (roy'al) a. [F. *royal*, from L. *regalis*.] Kingly; regal; pertaining to the crown:—becoming a king or queen; magnificent:—noble; illustrious; august; majestic; magnanimous.

Royal, (roy'al) n. A large kind of paper, usually 20 by 25 inches:—a small sail above the topgallant-sail:—the third shoot of a stag's head:—a small mortar.

Royalism, (roy'al-izm) n. Principles or conduct of royalists; attachment to the cause of royalty or to the system of monarchical government.

Royalist, (roy'al-ist) *n.* An adherent to a king, or one attached to a kingly government.

Royally, (roy'al-le) *adv.* In a royal or kingly manner.

Royalty, (roy'al-te) *n.* [*F. royauté, royauté.*] State of being royal; kingship; kingly office;—the person of a king or sovereign;—rights of a king;—royal prerogative;—kingdom; domain; province; sphere;—a tax or duty paid to the crown or government, as on the produce of a mine;—hence, a duty paid by one who uses the patent of another, at a certain rate for each article manufactured; or a percentage paid to the owner of an article or privilege by one who hires the use of it;—*pl.* *Royalities*, emblems of kingly authority; regalia;—the bounds of a royal burgh. [*Scot.*]

Rub, (rub) *v. t.* [*Geel. rub, Ger. reiben.*] To move with pressure or friction; hence, to wipe; to clean; to scour;—to spread a substance thinly over the surface of; to smear;—to rub down, to comb or curry, as a horse;—to rub off, to clean; to remove by friction, as rust, &c.;—to rub out, to obliterate; to erase;—to rub upon, to touch hard; to tease or irritate by sarcastic remarks, &c.;—to rub over, to gloss; to polish;—to rub up, to burnish; to furbish;—*v. i.* To move along the surface with pressure;—to fret;—to chafe;—to move or pass with difficulty;—*imp. & pp.* rubbed; *ppr.* rubbing.

Rub, (rub) *n.* Act of rubbing; friction;—a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; a pinch;—inequality of the ground which hinders the motion of a bowl;—something grating to the feeling; sarcasm; joke.

Rubber, (rub'er) *n.* One who or that which rubs;—a coarse file;—a whetstone; rubstone;—a contest in some games of chance, as whist, &c.;—*pl.* Overbores made of India-rubber;—also, a disease in sheep attended with great heat and itching.

Rubbing, (rub'ing) *n.* The act of scouring by friction; polishing.

Rubbish, (rub'ish) *n.* [*From rub, originally that which is rubbed off.*] Waste or rejected matter; any thing worthless; fragments; ruins; debris; confusion; mixed mass; hence, incongruity; absurdity.

Rubble, (rub'l) *n.* Water-worn or rough stones, broken bricks, &c., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between walls.

Rubble-stone, (rub'l-ston) *n.* Rubble;—a kind of conglomerate rock composed of fragments of different kinds of rock cemented together by some substance.

Rubefacient, (röö-bé-fa'she-ent) *a.* Making red.

Rubescence, (röö-bes'ens) *a.* A reddening; a flush.

Rubescant, (röö-bes'ent) *a.* [*L. rubescens, ppr. of rubescere, to grow red.*] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red colour.

Rubescant, (röö-bé-kund) *a.* [*L. rubicundus, from rubere, to be red, from ruber, red.*] Inclining to redness.

Rubescence, (röö-bé-kund'te) *n.* State of being red.

Rubid, (röö-bif'ik) *a.* [*L. rubere, red, and facere, to make.*] Making red.

Rubification, (röö-bif-e-kä'shun) *n.* Act of making red;—that which serves to make red.

Rubiform, (röö-bé-form) *a.* [*L. ruber, red, and forma, form.*] Having the form or nature of red.

Rubify, (röö-bé-fi) *v. t.* To make red; to reddens.

Rubigo, (röö-bi'gö) *n.* [*L. rubigo, rust of metals, mildew on grain.*] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus or mushroom; mildew.

Ruble, (röö'bl) *n.* [*Russ. rubl, originally, a piece cut off, from rubiti, to cut.*] The standard silver coin of Russia, worth 3s. 4d. sterling;—a gold coin of Russia, 100 of which are held equal to 108 of the silver ruble.

Rubric, (röö'brik) *n.* [*L. rubrica, from ruber, red.*] That part of any work which in the early manuscripts and typography was coloured red; hence, *specifically*, the title of a statute—so called as being anciently written in red letters;—the directions and rules for the conduct of the church service, formerly printed in red;

hence, an episcopal injunction;—hence, also, that which is established or settled, as by authority.

Rubric, (röö'brik) *v. t.* To print or adorn with red.

Rubrical, (röö'brik-al) *a.* Coloured in red; placed in rubrics or red lines;—pertaining to the rubric;—also written *rubric*.

Rubricate, (röö'brik-at) *v. t.* [*L. rubricare, rubricatum.*] To mark or distinguish with red; to arrange, as in a rubric.

Rub-stone, (rub'stön) *n.* Stone for scouring, polishing, or sharpening; whetstone.

Ruby, (röö'be) *n.* [*L. rubens, red, reddish, from ruber, red.*] A precious stone or mineral next to the diamond in hardness and value, of various shades of red, of which the most prized is carmine red;—redness; red colour;—a blain; a blotch; a carbuncle;—a size of printing type smaller than nonpareil—in the United States it is called *agate*.

(Ruby type.)

Ruby, (röö'be) *a.* Having the colour of the ruby; red.

Ruche, (röö'eh) *n.* [*F.*] A kind of plaited or goffered quilling; rouches.

Ruck, (ruk) *v. t.* [*Joel. Arucka, L. rugare, to wrinkle, to fold, A.-S. wrigan, to cover.*] To draw into wrinkles or folds; to crease; to put close; to cover;—*v. i.* To be drawn into wrinkles or folds;—to lie covered or close; to cover;—*imp. & pp.* rucked; *ppr.* rucking.

Ruck, (ruk) *n.* A wrinkle, fold, or plait in a piece of cloth.

Ructation, (ruk-tä'shun) *n.* [*L. ructare, to belch.*] Act of belching wind from the stomach.

Rudd, (rud) *n.* [*A.-S. rud, red.*] A fresh-water European fish of the carp family—

—it has red irises.

Rudder, (rud'er) *n.* [*A.-S. rōð-her, Ger. ruder.*] The instrument by which a ship is steered;—that which resembles a rudder in directing or governing the course.

Ruddiness, (rud'e-ness) *n.* State of being ruddy; redness, or rather a lively flesh colour.

Ruddle, (rud'l) *n.* [*A.-S. rud, red, W. ruddell.*] A species of red earth;—earth coloured by sesquioxide of iron; red ochre;—a sieve; a riddle.

Ruddeek, (rud'ok) *n.* [*A.-S. ruddoc.*] A native bird; redbreast or robin.

Ruddy, (rud'e) *a.* [*A.-S. rud, red, Ger. rōth, G. cruthros, from Skr. rudhira, ridd.*] Of a red colour; red;—of a lively flesh colour;—bright yellow, as gold.

Rude, (röö'd) *a.* [*F. from L. rudis.*] Rough; uneven; rugged; coarse in manners; unpolished; uncivil;—clownish; rustic;—impetuous; violent;—boisterous; tumultuous;—ignorant; untaught; hence, savage; barbarous;—shapeless; unformed;—inelegant; clumsy.

Rudely, (röö'd-le) *adv.* In a rude manner; coarsely; unskillfully; uncivilly; violently.

Rudeness, (röö'd-nes) *n.* The condition of being rude; unevenness; coarseness; inelegance; unskillfulness; incivility; violence; impetuosity; boisterousness.

Rudature, (röö'd-en-tür) *n.* [*F. from L. rudens, a rope.*] In architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, either plain or carved, with which the statings of columns are frequently filled up.

Rudiment, (röö'd-e-ment) *n.* [*L. rudimentum, from rudis, unworked.*] An element or first principle of any art or science;—that which is to be first learnt; elementary book or first part of education;—the original or beginning of any thing; first form or shape, usually imperfect or experimental;—in botany, the germen, ovary, or seed bud;—also, an imperfect organ; an organ which is never fully formed.

Rudiment, (röö'd-e-ment) *v. t.* To instruct in first principles or elementary rules; to ground.

Rudimental, (röö'd-e-ment'al) *a.* Pertaining to radi-



Rudd.

ments or consisting in first principles; initial;—imperfectly developed;—also *rudimentary*.

Rue, (róo) v. t. [*A.-S. Aredwean, D. rouwen, Ger. ruen.*] To lament; to regret; to grieve for;—v. i. To have or feel compassion;—to repent;—*imp. & pp. rued; ppr. ruing.*

Rue, (róo) n. [*L. rula, W. rhaw.*] A plant having a strong, heavy odour, and a bitter taste;—sorrow; repentance.

Rueful, (róo'fóol) a. Causing one to rue or lament; lugubrious; mournful; sorrowful;—expressing sorrow; lugubrious. [*mournfully.*]

Ruefully, (róo'fóol-le) adv. In a rueful manner; Ruefulness, (róo'fóol-ness) n. Sorrow; mournfulness;—expression of dejection and unavailing regret.

Ruff, (ruf) n. A muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted;—something formed in plaits or puckered, as the front of a shirt;—a native fish allied to the perch;—a bird allied to the wood-cock and sandpiper—the male has a tuft of feathers around the neck during the breeding season;—a certain species of pigeon;—in cards, set of trumping cards of another suit.



Ruff.

Ruff, (ruf) v. t. To ruffle; to disorder;—to trump cards of another suit;—to applaud by beating the floor with the feet;—*imp. & pp. ruffed; ppr. ruffling.*

Ruffian, (rúf-an) n. [*It. ruffiano, F. ruffien.*] A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime.

Ruffian, (rúf-an) a. Brutal; savagely boisterous.

Ruffianism, (rúf-an-izm) n. Act or conduct of a ruffian. [*crimes; violent; licentious.*]

Ruffianly, (rúf-an-le) a. Like a ruffian; bold in **Ruffle**, (ruf) v. t. [*Ruff.*] To make into a ruff; to draw or contract into wrinkles, open plaits, or folds;—to furnish with ruffles;—to roughen or disturb the surface of;—to decompose; to agitate;—to throw into disorder or confusion;—v. i. To play loosely; to flutter;—to grow rough or boisterous;—to jar; to be at variance;—*imp. & pp. ruffled; ppr. ruffling.*

Ruffle, (ruf) n. A strip of plaited cambrio or other fine cloth attached to a garment; a frill;—a state of being ruffled or disturbed; agitation; commotion.

Ruffle, (ruf) n. A low, vibrating beat of a drum not so loud as a roll, and used as a military salute to general officers. [*drum.*]

Ruffle, (ruf) v. t. To beat the ruff or ruffle of a **Ruffling**, (ruf'ling) n. Disturbance; commotion;—a particular beat of a regimental drum, used as a military salute. [*ish-red.*]

Rufous, (róo'fus) a. [*L. rufus.*] Reddish; brown; **Ruffier-hood**, (ruff'er-hóod) n. In *falconry*, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

Rug, (rug) n. [*A.-S. ræg, rough, shaggy.*] A coarse, nappy, woollen fabric, used for protecting a carpet; a coverlet for a bed, and a travelling wrap, &c.;—a coarse kind of frieze used for winter garments;—a rough, shaggy dog. [*Scot.*]

Rug, (rug) v. t. To pull roughly and hastily; to tear. **Rugate**, (róo'gát) a. [*L. ruga, a wrinkle.*] Having alternate ridges and depressions; wrinkled.

Rugged, (rug'ed) a. [*From the root of rug, rough.*] Full of asperities on the surface;—rough; jagged; craggy;—uneven; not neat or smooth;—shaggy; rough with bristles or hair;—harsh; crabbed; austere; as temper;—stormy; turbulent; tempestuous;—said of weather, wind, storms, and the like;—rough to the ear;—sour; surly; frowning; as looks;—violent; rude;—vigorous; robust; hardy.

Ruggedly, (rug'ed-le) adv. In a rough or rugged **Ruggedness**, (rug'ed-ness) n. Quality or state of being

rugged; roughness of surface;—harshness; surtiness;—coarseness; rudeness;—violence; boisterousness.

Rugose, (róo'góe) a. [*L. rugosus, from ruga, a wrinkle.*] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles.

Rugosity, (róo'góe-te) n. State of being rugose or wrinkled.

Rug-work, (rug'wuk) n. Berlin-work.

Ruin, (róo'in) n. [*L. ruina, from ruer, to fall with violence, to rush.*] That change of any thing which destroys it, or unfits it for use;—fall; overthrow; defeat;—mischievous; bane;—destruction; loss; decay;—perdition; eternal misery;—the remains of a demolished or decayed city, fortress, castle, work of art, &c.;—the enfeebled powers or faculties, as of the mind in infirmity or disease;—the state of being decayed or worthless.

Ruin, (róo'in) v. t. To bring to ruin; to demolish; to pull down, as a structure;—to subvert; to destroy, as government;—to injure; to impoverish, as trade, fortune;—to hurt; to impair, as health;—to counteract; to defeat, as a project;—to spoil; to mar;—to bring to everlasting misery;—v. i. To fall in ruins;—to run to ruin; to dilapidate; to decay;—to be reduced to poverty or misery;—*imp. & pp. ruined; ppr. ruining.* [*demolition.*]

Ruination, (róo-in-á'hun) n. Subversion; overthrow; **Ruiner**, (róo'in-gr) n. One who ruins or destroys.

Ruinous, (róo'in-us) a. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demolished;—destructive; baneful; pernicious;—composed of or consisting in ruins; injurious; mischievous. **Ruinously**, (róo'in-us-le) adv. In a ruinous manner; destructively. [*ruinous.*]

Ruinousness, (róo'in-us-ness) n. State or quality of being **Ruleable**, (róo'a-bl) a. Accordant or conformable to rule; capable of being ruled.

Rule, (róol) n. [*F. règle, L. regula, from regere, to govern, also, to keep straight.*] Government; sway;—supreme authority over or command of; control;—a prescribed law or ordinance; precept; injunction;—in ecclesiastical law, a canon; a directory;—in English law courts, an order or judgment of the court determining the general practice or further course of proceedings in a case;—established customary principle or mode of action in individual or social life; regulation; maxim; received opinion; habitual practice;—that by which a thing is to be judged of, or to which it is to be adapted or conformed; standard; exemplar;—an instrument by which straight lines are drawn; ruler;—also, an instrument for measuring short lengths in carpentry; or for performing various operations in mensuration;—in arithmetic, determinate mode of making a calculation and producing a required result. **Rule**, (róol) v. t. To exercise authority over; to govern; to control; to manage;—to keep in check; to subdue;—to establish by a decree or decision;—to enter a rule against;—to mark with lines by a ruler;—v. i. To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority;—to decide; to order by rule; to enter a rule;—to stand or maintain a level, as prices in the commercial market;—*imp. & pp. ruled; ppr. ruling.*

Ruler, (róol'er) n. An instrument with straight edges or sides, either flat or cylindrical, for drawing lines; a rule;—one who rules; a governor.

Ruling, (róol'ing) a. Deciding; determining;—pre-dominant; reigning; prevailing; prevalent.

Ruling-machine, (róol'ing-ma-shén) n. A machine for ruling lines.

Rum, (rum) n. [*Said to be a West Indian word.*] A kind of spirit distilled from cane-juice, or from trunks or molasses.

Rum, (rum) a. [*Prov. Eng. rummel, fragments of bricks and mortar.*] Old-fashioned; queer; odd.

Rumble, (rum'bl) n. A seat for servants behind a carriage;—a low, heavy sound; a rumbling.

Rumble, (rum'bl) v. i. [*D. rummelen, Ger. rummeln.*] To make a low, heavy, continued sound.

Rumbling, (rum'bling) *n.* A dull, heavy, continued sound, as distant thunder.

Ruminant, (róo'me-nant) *a.* [*L. ruminans*, *ppr.* of *ruminare*, to chew over again, to chew the cud.] Chewing the cud.

Ruminant, (róo'me-nant) *n.* An animal that chews the cud, as the camel, deer, goat, and bovine kind.

Ruminate, (róo'min-at) *v. i.* To chew the cud :—to muse; to meditate; to ponder :—*v. t.* To chew over again :—to muse on; to meditate :—*imp.* & *pp.* *ruminated*; *ppr.* *ruminating*.

Rumination, (róo-min-á-shun) *n.* Act of ruminating or chewing the cud;—deliberate meditation or reflection.

Rummage, (rum'áj) *n.* [*F. remuage*, a moving or stirring, from *remuer*, *L. re*, again, and *mutare*, to change.] A searching carefully by looking into every corner and by turning things over.

Rummage, (rum'áj) *v. t.* To search or examine thoroughly :—to remove, as goods or luggage, from one place to another :—*v. i.* To search a place narrowly :—*imp.* & *pp.* *rummaged*; *ppr.* *rummaging*.

Rummer, (rum'er) *n.* [*D. roemer*.] A drinking cup; a large glass; a punchbowl.

Rumour, (róo'mur) *n.* [*L. rumor*.] Current report; flying or popular story; bruit :—story passing from one person to another without any known authority for the truth of it;—a story well authorized :—fame; reputation.

Rumour, (róo'mur) *v. t.* To report; to tell or circulate a story :—*imp.* & *pp.* *rumoured*; *ppr.* *rumouring*.

Rump, (rump) *n.* [*Ger. rumpf*, *D. romp*, *Sw. rumpa*, a tail.] The end of the back-bone of an animal with the parts adjacent :—the buttocks :—the tag end or remnant of any thing.

Rumple, (rum'pl) *v. i.* [*D. rompelen*, to rumple, *A.-S. Armpelle*, a fold, *W. crum*, crooked.] To make uneven; to wrinkle; to crease :—to crumple :—*imp.* & *pp.* *rumpled*; *ppr.* *rumpling*.

Rumple, (rum'pl) *n.* An irregular fold or plait.

Rump-steak, (rump'stak) *n.* A choice quality of beef-steak cut from the rump. (fusion)

Rumpus, (rum'pus) *n.* A disturbance; noise and confusion.

Run, (run) *v. i.* [*A.-S. reanan*, *Go. rinnen*, *Ger. rinnaen*.] To go with a lighter or more rapid gait than by walking :—to hasten; to hurry :—to retreat;—to steal off; to quit; to depart :—to contend in a race :—to go from one state to another;—to proceed :—to pass in thought or conversation from one subject to another;—to press for payment, as upon a bank, with numerous demands;—to flow, as a liquid; to descend, as a stream;—to proceed along a surface; to extend; to spread :—to turn, as a wheel;—to move on wheels or runners;—to go back and forth from place to place, as a train, a packet, and the like;—to make progress; to pass;—to continue in operation;—to have a course or direction;—to be in form thus, as a combination of words;—to have growth or development;—to tend; to incline;—to spread and blend together;—to continue without falling due, as a promissory note or bill; to hold good :—*v. t.* To cause to run, in the various senses of the word;—to cause to enter; to thrust;—to drive or force;—to melt; to fuse;—to shape; to mould; to cast;—to cause to be drawn :—to mark out;—to keep going or sailing between places; to ply; to discharge; to pour forth;—to smuggle;—to be exposed to the risk of; to hazard; to venture;—to sew by passing the needle through cloth back and forth in a continuous line :—*imp.* *ran* or *run*; *pp.* *run*; *ppr.* *running*.

Run, (run) *n.* Act of running;—motion; flow; also, a method or rate of running;—course; process;—will; unconstrained liberty;—state of being current; currency; prevalence;—a small stream; a brook; a creek;—a pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes;—a range or extent of ground for feeding stock;—the distance sailed by a ship; voyage;—the aftmost

part of a ship's bottom;—the greatest degree of swiftness in marching.

Runagate, (run'a-gát) *n.* [*F. renegat*.] A fugitive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade.

Runaway, (run'a-wá) *n.* One who flees from danger or restraint; a fugitive;—a deserter.

Runaway, (run'a-wá) *a.* Fleeting from danger or restraint;—accomplished by or during flight.

Rundle, (run'dl) *n.* [*Eng. round*, *Ger. rund*.] A round; a step of a ladder;—something put round an axis; a peritrochium; a cylinder with spokes in it, by which it may be turned.

Rune, (róon) *n.* [*A.-S. rún*, *Iscl. Go.*, & *Sw. rúna*.] One of the letters or characters of the old Teutonic and Scandinavian alphabets;—*pl.* Words or sentences in Teutonic or Scandinavian characters inscribed on sepulchral stones;—Gothic verses or rhymes.

Run, (rung) *n.* [*Ger. runge*, *D. romme*.] A floor timber in a ship;—one of the rounds of a ladder;—one of the staves of a cart;—a round, heavy staff; a cudgel. [*Scot.*]

Runic, (róo'nik) *a.* Of or pertaining to the Runes, or the language and letters of the Teutonic and Scandinavian races.

Runlet, (run'let) *n.* [*Diminutive of run*.] A little run or stream; a brook;—a small barrel;—also written *rundlet*.

Runner, (run'er) *n.* One who runs; a racer; a messenger;—a letter-carrier;—a slender branch running along the ground, and foraging at its extremity roots and a young plant;—one of the curved pieces on which a sledges or sleigh slides.

Rennet, (run'et) *n.* The coagulated milk found in the stomachs of calves or other sucking quadrupeds :—also *Rennet*.

Running, (run'ing) *n.* The act of going, moving, or passing with speed;—that which runs or flows;—the discharge of an ulcer or other sore.

Running, (run'ing) *a.* Moving with rapidity;—flowing;—kept in training or entered for a race, as a horse;—following in succession; still going on; current;—discharging pus or matter; open, as an abscess or sore.

Runt, (runt) *n.* [*Scot.*] Any animal small below the natural or usual size of the species;—stalk or stem of the colewort; kail-runt. [*Scot.*]

Rupée, (róo-pé) *n.* [*Hind. and Per. rūpiyah*, *rūpah*, silver.] A coin and money of account in the East Indies worth about 2s. sterling.

Rupture, (rup'tür) *n.* [*L. ruptura*, from *rumpere*, *ruptum*, to break.] Act of breaking or bursting;—state of being broken or violently parted;—breach of peace or concord between nations; open hostility or war;—hernia; breach; disruption.

Rupture, (rup'tür) *v. t.* To part by violence; to break; to burst :—*imp.* & *pp.* *ruptured*; *ppr.* *rupturing*.

Rural, (róor'al) *a.* [*L. ruralis*, from *rus*, *rusis*, the country.] Pertaining or belonging to the country, as distinguished from a city or town;—pertaining to farming or agriculture.

Ruralist, (róor'al-ist) *n.* One who leads a rural life.

Ruralize, (róor'al-iz) *v. i.* To go into or dwell in the country; to rusticate.

Rurally, (róor'al-ly) *adv.* In a country manner or style; as if in the country.

Ruse, (róos) *n.* [*F. ruseur*, to shuffle.] Artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deceit.

Rush, (rush) *n.* [*A.-S. rise*, *Go. raus*, *reed*.] A plant of the genus *Juncus*, of many species, growing in wet ground, and largely used for making mats, chair-bottoms, &c.;—the merest trifle; a straw.

Rush, (rush) *v. i.* [*A.-S. Ariscian*, to shake, *Ariscian*, to rush, *Iscl. raska*, to disturb.] To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, and tumultuous rapidity;—to enter with eagerness, or without due

deliberation or preparation:—*imp. & pp. rushed; ppr. rushing.*

Rush, (rush) *n.* A driving forward with eagerness and haste:—an impetuous or violent onset:—heavy flow or current of water, wind, &c. [*rushes.*]

Rushiness, (rush'e-ness) *n.* State of abounding with rushing, (rush'ing) *n.* Act of moving forward with impetuous force:—rapid and violent course:—tumultuous movement.

Rush-light, (rush'lit) *n.* A rush-candle or its light: hence, a small, feeble light. [*impotent.*]

Rushlike, (rush'lik) *a.* Resembling a rush: weak; **Rush-mat**, (rush'mat) *n.* Mat made of rushes.

Rushy, (rush'e) *a.* Abounding with or made of rushes. **Rusk**, (rusk) *n.* [Probably from Ger. *ruckeln*, to creak, crackle.] A kind of light cake or biscuit: a hard, brittle kind of bread for stores. [*Russians.*]

Ruse, (rus) *n.* A Russian:—the language of the **Russet**, (rus'et) *a.* [A diminutive from *L. rufus*, red.] Of a reddish-brown colour:—homespun; rustic; coarse.

Russet, (rus'et) *n.* A kind of apple of a russet colour and rough skin:—a country dress homespun and dyed red.

Russety, (rus'et-e) *a.* Of a russet colour; russet.

Russia-leather, (rush'e-a-lerh-er) *n.* A soft kind of leather made in Russia, impregnated with an oil obtained from birch bark—much used in bookbinding.

Russian, (rush'e-an) *n.* Of or pertaining to Russia.

Russian, (rush'e-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Russia.

Rust, (rust) *n.* [*A.-S. rust, Icel. ryd, W. rheid*, probably from its colour.] An oxide of iron which forms a rough reddish coat on the surface of that metal; hence, sometimes, any metallic oxide:—any foul matter concreted externally; mildew:—loss of power: inactivity; dullness through inaction:—a dust-like parasitic fungus which forms on the leaves and stalks of grain.

Rust, (rust) *v. t.* To be oxidized and contract a roughness on the surface:—to become dull by inaction:—to contract mildew, or other foul extraneous matter:—*v. t.* To cause to contract rust; to corrode with rust:—to impair by time and inactivity:—*imp. & pp. rusted; ppr. rusting.*

Rustic, (rust'ik) *a.* [*L. rusticus*, from *rus*, the country.] Pertaining to the country; rural:—rude; unpolished; coarse; plain:—simple; artless.

Rustic, (rust'ik) *n.* An inhabitant of the country:—peasant; husbandman; bumpkin; swain; hind.

Rustically, (rust'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a rustic manner; rudely.

Rusticate, (rust'e-kât) *v. i.* To dwell in the country:—*v. t.* To compel to reside in the country; to

banish from the town or college for a time:—*imp. & pp. rusticated; ppr. rusticating.*

Rustication, (rust'e-kâshun) *n.* Residence in the country:—in universities, punishment of an undergraduate by banishing him for a term from his hall or college.

Rustic-chair, (rust'ik-châr) *n.* Garden seat made of cuttings of branches twisted together.

Rusticity, (rust'is'e-te) *n.* State of being rustic; rustic manners; rudeness; coarseness; simplicity; artlessness.

Rustic-work, (rust'ik-wurk) *n.* In architecture, style in which the faces of the stones are picked or hatched so as to give a natural rough appearance: *rock-work.*

Rustily, (rust'e-le) *adv.* In a rusty state.

Rustiness, (rust'e-ness) *n.* The state of being rusty.

Rustle, (rust'l) *v. i.* [*A.-S. rristian*.] To make a quick succession of small sounds like the rubbing of silk cloth or dry leaves:—*imp. & pp. rustled; ppr. rustling.*

Rustle, (rust'l) *n.* A quick succession of small sounds made by rubbing; a rustling.

Rusty, (rust'e) *a.* Covered or affected with rust:—impaired by inaction or neglect of use; dull:—covered with foul matter, as bacon:—surly; morose, as temper:—hoarse; grating, as voice.

Rut, (rut) *n.* [*F. rut, Arm. rudal, Ger. reizen*, to excite.] The copulation of animals, especially of deer.

Rut, (rut) *v. i.* To seek copulation:—*v. t.* To cut, as lines or furrows with a spade in the soil:—to cut, as tracks in roads by wheels:—*imp. & pp. rutted; ppr. rutting.*

Rut, (rut) *n.* [*L. rupta* (sc. *via*).] A track worn by a wheel:—a furrow in the soil dugged with a spade.

Ruth, (rooth) *n.* [*From rue.*] Sorrow for the misery of another; pity; tenderness.

Ruthful, (rooth'fool) *a.* Full of ruth; pitiful; full of sorrow; merciful; tender.

Ruthfully, (rooth'fool-le) *adv.* In a ruthful manner.

Ruthless, (rooth'les) *a.* Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless. [*cruelly.*]

Ruthlessly, (rooth'les-le) *adv.* In a ruthless manner; ruthlessness, (rooth'les-ness) *n.* The state of being ruthless; want of compassion.

Ruthiah, (rut'iah) *a.* Lustful; libidinous.

Rutty, (rut'e) *a.* [*From rut.*] Full of ruta.

Rye, (ri) *n.* [*A.-S. ryge, Icel. rygr, Ger. rocken, W. rhypp.*] A hardy esculent plant closely allied to wheat: also, the grain or fruit of this plant.

Rye-grass, (ri'gras) *n.* A grass-like plant cultivated for cattle in England.

Ryot, (ri'ut) *n.* [*A. & Hind. ry'ut*, a tenant.] A cultivator of the soil; a peasant, in Hindostan.

S.

S (es), the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, and thirteenth consonant, is sometimes called a semi-vowel. It has two distinct articulations or sounds:—a hard, hissing sound, as in sand, sin, thus; and a softer humming or buzzing sibilant sound, as in muse, wise, pronounced like *z*, mix, wix; it generally has the hard sound at the beginning of all proper English words, but in the middle and end of words its sound is to be known only by usage. In some words it is silent, as *isle* (il).

Sabaism, (sâ-bâ'izm) *n.* Idolatry of the sun, moon, and stars; sabianism.

Sabbath, (sâ-bâ'oth) *n. pl.* [*Hi. sabbâth, pl. of sabbâ, an army, from sabbâ, to go forth to war.*] Armies; hosts—used only in the phrase, *Lord of Sabbath*.

Sabbatarian, (sâ-bâ-tâ're-an) *n.* [*From Sabbath.*] One who regards the seventh day of the week as holy, as distinguished from one who keeps the first day of the week or Christian Sabbath:—one who holds extreme views as to the binding obligation of the Sabbath, or Judaical or Pharisaic views as to the mode of its observance:—a strict observer of the Sabbath.

Sabbatarian, (sâ-bâ-tâ're-an) *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath, or to the tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sabbath, (sâ'ath) *n.* [*Hi. shabbâth, from shabbâth, to rest from labour.*] The seventh or last day of the week, the observance of which as a day of rest or worship, was enjoined upon the Jews in the decalogue; among Christians, the first day of the week, the day on which Christ arose from the dead:—the seventh

year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival;—intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.

Sabbath-breaker, (sab'ath-brak-er) *n.* One who breaks or profanes the Sabbath.

Sabbath-breaking, (sab'ath-brak-ing) *n.* Violation of the fourth commandment; profanation of the Sabbath.

Sabbatic, (sab-at'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath; resembling the Sabbath;—also *Sabbatical*. *Sabbatical year*, in the Jewish ritual, every seventh year in which the lands were left untilled, &c.—also, the year after seven Sabbatical years, called jubilee year.

Sabbatism, (sab-at-izm) *n.* [G. *sabbatizein*, to keep the Sabbath.] Intermission of labour, as upon the Sabbath; rest; heavenly rest.

Sabellian, (sa-bel'-an) *n.* A follower of Sabellius, who maintained that the Son and the Holy Spirit are only different powers, operations, or offices of one God, the Father.

Sabian, (sa'-be-an) *a.* Relating to the religion of Saba in Arabia, or to the worship of the heavenly bodies.

Sabian, (sa'-be-an) *n.* An adherent of the Sabian religion; a worshipper of the heavenly bodies.

Sabine, (sa'-bin) *a.* A small tree of the genus *Juniperus*;—a small fish which is sometimes preserved in oil for food.

Sable, (sa'-bl) *n.* [D. *sabel*, Ger. *zobel*, Russ. *sobol*.] A carnivorous animal of the weasel family, found in the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia;—the fur of the sable, consisting of a downy under-wool, with a dense coat of hair;—in *heraldry*, the tincture or colour black—represented by vertical and horizontal lines crossing each other.



Sable.

Sable, (sa'-bl) *a.* [From the noun.] Of the colour of the sable's fur; black;—chiefly in poetry.

Sable, (sa'-bl) *v. t.* To render sable or dark in colour;—*imp.* & *pp.* sabled; *ppr.* sabling.

Sabat, (sa'-bb) *n.* [F., Sp. *sapato*, shoe, *zapato*, to tread.] A kind of wooden shoe worn by the lower classes in some European countries.

Sabre, (sa'-ber) *n.* [F. *sabre*, Ger. *säbel*.] A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and a little curved toward the point; a cavalry sword.

Sabre, (sa'-ber) *v. t.* To strike, cut, or kill with a sabre;—*imp.* & *pp.* sabred; *ppr.* sabring.

Sabretache, (sa'-ber-tash') *n.* A leathern case suspended from the sword-belt, worn by cavalry.

Sac, (sak) *n.* A bag or receptacle for a liquid; cyst.

Sacchariferous, (sak-ka-rif-er-us) *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing sugar.

Saccharine, (sak-ka-rin) *a.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, G. *sachar*.] Pertaining to sugar; having the qualities of sugar.

Saccharometer, (sak-ka-rom-et-er) *n.* [G. *sakchar*, sugar, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of saccharine matter in any solution, especially in brewer's and distiller's wort.

Saccholatoile, (sak-kö-lak'tik) *n.* [L. *saccharum*, sugar, and *lac*, milk.] Acid obtained from sugar of milk;—called also *mucic acid*.

Sacerdotal, (sas-gr-döt'al) *a.* [L. *sacerdotalis*, from *sacerdos*, a priest, from *sacer*, holy, sacred.] Pertaining to priests or to the order of priests; priestly.

Sacerdotalism, (sas-gr-döt'al-izm) *n.* The system, spirit, or character of the priesthood.

Sachem, (sak'-hem) *n.* A chief of a tribe of the American Indians; a sagamore. [cushion.]

Sacbot, (sa-shä') *n.* A scent-bag or perfume-bag.

Sack, (sak) *n.* [A.-S. *sacc*, L. *saccus*.] A bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind; a large pouch; usually a large strong and coarse bag for carry-

ing wool, cotton, flour, coals, &c.;—a measure of three bushels.

Sack, (sak) *n.* [L. *sagum*.] A loosely hanging garment for men or women, worn like a cloak about the shoulders.

Sack, (sak) *n.* [Sp. *saco*, F. *sac*, L. *siccus*, dry.] Any dry wine; sherry; canary;—a drink or beverage warmed and spiced made of sherry, canary, &c.

Sack, (sak) *n.* [Arm. *sacca*, Sp. *sacar*, F. *saccager*, to pillage.] The pillage or plunder, as of a town or city; devastation; ravage.

Sack, (sak) *v. t.* To put in a sack; to bag;—to plunder or pillage, as a town or city; to devastate; to ravage;—*imp.* & *pp.* sacked; *ppr.* sacking.

Sackage, (sak'aj) *n.* Act of taking by storm and pillaging; sack.

Sackbut, (sak'but) *n.* [Sp. *sacabuche*, F. *saquebute*.] A brass wind instrument of music, so contrived that it can be lengthened or shortened; a trombone;—in *Scripture*, a kind of harp or lyre.

Sackcloth, (sak'kloth) *n.* Cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth;—in *Scripture*, a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, or mortification.

Sacker, (sak'er) *n.* One who captures or plunders a town.

Sackful, (sak'fööl) *n.* As much as a sack will hold.

Sacking, (sak'ing) *n.* [A.-S. *sæcing*, from *sæc*, *sack*, bag.] Cloth of which sacks or bags are made;—the coarse cloth or canvas fastened to a bedstead for supporting the bed;—the act of taking by storm and pillaging, as a town.

Sacrament, (sak-ra-ment) *n.* [L. *sacramentum*, an oath, from *sacrare*, to declare sacred, from *sacer*, sacred.] A solemn oath; a sacred obligation;—a sacred doctrine; a mystery;—specifically, one of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ to be observed by his followers; baptism; the Lord's supper;—an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace;—hence, any solemn or religious rite, as in the Romish and Greek churches.

Sacramental, (sak-ra-men-tal) *n.* That which relates to or forms part of a sacrament;—*pl.* The elements or the bread and wine used in the Eucharist.

Sacramental, (sak-ra-men-tal) *a.* Belonging to or constituting a sacrament; solemnly binding;—bound by a sacrament or oath.

Sacramentally, (sak-ra-men-tal'-le) *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

Sacramentarian, (sak-ra-men-tär'-e-an) *n.* One who believes in the efficacy of sacraments duly administered to confer grace and salvation as *opus operatum*; advocate of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

Sacramentarian, (sak-ra-men-tär'-e-an) *a.* Belonging to sacraments; especially, noting a theory of the efficacy of the administration of sacraments, to confer grace and salvation; holding the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. [chapel or oratory.]

Sacramum, (sä-kra'-re-um) *n.* [L.] A kind of private sacred, (sä'ked) *a.* [Originally *pp.* of O. Eng. *sacer*, to consecrate, from L. *sacer*, sacred, holy.] Holy; pertaining to the worship or service of God; set apart from secular uses and consecrated to God;—proceeding from God; divine, as *Scripture*;—treating of religion; theological; religious, as writings, history, &c.;—devoted to religious uses; pious;—entitled to reverence; venerable;—erected in memory of; dedicated to;—regarded with holy reverence; hallowed;—religiously binding; inviolable;—consecrated; dedicated, as a temple to a heathen deity, idol, &c.

Sacredly, (sä'ked'-le) *adv.* In a sacred manner; religiously;—inviolably; strictly.

Sacredness, (sä'ked-nes) *n.* State or quality of being sacred;—holiness; sanctity; inviolableness.

Sacrifice, (sak'-rif-iz) *v. t.* [From the noun.] To make an offering of; to consecrate or present by way of expiation or propitiation, or as a token of acknowl-

ment or thanksgiving to some divinity:—hence, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost for the sake of obtaining something:—*v. i.* To make offerings to God or to a deity of things consumed on the altar:—*imp. & pp. sacrificed; ppr. sacrificing.*

Sacrifice, (sak're-fis) *n.* [*L. sacrificium*, from *sacer*, sacred, holy.] The offering of any thing to God or to a god:—any thing consecrated and offered to a divinity:—destruction or surrender of any thing made for the sake of something else; hence, also, the thing so devoted or given up. [*molaten.*]

Sacrificer, (sak're-fis-er) *n.* One who sacrifices or immolates. [*sak-re-fah-s'al*] *a.* Relating to, concerned with, or consisting in sacrifice:—performing sacrifice.

Sacrilege, (sak're-liz) *n.* [*F. from L. sacrilegium*, from *sacer*, sacred, and *legere*, to gather, pick up.] The crime of violating or profaning sacred things:—church robbery; alienation of church lands or property to secular or common purposes.

Sacrilegious, (sak-re-liz-ju-s) *a.* Violating sacred things: involving sacrilege: profane; impious.

Sacrilegiously, (sak-re-liz-ju-s-ly) *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner: with sacrilege.

Sacrilegiousness, (sak-re-liz-ju-s-ness) *n.* The quality of being sacrilegious; disposition to sacrilege.

Sacrist, (sak'rist) *n.* A sexton; a sacristan:—a janitor of a college; officer who bears the mace in Scotch university ceremonies:—in cathedral choir, one who copies out the scores or parts, and keeps the music books.

Sacristan, (sak'rist-an) *n.* [*L. sacristanus*, from *sacer*, sacred.] An officer of the church who has the care of its utensils or movables; a sexton.

Sacristy, (sak'ris-te) *n.* An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, &c., are kept; vestry.

Sad, (sad) *a.* [*A.-S. *sād*, hated, weary, sick.*] Sorrowful; affected with grief:—habitually melancholy; gloomy:—serious; grave:—dejected; downcast; calamitous; distressing:—dark-coloured; sombre:—heavy; ponderous:—bad; naughty; troublesome.

Sadden, (sad'n) *v. t.* To make sad; to make melancholy or sorrowful:—*v. i.* To become sad or sorrowful:—to be downcast or dejected:—*imp. & pp. saddened; ppr. saddening.*

Saddle, (sad'l) *n.* [*A.-S. *sadul*, Ger. *sattel*, *L. sella*, from *sedere*, to sit.] A seat to be placed on a horse's back for the rider to sit on:—something resembling a saddle in form, use, or the like: a piece of meat containing a part of the backbone of an animal with the ribs on each side.*



Saddle.

Saddle, (sad'l) *v. t.* To put a saddle upon:—hence, to fix as a charge or burden upon; to encumber:—*imp. & pp. saddled; ppr. saddling.*

Saddle-bags, (sad'l-bagz) *n. pl.* Bags united by straps for carriage on horseback, one bag being placed on each side.

Saddle-bow, (sad'l-bō) *n.* The bow or arch in front of a saddle or the pieces which form the front.

Saddle-cloth, (sad'l-kloth) *n.* A cloth under the saddle and extending out behind; the housing.

Saddle-girth, (sad'l-girth) *n.* A band passing under the belly of a horse to hold the saddle in its place.

Saddle-horn, (sad'l-horn) *n.* Horns for riding, as distinguished from one for driving.

Saddler, (sad'ler) *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles and other harness for horses.

Saddlery, (sad'ler-ē) *n.* Materials for making saddles and harness; the articles usually offered for sale in a saddler's shop:—the trade or employment of a saddler.

Saddle-tree, (sad'l-trē) *n.* The frame of a saddle.

Sadducee, (sad-dū-sā) *a.* Pertaining to the Sadducees:—hence, denying the resurrection and a future state; sceptical; infidel; irreligious.

Sadducee, (sad-dū-sā) *n.* [*From Saddai*, the founder of the sect, who lived about 250 years a. c.] One of a sect among the ancient Jews who denied the resurrection, a future state, and the existence of angels.

Sad-iron, (sad'urn) *n.* An instrument for ironing clothes; a flat iron.

Sadly, (sad'ly) *adv.* Sorrowfully; mournfully:—gravely; seriously:—grievously; severely:—darkly; in sable colours.

Sadness, (sad'nes) *n.* Sorrowfulness; mournfulness:—seriousness; sadate gravity of the mind:—melancholy; gloomy look, as of the face; woful expression; heaviness; grief; dejection.

Safe, (sāf) *a.* [*Norm. F. *sauz*, *L. salvus*, from *salus*, health, safety, allied to *servare*, to save, preserve.] Free from harm, injury, or risk:—conferring safety; securing from harm: to be relied upon:—sure; certain:—kept in good care or custody; preserved:—as longer dangerous; made incapable of doing harm.*

Safe, (sāf) *n.* A place for safety; specifically, a fire-proof chest or closet for containing money, valuable papers, or the like:—a rectangular case of wood or metal, with wire-gauze panels, admitting air and excluding fire, &c., to keep meat, butter, &c., fresh and cool.

Safe-conduct, (sāf-kon-duk't) *n.* That which gives a safe passage; a convoy or guard through an enemy's country:—a written warrant to pass free in a foreign land; a passport.

Safeguard, (sāf'gard) *n.* That which defends or protects; defence; protection:—a convoy or guard:—a warrant of security given by a sovereign or military commander to protect any one; a passport.

Safely, (sāf'ly) *adv.* In a safe manner:—without injury:—without escape; in close custody:—without risk or danger.

Safeness, (sāf'nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being safe; freedom from harm or danger; security; safety.

Safety, (sāf'tē) *n.* Condition or state of being safe; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss:—freedom from danger or hazard:—security or insurance in case of loss:—preservation from escape:—close custody.

Safety-belt, (sāf'tē-belt) *n.* A belt to enable a person to float in water.

Safety-lamp, (sāf'tē-lamp) *n.* A lamp surrounded with a cylinder of wire-gauze to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases.



Safety-valve, (sāf'tē-valv) *n.* A valve fitted to the boiler, which opens and lets out the steam when the pressure within becomes too great for safety.

Safflower, (sāf'flōw-er) *n.* [*From saffron*, *Safety-lamp*, and *flower*.] Bastard saffron; a plant of the genus *Carthamus*, the flowers of which are used as a dyestuff and in making rouge:—a deep-red substance separated from orange-coloured flowers.

Saffron, (sāf'run) *n.* [*Turk. *safran*, A. & Per. *sa'arān*.*] A bulbous plant of the genus *Orocrota*, having flowers of a purple colour:—a substance extracted from the dried stigmas of the plant of a deep yellow colour, used in confectionary and to dye liquors, butter, cheese, varnishes, &c.

Saffron, (sāf'ran) *a.* Having the colour of saffron flowers; deep yellow.

Sag, (sag) *v. i.* [*D. *sakken*, allied to A.-S. & Ger. *sagen*, to fall, sink down.*] To lean, incline, bend from an upright or horizontal position:—to shake: to stagger:—to give way; to yield:—to lurch or tend to backward, as a ship:—*v. t.* To cause to bend or give way; to load or burden:—*imp. & pp. sagged; ppr. sagging.*

Sagacious, (sa-gā'she-us) *a.* [L. *sagax*, *sagacis*, from *sagire*, to perceive quickly or keenly.] Quick of scent, as a hound;—quick of thought; acute in penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious. [ner.]

Sagaciously, (sa-gā'she-us-le) *adv.* In a sagacious manner.

Sagaciousness, (sa-gā'she-us-nēs) *n.* Quality of being sagacious; acuteness of discernment; sagacity.

Sagacity, (sa-gā'se-te) *n.* Quality of being sagacious;—quickness of scent;—acuteness of discovery; readiness of apprehension; faculty of discerning and distinguishing between ideas, and of penetrating and detecting motives;—hence, soundness of judgment; worldly wisdom; shrewdness.

Sagamore, (sag-a-mōr) *n.* The head of a tribe among the American Indians.

Sage, (sāj) *n.* [F. *sage*, L. *salvia*.] A plant of several species. The common sage is much employed in cookery as a condiment.

Sage, (sāj) *a.* [F., from L. *sapiens*, wise man, *sage*, witch, from *sagire*, to perceive quickly.] Having nice discernment and powers of judging;—wise; prudent;—also, grave, sober, as a counsellor;—well-developed or adapted; judicious, as counsel.

Sage, (sāj) *n.* A wise man; a man of sound judgment and prudence; especially, a grave philosopher venerable for his years.

Sagely, (sāj'le) *adv.* Wisely; prudently. [gravity.]

Sageness, (sāj'nes) *n.* Wisdom; sagacity; prudence.

Sagger, (sag'gēr) *n.* A cylindrical clay pot in which earthenware is baked in the kiln;—also written *saggar*.

Sagging, (sag'ing) *n.* A bending or sinking under pressure;—drifting to leeward, as of a ship.

Sagittal, (saj'it-al) *a.* [L. *sagittalis*, from L. *sagitta*, an arrow.] Pertaining to an arrow; resembling an arrow;—furnished with an arrow-like appendage.

Sagittarius, (saj'it-ā-re-us) *n.* [L. an archer, from *sagitta*, an arrow.] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac which the sun enters about November 22d.

Sagittate, (saj'it-āt) *a.* Shaped like an arrow-head.

Sage, (sāj'gō) *n.* [Malay. & Jav. *sagu*.] A dry, granulated starch, imported from the East Indies—it is the prepared pith of several different palms—it is much used as an article of diet for the sick, and as starch for textile fabrics.

Sagina, (sa-gōin') *n.* [The indigenous South American name.] A monkey of South America, having a long, hairy tail, which is not prehensile.

Sagey, (sāj'ē) *a.* Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Said, (sed) *a.* Before mentioned; already spoken of or specified;—also used chiefly in legal style.

Sail, (sāl) *n.* [A.-S. *sæpel*, Ger. *segel*, Ir. & Gael. *seol*.] A sheet of canvas or of some other substance spread to the wind to assist the progress of a vessel in the water;—a sailing vessel; a ship of any kind; a craft;—a journey or excursion upon the water.

Sail, (sāl) *v. t.* To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water;—to be conveyed in a vessel on water;—to set sail; to begin a voyage;—to move smoothly through the air, as a bird without striking its wings;—to float in the air, as a balloon;—to swim;—*v. t.* To pass or move in a ship, by means of sails;—to cross, traverse, or navigate the sea;—to fly through;—to direct or manage the motion of, as a vessel;—*imp. & pp.* sailed; *ppr.* sailing.

Sail-cloth, (sāl'kloth) *n.* Duck or canvas used in sailing.

Sailer, (sāl'ēr) *n.* A ship or other vessel—with qualifying words descriptive of speed or manner of sailing.

Sailing, (sāl'ing) *n.* Act of a person or thing that

sails;—art or method of directing a ship's way on the ocean; navigation;—act of setting sail or beginning a voyage;—movement through the air.

Sailing-master, (sāl'ing-mas'tēr) *n.* An officer in a ship of war who superintends the navigation of the vessel.

Sail-loft, (sāl'loft) *n.* A loft or apartment where sail-maker, (sāl'māk-ēr) *n.* One who makes sails by profession for sale;—an officer in ships of war and large merchant vessels, who repairs or alters sails, and has charge of the sail-room.

Sailer, (sāl'ēr) *n.* One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels; mariner; seaman; tar.

Sail-room, (sāl'room) *n.* Cabin or bunk on board ship, in which spare sails and materials for sails are kept.

Saint, (sānt) *n.* [F. *saint*, L. *sanctus*.] A holy or godly person;—one of the blessed in heaven;—one canonized by the Romish church.

Saint, (sānt) *v. t.* To make a saint of; to beatify; to canonize;—*v. t.* To act with a show of piety; to profess superior holiness or moral virtue;—*imp. & pp.* sainted; *ppr.* sainting.

Sainted, (sānt'ed) *a.* Consecrated; sacred; holy; pious;—gone to heaven.

Saintess, (sānt'ēs) *n.* A female saint.

Saintlike, (sānt'lik) *a.* Resembling a saint;—said of persons;—becoming a saint in acts or conduct.

Saintly, (sānt'le) *a.* Like a saint; becoming a holy person.

Saint's-day, (sāntz'dā) *n.* Festival or fête of a saint. All saint's day, festival of all the saints, especially of such as have no other day set apart for them.

Saint-seeming, (sānt'sēm-ing) *a.* Having the appearance or character of a saint.

Saintship, (sānt'ship) *n.* The character or qualities of a saint.

Sake, (sāk) *n.* [A.-S. *sacu*, *ad*, strife, a suit at law, Go. *sakaz*, to charge in a law-suit.] Final cause; end; purpose; reason; account; regard or respect.

Saker, (sāk'ēr) *n.* A bird of the genus *Falco*; a hawk;—a small piece of artillery. [try and pharmacy.]

Salt, (sāl) *n.* [L.] Salt—a word much used in chemistry.

Salacious, (sal-ā'she-us) *a.* [L. *salax*, from *salire*, to leap.] Lustful; lecherous; hence, exciting; stimulating.

Salaciously, (sal-ā'she-us-le) *adv.* Lustfully; with salacity.

Salacity, (sal-ā'se-te) *n.* Lust; lecherousness;—also *salaciousness*.

Salad, (sal'ad) *n.* [F. *salade*, from L. *sal*, *salis*, salt.] Uncooked herbs dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, or spices, and eaten as a relish;—a dish composed of some kind of meat chopped fine, and mixed with uncooked herbs, as lettuce, &c., seasoned with mustard and other condiments.

Salad-oil, (sal'ad-oil) *n.* Olive oil used in dressing salads or other culinary purposes.

Salam, (sa-lām') *n.* [A. *salām*, peace, safety.] A salutation or compliment of ceremony or respect in the East.

Salamander, (sal-a-man'dēr) *n.* [L., G. *salamandra*.] A genus of batrachian reptiles having some affinities with lizards but more with frogs—the salamander was formerly supposed able to live in fire;—a large iron poker which, being made red hot, is used for lighting fires;—a flat iron made red hot and used for glazing cooked meats.

Salamandrine, (sal-a-man'drin) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a salamander; enduring fire.

Salary, (sal-a-re) *n.* [L. *salarium*, originally salt money, from *sal*, salt.] Recompense or consideration



Sagittarius.



Salamander.

stipulated to be paid to a person for services; stipend; pay; wages; hire; allowance.

Salary, (sal'á-re) v. t. To fix or pay a salary to one:—*imp. & pp. salaried; ppr. salarizing.*

Sale, (sál) n. [A.-S. *seilan*, to give, to sell.] Act of selling; the transfer of property for a price in money;—opportunity of selling; demand; market;—public exposition of goods; auction;—state of being venal or open to bribery; price.

Saleable, (sal'a-bl) a. [From *sale*.] Capable of being sold; finding a ready market; in good demand.

Saleableness, (sal'a-bl-nes) n. The state of being saleable.

Saleably, (sal'a-bly) adv. In a saleable manner.

Sale-room, (sál'róom) n. An auction-room;—retail department in a wholesale house;—show-room in a manufacturing establishment.

Salesman, (sál's-man) n. One whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

Salework, (sál'wúrk) n. Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.

Salie, (sál'ik) a. [From the *Salian* Franks.] Designating a law by which, as in France, males only can inherit the throne;—also written *Salique*.

Salient, (sál'e-ent) a. [L. *salians*, *ppr. of salire*, to leap.] Moving by leaps;—shooting out or up; projecting; springing;—hence, figuratively, forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous;—projecting outwardly, as an angle;—in *heraldry*, represented in a leaping position, as a lion.

Salifiable, (sál'e-fie-bl) a. Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Salify, (sál'i-fy) v. t. [L. *sal*, salt, and *facere*, to make.] To form into a salt, as a base, by combining it with an acid;—*imp. & pp. salified; ppr. salifying.*

Saline, (sál'in) a. [L. *salinus*, from *sal*, salt.] Consisting of or containing salt;—partaking of the qualities of salt.

Saline, (sál'in) n. A salt spring or a place where salt water is collected in the earth.

Salineus, (sál'in-us) a. Consisting of or containing salt; saline.

Saliva, (m-l'vá) n. [L. allied to *G. salo*.] The transparent, alkaline liquid secreted by certain glands in the mouth; spittle.

Salival, (m-l'vál) a. Pertaining to saliva; salivary.

Salivant, (sál'e-vant) a. Exciting salivation.

Salivant, (sál'e-vant) n. Medicine which produces or excites salivation.

Salivary, (sál'e-vár-e) a. Pertaining to saliva; secretory or conveying saliva.

Salivate, (sál'e-vát) v. t. [L. *salivare*, *salivatum*.] To produce an abnormal secretion of saliva, as by the use of mercury;—to purge by the salival glands;—*imp. & pp. salivated; ppr. salivating.*

Salivation, (sál-e-váshun) n. Act or process of producing an excessive excretion of saliva;—a continued unnatural flow of spittle; ptyalism.

Salle, (sál) n. [F.] A hall.

Sallet, (sál'let) n. [F. *sallet*.] A light kind of helmet introduced during the fifteenth century; a head-piece.

Sallow, (sál'ó) n. [A.-S. *sealg*, L. *salix*.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Salix*, allied to the willow—the branches are used for hoop-making, and the bark for tanning.

Sallow, (sál'ó) a. Yellowish;—of a pale, sickly colour, tinged with a

[dark yellow.

Sallowness, (sál'ó-nes) n. Paleness tinged with a Sally, (sál'e) n. A leaping forth;—an issuing of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers;—excursion from the usual track; digression; deviation;—a flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like;—act of levity; frolic; escapade.

Sally, (sál'e) v. i. [L. *salire*, to leap.] To leap or rush out; to issue suddenly, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers;—*imp. & pp. sallied; ppr. sallying.*

Sally-port, (sál'e-pórt) n. A postern gate or a passage under ground, to afford free egress for troops in a sortie.

Salmagundi, (sál-ma-gun'de) n. [F. *salmagondie*.] A dish of salted, preserved, or highly spiced ingredients.—an olio or medley.

Salmon, (sám'un) n. [F. *sawmon*, L. *salmo*.] A fish of a yellowish red colour, found in the northern seas, and which ascends rivers to spawn. It is highly esteemed for food.

Salmon-trout, (sám'un-trout) n. Salmon. A small fish resembling the common salmon in colour;—also called *sea-trout*.

Salon, (sál'long) n. [F.] An apartment for the reception of company;—*pl.* Fashionable parties;—reunions of fashionable, literary, scientific, or political celebrities.

Saloon, (sál'loon) n. [F. & Sp. *salon*.] A lofty, spacious hall, usually vaulted, with two stories and two rows of windows;—a state-room; a public reception room;—a hall or gallery for works of art;—a public dining room;—principal cabin, cuddy, or sitting room in a passenger vessel;—refreshment room in a theatre.

Saloon-deck, (sál'loon'dek) n. Light, airy deck above the quarter or poop deck, with glass windows all round.

Salsoda, (sál-só'dá) n. Impure carbonate of soda.

Salsuginosa, (sál-só'jin-us) a. [L. *salsugo*, from *sal*, salt.] Saltish; somewhat salt.

Salt, (sawt) n. [A.-S. *sealt*, salt, Go. & Icel. *salt*, L. *sal*, G. *alz*.] The chloride of sodium, a substance used for seasoning certain kinds of food and for the preservation of meat, &c.;—that which preserves from corruption;—that which gives flavour or zest;—taste; savour; smack; seasoning;—piquancy; wit;—a salt-cellar;—an old sailor;—a combination of an acid with a base, forming a compound which has properties differing from those of either constituent. *Attila salt*, wit.

Salt, (sawt) a. Furnished, impregnated with, or containing salt; prepared with or tasting of salt;—pungent; bitter;—colloquially, dear; costly.

Salt, (sawt) v. t. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt;—*imp. & pp. salted; ppr. salting.*

Saltant, (sál'tant) a. [L. *saltans*, *ppr. of saltare*, to dance, intensive form of *salire*, to leap.] Leaping; jumping; dancing.

Saltation, (sál'táshun) n. [L. *saltatio*, from *saltare*, to dance.] A leaping or jumping;—beating or palpitation.

Saltatory, (sál'tá-tor-e) a. Leaping or dancing; or having the power of leaping or dancing; used in leaping or dancing.

Salt-cellar, (sawt'sel-ar) n. A small dish for salt at table. [*drymatter.*]

Salter, (sawt'gr) n. One who salts; one who sells salt;—*Saltarn*, (sawt'grn) n. A salt-work; a place where salt is made.

Saltigrade, (sál'te-grád) a. [L. *saltus*, a leap, and *gradi*, to walk, go.] Having feet or legs formed for leaping.

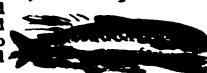
Saltng, (sawt'ing) n. The act of sprinkling or impregnating with salt;—a marsh subject to be overflowed with salt water; a salt-marsh.

Saltish, (sawt'ish) a. Tinctured with salt; somewhat salt;—also *salty*. [*gree of saltiness.*]

Saltishly, (sawt'ish-ly) adv. With a moderate dose.

Saltiness, (sawt'ish-nes) n. Moderate saltiness; state of being somewhat salt.

Salt-junk, (sawt'jungk) n. Salt beef for use at sea.



Sallet.

so called by sailors on account of its hardness or toughness.

Salt-lake, (sawt'lak) *n.* A lake whose water is salt.

Saltless, (sawt'les) *a.* Destitute of salt; insipid; wanting savour or relish. [exorbitantly.]

Saltily, (sawt'le) *adv.* With the taste of salt;—dearly; **Salt-mine**, (sawt'min) *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

Saltiness, (sawt'nes) *n.* Quality of being salt or impregnated with salt;—taste of salt.

Salt-pan, (sawt'pan) *n.* A pan, basin, or pit where salt is obtained or made.

Salt-petre, (sawt-pē'ter) *n.* [*L. sal petra*, *i.e.*, rock-salt.] A salt consisting of nitric acid and potassa; nitrate of potassa;—called also *nitre*. [or made.]

Salt-pit, (sawt'pit) *n.* A pit where salt is obtained

Salt-radical, (sawt'rad-e-kal) *n.* A substance, simple or compound, capable of forming a salt with a metal or with some compound body, as ammonium, which may take the place of a metal—so called in reference to the binary theory of salts. [disease.]

Salt-rheum, (sawt'rōom) *n.* A kind of herpes or skin

Salta, (sawta) *n. pl.* In chemistry, combinations of acids with alkaline or salifiable bases;—in medicine, saline cathartics, as Epsom, Rochelle, &c.;—the salt or sea-water in a tidal river. [Amer.]

Salt-springs, (sawt'springs) *n. pl.* Water springs containing medicinal salts.

Salt-water, (sawt'wawt-er) *n.* Water impregnated with salt; sea-water.

Salt-work, (sawt'wurk) *n.* A house or place where salt is made; a saltern.

Salubrious, (sa-lū'bre-us) *a.* [*L. salubris*, or *saluber*, from *salus*, health, from *salvus*, safe.] Favourable to health; promoting health; wholesome; healthy; salutary. [manner.]

Salubriously, (sa-lū'bre-us-le) *adv.* In a salubrious

Salubrity, (sa-lū'bre-tē) *n.* Quality of being salubrious; wholesomeness; healthfulness;—favourableness to the preservation of health;—mildness, as of the air, season, &c.;—also *salubriousness*.

Salutarily, (sa-lū'tār-i-le) *adv.* Favourably to health; healthfully; wholesomely. [salutary.]

Salutariness, (sa-lū'tār-e-nes) *n.* Quality of being

Salutary, (sa-lū'tār-e) *a.* [*L. salutaris*, from *salus*, health, safety.] Wholesome; healthful; promoting health;—promotive of public safety; contributing to some beneficial purpose; advantageous.

Salutation, (sa-lū'tā-shun) *n.* Act of saluting or paying respect or reverence by the customary words or actions; act of greeting; that which is uttered in saluting or greeting; address; welcome; congratulation.

Salutatory, (sa-lū'tā-tor-e) *a.* Containing or expressing salutations; speaking a welcome; greeting.

Salute, (sal-ūt) *v. t.* [*L. salutare*, from *salus*, health, safety.] To address with expressions of kind wishes; to greet; to hail;—hence, to greet with a kiss; to greet with a wave of the hand;—to honour, as some special day, person, or nation by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by striking colours, by shouts, or the like.—*imp. & pp.* saluted; *ppr.* saluting.

Salute, (sal-ūt) *n.* Act of saluting or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting;—a kiss;—a discharge of cannon or small arms in honour of some distinguished personage, or on the anniversary of some festival—sometimes also performed by lowering the colours or beating the drums.

Salvability, (sal-va-bil'i-tē) *n.* Possibility of being saved or received to eternal life.

Salvable, (sal-va-bl) *a.* [*L. salvare*, to save, from *salvus*, safe.] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation.

Salvage, (sal-vā) *n.* [*F. salvage*, *sauvage*, from *L. salvare*, to save.] The compensation allowed to persons who voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her

cargo from peril;—that part of the property that survived the peril and is saved.

Salvation, (sal-vā-shun) *n.* Act of saving; preservation from destruction, danger, or great calamity;—redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death;—gift of eternal life; remission of sin; saving grace;—proclamation of saving mercy; the gospel;—a benediction or ascription of praise and glory.

Salve, (salv, sāv) *n.* [*A.-S. sealf*, *Ger. salbe*.] An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; plaster;—a remedy; succour; aid.

Salve, (salv, sāv) *v. t.* To heal by applications or medicaments; to apply salve to;—to help; to remedy;—*imp. & pp.* salved; *ppr.* salving.

Salver, (sal'vēr) *n.* [*Sp. salva*, *salvilla*.] A piece of plate standing on a foot or tripod; a plate or waiter on which any thing is presented.

Salvo, (sal'vō) *n.* [*L. salvo jure*, the right being reserved.] An exception; reservation;—a general discharge of fire-arms intended for a salute; a volley.

Sal-volatile, (sal-vō-lat'il-ē) *n.* Carbonate of ammonia;—also, a spirituous and aromatic solution of carbonate of ammonia. [at sea.]

Salvor, (sal'vor) *n.* One who saves a ship & cargo

Samaritan, (sa-mar'e-tan) *a.* Of or pertaining to Samaria, the principal city of the ten tribes of Israel;—denoting the alphabet in use among the Jews before the Babylonian captivity.

Samaritan, (sa-mar'e-tan) *n.* Native or inhabitant of Samaria;—the language of Samaria, a variety of Chaldaic.

Sambo, (sam'bō) *n.* The offspring of a black person and a mulatto; hence, humorously, a negro;—written also Zambo.

Same, (sām) *a.* [*A.-S. same*, *Go. samia*, *Isrl. samr*.] Not different or other; identical;—of like kind, species, sort, or dimensions; corresponding; similar; equal;—just mentioned before; aforesaid.

Same, (sām) *adv.* [*A.-S. sam*.] Together.

Sameness, (sām'nes) *n.* State of being the same; identity; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity;—tedious monotony.

Samiel, (sa'me-el) *n.* [*Turk. sam-yeli*.] A hot and destructive wind that blows in Arabia and the adjacent countries from the desert; the simoom.

Samlet, (sam'let) *n.* Young of the salmon before it takes to the sea; parr;—also *salmonet*.

Sampan, (sam'pan) *n.* A Chinese boat from 12 to 15 feet long, usually impelled by a bow oar and a stern scull—on the Canton river it is the habitation of the boatman and his family.

Sampshire, (sam'fir) *a.* [*F. l'herbe de Saint Pierre*.] A fleshy herb which grows on rocks near the sea-shore, where it is washed by the salt water—its leaves are used in the form of a pickle as an article of diet.

Sample, (sam'pl) *n.* [*L. exemplum*, example.] A part of any thing presented for inspection or intended to be shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; specimen; example; pattern.

Sampler, (sam'plēr) *n.* One who distributes things into samples for inspection;—a pattern work;—a piece of needle-work formerly executed by girls as a specimen of their skill.

Sampling, (sam'pling) *n.* Act of making up samples of goods for sale;—act of tasting or comparing samples.

Samsha, (sam'shōō) *n.* A spirituous liquor distilled from rice by the Chinese. [ble or curable.]

Sanability, (san-a-bil'i-tē) *n.* The state of being sanable.

Sanable, (san-a-bl) *a.* [*L. sanabilis*, from *sanare*, to make sound, to heal, from *sanus*, sound, healthy.] Capable of being healed or cured; remediable; curable.

Sanative, (san'a-tiv) *a.* [*L. sanare*, to heal.] Having the power to cure or heal; curative; healing; sanatory.

Sanatory, (san'a-tor-e) *a.* [*L. sanare*, to heal.] Con-

ductive to health; healing; curative; sanative;—also *sanitary*.

Sanctification, (sangk-to-to-kā'shun) *n.* Act of sanctifying or making holy; state of being sanctified;—act of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.

Sanctifier, (sangk-to-to-fer) *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy; *specifically*, the Holy Spirit.

Sanctify, (sangk-to-to) *v. t.* [*L. sanctificare*, from *sanctus*, holy, and *facere*, to make.] To make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to hallow; to consecrate;—to purify; to make holy or free from sin;—to render productive of holiness or piety;—to secure from violation; to give sanction to;—*imp. & pp.* sanctified; *ppr.* sanctifying.

Sanctimonious, (sangk-to-to-mō-ne-us) *a.* Possessing sanctimony; sacred; saintly;—making a show of sanctity; hypocritically devout or pious.

Sanctimoniously, (sangk-to-to-mō-ne-us-le) *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner.

Sanctimoniousness, (sangk-to-to-mō-ne-us-ness) *n.* State of being sanctimonious; sanctity or the appearance of it.

Sanctimony, (sangk-to-mon-e) *n.* [*L. sanctimonia*, from *sanctus*, holy.] Holiness; devoutness; sanctity; *especially*, artificial saintliness; hypocritical devoutness.

Sanction, (sangk'ahun) *n.* [*L. sanctio*, from *sanare*, to render sacred or inviolable, to fix unalterably.] Solemn or ceremonial ratification; approbation and acceptance;—any thing done or said to enforce the will, law, or authority of another; confirmation; countenance; support.

Sanction, (sangk'ahun) *v. t. or i.* To give validity or authority to; confirm; authorize; countenance;—*imp. & pp.* sanctioned; *ppr.* sanctioning.

Sanctitude, (sangk'tē-tūd) *n.* Holiness; sacredness; sanctity.

Sanctity, (sangk'tē-te) *n.* [*L. sanctitas*, from *sanctus*, holy.] State or quality of being sacred or holy;—state of being pure, godly, and devout;—state of being sacred or solemnly binding.

Sanctuary, (sangk'tā-ar-e) *n.* [*L. sanctuarium*, from *sanctus*, sacred, holy.] A sacred place; holy ground;—the most sacred part of the Jewish tabernacle and temple; holy of holies;—in Roman Catholic churches, the site of the high altar;—a house consecrated to the worship of God; a church;—a sacred asylum; place of protection for fugitives from justice;—hence, protection; shelter.

Sand, (sand) *n.* [*A.-S. sand*, *Ger. sand*, *D. zand*, *G. zand*, *postmoss*.] Fine particles of stone, especially of silicious stone, but not reduced to powder or dust;—hence, from the use of sand in the hour-glass, a moment; a measured interval;—*pl.* Tracts of land consisting of sand.

Sand, (sand) *v. t.* To sprinkle or cover with sand;—*imp. & pp.* sanded; *ppr.* sanding.

Sandal, (sand'al) *n.* [*L. sandaliu*, *G. sandalon*.] A kind of shoe consisting of a sole fastened to the foot with parallel openings across the instep.

Sandal-wood, (san'dal-wōod) *n.* [*A. sandal*, from *Skr. takandana*.] The wood of a low tree, having a general resemblance to the privet or prim;—when old it has a yellow colour and great fragrance.

Sand-bag, (sand'bag) *n.* Coarse bag filled with sand or earth, used for repairing breaches in a fortification, &c.;—also, for stopping crevices in windows, doors, &c.

Sand-ball, (sand'baw) *n.* A ball of soap mixed with sand for use at the toilet.

Sand-bank, (sand'bank) *n.* A bank of sand thrown

Sand-blind, (sand'blind) *a.* Having a defective vision

so that motes or specks float before the eyes like particles of sand.

Sand-box, (sand'box) *n.* A box with a perforated top for sprinkling paper with sand;—also, in *locomotives*, a box from which sand is sprinkled on the rails in front of the driving wheel, to increase the friction, &c.

Sand-coloured, (sand'kul-grd) *a.* Of the colour of sand; **Sand-drift**, (sand'drift) *n.* Sand driven by the wind;—deposit of drifted sand.

Sanded, (sand'd) *a.* Covered with sand;—marked with small spots; speckled; having a sandy colour, as a hound;—dim-lighted.

Sand-eel, (sand'el) *n.* A small eel-like fish. It buries itself in the moist sand after the retreating of the tide.

Sanderling, (san'der-ling) *n.* A small wading bird allied to the dotterel and sand-piper.

Sand-fly, (sand'fi) *n.* A minute, troublesome fly.

Sandiness, (sand'e-ness) *n.* State of being sandy, or of having a sandy colour.

Sanding, (sand'ing) *n.* Act of sprinkling or covering

Sand-paper, (sand'pā-ppr) *n.* Paper covered on one side with a fine gritty substance for smoothing and

polishing.

Sand-piper, (sand'pī-ppr) *n.* A native longirostral and wading bird of the snipe family. It inhabits sea-shores and marine marshes, and migrates southward in September.

Sand-stone, (sand'stōn) *n.* A rock formed of sand more or less firmly united.

Sandwich, (sand'wich) *n.* Sandwich.

Two thin pieces of bread and butter, with a thin slice of meat between them—said to have been a favourite dish of the Earl of Sandwich.

Sandwich, (sand'wich) *v. t.* To make into a sandwich;—hence, to form of alternate parts or alternating layers of different nature;—*imp. & pp.* sandwiched; *ppr.* sandwiching.

Sandy, (sand'e) *a.* Abounding with sand; full of sand; covered with sand;—consisting of sand; not firm or stable;—resembling sand in colour; yellowish-red colour;—also, sandish.

Sane, (sān) *a.* [*L. sanus*.] Sound; healthy; not disordered or shattered;—*especially*, not disordered in intellect; in one's right mind; of sound reason.

Saneness, (sān'ness) *n.* State of being sane or of sound mind.

Sang-froid, (sang'frwa) *n.* [*F. cold-blood*.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference.

Sanguification, (sang'gwif-e-kā'shun) *n.* Production of blood; conversion of chyle into blood.

Sanguify, (sang'gwif-e) *v. t.* [*L. sanguis*, blood, and *facere*, to make.] To produce blood.

Sanguinary, (sang'gwīn-er) *a.* [*L. sanguinarius*, from *sanguis*, blood.] Bloody; attended with much bloodshed;—eager to shed blood; bloodthirsty.

Sanguine, (sang'gwīn) *a.* [*L. sanguineus*, from *sanguis*, blood.] Having the colour of blood; red;—characterized by abundance and active circulation of blood; plethoric;—cheerful; warm; ardent;—anticipating the best; feeling assured; full of hope; lively; confident.

[*dye* or *varnish* red.]

Sanguine, (sang'gwīn) *v. t.* To stain with blood; to

Sanguineous, (sang'gwīn-lee) *a.* Destitute of blood.

Sanguinely, (sang'gwīn-le) *adv.* In a sanguine manner; ardently; confidently; hopefully.

Sanguineousness, (sang'gwīn-ness) *n.* Redness; floridness, as of the skin;—fullness of blood; plethora;—confidence;—ardour; eagerness of expectation.

Sanguineous, (sang'gwīn-ness) *a.* Abounding with blood; plethoric;—bloody; pertaining to blood;—constituting blood;—blood-red; crimson.



Sandal.

Sanguinivorous, (sang-win-iv'ō-rus) *a.* [*L. sanguis*, blood, and *vorare*, to devour.] Subsisting on blood; eating blood.

Sanguisuge, (sang-gwe-sū) *n.* [*L. sanguis*, blood, and *sugere*, to suck.] Blood-sucker; leech; horse-leech.

Sanhedrim, (san'hē-drim) *n.* [*H. sanhedrin*, *G. sun*, with, together, and *hedra*, a seat.] The great council of the Jews, which consisted of seventy members, to whom the high priest was added as president—it had jurisdiction of the highest cases, both civil and religious, with power of life and death.

Sanicle, (san'e-kl) *n.* [*L. sanicula*, from *sana*, to heal.] A plant of several species; black snake-root—so called from its reputed healing qualities.

Sanious, (sā'ne-us) *a.* [*L. sanivorus*, from *sania*.] Thin and serous with a slight bloody tinge;—excreting or effusing a thin, serous, reddish matter.

Sanitary, (san-e-tār-e) *a.* [*L. sanitas*, health.] Pertaining to or designed to secure sanity or health; relating to the preservation of health; hygienic.

Sanity, (san'e-to) *n.* [*L. sanitas*, from *sanus*, sound, healthy.] Condition or quality of being sane; soundness or healthiness of body or mind, especially the latter.

Sans-culotte, (sang-ku-lot) *n.* [*F.* without breeches.] A ragged fellow—a name of reproach given in the first French revolution to the extreme republican party, who rejected breeches as an emblem or badge peculiar to the upper classes or aristocracy;—hence, an extreme or radical republican; a Jacobin.

Sanskrit, (san'skrit) *n.* [*Skr. sanskrita*, prepared, perfect.] The ancient language of Hindostan, in which is embodied the religion, laws, and philosophy of the Brahmans—it is now obsolete as a spoken language. [guarded as a saint.]

Santon, (san'ton) *n.* A dervish or Turkish priest.

Sap, (sap) *n.* [*A.-S. sap*, *G. saft*, *F. sève*, allied to *L. sapa*, must or new wine boiled thick.] The juice of plants of any kind;—the albumen of a tree; sapwood.

Sap, (sap) *v. t.* [*F. saper*, probably from *G. scapein*, to dig.] To subvert by digging or wearing away; to mine; to undermine;—to pierce with saps;—*v. t.* To proceed by mining or by secretly undermining;—*imp. & pp. sapped*; *ppr. sapping*.

Sap, (sap) *n.* An approach made to a fortified place by digging under cover of gabions, &c.

Sapejou, (sā'pe-jōō) *n.* [*Bras. sajuassu*.] A monkey of South America having a prehensile tail, of which there are fifteen different species.

Sap-green, (sā'grēn) *n.* A light-green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the buck-thorn.

Sapid, (sā'pid) *a.* [*L. sapius*, from *sapere*, to taste.] Possessing savour or flavour; exciting the organs of taste; palatable; savoury.

Sapidness, (sā'pid-nēs) *n.* Taste; savour;—tastefulness; power of stimulating the palate; savouriness;—also written *sapidity*.

Sapience, (sā'pe-ens) *n.* Quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

Sapient, (sā'pe-ent) *a.* [*L. sapiens*, *ppr. of sapere*, to taste, to know.] Having wisdom; discerning; wise; sage;—generally in an ironical sense, knowing; would-be wise; supposing one's self sage.

Sapiential, (sā'pe-ent-shē-əl) *a.* Affording lessons of wisdom; instructive.

Sapiently, (sā'pe-ent-lee) *adv.* Wisely; sagaciously;—generally in an ironical sense, knowingly;—stupidly.

Sapless, (sā'ples) *a.* Destitute of sap; not juicy;—dry; old; withered.

Sapling, (sā'pling) *n.* [From *sap*.] A young tree.

Saponeous, (sāp'ō-nā-shē-us) *a.* [*L. sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy.

Saponification, (sāp'ō-nē-fē-kā'shun) *n.* Act of con-

verting into soap or state of being converted into soap.

Saponify, (sāp'ō-nē-fī) *v. t.* [*L. sapo*, *saponis*, soap, and *facere*, to make.] To convert into soap;—*imp. & pp. saponified*; *ppr. saponifying*.

Saponile, (sāp'ō-nīl) *n.* [*L. sapo*, *saponis*, soap.] An imperfect soap formed by the action of an alkali upon an essential oil.

Sapor, (sā'por) *n.* [*L. from sapere*, to taste.] Taste; relish; flavour; savour; power of affecting or stimulating the palate.

Saporific, (sāp'ō-rīf-ik) *a.* [*L. sapor*, taste, and *facere*, to make.] Having the power to produce taste; exciting or pleasing the palate.

Saporous, (sā'pō-rus) *a.* [*L. saporus*, savoury, from *sapor*, taste.] Having taste; yielding some kind of taste.

Sapper, (sāp'ər) *n.* [*F. sapeur*.] One who saps, digs, or mines;—non-commissioned officer or private of the Royal Engineers, usually called *sappers* and *miners*.

Sapphic, (sā'fik) *a.* Pertaining to Sappho, a Grecian poetess;—in the manner of Sappho; noting a kind of metre or verse said to have been invented by Sappho, in which three lines of five feet each are followed by an Adonic line of two feet.

Sapphire, (sā'fir) *n.* [*L. sapphirus*, *G. sappheiros*, *H. sapphīr*, *A. sa'fir*.] Pure, crystallized alumina, a precious stone next in hardness to the diamond, used in jewellery, of several colours, as crimson or carmine red; *ruby*;—violet or purple, *amethyst*;—yellow, *topaz*;—green, *emerald*; and blue, *sapphire* proper.

Sapphirine, (sā'fir-in) *a.* Resembling sapphire; made of sapphirine.

Sappiness, (sā'pe-nēs) *n.* State or quality of being sappy or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.

Sappy, (sā'pe) *a.* Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent;—hence, young; weak;—weak in intellect;—musty; tainted; putrid. [ber.]

Sap-rot, (sā'p'rōt) *n.* The dry rot, a disease of timber.

Sap-wood, (sā'p'wōd) *n.* The albumen or exterior part of the wood of a tree next to the bark, being that portion of the tree through which the sap flows most freely.

Saraband, (sār'a-band) *n.* [*Sp. sarabanda*, *F. sarabande*.] A lively Spanish dance to an air in triple time;—the air itself.

Saracen, (sār'a-sen) *n.* [*A. sharki*, Oriental, Eastern.] An Arabian; a Mussulman; an adherent or propagator of Mohammedanism in countries further west than Arabia.

Saracenic, (sār'a-sen'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to the Saracens;—noting a kind of architecture; Moorish arabesque. [a portoullis; a horse.]

Saracine, (sār'a-sin) *n.* A genus of plants; birthwort;—**Sarcasm**, (sār'kasm) *n.* [*G. sarcasmos*, to bite the lips in rage, to sneer.] A satirical remark uttered with some degree of scorn or contempt;—a keen reproach; taunt; scoffing gibe.

Sarcastic, (sār'kas'tik) *a.* Bitterly satirical; scornfully severe; taunting. [manner.]

Sarcastically, (sār'kas'tik-al-lee) *adv.* In a sarcastic manner.

Saracenet, (sār'senet) *n.* [*L. saracenicum*, cloth made by Saracens.] A species of fine, thin, woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.;—also written *sarsenet*.

Sarcocarp, (sār'kō-kārp) *n.* [*G. sarx*, flesh, and *karpos*, fruit.] The fleshy parts of certain fruits between the epicarp and the endocarp, as in the plum, peach, &c. [sarcology.]

Sarcologic, (sār'kō-lōj'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to Sarcology, (sār'kō-lōj'ē) *n.* [*G. sarx*, flesh, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.

Sarcoma, (sār'kō'ma) *n.* [*G. from sarx*, flesh.] A tumour of fleshy consistence. [flesh-eating.]

Sarcophagous, (sār'kō-fa-gus) *a.* Feeding on flesh;

Sarcophagus, (sär-kof-a-gus) *n.* [G. *sarkophagos*, eating flesh.] A species of limestone used among the Greeks for making coffins—so called because it consumed the flesh of bodies deposited in it within a few weeks;—hence, a coffin or tomb of this kind of stone; and, generally, a stone coffin;—also, a monumental chest or vase of stone or bronze erected over graves;—also, an article of domestic furniture in the shape of a sarcophagus for holding knives, plate, &c.; a kind of collar. [*flesh*.]

Sarcophagy, (sär-kof-a-je) *n.* The practice of eating **Sarcosis**, (sär-kö'sis) *n.* [G.] Generation or growth of flesh;—a fleshy tumour.

Sardine, (sär'din) *n.* [So called from the island of Sardinia, near which it is caught.] A Mediterranean fish of the herring family—often prepared or put up with olive oil as a delicacy.

Sardine, (sär'din) *n.* A precious stone, probably a carnelian, of which one was set in Aaron's breast-plate;—also *sardius*.

Sardinian, (sär-din'e-an) *a.* Pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia or Piedmont in Italy. **Sardonic**, (sär-don'ik) *a.* [L. *sardonicus*, G. *sardonion*, a plant of Sardinia, which was said to scrow up the face of the eater.] Forced, heartless, or bitter—said of a laugh or smile; concealing bitterness of heart; mocking.

Sardonyx, (sär'dö-niks) *n.* [G. *sardonius*, from Sardia.] A silicious stone or gem;—a variety of chalcedony of an orange or reddish-yellow colour, formerly used in the production of cameos.

Sark, (särk) *n.* [A.-S. *syric*, *syrc*.] A shirt. [Scot.]

Sarking, (särk'ing) *n.* [Scot.] Thin boards for lining, to be used under slates, and for similar purposes.

Sarment, (sär'ment) *n.* [L. *sarmentum*, a twig.] A prostrate filiform stem or runner, as of the strawberry.

Sarsaparilla, (sär-sä-pär-il'a) *n.* [Sp. *sarsa*, a bramble, and *parilla*, a vine.] A plant of the genus *Similar*, whose root is valued in medicine for its mucilaginous and farinaceous or demulcent qualities.

Sartorius, (sär-to're-us) *n.* [L. *sartorius*, from *sartor*, a tailor.] The muscle which throws one leg across the other, reaching from above the hip to below the knee; tailor's muscle.

Sash, (sash) *n.* [It. *scesa*, Pers. *sasa*.] A silken band;—an ornamental belt or band, worn by officers round the waist or over the shoulders, by clergymen over their cassocks, and by females round the waist.

Sash, (sash) *n.* [F. *chassis*, perhaps from L. *capas*, chest, case.] The frame of a window in which the panes of glass are set.

Sash, (sash) *v. t.* To furnish with sashes or frames for glass;—to dress with a sash;—*imp. & pp.* sashed; *ppr.* sashing.

Sasin, (säs'in) *n.* A kind of antelope found in India, remarkable for its swiftness and beauty.

Sasine, (säs'en) *n.* [F. *saisine*.] In law, act of conveying or giving possession of feudal property; infestment;—also, the instrument or deed of conveyance.

Sassafras, (säs'a-fra) *n.* [L. *saxi/fraga* (c. *herba*), from *saxum*, rock, stone, and *frangere*, to break.] A tree of the laurel family whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste.

Satan, (sä'tan) *n.* [H. *adân*, an adversary, A. *shatana*, adverse.] The grand adversary of man; the

(sä-tan'ik) *a.* Having the qualities of Satan; evil; devilish; infernal.

Satanically, (sä-tan'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a Satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; diabolically.

Satchel, (sach'el) *n.* [L. *sacculus*, diminutive of *saccus*, sack, bag.] A little sack or bag;—a school-boy's bag. **Sate**, (sät) *v. t.* [Ger. *sattien*, L. *satiare*.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of; glut; surfeit;—*imp. & pp.* sated; *ppr.* sating. [*insatiable*.]

Satelles, (sä'tel) *a.* Not capable of being satisfied; **Satellite**, (sä'tel-it) *n.* [L. *satelles*, *satellitæ*.] A small planet revolving round another; a moon;—an obsequious dependent or follower. [*sed*.]

Satisfiable, (sä'she-a-bl) *a.* That may be satisfied or **Satisfiate**, (sä'she-at) *v. t.* [L. *satiare*, *satiatum*, from *satis*, enough.] To satisfy the appetite or desire of; to feed to the full;—to fill to repletion or loathing; cloy; gorge; overfill; surfeit; glut;—*imp. & pp.* sated; *ppr.* sating. [*ed* to satiety; glutted.]

Satiated, (sä'she-'ät) *a.* [L. *satiatus*, *pp.* of *satiare*.] Filled; **Satiation**, (sä'she-'äshun) *n.* State of being satisfied.

Satiety, (sä'ti-'e-le) *n.* [L. *satietas*, from *satis*, *satis*, enough.] The state of being satisfied or glutted; fulness of gratification even beyond desire; repletion; surfeit.

Satin, (sä'tin) *n.* [It. & L. *seta*, silk.] A glossy silk cloth of a thick, close texture and overcast wove.

Satinet, (sä'tin-et) *n.* [From *satin*.] A thin species of satin;—a certain kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woollen filling.

Satiny, (sä'tin-e) *a.* Like or composed of satin.

Satire, (sä'tir) *n.* [F., L. *satira*, *satira*, from *sater*, full, from *satis*, enough.] A composition, generally poetical, holding up vice or folly to reprobation; an invective poem, essay, or discourse;—keenness and severity of remark; trenchant wit; sarcasm; irony; ridicule; humour.

Satirical, (sä'tir-ik-al) *a.* Belonging to, or conveying, satire; of the nature of satire; censorious; severe in language; poignant; sarcastic; bitter; reproachful; abusive. [*der.*]

Satirically, (sä'tir-ik-al-le) *adv.* In a satirical manner. **Satirist**, (sä'tir-ist) *n.* One who writes satire.

Satirize, (sä'tir-iz) *v. t.* To make the object of satire; to censure with keenness or severity;—*imp. & pp.* satirised; *ppr.* satirizing.

Satisfaction, (sä'tis-fäk'äshun) *n.* [L. *satis*, *actio*.] The act of pleasing to the full; gratification of desire; complete enjoyment;—state of mind arising from full gratification of wishes or possession of the object of desire; contentment; repose of mind;—release from a state of suspense, doubt, or uncertainty; conviction; state of assurance;—that which answers a claim; amends; recompense; indemnification;—hence, atonement;—payment; discharge, as of a debt, &c.;—challenge or demand from a person who thinks himself insulted or aggrieved by another, that they should meet in fair fight or duel; also, readiness to fight a duel with the challenger;—the meeting or duel.

Satisfactorily, (sä'tis-fäk'tor-e-le) *adv.* In a manner to give satisfaction or content;—in a manner to impress belief or conviction;—agreeably;—comfortably.

Satisfactoriness, (sä'tis-fäk'tor-e-nee) *n.* Quality or condition of being satisfactory or giving satisfaction.

Satisfactory, (sä'tis-fäk'tor-e) *a.* Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content;—making amends, indemnification, or recompense;—satisfying;—agreeable;—pleasing to both parties.

Satisfy, (sä'tis-fi) *v. t.* [L. *satisfacere*, from *satis*, *satis*, enough, and *facere*, to make.] To gratify fully the desire of; to make content;—to comply with the rightful demands of; to answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like;—to free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to;—*v. i.* To give satisfaction or content;—to feed or



Sasin.

supply to the full;—to make payment; to atone;—*imp.* & *pp.* satisfied; *ppr.* satisfying.

Sative, (sā'tiv) *n.* [*L. serere, satum, to sow.*] Sown in gardens. [*provincia.*]

Satrap, (sə'trap) *n.* [*G. satrapēs.*] The governor of a Satrapy.

Satrapy, (sə'trap-ē) *n.* The government or jurisdiction of a satrap. [*statd.*]

Saturable, (sə'tūr-ə-bl) *a.* Admitting of being saturated.

Saturate, (sə'tūr-āt) *v. t.* [*L. saturare, saturatum, from satur, full of food.*] To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked;—*imp.* & *pp.* saturated; *ppr.* saturating.

Saturation, (sə'tūr-ā'shun) *n.* [*L. saturatio.*] Act of saturating or state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation;—in chemistry, the union of one body by natural affinity or attraction with another, till the receiving body can assimilate or contain no more; or the solution of a body in a solvent, until the solvent can absorb or neutralize no more of it.

Saturday, (sə'tūr-dā) *n.* [*A.-S. Saterdag, Saturn's day.*] The seventh or last day of the week.

Saturn, (sə'turn) *n.* [*L. Saturnus.*] One of the oldest and principal deities, the father of Jupiter;—one of the planets of the solar system, next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun;—in chemistry, lead;—in heraldry, the black colour used to blazon the arms of sovereign princes.

Saturnalia, (sə'turn-nā-lē-a) *n. pl.* [*L.*] Among the Romans, the festival of Saturn, celebrated as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes;—hence, a period or occasion of general license or excess.

Saturnalian, (sə'turn-nā-lē-an) *a.* Pertaining to the Saturnalia;—of unrestrained and intemperate jollity; riotously merry.

Saturnian, (sə'turn-ē-an) *a.* [*L. Saturnius.*] Pertaining to the epoch of Saturn and his mild beneficent reign;—primitive; golden; distinguished for simplicity, purity, and beneficence.

Saturnine, (sə'turn-ē-n) *a.* [*F. saturnien.*] Born under the influence of the planet Saturn;—hence, not readily susceptible of excitement; phlegmatic; dull; heavy; grave.

Satyr, (sə'tēr, sā'tēr) *n.* [*L. satyrus, G. satyros.*] One of a class of sylvan deities, represented as monsters, part man and part goat, and characterized by riotous merriment and lasciviousness.

Satyria, (sə'tī-ri-ā) *a.* Pertaining to satyrs.

Sauce, (səus) *n.* [*F. sauce, from L. salsus, salted, salt.*] A mixture or composition to be eaten with food for improving its relish.

Sauce, (səus) *v. t.* To accompany with something intended to give a higher relish;—to give salt, flavour, or interest to;—to be impudent or saucy to;—*imp.* & *pp.* sauced; *ppr.* saucing.

Sauce-boat, (səus-bōt) *n.* China or earthenware dish in which sauce is served at table.

Sauce-pan, (səus-pan) *n.* A small metallic pot, more broad than deep, with a long handle, used for frying and stewing.

Saucer, (səus'er) *n.* [*F. saucière.*] Formerly a round basin in which sauce was served at table;—small, round, flat, china dish in which a tea-cup or coffee-cup is set.

Saucily, (səus-ē-lē) *adv.* In a saucy manner; impudently.

Sauciness, (səus-ē-ness) *n.* A quality of being saucy; impudence; impertinence; petulance; insolence.

Saucy, (səus-ē) *a.* [*Eng. sauce, from L. salsus, salt, sharp.*] Bold to excess;—pert; petulant; impudent; insolent to superiors, especially in language;—forward; assuming;—expressive of impudence, as a look.

Saugh, (saugh) *n.* Willow. [*Scot.*]

Sauter, (səu'tēr) *n.* A loitering walk; a stroll;—a road or place for sauntering;—idle occupation; waste of time.

Sauter, (səu'tēr) *v. i.* [*F. sainte terre, the holy land,*

from idle people who roved about the country and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*, to the holy land.] To wander about idly; to lounge; to stroll; roam; ramble;—*imp.* & *pp.* sauntered; *ppr.* sauntering. [*ders about idly.*]

Sauter, (səu'tēr-gr) *n.* One who saunters or wanders.

Sautering, (səu'tēr-ing) *n.* Act or habit of wandering about; walking lazily or loitering.

Saurian, (səu're-an) *a.* [*G. sauros, a lizard.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a saurian.

Saurian, (səu're-an) *n.* An animal of the order of reptiles which includes all that are covered with scales and have four legs, as the lizard, alligator, &c.

Saurid, (səu'roid) *n.* [*G. sauros, a lizard, and eidos, form.*] A large fossil fish resembling the saurians, found in the carboniferous and secondary formations.

Sausage, (səus'j) *n.* [*F. saucisse, L. salsicia, from sauc.*] An article of food made of meat minced and highly seasoned, and inclosed in a cylindrical skin—usually the intestine of an animal.

Sauterne, (sə-tern) *n.* A kind of French wine.

Savable, (səv-ā-bl) *a.* [*From save.*] Capable of being saved.

Savableness, (səv-ā-bl-ness) *n.* Capability of being saved.

Savage, (səv'j) *a.* [*O. Eng. saewage, F. sauvage, from L. saticatus, belonging to a wood, wild, from sitta, a wood.*] Pertaining to the forest; remote from human residence and improvement;—wild; untamed;—uncivilized; unpollished;—cruel; inhuman; fierce; barbarous;—colloquially, enraged; irritated.

Savage, (səv'j) *n.* A human being in his native state of rudeness;—a man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; a barbarian. [*Inhumanly.*]

Savagely, (səv'j-lē) *adv.* In a savage manner; cruelly.

Savageness, (səv'j-ness) *n.* State or quality of being savage.

Savagery, (səv'j-re) *n.* State or condition of being savage; a wild, uncultivated condition; barbarism;—an act of cruelty; barbarity.

Savanna, (səv-ā-nā) *n.* [*Sp. savana, L. sabanum.*] An extensive open plain or meadow, or a plain destitute of trees and covered with grass.

Savant, (səv-āng) *n.* [*F., from savoir, to know, L. scire.*] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science.

Save, (səv) *v. t.* [*L. salvare, from salvus, saved, safe.*] To make safe; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind;—to keep from being spent or lost; to lay up;—to insure against; to spare;—to hinder from occurring; to prevent;—to catch; to be in time for;—to preserve from eternal death; to rescue from final condemnation and perdition;—to keep in temptation; to deliver from the dominion, power, and pollution of sin;—to keep up; to maintain, as appearances;—to keep out of account; to except;—*v. i.* To hinder expense; to be economical;—*imp.* & *pp.* saved; *ppr.* saving.

Save, (səv) *prep.* Except; excepting; not including.

Save-all, (səv-āwl) *n.* [*From save and all.*] Any contrivance intended to prevent waste or loss.

Saver, (səv'er) *n.* One who saves, preserves, or rescues;—one frugal in expenses; an economist.

Savin, (səv'in) *n.* [*L. sabina.*] An ever-green tree or shrub of the genus *Juniperus*, with dark-coloured foliage and producing small berries.

Saving, (səv'ing) *a.* Avoiding unnecessary expense; frugal; economical;—incurring no loss, though not gainful;—securing everlasting salvation; delivering from sin; sustaining, as grace.

Saving, (səv'ing) *ppr.*, but used as a *prep.* With the exception of; in favour of; excepting.

Saving, (səv'ing) *n.* Exception; reservation;—escape from expense; something preserved from being spent;—economy in expenditure; frugality;—*pl.* money laid by; sums saved by frugality or parsimony; earn-

ings or gains accumulated from day to day by industry and carefulness.

Savingly, (säv'ing-le) *adv.* With frugality or economy; so as to be finally saved from eternal death.

Savingsness, (säv'ing-nes) *n.* Frugality; parsimony;—tendency to promote and secure the salvation of the soul.

Savings-bank, (säv'ing-bangk) *n.* A bank in which small savings or earnings are deposited and put to interest.

Saviour, (säv'yur) *n.* [*L. salvator*, from *salvare*, to save.] One who saves or delivers from destruction or danger;—specifically, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

Savour, (säv'ur) *n.* [*L. sapor*, from *sapere*, to taste, savour.] Quality affecting the organs of taste or smell;—taste; odour;—that which pleases or stimulates the bodily appetite; relish; rich or high flavour;—in Scripture, character; reputation;—cause; occasion.

Savour, (säv'ur) *v. i.* To have a particular smell or taste;—to partake of the quality or nature of;—to resemble;—to betoken by similarity of taste or odour;—to have the appearance or intellectual taste of; to indicate the presence or influence of;—*v. t.* To like; to taste or smell with pleasure; to relish;—to delight in; to favour.

Savourily, (säv'ur-e-le) *adv.* In a savoury manner; with taste or appetite;—with an agreeable relish, pleasing taste, or smell. [being savoury.]

Savouriness, (säv'ur-e-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of savouriness, (säv'ur-les) *n.* Having no savour; insipid.

Savoury, (säv'ur-e) *a.* Having savour or relish; pleasing to the organs of taste or smell.

Savoy, (sa-voy) *n.* A variety of the common cabbage having curled leaves, much cultivated for winter use.

Saw, (saw) *n.* [*A.-S. sawe*, *F. scie*, *Ger. säge*.] An instrument for cutting, consisting of a thin blade or plate of steel, with a series of sharp teeth on one edge. **Circular-saw**, a disk of steel with saw-teeth upon its periphery, and revolved on an arbour.

Saw, (saw) *v. t.* [*Ger. sägen*, allied to *L. secare*, to cut.] To cut or separate with a saw;—to form by cutting with a saw;—*v. i.* To use a saw; to practise sawing;—to cut with a saw;—to be cut with a saw;—*imp.* sawed; *pp.* sawed or sawn; *ppr.* sawing.

Saw, (saw) *n.* [*A.-S. sac*, *Ger. sack*.] A saying; sentence; maxim; proverb.

Sawdust, (saw'dust) *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, made by the attrition of a saw.

Saw-file, (saw'fil) *n.* A three-cornered file, used for sharpening saw-teeth.

Saw-fish, (saw'fah) *n.* A cartilaginous fish of the genus *Pristis*, allied to the sharks and the rays. It has the upper jaw prolonged into a long beak or snout, with teeth arranged along both edges.

Saw-mill, (saw'mil) *n.* A mill for sawing timber or marble, &c.

Saw-pit, (saw'pit) *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.

Sawyer, (saw'yur) *n.* [From *saw*, like *lawyer* from *law*, and *boyer* from *bow*.] One who saws timber into planks or boards, or wood for fuel;—a tree which, having fallen into a stream, lies flat by the roots, with its branches rocking above and below the surface of the water like the motion of a saw. [Amer.]

Saxatile, (saks'a-til) *a.* [*L. saxum*, a rock.] Pertaining to rocks; growing on or dwelling in rocks.

Saxifrage, (saks'a-frä) *n.* [*L. saxifraga*, from *saxum*, rock, and *frangere*, to break.] A plant which embraces many species, mostly hardy herbs, growing naturally on or among rocks;—a medicine used as a specific for dissolving stone in the bladder.

Saxifragus, (saks-ifra-gus) *a.* Dissolving stone; especially, dissolving stone in the bladder.

Saxon, (saks'un) *n.* [*A.-S. Seaxa*, *Seaxen*, from *seax*, a knife, a short sword, a dagger.] One of a people who formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and who invaded and conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries; an Anglo-Saxon;—a native of Saxony;—the language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon.

Saxon, (saks'un) *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, to their country, or to their language; Anglo-Saxon;—of or pertaining to Saxony or its inhabitants.

Saxoniism, (saks'un-izm) *n.* An idiom of the Saxon language. [wool.]

Saxony, (saks'un-e) *n.* A fine cloth made of Saxony

Say, (sä) *v. t.* [*A.-S. secgan*, *Ger. sagen*, *Ital. argire*.] To utter in words; to tell; to speak;—to repeat; to rehearse; to recite;—to announce, as a decision or opinion;—hence, to be sure about; to confess; to testify;—to allege by way of argument; to assert;—to utter in reply; to answer;—to pronounce without singing or chanting;—*imp.* & *pp.* said; *ppr.* saying.

Say, (sä) *n.* A speech; something said.

Say, (sä) [*F. soie*.] A thin silk;—a kind of serge used for linings, aprons, &c.

Say, (sä) *v. t.* To attempt; to try;—to assay.

Say, (sä) *n.* Trial; assay;—proof by trial.

Saying, (sä'ing) *n.* A verbal utterance; spoken or written expression of thought; declaration of sentiments; an expression; especially, a proverbial expression; adage; maxim; proverb; by-word.

Scab, (skab) *n.* [*A.-S. scabb*, *L. scabies*, *Go. skabben*.] An incrustation over a sore or wound;—a contagious disease of sheep;—the mange or itch among horses;—a mean, low fellow.

Scabbard, (skab'ard) *n.* [*O. Eng. scabberc*, *Go. skabir-gan*, to conceal, *Ital. scabbra*, scabbard.] The case in which the blade of a sword, &c., is kept; a sheath.

Scabbard, (skab'ard) *v. t.* To sheathe; to put in a scabbard or sheath.

Scabbed, (skab'ed) *a.* Abounding with scabs; diseased with scabs;—hence, mean; paltry; vile; worthless.

Scabbedness, (skab'ed-nes) *n.* The state of being scabbed. [scabby.]

Scabbiness, (skab'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being scabby, (skab'e) *n.* Affected with scabs; full of scabs;—diseased with the scab or mange; mangy.

Scabious, (skä'be-us) *a.* [*L. scabiosus*, from *scabies*, the scab.] Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprous.

Scabrous, (skä'brus) *a.* [*L. scabrosus*, from *scaber*, rough.] Having hard, short, rigid points; rough; rugged;—harsh; unmusical. [ness.]

Scabrouzness, (skä'brus-nes) *n.* Roughness; rugged;—**Scaffold**, (skaf'old) *n.* [*F. échafaud*, *Ger. schafel*, *It. scafale*, *catafalco*.] A temporary gallery erected for exhibitions or shows, and for the convenience of spectators;—a temporary structure of timber, boards, &c., for supporting workmen and the materials in building, &c.;—especially, a stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal.

Scaffold, (skaf'old) *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold;—to prop up; to support;—*imp.* & *pp.* scaffolded; *ppr.* scaffolding.

[place of public exhibition.]

Scaffleage, (skaf'old-ä) *n.* A gallery in a theatre or

Scaffolding, (skaf'old-ing) *n.* A frame or structure for temporary support; a scaffold;—materials for scaffolding.

[dish colour.]

Scaglia, (skal'ye-ä) *n.* [*It.*] A variety of chalk of a red-

Scagliola, (skal'ye-ä-la) *n.* [*It. scagliola*, diminutive of *scaglia*, a scall, chip of stone.] An imitation of marble, formed by studding the surface of a substratum of gypsum mixed with glue, with splinters of stone of different colours, and then polishing it.

Scalable, (skal'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being scaled.

Scalade, (ska-läd) *n.* [*F.*] A storm or assault on a beleaguered place with ladders to mount the walls; an escalade.



Saw-fish.

Scald, (akawid) v. t. [*F. eschauder*, Norm. *F. eschaider*, It. *scaldare*, from *L. calere*, to be warm.] To burn with hot liquid;—to expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor;—*imp.* & *pp.* scalded; *ppr.* scalding.

Scald, (akawid) n. A burn or injury to the skin and flesh by some hot liquid or by steam.

Scald, (akawid) n. [Originally *scall*.] Sour on the head; scab.

Scald, (akawid) n. [*Icel. skald*, Ger. *skalde*.] A reciter and singer of heroic poems, eulogies, &c., among the Norsemen.

Scalded, (akawid) a. Burned or injured by boiling liquor, steam, &c.;—exposed to a boiling heat in water.

Scaldie, (akawid'ik) a. Pertaining to the scalds or poets of the ancient Scandinavian nations.

Scale, (skāl) n. [*A.-S. scāla, scēla*, dish of a balance, balance, *Icel. skali*, balance.] The dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing—chiefly in the plural.

Scale, (skāl) n. [*A.-S. scēala, scēla*, a shell, parings.] One of the small, thin, membranous or bony pieces which form the covering of many fishes and reptiles;—hence, any thin layer or leaf of metal or other material.

Scale, (skāl) n. [*L. scala*.] A ladder; series of steps;—act of mounting or storming a place by ladders; *escalade*;—a mathematical instrument of brass or wood marked by lines or degrees at regular intervals;—rule; measure;—in music, gamut, or graduating series of all the tones, ascending or descending from the key-tone to its octave;—hence, gradation; scheme of comparative rank or order;—relative dimensions without difference in proportion of parts.

Scale, (skāl) v. t. [*L. scala*.] To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to clamber up. [From *scale*, a balance.] To measure; weigh; compare. [From *scale*, the covering of a fish.] To strip or clear of scales;—to take off in thin layers or scales;—to spread, as manure. [Scott.]—v. i. To separate and come off in thin layers or laminae;—*imp.* & *pp.* scaled; *ppr.* scaling.

Scale-beam, (skāl'bēm) n. The lever or beam of a Scaled, (skāl) a. Having scales like a fish; squamous.

Scaleless, (skāl'les) a. Destitute of scales.

Scales, (ska-lēn) a. [*L. scalenus, G. skalēnos*.] Having the sides and angles unequal—said of a triangle.

Scales, (ska-lēn) a. A triangle having its sides and angles unequal.

Scalenehedron, (skāl-nō-bē'dron) n. [*G. skalēnos*, uneven, and *hedra*, seat, base.] A pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, in which the pyramids are six-sided, and the faces are scalene triangles.

Scaler, (skāl'ēr) n. One who scales.

Scaliness, (skāl'e-nēs) n. [From *scaly*.] The state of being scaly; roughness.

Scaling-ladder, (skāl'ing-lad-dēr) n. angle. Ladder made for enabling troops to scale or mount a wall, &c., in storming a besieged place.

Scall, (skāl) n. Scab; scabbiness; leprosy.

Scallop, (sko'l'up) n. [Norm. *F. escallop*.] A marine shell-fish or bivalve mollusk, often used for food—the shell being abundant on the shores of Palestine was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the holy land;—a curving of the edge of anything, like the segment of a circle;—a kind of dish for baking oysters in;—also *scollop*.

Scalloped, (sko'l'up) v. t. To mark or cut the edge or

border of into segments of circles;—to cook in the shell, as oysters;—*imp.* & *pp.* scalloped; *ppr.* scalloping.

Scalloped, (sko'l'up) a. Made or done with or in a scallop;—having the edge or border cut or marked with segments of circles.

Scalp, (skal'p) n. [*D. schelp, schulp*, a skull.] Skull; cranium; bones that inclose the brain; brain-pan. [*Syr. & A. skalpā, L. scalpere*, to peel, cut, carve.] That part of the integument of the head usually covered with hair; hence, the skin of the head or a part of it, with the hair torn off by North American Indian warriors as a token of victory.

Scalp, (skal'p) v. t. To deprive of the scalp or integuments of the head;—*imp.* & *pp.* scalped; *ppr.* scalping.

Scalpel, (skal'pel) n. [*L. scalpellum*, diminutive of *scalprum*.] A knife used in anatomical dissections and surgical operations.

Scalping-knife, (skal'ping-nif) n. A knife used by the red Indians for scalping their enemies.

Scaly, (skāl'e) a. Covered or abounding with scales; rough;—resembling scales, laminae, or layers;—mean; scabby.

Scamble, (skam'bl) v. i. [*D. schampelen*, to deviate, to slip, *schampen*, to go away, escape.] To stir quick; to be busy; to scramble; to be awkward;—v. t. To mangle; to maul.

Scamblingly, (skam'bling-le) adv. With turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.

Scammony, (skam'un-e) n. [*L. scammonia*.] A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*, growing abundantly in Syria, and used extensively as an ingredient in purgative medicines, as Colocynth pills, &c.;—the inspissated sap obtained from it, having a blackish-gray colour, a nauseous smell, and a bitter and acrid taste.

Scamp, (skamp) n. A great rascal; a scoundrel; a mean villain.

Scamper, (skam'pēr) v. t. [*D. schampen*, It. *scampare*, *F. escamper*, to escape.] To run with speed; to hasten escape;—*imp.* & *pp.* scampered; *ppr.* scampering.

Scamper, (skam'pēr) n. A run; a hasty flight.

Scamplish, (skamp'lish) a. Knavish; like a scamp; scoundrelly.

Scan, (skan) v. t. [*L. scandere*, to climb, to scan.] To mount by steps; *specifically*, to go through with, as a verse, marking and distinguishing the feet of which it is composed;—to go over and examine point by point; to scrutinize;—*imp.* & *pp.* scanned; *ppr.* scanning.

Scandal, (skan'dal) n. [*L. scandalum, G. skandalon*.] Reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong, heinous, or flagrant; imputed disgrace;—reproachful aspersion; defamatory speech or report; detraction; slander; calumny; reproach; shame; disgrace.

Scandalize, (skan'dal-iz) v. t. To give offence to; to excite the reprobation of;—to reproach; to defame; disgrace; vilify; traduce;—*imp.* & *pp.* scandalized; *ppr.* scandalizing.

Scandalous, (skan'dal-us) a. Giving offence; exciting reprobation;—disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy;—defamatory; libellous; disgraceful; base; shameful.

Scandalously, (skan'dal-us-le) adv. In a manner to give offence; shamefully; censoriously; opprobriously.

Scandalumness, (skan'dal-us-nēs) n. Quality of being scandalous, disgraceful, or of giving public offence.

Scandent, (skan'dent) a. [*L. scandens*, *ppr.* of *scandere*, to climb.] Climbing, either with spiral tendrils for support, or by adhesive fibres, as a stalk.

Scanning, (skan'ing) n. Act of looking on, examining, or measuring with a critical eye;—act of measuring verse or lines of poetry with regard to the number of feet, and the length or quantity of the syllables in



Scalene tri-



Scallop-shell.

each foot;—also, act of reciting verse, so as to distinguish syllables and feet.

Scansion, (skan'shun) *n.* [*L. scansionis*, from *scandere*, to climb.] The act of scannings.

Scansorial, (skan-sō'ri-āl) *a.* Climbing or adapted for climbing. [*L. scandere*, to climb.] A genus of birds having the toes arranged in pairs to facilitate climbing and perching, as the wood-peckers, parrots, &c.

Scant, (skant) *v. t.* (Dan. *skanet*, *skaner*, to spare.) To stint; to limit;—to make small, narrow, or scanty;—*v. i.* To fail or become less:—*imp. & pp.* scant; *ppr.* scanting.

Scant, (skant) *a.* Scarcely sufficient; less than is wanted for the purpose; bare; narrow;—parsimonious; saving or sparing.

Scant, (skant) *adv.* Scarcely; hardly; not quite. **Scantly**, (skant's-le) *adv.* In a scanty manner; not fully or plentifully;—sparingly; niggardly.

Scantiness, (skant'e-ness) *n.* Quality or condition of being scanty; narrowness; want of sufficiency; bareness; scarcity.

Scantling, (skant'ling) *n.* [*F. échantillon*, a sample, side, piece.] A pattern; a quantity cut or made for a particular purpose;—a certain proportion;—a small quantity;—in *carpentry*, the dimensions of a piece of timber in breadth and thickness;—a piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size, as for studs, rails, &c.

Scantness, (skant'ness) *n.* Condition or quality of being scanty. [*From scant.*] Wanting amplitude or extent;—narrow; small;—poor; bare; not abundant for use or necessity; hardly sufficient;—sparing; niggardly. [*poetry.*]

Scape, (skāp) *v. t. or i.* To escape—used only in *Scape*, (skāp) *n.* Escape; flight from hurt or danger;—means of escape; evasion;—loose act; freak; escapade.

Scape-goat, (skāp'gōt) *n.* In the *Mosaic ritual*, a goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. [*follow.*]

Scapegrace, (skāp'grās) *n.* A graceless, hair-brained scamp. [*skāp'ment*] *n.* A kind of mechanism for transmitting the motive power in a clock or watch to the pendulum or balance-wheel; escapement.

Scape-wheel, (skāp'hwēl) *n.* The wheel in an escapement, as of a clock, which drives the pendulum, and into the teeth of which the pallet plays.

Scaphoid, (skaf'oid) *a.* [*G. skaphē*, a boat, and *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling a boat in form.

Scapula, (skap'ū-lā) *n.* [*L.*] The shoulder-blade.

Scapular, (skap'ū-lār) *a.* [*L. scapularis*, from *scapula*.]

Pertaining to the shoulder or to the scapula. **Scapular**, (skap'ū-lār) *n.* A part of the habit of certain religious orders in the Roman Catholic Church, consisting of two bands of woollen stuff worn over the gown, of which one crosses the back or shoulders, and the other the stomach.

Scar, (skār) *n.* [*Norm. F. escarre*, *G. eschara*, *Dan. skar*, a notch.] A mark remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a blemish;—a bare and broken place on the side of a mountain, or in the high bank of a river;—a cliff or precipice of broken rock. [*pp. scarred*; *ppr.* scarifying.]

Scar, (skār) *v. t.* To mark with a scar or scars:—*imp. & pp.* scarred; *ppr.* scarifying. [*L.*] A genus of coleopterous insects, of which the beetle is the type.

Scaramouch, (skār'a-mouch) *n.* [*Sp. escaramuza*, a skirmish, *It. scaramuccio*.] A buffoon or clown in motley dress; a personage in the old Italian comedy characterized by great boastfulness and poltroonery;—hence, a person of like characteristics.

Scarce, (skārs) *a.* [*Norm. F. eschare*, *It. scarso*, *D. schaarsch*, perhaps from *L. exserptus*, *pp.* of *exserpere*, to contract, to shorten.] Not plentiful or abun-

dant; not easily to be procured;—few in number or scattered; infrequent; deficient; uncommon; unusual.

Scarcely, (skār's-le) *adv.* With difficulty; hardly; scantily; barely; but just;—also written *scarce*.

Scarcity, (skār's-e-ty) *n.* Condition of being scarce; deficiency; lack; want; penury; dearth;—rareness; rarity; infrequency;—also written *scarcess*.

Scare, (skār) *v. t.* [*Ice. skirva*, to drive away, *skirra*, fleeing.] To terrify suddenly; to make afraid; affright; alarm; terrify:—*imp. & pp.* scared; *ppr.* scaring.

Scarecrow, (skār'krō) *n.* Any thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from cornfields;—hence, any thing terrifying without danger; a vain terror;—a miserable looking person.

Scarf, (skār'f) *n.* [*F. echarpe*, *A.-S. scearf*, a fragment, a strip cut off.] A light article of dress worn loosely over the shoulders or about the neck;—a thin shawl.

Scarf, (skār'f) *v. t.* To throw loosely on; to put on like a scarf. [*Ger. scharben*, to notch, indent.] To cut a scarf on for a joint in timber; to piece; to unite two pieces of timber by letting the end of one into the end of the other:—*imp. & pp.* scarfed; *ppr.* scarfing.

Scarf, (skār'f) *n.* The part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint;—the joint so formed.

Scarifying, (skār'fing) *n.* Mode of joining two pieces of timber longitudinally and end to end, by cutting equal portions off the thickness of each, but from opposite sides, so that when brought together and secured by bolts, the joint is of equal thickness and depth with the main pieces.

Scarf-skin, (skār'fakin) *n.* The outer thin integument of the body; the cuticle; the epidermis.

Scarification, (skār'e-fe-kā'shun) *n.* Incision of the skin with a lancet for the purpose of blood-letting;—in *dentistry*, separating the gum from the tooth with a lancet;—act of scarifying with the cupping instrument.

Scarifier, (skār'e-fl-gr) *n.* One who scarifies;—the instrument used for scarifying;—an implement for stirring and loosening the soil.

Scarify, (skār'e-fl) *v. t.* [*L. scarificare*, from *G. skirphasthai*.] To scratch or cut the skin of; to make small incisions in by means of a lancet or cupping instrument;—to stir the surface soil of:—*imp. & pp.* scarified; *ppr.* scarifying. [*let fever.*]

Scarlatina, (skār-lā'tē-nā) *n.* [*It. scarlattina*.] Scar.

Scarless, (skār'les) *a.* Free from scars; unscathed.

Scarlet, (skār'let) *n.* [*L. scarlatum*, *Turk. iskariyat*, *Per. sarkariyat*.] A bright red colour of many tints, hues, and shades;—cloth of a scarlet colour.

Scarlet, (skār'let) *a.* Of the colour called scarlet; of a bright red colour. **Scarlet fever**, a contagious febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the fauces and a scarlet rash. [*from cochineal.*]

Scarlet-lake, (skār'let-lāk) *n.* A red paint prepared **Scarp**, (skārp) *n.* [*F. escarpe*.] A perpendicular or nearly perpendicular slope;—the interior slope of the ditch nearest the parapet.

Scarp, (skārp) *v. t.* To cut down perpendicularly or nearly so:—*imp. & pp.* scarped; *ppr.* scarping.

Scarry, (skār'e) *a.* Marked with scars; disfigured.

Scath, (skāth) *n.* [*A.-S. scæth*, *Go. skathis*.] Damage; injury; waste; harm.

Scathe, (skāth) *v. t.* To do harm to; to injure; to damage; to waste; to destroy:—*imp. & pp.* scathed; *ppr.* scathing. [*destructive.*]

Scathful, (skāth'fōl) *a.* Injurious; harmful; de-

Scathless, (skāth'les) *a.* Without waste or damage.

Scatter, (skāt'er) *v. t.* [*A.-S. scatteran*, allied to *scadan*, to shed, *G. skedusa*.] To strew about; to

sprinkle around;—to cause to separate in different directions; to disperse;—hence, to frustrate, disappoint, and overthrow;—to set or spread thinly, as seed;—to dissipate; to waste.—*v. t.* To be dispersed or dissipated:—*imp. & pp.* scattered; *ppr.* scattering.

Scatter-brain, (skat'er-brān) *n.* A giddy or thoughtless person.

Scattering, (skat'er-ing) *n.* Act of dispersing or distributing around;—a sprinkling; a little here and there.

Scatteringly, (skat'er-ing-le) *adv.* In a scattered or dispersed manner; thinly; loosely; sparsely.

Scour, (skaur) *n.* A precipitous bank or rock; a scar. **Scourer**, (skav'en-jer) *n.* [A-S. *scōra*, to shave, to scrape.] A person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping, and carrying off the filth.

Scene, (sēn) *n.* [L. *scena*, from G. *skēnē*, a covered place, a tent, a stage.] The structure on which a spectacle or play is exhibited; stage;—one of the alides, hangings, or other devices used to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play;—a division or portion of a play subordinate to an act;—place, time, circumstances, &c., in which any thing is imagined to occur, or where the action of a story, play, poem, or the like, is laid;—an assemblage of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; show; exhibition; view;—a dramatic or striking exhibition of passionate feeling; a pathetic interview or the like;—also, action, or course of action, done for effect. [for theatres.]

Scene-painter, (sēn-pānt'er) *n.* One who paints scenes. **Scenery**, (sēn'er-e) *n.* The paintings and hangings representing the scenes of a play;—the representation of the place, whether in-doors or out of doors, with its accessories and surroundings, in which any action is supposed to have occurred;—the whole arrangement or disposition of the characters, actions, and incidents in a work of fiction;—the appearance of a locality, or of the different objects seen in conjunction in any particular locality; the prominent points or features of a landscape; also, the pictorial representation of a landscape as accessories in historical, genre, or portrait painting.

Scenic, (sēn'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of scenery, especially the scenery of a theatre; theatrical; dramatic;—also *scenical*.

Scenographic, (sēn-ō-graf'ik) *a.* Pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.—also *scenographical*.

Scenographically, (sēn-ō-graf'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

Scenography, (sēn-ō-gra-fe) *n.* [G. *skēnē*, scene, stage, and *graphēin*, to write.] The representation of a body on a perspective plane; or a description of it, in all its dimensions, as it appears to the eye.

Scent, (sent) *v. t.* [F. *sentir*, to feel, to smell, L. *sentire*.] To perceive by the olfactory organs; to smell;—to imbue or fill with odour; to perfume;—*imp. & pp.* scented; *ppr.* scenting.

Scent, (sent) *n.* [From the verb.] Odour; smell;—power of smelling; sense of smell;—chase followed by the scent; course of pursuit; track.

Scentful, (sent'fūl) *a.* Odorous; yielding much scent or perfume;—quick in smell; of keen scent.

Scentless, (sent'les) *a.* Having no scent; inodorous.

Sceptic, (skep'tik) *n.* [G. *skeptikos*, thoughtful, reflective.] One who doubts or disbelieves; one who calls in question or denies any fact, truth, or doctrine;—one who doubts the commonly received facts, principles, laws, or truths in philosophy or religion;—a Pyrrhonist; one who doubts the certainty of truth or knowledge in the universe;—one who doubts the existence of God; atheist;—one who doubts the truth of revelation, or the facts and doctrines of Christianity; unbeliever; rationalist.

Sceptical, (skep'tik-al) *a.* Doubting; questioning;

disbelieving; denying the existence of God or the truth of revelation;—suspicious; fond of raising doubts or difficulties; captious.

Sceptically, (skep'tik-al-e) *adv.* In a doubting manner; with a disposition to doubt or disbelieve.

Scepticism, (skep'ti-sizm) *n.* Doubt; unbelief; infidelity;—act of habit of calling in question, disbelieving, or denying, as a fact, truth, or system of doctrines;—in metaphysics, the doctrines or opinions of the Pyrrhonists, that nothing, even existence, is demonstrably certain; universal doubt;—in theology, doubt or denial of the being of God; atheism; denial of the truth of revelation or of the facts and doctrines of Christianity.

Sceptre, (sep'ter) *n.* [F. *sceptre*, from G. *skeptron*, leaning-staff, from *skepein*, in the middle voice, to lean on.] A staff borne by kings on state occasions as a badge of authority; a royal mace;—hence, royal power or authority.

Sceptre, (sep'ter) *v. t.* To invest with royal authority, or with the emblem of authority;—*imp. & pp.* sceptred; *ppr.* sceptring.

Schedula, (sed'ūl) *n.* [L. *schedula*, diminutive of *scheda*, G. *schēdē*, a tablet, leaf.] A written or printed scroll of paper; a document; especially, a smaller document attached to or forming part of the principal document, deed, bill, &c.; a supplementary clause;—an official list or inventory of goods and chattels. [to inventory.]

Schedule, (sed'ūl) *v. t.* To note and enter in a list; **Schematism**, (skēm'a-tizm) *n.* [G. *schematismos*, act of forming or fashioning.] Particular form or disposition of a thing; outline; figure; especially, combination of the aspect of the heavenly bodies.

Scheme, (skēm) *n.* [L. *schemā*, G. *skēma*, form, plan.] A combination of things connected and adjusted by design;—a system; a plan;—a project; a design; a contrivance; a plot;—representation of the aspects of the heavenly bodies;—any lineal or mathematical diagram; horoscope.

Scheme, (skēm) *v. t.* To plan; to contrive; to project;—*v. i.* To form a plan or project; to contrive;—*imp. & pp.* schemed; *ppr.* scheming. [trives.]

Schemer, (skēm'er) *n.* One who schemes or contrives; **Scheming**, (skēm'ing) *n.* Act of planning or contriving;—intriguing; plotting.

Schemingly, (skēm'ing-le) *adv.* By scheming or contriving;—by intrigue or cunning; artfully.

Scherzo, (sker'zō) [It.] A light, lively movement or part of a sonata or symphony.

Schisma, (sizm) *n.* [L. G. *schisma*, from *schizein*, to split.] Division or separation; especially, permanent division or separation in a church or denomination of Christians, occasioned by diversity of opinions or other reason;—among *Episcopalians*, any separation from their church.

Schismatic, (sizm-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or implying schism; tending to schism;—also written *schismatical*.

Schismatic, (sizm-mat'ik) *n.* One who separates from an established church or other religious body on account of a diversity of opinions.

Schismatically, (sizm-mat'e-kal-e) *adv.* In a schismatic manner; with disposition or tendency to divide the church.

Schist, (shist) *n.* [G. *schistos*, divided, from *schizein*, to divide.] A rock having a slaty structure.

Schistous, (shist'us) *a.* Admitting of division by natural cleavage into flags, slabs, or slates;—also *schistose*;—*schistose* mica, mica slate.

Scholar, (skol'er) *n.* [A-S. *scōlere*, F. *écolier*, from L. *schola*.] One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher; a pupil;—a man of letters;—especially a man of erudition; one of high attainments in literature or philosophy;—a man of books; one who has theoretical, as distinguished from prac-

tical knowledge:—one who receives a learned or college education:—in *English universities*, one who is entered on the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues during his academical curriculum; a *burner*:—one who learns easily; an adept. [scholar:—also *scholar-like*.]

Scholarly, (skol'ar-le) a. Like a scholar; becoming a *Scholarship*, (skol'ar-ship) n. Character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature:—a foundation for the support of a student.

Scholastic, (skol'as'tik) n. One who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools.

Scholastic, (skol'as'tik) a. [G. *scholastikos*, from *scholē*, leisure, a lecture, a school.] Pertaining to or smiting a scholar, a school, or schools:—pertaining to the schoolmen or philosophers and divines of the middle ages, who adopted the system of Aristotle, and spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation:—hence, *pedantic*; formal.

Scholastically, (skol'as'tik-al-ee) adv. In a scholastic manner; according to the niceties or method of the schools.

Scholasticism, (skol'as'te-izm) n. The method or subtleties of the schools of philosophy; scholastic formality.

Scholiast, (skol'e-ast) n. [G. *scholiastēs*, from *scholion*, a scholium.] A commentator or annotator.

Scholiastic, (skol'e-ast'ik) a. Pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuits.

Scholium, (skol'e-um) n. [L. *scholium*, G. *scholion*.] A marginal annotation; explanatory observation; note; comment:—usually a grammatical or philological note:—in *mathematics*, a remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

School, (skool) n. [L. *schola*, from G. *scholē*, leisure, time given to literary studies, a school.] A house or building for discipline and instruction; an institution for any species of teaching and learning:—state of being instructed; tuition:—time, hours, or exercises of instruction:—the body of persons under instruction; pupils; scholars:—place of elementary instruction:—place of gratuitous instruction or founded by royal, public, or other grants:—place for instruction in classical literature, science, and other branches of a higher education:—a college; a university:—one of the medieval seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were characterized by academical disputations and subtleties of reasoning:—the disciples or followers of a teacher; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, &c.:—also, a system, habit, or practice, usually with *old* or *new*.

School, (skool) n. [O. Eng. *scull*, from A.-S. *scōl*, a multitude.] A shoal or compact body, as of fish.

School, (skool) v. t. To train in an institution of learning:—to tutor; to chide and admonish:—imp. & pp. schooled; ppr. schooling. [school.]

School-boy, (skool'boy) n. A boy who attends a *School-fellow*, (skool'fel-ō) n. One bred at the same school and at the same time as another.

School-girl, (skool'gerl) n. Girl attending school.

School-house, (skool'hous) n. A house appropriated for the use of schools or for instruction.

Schooling, (skool'ing) n. Instruction in school; tuition:—reproof; reprimand:—compensation for instruction.

Schoolman, (skool'man) n. A university professor or writer in the school or system of philosophy and divinity prevalent in the middle ages:—a subtle logician:—a dialectician; a writer or commentator on scholastic philosophy or divinity.

Schoolmaster, (skool'mas-ter) n. A man who presides over and teaches a school; a male teacher or instructor:—that which disciplines or guides.

Schoolmistress, (skool'mis-tres) n. A woman who governs and teaches a school.

Schooner, (skoon'er) n. [D. *schöner*, A.-S. *scunian*, to avoid, ahun.] A small, sharp-built vessel, usually having two masts, with fore-and-aft sails.

Schorl, (shorl) n. [Sw. *skorl*, Dan. *skjorl*, brittle.] Black tourmaline.

Schottish, (shot'tes) n. A dance, being a variation of the polka in common time; the music appropriate to the dance:—also *Schottische*.



Sciagraphy, (si-ag'ra-fe) n. [G. *schöner*, *skia*, a shadow, and *graphein*, to write.] The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature; the art of dialling:—in architecture, the profile or vertical section of a building.

Sciatic, (si-at'ik) n. [L. *sciatica*, from G. *ischias*, pain in the loins, *ischion*, hip joint.] Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve:—a rheumatic affection of the hip joint, or of the parts surrounding it. [hip.]

Sciatic, (si-at'ik) a. Pertaining to or affecting the *Sciatic*, (si'ens) n. [L. *scientia*, from *scire*, to know.]

Knowledge; comprehension or understanding of the truths or facts on any subject or department of inquiry:—certain knowledge; truth ascertained by observation, experiment, and induction; the whole body of truths or facts known and believed respecting mind and matter:—systematic arrangement of the truths or facts known under classes or heads:—induction of general laws or principles from particular truths or facts:—statement or embodiment of the laws of mind or matter in definite terms or formulas:—theoretical knowledge, as distinguished from practical:—knowledge of the principles and rules of invention, construction, mechanism, &c., as distinguished from art:—any art or species of knowledge, as opposed to literature, or the knowledge of the rules and modes of composition and style, as opposed to the composition itself.

Scientific, (si-en-tif'ik) a. [L. *scientia*, science, and *facere*, to make.] Agreeing with the rules or principles of science:—producing certain knowledge, as a demonstration:—well instructed or versed in science.

Scientifically, (si-en-tif'ik-al-ee) adv. In a scientific manner; according to the principles of science.

Scimitar, (sim'e-tär) n. [Turk.] A short sword with a convex edge or recurved point:—also *Cimeter*.

Scintilla, (sin-til'la) n. [L.] A spark; a gleam; the least particle; an atom.

Scintillant, (sin'til-ant) a. [L. *scintillans*, ppr. of *scintillare*, to sparkle.] Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

Scintillate, (sin'til-at) v. i. [L. *scintillare*, *scintillatus*, from *scintilla*, a spark.] To emit sparks or fine igneous particles:—to sparkle, as the fixed stars:—imp. & pp. scintillated; ppr. scintillating.

Scintillation, (sin-til'atshun) n. Act of emitting sparks or of twinkling:—a spark or igneous particle:—the tremulous beam of light from the larger fixed stars.

Sciolism, (si'ō-lizm) n. The knowledge of a sciolist; superficial science.

Sciolist, (si'ō-list) n. [L. *sciolus*, diminutive of *scire*, knowing, from *scire*, to know.] One who knows any thing superficially; a smatterer.

Sciomachy, (si-om'ak-ee) n. [G. *skia*, a shadow, and *machē*, battle.] A contest with shadows; imaginary or futile combat.

Sciomancy, (si-om'an-see) n. [G. *skia*, a shadow, and *mantia*, divination.] Divination by means of shadows.

Scion, (si'en) n. [Norm. F. from L. *scindere*, to cut.] A shoot or twig of a plant, especially when cut for ingrafting in a stock:—a descendant; an heir of noble or royal lineage.

Scioptic, (si-op'tik) a. [G. *skia*, shadow, and *optikos*, belonging to sight.] Of or pertaining to a certain

optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room. *Scioptic-ball*, the lens of a camera obscura, mounted in a wooden ball, which fits a socket in a window shutter, so as to be readily turned, like the eye, to different parts of the landscape.

Scirrheosity, (skir-oe-se) *n.* A morbid induration, as of a gland.

Scirrhoua, (skir'ua) *a.* Proceeding from scirrhus; in-
Scirrhus, (skir'ua) *n.* [*L. scirrhus*, *G. scirrus*.] An indolent induration, particularly of the glands;—a hard, cancerous growth, which emits a creaking sound when incised. [*ous* mechanical operations.]

Scissel, (sis'el) *n.* Clippings of metals made in vari-
Scissile, (sis'il) *a.* [*L. scissilis*, from *scindere*, to cut, to split.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument.

Scission, (sish'un) *n.* [*L. scissio*, from *scindere*, to cut, to split.] Act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument.

Scissor, (sir'ur) *v. t.* To cut with scissors or shears.

Scissors, (sir'urz) *n. pl.* [*L. scissor*, one who cleaves or divides, from *scindere*, to cut, to split.] A cutting instrument consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the centre; small shears.

Scissura, (sish'ur) *n.* [*L. scissura*, from *scindere*, to cut, to split.] A longitudinal opening made by cutting; a cleft; a fissure.

Sclerema, (skle-ré-ma) *n.* [*G.* from *skleros*, hard.] Induration of the cellular tissue.

Sclerotic, (skle-rot'ik) *n.* Hard; firm.

Sclerotic, (skle-rot'ik) *n.* The firm, white outer coat of the eye.

Scoba, (skoba) *n. sing. & pl.* [*L. scoba*, from *scabere*, to scrape.] Rappings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, &c.;—the dross of metals.

Scow, (skof) *v. t.* [*Isrl. skappa*, to laugh at, *Nora. skawp*, *G. skoptein*.] To show insolent ridicule, mockery, or contemptuous language;—*v. t.* To treat with derision or scorn; to mock at; gibe; jeer;—*imp. & pp.* scuffed; *ppr.* scuffling.

Scow, (skof) *n.* Expression of scorn or contempt; a mock; jeer.

Scoffer, (skof'er) *n.* One who mocks or derides;—especially, who mocks at religion or morality; a scorner. [*scorning* or ridiculing.]

Scoffing, (skof'ing) *n.* Act of mocking or deriding; **Scoffingly**, (skof'ing-le) *adv.* In a scoffing manner; with mockery or contempt; in derision.

Scold, (sköld) *v. i.* [*D. schelden*, *Ger. schelten*.] To find fault; to chide sharply or coarsely;—*v. t.* To chide with rudeness and boisterous clamour; to rate; to rebuke or reprove with severity;—*imp. & pp.* scolded; *ppr.* scolding.

Scold, (sköld) *n.* One who scolds; a rude, clamorous, foul-mouthed woman; a shrew;—a scolding.

Scolding, (sköld'ing) *n.* Act of chiding loudly and rudely; railing; rating; abusive language. **Scolding-match**, a contest between two female scolds.

Scollup, (skol'up) *n.* A kind of shell-fish;—a pectinated shell;—an indenting like those of a scollup shell.

Scollup, (skol'up) *v. t.* To form or cut with scollups.

Scorn, (skorn) *n.* [*G. skomma*.] A mock; jeer; flout;—a buffoon.

Scorne, (skone) *n.* [*D. schans*, *Isrl. shana*, *Ger. schanze*.] A fortification; a fort;—a helmet;—the head; the skull; and also, brains; sense; discretion;—a protection for a light; hence, a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick;—the circular tube, with a brim, in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted;—a mulct or fine.

Scorne, (skone) *v. t.* To punish by fine; to mulct.



SCORNE.

Scorne, (skön) *n.* A thin, flat cake of barley meal or flour. [*Scot.*]

Scoop, (skóop) *n.* [*D. schop*, *Dan. skuffe*, a shovel, *Ger. schappe*.] A vessel with a long handle used to raise or throw out water or other fluid;—a small hollow piece of wood for baling boats;—small metallic vessel without a handle used for lifting tea, sugar, &c., in small quantities to the weighing scale;—a sort of pan for holding coals in a room; coal-skuttle;—in surgery, a spoon-shaped vessel used to extract certain foreign bodies;—a basin-like cavity;—a sweep; a stroke; a swoop.

Scoop, (skóop) *v. t.* To take out with a scoop or with a sweeping motion;—to empty by lading;—to make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate;—*imp. & pp.* scooped; *ppr.* scooping.

Scope, (skóp) *n.* [*G. scopos*, a mark, *skopein*, to view.] That at which one aims; the thing or end to which the mind directs its view;—room or opportunity for free outlook or aim; amplitude of opportunity; free course or vent;—length; extent; sweep; object; tendency; drift.

Scopiform, (skop'e-form) *a.* [*L. scopia*, a broom, and *forma*, form.] Having the shape of a broom or besom.

Scorbutic, (skor-bú'tik) *a.* [*L. scorbuticus*, *Ger. scorbut*, scurvy.] Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with scurvy;—also *scorbutical*.

Scorbutically, (skor-bú'tik-al-le) *adv.* In a scorbutic manner; with scurvy or a tendency to it.

Scorch, (skorch) *v. t.* [*D. schroejen*, *shrooken*.] To burn superficially; to parch or shrivel by heat the surface of;—to affect painfully with heat or as with heat;—*v. i.* To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up;—*imp. & pp.* scorched; *ppr.* scorching.

Scorchingly, (skorch'ing-le) *adv.* In a scorching manner; so as to parch or burn the surface.

Score, (skór) *n.* [*A.-S. scor*, a notch, a score, from *sceran*, to shear, cut, divide.] A notch or incision; especially, a mark made for the purpose of keeping account of something; a tally-mark;—an account or reckoning;—amount of debt; bill;—reason; motive;—also, relative motive; account; sake;—the number of twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally;—the original and entire draught, or its transcript, of a musical composition, with the parts for the different instruments or voices.

Score, (skór) *v. t.* To mark with lines, scratches, or notches;—to cut; to engrave;—especially, to mark with significant lines or notches, for keeping account of something;—to set down; to charge;—to write down, as music, in proper order and arrangement;—*v. i.* To make or get marks by strokes or hits, as in cricket, shooting, &c.;—to mark a game won or a number toward game;—*imp. & pp.* scored; *ppr.* scoring.

Scorer, (skór'er) *n.* One who or that which scores;—one who keeps account or reckoning;—one who makes or runs up a score or number of marks, as in cricket, &c.;—a woodman's bill for marking and numbering trees.

Scoria, (skó're-a) *n.* [*L.* from *G. skór*, dung, ordure.] The recrement of metals in fusion; slag; dross;—the cellular, slaggy lavas of a volcano.

Scoriaceous, (skó-re-á-sha-us) *a.* Pertaining to dross; partaking of the nature of scoria.

Scoriform, (skó're-form) *a.* [*L. scoria*, dross, and *forma*, form.] Like scoria; in the form of dross.

Scorify, (skó're-í) *v. t.* [*L. scoria*, dross, and *facere*, to make.] To reduce to scoria or drossy matter;—*imp. & pp.* scorified; *ppr.* scorifying.

Scorn, (skorn) *n.* [*F. scorner*, to break off the horns, to curtail, from *L. ex*, from, and *cornu*, a horn.] Extreme and passionate contempt;—that which is scorned; an object of extreme disdain; derision; contumely.

Scorn, (skorn) *v. t.* To hold in extreme contempt;—

contemn; despise; alight; disdain; disregard:—imp. & pp. scorned; ppr. scorning.

Scornful, (skorn'fŭl) a. One who scorns; a contemner;—a scorfer; a derider.

Scornful, (skorn'fŭl) a. Full of scorn or contempt;—contemptuous; disdainful; contemptuous; insolent.

Scornfully, (skorn'fŭl-lee) adv. In a scornful manner; with contempt or contumely.

Scornfulness, (skorn'fŭl-ness) n. The quality of being scornful; disdain; insolent contempt.

Scorpion, (skor'pe-on) n. [L. *scorpio*, G. *skorpios*.] A sort of spider having an elongated body, terminated by a long, slender tail formed of six joints, the last of which terminates in a very acute sting, which effuses a venomous liquid;—a painful scourge;—the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the 23d day of October.

Scorpion.

Scorse, (skor'ŭ) n. [It. *scorza*, Norm. F. *cowracer*.] A course or manner of dealing; barter; exchange.

Scortatory, (skor'ta-tor-e) a. [L. *scortari*, to fornicate.] Pertaining to fornication or lewdness.

Soot, (skot) n. [A.-S. *soot*, D. *soot*, F. *soot*.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; a mulct; a fine. Soot and lot, parish payments; assessment levied not according to the proper rating or rental, but according to the tenant's means or ability to pay.

Soot, (skot) n. A native or inhabitant of Scotland.

Sooth, (skooh) a. Of or pertaining to Scotland or its inhabitants; Scottish.

Sooth, (skooh) v. t. [Armor. *sooz*, the shoulder, *soozia*, to prop.] To support, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle to prevent its rolling. [Gael. *soch*, to slit.] To chop off a bit of the bark, skin, or surface of; to wound superficially:—imp. & pp. soothed; ppr. soothing.

Sooth, (skooh) n. A slight cut; a shallow incision.

Soothman, (skooh'man) n. A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Soot; a Sootman.

Soot-free, (skot'frē) a. Free from payment or soot; untaxed:—hence, unhurt; clear; safe.

Sootist, (skot'ist) n. A follower of Duns Scotus, a Franciscan monk and school divine.

Sootidina, (skō-tō-din'e-a) n. [G. *skotos*, darkness, and *dinos*, giddiness.] Giddiness with dim or imperfect vision.

Soot, (skots) a. Of or pertaining to the Sooth; Sooth.

Soothism, (skot'e-izm) n. An idiom or expression peculiar to the natives of Scotland.

Soothiah, (skot'iah) a. Pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, or to their country or language.

Soondrel, (skoun'drel) n. [It. *scondavole*, one who skulks duty, from L. *scondere*, to hide.] A mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a base villain.

Soondrel, (skoun'drel) a. Low; base; mean; unprincipled.

Soondrelism, (skoun'drel-izm) n. Baseness; turpitude.

Sour, (skour) v. t. [A.-S. *scdr*, a scouring, D. *schuren*, to scour.] To rub hard with something rough for the purpose of cleaning; to cleanse from grease, dirt, &c.:—to bleach; to blanch;—to polish; to furbish;—to purge violently;—to pass swiftly over; to range; to traverse thoroughly:—v. i. To clean any thing by rubbing:—to cleanse:—to be purged to excess:—to run with celerity; to scamper; to rove over; to range:—imp. & pp. scoured; ppr. scouring.

Sour, (skour) n. A kind of dysentery or diarrhoea in cattle.

Sourer, (skour'er) n. One who or that which scours;—one who runs with speed;—a rough and strong cathartic.

Scourge, (skurj) n. [F. *escourpée*, It. *scorreggi*, from

L. *corrigia*, leather thong, strap.] A lash; a strap or cord; especially, one used to inflict pain or punishment; a whip;—hence, a punishment, or a means of inflicting punishment:—one who afflicts, harrasses, or destroys:—continued evil or calamity; a pestilence; plague; instrument of divine punishment;—a whip for a top.

Scourge, (skurj) v. t. To whip severely; to lash:—to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction; to chastise; to punish:—imp. & pp. scourged; ppr. scourging.

Scourger, (skurj'er) n. One who scourges or punishes.

Scouring, (skour'ing) n. Act of rubbing hard for cleaning, polishing, &c.:—a cleansing from dirt, grease, &c.:—cleaning by purgation:—looseness; flux.

Scout, (skout) n. [F. *ecout*, spy, from *écouter*, to listen, to hear, L. *auscultare*, to hear with attention.] A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings of the movements and condition of an enemy; a spy.

Scout, (skout) v. t. To spy out; to watch for:—to pass over or through for the purpose of spying out; to reconnoitre:—to sneer at; to treat with contempt:—v. i. To act as a scout:—imp. & pp. scouted; ppr. scouting.

Scouting, [to see.] A large, flat-bottomed boat.

Scow, (skow) n. [D. *schouw*, Ger. *schauen*, to look, Scow, (skow) v. i. [Ger. *schielen*, to squint, A.-S. *schēapen*, scowl-eyed.] To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure:—hence, to look gloomy, dark, or tempestuous:—v. t. To repel with sullen, gloomy looks:—imp. & pp. scowled; ppr. scowling.

Scowl, (skow) n. The wrinkling of the brows in frowning:—hence, gloom; dark or rude aspect.

Scowlingly, (skow'ling-lee) adv. In a scowling manner; with a wrinkled, frowning aspect; with a sullen look.

Scrabble, (skrab'l) v. i. [Diminutive of scrape.] To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to scramble;—v. t. To mark or write over with irregular lines or letters; to scribble:—imp. & pp. scrabbled; ppr. scrabbling.

Scrag, (skrag) n. [Contracted from Ir. and Gael. *scrabach*, rough, rugged.] Something thin or lean with roughness:—especially, a neck piece of meat.

Scragged, (skrag'ed) a. Rough with irregular points; Scraggedness, (skrag'ed-ness) n. State or quality of being scragged:—leanness:—roughness; raggedness:—also scrappiness.

Scraggly, (skrag'gle) adv. In a scraggy manner; with Scraggy, (skrag'gle) a. Rough with irregular points; scragged:—lean and rough.

Scramble, (skram'bl) v. i. [Diminutive of Prov. Eng. *scramb*, to rake together with the hands, or *scram*, to snatch at.] To go on all-fours; to clamber with hands and knees:—to struggle with others for something thrown upon the ground:—imp. & pp. scrambled; ppr. scrambling.

Scramble, (skram'bl) n. Act of scrambling: climbing on all-fours or clambering:—act of jostling and pushing for something desired.

Scrambler, (skram'bler) n. One who scrambles.

Scrambling, (skram'bling) a. Clambering with hands and knees; catching at any object eagerly and without ceremony.

Scramblingly, (skram'bling-lee) adv. In a scrambling manner; by catching or seizing eagerly.

Scrap, (skrap) n. [Eng. *scrape*.] Something scraped off:—hence, a small piece; a bit; a fragment:—pl. The skinny substance that remains after trying or melting animal fat.

Scrap-book, (skrap'book) n. A blank book in which extracts cut from books and papers or prints and engravings may be pasted and kept.

Scrape, (skrap) v. t. [A.-S. *scrapian*, local *scrape*, to crack, waver.] To rub the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; to abrade; to remove by rubbing



Scorpion.

or grating; to clean or polish;— to erase; to obliterate;— to move or act on the surface with a grating noise;— to draw or move the feet along the floor, as a mark of disapprobation in public meetings;—*v. i.* To rub over the surface of any thing with something which roughens or removes it; to make a harsh, grating noise;—hence, to play awkwardly and inharmoniously on a violin, &c.;—to make an awkward bow, with a drawing back of the foot;—*imp. & pp. scraped; ppr. scraping.*

Scrape, (skrâp) *n.* A rubbing over with something harsh; hence, the effect produced by rubbing, as of a scraping instrument, of the foot, &c.;—an obsequious bow;—a difficulty; awkward predicament; a mess.

Scraper, (skrâp'er) *n.* One who scrapes;—a miser;—a poor or vile fiddler;—instrument with which any thing is scraped.

Scraping, (skrâp'ing) *n.* Something scraped off; that which is separated from a substance, or is collected by scraping, raking, or rubbing.

Scrat, (skrat) *v. t.* To scratch;—*v. i.* To rake; to search.

Scratch, (skrach) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *cratch*, Ger. *kratzen*, *ritzen*.] To rub and tear the surface of with something sharp or ragged; to dig or excavate with the claws;—to wound slightly; to mark or abrade the skin; to tear with the nails;—*v. i.* To use the claws in tearing or digging;—*imp. & pp. scratched; ppr. scratching.*

Scratch, (skrach) *n.* A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching; a slight incision; a laceration with the nails; a slight tear of the skin; a wound;—a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they join fight; hence, test, trial, or proof of courage;—a kind of wig covering only a portion of the head;—the devil.

Scratcher, (skrach'er) *n.* One who or that which scratches; a bird that scratches for food, as the common domestic fowl, peacock, &c.

Scrawl, (skrawl) *v. t.* [D. *schrijven*, *scräfen*, to scratch or scrape.] To draw or write awkwardly and irregularly; to scribble; *v. i.* To write unskilfully and inelegantly;—*imp. & pp. scrawled; ppr. scrawling.* [for a piece of hasty, bad writing.]

Scrawl, (skrawl) *n.* Unskilful or inelegant writing; **Scrawler**, (skrawl'er) *n.* One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

Scream, (skrêk) *v. i.* [Icel. *skrækia*.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; to scream; to creak, as a door or wheel;—*imp. & pp. screamed; ppr. screaming.*

Scream, (skrêk) *n.* A creaking; a screech. **Scream**, (skrêm) *v. i.* [A.-S. *scríman*, to cry out, Icel. *skreima*, to resound.] To utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as in a fright or extreme pain; to shriek;—*imp. & pp. screamed; ppr. screaming.*

Scream, (skrêm) *n.* A shriek or sharp, shrill cry uttered suddenly, as in terror or in pain; a screech.

Screaming, (skrêming) *n.* Crying out in terror or severe pain.

Screesh, (skrêch) *v. i.* [Icel. *skrækia*, to howl, W. *ygrechian*, to scream, Scot. *skreigh*.] To utter a harsh, shrill cry, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek;—*imp. & pp. screeshed; ppr. screeshing.*

Screesh, (skrêch) *n.* A harsh, shrill cry, uttered in acute pain or in a sudden fright; a harsh, shrill cry, as of a fowl.

Screesh-owl, (skrêsh'owl) *n.* An owl that utters a harsh, disagreeable cry.

Screed, (skrêd) *n.* [A.-S. *screade*, a shred, leaf.] A wooden rule for running mouldings;—also, the sound made by rinding or



tearing cloth; a piece that is rent off;—hence, a long piece, as of a speech, sermon, &c. [Soot.]

Screed, (skrêd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *screadan*.] To rend; to tear.

Screen, (skrên) *n.* [Ger. *schirm*, F. *ecran*, *ecrain*.] Any thing that shelters or protects from danger, prevents inconvenience, shuts off view, &c.;—a partition which separates one part of a church from the other;—a division in a hall or public room;—a curtain;—a long, coarse riddle or sieve.

Screen, (skrên) *v. t.* To provide with a shelter or means of concealment; to protect by hiding; to conceal;—to pass through a screen; to sift; to riddle;—*imp. & pp. screened; ppr. screening.*

Screw, (skrôo) *n.* [O. Eng. *scrue*, Icel. *skrúfa*, D. *schroef*, Ger. *schraube*.] A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib or thread winding round it spirally—used for various purposes; it is one of the six mechanical powers;—any thing shaped or acting like a screw; especially, a form of wheel for propelling steam vessels;—a miser; a skinfint; a sharp bargainer; also, money made by bargain or trade; profit from a contract or job;—an old worn-out horse; a jade;—a small quantity of tobacco twisted up in a piece of paper;—a steam-vessel propelled by a screw instead of paddle wheels.

Screw, (skrôo) *v. t.* To press, fasten, or make firm by a screw;—to force; to squeeze; to press;—to use violent means toward;—to deform by contortions; to distort;—to examine minutely, as a student;—to oppress by exactions; to extort;—*imp. & pp. screwed; ppr. screwing.*

Screw-bolt, (skrôo'bôlt) *n.* Iron bolt with a knob or flat head at one end, and a screw at the other, used for fastening timbers together.

Screw-driver, (skrôo'driv'er) *n.* An implement for turning screw-nails, resembling a blunt chisel.

Screw-jack, (skrôo'jak) *n.* A contrivance for raising great weights through short lifts by means of a screw; a powerful combination of toothed wheels working in a stock or frame.

Screw-key, (skrôo'kê) *n.* A wrench for driving and locking screwbolts, fastening or unfastening nuts.

Screw-nail, (skrôo'nâil) *n.* Small nail with a flat head and fine thread, used in carpenters and joiners' work.

Screw-pine, (skrôo'pin) *n.* A tree or bush having long, lanceolate leaves, like those of the pine-apple, arranged spirally about the trunk, whence the name.

Screw-press, (skrôo'pres) *n.* A press in which the force is applied by means of a screw.

Screw-propeller, (skrôo'prô-pel'er) *n.* The screw or spiral-bladed wheel used in the propulsion of steam-vessels.

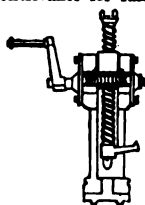
Screw-steamer, (skrôo'stêmer) *n.* A steamer propelled by a screw.

Scribble, (skrib'l) *v. t.* [L. *scribere*, to write.] To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance;—to fill or cover with worthless writing;—*v. i.* To write without care, elegance, or value; to scrawl;—*imp. & pp. scribbled; ppr. scribbling.*

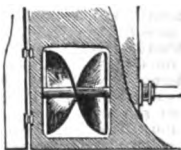
Scribble, (skrib'l) *n.* Hasty or careless writing.

Scribbler, (skrib'l'er) *n.* One who scribbles; a writer of no reputation.

Scribe, (skrib) *n.* [L. *scriba*, from *scribere*, to write.]



Screw-jack.



Screw-propeller.

One who writes; a writer; especially, an official or public writer; a notary;—in *Scripture*, a secretary to the king;—a writer and a doctor of the law; one who read and explained the law to the people.

Scribe, (skrib) *v. t.* To mark or fit by a rule or compasses; to fit as one edge of a board, &c., to another edge, or to a surface;—*imp. & pp.* scribed; *ppr.* scribing.

Scrimp, (skrimp) *v. t.* [Ger. *scrumpfen*, D. *krumpen*, to crumple.] To make too small or short; to limit or straiten; to stint;—*imp. & pp.* scrimped; *ppr.* scrimping.

Scrimp, (skrimp) *a.* Short; scanty;—meagre; bare.

Scrine, (skrin) *n.* [Norm. F. *scrine*.] A chest or case for relics or curiosities; a shrine.

Scrip, (skrip) *n.* [L. *scrippum*, Ital. *skreppa*.] A small bag; a wallet; a satchel.

Scrip, (skrip) *n.* [Abbreviated from *script*.] A small writing, certificate, or schedule;—an interim certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company, or of a share of other joint property; one of the forms of certificate given in exchange for a loan.

Script, (skript) *n.* [L. *scriptum*, something written, from *scribere*, to write.] A kind of type made in imitation of handwriting.

Script Type.

Scriptural, (skript'ür-al) *a.* Contained in the Scriptures; according to the Scriptures.

Scripture, (skript'ür) *n.* [L. *scriptura*, from *scribere*, *scriptum*, to write.] Any thing written; a writing;—the books of the Old and New Testament; the Bible;—chiefly in the plural.

Scripturist, (skript'ür-ist) *n.* One strongly attached to or versed in the Scriptures.

Scrivener, (skriv'en-er) *n.* [F. *scrivain*, from L. *scribere*, to write.] One whose occupation is to draw contracts or other writings;—one whose business is to place money at interest.

Scrofula, (skrof'ü-la) *n.* [L. *scrofula*.] A constitutional disease, generally hereditary, which affects the lymphatic glands, oftenest those of the neck; king's-evil.

Scrofulous, (skrof'ü-lus) *a.* Pertaining to scrofula or partaking of its nature;—diseased with scrofula.

Scrag, (skrag) *n.* [A.-S. *scrobb*, a brush.] A thick stunted bush or shrub.

Scraggy, (skrag'e) *a.* Stunted;—thick and bushy.

Scroll, (skröl) *n.* [Norm. F. *ecrouelle*, from *ecrou*, a roll, L. *rotula*.] A roll of paper or parchment;—a writing formed into a roll; a schedule, list, or inventory;—a first copy of a writing; a rough draft;—an architectural ornament formed of convolutions or undulations of lines, bands, leaves, &c.;—in *heraldry*, the ornamented exterior part of the shield in which the motto is inscribed. [copy of] to scribble.

Scroll, (skröl) *v. t.* To write the first rough draft or

Scrotal, (skrot'al) *a.* Pertaining to the scrotum.

Scrotoform, (skrot'e-form) *a.* [L. *scrotum* and *forma*, form.] Purse-shaped; pouch-shaped.

Scrotum, (skrot'um) *n.* [L.] The bag which contains the testicles.

Scrub, (skrub) *v. t.* [Ger. *scrubben*, to scrub, Gael. *agrob*, to scratch or scrape.] To rub hard; usually, to rub with a brush, or with something coarse or rough;—*v. i.* To be diligent and penurious;—*imp. & pp.* scrubbed; *ppr.* scrubbing.

Scrub, (skrub) *n.* One who labours hard and lives meanly;—something small and mean;—a worn-out brush.

Scrubbed, (skrubd) *a.* Dwarfed or stunted; scrubby.

Scrubber, (skrub'er) *n.* One who or that which scrubs;—a cloth used in scrubbing;—a kind of broom or scrubbing brush.

Scrabby, (skrub'e) *a.* Small and mean; stunted in growth.

Scruple, (skróó'pl) *n.* [F. *scrupule*, L. *scrupulus*, a doubt, *scrupulus*, the third part of a drachm.] Doubt; perplexity; difficulty; hesitation from the difficulty of deciding what is right or expedient; reluctance or backwardness in speech or action;—a weight of 20 grains; the third part of a drachm;—hence, a very small quantity.

Scruple, (skróó'pl) *v. t.* To be reluctant as regards decision or action; to doubt or hesitate;—*imp. & pp.* scrupled; *ppr.* scrupling.

Scrupulosity, (skróó'pü-lo'si-te) *n.* Quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubtfulness respecting decision or action;—hence, excessive caution or care in action; tenderness of conscience;—nicety; delicate sense of propriety in small matters; exactness; preciseness.

Scrupulous, (skróó'pü-lus) *a.* Full of scruples; cautious in decision from a fear of offending or doing wrong;—careful; nice;—precise; exact;—given to objections; cautious.

Scrupulously, (skróó'pü-lus-le) *adv.* In a scrupulous manner; with a nice regard to minute particulars or to exact propriety.

Scrupulousness, (skróó'pü-lus-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being scrupulous; niceness, exactness, or caution in determining or in acting, from a regard to truth, propriety, or expedience.

Scrutinize, (skróó-te-níz) *n.* One who examines the votes given at an election.

Scrutinize, (skróó-te-níz) *v. t.* [From *scrutiny*.] To search closely; to examine or inquire into critically;—*imp. & pp.* scrutinized; *ppr.* scrutinizing.

Scrutinizer, (skróó-te-níz-er) *n.* One who examines with critical care.

Scrutiny, (skróó-te-ne) *n.* [L. *scrutari*, to search carefully.] Close search; minute inquiry; critical examination.

Scud, (skud) *v. i.* [A.-S. *sceotan*, to shoot, Sw. *skutta*, haste away.] To be driven or to flee with haste; to fly; to be driven with precipitation before a tempest, with little or no sail spread;—*v. t.* To pass over quickly;—*imp. & pp.* scudded; *ppr.* scudding.

Scud, (skud) *n.* Act of scudding; a driving along;—loose vapoury clouds driven swiftly by the wind.

Scuddle, (skud'le) *v. t.* To run away in haste or with seeming hurry;—to scuttle.

Scuffle, (skuf'l) *n.* [A.-S. *scýfan*, to shove, push, thrust.] A contention or trial of strength between two persons; hence, a confused contest; a fight.

Scuffle, (skuf'l) *v. t.* To strive or struggle with close grapple;—hence, to strive or contend tumultuously;—*imp. & pp.* scuffled; *ppr.* scuffling.

Scuffler, (skuf'ler) *n.* One who scuffles; an agricultural implement for loosening and turning the surface of land.

Scull, (skul) *n.* A boat;—an oar so short that one man can work a pair; especially, a single oar used in propelling a boat, it being placed over the stern.

Scull, (skul) *v. t.* To impel a boat by moving and turning an oar over the stern.

Sculler, (skul'er) *n.* A boat rowed by one man with two sculls or short oars;—one who sculls or rows with sculls.

Scullery, (skul'er-e) *n.* [Norm. F. *esculier*, from *escuelle*, a dish, a porringer, L. *scutella*, a square salver.] A place where dishes, kettles, &c., are kept;—an apartment attached to the kitchen where the dirty work is done.

Scullion, (skul'yun) *n.* [Norm. F. *sculier*, from *escuelle*.] The lowest domestic servant who cleans pots, kettles, washes dishes, &c., and does other menial work in the kitchen;—hence, a low, mean fellow.

Sculp, (skulp) *v. t.* [L. *sculper*.] To hew in wood; to chisel in stone; to carve; to engrave.

Sculpin, (skul'pin) *n.* A certain small fish furnished with bony and prickly dorsal and abdominal fins.

Sculptile, (skulp'til) *a.* [*L. sculptilis*.] Made by carving.

Sculptor, (skulp'tor) *n.* One who sculpts; one who carves wood, stone, or other materials into images or figures; a carver; an engraver.

Sculptress, (skulp'tres) *n.* A female sculptor.

Sculptural, (skulp'tūr-al) *a.* Pertaining to sculpture or engraving.

Sculpture, (skulp'tūr) *n.* [*L. sculptura*, from *sculpere*, *sculptum*, to carve.] The art of carving or cutting wood, stone, or other material into images;—carved work of any kind;—art of engraving or gravure in copper; especially, carving figures or images in marble or other stone;—statuary.

Sculpture, (skulp'tūr) *v. t.* To form with the chisel on wood, stone, or metal; to carve; to engrave:—*imp. & pp.* sculptured; *ppr.* sculpturing.

Scum, (skum) *n.* [*locl. skām*, *Ger. schaum*, *F. écume*.] The impurities which rise to the surface of liquids in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means; also, the scoria of metals; dross;—hence, refuse; that which is vile or worthless.

Scum, (skum) *v. t.* To take the scum from; to skim:—*imp. & pp.* scummed; *ppr.* scumming.

Scumble, (skum'bl) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *scum*.] To cover lightly or spread thinly, as a painting in oil, water-colour drawing, &c., with opaque or semi-opaque colours, to modify the effect; to glaze:—*imp. & pp.* scumbled; *ppr.* scumbling.

Scumbling, (skum'bling) *n.* Art of covering or glazing with a semi-opaque colour or neutral tint.

Skimmer, (skum'pr) *n.* An instrument used for taking off the scum of liquors; a skimmer.

Skimmings, (skum'ings) *n. pl.* That which is skimmed off from boiling liquors; skimmings; scum.

Scummy, (skum'e) *a.* Full of scum; throwing off scum;—impure; foul.

Scunner, (skun'ner) *v. i.* [*A.-S. onscwian*, to loathe.] To feel dislike or disgust at; to loathe; to nauseate.

Scunner, (skun'ner) *n.* Loathing; dislike; disgust.

Scupper, (skup'pr) *n.* [*Sp. escupir*, to spit, to discharge.] The channel cut through the water-ways and side of a ship for carrying off the water from the deck.

Scurf, (skurf) *n.* [*A.-S. scurf*, from *scorfan*, to gnaw, bite.] A dry scab or mealy crust formed on the skin of an animal—any thing adhering to the surface.

Scurfiness, (skurf'e-ness) *n.* The state of being scurfy.

Scurfy, (skurf'e) *a.* Having scurf; covered with scurf; resembling scurf.

Scurrie, (skur'li) *a.* [*L. scurrilis*, from *scurra*, a buffoon, jester.] Such as befits a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious in language; abusive; indecent; low; mean.

Scurrlity, (skur'ril'e-te) *n.* Quality of being scurrile or scurrilous; mean, vile, or obscene jocularly:—indecent of language; foul or abusive language:—vulgarity:—baseness in act or conduct.

Scurrlous, (skur'ril-us) *a.* Using low and indecent language:—containing low indecency or abuse; offensive; gross; vile; vulgar; foul; foul-mouthed; mean.

Scurrlously, (skur'ril-us-le) *adv.* In a scurrilous manner.

Scurrlousness, (skur'ril-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being scurrilous; (skurf'e-le) *adv.* In a scurfy manner; basely; meanly.

Scurfiness, (skurf'e-ness) *n.* State of being scurfy; vileness; meanness.

Scurvy, (skurf've) *n.* A disease characterized by livid spots of various sizes, paleness, languor, general ex-



Sculpin.

haustion, pains in the limbs, and bleeding from almost all the mucous membranes.

Scurvy, (skurf've) *a.* Covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scurfy; *specifically*, diseased with the scurfy;—vile; mean; low; contemptible.

Scut, (skut) *n.* [*locl. skott*, allied to *W. cwt*, a rump or tail.] The tail of a hare or other animal whose tail is short.

Scutate, (skut'āt) *a.* [*L. scutum*, a shield.] In botany, formed like an ancient buckler; rounded; shield-shaped:—in *zoology*, protected by scales or shield-like processes.

Scutch, (skuch) *v. t.* [From *Scotch*.] To beat or whip slightly:—to dress by beating and separating woody fibre from, as flax:—to beat and loosen the fibre of, as the filaments of cotton:—*imp. & pp.* scutched; *ppr.* scutching.

Scutcheon, (skuch'un) *n.* [Abbreviated from *escutcheon*.] A shield for armorial bearings; an emblazoned shield.

Scutcher, (skuch'er) *n.* A wooden implement for separating flax or hemp from the stalk:—also scutch.

Scutellated, (skut'el-lāt-ed) *a.* [*L. scutella*, a salver.] Formed like a plate or salver; composed of plate-like surfaces.

Scutiform, (skut'fo-form) *a.* [*L. scutum*, shield, and *forma*, form.] Having the form of a buckler or shield.

Scuttle, (skut'l) *n.* [*L. scutella*, a dish or platter.] A broad, shallow basket:—*specifically*, a wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal:—[*F. écuville*, from *écouter*, to listen.] A small opening in an outside wall or roof furnished with a lid:—the lid or door which covers or closes an opening in a wall, roof, or the like:—in ships, a small hatchway in the floor of the deck, or a small opening in the closed hatchways; also, a similar opening in the bows or sides:—[From *scud*.] A quick pace; a short run.

Scuttle, (skut'l) *v. t.* To cut large holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of, as a ship:—to sink, as a ship, by making holes through the bottom:—*imp. & pp.* scuttled; *ppr.* scuttling.

Scythe, (sith) *n.* [*A.-S. stæde*, *L. secar*.] An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a handle; a sharp curved blade attached to war chariots in ancient times, and serving to cut down the enemy in driving through their ranks.

Scythian, (sith'man) *n.* One who uses a scythe; a Scythian, (sith'e-an) *a.* Of or pertaining to Scythia.

Scythian, (sith'e-an) *a.* A native or inhabitant of Scythia:—the language of the Scythians.

Sea, (se) *n.* [*A.-S. ær, sæ*, *Ger. see*, *locl. ær*, *Go. saiz*.] One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, found on the earth's surface:—an inland body of water; a lake:—the ocean:—the swell of the ocean or other body of water in a tempest:—a high wave or billow; a surge:—colloquially, a large quantity; a body or volume:—also, a state of disturbance.

Sea-air, (se'air) *n.* Air or breeze from the sea; atmospheric quality of air at or near the sea-coast.

Sea-bank, (se'bank) *n.* The sea-shore:—a bank or mole to defend against the sea.

Sea-bathing, (se'bāth-ing) *n.* Bathing in the sea or salt water, as distinguished from bathing in rivers or in artificial ponds, baths, &c.

Sea-bear, (se'bār) *n.* White or polar bear:—also, a kind of seal.

Sea-bird, (se'berd) *n.* Bird that frequents the sea; any sea-board, (se'bōrd) *n.* [From *sea* and *board*, *F. bord*, side.] The sea-shore.

Sea-boat, (se'bōt) *n.* A vessel considered with reference to her power of resisting a storm.

Sea-breach, (se'bričh) *n.* Irruption of the sea by breaking the banks.

Sea-breeze, (se'briēs) *n.* A wind or current of air blowing from the sea upon land.

Sea-calf, (se'káf) *n.* A marine animal, the common

Sea-captain, (sē'kap-tān) *n.* The captain of a vessel.
Sea-coast, (sē'kōst) *n.* The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

Sea-devil, (sē'dev-il) *n.* A fish of the genus *Lophius*, growing to a large size with the head as large as the body;—the fishing frog; frog-fish. [coll.]

Sea-dog, (sē'dog) *n.* The dog-fish;—also, the seal or sea-

Sea-elephant, (sē'el-e-fant) *n.* A species of seal of great size, and remarkable for the prolongation of the nose, in the male, into a soft, elastic snout.



Sea-elephant.

Sea-farer, (sē'fār-gr) *n.*

One who follows the seas; a mariner; a sailor.

Sea-faring, (sē'fār-ing) *n.* Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.

Sea-fight, (sē'fit) *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval action.

Sea-gage, (sē'gā) *n.* The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.

Sea-girt, (sē'girt) *n.* Surrounded by the sea; insular.

Sea-god, (sē'god) *n.* A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to preside over the ocean or sea, as Neptune.

Sea-going, (sē'gō-ing) *n.* Going upon the sea; especially, sailing upon the deep sea.

Sea-green, (sē'grēn) *n.* Having the colour of sea-water; being of a faint green colour, with a slightly bluish tinge.

Sea-hog, (sē'hog) *n.* The porpoise.

Sea-horse, (sē'horn) *n.* The walrus;—the hippopotamus or river-horse;—a fish allied to the pipe-fish, and having a prehensile tail.

Sea-kale, (sē'kāl) *n.* A plant found growing along sandy shores, the young shoots and leaf-stalks of which are used as food.

Sea-king, (sē'king) *n.* One of the leaders of piratical squadrons among the Danes or Normans; a Norse pirate chief.

Seal, (sēl) *n.* [A.-S. *seol*, Icel. *seir*, Ger. *selach*.] A carnivorous and amphibious mammal inhabiting the sea coasts in all high latitudes, but most abundant in the South Pacific, where the seal fishery is most extensively carried on for the sake of the oil and the skin.



Seal.

Seal, (sēl) *n.* [A.-S. *sigel*,

Ger. *sigel*, from *L. signillum*, a seal, dim. of *signum*, a mark, sign.] A round or oval piece of metal or stone on which is engraved some image, device, cypher, or motto, used to make an impression on wax;—a brass stamp used to impress wafers in closing letters;—the impression made by a seal or stamp on wax, wafers, &c.;—*hand and seal*, signature in handwriting and impression in wax of the writer's seal or signet;—hence, attestation of a deed; confirmation of a grant or act;—that which confirms or ratifies; assurance;—that which makes fast or secures; bond.

Seal, (sēl) *v. t.* To set or affix a seal to; to confirm; to ratify;—to mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality;—to fasten with a seal;—to shut or keep close; to make fast; to keep secret;—to imprint on the mind, as instruction;—to fix; to settle, as doom;—to fulfil; to complete—with *wp.*—*imp.* & *pp.* sealed; *ppr.* sealing. [gems for seals.]

Seal-engraving, (sē'len-grāv-ing) *n.* Art of cutting
Sealer, (sē'ler) *n.* One who seals; especially, an officer whose duty it is to seal writs, to stamp weights and measures, and the like. [sea.]

Sea-level, (sē'lev-el) *n.* Level of the surface of the

Sealing-wax, (sē'ling-waks) *n.* A compound of the resin lao with some less brittle resin, used for sealing letters. [it; signet ring.]

Seal-ring, (sē'ring) *n.* Ring with a seal engraved on Sealskin, (sē'skin) *n.* Skin of the seal.

Sealskin, (sē'skin) *n.* Made of the skin of the seal, as a cloak, purse, &c.

Seam, (sēm) *n.* [A.-S. *sedm*, from *seorian*, to sew.] The fold or line on the surface of cloth formed by the sewing together of two different pieces;—a suture;—the juncture of planks in a ship's deck or sides; or the intervening line between the joints of the planks;—in *geology*, a vein or stratum of ore, coal, and the like; also, a thin layer or narrow vein between two thicker ones;—a scar; a cicatrix;—a weight or measure; the quantity of eight bushels of grain; the quantity of 190 pounds of glass; a horse-load of timber of about three hundredweight.

Seam, (sēm) *v. t.* To form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together;—to mark with something resembling a seam; to scar;—*imp.* & *pp.* seamed; *ppr.* seaming.

Seaman, (sē'man) *n.* A mariner; a sailor—applied to both officers and common mariners.

Seamanship, (sē'man-ship) *n.* The skill of a good seaman; the art, or skill in the art, of working a ship.

Sea-mark, (sē'mark) *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbour, or in sailing along or approaching a coast, as a light-house, a mountain, or the like; a beacon.

Sea-mew, (sē'mē) *n.* A gull; the mew.

Seamless, (sēm'less) *n.* Without a seam.

Sea-monster, (sē'mon-stēr) *n.* A huge marine animal.

Seamster, (sēm'stēr) *n.* One who sews by profession or sews well.

Seamstress, (sēm'stēs) *n.* A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needle-woman.

Seamy, (sēm'e) *n.* Containing seams or showing them.

Seance, (sē'ans) *n.* [F., from *L. sedens*, *ppr.* of *sedere*.] Seclusion, as of some public body.

Sea-nettle, (sē'net-l) *n.* Any medusa which has the property of stinging when touched. [sea.]

Sea-nymph, (sē'nimf) *n.* A nymph or goddess of the

Sea-otter, (sē'ot-er) *n.* An aquatic, mammiferous animal found in the northern parts of the Pacific Ocean, the fur of which is highly valued.

Sea-pie, (sē'pi) *n.* A dish of paste and meat boiled together—common at sea.

Sea-piece, (sē'pēs) *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.

Sea-port, (sē'pōrt) *n.* A port on the sea-shore; an ocean harbour;—also, a town or city situated on a harbour, on or near the sea.

Sear, (sēr) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sedrian*, Ger. *sören*, G. *zerrainen*, to dry, parch.] To dry up; to dry up; to expose to a degree of heat such as changes the colour or hardness of the surface; to scorch; to make callous or insensible;—*imp.* & *pp.* seared; *ppr.* searing.

Sear, (sēr) *n.* Dry; withered;—written also *seer*.

Search, (sēr) *v. t.* [L. *circare*, to go about, seek.] To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something;—to inquire after; to look for;—to try or put to the test;—explore; examine; scrutinize; investigate;—*v. i.* To seek; to look; to make inquiry or exploration; to hunt;—*imp.* & *pp.* searched; *ppr.* searching.

Search, (sēr) *n.* Act of seeking or looking for something; inquiry; research; examination;—quest; pursuit;—scrutiny; exploration; investigation.

Searchable, (sēr'h-a-bl) *n.* Capable of being searched, examined, or explored.



Sea-otter.

Searcher, (sərch'gr) *n.* One who or that which searches, explores, or examines;—a seeker; an inquirer;—an examiner; a trier;—a custom-house officer who searches ships, goods, personal luggage, &c., for articles that are liable to duty;—a similar officer in the police who searches the person of accused parties.

Searching, (sərch'ing) *a.* Penetrating; trying; touching the heart and conscience. [*uer.*]

Searchingly, (sərch'ing-le) *adv.* In a searching manner.

Searchless, (sərch'les) *a.* Eluding research or investigation; inscrutable.

Search-warrant, (sərch'wor-ant) *n.* A warrant legally issued, to search houses or other places for goods stolen, secreted, or concealed.

Sea-cloth, (sə'kloth) *n.* [*A.-S. særcleddh, a sore cloth.*] A cloth to cover a sore; a plaster.

Searedness, (sə'd-nez) *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; hardness; insensibility.

Sea-risk, (sə'risk) *n.* Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or loss by sea.

Sea-robber, (sə'rob-er) *n.* One who robs on the high seas; a sea-rover; a pirate.

Sea-room, (sə'rōom) *n.* Ample space or distance from land, shoals, or rocks, sufficient for a ship to drive or cut without danger of shipwreck.

Sea-serpent, (sə'ser-pent) *n.* A serpent-like animal of great size, supposed to dwell in the sea—now reckoned as fabulous;—a kind of eel found in the Mediterranean;—a large marine serpent found in the Australian seas.

Sea-service, (sə'ser-vis) *n.* Occupation or duty of serving in the navy, especially in time of war.

Sea-shore, (sə'shōr) *n.* The coast of the sea;—all the ground between the ordinary high-water and low-water marks.

Sea-sick, (sə'sik) *a.* Affected with sickness or nausea by the pitching or rolling of a vessel.

Sea-sickness, (sə'sik-nes) *n.* The sickness or nausea occasioned by the pitching and rolling of a ship.

Sea-side, (sə'said) *n.* The land bordering on the sea.

Sea-snake, (sə'snāk) *n.* One of a family of snakes, mostly of small size, which inhabit the sea; especially, a marine snake of the genus *Hydru*.

Season, (sə'zn) *n.* [*F. saison, from L. satio, a sowing, from arere, satum, to sow.*] One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter;—a suitable or convenient time; proper conjuncture;—a certain period of time not very long; a while; a time;—that which gives a relish; favouring; condiment.

Season, (sə'zn) *v. t.* To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare;—to habituate; to accustom;—to prepare by drying or hardening, or removal of natural juices;—to render palatable; to give zest or relish to; to spice;—to fit for enjoyment; to render agreeable;—to qualify by admixture; to temper;—to imbue;—*v. i.* To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate;—to become dry and hard, as timber;—*imp. & pp. seasoned; ppr. seasoning.*

Seasonable, (sə'zn-a-bl) *a.* Occurring in good time, or in proper time for the purpose;—opportune; timely; fit; convenient.

Seasonableness, (sə'zn-a-bl-nes) *n.* Opportuneness or suitableness of time;—state of being in good time or sufficiently early or convenient time.

Seasonably, (sə'zn-a-blē) *adv.* In due time; in time convenient; sufficiently early.

Seasoner, (sə'zn-er) *n.* One who or that which seasons; that which gives a relish.

Seasoning, (sə'zn-ing) *n.* That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish; a condiment;—hence, something to enhance pleasure or enjoyment.

Seasonless, (sə'zn-lez) *a.* Without succession of the seasons.

Sea-stock, (sə'stok) *n.* Provisions for a voyage;—a native plant of the genus *Matthiola*.

Sea-swallow, (sə'swol-ō) *n.* An aquatic bird of the genus *Terna*; a tern;—the storm-petrel.

Seat, (sēt) *n.* [*A.-S. siot, set.*] The place or thing upon which one sits;—the place where any thing is situated, resides, or abides; station; site; abode;—a right to sit; regular place of sitting;—posture or way of sitting on horseback;—a part on which another part rests.

Seat, (sēt) *v. t.* To place on a seat; to cause to sit down;—to station; to locate; to establish; to fix;—to assign a seat to or the seats of;—to fix; to set firm;—to repair by making the seat new;—*imp. & pp. seated; ppr. seating.*

Sea-term, (sə'term) *n.* A word or term used by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.

Sea-urohin, (sə'ur-chin) *n.* A radiate animal of the class *Echinodermus* having a firm shell, and covered with spines.

Seaward, (sə'wārd) *a.* Directed toward the sea.

Seaward, (sə'wārd) *adv.* Toward the sea; in the direction of the sea. [*Algr.*]

Sea-weed, (sə'wēd) *n.* A marine plant of the class of *Sea-wolf*, (sə'wōlf) *n.* A fish of the genus *Anarrhicas*, fierce and ravenous, inhabiting the northern seas;—sea-cat; cat-fish.

Sea-worthiness, (sə'wur-the-nes) *n.* State of being fit for going to sea or on a voyage.

Sea-worthy, (sə'wur-the) *a.* Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety.

Sea-wrack, (sə'rak) *n.* Any marine plant thrown up by the sea, or gathered for kelp, manure, and the like.

Sebaceous, (sə-bā'sh-us) *a.* [*L. sebaceus, from sebuni, tallow.*] Made of or pertaining to tallow or fat;—affording fatty secretions, as the glands in the cellular membrane under the skin.

Sebundy, (sə-bun'de) *n.* In the East Indies, a native soldier or policeman.

Secant, (sə'kant) *a.* [*L. secans, ppr. of secare, to cut.*] Cutting; dividing into two parts.

Secant, (sə'kant) *n.* A line that cuts another;—a right line drawn from the centre of a circle through one end of an arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn through the other end—thus the line *cd* is the secant of the arc *ab*.

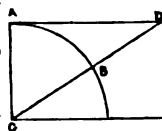
Secounny, (sek'kun-ne) *n.* [*Hind. soukhanie, from soukhan, a helm.*] In the East Indian trade, a European sailor engaged as helmsman or steersman in a vessel, the crew being native Indians or Lascars.

Secodes, (sə'sēd) *v. i.* [*L. se, aside, and ordere, to go, to move.*] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association;—to withdraw from the Established Church;—in the United States, to withdraw, as a State, from the National Union;—*imp. & pp. seceded; ppr. seceding.*

Seceder, (sə'sēd-er) *n.* One who secedes;—one of a body of Presbyterians who separated from the Established Church in Scotland in 1783, and formed the *Associate Synod*; also, one of another body of Presbyterians who left the Establishment on the question of patronage, and formed the *Relief Synod* in 1761—the Associate and Relief Synods were incorporated in 1847, under the name of *United Presbyterian Church*;—also, one of a small body which left the Secession on establishment principles, and which now forms the *Synod of United Original Seceders*.

Secern, (sə'sern) *v. t.* [*L. se, aside, and cernere, to separate, sift.*] To separate; to distinguish;—to secrete;—*imp. & pp. secernd; ppr. secernd.*

Secernment, (sə'sern-ment) *n.* The process or act of secernd.



Secession, (sē-sesh'un) *n.* [L. *secessio*.] Act of seceding from fellowship or association;—the withdrawal or attempt to withdraw from the National Union in America;—the whole body of seceders from the Established Church in Scotland. [*sion*.]

Secessionist, (sē-sesh'un-ist) *n.* One who upholds secession.

Seclude, (sē-klūd') *v. t.* [L. *se*, aside, and *claudere*, to shut.] To shut up apart from others; to withdraw;—to shut out; to prevent from entering; to preclude:—*imp. & pp.* *secluded*; *ppr.* *secluding*.

Seclusion, (sē-klū'shun) *n.* Act of secluding; separation from society or connection;—solitude; retirement; privacy.

Seclusive, (sē-klū'siv) *a.* Tending to seclude;—*se*.

Second, (sek'und) *a.* [L. *secundus*, from *sequi*, to follow.] Immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time;—next in value, power, excellence, or rank.

Second, (sek'und) *n.* One who follows or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, or the like;—one who attends another for his support and aid; *specifically*, one who acts as another's aid in a duel, prize fight, &c.;—the sixtieth part of a minute of time or of a degree;—the interval between any tone and the tone represented on the staff next above it;—the second part in a concerted piece;—*pl.* A coarse kind of flour.

Second, (sek'und) *v. t.* To follow or attend; to support; to back; to encourage;—*specifically*, to support as a motion or proposal; to speak in favour of:—*imp. & pp.* *seconded*; *ppr.* *seconding*.

Secondarily, (sek'und-ar-e-le) *adv.* In a secondary manner or degree; not primarily. [*secondary*.]

Secondariness, (sek'und-ar-e-nes) *n.* State of being secondary.

Secondary, (sek'und-ar-e) *a.* Succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, rank, and the like; acting by deputation or delegated authority;—not primary; not of the first intention;—subordinate; inferior;—acting under or in subordination to.

Secondary, (sek'und-ar-e) *n.* One who occupies a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place;—a satellite;—a quill growing on the second bone of a bird's wing.

Secondar, (sek'und-ar) *n.* One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes. [*the seconds in a clock or watch*.]

Second-hand, (sek'und-hand) *n.* The hand marking second-hand.

Second-hand, (sek'und-hand) *n.* Possession obtained by transfer from a previous owner.

Second-hand, (sek'und-hand) *a.* Not original or primary;—not new; previously possessed or used by another.

Second-hand, (sek'und-hand) *adv.* By transmission; not originally; in imitation; in an inferior condition.

Secondly, (sek'und-le) *adv.* In the second place.

Second-rate, (sek'und-rāt) *a.* Of the second size, rank, quality, or value.

Second-rate, (sek'und-rāt) *n.* A ship of war of the second class or rate.

Second-sight, (sek'und-sit) *n.* The power of seeing things future or distant; prophetic vision, formerly supposed inherent in some of the Scottish Highlanders.

Secrecy, (sē-kre-se) *n.* State of being secret; separation; retirement; privacy; concealment; forbearance of discovery; close silence;—fidelity in keeping a secret.

Secret, (sē-kret) *a.* [L. *secretus*, *pp.* of *secreare*, to put apart, to separate.] Separate; concealed from general notice or knowledge;—known only to one or to few; unseen; occult; not apparent;—private; secluded;—faithful to a secret entrusted; keeping counsel; close;—not revealed; known only to God;—privy; not proper to be seen;—clandestine; underhand;—mysterious.

Secret, (sē-kret) *n.* Something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge;—a thing not discovered; a mystery;—privacy; secrecy—with prefix *in*.

Secretary, (sek'rē-tār-e) *n.* [F. *secrétaire*, from L. *secretum*, a secret.] A person employed to write orders, letters, despatches, public or private papers, records, and the like;—an officer whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government;—a piece of furniture with conveniences for writing; an scribe.

Secretary-bird, (sek'rē-tār-e-bīrd) *n.* A bird of South Africa, of the genus *Gypocorvus*, with an aquiline head and beak, the legs of a crane, and a lengthened crest and tail. It lives almost exclusively on the larger snakes, which it captures with much skill, and hence it is also called the *snake-eater*. [*tary*.]

Secretaryship, (sek'rē-tār-e-ship) *n.* The office of a secretary.

Secrete, (sē-kret') *v. t.* [L. *secreare*, to separate, *pp.* *secretus*, separated, secret, hidden.] To hide; to conceal; to deposit in a place of hiding; to remove from observation;—to separate by the processes of the vital economy from the circulating fluids, as the blood, *imp. & pp.* *secreted*; *ppr.* *secreting*.

Secretion, (sē-kret'shun) *n.* Act of secreting; *especially*, production from the general nourishing substance of particular substances in the vital economy;—the matter secreted. [*secretion*.]

Secretitious, (sē-kret-ti-ō's-us) *a.* Produced by animal secretion.

Secretive, (sē-kret-iv) *a.* Tending to secrete, or to keep secret or private.

Secretiveness, (sē-kret-iv-nes) *n.* The quality of being secretive;—in *phrenology*, a bump or organ situated at the inferior margin of the parietal bones, which when large or fully developed, is said to impel the individual to concealment or secrecy.

Secretly, (sē-kret-le) *adv.* In a secret or clandestine manner;—privately; privily; covertly.

Secretness, (sē-kret-nes) *n.* State or quality of being secret; privacy; concealment;—the quality of keeping a secret.

Secretary, (sē-kret'or-e) *a.* Performing the office of secretion.

Seet, (sekt) *n.* [L. *secta*, from *secre*, *sectum*, to cut off, to separate.] A body of persons who have separated from others in virtue of some special doctrine, or set of doctrines, which they hold in common;—the disciples or followers of a philosophical teacher or leader of thought; a religious denomination which has separated from the Established Church.

Seetarian, (sek-tā're-an) *a.* Pertaining or peculiar to a sect or to sects;—devoted to a sect;—hence, narrow-minded; one-sided; bigoted.

Seetarian, (sek-tā're-an) *n.* One of a sect;—in *philosophy or art*, a member or adherent of a special school;—one of a religious body which separates from the Established Church, or maintains doctrines and practices different from those prevailing in the community;—one devoted to his party; a bigot; partisan.

Seetarianism, (sek-tā're-an-izm) *n.* System of division into sects;—disposition to form sects or divisions from the prevalent or established forms;—the quality or character of a seetarian; devotion to the interests of a party. [*herent of a sect*.]

Seetary, (sek'tār-e) *n.* A seetarian; a member or adherent of a sect.

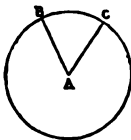
Seetile, (sek'til) *a.* [L. *sectilis*, from *secre*, *sectum*, to cut.] Capable of being cut;—capable of being cut smoothly without fracture;—said of minerals intermediate between brittle and malleable, as plumbago, &c.

Section, (sek'shun) *n.* [L. *sectio*, from *secre*, *sectum*, to cut off.] Act of cutting or of separating by cutting;—a part separated from the rest; a division; a portion;—*specifically*, a distinct part of a book or writing; the subdivision of a chapter, law, or other writing; hence, the character, often used to denote such a division;—a distinct part of a city, country, people, class, or the like;—representation of any thing as it would appear if cut through by any intersecting plane; profile.

Sectional, (sek'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to a section; partial.

Sectionality, (sek-shun-al'e-te) *n.* The state or quality of being sectional; sectionalism.

Sector, (sek'ter) *n.* [L., a cutter, from *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] A part of a circle com-



CAB sector.

Secular, (sek'ŭ-lār) *a.* [L. *secularis*, from *seculum*, a generation, age, the world.] Coming or observed once in an age or century;—pertaining to this present world or to things not spiritual or holy; worldly;—not bound by monastic vows or rules.

Secular, (sek'ŭ-lār) *n.* A layman;—in the Romish Church, an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules;—a church officer whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

Secularity, (sek'ŭ-lār-ē-ty) *n.* Supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness.

Secularization, (sek'ŭ-lār-e-zh'ā-shun) *n.* Act of rendering secular, or state of being rendered secular; conversion from religious to lay possession and uses.

Secularize, (sek'ŭ-lār-īz) *v. t.* To convert from regular or monastic into secular;—to convert from spiritual to secular or common use;—to make worldly or unspiritual.

Secularity, (sek'ŭ-lār-ē-ty) *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.

Secund, (sek'kund) *a.* Arranged on one side only, as flowers or leaves on a stalk.

Secundina, (sek'kun-din) *n.* [F. *secundines*, from L. *secunda* (sc. *partes*), second parta.] In botany, the second coat of an ovule;—*pl.* The several coats or membranes in which the fetus is wrapped in the womb; the after-birth.

Securable, (sek-kŭr-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being secured.

Secure, (sek-kŭr) *a.* [L. *securus*, from *se*, for *sine*, without, and *cureo*, care.] Free from care or anxiety; easy in mind;—free from fear or apprehension; confident; assured;—not doubting or distrusting; sure of;—free from danger or harm; safe; being preserved or in good keeping;—wanting caution; careless; over confident.

Secure, (sek-kŭr) *v. t.* To make safe; to guard; to protect;—to make certain; to assure; to insure;—to make fast; to close, inclose, or confine effectually;—to get possession of; to make one's self secure of;—*imp.* & *pp.* secured; *ppr.* securing.

Securely, (sek-kŭr-ē-ty) *adv.* In a secure manner; without fear or apprehension; without danger; safely.

Securement, (sek-kŭr'ment) *n.* Cause of safety; defence; protection.

Securer, (sek-kŭr'er) *n.* He or that which secures or protects.

Securifer, (sek-kŭr'ē-fr) *n.* [L. *securis*, axe or hatchet, and *ferre*, to bear.] One of a family of hymenopterous insects, having a saw-shaped or hatchet-shaped appendage to the posterior part of the abdomen.

Securiform, (sek-kŭr'ē-form) *a.* In botany, having the form of an axe or hatchet.

Security, (sek-kŭr-ē-ty) *n.* That which secures; protection; defence; state of safety or safe-keeping;—freedom from fear, care, or anxiety; confidence; hence, carelessness; want of caution or vigilance;—certainty; assurance;—act of giving caution or of being bound; or any thing given as a bond, caution, or pledge;—one who becomes surety for another.

Sedan, (sē-dan') *n.* [From *Sedan*, in France, where it was first made.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, borne on poles by two porters.



Sedan.

Sedate, (sē-dāt') *a.* [L. *sedatus*, *pp.* of *sedare*, to allay, calm.] Unruffled by passion;—composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; serene; undisturbed; sober; serious.

Sedately, (sē-dāt'ē-ty) *adv.* In a sedate manner; soberly.

Sedateness, (sē-dāt'nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being sedate; freedom from agitation; composure; serenity; tranquillity.

Sedative, (sē-dā-tiv) *a.* [L. *sedare*.] Tending to calm or tranquillize; allaying irritation; composing; soothing. [*It*], and *irritative* activity or pain.

Sedative, (sē-dā-tiv) *n.* A remedy which allays irritability.

Sedativeness, (sē-dēn-tār-e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being sedative; inactivity;—studious habit or disposition.

Sedentary, (sē-dēn-tār-e) *a.* [L. *sedentarius*, from *sedere*, to sit.] Accustomed to sit much or long, as students, tailors, sempstresses, &c.;—requiring a sitting posture or long sitting, as employment;—passed for the most part in sitting;—inactive; motionless; sluggish.

Sedge, (sēj) *n.* [A.-S. *scag*, Ir. & Gael. *sciag*, W. *Adog*.] A plant growing in dense tufts, generally in wet grounds, allied to the grasses, but distinguished by having no joints in the stems.

Sedgy, (sēj's) *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

Sediment, (sē-dē-ment) *n.* [L. *sedimentum*, from *sedere*, to sit, to settle.] The matter which subsides to the bottom from water or any other liquid; lees; dregs.

Sedimentary, (sē-dē-ment'ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to, formed by, or consisting of, matter that has subsided.

Sedition, (sē-dish'un) *n.* [L. *seditio*, from *se*, aside, and *itio*, a going.] The raising of commotion in a state not amounting to insurrection; excitement of resistance to lawful authority; tumult; uproar; riot; revolt.

Seditious, (sē-dish'ē-us) *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of sedition;—tending to excite sedition;—turbulent; factious or guilty of sedition; riotous; mutinous; rebellious. [*ner*].

Seditiously, (sē-dish'ē-us-ē-ty) *adv.* In a seditious manner.

Seditiousness, (sē-dish'ē-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being seditious; disposition to excite popular commotion in opposition to law or the act of doing so.

Seduce, (sē-dŭs') *v. t.* [L. *seducere*, from *se*, aside, and *ducere*, to lead.] To draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty;—to lead astray;—to tempt; to allure;—to corrupt; to deprave;—to deceive, as innocence;—to induce to surrender chastity;—*imp.* & *pp.* seduced; *ppr.* seducing.

Seduction, (sē-dŭk'shun) *n.* Act of seducing; seduction;—the means employed to seduce.

Seducer, (sē-dŭs'er) *n.* One who seduces or draws away; a corrupter;—a betrayer;—a tempter; *specifically*, one who prevails by art and persuasions over the chastity of a woman. [*for led astray*].

Seducible, (sē-dŭs'ē-bl) *a.* Capable of being seduced.

Seduction, (sē-dŭk'shun) *n.* Act of seducing or of enticing from the path of duty; *specifically*, the act or crime of persuading a female to surrender her chastity;—that which seduces; means of leading astray.

Seductive, (sē-dŭk'tiv) *a.* Tending to lead astray; apt to deceive or mislead;—alluring; enticing;—hence, showy; specious.

Sedulity, (sē-dŭl-ē-ty) *n.* [L. *sedulitas*.] Quality of being sedulous; unremitting industry; diligent and persevering application; constant attention.

Sedulous, (sed'ū-lus) *a.* [L. *sedulus*, from *sedere*, to sit.] Diligent in application or pursuit; steadily industrious; persevering; close; unremitted; assiduous; laborious.

Sedulously, (sed'ū-lus-le) *adv.* In a sedulous manner; assiduously; industriously; with painful diligence.

Sedulness, (sed'ū-lus-nes) *n.* Assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence.

See, (sē) *n.* [F. *siège*, from L. *sedes*, a seat.] A diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop;—the seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop;—the seat, place, or office of the pope or Roman pontiff;—the authority of the pope or court of Rome.

See, (sē) *v. t.* [A.-S. *seon*, Ger. *sehen*, Isrl. *sta*.] To perceive by the eye; to behold;—to discover; to perceive;—to observe; to note; to mark;—to form an idea or conception; to discern; to comprehend;—to regard or look to; to take care of;—to have an interview with; to visit;—to fall in with; to meet or associate with;—to experience; to suffer;—to know by revelation;—to apprehend by faith;—to enjoy or be blessed in the full knowledge of, as God;—*v. i.* To have the power of sight;—to have intellectual apprehension; to penetrate; to discern;—to examine into; to inquire;—to be attentive; to pay regard; to give heed;—*imp.* saw; *pp.* seen; *ppr.* seeing.

Seed, (sēd) *n.* [A.-S. *sed*, from *adwan*, to sow, Go. *seid*, Ger. *saat*.] The embryo with its envelope or the matured ovule, which gives origin to a new plant;—the generative fluid of the male; semen;—that from which any thing springs; first principle;—the principle of production;—progeny; offspring;—race; generation; birth.

Seed, (sēd) *v. t.* To grow to maturity, so as to produce seed;—to shed the seed;—*v. i.* To sprinkle with seed, or as if with seed; to sow;—*imp.* & *pp.* seeded; *ppr.* seeding.

Seed-basket, (sēd'bas-ket) *n.* A vessel for holding the seed to be sown;—also *seed-bag*; *seed-cock*; *seed-lob*.

Seed-bed, (sēd'bed) *n.* Bed or plot of ground for raising seed.

Seed-bud, (sēd'bud) *n.* The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule.

Seed-cake, (sēd'kāk) *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

Seed-corn, (sēd'korn) *n.* Corn or grain for seed.

Seed-down, (sēd'down) *n.* A fine feathery or hairy substance on some seeds, by which they are wafted by the wind; the pappus or hairy crown.

Seediness, (sēd'e-nes) *n.* State of being seedy;—abundance of seeds;—thread-bare or shabby condition, as of clothes, &c.;—nervous debility or depression after intoxication.

Seedling, (sēd'ling) *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layers, buds, or the like.

Seed-plot, (sēd'plot) *n.* The ground on which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; a nursery. [also, a sower.]

Seedman, (sēd'sman) *n.* A person who deals in seeds.

Seed-time, (sēd'tim) *n.* The season proper for sowing.

Seed-vessel, (sēd'ves-el) *n.* The case which contains the seeds; a pod.

Seedy, (sēd'e) *a.* Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds;—run to seed;—hence, exhausted; worn out; poor and miserable looking;—suffering from the effects of intoxication.

Seeing, (sē'ing) *ppr.*, but used as a *conj.* In view of the fact that; considering; inasmuch as; since.

Seeing, (sē'ing) *n.* Act of perceiving objects by the eye; sight; vision; perception.

Seek, (sēk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *secan*, Isrl. *saka*, L. *sequi*, to follow.] To go in search or quest of;—to endeavour to find or gain by any means;—to solicit; to ask for; to inquire for;—to pursue; to hunt;—*v. i.* To make

search or inquiry;—to endeavour; to attempt; to strive; to pursue; to aim at injuring or destroying;—to seek to, to apply to; to resort;—*imp.* & *pp.* sought; *ppr.* seeking.

Seeker, (sēk'er) *n.* One who seeks; an inquirer;—one of a sect who profess no determinate religion.

Seel, (sēl) *v. t.* [F. *siller*.] To sew the eyelids together, as a hawk;—hence, to shut the eyes of; to render blind;—*imp.* & *pp.* seeled; *ppr.* seeling.

Seem, (sēm) *v. t.* [O. Eng. *seem*, to become, befit, A.-S. *seman*, to judge, Ger. *semen*.] To have a show or semblance; to present an appearance;—*v. i.* To befit; to become;—*imp.* & *pp.* seemed; *ppr.* seeming.

Seemer, (sēm'er) *n.* One who seems; one who carries an appearance or semblance.

Seeming, (sēm'ing) *a.* Appearing like; having the semblance of; specious.

Seeming, (sēm'ing) *n.* Appearance; show; semblance; fair appearance. [ostensibly.]

Seemingly, (sēm'ing-le) *adv.* In appearance; apparently; seemingly.

Seemings, (sēm'ing-nes) *a.* Fair appearance; plausibility.

Seemliness, (sēm'le-nes) *n.* State or quality of being seemly; comeliness; grace; fitness; propriety; decency.

Seemly, (sēm'le) *a.* [Ger. *ziemlich*.] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; meet; decent; decorous. [mer.]

Seemly, (sēm'le) *adv.* In a decent or proper manner.

Seer, (sēr) *n.* [From *see*.] One who sees;—a person who foresees events; a prophet.

Seeress, (sēr'es) *n.* A female seer; a prophetess.

Seesaw, (sē'saw) *n.* [Probably a reduplication of *saw*, expressing the motion in sawing.] A play among children, in which two persons, seated upon the opposite ends of a board which is supported in the middle, move alternately up and down;—a board adjusted for this purpose;—a vibratory or reciprocating motion.

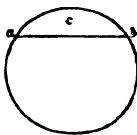
Seesaw, (sē'saw) *v. i.* To move backward and forward, or upward and downward;—*imp.* & *pp.* sawed; *ppr.* seesawing.

Seesaw, (sē'saw) *a.* Moving up and down or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion.

Seethe, (sēth) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sedðan*, Ger. *sieden*.] To decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil;—*v. i.* To be in a state of ebullition; to be hot;—*imp.* seethed; *pp.* seethed, sodden; *ppr.* seething.

Seg, (seg) *n.* Sedge;—a castrated bull.

Segment, (seg'ment) *n.* [L. *segmentum*, from *secare*, to cut.] One of the parts into which any body naturally separates or is divided; a section; a portion;—a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane; especially, that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle.



Segment
a b, chord; c a b
segment

Segmental, (seg'ment'al) *a.* Relating to, forming, or resembling a segment

Segnitude, (seg'ne-tūd) *n.* [L. *seignis*, slow.] Slowness; inactivity; dulness.

Segregate, (seg'rē-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *segregare*, *segregatum*, from *se*, aside, and *gregis*, a flock or herd.] To separate from others; to set apart;—*imp.* & *pp.* segregated; *ppr.* segregating.

Segregate, (seg'rē-gāt) *a.* Select; hence, choice; special.

Segregation, (seg'rē-gā'hun) *n.* Act of segregating; separation from others; a parting.

Seidlitz-powders, (sēd'litz-pow-derz) *n. pl.* Aperient

powders, containing bicarbonate and potash-tartrate of soda, and tartaric acid.

Seignior, (sē'n'yər) *n.* [F. *seigneur*, It. *signore*, from L. *senior*, elder.] A lord; the lord of a manor;—the

English equivalent of the Spanish *Senor* and Italian *Signor*, titles of address corresponding to *Sir* or *Mr.*
Seigniorage, (sēn'yēr-ēj) *n.* Something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; *specifically*, a certain toll or deduction on bullion brought to the mint to be coined.

Seignior, (sēn'yēr-ē) *n.* Power or authority of a lord; dominion;—a lordship; a manor.

Seine, (sēn) *n.* [*F. seine*, *It. & L. agena*.] A large net for catching fish.

Seismic, (sē'smīk) *a.* Belonging to earthquakes.

Seismology, (sē'mō-lō-jē) *n.* [*G. seismos*, earthquake, and *logos*, discourse.] Doctrine of earthquakes, or a treatise on the causes and phenomena of earthquakes.

Seismometer, (sē'mōm-ē-tēr) *n.* [*G. seismos*, a shaking, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the duration and shock of an earthquake.

Seismoscope, (sē'mō-skōp) *n.* [*G. seismos*, earthquake, and *skopēin*, to view.] An instrument for showing visibly the movements or undulations of the ground in an earthquake. (to be taken)

Seizable, (sē'zā-bl) *a.* Capable of being seized; liable

Seize, (sēz) *v. t.* [*F. saisir*, *Arm. seiza*.] To catch; to grasp; to take hold of; to invade;—to fall or rush upon suddenly and lay hold on;—to take possession of by force;—to take possession of by warrant or legal authority;—to bind or fasten together, as ropes;—*imp. & pp. seized*; *ppr. seizing*.

Seizer, (sēz'ēr) *n.* One who seizes.

Seizin, (sē'zīn) *n.* [*F. saisine*.] Possession of an estate of freehold;—the thing possessed; possession;—the act of taking or entering on possession.

Seizure, (sē'zūr) *n.* Act of seizing; sudden and violent grasp or gripe;—possession;—thing laid hold of or possessed;—act of taking by warrant, as goods;—act of coming suddenly upon; attack, as of disease;—a catching or catch, as of words.

Sejunction, (sē-jūnj'ahūn) *n.* [*L. sejungere*, to separate.] Act of separating or disjoining; separation; division.

Selah, (sē'lā) *n.* [*H., from sālāh*, to repose, to be silent.] A silence or a pause in the musical performance of the Psalms where it is introduced.

Seldom, (sēldūm) *adv.* [*A.-S. seldum*, *Ger. selten*.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Seldom, (sēldūm) *a.* Rare; infrequent.

Seldomness, (sēldūm-ness) *n.* Rarity; uncommonness; infrequency.

Select, (sē-lekt) *v. t.* [*L. seligere*, *selectum*, from *se*, aside, apart, and *legere*, to gather.] To choose and take from a number; to pick out; to cull;—*imp. & pp. selected*; *ppr. selecting*.

Select, (sē-lekt) *a.* Taken from a number by preference; of special value or excellence; chosen; picked; choice. (tion)

Selectedly, (sē-lekt'ed-le) *adv.* With care in selection. (sē-lekt'ahūn) *n.* Act of selecting or state of being selected; choice by preference from many others;—that which is selected; something chosen or culled; also, the collection of things culled.

Selective, (sē-lek'tiv) *a.* Exercising care and discrimination in choosing. (or well chosen)

Selectness, (sē-lekt'ness) *n.* State of being select
Selenic, (sē-len'ik) *a.* Pertaining to selenium; noting an acid composed of one equivalent of selenium and three of oxygen.

Selenium, (sē-lē-ne-um) *n.* [*L. from G. selēnē*, the moon.] An elementary substance, allied to sulphur, of a dark brown colour, with a metallic lustre.

Selenograph, (sē-lē-no-graf) *n.* A delineation or picture of the surface or part of the surface of the moon—now executed by photography.

Selenography, (sē-lē-nō-grā-fē) *n.* [*G. selēnē*, the moon, and *graphein*, to describe.] A description of the surface of the moon.

Self, (self) *a.* Same; very same;—also used as a pro-

noun, and in combination with personal pronouns, to express emphasis or distinction, or reciprocal action;—also used extensively as a prefix.

Self, (self) *n.* [*A.-S. self*, *self*, *Ger. selbst*, *Go. sibba*.] The individual as an object to his own reflective consciousness; a person as a distinct individual;—hence, personal interest, or love of private interest; selfishness. (sense of guilt or shame)

Self-abased, (self-a-bāsd) *a.* Humbled by the conscious self-abasement, (self'a-bās-ment) *n.* Humiliation proceeding from consciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame. (powers)

Self-abuse, (self-a-būs) *n.* Abuse of one's own person or self-command, (self'kom-mānd) *n.* Calmness or equanimity; control of temper; cool and collected exercise of the mental powers and resources.

Self-conceit, (self'kon-sēt) *n.* Conceit of one's self; a high opinion of one's powers or endowments; vanity.
Self-conceited, (self'kon-sēt-ed) *a.* Having a high or overweening opinion of one's own person or merits; vain.

Self-confident, (self'kon-fī-dent) *a.* Relying on one's powers or judgment; self-relying—usually in a bad sense; presumptuous.

Self-conscious, (self'kon-ahē-us) *a.* Conscious of one's acts or states;—conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others;—estimating too highly one's capacities, claims, or importance.

Self-contradiction, (self'kon-tra-dīk'ahūn) *n.* A repugnancy in terms; a proposition of which one part or term contradicts the other.

Self-control, (self'kon-trōl) *n.* Control exercised over one's self. (own conscience or declarations)

Self-convicted, (self'kon-vīkt-ed) *a.* Convicted by one's self-deception, (self-dē-sep'ahūn) *n.* Act of deceiving one's self; erroneous conception regarding one's self.
Self-defence, (self-dē-fens) *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation.

Self-denial, (self-dē-nīal) *n.* The denial of one's self; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

Self-determining, (self-dē-tēr'mīn-ing) *a.* Deciding by itself or for itself; free; not necessary, as the power of the will.

Self-devotion, (self-dē-vō'ahūn) *n.* The devoting of one's person and services voluntarily to any difficult or hazardous employment.

Self-esteem, (self-ē-tem') *n.* The esteem or good opinion of one's self; complacency.

Self-evident, (self-ev-ē-dent) *a.* Evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

Self-examination, (self-egz-am-in'ahūn) *n.* Act or duty of searching and trying one's character, motives, and actions, especially by the law of Christ.

Self-existence, (self-egz-ist'ens) *n.* Inherent or independent existence—an attribute of God.

Self-existent, (self-egz-ist-ent) *a.* Existing of or by himself, independent of any other being.

Self-interest, (self-in-ter-est) *n.* Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

Selfish, (self'ish) *a.* Regarding one's own good in disregard, or at the expense, of that of others.

Selfishly, (self'ish-le) *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

Selfishness, (self'ish-ness) *n.* The quality of being selfish; exclusive regard to one's own interest or happiness. (real character, abilities, or worth)

Self-knowledge, (self'nol-ēj) *n.* Knowledge of one's self-love, (self'lūv) *n.* The love of one's self; tendency to seek one's own benefit or advantage.

Self-made, (self'mād) *a.* Made by one's self;—noting a man who has risen to wealth, learning, fame, or power, by his own talents or energies.

Self-murder, (self-mur-dēr) *n.* Act of killing one's self; suicide. (in one's opinion)

Self-opinionative, (self-ō-pin'yūn-a-tiv) *a.* Obstinate

Self-possession, (self-poz-zesh-un) *n.* The possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command; presence of mind.

Self-preservation, (self-prē-zgr-va'shun) *n.* Act or duty of protecting one's self from hurt, loss, death, etc.

Self-registering, (self-rej-is-ter-ing) *a.* That registers or records observations automatically, as a thermometer.

Self-reliance, (self-rē-li-ans) *n.* Reliance on one's own powers; self-confidence; self-sufficiency.

Self-reproach, (self-rē-prōch) *n.* The act of reproaching or condemning one's self. [etsem]—*pharisaic*.

Self-righteous, (self-rit-e-us) *a.* Righteous in one's own self-righteousness; (self-rit-e-us-nos) *n.* Personal righteousness; reliance for salvation on one's own character and works. [same; identical].

Self-same, (self-sām) *a.* Precisely the same; the very

Self-seeking, (self-sēk-ing) *a.* Selfish; seeking one's own interest or pleasure.

Self-sufficient, (self-suf-fish-e-ent) *a.* Having full confidence in one's own strength, abilities, or endowments; hence, haughty; overbearing.

Self-taught, (self-tawt) *a.* Taught by one's self; self-instructed; self-disciplined.

Self-will, (self-wil) *n.* One's own will; obstinacy.

Self-willed, (self-wild) *a.* Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the will or wishes of others; obstinate.

Sell, (sel) *n.* [*F. selle.*] A saddle;—a royal seat; throne.

Sell, (sel) *v. t.* [*A.-S. sellan*, to give, to sell, *loel. selia.*] To transfer to another for an equivalent; to dispose of in return for something, especially for money;—hence, to accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty, trust, or the like; to betray;—to impose upon;—*v. i.* To practise selling;—to be sold;—*imp. & pp.* sold; *ppr.* selling.

Sell, (sel) *n.* An imposition or trick, as in a case where confidence has been reposed or expectation excited.

Seller, (sel-er) *n.* One who sells; a vender.

Seltzer-water, (seltz-er-waw-ter) *n.* A mineral water from Selters, in Germany, containing much free carbonic acid.

Selvdge, (sel'vā) *n.* [Said to be from *self* and *edge*, as if its own proper edge, but perhaps from Norm. *F. saulvige*, from *sauver*, to preserve.] The edge of cloth woven in such a manner as to prevent raveling; list;—also selvedge.

Semaphore, (sem'a-fōr) *n.* [*G. sema*, a sign, and *pherein*, to bear.] An apparatus for exhibiting signals to convey information from a distance; a telegraph.

Semaphoric, (sem-a-for-ik) *a.* Pertaining to a semaphore or to semaphores; telegraphic.

Semaphorically, (sem-a-for-ik-al) *adv.* By telegraphy.

Semiable, (sem'bi-ā-bl) *a.* [*F.*] Like; resembling.

Semblance, (sem'blans) *n.* [*F. sembler*, resemble, from *L. simulari*, to imitate, from *similis*, like.] Seeming; appearance; show; form;—likeness; resemblance; similitude. [similar].

Semblant, (sem'blant) *a.* [*F. sembler.*] Resembling;

Semiotics, (sē-mi-ot'iks) *n. pl.* [*G. semeion*, sign.] Doctrine or knowledge of symptoms in disease; symptomatology;—also *semeiology*.

Semenology, (sem-in-al'it-e) *n.* The nature of or power of producing seed.

Semen, (sē-men) *n.* [*L.* from the root *se*, whence *scere*, *satum*, to sow.] Seed, especially the male generative product of animals; sperm.

Semi-annual, (sem-e-ā-nū-al) *a.* Half yearly.

Semi-arian, (sem-e-ā-re-an) *n.* In ecclesiastical history, one who with the Arians denied the divinity of Christ, and taught that he was created of like substance with the Father; a Homocousian.

Semibreve, (sem'e-brēv) *n.* A note of half the time of the breve;—called also a *whole note*. It is the longest note now in general use.

Semicircle, (sem'e-sprk-l) *n.* The half of a circle;—a body in the form of half of a circle.

Semicircular, (sem-e-sprk'ū-lār) *a.* Having the form of half of a circle.

Semicolon, (sem'e-kō-lon) *n.* A point or sentential mark (;) used to indicate a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma, but less than a colon, A C B Semicircle, and a pause in reading usually of longer duration.

Semi-cylindrical, (sem-e-sē-lin'drik-al) *a.* Half cylindrical.

Semi-diameter, (sem-e-di-am'et-er) *n.* Half of a diameter; a right line, or the length of a right line, drawn from the centre of a circle, sphere, or other curved figure, to its circumference; a radius.

Semi-diaphanous, (sem-e-di-ā-fan-us) *a.* Half or imperfectly diaphanous or transparent; translucent.

Semi-fluid, (sem'e-flūd-id) *a.* Imperfectly fluid.

Semi-lunar, (sem-e-lū-nār) *a.* Resembling in form a half moon.

Seminal, (sem'in-al) *a.* [*L. seminalis*, from *semen*, *seminis*, seed.] Pertaining to seed;—contained in seed; holding the relations of seed, source, or first principle; radical; rudimental; original.

Seminary, (sem'in-ā-re) *n.* [*L. seminario*, from *seminarius*, belonging to seed.] An institution of education; a school, academy, college, or university in which young persons are instructed in various branches of learning; a source of propagation;—a nursery. [dispersion of seed].

Semination, (sem-in-ā-shun) *n.* Act of sowing;—natural

Seminifer, (sem-in-if-ik) *a.* [*L. semen*, *seminis*, seed and *ferre*, to make.] Forming or producing seed, or the originative principle.

Semi-pelagian, (sem-e-pel-ā-jē-an) *n.* A follower of Cassianus, a monk of the 6th century, who denied the Augustinian doctrines of original sin, moral inability, unconditional election, and perseverance of the saints, and taught that divine grace is co-operative with, but not necessarily precedent to man's will in the scheme of salvation.

Semiquaver, (sem'e-kwā-vr) *n.* A note of half the duration of the quaver; a sixteenth note.

Semispherical, (sem-ls-fer'ik-al) *a.* Having the figure of a half sphere. [an arc].

Semi-tangent, (sem'e-tan-jent) *n.* The tangent of half

Semitertian, (sem-e-ter'ābe-an) *n.* An intermittent fever or ague, compounded of a tertian and quotidian.

Semitic, (sem-it'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the descendants of Shem, son of Noah, and the countries peopled by them;—noting one of the great families of language, usually classified as *Aramean*, *Phœnician*, and *Arabic*.

Semitone, (sem'e-tōn) *n.* Half a tone;—one of the degrees or intervals of the diatonic scale.

Semitonic, (sem-e-tōn'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

Semi-transparent, (sem'e-trans-pā-rent) *a.* Half or imperfectly transparent; partly opaque.

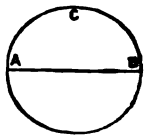
Semi-vitrified, (sem-e-vit'if-ēd) *a.* Half or imperfectly vitrified; partly converted into glass.

Semi-vocal, (sem'e-vō-kal) *a.* Pertaining to a semi-vowel;—half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

Semi-vowel, (sem'e-vow-el) *n.* A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, and sometimes used in language with the value of a vowel;—the sign representing such a sound.

Semolina, (sem-e-lf-na) *n.* [*It. semola*, bran, from *L. simila*, the finest wheat flour.] The hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting machine after the fine parts have passed through.

Semoule, (sē-mōl') *n.* [*F.*] Hard, coarse grains



remaining in the bolting machine after the fine is sifted; semolina.

Sempervirent, (sem-per-vi'rent) *a.* [*L. semper*, always, and *virere*, flourishing.] Evergreen; fresh.

Sempiternal, (sem-pe-ter'nal) *a.* [*L. sempiternus*, from *semper*, always, and *eternus*, eternal.] Of never-ending duration; everlasting; endless; having beginning, but no end. [without end.]

Sempiternity, (sem-pe-ter'ne-te) *n.* Future duration

Sempter, (sem'pter) *n.* One who works with a needle; a sewer;—a dealer in sewn goods.

Sempstress, (sem'stress) *n.* A woman who lives by needle-work; a good sewer.

Senata, (sen'at) *n.* [*L. senex*, *senis*, old, an old man.]

An assembly or council of citizens distinguished by birth, dignities, wealth, influence, &c., and invested with a share in the government, as in *ancient Rome*;

• —a body of elders chosen from the nobles of the nation, and having supreme legislative authority;—the upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France and in the United States;—hence, in general, a legislative body; a state council.

Senator, (sen's-ter) *n.* A member of a senate.

Senatorial, (sen-s-ter'i-al) *a.* Pertaining to or becoming a senator or a senate.

Senatorially, (sen-s-ter'i-al-ly) *adv.* In the manner of a senate; with dignity or solemnity.

Senatorship, (sen's-ter-ship) *n.* The office or dignity of a senator.

Send, (send) *v. t.* [*A.-S. sendan*, Icel. *senda*.] To cause to go in any manner; to despatch;—to procure the going, carrying, transmission, &c., of;—to emit; to cast; to throw; to hurl;—to commission or direct to go and act;—to cause to happen; to inflict;—to propagate; to diffuse;—to grant; to bestow;—*v. i.* To despatch an agent or messenger;—to transmit a message;—among *seamen*, to pitch forward, as a ship;—*imp. & pp.* sent; *ppr.* sending.

Sender, (sen'der) *n.* One who sends, despatches, or transmits.

Senescent, (sē-nēs'ens) *a.* [*L. senescens*, *ppr.* of *senescere*, to grow old, inchoative form of *senex*, to be old.] The state of growing old; decay by time.

Senescent, (sē-nēs'ent) *a.* Growing old; decaying with the lapse of time.

Seneschal, (sen'es-shal) *n.* [*F. seneschal*, Ger. *seneschalt*, from the root *sin*, strength, age, *L. senex*, old, and *scalc*, *scalc*, a servant.] A steward; an officer in the houses of princes and dignitaries who has the superintendence of feasts and domestic ceremonies.

Senile, (sē'nill) *a.* [*L. senilis*, from *senex*, *senis*, old, an old man.] Pertaining to old age; proceeding from age.

Senility, (sē-nill'e-te) *n.* State of being senile; old age.

Senior, (sē-ne-or) *a.* [*L. senior*, comparative of *senex*, *senis*, old.] More advanced in age or rank; elder;—belonging to the fourth year of the collegiate course in American colleges, or the third year in professional schools. *Senior counsel*, at the English bar, one who by professional standing and acquirements, or by official position, leads in a case and takes precedence of other counsel, called junior;—*senior wrangler*, in the University of Cambridge, the graduate who takes highest honours in mathematics.

Senior, (sē-ne-or) *n.* One who is older than another;—one older in office; one prior in grade or rank;—an aged person.

Seniority, (sē-ne-or'e-te) *n.* Quality or condition of being senior; priority of birth;—elderly;—priority or superiority in office or rank.

Senna, (sen'na) *n.* [*A. send* or *send*.] A leguminous plant, and especially its leaves, which are largely used in medicine as a cathartic.

Sennight, (sen'nit) *n.* [Contracted from *sevennight*.] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

Sennit, (sen'nit) *n.* In *ships*, a kind of flat cordage

formed by plaiting five or seven rope yarns together, and used for covering fenders, &c.

Sensate, (sen'sat) *a.* [*L. sensatus*, from *sensus*, sense.] Perceived by the senses.

Sensation, (sen-si'shun) *n.* [*F.* from *L. sensus*, sense.] The perception of external objects by means of the bodily senses; the effect produced on the sensorium, or centre and seat of feeling, by something acting on the bodily organs or nerves—impressions produced by a foreign body on an organ of sense; impression in the living system produced by the actions of its own parts or organs;—in philosophy, mental faculty by which we acquire the knowledge of objects and of their qualities; perception; apprehension;—the faculty of apprehending beauty, harmony, novelty, sublimity, &c.; emotional or artistic sense;—hence, generally, any impression made upon the mind; strong feeling of interest; agreeable or disagreeable feelings produced by the exhibition or description of scenes, incidents, or characters, whether real or fictitious; excitement; commotion.

Sensational, (sen-si'shun-al) *a.* Constituted by, consisting in, or having the nature of sensation or perception;—melodramatic; fitted to produce unnatural interest and excitement.

Sensationalism, (sen-si'shun-al-izm) *n.* The doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation or perception of external objects through the senses—opposed to *idealism*;—art or practice of writing, depicting, &c., so as to produce unreal and unnatural scenes of interest and excitement.

Sense, (sens) *n.* [*L. sensus*, from *sentire*, *sensum*, to perceive, to feel.] Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; sight; touch; taste; hearing; smell;—perception by the bodily organs or five senses; feeling;—perception by the intellect; apprehension of mind; discernment;—quickness or keenness of perception; sensibility;—understanding; soundness of mind; natural reason;—proper cause, ground, object, or motive; rationale;—opinion; judgment; notion;—consciousness; conviction;—moral perception; feeling of right or wrong;—true meaning; import; signification. *Common sense*, the inherent intelligence proper to mankind;—instinctive and intuitive discernment of what is right, becoming, suitable, or expedient; natural sagacity; shrewdness; mother wit;—*moral sense*, natural and inherent faculty in man which determines between right and wrong; conscience.

Senseless, (sens'less) *a.* Destitute of sense; incapable of feeling; insensible;—wanting appreciation or sympathy; without sensibility;—destitute of understanding; foolish; stupid;—contrary to reason or sound judgment; unwise; ill-judged; foolish.

Senselessly, (sens'less-ly) *adv.* In a senseless manner;—stupidly;—unreasonably.

Senselessness, (sens'less-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being senseless; unreasonableness; folly; stupidity.

Sensibility, (sens-e-bil'e-ty) *n.* [*F. sensibilité*.] Quality or condition of being sensible; capacity to feel or perceive;—the capacity of the soul to exercise or to be the subject of emotion or feeling, as distinguished from the intellect and the will; also, the capacity for any specific feeling or emotion;—acuteness of sensation or of perception; quick emotion or sympathy;—that quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy.

Sensible, (sens'e-bil) *a.* [*L. sensibilis*, from *sensus*, sense.] Capable of being perceived by the senses; hence, also, perceptible to the mind;—easily affected; having nice perception or acute feeling; also, readily moved or affected by natural agents;—perceiving or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; satisfied; persuaded;—having moral perception;

—possessing or containing sense or reason; characterized by good sense; intelligent; wise.

Sensibleness, (sens'-bl'-nes) *n.* Condition or quality of being sensible; sensibility; susceptibility;—intelligence; reasonableness.

Sensibly, (sens'-ble) *adv.* In a sensible manner; perceptibly to the senses;—with intelligence or good sense;—judiciously;—feelingly; with sensibility;—acutely; visibly; audibly.

Sensitive, (sens'-iv) *a.* Having sense or feeling;—especially, having quick and acute sensibility; highly susceptible; easily and acutely affected;—shrinking from the touch;—tender; delicate;—pertaining to, or depending on, sensation. [*ner.*]

Sensitively, (sens'-iv-le) *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

Sensitiveness, (sens'-iv-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being sensitive or easily affected by external objects, events, or influences;—quick and keen sensibility;—in physics, susceptibility of chemical action or change;—also *sensitivity*.

Sensitive-plant, (sens'-iv-plant) *n.* A leguminous plant of the genus *Mimosa*, the leaves of which shrink and close at the slightest touch. [*or sensorium*]

Sensorial, (sen-sō'-re-al) *a.* Pertaining to the sensory.

Sensorium, (sen-sō'-re-um) *n.* [*L. sentire, sensum*, to discern or perceive by the senses.] The seat of sense or sensation; that part of the body where the senses transmit their perceptions to the mind; the brain;—also *sensory*.

Sensual, (sens'-u-al) *a.* [*F. sensual, It. sensuale*, from *L. sensus*, sense.] Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting the senses or bodily organs of perception;—carnal; fleshly; pertaining to or consisting in the gratification of sense or the indulgence of appetite;—devoted to the pleasures of sense or appetite; luxurious; voluptuous.

Sensualism, (sens'-u-al-izm) *n.* State of subjection to animal or carnal feelings and appetites; fleshly indulgence; luxurious living; habit or practice of lewdness.

Sensualist, (sens'-u-al-ist) *n.* One given to the indulgence of the appetite or senses;—a carnal or worldly-minded man; a bon-vivant; epicure; a lewd or loose liver.

Sensuality, (sens'-u-al'-e-te) *n.* Quality of being sensual;—devotedness to the senses or perceptions of sense; addition to the objects of bodily or animal desire;—free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Sensualization, (sens'-u-al-iz-a'shun) *n.* The act of sensualizing or the state of being sensualized.

Sensualize, (sens'-u-al-iz) *v. t.* To make sensual; to debase by carnal gratifications;—*imp. & pp.* sensualized; *ppr.* sensualizing.

Sensually, (sens'-u-al-le) *adv.* In a sensual manner.

Sensuous, (sens'-u-us) *a.* Pertaining to or addressing the senses; connected with sensible objects.

Sentence, (sent'-ens) *n.* [*L. sententia*, from *sentire*, to discern by the senses, to feel, to think.] An opinion; a decision; especially, a philosophical or theological opinion;—in the civil and admiralty law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause; in the common law, a judgment passed on a criminal by a court or judge;—a short saying containing moral instruction; a maxim; an axiom;—a short paragraph; a combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought; a period.

Sentence, (sent'-ens) *v. t.* To pass or pronounce judgment upon; to doom;—to condemn; to decree punishment;—*imp. & pp.* sentenced; *ppr.* sentencing.

Sentential, (sen-ten'-she-al) *a.* Comprising sentences;—pertaining to a sentence or full period.

Sententially, (sen-ten'-she-al-le) *adv.* In a sentential manner; by means of sentences.

Sententious, (sen-ten'-she-us) *a.* Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; short and energetic;—comprising sentences.

Sententiously, (sen-ten'-she-us-le) *adv.* In a sententious manner; in short, expressive periods; with striking brevity.

Sententiousness, (sen-ten'-she-us-nes) *n.* Quality of being sententious; comprehension in a sentence;—brevity with strength of thought; condensed force of style; pithiness of remarks;—also *sententiousity*.

Sentient, (sen'-she-ent) *a.* [*L. sentiens*, *ppr.* of *sentire*, to discern or perceive by the senses.] Having a faculty of sensation or perception;—perceiving; feeling;—thinking; reflecting;—noting parts of the body which are more susceptible of feeling than others; sensitive.

Sentiment, (sen'-te-ment) *n.* [*F.*, from *L. sentire*, to perceive, feel, think.] A thought prompted by passion or feeling; feeling toward or respecting some person or thing;—the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning;—opinion; idea; notion; judgment;—a thought or wish expressed in words; a toast;—also, the sense or meaning considered apart from the language or mode of expression;—sensibility; feeling; tender susceptibility.

Sentimental, (sen-te-ment'-al) *a.* Abounding with sentiments or reflections;—having an excess of sentiment or sensibility;—artificially or affectedly tender; romantic; fanciful; extravagant.

Sentimentalism, (sen-te-ment'-al-izm) *n.* Character or behaviour of a sentimentalist; sentimentality.

Sentimentalist, (sen-te-ment'-al-ist) *n.* One who affects sentiment, fine feeling, or exquisite sensibility.

Sentimentality, (sen-te-ment'-al'-e-te) *n.* Affectation of fine feeling or exquisite sensibility.

Sentimentalness, (sen-te-ment'-al'-iz) *v. i.* To affect exquisite sensibility.

Sentimentally, (sen-te-ment'-al-le) *adv.* In a sentimental manner; with intellectual perception;—with refined feeling;—with affectation of sensibility; romantically.

Sentinel, (sen'-te-nel) *n.* [*F. sentinelle*, from *L. sentiri*, to perceive.] A soldier set to watch or guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise.

Sentinel, (sen'-te-nel) *v. t.* To watch over like a sentinel;—to furnish with a sentinel; to place under the guard of a sentinel.

Sentry, (sen'-tre) *n.* [Abbreviated and corrupted from *sentinel*.] A soldier on guard; a sentinel;—guard; watch; the duty of a sentinel.

Sentry-box, (sen'-tre-boks) *n.* A box to cover a sentinel at his post and shelter him from the weather.

Sepal, (sē'-pal) *n.* [*L. sepalum*.] A leaf or division of the calyx.

Sepaloid, (sē'-pal-oid) *n.* [From *sepal*, and *G. rides*, likeness.] Like a sepal or distinct part of a perianth.

Separability, (sep-ar-a-bil'-e-te) *n.* Quality of being separable.

Separable, (sep-ar-a-bil) *a.* Capable of being separated, disjoined, disunited, or rent.

Separate, (sep-ar-it) *v. t.* [*L. separare*, *separare*, from *se*, aside, and *parare*, to prepare.] To part in any manner; to divide; to break into parts or portions;—to let loose; to disconnect; to disjoin; hence, to divorce;—to withdraw; to sever, as by an intervening space;—to set apart; to select;—*v. i.* To part; to be disconnected; to withdraw from each other;—to cleave; to split; to open;—*imp. & pp.* separated; *ppr.* separating.

Separate, (sep-ar-it) *a.* Divided from others; disjoined; disconnected;—not united; distinct;—disunited from the body; incorporeal.

Separately, (sep-ar-it-le) *adv.* In a separate state; apart; distinctly; singly. [*separatē*]

Separateness, (sep-ar-it-nes) *n.* The state of being separate.

Separation, (sep-ar-a'shun) *n.* Act of separating; disjunction;—state of being separate; disunion; disconnection;—act of resolving or decomposing substances; chemical analysis;—divorce; disunion of married persons.

Separatism, (sep'-ar-at-izm) *n.* Disposition to withdraw from a church; the practice of so withdrawing.

Separatist, (sep'-ar-at-ist) *n.* One who withdraws or separates himself; especially, one who withdraws from a church to which he has belonged; a seceder; a dissenter; a schismatic; a sectary.

Separator, (sep'-ar-a-tor-e) *a.* A chemical vessel for separating liquors;—a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

Separator, (sep'-ar-a-tor-e) *a.* Serving to separate, carry off, and discharge, as the lacteal ducts or glands.

Sepia, (sē'-pē-a) *n.* [*G. sepia*, the cuttle-fish or squid.] The cuttle-fish, a genus of *Cephalopoda* of several species;—a dark pigment prepared from the black juice secreted in certain glands of the cuttle-fish of India;—a brown pigment prepared from the secretions of the cuttle-fish of the Mediterranean; hence, used adjectively to note a kind of drawing or sketching in water-colour with a dark back ground, and prevailing tone or hue of brown.

Sepoy, (sē'-poy) *n.* [Hind. *sepoi*.] A native of India employed as a soldier in the British service.

Seps, (sēps) *n.* [*L.*] A genus of snake-like lizards.

Sept, (sept) *n.* [*A.-S. sib*, consanguinity, alliance, Ger. *sipf*, *soif*, line of consanguinity.] A clan, race, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor—used of the races or families in Ireland.

Septangle, (sept'-ang-gl) *n.* A figure with seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

Septangular, (sept'-ang-gl-ār) *a.* [*L. septem*, seven, and *angulus*, an angle.] Having seven angles.

September, (sep'-tem-ber) *n.* [*L. septem*, seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March.] The month following August; the ninth month of the year, reckoning from January.

Septemvir, (sep'-tem-vir) *n.* [*L. septem*, seven, and *vir*, men.] In ancient Rome, one of seven men associated in office.

Septenary, (sep'-ten-er-e) *a.* [*L. septenarius*, from *septem*, seven.] Consisting of or relating to seven.

Septenary, (sep'-ten-er-e) *n.* The number seven.

Septennial, (sep'-ten-ne-al) *a.* [*L. septennius*, from *septem*, seven, and *annus*, year.] Continuing seven years;—happening once in every seven years. [years.]

Septennially, (sep'-ten-ne-al-ly) *adv.* Once in seven septennials.

Septentrian, (sep'-ten-tre-on) *n.* [*L. septentrio*.] The north or northern region.

Septentrially, (sep'-ten-tre-on-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to the north; northern.

Sept-foli, (sep'-foli) *n.* [*L. septem*, seven, and *folium*, leaf.] A plant of the genus *Tormentilla*, the roots of which are used in tanning, and in dyeing leather and worsted yarn, and also in medicine as an astringent;—an architectural ornament radiating from a centre in seven branches or leaves, or consisting of seven segments of a circle.

Septic, (sep'-tik) *a.* [*G. septikos*.] Having power to produce or promote putrefaction;—also *septic*.

Septic, (sep'-tik) *n.* A substance which generates or induces putrefaction;—also written *septic*.

Septuagenarian, (sep'-tū-a-jen-er-ian) *n.* A person who is seventy years of age; a septuagenary.

Septuagenary, (sep'-tū-a-jen-er-ian) *a.* [*L. septuagenarius*, from *septuagint*, seventy each, from *septuaginta*, seventy.] Consisting of seventy; also, seventy years old.

Septuagenary, (sep'-tū-a-jen-er-ian) *n.* A person seventy years of age; a septuagenarian.

Septuagesimal, (sep'-tū-a-jen-er-mal) *n.* [*L. septuagesimus*, the seventieth, from *septuaginta*, seventy.] The third Sunday before Lent—so called because it is seventy days before Easter.

Septuagesimal, (sep'-tū-a-jen-er-mal) *a.* Consisting of seventy, or of seventy years.

Septuagint, (sep'-tū-a-jint) *n.* [*L. septuaginta*, seventy.] A Greek version of the Old Testament so called because it was said to be the work of seventy, or

rather of seventy-two translators, about 370 years a.c.:—often written LXX. [hence, a week.]

Septuary, (sep'-tū-er-e) *n.* A collection of seven;—

Septum, (sep'-tum) *n.* [*L.* hedge, fence, from *sepire*, to hedge in.] A partition;—in *botany*, a partition that separates the cells of the fruit;—in *anatomy*, a partition which separates two cavities, as of the nostrils.

Septuple, (sep'-tū-pl) *a.* [*L. septuplex*.]

Seven times as much; sevenfold.

Septuple, (sep'-tū-pl) *v. t.* To multiply by seven;—*imp. & pp.* *septupled*;

ppr. *septupling*.

Sequela, (sē'-pul'-krā) *a.* Pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; monumental;—deep; grave; hollow, as voice or tone;—gloomy; dismal, as look.

Sequela, (sep'-ul-krā) *n.* [*L. sequela*, from *sepelire*, to bury.] A place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place destined for that purpose; a grave; a tomb. [tomb.]

Sequela, (sep'-ul-krā) *v. t.* To bury; to inter; to entomb.

Sequela, (sep'-ul-krā) *n.* [*L. sepultura*, from *sepelire*, to bury.] Act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave; burial; interment.

Sequacious, (sē'-kwā'-shē-us) *a.* [*L. sequax*, *sequax*, from *sequi*, to follow.] Inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant;—having or observing logical sequence;—ductile; pliant.

Sequacity, (sē'-kwā'-shē-us) *n.* Act of following; tendency or disposition to follow;—ductility.

Sequel, (sē'-kwel) *n.* [*F. sequella*, It. *Sp.*, and *L. sequela*, from *sequi*, to follow.] That which follows; a succeeding part; continuation;—consequence; event.

Sequene, (sē'-kwē-us) *n.* [*F.*, from *L. sequi*, to follow.] A following or that which follows; consequent; result;—line or order of succession; natural course;—in music, a regular recurrence or alternate succession of similar chords;—in gaming, a set of cards following each other immediately in the same suit;—in the *Romish Church*, a short hymn introduced into the mass on certain days, so named because appointed to follow the gradual or introit.

Sequent, (sē'-kwent) *a.* [*L. sequens*, *ppr.* of *sequi*, to follow.] Following; succeeding;—hence, resulting; consequent;—also *sequential*.

Sequester, (sē'-kwes'-ter) *v. t.* [*F. sequestrer*, from *L. sequestrer*, umpire, from *se*, apart, and *quarere*, quasi-tum, to seek.] To separate from the owner for a time;—to take from or set aside from, as parties in controversy, and put into the possession of an indifferent person;—to set apart; to separate from other things;—to cause to withdraw or retire into obscurity;—to seclude or separate one's self from society; to withdraw for privacy;—*v. i.* To renounce, as a widow, any concern with the estate of her husband; to withdraw; to retire;—*imp. & pp.* *sequestered*; *ppr.* *sequestering*.

Sequestrable, (sē'-kwes'-trā-bl) *a.* Capable of separation; subject to privation; liable to sequestration.

Sequestrate, (sē'-kwes'-trāt) *v. t.* To sequester;—*imp. & pp.* *sequestrated*; *ppr.* *sequestrating*.

Sequestration, (sē'-kwes'-trā-shun) *n.* State of being set aside; separation; retirement;—disunion; disjunction;—the act of taking a thing from the parties contending for it and intrusting it to a neutral party;—in *chancery law*, alienation of the disputed property from both parties in the suit till the right be legally determined, called *voluntary* when made by consent of parties, and *necessary* when made by order of the court;—in *Scot's law*, legal process by which an insolvent to avoid bankruptcy, transfers all his property to trustees acting on behalf of the creditors;—the act of seizing the property or estate of a criminal, traitor, &c., for the use of the state.



see *Septum*.

Sequester, (sē-kwēs'trāt-er) *n.* [L.] One who sequesters or takes possession for a time of an estate, property, or business, to satisfy demands or claims out of rents or profits:—one to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

Sequin, (sē'kwīn) *n.* [It. *sechino*, from *secca*, the mint, from A. *sekkah*, a die, a stamp.] A gold coin of Italy worth about 9s. 3d., and of Turkey worth from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. sterling.

Serraglio, (sē-rā'yō) *n.* [It. *serraglio*, an inclosure of palaces, from *it. serrare*, to shut, Per. *serdi*, a palace.] The palace of the grand seignor or Turkish sultan, in which are confined the females of the harem:—a harem:—also, a house of debauchery.

Serai, (sē-rā') *n.* A place for the accommodation of travellers in India and Tartary: a caravansary or rest-house. [Damen.] The alhambra of the blood.

Seralbumen, (sē-rā'l-bū'men) *n.* [From *serum* and *al-*] **Seraph**, (sē-rāf) *n.* [H. *seraph*, to burn, to be eminent.] An angel of the highest order.

Seraphic, (sē-rā'fik) *a.* Pertaining to, becoming, or suitable to a seraph; angelic; sublime:—burning or inflamed with love or zeal; pure; refined from sensuality; holy; spiritual.

Seraphim, (sē-rā'fīm) *n. pl.* Angels of the highest order in the celestial hierarchy—sometimes improperly written *Seraphims*, as in the common English version of the Bible.

Seraphine, (sē-rā'fīn) *n.* [From *seraph*.] A wind instrument of the organ kind whose sounding parts are metallic reeds.

Sere, (sēr) *a.* Dry; withered; sear.

Sere, (sēr) *n.* [Norm. F. *serre*, clasp, *serrer*, to lock, to hold fast.] A claw; a talon.

Serenade, (sē-rē-nād') *n.* [F. from *soir*, It. *sera*, evening.] Music performed in the open air at night in compliment to some person, especially to a lady:—also, a song or air composed or suitable for such a purpose.

Serenade, (sē-rē-nād') *v. t.* To entertain with nocturnal music:—*v. i.* To perform nocturnal music:—*imp. & pp.* serenaded; *ppr.* serenading.

Serene, (sē-rēn') *a.* [F. *serain*, L. *serenus*.] Clear and calm; fair; bright:—unruffled; undisturbed. *Serene* is given as a title to several princes and magistrates in Europe, as *serene* highness; most *serene*.

Serene, (sē-rēn') *n.* Serenity; calmness; tranquillity.

Serenely, (sē-rēn'le) *adv.* In a serene manner; calmly; quietly:—with unruffled temper; coolly.

Sereneness, (sē-rēn'ness) *n.* State of being serene; serenity.

Serenity, (sē-rēn'e-tye) *n.* Condition or quality of being serene; clearness and calmness; quietness; stillness; peace:—calmness of mind.

Serf, (sērf) *n.* [F. *serf*, L. *servus*.] A servant or slave employed in husbandry; bondman; vassal; dependant.

Serfdom, (sērfdōm) *n.* The state or condition of serfs.

Serge, (sērf) *n.* [F. *serge*, It. *sargia*, from L. *sericus*, silken.] A woollen twilled stuff, the warp of which is worsted and the weft woolen.

Sergeant, (sēr'jēnt) *n.* The office of a sergeant.

Sergeant, (sēr'jēnt) *n.* [L. *servius*, *ppr.* of *servire*, to serve.] Formerly, an officer in England nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred:—a non-commissioned officer next in rank above the corporal, in a company of infantry or troop of cavalry, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, &c.:—a lawyer of the highest rank:—written also *Serjeant*.

Sergeant-at-arms, (sēr'jēnt-at-arms) *n.* An officer who executes the commands of a legislative body in preserving order and punishing offences.

Sergeant-major, (sēr'jēnt-mā'jor) *n.* A non-commissioned officer who acts as assistant to the adjutant.

Sergeantship, (sēr'jēnt-ship) *n.* The office of a sergeant.

Serial, (sē're-al) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a series; appearing in successive parts.

Serial, (sē're-al) *n.* A periodical publication; a book issued in a series or succession of parts; a tale or other writing published in successive numbers of a periodical. [unsuccessfully; periodically.]

Serially, (sē're-al-le) *adv.* In a series or regular order.

Seriate, (sē're-āt) *a.* Arranged in a series or rows.

Seriatly, (sē're-āt-le) *adv.* In orderly series, rows, or succession.

Sericeous, (sē-rish'e-us) *a.* [L. *sericus*, silken, *sericum*, silk.] Pertaining to silk; consisting of silk; silky:—in botany, covered with fine soft hairs, as a leaf.

Series, (sē're-ēs) *n.* [L. *series*, from *serere*, *serius*, to join or bind together.] A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; a line or row of things:—sequence; order; course; succession of things:—in natural history, an order or subdivision of some class of natural bodies:—in arithmetic and algebra, an indefinite number of terms succeeding one another, and increasing or diminishing proportionally by a determinate rate.

Serio-comic, (sē-re-ō-kōm-ik) *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

Serious, (sē're-us) *a.* [L. *serius*.] Grave in manner or disposition; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile; solemn:—really intending what is said; being in earnest:—important; weighty; not trifling:—hence, giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger:—earnest in religion; awakened to spiritual concern; devout; pious.

Seriously, (sē're-us-le) *adv.* In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity.

Seriousness, (sē're-us-ness) *n.* Condition or quality of being serious; gravity of manner; solemnity; earnest attention; solemn frame of mind, especially in matters of religion.

Sergeant, (sēr'jēnt) *n.* A sergeant.

Sermon, (sēr'mun) *n.* [L. *sermo*, *sermonis*, a speaking, discourse, *seria oratio*, a connected speech.] A discourse delivered in public for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture—classified as extempore addresses and written discourses read from the manuscript or delivered from memory:—a printed religious discourse:—hence, a serious address; a set exhortation or reproof.

Sermonize, (sēr'mun-iz) *v. t.* To compose or write a sermon or sermons; to preach:—to inculcate rigid rules; to exhort or reprove:—also, to sermonize.—*imp. & pp.* sermonized; *ppr.* sermonizing.

Sermonizer, (sēr'mun-iz-er) *n.* One who sermonizes.

Seron, (sē-rōn') *n.* [F. *seron*, Sp. *sera*, a hamper.] A bale or package of skin or leather for drugs or the like:—also *seroon*.

Serosity, (sē-rōs'e-tye) *n.* The thin, watery liquor forming the chief constituent of most animal fluids; serum:—a fluid which exudes from the albumen of the serum of the blood when coagulated by heat.

Serous, (sē'rūs) *a.* Thin; watery; like whey; noting that part of the blood which separates in coagulation from the red part:—pertaining to serum.

Serpent, (sērpēnt) *n.* [L. *serpens*, *ppr.* of *serpere*, *ē. serpi*, to creep.] A snake; an ophidian reptile without feet, with an extremely elongated body, and moving by means of the folds it forms when in contact with the ground:—figuratively, a subtle or malicious person:—a species of firework having a serpentine motion:—a constellation in the Northern hemisphere containing sixty-four stars:—a wind instrument so called from its form. (to remember.)

Serpentine, (sērpēnt-īn) *v. i.* To wind like a serpent.

Serpentine, (sērpēnt-īn) *a.* Resembling a serpent; moving like a serpent; meandering; crooked; spiral:—

noting a kind of verse which begins and ends with the same word.

Serpentine, (sɛr'pɪn-tin) *n.* A magnesian mineral or rock, usually of an obscure green colour, with a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin.

Serpentinely, (sɛr'pɪn-tin-lee) *adv.* In a serpentine or winding manner.

Serrated, (sɛr'at-ed) *a.* [*L. serratus*, from *serra*, a saw.] Notched on the edge like a saw.

Serrature, (sɛr'at-ūr) *n.* [*L. serratura*, a sawing, from *serrare*, to saw.] A notching like that between the teeth of a saw in the edge of any thing.

Serried, (sɛr'id) *a.* Thick; close; compact; crowded.

Serry, (sɛr'e) *v. t.* [*F. serrer*.] To crowd; to press together.

Serum, (sɛr'um) *n.* [*L. allied to G. oros*.] The liquid portion of the blood after the separation of the coagulum or clot;—a fluid of similar nature exuded from the blood-vessels.

Servant, (sɛr'vənt) *n.* [*L. serviens*, *ppr. of servire*.] One who serves or does services voluntarily or involuntarily;—a domestic, male or female;—one employed as an instrument in accomplishing a purpose;—one in a state of subjection;—a person of base condition or ignoble spirit;—a term of civility or respect in addressing another, with *your*, &c.

Serve, (sɛrv) *v. t.* [*L. servire*, from *servus*, a servant or slave.] To work for; to act as servant to; to be in the employment of;—to do duty, as in the army, navy, &c.;—to obey servilely or meanly; to be subservient to;—to minister to; to wait on;—to bring in or up, as food from the kitchen; to present food as on plate, china, &c.;—to deal out; to distribute, as rations, stores, &c.;—to help by good offices; to benefit;—to be sufficient for; to satisfy;—to be in the place of; to act as a substitute for;—to treat; to deal with; to requite;—to render spiritual homage and obedience; to worship;—to manage; to lead and fire, as guns;—to contribute; to conduce to;—in ships, to cover or pay over with rope-yarn;—*s. i.* To be a servant or slave; to be in subjection;—to be in the employment of;—to wait; to attend;—to act as a soldier, seaman, &c.;—to be of use; to be sufficient; to answer;—*imp. & pp. served*; *ppr. serving*.

Servier, (sɛr'vɪr) *n.* One who serves;—a plate or salver.

Servise, (sɛr'vis) *n.* Act of serving; occupation of a servant; performance of labour for the benefit of another, or at another's command;—assistance or kindness rendered; office;—employment; place;—duty; work; business;—religious duty; worship;—obedience; submission;—public office of devotion; hour or form of divine worship;—a musical composition for use in churches; *specifically*, military or naval duty;—useful office; advantage conferred; benefit; avail;—profession of respect uttered or sent;—a set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table;—order of dishes at table; course;—the materials used for serving a rope, as spun-yarn, &c.

Servicable, (sɛr'vis-a-bl) *a.* Doing service; promoting happiness or any good; beneficial; advantageous;—prepared for rendering service; hence, active; diligent; officious.

Servicableness, (sɛr'vis-a-bl-ness) *n.* State or quality of being servicable; beneficialness; usefulness;—readiness to do service; diligence; officiousness.

Servicably, (sɛr'vis-a-bl-ee) *adv.* In a servicable manner.

Servie-book, (sɛr'vis-bōk) *n.* A prayer book or missal.

Servie-tree, (sɛr'vis-trē) *n.* A tree of the genus *Pyrus* of many species; especially, the roan or roan tree.

Serviette, (sɛr'v-e-et) *n.* [*F.*] A napkin for the table.

Servile, (sɛr'vil) *a.* [*L. servilis*, from *servire*, to serve.] Pertaining to or befitting a servant or slave; slavish; mean;—held in subjection; dependent;—meanly submissive; cringing; fawning;—in grammar, not belong-

ing to the original root;—not itself sounded, but serving to lengthen the preceding vowel.

Servile, (sɛr'vil) *n.* A letter not forming part of the root of a word;—a letter not sounded in pronunciation of the word.

Servilely, (sɛr'vil-lee) *adv.* In a servile manner; slavish.

Servility, (sɛr'vil-tee) *n.* State or quality of being servile; slavish deference; mean submission; obsequiousness.

Serving-maid, (sɛr'vɪng-māid) *n.* A female servant; a

Serving-man, (sɛr'vɪng-mān) *n.* A male servant; a menial.

Servitor, (sɛr'v-e-tɔr) *n.* [*L. from servire*, to serve.] A servant; an attendant; a follower or adherent;—in Oxford, an undergraduate who is partly supported by the college funds.

Servitorship, (sɛr'v-e-tɔr-ship) *n.* Office or condition of

Servitude, (sɛr'v-e-tūd) *n.* [*L. servitudo*, from *servire*, to serve.] State of voluntary or involuntary subjection to a master; slavery; bondage;—state of a conquered country; slavish dependence;—in civil law, the right or title to the use of a thing for general or for a particular purpose, without having personal interest or property in it—such as right of way, water, &c., on another man's land.

Sesame, (sɛs'-mē) *n.* [*L. sesamum*, *sesama*, *G. āsamē*, *A. simsim*.] An annual herbaceous plant, from the seeds of which an oil is expressed.

Sessile, (sɛs'il) *a.* [*L. sessilis*, low, dwarf, from *sedere*, *seatur*, to sit.] Attached without any sensible projecting support;—issuing directly from the main stem or branch without a footstalk.

Session, (sesh'un) *n.* [*L. sessio*, from *sedere*, *seatur*, to sit.] Act of sitting, or state of being seated;—actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, &c., for the transaction of business;—the time or term during which a court, council, legislature, and the like, meet daily for business. *Petty Sessions*, meetings of two or three justices of the peace for the trial of petty offenders, and inquiry into graver charges previous to remitting the accused to the central or circuit court;—*quarter sessions*, quarterly meetings of the justices with fuller powers to try all felonies and trespasses, except capital offences;—*special sessions*, meetings of the justices to grant licenses, visit the prisons, &c.;—*Court of Session*, the supreme civil court in Scotland;—*kirk or church session*, the first and lowest court for government and discipline in Presbyterian churches, consisting of the minister and a body of elders in a particular congregation.

Sessional, (sesh'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to a session or to sessions.

Sesspool, (sɛs'pōol) *n.* [*A.-S. sess*, a settle, a seat, *sessian*, to settle, sit.] A cavity sunk in the earth to receive the sediment of water conveyed in drains; a cesspool.

Sesterio, (sɛs'tɛr-ee) *n.* [*L. sestertius* (no. nummus), from *semis*, half, and *tertius*, third.] A Roman coin, in value originally containing two asses and a half, afterwards four asses—equal to about two pence sterling.

Set, (sɛt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. settan*, *Go. satjan*, *Iscl. setia*.] To cause to sit; to seat; to place; to put; to fix;—to attach to; to put or place on;—to put in a condition or state; to cause to be;—to make fast, permanent, or stable; to render motionless; hence, to stop; to obstruct; to predetermine; to dispose;—to appoint; to assign;—to name; to designate;—to render stiff or rigid;—to plant;—to fix, as a precious stone in metal; hence, to place in or amid something which embellishes and shows off;—to convert into card;—to put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate; to put in due order, as an instrument; to give a fine edge, as a razor;—to extend, as the sail of a ship;—to give a pitch to, as a tune;—to reduce from a dilated or fractured state, as a limb;—to stake at

play; to wager:—to adapt, as words to notes: to prepare for singing:—to variegate with objects placed here and there:—to exhibit: to display:—to offer for choice: to propose:—to put a price on: to value:—to let: to grant to a tenant:—*v. i.* To pass below the horizon: to go down:—to strike root: to begin to germinate:—to become fixed or rigid:—to congeal or concreate:—to have a certain direction in motion: to tend:—to indicate the position of game:—said of a dog:—to apply one's self:—to begin:—*imp. & pp. set; ppr. setting.*

Set, (set) a. Fixed; firm; obstinate:—regular; uniform; formal:—established: prescribed.

Set, (set) n. Act of setting; descent below the horizon:—that which is set, placed, or fixed, as a young plant for growth:—permanent change of figure in consequence of pressure:—a number of things of the same kind ordinarily used together; an assortment; a suit:—a number of persons associated by custom, office, common opinion, or quality, or the like: a clique:—direction or course.

Setaceous, (set-á-ke-us) a. [*L. seta, a bristle.*] Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly:—having the slender form of a bristle.

Set-fer, (set'fër) n. In barometers, the word placed opposite to the height of the column of mercury which indicates a continuance of fair weather.

Setiform, (set'v-furm) a. [*L. seta, bristle, and forma, form.*] Having the form of a bristle.

Set-off, (set'of) n. That which is set off against another thing: an offset:—a decoration: an ornament:—in law, a counter-claim: a claim filed or set up by the defendant against the plaintiff's demand.

Seton, (set'on) n. [*L. seta, a thick, stiff hair, a bristle.*] A few horse hairs, or a twist of silk or fine linen, drawn through the skin by means of a large needle, by which a small opening is made and continued for the discharge of humours.

Setose, (set'ós) a. [*L. setosus, from seta, bristle.*] Having the surface set with bristles; bristly:—also *setous*.

Set-speech, (set'spëch) n. A regularly composed or written speech or discourse.

Settee, (set'të) n. [From *set*.] A long seat with a back: a kind of arm-chair for several persons to sit in at once.

Setter, (set'tër) n. A sporting hound that indicates, by sitting or crouching, the place where game lies hid:—one who adapts words to music:—a compositor:—an ornament: set-off.

Setting, (set'ing) n. Act of placing, fixing, or establishing:—act of sinking or seeming to sink below the horizon:—something set in or inserted:—that in which something, as a gem, is set:—the direction of a current, sea, or wind:—in building, the hardening of plaster, mortar, or cement:—also, the art of placing stones or bricks level and fair:—act of taking birds with a setter; also, faculty of pointing at game, as a setter.

Settle, (set'l) n. [*A.-S. setl, from sitan, to sit.*] A wide step or platform lower than some other part:—a bench with a high back: a seat: a stool.

Settle, (set'l) v. t. [From *set*.] To place in a fixed or permanent condition: to make firm, steady, or stable; hence, to establish in business, in situation, and the like:—to establish in the pastoral office:—to marry or give in marriage, as a daughter:—to convey or secure by legal act or deed, as a pension, annuity, &c.: to confer:—to render quiet: to still: to compose:—to make firm or compact:—to clear of drags and impurities: to render clear:—to restore to a dry or passable condition, as roads:—to cause to sink: to lower;

to depress:—to free from uncertainty or wavering: to determine:—to adjust, as something in discussion or controversy: to adjust, as accounts: to liquidate: to balance:—to plant with inhabitants: to colonize:—*v. i.* To become fixed or permanent:—to assume a lasting form or condition:—*specifically*, to fix one's place or residence: to marry: to be established in an employment or profession:—to become quiet or clear: to become dry and hard, as ground after rain or frost: to clarify and deposit drags, as a liquid:—to sink gradually: to subside:—to become calm: to cease from agitation:—to adjust differences or accounts:—to rest: to repose:—*imp. & pp. settled; ppr. settling.*

Settled, (set'tl'd) a. Fixed: established:—stable; secure.

Settlement, (set'tl-ment) n. Act of settling:—establishment in business, condition, or the like: ordination or installation, as pastor:—establishment of inhabitants: colonization:—act or process of adjusting or determining: composition of doubts or differences: liquidation of accounts:—bestowal or giving possession under legal sanction:—a disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees:—matter that subsides: less; drags:—a colony newly established: a place settled:—the sum secured to a person; *especially*, a jointure made to a woman at her marriage:—a settled place of abode; residence; legal residence.

Settler, (set'tlër) n. In law, one who confers or conveys a gift, grant, &c.:—one who makes his home in a new country; colonist.

Settling, (set'ing) n. Act of making a settlement:—act of subsiding, as less:—adjustment of differences:—act of liquidating, as accounts and debts:—contraction or hardening, as of building materials:—*pl.* Less; drags; sediment.

Set-te, (set'töö) n. A conflict in boxing, argument, or the like.

Seven, (sev'n) a. [*A.-S. seofon, L. septem.*] One more than six.

Seven, (sev'n) n. The number greater by one than six:—a symbol representing seven units, as 7 or vii.

Sevenfold, (sev'n-fôld) a. Repeated seven times: increased to seven times the size or amount.

Sevenfold, (sev'n-fôld) adv. Seven times as much or as often: in the proportion of seven to one.

Seven-night, (sev'n-nit) n. A week; the period of seven days and nights; sennight.

Sevenscore, (sev'n-skôr) n. Seven times twenty or a hundred and forty.

Seventeen, (sev'n-tân) a. [*A.-S. seofontine, i. e., seven-ten.*] One more than sixteen or less than eighteen.

Seventeen, (sev'n-tân) n. The sum of ten and seven:—a symbol representing seventeen units, as 17 or xvii.

Seventeenth, (sev'n-tânth) a. One next in order after the sixteenth:—constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts.

Seventeenth, (sev'n-tânth) n. One of seventeen equal parts:—the next in order after the sixteenth.

Seventh, (sev'enth) a. One next in order after the sixth:—constituting or being one of seven equal parts.

Seventh, (sev'enth) n. One of seven equal parts:—one next in order after the sixth:—the interval between any tone and the tone represented on the seventh degree of the staff next above.

Seventhly, (sev'enth-le) adv. In the seventh place.

Seventieth, (seven-te-eth) a. Next in order after the sixty-ninth:—constituting or being one of seventy equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Seventieth, (seven-te-eth) n. One of seventy equal parts:—one next in order after the sixty-ninth.

Seventy, (sev'en-te) a. [*A.-S. seofentig.*] Seven times ten: one more than sixty-nine.

Seventy, (sev'en-te) n. The sum of seven times ten:—a symbol representative seventy units, as 70 or LXX.

Sever, (sevr) v. t. [Said to be from *F. separer, L.*



Setter.

separate, to separate, perhaps from *F. sevrer*, *It. scervare*, *H. shabar*, to break.] To part or divide by violence; to separate by cutting or rending; to disjoin; to remove by distance;—to disconnect; to disunite;—to put in different orders or places;—to keep distinct or apart; to make a distinction respecting;—to part possession of;—*v. i.* To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish;—to be parted or rent asunder; to suffer disjunction.

Several, (sev'ér-al) *n.* Separate; distinct;—diverse; different; various;—consisting of a number; more than two, but not very many; appropriate; peculiar.

Several, (sev'ér-al) *n.* Each particular or number singly taken; an inclosed or separate place.

Severally, (sev'ér-al-le) *adv.* Separately; distinctly; apart from others.

Severality, (sev'ér-al-le) *n.* A state of separation from the rest or from all others.

Severance, (sev'ér-ans) *n.* Act of severing or dividing; **Severe**, (sév-ér) *a.* [From *L. severus*.] Serious in feeling or manner; grave; sober;—harsh; sharp;—rigorous; cruel;—strict;—rigidly methodical or adherent to rule or principle;—painful; afflictive;—biting; keen; extreme, as cold;—condemning; not diffuse or flowery, as style;—exact; critical;—nice, as a test;—minute; searching.

Severely, (sév-ér-le) *adv.* In a severe manner; gravely; strictly; painfully; extremely; severely.

Severeness, (sév-ér-ness) *n.* State or quality of being severe; severity.

Severity, (sév-ér-ty) *n.* Quality of being severe;—gravity or austerity; extreme strictness;—extreme coldness or inclemency;—harshness; cruel treatment;—exactness; rigorously;—strictness; rigid accuracy.

Sew, (sô) *v. t.* [A-S. *swean*, *Go. siwan*, allied to *L. sure*.] To unite or fasten together with a needle and thread;—*v. i.* To practise sewing;—*imp.* sewed; *pp.* sewed, rarely sewn; *ppr.* sewing.

Sewage, (sô'aj) *n.* The refuse matter and filth of a city sent down in a liquid form through subterranean pipes or drains, and discharged into a river, firth, or on a tidal shore, &c.;—the arrangement of pipes, and canals for this purpose;—the refuse and filth separated from the fluid matter mixed with some deodorizing substance, and transported for manure, called dry sewage.

Sewer, (sô'ér) *n.* [Norm. *F. seuiere*, *seuire*, *F. suirre*, to follow, *isair*, to flow, *essuyer*, to dry up, A-S. *sihan*, to filter, flow down.] A drain or passage to convey water and filth under ground.

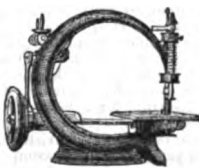
Sewer, (sô'ér) *n.* One who sews or uses a needle.

Sewerage, (sô'ér-aj) *n.* Construction of a sewer;—the system of sewers in a city, town, &c.; the general drainage of a place by sewers;—the materials collected in and discharged by sewers; sewage.

Sewing, (sô'ing) *n.* The act or occupation of sewing or using the needle; that which is sewed with the needle.

Sewing-machine, (sô'ing-ma-shên) *n.* A machine of American invention, originally for basting, hemming, &c., but now adapted for all kinds of needle-work and embroidery.

Sex, (seks) *n.* [*L. sexus*.] The distinguishing peculiarity of male or female; the physical difference between male and female;—one of the two groups of organic beings formed on the distinction of male and female;—the distinguishing peculiarity of plants, as staminate or pistillate;—womanhood; females, so used by way of emphasis.



Sewing-machine.

Sexagenarian, (seks-a-jen-a'ro-an) *n.* A person of the age of sixty years.

Sexagenary, (seks-a-j'en-ar-e) *a.* [*L. sexagenarius*, from *sexageni*, sixty each.] Pertaining to or designating the number sixty; proceeding by sixties.

Sexagesima, (seks-a-jes-e-ma) *n.* [*L. sexagesimus*, sixtieth.] The second Sunday before Lent, the next to Shrove-Tuesday, so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Sexagesimal, (seks-a-jes-e-mal) *a.* Pertaining to or founded on the number sixty.

Sexangular, (seks-en-gu-lar) *a.* [*L. sex*, six, and *angulus*, angle.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

Sexenary, (seks-en-ar-e) *a.* Proceeding by sixes; sextuple—applied especially to a system of arithmetic in which the base is six.

Sexennial, (seks-en-ne-al) *a.* [*L. sex*, six, and *annus*, a year.] Lasting six years or happening once in six years.

Sexfoil, (seks'foil) *a.* [*L. sex*, six, and *folium*, leaf.] Having six leaves, as certain plants or flowers.

Sexless, (seks'les) *a.* Having no sex.

Sextain, (seks'tan) *n.* [*L. sextus*, sixth, from *sex*, six.] A stanza of six lines.

Sextant, (seks'tant) *n.* [*L. sextans*, sextantia.] The sixth part of a circle;—a nautical instrument for measuring by reflection the altitude of the heavenly bodies to determine the latitude, or their angular distances to determine the longitude of a vessel at sea. It differs from the quadrant in that the limb or arch comprehends only the sixth part of a circle or sixty degrees, that the limb is graduated more minutely, and a telescope substituted for the eye-slit of the quadrant in making the observation, and a magnifying glass for reading it off.

Sextile, (seks'til) *n.* [*L. sextus*, the sixth, from *sex*, six.] Aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees.

Sexto, (seks'tô) *n.* [*L. sextus*, sixth.] A book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves.

Sextodecimo, (seks-tô-des'e-mô) *a.* [*L. sextusdecimus*, the sixteenth, from *sex*, six, and *decimus*, the tenth.] Formed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves; or of equal to the size of sheets so folded.

Sextodecimo, (seks-tô-des'e-mô) *n.* A book composed of sheets folded so as to make sixteen leaves or thirty-two pages;—the size of a book thus composed—16mo., 16°.

Sexton, (seks'tun) *n.* [Contracted from *sacristan*.] An under officer of the church, who takes care of the vessels, vestments, &c., of the church; parish clerk;—one who digs graves, buries the dead, has charge of the vaults, &c.; a grave-digger.

Sextonship, (seks'tun-ship) *n.* The office of a sexton.

Sextuple, (seks'tu-pl) *a.* [*L. sextuplus*.] Six times as much; sixfold;—having six parts.

Sexual, (seks'u-al) *a.* [*L. sexualis*, from *sexus*, sex.] Pertaining to sex or the sexes; distinguishing sex; relating to the distinct organs of the sexes.

Sexual system, mode of classification of plants based on the distinction of certain organs—the male organ or stamen producing the pollen or fine dust, which fecundates the stigma of the female organ or pistil.

Sexuality, (seks-u-al'e-ty) *n.* The state of being distinguished by sex.

Sexually, (seks'u-al-le) *adv.* In a sexual manner or re-

Shab, (shab) *v. t.* To play mean tricks; to act shabbily;—*imp.* & *pp.* shabbed; *ppr.* shabbing.

Shabbily, (shab'e-le) *adv.* [From *shabby*.] In a shabby manner; meanly; raggedly.

Shabbiness, (shab'e-ness) *n.* The quality of being shabby; raggedness;—meanness; paltriness.

Shabby, (shab'o) *a.* [D. *schabig*, Ger. *schabig*, from



Sextant.

shaben, to shave, scratch.] Torn or worn to rags; poor; mean; ragged; clothed with ragged or soiled garments;—mean; paltry; despicable.

Shack, (shak) *v. t.* To shed or fall, as corn in harvest;—to feed in stable or upon the waste corn of the field.

Shack, (shak) *n.* [Provincial Eng. *stack*, to shake.] Liberty of winter pasturage;—grain left after harvest or gleanings; fallen mast or acorns.

Shackle, (shak'l) *v. t.* To tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to fetter;—to join by a link or chain;—to confine so as to obstruct or embarrass action; to impede;—*imp.* & *pp.* shackled; *ppr.* shackling.

Shackle, (shak'l) *n.* [A.-S. *scacul*, *scacul*, a shackle, from *scacan*, to shake.] A fetter; gyve; chain;—hence, that which obstructs or embarrasses free action;—a link for connecting railroad carriages or vans;—in ships, a ring to which tackle, &c., is hooked;—generally in the plural. [locomotive and its tender.

Shackler, (shak'l-bär) *n.* The coupling between a **Shad**, (shad) *n. sing. & pl.* [Ger. *schade*, W. *yegadan*, a herring.] A fish of the herring tribe, highly prized for food.

Shade, (shād) *n.* [A.-S. *scadu*, *scadu*, Go. *scadus*, G. *skia*, a shade, *skotos*, darkness.] Comparative obscurity owing to the interception of the rays of light;—darkness; obscurity;—an obscure place; a secluded retreat;—a screen; something to intercept light or heat;—protection; shelter; cover;—figure of anything formed by interception of the rays of light; a shadow;—the soul after its separation from the body; a spirit; a ghost;—the darker portion of a picture;—degree or variation of colour, as darker or lighter;—a very minute difference; degree;—*pl.*, in *mythology*, the invisible world or region of the dead;—hence, deep obscurity; total darkness.

Shade, (shād) *v. t.* To shelter or screen by intercepting the rays of light;—to cover from injury; to protect;—to overspread with darkness to obscure;—to darken;—to mark with gradations of light or colour; to cover from the heat of the sun;—*imp.* & *pp.* shaded; *ppr.* shading.

Shadily, (shād'e-le) *adv.* Under shade; umbrageously;—faintly; indefinitely;—obscurely.

Shadiness, (shād'e-nes) *n.* State of being shady; umbrageousness.

Shading, (shād'ing) *n.* The act or process of making a shade; that which represents the effect of light and shade in a picture or drawing; the filling up of an outline.

Shadow, (shād'ō) *n.* [A.-S. *scadu*.] Shade within defined limits, representing the form of a body which intercepts the rays of light;—a plane projection in darkened outline of the form and relative proportions of a body placed in front of the light;—darkness; shade; obscurity;—obscure place; secluded retreat; shelter made by any thing which intercepts light, heat, or air;—protection; cover;—the darker or less illuminated part of a picture;—that which follows or attends a person or thing like a shadow; a spirit; a ghost;—an imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; indistinct image; hence, mystical representation; type;—something unsubstantial; phantom; mockery.

Shadow, (shād'ō) *v. t.* To cut off light from; to put in shade; to cloud; to darken;—to make cool; to refresh by intercepting light or heat;—to conceal under cover; to hide;—to protect; to screen from danger;—to paint in obscure colours;—to mark with slight gradations of colour or light; to shade;—to represent faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate;

hence, to represent typically;—*imp.* & *pp.* shadowed; *ppr.* shadowing.

Shadowiness, (shād'ō-e-nes) *n.* State of being shadowy; **Shadowing**, (shād'ō-ing) *n.* Shade or gradation of light and colour;—act of typifying;—act of casting correctly the shadows of objects, and representing the effects of light and shade.

Shadowless, (shād'ō-less) *a.* Having or casting no shadow; hence, visible; unsubstantial; ghostly.

Shadowy, (shād'ō-e) *a.* Full of shade; serving to shade;—hence, dark; obscure; gloomy;—faintly light; not bright or luminous;—faintly representative; typical;—unsubstantial; unreal.

Shady, (shād'ē) *a.* Abounding with shade or shades; overspread with shade;—sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat;—hence, keeping on the best or most pleasant side; selfish; safe (colloquial).

Shaft, (shaft) *n.* [A.-S. *scæft*, Ger. *schaf*, allied to L. *scapus*, G. *stapen*.] A body of a long cylindrical shape; the cylindrical column-shaped part of anything;—the stem of an arrow;—hence, an arrow; a missile weapon;—in architecture, the body of a column between the base and the capital;—the part of a chimney above the roof;—the spire of a steeple;—the handle of a weapon; the stem or stock of a feather or quill;—the pole or one of the shafts of a carriage;—a bar having one or more journals on which it rests and revolves;—a well-like excavation in the earth, through which the inner cavity of a mine is reached and the ore is brought to the surface. [head.

Shafted, (shaft'ed) *a.* Having a handle, as a spear-shaft, (shag) *n.* [A.-S. *scæcpa*, a bush of hair.] Coarse hair or nap, or rough, woolly hair;—a kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap;—a mixture of tobacco leaves cut and shredded for smoking.

Shag, (shag) *v. t.* To make rough or hairy;—to make shaggy; to deform;—*imp.* & *pp.* shagged; *ppr.* shagging.

Shagginess, (shag'e-nes) *n.* State of being shaggy; roughness, with long, loose hair or wool.

Shaggy, (shag'e) *a.* [From *shag*.] Rough with long hair or wool;—rough; rugged.

Shagreen, (shag'rēn) *n.* [Turk. & Per. *sagrt*, the skin of a horse's back.] A kind of leather prepared without tanning from the skins of horses, asses, and camels, and grained so as to be covered with small round pimples or granulations.

Shake, (shāk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scakan*, Icel. *skaka*.] To cause to move with quick vibrations; to make to tremble or shiver; to agitate;—to weaken the stability of; to endanger;—to cause to waver; to impair the resolution of;—to give a tremulous note to; to trill;—to move or remove by agitating; to rid one's self of; to throw down; to throw off;—*v. i.* To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to totter;—*imp.* shook; *pp.* shaken; *ppr.* shaking.

Shake, (shāk) *n.* A vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; agitation; a concussion; a shock;—a severe trial or strain of the system by acute disease;—a motion given and received of clasped hands;—a rapid alternation of two tones on contiguous degrees of the staff; a trill.

Shakedown, (shāk'down) *n.* A heap of straw spread on the floor of the kitchen, barn, &c., serving as a bed for menials, vagrants, &c.; hence, any temporary substitute for a bed.

Shaker, (shāk'gr) *n.* A person or thing that shakes;—one of a sect of Christians so called from the dancing or jumping which accompanies their devotional exercises;—a variety of fancy pigeon.

Shakiness, (shāk'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being shaky; instability; insecurity.

Shaking, (shāk'ing) *n.* The act of agitating brandishing;—concussion; shock;—vibratory motion;—trembling; shivering.



Shad.

Shako, (sha'kō) *n.* [F. *schako*.] A military cap.
Shaky, (shāk'e) *a.* Full of alits, clefts, or cracks, as timber; unsound; loosely put together; hence, weak; likely to fall.



Shako.

Shale, (shāl) *n.* [Ger. *schale*.] A shell or husk; a cod or pod;—a fine-grained rock having a slaty structure.
Shale, (shāl) *v. t.* To peel; to shal.
Shall, (shal) *v. t. & auxiliary*. [A.-S. *scāl*, *scāl*, I am obliged, Go., Icel. *skal*.] As an auxiliary, *shall* indicates a duty or promise whose obligation is derived from the person speaking, as you *shall* go; he *shall* go. It thus ordinarily expresses, in the second and third persons, a command, a threat, or a promise. In *shall* with the first person, the necessity of the action is sometimes implied as residing elsewhere than in the speaker, as *I shall* suffer; we *shall* see; and there is always a less distinct and positive assertion of volition than is indicated by *will*. "I *shall* go," implies nearly a simple futurity. In a question, *shall* asks for permission or direction, or simply for information. After a conditional conjunction, as *if*, *whether*, *shall* is used in all persons to express futurity simply.—*imp.* should.

Shall, (sha'le) *n.* A kind of twilled cloth made from the hair of the Angora goat;—also written *Challis*.
Shalleon, (shal-lōn) *n.* [From *Châlons*, in France, where it was first made.] A certain kind of worsted stuff.

Shallop, (shal'op) *n.* [F. *chaloupe*, Sp. *chalupa*, Ger. *schlupfen*, to glide, to slip.] A sort of large boat with two masts, and usually rigged like a schooner; a small boat with lugmasts. [garlic; eschalot.

Shallet, (sha-lot') *a.* A bulbous plant resembling the Shallow, (shal'ō) *a.* [From the noun.] Having little depth; shoal;—alight; not of low, heavy, or penetrating sound;—not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating;—simple; ignorant; superficial; empty; silly.

Shallow, (shal'ō) *n.* [From *shel'f*.] A place where the water is of little depth; a shoal; a flat; a sand-bank; a shelf. [become shallow.

Shallow, (shal'ō) *v. t.* To make shallow;—*v. i.* To Shallowly, (shal'ō-le) *adv.* With no great depth; foolishly.

Shallowness, (shal'ō-ness) *n.* State of being shallow; want of depth;—superficialness of intellect; emptiness; silliness.

Shaly, (shāl'e) *a.* Partaking of the qualities of shale.
Sham, (sham) *n.* Any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; delusion; imposture; feint; pretence; counterfeit.

Sham, (sham) *a.* [Ger. *schwamm*, Icel. *skemma*, to shorten.] False; counterfeit; pretended.

Sham, (sham) *v. t.* To deceive expectation; to trick; to cheat;—to obtrude by fraud or imposition;—to imitate; to ape;—*v. i.* To make false pretences; to deceive;—*imp.* & *pp.* shammed; *ppr.* shamming.

Shaman, (shā'man) *n.* [Per. & Hind. *shamas*, pl. *shamand*, an idolater.] A wizard or conjurer in some northern Asiatic regions.

Shamble, (sham'bl) *v. i.* [D. *schampelen*, to slip.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the knees were weak; to shuffle along;—*imp.* & *pp.* shambl'd; *ppr.* shambling.

Shambles, (sham'blz) *n. pl.* [A.-S. *scamol*, *scamul*, a bench, form, stool.] The place where butcher's meat is killed and sold; flesh market.

Shambling, (sham'bling) *a.* An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

Shame, (shām) *n.* [A.-S. *scamu*, *scamu*, Icel. *skam*, Ger. *scham*.] A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt, or of having done something which injures reputation; sense of decency; de-

corum;—reproach incurred or suffered; dishonour;—the cause or reason of shame;—the parts which modesty requires to be covered.

Shame, (shām) *v. t.* To make ashamed;—to cover with reproach or ignominy; to dishonour; to disgrace;—to put to the blush;—to mock at; to scorn;—*v. i.* To be ashamed; to think shame;—*imp.* & *pp.* ashamed; *ppr.* ashamed.

Shamefaced, (shām'fāst) *a.* [A.-S. *scamwast*, restrained by shame.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; diffident; bashful.

Shamefacedly, (shām'fāst-le) *adv.* Modestly; bashfully.
Shamefacedness, (shām'fāst-ness) *n.* Excess of modesty; bashfulness; also, a becoming modesty.

Shameful, (shām'fōl) *a.* Bringing shame or disgrace; injurious to reputation;—raising shame in others;—unbecoming; disgraceful; infamous;—indecent; shocking modesty.

Shamefully, (shām'fōl-le) *adv.* In a manner to bring reproach; disgracefully; infamously;—in a way to offend modesty; indecently; scandalously.

Shameless, (shām'les) *a.* Destitute of shame; wanting modesty; impudent; unblushing; audacious; immodest; indecent; indelicate.

Shamelessly, (shām'les-le) *adv.* In a shameless manner; without shame; impudently; unblushingly.

Shamelessness, (shām'les-ness) *n.* Destitution of shame; want of sensibility to disgrace or dishonour; impudence; immodesty. [ment; a mock combat.

Sham-fight, (shām'fīt) *n.* A pretended fight or engagement.
Shammel, (shām'el) *n.* A process of lifting ore or water by bringing it first to an intermediate platform before raising it to the surface of the ground.

Shammy, (shām'e) *n.* A kind of leather prepared from the skin of the chamois, and esteemed for its softness and pliancy; also from the skin of the common goat or sheep;—also written *Shamois* and *Shamoxy*.

Shampoo, (shām-'pōo') *v. t.* [Hind. *tshāmpnā*, to press, to squeeze.] To rub and percuss the whole surface of the body of, in connection with the hot bath;—to wash thoroughly and rub the head of with soap or a soapy preparation.

Shampooing, (shām-'pōo'ing) *n.* Act or process of rubbing the limbs and kneading the joints to restore tone and vigour to the muscular and nervous system; tripeis.

Shamrock, (shām'rok) *n.* [Ir. *seamrog*, *seamar*.] A plant used by the Irish as their national emblem; white trefoil; white clover.

Shank, (shangk) *n.* [A.-S. *scanc*, Ger. *schenkel*.] The lower joint of the leg from the knee to the foot; the shin; hence, the bone of the leg; the whole leg;—that part of an instrument, or tool, which *Shamrock* connects the acting part with a handle or part by which it is held or moved;—the shaft of an anchor;—in architecture, the shaft of a column; the space between the two channels of the Doric triglyph.

Shanty, (shan'te) *n.* [Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, a house.] A mean dwelling; a hut.

Shapable, (shāp'a-bl) *a.* That may be shaped.

Shape, (shāp) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scapan*, Go. *skapen*, Icel. *skapa*.] To form or create;—to mould or make into a particular form;—to adapt to a purpose;—to regulate; to adjust;—to image; to conceive;—*imp.* shaped; *pp.* shaped or shapen; *ppr.* shaping.

Shape, (shāp) *n.* Character or construction of a thing as determining its external appearance;—figure made by lines, angles, curves, &c.;—the trunk of the human body; bodily make or form;—also, a living being as endowed with form; a figure;—an embodiment of form;—mould; pattern;—idea; conception of form;—guise; manner. [form.

Shapeless, (shāp'les) *a.* Destitute of shape or regular
Shapelessness, (shāp'les-ness) *n.* The state of being shapeless;—want of angles, curves, or lines; deformity.



Shapeliness, (shāp'le-ness) *n.* Beauty of form; proportion; symmetry. [*metrical*; well-formed.]

Shapely, (shāp'le) *a.* Having a regular shape; symmetrical. (shāp'ing) *n.* Act of giving form to or embodying, as an idea, argument, &c., in words;—act of cutting out, as materials to be sewed for dress;—act of designing, moulding, &c., in florid art.

Shard, (shārd) *n.* [A.-S. *scædd*, from *scellan*, to shear, cut.] A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel or of a like brittle substance;—the hard wing-case of a beetle;—the shell of an egg or snail.

Share, (shār) *n.* [A.-S. *scēðr*, Ger. *scar*.] The broad iron or blade of a plough which cuts the ground.

Share, (shār) *n.* [A.-S. *scæara*, *scaru*.] A certain portion; a part; a division;—the part allotted or belonging to one;—one of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided.

Share, (shār) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scerian*, from *scerian*.] To part among two or more; to divide;—to partake or enjoy with others;—*v. i.* To have part; to receive a portion;—*imp. & pp.* shared; *ppr.* sharing.

Share-beam, (shār'bēm) *n.* That part of the plough into which the share is fixed.

Share-breaker, (shār'brōk-er) *n.* A dealer in stocks, shares, and securities.

Shareholder, (shār'hōld-er) *n.* One who holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property.

Sharer, (shār'er) *n.* One who shares; one who participates in any thing with another; a partaker.

Shark, (shārk) *n.* [L. *carcharias*, G. *karcharias*, so called from its sharp teeth.] A cartilaginous fish having a long, round body tapering from the head, the surface set with minute osseous granules in place of scales, and the gill-openings placed upon the sides of the neck;—the mouth is set with successive rows of sharp teeth;—a rapacious, artful fellow; a sharper.

Shark, (shārk) *v. t.* To pick up hastily, slyly, or in small quantities;—*v. i.* To play the petty thief; to swindle;—to live by shifts and stratagems;—*imp. & pp.* sharked; *ppr.* sharking.

Sharker, (shār'k-er) *n.* One who lives by sharking; an artful fellow; a sponge.

Sharking, (shār'k-ing) *n.* Petty rapine; trick; the seeking of a livelihood by shifts and devices.

Sharp, (shārp) *a.* [A.-S. *scarp*, Icel. *skurpr*, Ger. *scharf*.] Having a very thin edge or fine point;—keen; cutting;—terminating in a point or edge; peaked or ridged;—having ready or nice perception; quick, as of sight or hearing;—acute in mind; penetrating;—shrewd; knowing;—attentive; vigilant;—eager in pursuit; earnest; intent;—quick to punish; severe; cruel;—alive to one's interest; good at a bargain;—affecting the taste; acrid; sour;—affecting the air; shrill; discordant;—high in pitch;—raised a semitone in pitch;—so high as to be out of tune or above true pitch;—eager for food; keen, as appetite;—subtle; fine, as distinctions;—witty; smart, as sayings;—pungent; sarcastic, as criticism;—biting; piercing, as wind, weather, &c.;—lean; emaciated, as visage;—among masons, hard, as mason;—painful, afflictive, as discipline;—short and fierce; violent, as a contest;—uttered in a whisper, or with the breath alone, as certain consonants; whispered.

Sharp, (shārp) *n.* An acute sound; especially, a note raised a semitone above its proper pitch;—the character (♯) which directs that a note be thus raised.

Sharp, (shārp) *v. t.* To make keen, acute, penetrating, and the like; to sharpen;—to raise above the proper pitch; to raise a semitone above the natural tone;—*v. i.* To play the sharper; to trick or cheat in bargaining, &c.;—*imp. & pp.* sharpened; *ppr.* sharpening.



Shark.

Sharpen, (shārp'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scorpan*, *scyrpan*.] To make sharp;—to give a keen edge or fine point to;—to render more quick or acute in perception;—to make more eager;—to make biting, sarcastic, or severe;—to render less flat, or more shrill and piercing;—to make more tart or acid; to sour;—to raise, as a sound by means of a sharp;—*v. i.* To grow or become sharp;—*imp. & pp.* sharpened; *ppr.* sharpening.

Sharper, (shārp'er) *n.* A shrewd man in making bargains; a tricking fellow; a cheat in bargaining or gaming; swindler; rogue.

Sharply, (shārp'le) *adv.* With keen edge or point;—exactly; minutely;—keenly; acutely; severely; violently.

Sharpness, (shārp'ness) *n.* The condition or quality of being sharp; keenness of edge, as a knife;—quickness of perception, as of sight;—acuteness of intellect;—eagerness of desire; intensity; painfulness, as of grief;—severity of language; pungency;—shrillness, as of sound;—acidity; sourness to the taste.

Sharpshooter, (shārp'shōt-er) *n.* One skilled in shooting at an object with exactness; a good marksman.

Sharpshooting, (shārp'shōt-ing) *n.* A shooting with great precision and effect; hence, a keen contest of wit or argument.

Sharp-sighted, (shārp'sīt-ed) *a.* Having quick or acute sight;—of quick discernment or acute understanding.

Sharp-witted, (shārp'wīt-ed) *a.* Having an acute or nicely discerning mind.

Shaster, (shas'ter) *n.* A Hindoo treatise containing religious instructions and precepts.

Shatter, (shat'ter) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scætern*.] To break at once into many pieces; to rend; to crack; to split;—to disorder; to derange; to render unsound;—*v. i.* To be broken into fragments;—*imp. & pp.* shattered; *ppr.* shattering.

Shatter, (shat'ter) *n.* A fragment of any thing forcibly rent or broken—used generally in the plural.

Shattery, (shat'ter-e) *a.* Easily breaking and falling into many pieces; brittle; not compact; loose of texture.

Shave, (shāv) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scāfa*, Icel. *skafa*.] To cut or pare off from the surface of a body by a razor or other edged instrument;—to make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface or surface-covering of;—to cut off thin slices, or to cut in thin slices;—to skim along or near the surface of;—to strip; to fleece;—*v. i.* To use a razor for removing the beard; to cut closely; hence, to be hard in a bargain; to cheat;—*imp. shaved*; *pp.* shaved or shaven; *ppr.* shaving.

Shave, (shāv) *n.* A thin slice; a shaving;—a cutting of the beard; the operation of shaving;—a tool with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops, &c.

Shavelling, (shāv'ling) *n.* A man shaved; hence, a monk or Romish priest, in contempt.

Shaver, (shāv'er) *n.* One who shaves;—one who is close in bargains; a cheat;—one who fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer;—a little fellow;—a humorist; a wag. [Scott.]

Shaving, (shāv'ing) *n.* Act of paring the surface;—a thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument.

Shawl, (shaw) *n.* [Per., Hind., and Turk. *shāl*.] A cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

She, (shē) *pron.* [A.-S. *scē*, G. *si*, D. *sy*, Ger. *sie*.] This or that female; the woman understood or referred to;—a woman; a female—used humorously as a noun;—also used in composition to designate the female sex, as she-bear.

Sheaf, (shēf) *n.* [A.-S. *scēf*, from *scēfan*, to shove.] A quantity or armful of stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or other grain bound together;—any similar bundle or collection;—in mechanics, a solid cylindrical wheel

movable in a block or groove and round a pin or axis; a sheave.

Sheaf, (shēf) *v. i.* To collect and bind; to make sheaves;—*v. t.* To collect and bind in sheaves; to make sheaves.

Shealing, (shē'ling) *n.* A hut or small cottage, such as shepherds use in the fields, or fishermen on the shore.

Shear, (shēr) *v. t.* To cut or clip with shears, scissors, or a like instrument;—to cut or clip from a surface;—to cut and reap grain [Scot.];—*v. i.* To divide or part;—to steer wild; to yawn, as a ship; to deviate from the course;—*imp.* sheared; *pp.* sheared or shearn; *ppr.* shearing.

Shear, (shēr) *n.* [From the verb.] *pl.* A cutting instrument consisting of two blades with a bevel edge movable on a pin, used for cutting cloth and other substances;—any thing in the form of shears;—*especially*, an apparatus for raising heavy weights;—two or more spars or pieces of timber fastened together near the top, and furnished with the necessary tackle.

Shearer, (shēr'er) *n.* One who shears.

Shearing, (shēr'ing) *n.* The act or operation of clipping by shears; hence, feeding; extortion.

Shearling, (shēr'ling) *n.* A sheep that has been but once sheared.

Shear-water, (shēr'waw-ter) *n.* A web-footed water fowl, which takes its food by skimming along the surface of the sea with its sharp and thin lower mandible plunged beneath the surface.

Sheath, (shēth) *n.* [A.-S. *scēth*, Ger. *scheide*, Skr. *śāid*, to cover.] A case for a sword or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard;—any thin covering for defence or protection;—a membrane enveloping the stem, as in some grasses;—the wing-case of an insect;—an embankment of loose materials to keep a river in its channel.

Sheathe, (shēth) *v. t.* To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard;—to fit or furnish with a sheath;—to case or cover with boards or with sheets of copper;—to cover or line;—*imp.* & *pp.* sheathed; *ppr.* sheathing.

Sheathing, (shēr'ing) *n.* That which sheathes; *especially*, the casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; or the materials for such covering;—usually thin sheets of copper.

Sheathless, (shēr'les) *n.* Having no case or covering; unsheathed;—unprotected.

Sheathy, (shēr'e) *a.* Forming a sheath or case.

Sheave, (shēv) *n.* [D. *schijve*, orb. dial. *schuf*, a slice, a fillet, Ger. *scheibe*, a mark, a wheel.] A wheel in a block rail, mast, yard, &c., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley.

Sheeshinah, (shē-kin'a) *n.* [H.] The visible emblem of the glory of God; a bright light resting on the mercy-seat in the tabernacle.

Shed, (shēd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scēddan*, Ger. *scutten*.] To cause to emanate, proceed, or flow out;—to throw off or give forth from one's self; to emit; diffuse;—to throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, abell, and the like;—*v. i.* To let fall the parts; to throw off a covering or envelope;—*imp.* & *pp.* shed; *ppr.* shedding.

Shed, (shēd) *n.* [Sw. *skydd*, a defence, *skydda*, to protect.] A slight or temporary erection built to shelter something; an out-building; a hut;—in composition, effusion, as *bloodshed*. [out.]

Shedder, (shēd'er) *n.* One who sheds or causes to flow

Shed-roof, (shēd'roōf) *n.* The simplest form of roof, formed of rafters sloping from a higher to a lower wall. [glittering; showy.]

Shewn, (shēn) *a.* [A.-S. *scēne*, Go. *skawns*.] Bright;

Shewn, (shēn) *n.* Brightness; splendour.

Sheep, (shēp) *n. sing. & pl.* [A.-S. *scēap*, Ger. *schaf*, D. *schap*.] A small ruminant quadruped, valued for its flesh and wool;—the people of God, as being under

the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd;—a simple fellow; a simpleton.

Sheep-cot, (shēp'kot) *n.* A small inclosure for sheep; a pen.

Sheepfold, (shēp'fōld) *n.* A pen for sheep; a place where sheep are collected or confined;—hence, the church. [ous; diffident; shy.]

Sheepish, (shēp'ish) *a.* Like a sheep; bashful; timor-
Sheepishly, (shēp'ish-le) *adv.* In a sheepish manner; bashfully.

Sheepishness, (shēp'ish-ness) *n.* The quality of being sheepish; excessive modesty or diffidence; bashfulness.

Sheep-market, (shēp'mār-kot) *n.* Place or fair where live sheep are sold. [sheep.]

Sheep-run, (shēp'rūn) *n.* A district or tract for feeding

Sheep's-eye, (shēp's-eye) *n.* A modest, diffident look; a loving or desiring glance.

Sheep-shank, (shēp'shangk) *n.* Among seamen, a knot or hitch to shorten a rope, halyard, &c.

Sheep's-head, (shēp'hēd) *n.* The head of a sheep dressed for food; also used adjectively to note broth or pie made from it. [wool from sheep.]

Sheep-shearer, (shēp'shēr-er) *n.* One who shears the

Sheep-shearing, (shēp'shēr-ing) *n.* Act of shearing sheep;—time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion. [leather prepared from it.]

Sheep-skin, (shēp'akin) *n.* The skin of a sheep or

Sheep-walk, (shēp'wawk) *n.* Pasture for sheep.

Sheer, (shēr) *a.* [A.-S. *scēr*, *scyr*, Go. *skwira*.] Separate from any thing foreign; pure; clear;—being what it seems to be; simple; mere;—perpendicular; straight up and down.

Sheer, (shēr) *v. i.* To decline or deviate from the line of the proper course; to turn aside;—*imp.* & *pp.* sheered; *ppr.* sheering.

Sheer, (shēr) *n.* The longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's dock or sides.

Sheer, (shēr) *adv.* Clean; right off;—at once; quick.

Sheet, (shēt) *n.* [A.-S. *scēte*, *scyte*, from *scēotan*, to cast, extend.] In general, any broad, uninterrupted expanse; a broad piece of cloth used as a part of bed furniture next to the body;—a broad piece of paper from the mill; a piece pressed, out, and folded; a piece printed and folded; a newspaper; pamphlet, or book;—a broad expanse of water or the like;—a broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance. [Ger. *schote*.] A rope fastened to the lower corner of a sail to extend and retain it in a particular situation.

Sheet, (shēt) *v. t.* To fold in a sheet;—to cover, as with a sheet;—to draw or expand, as a sheet;—*imp.* & *pp.* sheeted; *ppr.* sheeting.

Sheet-anchor, (shēt'ang-ker) *n.* [O. Eng. *sheet-anchor*.] The largest anchor of a ship, which, in stress of weather, is sometimes the seaman's last refuge to prevent the ship from going ashore;—hence, the chief support; the last refuge for safety.

Sheet-cable, (shēt'kā-bl) *n.* The cable attached to the sheet-anchor, being the strongest and best cable of a ship.

Sheeting, (shēt'ing) *n.* Cloth for sheets.

Sheet-lightning, (shēt'lit-ning) *n.* Lightning diffused over the sky in wide expanded flashes, but not accompanied by thunder.

Sheik, (shēk) *n.* [A. *sheikh*, a venerable old man, a chief.] A chief; a lord; a man of eminence.

Shekal, (shēk'l) *n.* [H. from *shakar*, to weigh.] An ancient weight and coin among the Jews equal in weight to about half an ounce avoirdupois, and in value equal to about 2s. 6d. sterling.

Shelf, (shēlf) *n.* [A.-S. *scēlf*.] A board or platform elevated above the floor and fixed or set horizontally on a frame or contiguous to a wall for holding vessels, books, &c.;—a sand-bank in the sea, or a rock or ledge of rocks rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships;—in mining, a level vein or stratum, or a flat projecting layer of rock.

Shelfy, (shel'f) *a.* Abounding in or composed of shelves: full of dangerous shallows.

Shell, (shel) *n.* [*A.-S. scell, Icel. skell.*] A hard, outside covering: especially, that serving as the natural protection of certain fruits and animals; also, the covering or outside layer of an egg:—the hard organized substance forming the skeleton of many invertebrate animals, usually external, but sometimes internal:—the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, tortoise, &c.—a hollow sphere of iron, which, being filled with gunpowder, and fired from a mortar or cannon, bursts into pieces when the powder explodes: a bomb:—any frame-work or exterior structure regarded as not complete or filled in:—a coarse kind of wooden coffin:—the outer frame or case of a block:—the outer part of a house unfinished:—an instrument of music, as a lyra.

Shell, (shel) *v. t.* To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell:—to separate from the ear:—to throw shells or bombs upon: to bombard:—*v. i.* To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat:—to cast the shell or exterior covering:—*imp. & pp.* shelled; *ppr.* shelling.

Shellas, (shel'lah) *n.* The resin lac spread into thin plates after being melted and strained.

Shell-board, (shel'bôrd) *n.* A frame placed over a cart and projecting laterally to carry a larger load of hay, straw, &c.

Shell-fish, (shel'fish) *n.* An aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell, either testaceous, as in oysters, clams, &c., or crustaceous, as in the lobster.

Shell-proof, (shel'proof) *a.* Proof against bomb-shells; iron-cased. [*of shells.*]

Shelly, (shel'e) *a.* Abounding with shells:—consisting of shells. [*shel'ter* *n.* [*Nora. skyla, to protect, Dan. skil, L. celare, to conceal.*] That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; refuge; retreat:—state of being covered or protected; security; protection:—hence, a defender; a protector.

Shelter, (shel'ter) *v. t.* To furnish a shelter for; to cover from harm or injury:—to defend: to protect: to harbour:—to betake to cover or a safe place—used reflexively:—to cover from notice: to disguise:—*v. i.* To take shelter:—*imp. & pp.* sheltered; *ppr.* sheltering. [*section*]; homeless.

Shelterless, (shel'ter-less) *a.* Destitute of shelter or protection. [*shel'ter* *n.* One of a breed of small ponies—so called from Shetland, where they originated:—a small, strong horse:—a sheltie. [*Scot.*]

Shelve, (shelv) *v. t.* To furnish with shelves:—to place on a shelf; hence, to put aside with a view to prevent recurrence:—to lay by, as unfit for use:—to remove from the list of those who are employed in or capable of active duty:—to postpone or give the go-by to a motion or question:—*v. i.* To incline: to be sloping:—*imp. & pp.* shelved; *ppr.* shelving.

Shelving, (shel'ving) *n.* Operation of fitting up or fixing shelves:—materials for shelves.

Shelvy, (shel'v) *a.* Full of rocks or sand-banks: shallow. [*dead.*]

Shael, (shé'ol) *n.* [*H.*] The place or state of the **Shepherd**, (shep'erd) *n.* [*From sheep and herd.*] A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding sheep:—a swain; a rural lover:—one who feeds and tends the sheep or flock of Christ: pastor of a church, parish, or congregation:—overseer: bishop—called under-shepherd. *Chief shepherd*, Christ.

Shepherdess, (shep'erd-ess) *n.* A woman that tends sheep: hence, a rustic lass.

Shepherd's-crook, (shep'erd's-krook) *n.* A long staff having the end curved so as to form a large hook—used by shepherds.

Shebet, (shé'bet) *n.* [*A., from shariba, to drink.*] A drink used in the East composed of water, lemon-juice, and sugar.

Sherd, (sherd) *n.* A fragment—usually in the compound **potsherd**, piece of a broken pot.

Sheriff, (shér'if) *n.* [*A.-S. scir, scire, a shire, and geryfe, a reeve.*] The chief officer of a shire or county to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws:—in Scotland, the chief local judge of a county or district. *Sheriff-substitute*, acting or deputy-sheriff, appointed by the principal. *Sheriff-clerk*, clerk of a sheriff-court. [*of sheriff.*]

Sheriffalty, (shér'if-al-ty) *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

Sherry, (shér'e) *n.* A strong wine of a deep amber colour, and having, when good, an aromatic odour—so called from Xerez, in Spain, where it is made.

Shibboleth, (shib'bô-leth) *n.* [*H. shibboleth, an ear of corn or a stream.*] A word which was made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites—the Ephraimites not being able to pronounce the letter *g*, pronounced the word *shibboleth*. See *Judges*, xi. and xii.—hence, that which distinguishes one party from another.

Shield, (shéld) *n.* [*A.-S. scild, scield, Icel. skjoldr, from skyla, to defend.*] A broad piece of defensive armour carried on the arm; a buckler:—anything which protects or defends; defence; shelter; protection:—figuratively, a person who protects or defends:—the escutcheon or field on which are placed the bearings in coats of arms.

Shield.

Shield, (shéld) *v. t.* To cover as with a shield: to secure from danger: to protect; to defend against; to ward off:—*imp. & pp.* shielded; *ppr.* shielding.

Shieldless, (shéld-less) *a.* Destitute of a shield or of protection.

Shift, (shift) *v. t.* [*A.-S. scifstan, to divide, to drive away, Icel. skipta, to change.*] To change; to alter:—to transfer from one place or position to another:—to put off or out of the way by some expedient:—to change, as clothes:—to dress in fresh clothes:—*v. i.* To move; to change place or position:—to change course or direction: to veer:—to give place to another: to exchange places:—to change in opinions, principles, or language: to vary:—to be slippery or shifty:—to change one's clothes, especially the under garments:—to use indirect methods:—to try different expedients:—to move from place to place, or from one scheme or employment to another:—to break loose and roll from one side to another, as cargo in a ship:—to take or seek methods of safety:—*imp. & pp.* shifted; *ppr.* shifting.

Shift, (shift) *n.* A turning from one thing to another: a change:—a mean refuge or resort; also, last resource:—an evasion or subterfuge; a temporary or deceitful expedient; fraud; artifice:—a woman's under garment; a chemise.

Shifter, (shift'gr) *n.* One who shifts or changes, as scenes in a theatre:—one who plays tricks or practices artifice; a cosmer.

Shifting, (shift'ing) *n.* Act of changing:—act of evading or putting off by some expedient.

Shiftless, (shift'less) *a.* Destitute of mental resources, contrivances, or devices; lacking skill to discover or energy to prosecute schemes or expedients with success; helpless; incompetent.

Shifty, (shift'e) *a.* Full of shifts; fertile in expedients or contrivances:—tricky; artful; evasive.

Shillalah, (shil'l'ah) *n.* An oaken sapling or cudgel, said to be from a wood in Ireland of that name, famous for its oaks:—also spelled *Shillala*.

Shilling, (shilling) *n.* [*A.-S. & O. Sax. scilling, Icel. skillingr, Go. skillinga.*] An English silver coin, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound.

Shilly-shally, (shil'e-shal'e) *n.* [*Rum. shilya, to play the fool.*] Foolish trifling; irresolution; hesitation:—to stand shilly-shallying, to hang off and on; to be irresolute or undecided; to dawdle.



Shiloh, (sh'lō) *n.* [H. *shlōh*, quiet, rest, from *shlōh*, to rest.] The Messiah—so called by Jacob on his death-bed. See Gen. xlix. 10.

Shimmer, (shim'gr) *v. i.* [A.-S. *seimerian*, from *scinian*, to glitter.] To gleam; to glisten; to glimmer with a faint white light.

Shimmer, (shim'gr) *n.* A gleaming; a glimmering.

Shin, (shin) *n.* [A.-S. *scinana*, Ger. *schiene*.] The fore part of the leg, especially of the human leg, between the ankle and the knee. [a riot.]

Shindy, (shin'de) *n.* An uproar or disturbance; a row;

Shine, (shin) *v. i.* [A.-S. and Ger. *scinan*, Go. *scinana*.] To emit rays of light; to give light;—to be lively and animated; to be brilliant;—to be glossy or bright, as silk;—to be gay, splendid, or beautiful;—to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished;—in Scripture, to be favourable; to countenance; to bless;—*imp.* shone or shined; *pp.* shone or shined; *ppr.* shining.

Shine, (shin) *n.* Fair weather;—state of shining; brightness; splendour; lustre; gloss; polish.

Shingle, (shing'gl) *n.* [Norm. *shingl*, Ger. *schindel*, L. *scindula*, from *scindere*, to split.] A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, in order to lap lengthwise, used in covering buildings, especially the roof;—round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles on shores and coasts.

Shingle, (shing'gl) *v. t.* To cover with shingles or tiles, as a roof;—to purify puddled iron from scoria in converting it into malleable iron;—*imp.* & *pp.* shingled; *ppr.* shingling.

Shingler, (shing'gler) *n.* One who attends a machine for shingling puddled iron.

Shingles, (shing'gls) *n.* [L. *cingulum*, a girdle, from *cingere*, to gird.] A kind of herpes, which spreads around the body like a girdle; an eruptive disease.

Shingling, (shing'gling) *n.* The act of covering with shingles; the process of expelling the impurities from blooms of puddled iron by hammering or squeezing, and converting it into malleable iron.

Shining, (shin'ing) *a.* Bright; splendid; radiant;—illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous.

Shining, (shin'ing) *n.* Effusion or clearness of light; brightness. [dour; brilliancy.]

Shininess, (shin'ing-ness) *n.* Resplendency; splendency. [shint'e] *n.* A Scotch game similar to *Hockey*, played between opposite sides of players with curved sticks and a ball;—the curved stick used in the game.

Shiny, (shin'e) *a.* Bright; luminous; clear; unclouded.

Ship, (ship) *n.* [A.-S. *scip*, Icel. & Go. *skip*, G. *schiffe*, L. *scapha*, a boat.] A large hollow vessel of wood, iron, or a composition of both, made to pass over the sea with sails or by steam power;—especially a sailing vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts, each of which is composed of a lower mast, top-mast, and topgallant-mast, and is square-rigged.

Ship, (ship) *v. t.* To put on board of a ship or vessel for transportation; hence, to dispose of; to get rid of;—to engage for service on board of a ship;—to receive on board of a ship or vessel;—to fix any thing in its place;—*v. i.* To engage for service on board of a ship; to embark;—*imp.* & *pp.* shipped; *ppr.* shipping.

Ship-biscuit, (ship'bis-kit) *n.* A kind of biscuit baked hard, so as to keep on a voyage; biscuit used in ships.

Shipboard, (ship'bōrd) *adv.* Upon or within a ship; aboard. [of a ship.]

Ship-boy, (ship'boy) *n.* A boy who serves on board



Ship.

Ship-broker, (ship'brōk-er) *n.* An agent for the sale or purchase of ships;—one who negotiates or effects insurances on ships;—one who supplies outfit, stores, &c., to ships.

Ship-builder, (ship'bild-er) *n.* A man whose occupation is to construct vessels; a naval architect.

Ship-captain, (ship'kap-tān) *n.* Captain or commander of a vessel.

Ship-carpenter, (ship'kār-pen-ter) *n.* A carpenter who works at shipbuilding; a shipwright;—also, a petty officer in a man-of-war and other large vessel who has charge of the spare spars, and keeps all the wood-work in repair.

Ship-shandler, (ship'chand-ler) *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

Shipman, (ship'man) *n.* A sailor; a seaman.

Ship-master, (ship'mas-ter) *n.* The captain, master, or commander of a ship.

Shipmate, (ship'māt) *n.* One who serves on board of the same ship; a fellow sailor.

Shipment, (ship'mēt) *n.* Act of putting any thing on board of a ship; embarkation;—that which is shipped.

Shipowner, (ship'ōn-er) *n.* The owner of a ship or ships.

Shipper, (ship'er) *n.* One who ships or places goods on board a ship for transportation.

Shipping, (ship'ing) *n.* The collective body of ships in one place; vessels of navigation generally; tonnage.

Shipping, (ship'ing) *a.* Relating to ships.

Ship-shape, (ship'shāp) *adv.* In a seaman-like manner; hence, properly.

Shipwreck, (ship'rek) *n.* The breaking in pieces of a ship or other vessel by being driven against rocks, shoals, and the like;—a ship destroyed upon the water or the parts of such a ship;—hence, total destruction; ruin;—failure; miscarriage.

Shipwreck, (ship'rek) *v. t.* To destroy, as a ship at sea, by running ashore or on rocks or sand-banks, or by the force of wind and waves in a tempest;—to expose, as sailors, to destruction by the loss of a ship.

Shipwright, (ship'rit) *n.* One whose occupation is to construct ships; a builder of ships or other vessels.

Shire, (shir) *n.* [A.-S. *scire*, *scir*, a division, county, from *sciran*, to ascer, divide.] A portion of the kingdom originally under the supervision of an earl; a territorial division, usually identical with a county, but sometimes comprising a smaller district [Eng.];—a division of a state embracing several contiguous townships; a county. [Amer.]

Shire-hall, (shir'hawl) *n.* The court-house or assembly-room of a shire or county.

Shire-town, (shir'town) *n.* The capital town of a county; a county town. [away.]

Shirk, (sherk) *v. t.* To avoid or get off from; to slink.

Shirk, (sherk) *n.* [From *shark*.] One who seeks to avoid duty; one who lives by shifts and tricks.

Shirr, (shir) *n.* An insertion of cord (usually elastic) between two pieces of cloth; also, the cord itself or the cloth made with it.

Shirred, (shird) *a.* [Ger. *schirren*, to prepare.] Having lines or cords inserted between two pieces of cloth.

Shirt, (shert) *n.* [Icel. *skirta*, *skyrta*, a shirt, D. *schort*, a petticoat, an apron.] An under garment of linen, cotton, or other material, worn by men and boys.

Shirt, (shert) *v. t.* To cover or clothe, as with a shirt;—to change the shirt of;—*imp.* & *pp.* shirted; *ppr.* shirting.

Shirting, (shert'ing) *n.* Cloth of the right width for shirts.

Shirtless, (shert'les) *a.* Wanting a shirt.

Shittah, (shitt'a) *n.* The tree which produced the shittim wood of scripture.

Shittim, (shitt'im) *n.* [H. *shittim*.] A precious wood of which the tables, altars, and boards of the tabernacle were made among the Jews.

Shive, (shiv) *n.* [*D. schijf*, *Ger. scheibe*.] A slice;—a little piece or fragment.

Shiver, (shiv'er) *n.* [*Ger. schiefer*, a splinter, *schiefen*, to scale, to shiver.] A small piece or fragment into which a thing breaks by sudden violence;—a thin slice;—a species of blue slate; schist; shale;—in nautical language, a small wheel; a sheave.

Shiver, (shiv'er) *v. t.* [*Ger. schiefen*, to shiver, *D. schieven*, *H. shaber*.] To break into many small pieces or splinters; to shatter; to dash to pieces by a blow;—to cause to shake in the wind—applied to sails;—*v. i.* To break into small pieces;—to quake;—to tremble; to vibrate;—to quiver from cold; to be affected with a thrilling sensation of chilliness;—to shake from fear; to shudder;—*imp. & pp.* shivered; *ppr.* shivering.

Shiver, (shiv'er) *n.* Act of shivering; a shaking or shuddering caused by cold, pain, fear, or the like; a tremor.

Shivering, (shiv'er-ing) *n.* The act of breaking or dashing to fragments; severance; a trembling or shaking from cold or dread of danger.

Shiveringly, (shiv'er-ing-le) *adv.* With shivering or slight trembling.

Shivery, (shiv'er-e) *a.* Full of or inclined to shiver; trembling;—easily falling into many pieces.

Shoal, (shod) *n.* [*Ger. schutt*, rubbish.] A train of metallic stones or fragments of ore which have become separated by the action of water, and which serve to direct in the discovery of mines.

Shoal, (shöl) *n.* [*A.-S. scöl*, *scöl*, a school, a company.] A crowd; a throng—said especially of fish. [*Ger. scholle*, a clod, globe, *scotte*, *scolla*.] A sand-bank or bar; a shallow.

Shoal, (shöl) *v. i.* To assemble in a multitude; to crowd; to throng;—to become more shallow;—*v. t.* To cause to become more shallow; to come to a more shallow part of;—*imp. & pp.* shoaled; *ppr.* shoaling.

Shoal, (shöl) *a.* Of little depth; shallow.

Shoalness, (shöl'e-ness) *n.* The state of being shoaly; shallowness; little depth of water. [shallow.]

Shoaly, (shöl'e) *a.* Full of shoals or shallow places; Shoek, (shok) *n.* [*D. schok*, a bounce, leap, *F. choc*, a shock, collision.] A collision; a sharp concussion of one thing against another;—a violent onset; conflict of contending armies;—in electricity, the effect on the animal system of a discharge of the battery; also, the application of the force of the battery to any body;—in medicine, any agitation or derangement of organic functions, and especially of the nervous system;—an impression of disgust; offence; a blow. [*Ger. schock*, *schock*, a heap, a score.] A pile or assemblage of sheaves of wheat, rye, and the like; a stock.

Shock, (shok) *n.* [*From shag*.] A dog with long hair;—hence, a thick mass of short hair.

Shock, (shok) *v. t.* To strike against suddenly; to encounter;—to strike with surprise, horror, or disgust; to offend; to horrify;—to make or collect into shocks, as sheaves of grain;—*imp. & pp.* shocked; *ppr.* shocking.

Shocking, (shok'ing) *a.* Striking, as with horror; causing to recoil with disgust; extremely offensive; appalling; frightful; terrible.

Shockingly, (shok'ing-le) *adv.* In a manner to shock or to strike with horror or disgust.

Shockingness, (shok'ing-ness) *n.* State or quality of disgusting; offensiveness.

Shoddy, (shod'e) *a.* Noting a mill for the manufacture of yarn and cloth from old cloths and rags.

Shoddy, (shod'e) *a.* A fibrous material obtained by deviling or tearing refuse woollen goods, rags, &c. It is usually mixed with fresh wool and respun, forming inferior and coarse cloth for pea jackets, druggists, &c., but sometimes worked up to sell for fine cloth;—hence colloquially, any article manufactured of inferior or adulterated materials, but offered as genuine.

Shoe, (shö) *n.* [*A.-S. scöh*, *Go. sköth*, *Ger. schuh*.] A covering for the foot, usually of leather; also, any thing resembling a shoe in form or use;—a plate of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to defend it from injury;—a plate of iron, or slip of wood, nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh or sledge;—an iron socket to receive the end of a rafter or a strut;—a small block of wood fastened to the fluke of an anchor to prevent it from cutting the ship's sides in hoisting, &c.

Shoe, (shö) *v. t.* To furnish with shoes; to put shoes on;—to cover at the bottom;—*imp. & pp.* shod; *ppr.* shoeing.

Shoeblack, (shö'blak) *n.* One who cleans and blacks shoes or boots. [shoe to the street.]

Shoe-buckle, (shö'buk-l) *n.* A buckle for fastening the Shoeing-horn, (shö'ing-horn) *n.* A curved piece of horn used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe;—hence, any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; a tool; a pander.

Shoe-latchet, (shö'lat-ohet) *n.* Tie or fastening for a shoe. [are made.]

Shoe-leather, (shö'leth-er) *n.* Leather of which shoes Shoeless, (shö'less) *a.* Wanting shoes; barefoot.

Shoemaker, (shö'mak-er) *n.* One who makes shoes and boots.

Shoe-tie, (shö'ti) *n.* A ribbon or string used for fastening a shoe to the foot;—also shoe-string, shoe-strap.

Shog, (shog) *n.* [*For shock*.] A concussion; shake; jog.

Shog, (shog) *v. t.* To shake; to agitate by sudden shakes;—*v. i.* To move off; to jog.

Shoggia, (shög'i) *v. t.* To shake; to joggle.

Shoe, (shö) *interj.* [*Ger. schrecken*, to scare, drive away.] Begone; away—used in scaring away fowls and other animals;—also shoe.

Shoot, (shööt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. scötian*, *Iscl. skötia*.] To let fly or cause to be driven with force, as an arrow or bullet;—to discharge; to dart;—to let off; to fire;—to strike with any thing shot; to hit with a missile;—to send out or forth, especially with a rapid or sudden motion; to emit; to hurl;—to push or thrust forward;—to pass rapidly through or under;—to variegate, as if by sprinkling or intermingling;—to kill by a ball, &c.;—*v. i.* To perform the act of discharging, sending with force, or driving any thing by means of an engine or instrument;—to be shot or propelled forcibly; to be emitted, sent forth, or driven along;—to be felt, as if darting through one;—to germinate; to bud; to sprout;—hence, to make progress; to grow; to advance;—to spread over;—to be pushed out; to jut; to project;—*imp. & pp.* shot; *ppr.* shooting.

Shoot, (shööt) *n.* Act of propelling or driving any thing with violence; discharge of a fire-arm or bow;—act of striking, or endeavouring to strike, with a missile weapon;—a young branch—the spring or thrust of an arch. [*F. chute*.] An inclined plane, either artificial or natural, down which timber, coal, &c., are caused to slide.

Shooter, (shööt'er) *n.* One who shoots; an archer; a gunner;—that which shoots, as a fire-arm.

Shooting, (shööt'ing) *n.* The act of discharging fire-arms, or of sending an arrow with force; sensation of a quick, glancing pain; the act or practice of killing game.

Shop, (shop) *n.* [*A.-S. scoppa*, a treasury, a store-house.] A building in which goods, wares, drugs, &c., are sold by retail;—a building in which mechanics work.

Shop, (shop) *v. i.* To visit shops for purchasing goods;—*imp. & pp.* shopped; *ppr.* shopping.

Shop-board, (shop'börd) *n.* Bench on which any work is done. [in a shop or by retail.]

Shopkeeper, (shop'kēp-er) *n.* A trader who sells goods

Shoplifter, (shop'lift-er) *n.* One who steals or takes goods privately from a shop. [a shop.]

Shoplifting, (shop'lift-ing) *n.* Larceny committed in

Shopman, (shop'man) *n.* A petty trader; a tradesman;—one who serves in a shop; a salesman.

Shopper, (shop'p'r) *n.* One who shops.

Shopping, (shop'ing) *n.* The practice of visiting shops for purchasing or cheapening goods.

Shop-walker, (shop'wawk'r) *n.* An attendant in a shop who directs customers to the proper department for the goods they seek, and sees they are attended to.

Shop-woman, (shop'wóom-an) *n.* A female who serves in a shop.

Shore, (shór) *n.* [*A.-S. scora*, from *scoran*, *sciran*, to shear, divide.] The coast or land adjacent to a large body of water, as a sea or lake.

Shore, (shór) *n.* [*D. schoor*, *loel. skorda*.] A prop or timber placed as a brace or support on the side of a building or other thing;—in nautical language, a prop placed beneath a ship's side or bottom for support on the stocks.

Shore, (shór) *v. t.* To support by a post or buttress; to prop;—*imp. & pp. shored*; *ppr. shoring*.

Shoreless, (shór'les) *a.* Having no shore or coast; boundless.

Shoring, (shór'ing) *n.* The act of supporting or strengthening with a prop or shore; a system of props; props collectively.

Shorn, (shór) *n.* Black tourmaline.

Shorning, (shór'ing) *n.* The skin of a sheep shorn living.

Shorn, (shór) *a.* Cut off;—having the hair or wool cut off or sheared;—deprived.

Short, (shört) *a.* [*A.-S. scort*, *scort*, *F. court*, *L. curtus*.] Not long; brief; having limited duration;—limited in quantity; stunted; scanty; insufficient; inadequate; defective; imperfect; not coming up, as to a measure or standard;—near at hand; not far distant;—not fetching a compass;—not going or reaching to the point intended;—breaking off suddenly or sharply; brittle; friable;—crumbling in the mouth; crisp;—narrow; contracted;—laconic; concise;—pointed; severe;—abrupt; petulant;—not tenacious; forgetting easily, as memory;—inferior; lower;—not equal or equivalent; less;—pronounced with a less prolonged utterance, and with a somewhat thinner and more slender sound.

Short, (shört) *a.* A summary account;—*pl.* The part of ground grain sifted out, which is next finer than the bran;—in rope-making, the shorter fibres of hemp, or the topplings and tailings of long hemp dressed for bolt ropes and whale lines.

Short, (shört) *adv.* In a short manner, as briefly, abruptly, suddenly, and the like.

Short-breathed, (shört'bretht) *a.* Having short breath or quick respiration.

Short-cake, (shört'kák) *n.* A sweet, friable cake, in which butter or lard has been mixed with the flour.

Short-coming, (shört'kum-ing) *n.* Act of failing or coming short, as a crop;—neglect or failure in performance of duty.

Short-dated, (shört'dát-ed) *a.* Having little time to run, as a bill; drawn and made payable at an early date.

Shorten, (shört'n) *v. t.* To make short in measure, length, or time;—to reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent;—to contract; to abbreviate;—to confine; to restrain;—to lop; to deprive;—to make short or friable, as pastry with butter;—*v. i.* To become short or shorter;—to contract;—*imp. & pp. shortened*; *ppr. shortening*.

Shortening, (shört'n-ing) *n.* A making or becoming short or shorter;—that which renders pastry short or friable, as butter or lard.

Short-hand, (shört'hand) *n.* A compendious method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols for words; stenography.

Short-horned, (shört'hórn'd) *a.* Having short horns;—noting a distinct and valuable breed of cattle.

Short-jointed, (shört'joint-ed) *a.* Having short intervals between the joints.

Short-lived, (shört'lívd) *a.* Not living or lasting long; being of short continuance.

Shortly, (shört'le) *adv.* In a brief time or manner;—in few words; briefly;—quickly; snappishly.

Shortness, (shört'nes) *n.* Quality of being short; brevity; conciseness; limited extent; deficiency.

Short-rib, (shört'rib) *n.* One of the lower ribs or ribs below the sternum; a false rib.

Short-sight, (shört'sáit) *n.* Short-sightedness.

Short-sighted, (shört'sáit-ed) *a.* Not able to see far; near-sighted;—not able to look far into futurity; of limited intellect;—having little regard for the future; heedless.

Short-sightedness, (shört'sáit-ed-nes) *n.* Inability to see things at a distance; near-sightedness;—defective or limited intellectual sight.

Short-winded, (shört'wind-ed) *a.* Affected with shortness of breath; having quick respiration.

Short-witted, (shört'wit-ed) *a.* Having little wit; not wise.

Shory, (shóre) *a.* Lying near the coast.

Shot, (shót) *n.* [*A.-S. scyte*, a blow, *loel. skot*, a throwing, a javelin.] Act of shooting; discharge of a missile weapon;—a missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet;—small globular masses of lead for killing birds and other small animals;—flight of a missile weapon, or the distance which it passes from the engine;—a marksmen; one who practices shooting.

Shot, (shót) *v. t.* To load with shot over a cartridge;—*imp. & pp. shot*; *ppr. shooting*.

Shot, (shót) *n.* [*A.-S. sceat*.] Sum charged; reckoning;—also, individual share of the reckoning. [*Scot*.]

Shot-belt, (shót'belt) *n.* A belt having a pouch for carrying shot and other ammunition.

Shot-box, (shót'boks) *n.* Box or locker in which balls, grape, canister, or other shot are stored;—also *shot-locker*.

Shot-free, (shót'fré) *a.* Free from charge; exempted from any share of the expense;—unpunished;—also *scot-free*. [*ship by a cannon ball*.]

Shot-hole, (shót'hól) *n.* Hole or perforation made in a *shotzen*, (shót'n) *a.* [*From shoot*.] Having ejected the spawn;—shooting into angles or nooks;—dislocated; shot out of its socket, as a bone.

Should, (shóold) *imp. of shall*.

Shoulder, (shóold'r) *n.* [*A.-S. sculdor*, probably from *loel. skyla*, to cover, defend.] The joint by which the arm of a human being, or the fore leg of a quadruped, is connected with the body;—the flesh and muscles connected with the shoulder-joint; the upper part of the back;—that which supports or sustains; support;—that which resembles a human shoulder, as any protuberance or projecting appendage from the body of a thing;—the fore leg of an animal dressed for market.

Shoulder, (shóold'r) *v. t.* To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence;—to take upon the shoulder;—*imp. & pp. shouldered*; *ppr. shouldering*.

Shoulder-belt, (shóold'r-belt) *n.* A belt that passes across the shoulder.

Shoulder-blade, (shóold'r-blád) *n.* The flat bone of the shoulder or blade-bone.

Shoulder-knot, (shóold'r-not) *n.* An ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; a kind of epaulet.

Shout, (shout) *v. t. i.* [Perhaps a contraction from *shoot out*.] To utter a sudden and loud outcry, usually in joy, triumph, or exultation;—*v. t.* To utter with a shout; to cry;—to treat with shouts or clamour;—*imp. & pp. shouted*; *ppr. shouting*.

Shout, (shout) *n.* A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, especially of a multitude.

Shove, (shuv) v. t. [A.-S. *scēfan*, *scēfan*, Icel. *skúfa*.] To propel with the hand; to push by direct strength without a sudden impulse; to impel a body by sliding it along the surface of another body;—to push up; to press against;—to push along, aside, or away, in a careless or rude manner; to jostle;—v. i. To push or drive forward;—to push off; to move in a boat with a pole;—imp. & pp. *shoved*; ppr. *shoving*.

Shove, (shuv) n. The act of shoving, pushing, or pressing; a sudden impetus; a short, quick push.

Shovel, (shuv'l) n. [A.-S. *scōf*, *scōf*, from *scēfan*, to shove.] A kind of spade with a broad blade slightly hollowed—used for lifting grain, sand, or other loose substances;—also, a semi-cylindrical vessel of copper closed at one end and rounded at the other for lifting tea, sugar, flour, &c.; a scoop.

Shovel, (shuv'l) v. t. To take up and throw with a shovel;—to gather in great quantities;—imp. & pp. *shovelled*; ppr. *shovelling*.

Shovel-hat, (shuv'l-hat) n. A hat with a broad brim, which is turned up at the sides and straight in front, worn by bishops, deans, &c.

Show, (shō) v. t. [A.-S. *scēwian*, to look, view, Icel. *skóða*.] To display or present to view; to exhibit;—to cause to see; to enable to perceive;—to inform; to point out to;—hence, to usher or guide; to conduct;—to make apparent or clear by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; to evince; to explain;—to bestow; to confer; to afford;—to manifest; to publish; to proclaim;—v. i. To appear; to look; to seem;—imp. *showed*; pp. *shown* or *showed*; ppr. *showing*.

Show, (shō) n. Act of showing or bringing to view; appearance; exhibition;—that which is shown or brought to view; a spectacle;—proud or ostentatious display; parade; pomp;—semblance; likeness; appearance;—pretext; specious plausibility; representation; theatrical action;—dramatic exhibition. *Show of hands*, vote taken at a public meeting by raising hands for or against a motion, candidate, &c.

Show-bill, (shō'bil) n. A broad sheet containing an advertisement in large letters, placed at shop doors, windows, &c.

Show-bread, (shō'bred) n. In the Mosaic ritual, loaves of bread placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary—they were twelve in number, representing the tribes of Israel, ornamented with gold leaves, and served up hot with frankincense and salt;—also *Show-bread*.

Shower, (shō'gr) n. One who shows or exhibits.

Shower, (show'gr) n. [A.-S. *scāw*, *scēw*, Icel. *skóða*.] A fall of rain or hail of short duration;—that which resembles a shower in falling through the air copiously and rapidly; a rapid succession or thick fall, as of arrows, &c.;—an abundant supply; liberal distribution, as of gifts, blessings, &c.

Shower, (show'gr) v. t. To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain;—to bestow liberally;—to distribute or scatter abroad;—v. i. To rain in showers;—imp. & pp. *showered*; ppr. *showering*.

Showerless, (show'er-less) a. Wanting showers.

Showery, (show'er-e) a. Raining in showers;—pertaining to or produced by showers; rainy; abounding in rain-falls. (usually)

Showily, (shō'e-le) adv. In a showy manner; pomp.

Showiness, (shō'e-ness) n. Quality or state of being showy; pomposeness;—parade; ostentation;—gaudiness; splendour.

Showing, (shō'ing) n. Act of presenting to view; exhibition;—verbal representation; statement; demonstration.

Showman, (shō'man) n. One who exhibits shows.

Showy, (shō'e) a. Making a show; attracting attention; presenting a marked appearance; gaudy; gorgeous; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; ostentatious.

Shred, (shred) v. t. [A.-S. *screddan*, *Go. scridan*.]

To cut or tear into small pieces, particularly narrow and long pieces, as of cloth or leather;—imp. & pp. *shred*; ppr. *shredding*.

Shred, (shred) n. A long, narrow piece cut or torn off; a strip;—a fragment; a piece.

Shredding, (shred'ing) n. That which is cut off; piece; strip; fragment.

Shrew, (shroo) n. [D. *schreuw*, Ger. *schrein*, to brawl.] A peevish, spiteful, vexatious woman; a bawling or clamorous woman; a scold.

Shrewd, (shrood) a. Having the qualities of a shrew; malicious; peevish;—aly; artful; cunning;—knowing; astute; sharp;—sagacious; penetrating; discriminating;—painful; pinching;—mischievous.

Shrewdly, (shrood'le) adv. Archaicly; sagaciously; with good guess;—mischievously;—vexatiously;—sharply;—bitingly.

Shrewdness, (shrood'ness) n. Quality or state of being shrewd; astuteness; sagacity;—aly cunning; archness;—mischievousness.

Shrewish, (shroo'ish) a. Having the qualities of a shrew; froward; peevish; petulantly clamorous.

Shrewishly, (shroo'ish-le) adv. In a shrewish manner; peevishly; clamorously; turbulently.

Shrewishness, (shroo'ish-ness) n. The state of being shrewish; frowardness; petulance; clamorosity.

Shrew-mouse, (shroo'mouse) n. An insectivorous animal which burrows in the ground.

Shriek, (shrek) v. t. [Nors. *skrika*, Ger. *schreien*.] To utter a loud, sharp, shrill cry; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish;—v. i. To utter sharply and shrilly;—imp. & pp. *shrieked*; ppr. *shrieking*.

Shriek, (shrek) n. A sharp, shrill outcry or scream, such as is produced by sudden terror or extreme anguish.

Shrievalty, (shrev'al-te) n. [Contracted from *shrievalty*.] Office or jurisdiction of a sheriff; shrievalty.

Shrift, (shrift) n. [A.-S. *scrift*, from *scriben*, to scribe.] Confession made to a priest.

Shrike, (shrik) n. [From *shriek*.] A rapacious bird of the genus *Lanius*, characterized by a strong compressed conical beak, more or less hooked, with which they prey on birds, frogs, and insects. The shrikes are gregarious, fly precipitately with a sharp, shrill cry—hence the name, and are said to suspend their prey when killed on thorns;—hence called *butcher-birds*.

Shrill, (shril) a. [L. Ger. *schrill*.] Uttering an acute sound; sharp; piercing.

Shrill, (shril) v. t. To sound in a sharp, shrill tone;—to have an acute or piercing effect;—v. i. To utter in a shrill tone;—to pierce; to penetrate;—imp. & pp. *shrilled*; ppr. *shrilling*.

Shrilling, (shrill'ing) n. A piercing, shrill sound.

Shrillness, (shrill'ness) n. The state of being shrill or acute in sound; sharpness or fineness of voice.

Shrilly, (shril'e) a. Somewhat shrill or piercing; sharp.

Shrilly, (shril'e) adv. With a sharp sound or voice; acutely; piercingly.

Shrimp, (shrimp) n. [A.-S. *scrimman*, to dry, dry up.] A long-tailed, decapod crustacean—there are numerous species, some of which are used for food;—a little, wrinkled man; a dwarf—in contempt.

Shrimp, (shrimp) v. i. [D. *krimpen*, Ger. *schrumpten*, to contract, A.-S. *scrimman*, to dry up.] To narrow; to contract; to compress.

Shrine, (shrin) n. [A.-S. *scrin*, L. *scrinium*, a casket.] A case, box, or receptacle in which sacred relics are deposited;—also, a tomb of a saint; a mausoleum;—hence, any sacred or hallowed place; an altar; a place of worship.



Shrink, (shrink) *v. i.* [*A.-S. scrincan.*] To become wrinkled by contraction; to shrivel; to contract; to dry up;—to withdraw or retire, as from danger; to express fear or horror by shuddering or contracting the body;—to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress;—*v. t.* To cause to contract;—*imp. & pp.* shrunk; *ppr.* shrinking. The old *imp.* shrank, and *pp.* shrunken, are nearly obsolete.

Shrink, (shrink) *n.* Act of shrinking; contraction; corrugation;—a withdrawing or contraction of the body from fear or horror;—recoil.

Shrinkage, (shrink'j) *n.* Contraction into a less compass;—reduction in the bulk or dimensions of any thing by shrinking.

Shrinking, (shrink'ing) *n.* Act of falling back, as from danger, or drawing back, as from fear;—contraction from exposure to heat, water, &c., as of woollen goods, timber, &c.

Shrinkingly, (shrink'ing-le) *adv.* In a shrinking manner; by shrinking.

Shrive, (shriv) *v. t.* [*A.-S. scrifan, Icel. skrifa.*] To hear or receive the confession of—said of a priest;—to confess—used reflexively;—*v. i.* To receive confessions;—*imp. & pp.* shrived; *ppr.* shriving.

Shrivel, (shriv'el) *v. i.* [*Icel. skrifa, a thing torn.*] To draw or be drawn into wrinkles;—*v. t.* To cause to shrink or contract;—*imp. & pp.* shrivelled; *ppr.* shrivelling. [and gives absolution.]

Shriver, (shriv'er) *n.* A priest who hears confessions

Shriving, (shriv'ing) *n.* Shrift; confession taken.

Shroud, (shroud) *n.* [*A.-S. scrod, a garment, Icel. ströð.*] That which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects; a garment;—*especially*, a winding-sheet;—a cover; a shield;—the crypt of a cathedral church;—*pl.* A set of ropes reaching from the mast-heads to the sides of a vessel to support the masts.

Shroud, (shroud) *v. t.* To cover with a shroud; *especially*, to inclose in a winding-sheet;—to cover, as with a shroud; to hide; to veil;—to defend; to protect;—to cover entirely; to overwhelm;—*v. i.* To take shelter; to harbour;—*imp. & pp.* shrouded; *ppr.* shrouding. [tide.]

Shrove-cake, (shrö'v'kāk) *n.* A pancake made at shrove.

Shrove-tide, (shrö'v'tid) *n.* [From *shrove*, imperfect of *shrive*, to take a confession.] The Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday.

Shrub, (shrub) *n.* [*A.-S. scrob, scrobb, scrybe.*] A low, dwarf tree; a woody plant of a size less than a tree.

Shrub, (shrub) *n.* A liquor composed of acid and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

Shrubbery, (shrub'gr-e) *n.* A collection of shrubs taken as a whole;—a place where shrubs are planted.

Shrubness, (shrub'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being shrubby.

Shrubby, (shrub'e) *a.* Full of shrubs;—resembling a shrub;—bushy; consisting of shrubs or brush.

Shrug, (shrug) *v. t.* [*D. schreien, from Ger. rücken, A.-S. rygg, arie, the back.*] To draw up; to contract, especially by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like;—*v. i.* To raise or draw up the shoulders, as in expressing horror, dissatisfaction, aversion, dread, doubt, or the like;—*imp. & pp.* shrugged; *ppr.* shrugging.

Shrug, (shrug) *n.* A drawing up of the shoulders—a motion usually expressing dislike, dread, or doubt.

Shudder, (shud'er) *v. i.* [*D. schuderen, Ger. schauern.*] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake;—*imp. & pp.* shuddered; *ppr.* shuddering.

Shudder, (shud'er) *n.* A shaking with fear or horror; a tremor.

Shuffle, (shuffl) *v. t.* [*Ger. schufeln, D. schaffeln.*] To shove one way and the other; to push from one to another;—to mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; to change the relative positions of, as cards in the pack;—*v. i.* To change the relative position of cards in a pack;—to shift ground; to practise shifts to elude detection;—to evade fair questions; to prevaricate;—to evade duty; to skulk;—to move in a slyly, dragging manner;—to shove or scrape the floor with the foot in dancing;—*imp. & pp.* shuffled; *ppr.* shuffling.

Shuffle, (shuffl) *n.* Act of shuffling; act of mixing and throwing into confusion by change of places;—an evasion; a trick; an artifice;—a rapid scraping movement of the foot in dancing.

Shuffler, (shuff'ler) *n.* One who shuffles or prevaricates.

Shuffling, (shuff'ing) *n.* The act of throwing into disorder; confusion; evasion; trick;—an irregular walk or gait.

Shuffling, (shuff'ing) *a.* Moving with irregular gait;—prevaricating; evasive.

Shufflingly, (shuff'ing-le) *adv.* With irregular pace or gait;—evasively.

Shun, (shun) *v. t.* [*A.-S. scōnian, allied to D. schuinen, to slope.*] To avoid; to keep clear of; to get out of the way of; to escape from; to neglect;—*v. i.* To decline; to avoid doing a thing; to eschew;—*imp. & pp.* shunned; *ppr.* shunning.

Shunt, (shunt) *v. t.* To turn off to one side; *especially*, to turn off, as a railway carriage upon a side track; to switch off; hence, to put off upon one;—*v. i.* To go aside; to turn off;—*imp. & pp.* shunted; *ppr.* shunting.

Shunt, (shunt) *n.* [*D. schuine, slopeness, declivity; or contracted from shun it.*] A turn off to a side or short rail that the principal rail may be left free.

Shunting, (shunt'ing) *n.* Act of diverting a train from the main line to a side track;—also, the track or line into which a train is diverted; a siding.

Shut, (shut) *v. t.* [*A.-S. scytan, scittan, to shut or lock up, allied to Ger. schützen, to defend, shut.*] To close, as the fingers; to contract;—to close so as to hinder ingress or egress;—to forbid entrance into; to prohibit; to bar; to exclude; to preclude. *Shut in*, to inclose; to confine; to imprison. *Shut out*, to deny admission to; to exclude. *Shut up*, to close;—to obstruct; to bar the way;—to confine; to imprison;—to hedge in; to compel to a certain course, opinion, determination, &c.;—to terminate; to conclude;—*v. i.* To close itself; to become closed;—*imp. & pp.* shut; *ppr.* shutting.

Shut, (shut) *a.* Having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant;—closed.

Shut, (shut) *n.* The act of closing; a small door or shutter; the line or place where two pieces of metal are united by welding.

Shutter, (shut'er) *n.* One who shuts or closes;—a close cover for a window or other aperture.

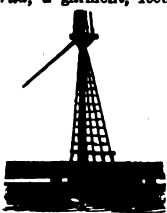
Shuttle, (shutl) *n.* [*A.-S. scutle, a weaver's shuttle, from scōtan, to shoot.*] An instrument used by weavers for passing the thread of the wool from one side of the cloth to the other, between the threads of the warp;—a shuttle-cock.

Shuttle-cock, (shut'l'k) *n.* A cork stuck with feathers, used to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play itself.

Shy, (shy) *a.* [*A.-S. scōh, Ger. schü, D. schuw, shy.*] Sensitively timid; reserved;—easily frightened; shrinking; modest; bashful;—cautious; wary; suspicious. [horae.]

Shy, (shy) *n.* Start or swerving suddenly aside of a shy;—*v. i.* To start suddenly aside, as if a little frightened;—*imp. & pp.* shied; *ppr.* shying.

Shyly, (shy'le) *adv.* In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve.



Shrouds.

Shyness, (sh'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being shy; bashfulness; reserve; coyness; timidity.

Si (sē). A syllable applied in solmization to the seventh tone of the major diatonic scale.

Sibilant, (sib'e-lant) *a.* [*L. sibilans*, *ppr. of sibilare*, to hiss.] Making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound; hissing.

Sibilant, (sib'e-lant) *n.* A letter that is uttered with a hissing of the voice, as *s* and *z*.

Sibilation, (sib'e-lā'shun) *n.* Utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself.

Sibyl, (sib'il) *n.* [*L. sibylla*, *G. sibulla*.] A woman supposed to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy;—a female fortune-teller or gypsy.

Sibylline, (sib'il-in) *a.* Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered or composed by sibyls; prophetic; oracular; also, mysterious.

Siccative, (sik'at-iv) *a.* Drying; causing to dry.

Siccative, (sik'at-iv) *n.* That which promotes the process of drying.

Siccity, (sik'e-te) *n.* [*L. siccitas*, from *siccus*, dry.] Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture.

Sick, (sik) *a.* [*Eng. sick*, *A.-S. eyc*, *acc.* *Isol. siokr*.] Affected with or attended by nausea; inclined to vomit;—having a strong dislike; disgusted;—affected with disease of any kind; disordered; distempered; indisposed; ailing; morbid.

Sick-bed, (sik'bed) *n.* The bed upon which a person is confined by sickness.

Sick-berth, (sik'berth) *n.* In a man-of-war, a room or hospital for the sick.

Sicken, (sik'n) *v. t.* To make qualmish; to disgust;—to make sick; to disease;—*v. i.* To become sick; to fall into disease;—to grow weak; to decay;—to droop; to languish;—to be filled to disgust; to be filled with abhorrence; to be satiated;—to become disgusting or tedious;—*imp.* & *pp.* *sickened*; *ppr.* *sickening*.

Sicker, (sik'gr) *a.* [*Scot.* *Dan. sicker*, *L. securus*.] Sure; certain; firm; fast.

Sicklerly, (sik'gr-le) *adv.* Surely;—firmly; fast.

Sickness, (sik'gr-nes) *n.* Surenness;—firmness; fast hold or grip.

Sickish, (sik'ish) *a.* Somewhat sick or diseased;—exciting sickness or disgust; nauseating; nauseous.

Sickishly, (sik'ish-le) *adv.* In a sickish manner.

Sickishness, (sik'ish-nes) *n.* Quality of being sickish or of exciting disgust.

Sickle, (sik'l) *n.* [*A.-S. siocol*, *L. secula*, from *securus*, to cut.] A reaping-hook; a curved blade or hook of steel set in a wooden handle, and having the sharp edge in the interior of the curve, used for cutting grain. [*reaper*.]

Sickleman, (sik'l-man) *n.* One who uses a sickle; a sickliness.

Sickliness, (sik'le-nes) *n.* State of being habitually diseased;—state of producing sickness extensively;—sick of a season;—disposition to generate disease extensively;—sick of the climate.

Sick-list, (sik'list) *n.* A list containing the names of the sick.

Sickly, (sik'le) *a.* Somewhat sick; disposed to illness;—producing or tending to disease;—appearing as if sick;—not healthy; not sound;—faint; weak; languid; disordered;—producing disease extensively, as an unhealthy season;—tending to produce disease; unhealthy, as climate;—unwholesome; pestilential, as air;—nauseating; offensive, as smell.

Sickly, (sik'le) *adv.* In a sick or unhealthy manner; faintly; languidly. [*or odour of disease*.]

Sickly, (sik'le) *v. t.* To disease; to taint with the hue

Sickness, (sik'nes) *n.* [*A.-S. sickness*, equivalent to *sicht*, *Ger. sicht*.] State of being sick or diseased;—a disease or malady, especially nausea; disorder; distemper; ailment; indisposition.

Sick-room, (sik'rūm) *n.* A room in which a person lies sick or to which he is confined by sickness.

Side, (sid) *n.* [*A.-S. side*, *Isol. sida*, *Ger. seite*.] The

margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; especially, one of the longer edges;—one of the surfaces which define or limit a solid, especially one of the longer surfaces;—any outer portion of a thing considered apart from and yet in relation to the rest; also, any part or position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another;—one half of the body considered as opposite to the other half; the part of the body about the ribs;—a slope or declivity, as of a hill;—position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party; a body of advocates or partisans; faction; sect;—the interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine opposed to another doctrine;—a line of descent traced through one parent, as distinguished from that traced through another branch;—part; region; quarter.

Side, (sid) *a.* Being on the side or toward the side; lateral;—hence, indirect; oblique; collateral.

Side, (sid) *v. i.* To lean on one side; to incline to;—to suit; to pair with;—to embrace the opinions of one party or engage in its interest when opposed to another party;—*imp.* & *pp.* *sided*; *ppr.* *siding*.

Sideboard, (sid'bōrd) *n.* A piece of cabinet work placed on one side in a dining-room to hold dishes and the like.

Side-box, (sid'boks) *n.* A box or inclosed seat on the side of a theatre, distinct from the centre boxes or dress circle.

Sided, (sid'ed) *a.* Having a side—used in composition.

Side-dish, (sid'dish) *n.* Dish placed at the side, as opposed to dishes at the top or bottom of the table.

Side-glance, (sid'glans) *n.* A glance or brief look to one side.

Siding, (sid'ing) *a.* Inclining to one side; directed toward one side; sloping. [*front*.]

Sidelong, (sid'long) *a.* Lateral; oblique; not directly in

Sidelong, (sid'long) *adv.* Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side;—on the side.

Sider, (sid'gr) *n.* One who takes a side or sides with a party. [*planet struck*.]

Siderated, (sid-gr'at'ed) *a.* [*L. sideratus*.] Blasted;

Sideration, (sid-gr'atshun) *n.* A sudden blasting in plants, supposed vulgarly from sidereal influence;—sudden deprivation of sense;—a slight erysipelas.

Sidereal, (si-dē-rē-al) *a.* [*L. sideralis*, from *sidus*, *sidus*, a star.] Relating to the stars; stary; astral;—measured by the apparent motion of the stars; pertaining to, marked out, or accompanied by a return to the same position in respect to the stars.

Siderography, (si-dē-rō-graf'ik) *a.* Pertaining to siderography or performed by engraved plates of steel.

Siderography, (si-dē-rō-graf'ic) *n.* [*G. sideros*, iron, and *graphein*, to engrave, write.] Art or practice of steel-engraving.

Side-saddle, (sid'sad-dl) *n.* A saddle for a woman to sit upon when on horseback.

Side-table, (sid'tā-bl) *n.* A table placed against the wall, or aside from the principal table.

Side-view, (sid'vū) *n.* A view on or from one side; an oblique view.

Sidewalk, (sid'wawk) *n.* A raised way for foot-passengers at the side of a street or road.

Side-wind, (sid'wind) *n.* A wind from one side, or blowing laterally; hence, an indirect attack, or indirect means.

Sidewise, (sid'wis) *adv.* Toward one side; inclining;—laterally; on one side;—also written *sideways*.

Siding, (sid'ing) *n.* Act of taking a side or joining with a party or faction;—a short line of rails on which trains are shunted from the main line; a shunting.

Sidle, (sid'l) *v. i.* To go or move side foremost;—*imp.* & *pp.* *siddled*; *ppr.* *siddling*. [*most*.]

Sidling, (sid'ling) *adv.* Sidewise; with the side. See **Siege**, (sē) *n.* [*F. siège*, a seat, a siege, from *L. sedes*, a seat, *sedere*, to sit.] The setting of an army around

or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender;—hence, a continued attempt to gain possession;—a seat; throne;—rank; class;—stool;—a mason's bench.

Siege, (sêj) v. t. To besiege; to invest.

Siena, (si-en'na) n. [From *Siena*, in Italy.] An earthy pigment of a brownish-yellow colour—it is a silicate of iron and alumina.

Siesta, (se-es'ta) n. [Sp. from *L. sexta* (sc. *hora*), the sixth hour of the day after sunrise.] A short sleep taken about the middle of the day or after dinner.

Sieve, (siv) n. [A.-S. *sife*, Ger. *sieb*.] A utensil for separating the fine part of any pulverized or fine substance from the coarse;—a kind of coarse basket.

Sift, (sift) v. t. [A.-S. *sifian*, from *sife*, sieve.] To separate by a sieve, as the fine part of a substance from the coarse;—to separate or part as if by a sieve;—to separate the good or bad of;—to analyze; hence, to scrutinize;—imp. & pp. sifted; ppr. sifting.

Sifter, (sift'er) n. One who sifts; that which sifts; a sieve. [examination.]

Sifting, (sifting) n. Act of one who sifts;—critical sifting, (sift) v. i. [A.-S. *sifian*, Ger. *siften*.] To make a deep single respiration, as the expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, sorrow, or the like;—hence, to lament; to grieve;—to make a sound like sighing;—v. t. To utter sighs over; to lament or mourn over;—to express by sighs;—imp. & pp. sighed; ppr. sighing.

Sigh, (si) n. A single deep respiration; a long breath;—hence, a manifestation of grief or sorrow.

Sight, (sit) n. [A.-S. *sicht*.] Act of seeing; perception of objects by the eye; view;—power of seeing; the faculty of vision; instrument of seeing; the eye;—state of admitting unobstructed vision; visibility; region which the eye at one time surveys;—that which is seen; a spectacle; a show; exhibition; particularly any thing novel or remarkable; wonder; pageant;—inspection; examination;—notice; knowledge;—a small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which the direction is settled or ascertained;—a piece of metal near the muzzle or the breach of a fire-arm, to guide the eye in taking aim;—colloquially, a great number, quantity, or sum.

Sight, (sit) v. t. To get sight off; to see;—to look at through a sight; to see accurately;—to give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight;—v. i. To obtain a distinct view;—to take aim by a sight;—imp. & pp. sighted; ppr. sighting.

Sighted, (sited) a. Gifted with sight; seeing in a peculiar manner, with qualifying adjective, as near, short, &c. —fitted with a sight; adjusted for taking aim.

Sightless, (sitles) a. Wanting sight; blind;—unpleasing to the eye; unsightly.

Sightliness, (sitle-ness) n. State of being sightly; comeliness.

Sightly, (sitle) a. Open to sight; conspicuous; pleasing to the sight; comely.

Sight-seeing, (sit'së-ing) a. Given to seeing sights; eager for novelties or curiosities.

Sign, (sif'll) n. [L. *signum*.] Seal; signature.

Sign, (sin) n. [L. *signum*, A.-S. *sepen*, Ger. *zeichen*.] A token;—that by which any thing is made known or represented;—any visible thing, motion, appearance, or event which indicates the existence or approach of something real or future;—a wonder; miracle; prodigy; phenomenon;—an appearance, transaction, or event offered or intended as evidence of something else; hence, proof; evidence by sight;—a monument; a memorial; something to preserve the memory of a thing;—visible mark or representation of inward and spiritual grace;—typical representation; symbol;—a mark of distinction; badge; cognizance;—a word, emblem, or figure of speech;—subscription of one's name; signature;—a motion, action, or gesture, by

which a thought is expressed, or a command or wish made known;—hence, one of the conventional manual motions by which conversation is carried on, as by the deaf and dumb;—a conspicuous notice placed before a house to advertise the business prosecuted or wares sold there;—the twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac;—in *algebra*, a character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them;—in *music*, any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, &c.

Sign, (sin) v. t. To represent by a sign; to signify; to denote; to show;—to affix a signature to; to notify by hand or seal; to ratify;—v. i. To make a sign or signal; to communicate intelligence by signs;—imp. & pp. signed; ppr. signing.

Signal, (sig'nal) n. [L. *signale*, from *signum*.] A sign which has been agreed upon to give notice of some occurrence, command, or danger, to a person at a distance, or as the occasion of concerted action;—hence, a token; an indication.

Signal, (sig'nal) a. [From the noun.] Distinguished from what is ordinary;—eminent; remarkable; memorable; extraordinary; notable; conspicuous.

Signal, (sig'nal) v. t. To communicate by signals;—imp. & pp. signalled; ppr. signalling.

Signalize, (sig'nal-iz) v. t. [From *signal*.] To make signal or eminent;—to distinguish;—imp. & pp. signalized; ppr. signalizing.

Signally, (sig'nal-le) adv. In a signal manner; eminently; remarkably.

Signature, (sig'n-tür) n. [L. *signatura*, from *signare*, *signatum*.] A sign, stamp, or mark impressed;—especially, the name of any person written with his own hand; a sign-manual;—the state or shape at the beginning of a composition, which indicate the key or scale;—a letter or figure by which the sheets of a book or pamphlet are distinguished and their order designated;—in *physiognomy*, a feature or expression indicative of personal character;—in *physiology*, a mark or form in plants by which their medicinal uses was supposed formerly to be indicated;—proof from marks or signs; evidence of handwork; creative stamp.

Sign-board, (sin'börd) n. A board on which a man sets his name, a notice of his occupation, and of articles for sale.

Signer, (sin'er) n. One who signs or subscribes his name.

Signet, (sig'net) n. [F. diminutive of *signe*.] A seal; especially, the seal used by the sovereign in sealing private letters and grants that pass by bill under the sign-manual.

Significance, (sig-ni-fë-kans) n. State of being significant;—meaning; import;—peculiar force; earnestness; power of impressing the mind;—that which is signified;—moment; weight; consequence.

Significant, (sig-ni-fë-kant) a. [L. *significans*, ppr. of *significare*.] Fitted or designed to signify or make known something; standing as a sign or token;—deserving to be considered; important; momentous.

Significantly, (sig-ni-fë-kant-le) adv. In a significant manner.

Signification, (sig-ne-fë-kä'shun) n. Act of signifying or making known;—that which is signified or made known;—meaning; import; sense.

Significative, (sig-ni-fë-kät-iv) a. Betokening or representing by an external sign;—having signification or meaning;—peculiarly expressive; forcibly suggesting the intended idea.

Significatively, (sig-ni-fë-kät-iv-le) adv. So as to represent or express by an external sign.

Signify, (sig-ne-fi) v. t. [L. *significare*, from *signum*, a sign, and *facere*, to make.] To make known by a sign; to communicate by any conventional token;—to convey the notion of;—to make known;—intimate; betoken; denote; imply; mean.

Sign-manual, (sin-man'u-al) n. One's own name written

by himself—applied particularly to the signature of a sovereign or prince.

Sign-post, (sɪnˈpɒst) *n.* A post on which a sign hangs, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of any thing.

Silence, (sɪˈlens) *n.* State of being silent; entire absence of sound or noise;—forbearance from or absence of speech;—secrecy;—cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; calmness; quiet;—absence of mention; oblivion.

Silence, (sɪˈlens) *interj.* Be silent—used elliptically for *let there be silence or keep silence.*

Silence, (sɪˈlens) *v.t.* To compel to silence; to restrain from speaking;—to put down by argument; to answer; to confute;—to put to rest; to quiet;—to restrain from noise; to still;—to appease; to pacify;—to put an end to; to finish;—to cause to cease firing; to disable or dismantle, as a gun, battery, &c.;—to restrain from preaching by revoking the license;—*imp. & pp.* silenced; *ppr.* silencing.

Silent, (sɪˈlent) *a.* [*L. silens, ppr. of silere, to be silent.*] Free from sound or noise; absolutely still;—indisposed to talk; speechless; mute; habitually taciturn; not expressed but understood;—calm; quiet; keeping at rest; inactive;—not personally transacting business;—unpronounced; not having a distinct sound, as a vowel or consonant.

Silently, (sɪˈlent-lee) *adv.* In a silent manner; quietly.

Silennesa, (sɪˈlent-nēs) *n.* State of being silent; silence; stillness.

Silesian, (sɪˈlɛ-shē-an) *a.* Pertaining to Silesia, a county or duchy now incorporated with Prussia; made in Silesia. [*Silesia.*]

Silesian, (sɪˈlɛ-shē-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Silesia, (sɪˈlɛ-kə) [*L. a flint.*] Siliceous acid, generally impure, as it is found in nature, constituting flint, quartz, and most sands and sandstone.

Silhouette, (sɪˈloʊ-ət) *n.* [*F., so called from Etienne Silhouette, a French minister of finance.*] A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black colour; a profile.

Silica, (sɪˈfə-kə) *n.* [*L. silex, silicis, a flint.*] Siliceous acid in a state of purity.

Silicate, (sɪˈlɪk-ət) *n.* A salt formed by the union of silica and a base, as alumina, lime, soda, magnesia, potassa, &c.—silicates form the great part of the hard minerals which encrust the earth.

Silicious, (sɪˈlɪsh-əs) *a.* [*L. silicious, from silex, a flint.*] Pertaining to or containing silica, or partaking of its nature and qualities.

Silicio, (sɪˈlɪsh-ik) *a.* [*L. silex, silicis, a flint.*] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from flint or quartz.

Silicon, (sɪˈlɪ-kən) *n.* A dark, nut-brown, elementary substance, destitute of metallic lustre, and a non-conductor of electricity. It is the base of silicic acid.

Silique, (sɪˈlɪk) *n.* [*L. siliqua, a pod or husk.*] An oblong seed-vessel, consisting of two valves, and a dissepiment between, and opening by sutures at either margin.

Siliqueous, (sɪˈlɪ-kwəs) *a.* Bearing silique; pertaining to or resembling silique.

Silk, (sɪlk) *n.* [*A.-S. seolc, L. sericum, Seric stuff, silk.*] The fine, soft thread produced by various species of caterpillars in the form of a cocoon, especially that produced by the silkworm;—hence, thread spun, or cloth woven, from the above-named material.

Silken, (sɪlˈkən) *a.* Made of, resembling, or pertaining to silk;—hence, soft, delicate, tender, smooth;—dressed in silk. [*softness and smoothness.*]

Silkiness, (sɪlˈkɪ-nēs) *n.* State of being silky or silken; **Silk-mercer**, (sɪlkˈmɛr-ɛr) *n.* A dealer in silks.

Silk-mill, (sɪlkˈmɪl) *n.* A mill for reeling, spinning, and manufacturing silk.

Silk-thrower, (sɪlkˈθrə-er) *n.* One who twists or spins silk, and prepares it for weaving;—also *silk-throster*. **Silk-weaver**, (sɪlkˈwɛ-er) *n.* One whose occupation is to weave silk stuffs.

Silkworm, (sɪlkˈwɜrm) *n.* The caterpillar which produces silk; the larva of a white or cream-coloured moth.

Silky, (sɪlˈki) *a.* Made of or pertaining to silk; silk-like;—hence, soft and smooth.

Sill, (sɪl) *n.* [*A.-S. syl, sylf, Go. sviljan, to lay a foundation, to found.*]

The basis or foundation of a thing; a piece of timber on which any thing rests; the lowest part of a structure, as a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like; hence, the timber or stone at the foot of a door; the threshold;—the timber or stone on which a window-frame stands.

Sillabub, (sɪˈlɪ-ə-bub) *n.* [*Provincial Eng. sile, to strain, and bub, liquor.*] Milk or cream beaten up with sugar into froth;—a dish composed of sponge-cakes, fruits, wine, and covered with whipped cream; trifle;—any thing light or gossamer.

Silly, (sɪlˈi) *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly.

Silliness, (sɪlˈi-nēs) *n.* State of being silly; want of sound sense or judgment; simplicity;—imbecility; a mild form of insanity.

Silly, (sɪlˈi) *a.* [*O. Eng. seely, A.-S. seelig.*] Harmless; simple; innocent;—weak in intellect; childish; foolish; witless;—destitute of ordinary strength of mind;—proceeding from want of understanding or common judgment; weak; helpless; frail.

Silt, (sɪlt) *n.* [*Provincial Eng. sile, to strain, from Sw. sile, to filter.*] Mud or fine earth deposited from running or standing water.

Silt, (sɪlt) *v.t.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with mud;—*v.i.* To flow into or percolate through crevices or narrow places, as muddy water; to ooze;—*imp. & pp.* silted; *ppr.* silting.

Silurian, (sɪˈlɪr-ən) *a.* Of or pertaining to the Silures, who inhabited a part of England and Wales;—noting the group or strata of sedimentary rocks immediately below the old red sandstone;—also, noting the period in which these rocks were deposited; early Palaeozoic. [*sturgeon.*]

Silurus, (sɪˈlɪr-əs) *n.* A fish; the sheat-fish;—also, the Silva, (sɪlˈvə) *n.* [*L.*] A collection of poems;—the natural history of the forest trees of a country;—written also Sylva.

Silvan, (sɪlˈvən) *a.* [*L. silva, sylva, a wood or grove.*] Pertaining to or composed of woods or groves; woody;—written also Sylvan.

Silver, (sɪlˈvər) *n.* [*A.-S. silfor, sylfer, Icel. silfr, D. zilver.*] A soft, white, metallic element, very malleable and ductile, and capable of a high polish;—coin made of silver; silver money;—any thing having the lustre or appearance of silver.

Silver, (sɪlˈvər) *a.* Made of silver;—resembling silver;—white, as hair;—having a pale lustre, as the moon;—soft; sweet, as voice or sound.

Silver, (sɪlˈvər) *v.t.* To cover with silver;—to polish like silver; to cause to resemble silver; to make smooth and bright;—to make hoary or white and shining, like silver;—*imp. & pp.* silvered; *ppr.* silvering.

Silver-fr, (sɪlˈvər-fr) *n.* A tree of the genus *Abies*—it yields Burgundy pitch and Strasburg turpentine. **Silver-fish**, (sɪlˈvər-fɪsh) *n.* A fish of the genus *Cyprinus*, named from its silvery stripes.

Silvering, (sɪlˈvər-ɪŋ) *n.* Art, operation, or practice of covering the surface of any thing with silver;—the silver thus laid on. [*leaf.*]

Silver-leaf, (sɪlˈvər-lɛf) *n.* Silver beaten out into a thin



Silkworm.



Silhouette.

Silverling, (sil'vər-ling) *n.* A small silver coin.
Silver-paper, (sil'vər-pā-pər) *n.* Paper with silver-leaf on one side;—a species of thin, white paper; tissue-paper.

Silver-plate, (sil'vər-plāt) *n.* Silver vessels used in a house, as salvers, plates, cups, tankards, knives, forks, &c. [silver.]

Silver-smith, (sil'vər-smith) *n.* One who works in silver, (sil'vər-e) *a.* Resembling or having the lustre of silver;—besprinkled or covered with silver.

Simarre, (sē-mār') *n.* [F.] A woman's long dress or robe; also, a light covering; a scarf.

Similar, (sim'e-lār) *a.* [L. *similis*, like, similar.] Exactly corresponding; precisely alike;—somewhat like; nearly corresponding; resembling.

Similarity, (sim'e-lār'e-te) *n.* State of being similar; likeness; perfect or partial resemblance.

Similary, (sim'e-lār-e) *adv.* In a similar manner; in like manner.

Simile, (sim'e-le) *n.* [L. from *similis*.] A word or phrase by which any thing is likened in one of its aspects to another; a similitude.

Similitude, (se-nūl'e-tūd) *n.* [L. *similitudo*, from *similis*, similar.] State of being similar or like; resemblance; likeness;—fanciful or imaginative comparison; simile.

Simmer, (sim'ər) *v. i.* [Provincial Eng., an onomatopoeic word.] To boil gently or with a gentle hissing;—*v. t.* To cause to boil gently;—*imp.* & *pp.* simmered; *ppr.* simmering.

Simoneist, (sim'ō-ne-ak) *n.* One who practises simony or who buys or sells preferment in the church.

Simoneiacal, (sim'ō-ni-ak-al) *a.* Guilty of, consisting of, or pertaining to simony.

Simony, (sim'on-e) *n.* [From *Simon* Magnus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. Acts viii.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment.

Simoom, (se-mōom') *n.* [A. *samūm*.] A hot, dry wind that blows in Arabia from the interior deserts.

Simper, (sim'pər) *v. i.* [Ger. *simpern*, to be affectedly coy.] To smile in a silly, affected, or concealed manner.

Simper, (sim'pər) *n.* A smile with an air of silliness, affectation, or conceit.

Simperingly, (sim'pər-ing-le) *adv.* With a silly smile.

Simple, (sim'pl) *a.* [L. *simplex*, from *semel*, once, and *plicare*, to fold; or from *sine*, without, and *plio*, a fold.] Single; not complex;—consisting of one ingredient or substance;—whole; entire;—mere; bare;—plain; undecorated;—weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; silly;—undesigning; artless;—harmless; innocent;—artless in manner; unconstrained;—undisguised; straightforward; sincere; hence, plain; honest;—clear; intelligible; unmistakable;—in botany, undivided, as a root or stem; single or having only one on a petiole, as a leaf; or one on a peduncle, as a flower;—in chemistry, elementary; not decomposable or resolvable into components or ingredients.

Simple, (sim'pl) *n.* Something not mixed or compounded;—a medicinal plant—so called because each vegetable is supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

Simplicity, (sim'pl-neē) *n.* State or quality of being simple, single, or uncompounded;—artlessness; simplicity;—weakness; silliness; imbecility.

Simpler, (sim'plər) *n.* One who collects simples or medicinal plants; an herbalist; a simplist.

Simpleton, (sim'pl-ton) *n.* A silly person; a person of weak intellect; a fool.

Simplicity, (sim'plis'e-te) *n.* Quality of being simple, unmixed, or uncompounded;—quality of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts;—artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; sincerity;—freedom from artificial ornament; plainness;—freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness;—weakness of intellect; silliness.

Simplification, (sim'ple-fi-kā'shun) *n.* Act of simplifying or making simple.

Simplify, (sim'ple-fi) *v. t.* [L. *simplex*, simple, and *facere*, to make.] To make simple; to reduce from the complex state by analysis; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making;—to make plain or easy;—*imp.* & *pp.* simplified; *ppr.* simplifying.

Simplist, (sim'plist) *n.* One skilled in simples or medical plants.

Simply, (sim'ple) *adv.* In a simple manner; without art; without subtlety; artlessly; plainly;—when considered in or by itself; merely; solely; barely;—weakly; foolishly.

Simulate, (sim'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *simulare*, *simulatum*, from *similis*, like, similar.] To assume the mere appearance of without the reality; to counterfeit; to feign;—*imp.* & *pp.* simulated; *ppr.* simulating.

Simulate, (sim'ū-lāt) *a.* Feigned; pretended.

Simulation, (sim'ū-lā'shun) *n.* Act of simulating or putting on what is not true; assumption of a false or unreal character; pretending to be what one is not.

Simulatory, (sim'ū-lā-tor-e) *a.* Counterfeiting; pretending;—artful; politic.

Simultaneous, (sim'ul-tā'nē-us) *a.* [L. *simultaneus*, from *simul*, at the same time.] Existing or happening at the same time;—entered on or performed together, in concert, or with mutual aim or endeavour.

Simultaneously, (sim'ul-tā'nē-us-le) *adv.* At the same time; together; in concert; in conjunction.

Simultaneity, (sim'ul-tā'nē-us-ne) *n.* The state or quality of existing or happening at the same time; conjunction in time and co-operation in endeavour to the same end;—also written *simultaneity*.

Sin, (sin) *n.* [A.-S. *syn*, sin, Icel. *synd*, Ger. *sünde*.] Transgression of the law of God; disobedience of the divine command; moral deficiency in the character; iniquity; depravity; sinfulness; corruption of the moral and spiritual nature; ungodliness;—a sin-offering; an offering made to atone for sin. The seven deadly sins are murder, lust, covetousness, gluttony, pride, envy, and idleness.

Sin, (sin) *v. i.* To depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God to man; to violate any known rule of duty;—to violate human rights, law, or propriety; to trespass; to err;—*imp.* & *pp.* sinned; *ppr.* sinning.

Sinaitic, (si-nā-it'ik) *a.* [From *Sinai*, the mountain,] Of or pertaining to Mount Sinai; given or made at Sinai, as the *Moral Law*.

Sinapism, (sin'ā-pizm) *n.* [G. *sinapisin*, to apply a mustard blister.] Mustard seed pulverized with some other ingredients, used as an external application.

Sine, (sine) *adv.* [O. Eng. *sithence*, from A.-S. *sithðan*, afterward, then, from *sithð*, late, lately.] In the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; ago.

Sine, (sine) *prep.* From the time of; subsequently to; after—with a past event or time for the object.

Sine, (sine) *conj.* Since the time when; from the (past) time that;—seeing that; because; considering.

Sincere, (sin-ār) *a.* [L. *sincerus*, said to be composed of *sine*, without, and *cerus*, wax, (as pure honey).] Pure; unmixed; unadulterated;—being in reality what it appears to be; not simulated or falsely assumed;—real; honest; unfeigned; true; genuine;—unhurt; uninjured.

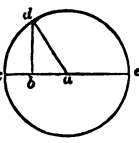
Sincerely, (sin-ār-le) *adv.* In a sincere manner; honestly; unfeignedly.

Sincerity, (sin-ār'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention;—freedom from disguise, pretence, or hypocrisy.

Sinciput, (sin-sip'it-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to the sinciput.

Sinciput, (sin'se-pūt) *n.* [L. from *semi*, half, and *caput*, the head.] The fore part of the head from the forehead to the coronal suture.

Sine, (sin) *n.* [L. *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve.] A right line drawn perpendicular from one extremity of an arc to the diameter drawn through the other extremity—thus *d, c*, being the arc, *e, c*, the diameter, and *a, d*, the radius, *a, b*, is the sine of the arc *d, c*, and of the angle *d, a, c*:—versed sine, that part of the diameter intercepted between the sine and the extremity of the arc—thus *b, c*, is the versed sine of the arc *d, c*, and of the angle *d, a, c*.



Sine.

Sineure, (sin'ë-kür) *n.* [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care.] An ecclesiastical benefice without the cure of souls:—an office which has revenue without employment.

Sinecurist, (sin'ë-kür-ist) *n.* One who has a sinecure.

Sinew, (sin'ü) *n.* [A.-S. *sinew*, and *saw*, Ger. *schnae*] That which unites a muscle to a bone; a tendon:—muscle; nerve:—*pl.* Strength; means or supplies of strength.

Sinew, (sin'ü) *v. t.* To knit as by sinews; to strengthen; to harden:—*imp. & pp.* sinewed; *ppr.* sinewing. [firm; vigorous.

Sinewed, (sin'üd) *a.* Furnished with sinews:—strong; sinewiness, (sin'ü-e-në) *n.* The state or quality of being sinewy.

Sinewless, (sin'ü-le) *a.* Having no sinews, and hence no strength or vigour.

Sinewy, (sin'ü-e) *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a strong or sinewy:—well braced with sinews; nervous; strong; vigorous; firm.

Sinful, (sin'füöl) *a.* Full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unholly:—containing sin, or consisting in sin. [iniquitously.

Sinfully, (sin'füöl-le) *adv.* In a sinful manner; wickedly:—**Sinfulness**, (sin'füöl-në) *n.* Quality or state of being sinful or contrary to the divine will; wickedness; iniquity:—criminality:—corruption; depravity.

Sing, (sing) *v. i.* [A.-S. *singan*, Ger. *singen*, Icel. *singja*.] To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice:—to utter sweet or melodious sounds, as birds:—to make a small shrill sound:—to celebrate something in poetry:—*v. t.* To utter with musical modulations of voice:—to celebrate in song; to praise in verse:—*imp.* sung or sang; *pp.* sung; *ppr.* singing.

Singe, (sing) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sengan*, Ger. *sengen*.] To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of:—*imp.* & *pp.* singed; *ppr.* singeing.

Singe, (sing) *a.* A burning of the surface; a slight burn. **Singer**, (sing'er) *n.* One who sings:—one whose profession is to sing:—a bird that sings; songster.

Singing, (sing'ing) *n.* Act of one who sings; modulation of the voice in melody; musical articulation:—a humming or buzzing sound ringing in the ears.

Singing-master, (sing'ing-mas-ter) *n.* One who teaches vocal music.

Single, (sing'gl) *a.* [L. *singulus*.] One only, as distinguished from many or the whole; individual; separate:—alone; having no companion:—hence, unmarried:—performed by one person, or one on each side:—uncompounded; pure; unmixed:—hence, unprejudiced; unbiased; sincere.

Single, (sing'gl) *v. t.* To select from among a number; to choose one from others:—to consider alone or by itself:—*imp.* & *pp.* singled; *ppr.* singling.

Single-handed, (sing'gl-hand-ed) *a.* Having one hand or workman only:—alone; unassisted.

Single-minded, (sing'gl-mind-ed) *a.* Having but one purpose or design:—hence, sincere; honest.

Singleness, (sing'gl-në) *n.* State of being single or separate from all others:—freedom from duplicity or secondary and selfish ends; purity of mind and purpose; simplicity; sincerity.

Single-stick, (sing'gl-stik) *n.* A cudgel used in fencing or fighting; a game at cudgels.

Singly, (sing'gle) *adv.* Individually; particularly:—only; by one's self:—without partners, companions, or associates:—honestly; sincerely.

Sing-song, (sing'song) *n.* A drawing tone, as of a monotonous or badly executed song.

Singular, (sing'gü-lär) *a.* [L. *singularis*, from *singulus*, single.] Existing by itself; single; individual:—particular; special:—in grammar, denoting one person or thing; not plural; also, proper; individual:—not common or general:—hence, rare; unusual:—remarkable; eminent; distinguished:—strange; queer; odd; peculiar:—solitary; only; being alone; noting that of which there is but one; unique.

Singular, (sing'gü-lär) *n.* A single instance; a particular:—in grammar, the singular number.

Singularity, (sing'gü-lär-e-të) *n.* State of being distinguished from all or from most others; peculiarity:—any thing remarkable; curiosity; uncommon form, appearance, or character:—particular or exclusive privilege or prerogative; distinctive title:—manners or trait of character different from others; oddity.

Singularly, (sing'gü-lär-le) *adv.* In a singular manner; peculiarly; strangely; oddly:—so as to express one of the singular number.

Sinister, (sin'is-ter) *a.* [L. *sinister*.] On the left hand or the side of the left hand; left:—in *Arms*, denoting the sinister or left side of the escutcheon:—unlucky; inauspicious:—the left being regarded as the unlucky side:—dishonest; unfair:—perverse; corrupt.

Sinisterly, (sin'is-ter-le) *adv.* Unfairly; perversely.

Sinistral, (sin'is-träl) *a.* Inclining to the left:—sinistrous:—in *conchology*, having the turns of the spiral made to the left:—reversed.

Sinistrous, (sin'is-trus) *a.* Being on the left side; inclined to the left:—wrong; absurd; perverse.

Sinistrously, (sin'is-trus-le) *adv.* In a sinistrous manner; perversely; wrongly; unluckily; with a tendency to use the left hand.

Sink, (sink) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sincan*, Icel. *siga*.] To fall by the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower:—to enter deeply; to fall beneath or below the surface:—hence, to enter so as to make an abiding impression:—to be overwhelmed or depressed:—to fall in strength to decline; to decay:—to decrease in volume, as a river:—*v. i.* To cause to sink; to immerse in a fluid:—to depress; to degrade:—to make by digging or delving:—to reduce in quantity; to cause to decline or fall:—to keep out of sight; to suppress:—to leave in value or amount:—to reduce in amount:—to diminish or annihilate by payment:—to waste; to dissipate:—*imp.* & *pp.* sunk; *ppr.* sinking.

Sink, (sink) *n.* A drain to carry off filthy water. **Jakes**:—a shallow box connected with a drain, and used for receiving filthy water, &c., as in a kitchen:—any place where corruption is gathered.

Sinker, (sink'er) *n.* A weight on something, as on a fish-line, to sink it.

Sinless, (sin'les) *a.* Free from sin; pure; perfect:—innocent of transgression or trespass. [entirely.

Sinlessly, (sin'les-le) *adv.* In a sinless manner:—**Sinlessness**, (sin'les-në) *n.* State of being sinless:—perfect innocence; freedom from sin and guilt.

Sinner, (sin'er) *n.* One who has violated the law of God; one who has voluntarily disobeyed a divine precept or neglected known duty; an offender:—a criminal:—one at enmity with God; an unbelieving or unregenerate man; a persistent or unrepenting transgressor.

Sin-offering, (sin'of-er-ing) *n.* A sacrifice for sin; something offered as an expiation for sin.

Sinter, (sin'tër) *n.* [Ger.] Dross, as of iron; the mass which flies from iron when hammered.

Sinuate, (sin'ü-ät) *v. t.* [L. *sinuare*, *sinuatus*, from

sinus, a bending, a curve.] To bend in and out; to wind; to turn:—*imp.* & *pp.* *sinuated*; *ppr.* *sinuating*.
Sinuate, (sin'-at) *a.* Curved and indented on the margin, as a leaf. [and out.]

Sinuation, (sin'-d-ah'un) *n.* A winding or bending in
Sinuosity, (sin'-d-oh'-e) *n.* Quality of being sinuous or bending in and out;—a series of bends and turns in arches or other irregular figures.

Sinuous, (sin'-us) *a.* [L. *sinuosus*, from *sinus*, a bent surface, a curve.] Bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; winding; crooked.

Sinuously, (sin'-us-le) *adv.* In a sinuous manner; windingly; crookedly.

Sinus, (sin'-us) *n.* [L. a curve, the bosom of a garment.] An opening; a hollow;—a recess in the shore or an opening into the land; a bay;—in *surgery*, a cavity in a bone or other part;—an elongated abscess with a small orifice;—in *conchology*, a groove or hollow inequality.

Sip, (sip) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sipan*, to sip, Ger. *sipfen*, W. *sipian*, allied to F. *souper*, Eng. *sop*, *sup.*] To drink or imbibe in small quantities; to take in with the lips in small quantities;—to draw into the mouth; to extract; to drink out of;—*v. i.* To drink a small quantity:—*imp.* & *pp.* *sipped*; *ppr.* *sipping*.

Sip, (sip) *n.* The taking of a liquor with the lips:—a small draught taken with the lips; a mouthful; a taste.

Siphoid, (sif'-oid) *n.* A vase or apparatus for receiving and giving out gaseous waters.

Siphon, (sif'-un) *n.* [L. *siphon*, *siphonia*, G. *siphōn*.] A bent tube or pipe with arms of unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred from one vessel to another.

Siphon-gauge, (sif'-un-gā) *n.* An instrument for indicating the degree of rarefaction in the receiver of an air-pump.

Sipper, (sip'-er) *n.* One who sips.

Sippet, (sipe't) *n.* A small sop.

Sir, (sir) *n.* [F. *sieur*, sir, Norm. F. *sire*, lord, H. *shur*, to rule.] A man of social authority and dignity; a master; a gentleman—applied as a title of deference or respect to any man of position;—a knight or baronet;—formerly a priest or curate.

Sirdar, (sir-dar') *n.* [Hind. & Per. *sardar*.] A native chief; headman; captain.

Sire, (sir) *n.* [Norm. F. *sire*, from L. *senior*.] A father; a progenitor;—one who stands in the relation of a father, as a king or emperor;—an author; an originator;—the male parent of a beast—applied especially to horses.

Sire, (sir) *v. t.* To beget; to procreate—used especially of stallions:—*imp.* & *pp.* *sired*; *ppr.* *siring*.

Siren, (sir'en) *n.* [L. *siren*.] In *mythology*, one of three damsels, said to dwell near the island of Caprea, and to sing with such sweetness that they who sailed by forgot their country and died in an ecstasy of delight;—hence, an enticing or alluring woman.

Siren, (sir'en) *a.* Pertaining to a siren, or to dangerous enticements; bewitching; fascinating; alluring.

Sirius, (sir'-us) *n.* [L.] The large and bright star called the *Dog-star*, in the mouth of the constellation Canis Major. [*longe*.] A loin of beef.

Sirocco, (sir'-o) *n.* [O. Eng. *sirocco*, from F. *sur-Sirocco*, (se-rok'o) *a.* [A. *shoruk*, from *shark*, the rising of the sun, the east.] An oppressive, relaxing wind from the Libyan deserts, chiefly experienced in Italy, Malta, and Sicily.

Sirrah, (sir'-ra) *n.* [O. Eng. *sirrah*, Ir. *sirreach*, poor, sorry, lean.] Sir—a word of reproach and contempt, or of familiarity and playfulness.

Sirup, (sir'-up) *n.* [A. *sharbat*, drink, beverage, from *sharba*, to drink.] The sweet juice of vegetables or fruits, or sugar boiled with vegetable infusions; also, sweetened liquid of any kind. [qualities.]

Sirupy, (sir'-up-e) *a.* Like sirup, or partaking of its

Sist, (sist) *v. t.* [L. *sistere*.] To stop; to delay, as legal proceedings;—to cite; to summon. [Book.]

Sister, (sis'-ter) *n.* [A.-S. *sæster*, Icel. *systir*, Go. *sistar*, L. *soror*.] A female whose parents are the same as those of another person; correlative of brother;—a woman of the same faith; a female fellow-Christian;—a female of the same society, convent, abbey, &c.;—a female of the same kind or nature.

Sister, (sis'-ter) *v. t.* To resemble closely;—*v. i.* To be akin; to be near to.

Sisterhood, (sis'-ter-hood) *n.* A society of sisters, or of women united in one faith or order;—estate of being a sister. [sister; also, a brother's wife.]

Sister-in-law, (sis'-ter-in-law) *n.* A husband's or wife's sister, (sis'-ter-le) *a.* Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate.

Sistine, (sis'-tin) *a.* Of or pertaining to Pope Sixtus V. *Sistine chapel*, a chapel in the Vatican at Rome.

Sistrum, (sis'-trum) *n.* [L. G. *seisin*, to shake.] A kind of tumbler of a thin, oval, metal frame—used by Egyptian priests in the worship of Isis.

Sit, (sit) *v. i.* [A.-S. *sittan*, G. *sitzen*, allied to L. *sedere*.] To rest upon the haunches;—to perch, as birds;—to remain in a state of repose; to rest; to abide;—to be adjusted; to sit;—to incubate; to cover and warm eggs for hatching;—to be officially engaged in public business, as judges, legislators, or officers of any kind;—to be in any assembly or council, as a member; to have a seat;—to have a local position; to be in a particular quarter, as the wind;—*v. t.* To keep the seat upon, as a horse;—to cause to be seated—used reflexively:—*imp.* & *pp.* *sat*; *ppr.* *sitting*.

Site, (sit) *n.* [L. *situs*, from *sistere*, *situs*, to let, put, lay, or set down.] Place where any thing is fixed; situation; local position;—a place fitted or chosen for an edifice.

Sith, (sith) *conj.* Since; seeing that.

Sitter, (sit'-er) *n.* One who sits; one who is placed for his portrait or photograph;—a bird that sits or incubates.

Sitting, (sit'-ing) *n.* Posture of being on a seat;—act of placing one's self on a seat;—a seat or the space occupied by a person in a church; act or time of resting in a posture for a painter to take the likeness;—a course or period of unremitted study;—uninterrupted application;—actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business; a session;—a time for which one sits, as at play, at work, or on a visit.

Situated, (sit'-it-ed) *a.* [L. *situatus*, from *situare*, to place, from *situs*, situation, site.] Having a situation; seated, placed, or standing with respect to any object, person, or place;—placed or being in a state or condition with reference to other interests, affairs, &c.;—conditioned;—permanently fixed; stationed; residing.

Situation, (sit'-u-ah'un) *n.* Location in respect to something else; seat; site;—position with respect to society or circumstances; condition;—place; office; berth; post; plight; predicament.

Siva, (si'-va) *n.* In *Hindoo mythology*, the supreme being in the character of the avenger or destroyer.

Six, (siks) *a.* [A.-S. *six*, Icel. and L. *sex*, H. *shékh*.] Twice three; one more than five.

Six, (siks) *n.* The sum of three and three;—a symbol representing six units, as 6 or vi.

Sixfold, (siks'-fold) *a.* Six times as much or many.

Sixpence, (siks'-pen) *n.* An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling;—the value of six pennies or half a shilling.

Sixpenny, (siks'-pen-ne) *a.* Worth sixpence; bought or sold for sixpence.

Six-pounder, (siks'-pound-er) *n.* A cannon carrying a shot of six pounds weight. [and twenty.]

Sixscore, (siks'-skor) *a.* Six times twenty; one hundred

Sixteen, (siks'-teen) *a.* [A.-S. *sixtēne*.] Six and ten; consisting of six and ten.

Sixteen, (siks'tén) *n.* The sum of ten and six;—a symbol representing sixteen units, as 16 or xvi.
Sixteenth, (siks'ténth) *n.* Sixth after the tenth; next in order after the fifteenth;—being one of sixteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.
Sixteenth, (siks'ténth) *n.* One of sixteen equal parts;—an interval comprising two octaves and a second.
Sixth, (siks'th) *a.* Next in order after the fifth;—being one of six equal parts into which any thing is divided.
Sixth, (siks'th) *n.* One of six equal parts;—the interval of four tones and a semitone, embracing six diatonic degrees of the scale.
Sixthly, (siks'th'le) *adv.* In the sixth place.
Sixtieth, (siks'te-eth) *a.* Next in order after the fifty-ninth;—being one of sixty equal parts into which any thing is divided.
Sixtieth, (siks'te-eth) *n.* One of sixty equal parts.
Sixty, (siks'te) *a.* Six times ten; three-score.
Sixty, (siks'te) *n.* The sum of six times ten;—a symbol representing sixty units, as 60, or LX, or LX.
Sizable, (siz-ə-bl) *a.* Of considerable size or bulk;—being of reasonable or suitable size.
Sizar, (sizr) *n.* One of a body of students who formerly ate at the public table, after the fellows, free of expense. [at Cambridge University.]
Sizarship, (sizr'ar-ship) *n.* The station or rank of a sizar.
Size, (siz) *n.* [Abbreviated from *astax*.] Bulk; bigness; comparative magnitude; extent of superficies or volume;—a settled quantity or allowance;—a conventional relative measure of dimension, applied to shoes, gloves, and the like.
Size, (siz) *n.* [W. *syth*, glue, starch, size, from *syth*, stiff, rigid.] A kind of weak glue made from the clippings of parchment, glove-leather, fish-skin, and the like—it is used in paper-making, bookbinding, paper-hanging, &c., and by painters as the vehicle of certain colours;—the buffy coat which appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation.
Size, (siz) *v. t.* To arrange according to size or bulk;—to cover with size; to prepare with size;—*imp. & pp.* sized; *ppr.* sizing.
Sized, (sizd) *a.* Adjusted according to size; having a particular size or magnitude;—with a qualifying adjective. [ing the foot.]
Size-stick, (siz'stik) *n.* A shoemaker's rule for measuring.
Siziness, (siz'e-nes) *n.* State of being sixty; glutinousness; viscoseness. (factures, arts, &c.; size.)
Sizing, (siz'ing) *n.* A kind of weak glue used in manufacturing.
Sizy, (siz'e) *a.* Size-like; glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size, as diseased blood.
Skale, (skál) *v. t.* [A.-S. *scylan*.] To disjoin; to separate;—to scatter; to disperse;—to spill;—*v. i.* To part one from another; to disperse, as an assembly or congregation. [Scot.]
Skalk, (skálth) *n.* [A.-S. *scallan*, to injure.] Hurt; injury; damage; harm; loss.
Skate, (skát) *n.* [D. *schaats*.] A frame for the foot like the sole of a shoe, furnished with a metallic runner or for moving rapidly on ice.
Skate, (skát) *v. t.* To slide or move on skates;—*imp. & pp.* skated; *ppr.* skating.
Skate, (skát) *n.* [L. *apatus*, A.-S. *scadda*.] A cartilaginous fish having the body flattened, the skin set above with spines or thorns, and pectoral fins which form broad lateral expansions, and give the whole body a rhomboid form.
Skater, (skát'er) *n.* One who skates.
Skating, (skát'ing) *n.* Act or exercise of sliding on the ice upon skates.



Skate.

Skean, (skén) *n.* [Gael. *eyan*, A.-S. *scgen*, a knife.] A short sword or knife.
Skeadaddle, (ske-dad'l) *v. t.* [Said to be of Swedish and Danish origin.] To betake one's self to fight; to run away with precipitation, as if in a panic.
Skein, (skén) *n.* [F. *seraigne*, Gael. *spinn*, *spinnadde*.] A knot or a number of knots of thread, silk, or yarn; a quantity of yarn after it is taken from the reel.
Skeleton, (skel'e-tun) *n.* [G. *skeloton* (ac. *skema*), a dried body, a mummy.] The bony framework of the body; the bones of an animal body separated from the flesh and retained in their natural situation or relative position;—the outer structure, case, or shell;—the compages or principal parts which give support and strength to the softer and weaker parts;—hence, a very thin or lean person;—the general structure or frame of any thing;—the heads and outline of a literary performance, especially of a sermon.
Skeleton, (skel'e-tun) *a.* Containing mere outlines or heads.
Skelp, (skelp) *v. t.* [Icel. *skelva*.] To beat with the palm of the hand; to spank;—*v. i.* To move or go rapidly and vigorously; to dash along or through.
Skelp, (skelp) *n.* [Gael. *scéalp*, a slap.] A blow; a smart stroke.
Sketch, (sketch) *n.* [F. *esquisse*, Ger. *skizze*.] A first rough or incomplete draught or plan of any design; outline; delineation; design.
Sketch, (sketch) *v. t.* To draw the outline or general figure of; to make a rough draught of;—to plan by giving the principal points or ideas of; design; depict; portray;—*imp. & pp.* sketched; *ppr.* sketching.
Sketcher, (sketch'er) *n.* One who sketches.
Sketchily, (sketch'le) *adv.* In a sketchy or incomplete manner; by outlines or rough draughts.
Sketchiness, (sketch'e-nes) *n.* The state of being sketchy; incompleteness.
Sketchy, (sketch'e) *a.* Containing only an outline or rough form; in the manner of a sketch; incomplete; unfinished.
Skew, (skú) *v. t.* To shape or construct in an oblique form or course; to slant;—*v. i.* To walk obliquely;—to look obliquely or aside; to equit. [skaw.]
Skew, (skú) *adv.* [Ger. *schief*.] Awry; obliquely; skewed.
Skew, (skú) *a.* Distorted; oblique.
Skewer, (skú'er) *n.* [Probably allied to the root of *skew*.] A pointed rod for fastening meat to a spit or for keeping it in form while roasting;—formerly used instead of pins.
Skewer, (skú'er) *v. t.* To fasten with skewers;—*imp. & pp.* skewered; *ppr.* skewering.
Skid, (skid) *n.* [Prov. Eng. *skide*, a splinter, Icel. *skid*, from A.-S. *scidan*, to cleave.] A piece of timber used to protect the side of a vessel from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it;—a chain for fastening the wheel of a wagon to prevent its revolving when descending a steep hill; a shoe; a drag;—a piece of timber for supporting any thing, or along which something is rolled or caused to move.
Skiff, (skif) *n.* [Ger. *schiff*, L. *scapha*.] A small, light boat; a yawl;—also, a light wherry employed to cross a river; hence, colloquially, any light thing that passes by, as a breeze of wind, a shower of rain, a fit of temper or of contentment, &c.
Skiff, (skif) *v. t.* To sail upon in a skiff;—*imp. & pp.* skified; *ppr.* skiffing.
Skilful, (skil'fúl) *a.* Possessed of or displaying skill; expert; dexterous; adroit; practised.
Skilfully, (skil'fúl-le) *adv.* In a skilful manner; with skill, art, or practised ability;—dexterously.
Skilfulness, (skil'fúl-nes) *n.* Quality of possessing skill; dexterousness; knowledge and ability derived from experience.
Skill, (skil) *n.* [A.-S. *scellan*, *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish, Icel. *skil*, distinction.] Knowledge; understanding;—familiar knowledge of any art or

science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance; ability to perceive and perform; adroitness; expertness; aptitude.

Skilled, (skild) *a.* Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in its application; expert; skilful.

Skillet, (skil'et) *n.* [*F. escuelle, scuelle, a porringer.*] A small vessel with a handle, used for heating liquors, boiling water, &c.

Skim, (skim) *v. t.* [A different orthography of *scum*.] To clear as a liquid from *scum*;—to take off by skimming;—to pass near the surface off;—to fly in an even or smooth course without flapping, as a bird;—to run over without attention or superficially; to glance at here and there; to read or note parts of;—*v. i.* To pass lightly; to glide along near the surface;—to hasten along superficially;—*imp. & pp.* skimmed; *ppr.* skimming.

Skim, (skim) *n.* The thick matter that forms on the surface of a liquor;—*scum*; refuse.

Skimmer, (skim'er) *n.* A shallow vessel or scoop for skimming liquors;—one who reads a book or studies a subject superficially;—a marine bird of the genus *Phaethon*; *shearwater*.

Skim-milk, (skim'milk) *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken; skimmed milk.

Skimming, (skim'ing) *n.* Act of taking off that which floats upon a liquid, as *scum*, cream, or the like;—*pl.* That which is removed from the surface of a liquid by skimming.

Skin, (skin) *n.* [A.-S. *scinn*, Icel. *skinn*, Ger. *schin*.] The external membranous envelope of animal bodies;—skin of an animal separated from the body; a hide; a pelt;—the exterior coat of fruits and plants; the bark or bark;—colloquially, the body; the person.

Skin, (skin) *v. t.* To strip off the skin or hide of; to flay; to peel;—to cover with skin or as with skin;—to cover superficially;—*v. i.* To be covered with skin;—*imp. & pp.* skinned; *ppr.* skinning.

Skin-deep, (skin'dep) *a.* Superficial; slight.

Skinflint, (skin'flint) *n.* [From *skin* and *flint*.] A very penurious person; a miser; a niggard.

Skinik, (skink) *n.* [A.-S. *scenc*.] Drink;—pottage;—in Scotland, soup made of the skin of beef cut in small pieces;—[*L. sinuca*.] A kind of lizard considered by the ancients a sort of universal medicine; it is found in Northern and Western Africa.

Skinless, (skin'les) *a.* Having no skin or a very thin skin.

Skinned, (skind) *a.* Stripped of the skin; flayed;—covered with skin—with qualifying adjective, as *thin*, &c.

Skinner, (skin'er) *n.* One who skins;—one who deals in skins, pelts, or hides.

Skininess, (skin'nes) *n.* State of being skinny; leanness; want of flesh. [*wanting flesh*.]

Skinny, (skin'e) *a.* Consisting of skin, or of skin only;

Skip, (skip) *v. t.* [Icel. *skoppa*, to run.] To leap; to bound; to spring as a goat or lamb;—*v. i.* To pass over or by; to omit; to miss; to leap over;—*imp. & pp.* skipped; *ppr.* skipping.

Skip, (skip) *n.* A leap; a bound; a spring;—act of passing over an interval from one thing to another; an omission of a part.

Skipper, (skip'er) *n.* [*D. schipper*.] The master of a small trading or merchant vessel. [From *skip*.] A dancer;—the cheese maggot.

Skippingly, (skip'ing-le) *adv.* By skips or leaps.

Skipping-rope, (skip'ing-röp) *n.* A small rope used by young persons in skipping or leaping up and down.

Skirmish, (skirmish) *n.* [*O. Eng. scurmish, It. scaramuccia, F. escarmouche*, from Ger. *girmen*, to defend.] A light fight in war; a light combat or preliminary encounter, as between detachments and small parties;—a contest; a contention.

Skirmish, (skirmish) *v. i.* To fight slightly or in

small parties; to engage in a skirmish;—*imp. & pp.* skirmished; *ppr.* skirmishing.

Skirmisher, (skirmish'er) *n.* One who skirmishes;—*pl.* Detachments from the main body; light troops sent in advance or thrown out on all sides to scour the country and clear the road.

Skirmishing, (skirmish'ing) *n.* Act of fighting in a slight or loose encounter. [*run hastily*.]

Skirt, (skert) *v. t.* To ramble over; to scout;—*v. i.* To skirt, (skert) *n.* [A.-S. *scyrton*, to shorten, Dan. *skjort*, Sw. *skjorta*, a shirt.] The lower and loose part of a coat or other garment;—the edge of any part of dress;—border; margin; extreme part;—a woman's garment like a petticoat;—diaphragm or midriff in animals.

Skirt, (skert) *v. t.* To border; to form the border or edge of; or to run along the edge of;—*v. i.* To be on the border; to live near the extremity;—*imp. & pp.* skirted; *ppr.* skirting.

Skirting, (skert'ing) *n.* The narrow vertical board placed round the margin of a floor;—also *skirting board*. [*reflection or hit*.]

Skit, (skit) *n.* A wanton girl;—a jeer; a jibe; a jesting Skit, (skit) *v. t.* To cast reflections on; to asperse; to revile.

Skittish, (skit'ish) *a.* [A.-S. *scitan*, to shoot, cast.] Easily frightened; shunning familiarity; timorous;

Skittishly, (skit'ish-le) *adv.* In a skittish manner; shyly;—wantonly;—changeably.

Skittishness, (skit'ish-nes) *n.* State of being skittish; timidity; shyness;—fickleness; wantonness.

Skittles, (skit'les) *n. pl.* Ninepins.

Skiver, (skiv'er) *n.* An inferior quality of leather, made of split sheepskin, used in bookbinding.

Skulk, (skulk) *v. i.* [Dan. *skulke*, to save one's self, *skule*, to hide, Icel. *skula*.] To get out of the way in a sneaking manner; to lurk;—*imp. & pp.* skulked; *ppr.* skulking.

Skulker, (skulk'er) *n.* A person who skulks; one who avoids duty; a lurker; a skirk.

Skull, (skul) *n.* [Ger. *schale*, Sw. *skalle*, Dan. *skul*, Icel. *koltr*, skull.] The bony case which incloses the brain;—an empty, brainless head.

Skull-cap, (skul'kap) *n.* A close-fitting cap;—also, a headpiece of iron or steel covered with cloth or leather.

Skunk, (skunk) *n.* [Contracted from the Abenaki *segunku*.] A fetid, carnivorous animal, found over a very wide extent of country in North America. It is nearly allied to the weasel on the one hand, and to the otter on the other.

Skurry, (skur'e) *n.* Haste; impetuosity.

Sky, (ski) *n.* [Icel. *sky*, Dan. *sky*.] The apparent arch or vault of heaven; the heavens;—the weather; the climate. [*azure*.]

Sky-blue, (skib'li) *a.* Blue like the colour of the sky; Sky-colour, (skik'ul'er) *n.* The colour of the sky; a particular species of blue colour; azure.

Skeye, (skie) *a.* Like the sky; ethereal.

Sky-high, (skih'hi) *adv.* To the height of the sky; with great elevation or excitement.

Sky-lark, (skil'ark) *n.* A species of lark that mounts and sings as it flies and is celebrated for its melodious song.

Sky-larking, (skil'ark'ing) *n.* Act of running about the rigging of a vessel in sport; frolicking.

Sky-light, (skil'it) *n.* A window in the roof of a building, or ceiling of a room, for the admission of light from above.

Sky-rocket, (skil'rok-et) *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of firework.

Sky-sail, (skil'sail) *n.* The sail set above the royal.



Sky-lark.

Skyward, (skī'wawrd) *a.* Toward the sky.

Slab, (slab) *n.* [*W. yslab, slab, a thin slip.*] A thin piece of any thing, especially of marble or other stone having plane surfaces;—an outside piece taken from a log in sawing it into boards or planks;—a puddle; *slap*. **Slab**, (slab) *a.* Thick; viscous; glutinous.

Slabber, (slab'er) *v. t.* [*Ger. schlabbern, schlappen, to lap.*] To let the saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; to drivel; to slaver;—*v. t.* To wet and foul by liquids suffered to fall carelessly from the mouth or by liquid spilled;—to sup up hastily, as soup, pottage, &c.:—*imp. & pp.* slabbered; *ppr.* slabbering.

Slabber, (slab'er) *n.* Moisture let fall from the mouth; Slabby, (slab'e) *a.* Viscous; glutinous;—wet; sloppy. **Slack**, (slak) *a.* [*A.-S. slæc, slac, Icel. slakr.*] Not tense or tight; not closely drawn together;—loose; easy—said of ropes or rigging;—weak; not holding fast—said of the hands;—remiss; backward; not fervent in business or service; not using due diligence; not earnest or eager;—not violent; not rapid; slow.

Slack, (slak) *adv.* In a slack manner; partially; insufficiently.

Slack, (slak) *n.* The part of a rope that hangs loose, having no strain upon it.

Slacken, (slak'n) *v. t.* [*A.-S. slacian, D. slaken, Icel. slakna.*] To become slack; to be made less tense, firm, or rigid;—to be remiss or backward; to neglect;—to lose cohesion or the quality of adhesion;—to abate; to become less violent;—to become more slow;—to languish; to flag;—*v. t.* To render slack; to make less tense or tight; to loosen;—to relax; to remit;—to render less earnest, violent, rapid, or decided; to abate;—to withhold; to use less liberally;—to deprive of cohesion by combining with water; to slake;—to repress; to check;—also written *slack*:—*imp. & pp.* slackened; *ppr.* slackening.

Slackly, (slak'le) *adv.* In a slack manner; loosely; remissly.

Slackness, (slak'nes) *n.* State of being slack; want of tightness or rigidity; negligence; inattention; slowness; tardiness; want of tendency; weakness.

Slag, (slag) *n.* [*Sw. slagg, Ger. schlack.*] The dross or recrudescence of a metal;—the scoria of a volcano.

Slaggy, (slag'e) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of slag; drossy.

Slake, (slak) *v. t.* [*Allied to slack.*] To quench; to extinguish;—to mix with water so that a true chemical combination shall take place;—*v. i.* To go out; to become extinct;—*imp. & pp.* slaked; *ppr.* slaking.

Slam, (slam) *v. t.* [*O. Eng. slām, to beat; Icel. slæia, A.-S. slæmnan.*] To strike with force or violence; to shut with loud noise, as a door;—to beat; to cuff;—to defeat at cards by winning all the tricks; to beat an opponent without his scoring a point;—*v. t.* To strike violently and noisily;—to strike hard, as a moving part upon its seat;—*imp. & pp.* slammed; *ppr.* slamming.

Slam, (slam) *n.* A violent driving and dashing against; a violent shutting of a door;—defeat of an opponent at cards by winning all the tricks or scoring all the points of the game.

Slander, (slan'der) *n.* [*F. eslandre.*] A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and tending to injure the reputation of another; defamation; detraction;—disgrace; reproach; ill name; disrepute.

Slander, (slan'der) *v. t.* To injure by maliciously uttering a false report; aspersion; defame; calumniate; vilify;—*imp. & pp.* slandered; *ppr.* slandering.

Slanderer, (slan'der-er) *n.* A defamer; a calumniator; one who lays false imputations or brings false charges against another.

Slandereous, (slan'der-us) *a.* Given or disposed to slander;—embodying or containing slander; calumnious;—scandalous; infamous.

Slandereously, (slan'der-us-le) *adv.* With false or malicious report; calumniously.

Slang, (slang) *n.* [*Said to be of gipsy origin.*] Low, vulgar, unauthorised language; a colloquial mode of expression;—especially, such as is in vogue with some particular class in society; cant.

Slant, (slant) *a.* [*Sw. släta, to slide.*] Inclined from a direct line; sloping; oblique.

Slant, (slant) *v. t.* To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to;—*v. t.* To be turned or inclined from a right line; to lie obliquely; to slope;—*imp. & pp.* slanted; *ppr.* slanting.

Slant, (slant) *n.* A slanting direction or plane; a slope;—a cutting reflection; sarcastic hit.

Slantingly, (slant'ing-le) *adv.* With a slope or inclination; also, with oblique hint or remark.

Slantwise, (slant'wiz) *adv.* In an inclined direction; obliquely;—also *slantly*.

Slap, (slap) *n.* [*Ger. schlappe, a slap, W. Uab, L. alapa.*] A blow given with the open hand or with something broad;—a gap; a breach in a wall.

Slap, (slap) *v. t.* To strike with the open hand, or with something broad;—*imp. & pp.* slapped; *ppr.* slapping.

Slap, (slap) *adv.* With a sudden and violent blow; hence, quickly; instantly; plumply.

Slash, (slash) *v. t.* [*Icel. slasa, to injure, wound.*] To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long strips or alite;—to lash;—*v. i.* To strike violently and at random with an edged instrument;—to lay about with a sword or cutlass;—to dash or cut through rapidly, as a ship;—*imp. & pp.* slashed; *ppr.* slashing.

Slash, (slash) *n.* A long cut; a cut made at random;—a large slit in the thighs and arms of old costumes, made to show a brilliant colour through the openings.

Slashing, (slash'ing) *a.* Cutting at random;—good at the sword; skilled in fighting or fencing;—cutting up; sarcastic; pungent.

Slate, (slat) *n.* [*O. Eng. slæte, slæt, F. slate, a shiver, splinter.*] An argillaceous stone which readily splits into plates;—any rock or stone having a slaty structure;—a prepared piece of such stone; especially, a thin, flat piece for roofing or covering houses, &c.;—a tablet for writing upon.

Slate, (slat) *v. t.* To cover with slate or plates of stone;—*imp. & pp.* slated; *ppr.* slating.

Slate-pencil, (slat'pen-sil) *n.* A pencil of slate-clay, used for writing or ciphering on slates.

Slaty, (slat'y) *a.* One who slates buildings.

Slate-works, (slat'wurks) *n. pl.* A place where slates are split and trimmed.

Slating, (slat'ing) *n.* Act of covering with slates; the covering thus put on;—slates taken collectively; the material for slating.

Slattern, (slat'ern) *n.* [*Ger. schlattern, to hang or sit loosely.*] A woman who is negligent of her dress or house; a slut; a sloven.

Slatternly, (slat'ern-le) *a.* Resembling a slattern; sluttish; negligent; dirty.

Slatternly, (slat'ern-le) *adv.* Negligently; awkwardly.

Slaty, (slat'y) *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate; composed of thin, parallel plates capable of being separated by splitting.

Slaughter, (slaw'ter) *n.* [*Icel. slátr, slain flesh, sláttir, a blow, Go. slawats, slaughter, butchery.*] Extensive destruction of human life; carnage; massacre; butchery;—act of killing cattle, as a matter of business.

Slaughter, (slaw'ter) *v. t.* To kill; to slay in battle;—to butcher; to kill for the market, as cattle;—*imp. & pp.* slaughtered; *ppr.* slaughtering.

Slaughterer, (slaw'ter-er) *n.* A person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

Slaughter-house, (slaw'ter-hous) *n.* A house where beasts are butchered for the market.

Slaughtereous, (slaw'ter-us) *a.* Destructive; murderous.

Slave, (sláv) *n.* [*F. esclave, Ger. slave.*] A person

who is held in bondage to another; one who is wholly subject to the will of another;—one who has lost the power of resistance;—a drudge; one who labours like a slave; bondman; serf.

Slave, (slāv) v. i. To drudge; to toil; to labour as a slave. [ing freedom.]

Slave-born, (slāv'born) a. Born in slavery; not inherit.

Slaveholder, (slāv'höld-er) n. One who holds slaves.

Slave-market, (slāv'mär-ket) n. A bazaar for the sale or purchase of slaves.

Slaver, (slāv'er) n. A vessel engaged in the slave-trade;—a person engaged in the purchase and sale of slaves.

Slaver, (slāv'er) n. Saliva drivelling from the mouth.

Slaver, (slāv'er) v. i. To suffer the spittle to issue from the mouth;—to be besmeared with saliva;—v. t. To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth;—imp. & pp. **slavered**; ppr. **slavering**.

Slaverer, (slāv'er-er) n. A driveller; an idiot.

Slavery, (slāv'er-e) n. Condition of a slave; state of entire subjection of one person to the will of another; bondage; servitude; captivity.

Slave-ship, (slāv'ship) n. A ship used for transporting slaves; a slaver.

Slave-trade, (slāv'trad) n. The traffic in human beings, or the sale and purchase of Africans and negroes as personal property, goods, or chattels; especially, the business of stealing, kidnapping, or purchasing men, women, and children, and transporting them from the western coasts of Africa to the continent of America.

Slave-trader, (slāv'trad-er) n. One who traffics in slaves;—a vessel employed in the slave-trade.

Slavish, (slāv'ish) a. Pertaining to slaves; such as becomes a slave;—servile; laborious; consisting in drudgery;—hence, mean; base;—also, fostered by rules; dependent on or copying the example or practice of others. [vilely; meanly; basely.]

Slavishly, (slāv'ish-le) adv. In a slavish manner; servilishly.

Slavishness, (slāv'ish-nes) n. The state or quality of being slavish; servility; meanness.

Slavonian, (slāv'ō-ne-an) n. A native or inhabitant of Slavonia;—written also *Scalavonian*.

Slavonian, (slāv'ō-ne-an) a. Pertaining to Slavonia or to its inhabitants;—pertaining to the language now spoken, in its various dialects, in Russia, Poland, Bohemia, &c.;—written also *Scalavonian* and *Scalavonic*.

Slay, (slā) v. t. [A.-S. *slahan*, to strike, beat, slay, Ger. *schlagen*.] To put to death by a weapon or by violence; to kill; to destroy;—imp. **slaw**; pp. **slain**; ppr. **slaying**. [an assassin.]

Slayer, (slā'er) n. One who slays; a killer; a murderer.

Sleeve, (slēv) n. [Icel. *sléfa*, a slender thread, Ger. *schleife*, a knot.] The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; silk or thread untwisted.

Sleeve, (slēv) v. t. To separate, as threads;—a term used by weavers. [sleavy.]

Sleaziness, (slēz'-nes) n. The state or quality of being sleazy.

Sleazy, (slēz) a. [Ger. *schleizig*, worn out, threadbare.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance; thin; flimsy.

Sled, (sləd) n. [Icel. *slédi*, D. *sléde*, A.-S. *slidan*, to slide.] A vehicle moved on runners, used for conveying heavy loads over the snow;—sledge; a light seat mounted on runners, used for sliding on snow and ice. [Amer.]

Sled, (sləd) v. t. To convey or transport on a sled [Amer.];—imp. & pp. **sladded**; ppr. **sladding**.

Sledge, (slēj) n. [A.-S. *sléoge*, from *slahan*, to strike, beat.] A large, heavy hammer.

Sledge, (slēj) n. A vehicle moved on runners, or on low wheels, for the conveyance of heavy weights, &c.;—a frame abrad with iron on which ploughs or other farming implements are carried to or from the fields;—a hurdle on which formerly traitors were drawn to the place of execution;—a sleigh for riding upon snow.

Sleek, (slēk) a. [Icel. *sléifia*, to smooth, Ger. *gleich*,

even.] Having an even, smooth surface; smooth; hence, glossy;—not rough or harsh.

Sleak, (slēk) v. t. To make even and smooth;—to render smooth, soft, and glossy;—imp. & pp. **sleaked**; ppr. **sleeking**.

Sleekly, (slēk'le) adv. In a sleek manner; smoothly.

Sleekness, (slēk'nes) n. The state or quality of being sleek; smoothness and glossiness of surface.

Sleaky, (slēk'e) a. Of a sleek or smooth and glossy appearance.

Sleep, (slēp) v. i. [A.-S. *slæpan*, Go. *slēpaw*] To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercises of the powers of the body and mind;—hence, to be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned;—hence, also, to be dead;—to rest; to be unemployed; to be inactive;—to lie still; to be unnoticed; to remain without discussion or agitation;—imp. & pp. **slapt**; ppr. **sleeping**.

Sleep, (slēp) n. [A.-S. *slæp*, Go. *slēpe*.] A natural periodical suspension of the functions of the organs of sense, as well as those of the voluntary and rational soul;—slumber; repose; rest;—death; rest in the grave.

Sleeper, (slēp'er) n. One who sleeps; also, a drone or lazy person;—a piece of timber or stone on or near the level of the ground, for the support of some superstructure, as joists, &c., or to steady rails or framework;—one of the knees which connect the transoms to the after-timbers on the ship's quarter.

Sleepily, (slēp'e-le) adv. In a sleepy manner; drowsily; heavily; lazily; stupidly. [drowsiness.]

Sleepiness, (slēp'e-nes) n. State of being sleepy; **Sleeping**, (slēp'ing) a. Resting or reposing in sleep;—occupied for sleeping.

Sleeping, (slēp'ing) n. Act or state of resting in sleep;—state of not being raised, discussed, or agitated.

Sleepless, (slēp'les) a. Having no sleep; wakeful;—having no rest; perpetually agitated.

Sleeplessness, (slēp'les-nes) n. Want or destitution of sleep; inability to sleep.

Sleep-walker, (slēp'wawk-er) n. A somnambulist; one who walks in his sleep.

Sleep-walking, (slēp'wawk-ing) n. Somnambulism; walking in one's sleep.

Sleepy, (slēp'e) a. Drowsy; inclined to or overcome by sleep;—tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferous; heavy; dull; sluggish.

Sleet, (slēt) n. [A.-S. *slēat*, from *slahan*, to strike.] A fall of hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles. [rain.]

Sleet, (slēt) v. i. To snow or hail with a mixture of sleet; (slēt'e) a. Consisting of sleet or bringing sleet.

Sleeve, (slēv) n. [A.-S. *slēf*, *slēfe*, from *slēfan*, to put on, to clothe.] The part of a garment that is fitted to cover the arm. [sleeves into.]

Sleeve, (slēv) v. t. To furnish with sleeves; to put sleeveless, (slēv'les) a. Having no sleeves;—wanting a pretext or excuse; bootless; fruitless.

Sleid, (slēd) v. t. To sleigh or prepare for use in the weaver's sley;—imp. & pp. **slaided**; ppr. **slaiding**.

Sleigh, (slā) n. [Ger. *sléde*, *slée*.] A vehicle moved on runners, and used for transporting persons or goods on snow or ice; a sledge.

Sleight, (slīt) n. [Eng. *slī*, Icel. *slágd*, cunning, Ger. *schlich*, trick.] An artful trick; a feat so dexterously performed that the manner of performance escapes observation;—dexterous practice; dexterity;—*sleight of hand*, legerdemain; conjuring.

Sleightly, (slīt'e) a. Crafty; artful; cunning; dexterous;—also written *sleightful*.

Slender, (slen'der) a. [D. *slinder*, thin, slender, *slindervis*, to creep.] Thin or narrow in proportion to circumference or width;—weak; feeble; not strong; moderate; trivial; inconsiderable;—small; inadequate; meagre;—spare; abstemious; simple.

Slenderly, (slen'der-le) adv. In a slender manner; slightly; feebly; inadequately; sparsely.

Slenderness, (slen'der-ness) *n.* State or quality of being slender; thinness; weakness; alightness; feebleness; smallness; insufficiency; sparseness.

Sleuth, (slúth) *n.* The track of man or beast as followed by the scent. [*Scot.*]

Sleuth-hound, (slúth'hound) *n.* A hound that tracks its prey by the scent; a blood-hound.

Sley, (slá) *n.* [*A.-S. slæ;*] A weaver's reed.

Sley, (slá) *v. t.* To part the threads of and arrange them in a reed.

Slíce, (slis) *v. t.* [*Ger. slizan, schlicsen*, to slit, *A.-S. slitan.*] To cut into thin pieces or to cut off a thin broad piece from;—to cut into parts:—*imp. & pp. sliced*; *ppr. slicing*.

Slíce, (slis) *n.* A thin, broad piece cut off;—that which is thin and broad, like a slice:—a salver, platter, or tray;—a broad, thin knife for taking up or serving fish;—a spatula;—a tapering piece of plank to be driven between the timbers before planking.

Slíck, (slík) *a.* Sleek; smooth.

Slíck, (slík) *v. t.* To make sleek or smooth.

Slíck, (slík) *adv.* Immediately; at once; thoroughly.

Slídder, (slíd'ér) *v. i.* [*A.-S. slídderian.*] To slide with.

Slíddery, (slíd'ér-e) *a.* Slippery. [*Interruption.*]

Slíde, (slíd) *v. i.* [*A.-S. slídan, Go. slíuthan.*] To move along the surface of any body by slipping; to slip; to glide;—*especially*, to move over snow or ice;—to pass inadvertently;—to move gently onward without friction or hindrance;—to slip; to fall;—*v. t.* To thrust along or to thrust by slipping;—to pass or put imperceptibly; to slip in;—*imp. slíd*; *pp. slíd*, *slídden*; *ppr. slíding*.

Slíde, (slíd) *n.* A smooth and easy passage;—that which slides; a slider;—flow; even course;—an inclined plane for sending down heavy bodies;—descent of a detached mass of earth or rock down a declivity;—a frozen footpath or piece of ice for sliding on;—in music, a grace consisting of two small notes moving by conjoint degrees, and leading to a principal note either above or below.

Slíder, (slíd'ér) *n.* One who slides;—the part of an instrument or machine that slides.

Slíding, (slíd'ing) *n.* Act of moving a body along a plane, keeping the same surface of the body in contact with the plane;—act of gliding on ice;—falling down or away; lapse; declension; backsliding.

Slíding-rule, (slíd'ing-rúol) *n.* A mathematical instrument consisting of two parts, one of which slides upon the other, for the mechanical performance of multiplication and division.

Slíght, (slít) *a.* [*Go. sláhts*, smooth, even, *Ger. schlecht.*] Not decidedly marked; inconsiderable; unimportant; small; trifling;—weak; frail; fragile;—slim; slender; thin;—not deep; faint; transient;—not violent or severe;—trifling; silly;—soft; gentle;—cursory; superficial.

Slíght, (slít) *n.* A moderate degree of contempt, manifested by neglect; disregard; inattention; disdain.

Slíght, (slít) *v. t.* To disregard as of little value and unworthy of notice;—neglect; disdain;—*imp. & pp. alighted*; *ppr. alighting*.

Slíghter, (slít'ér) *n.* One who neglects.

Slíghtingly, (slít'ing-le) *adv.* With neglect or contempt; without regard or respect.

Slíghtly, (slít'le) *adv.* In a slight manner; weakly; superficially; negligently.

Slíghtness, (slít'ness) *n.* Quality or state of being alight; weakness; want of force or strength; superficialness;—inattention; negligence.

Slíly, (slít'le) *adv.* With secret cunning; artfully; with dexterous secrecy; insidiously.

Slim, (slím) *a.* [*D. slím, Ger. schlímm.*] Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height; slender;—weak; slight; unsubstantial.

Slims, (slím) *n.* [*A.-S. & Icel. slím.*] Soft, moist earth or clay having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

Slime, (slím) *v. t.* To make slimy; to cover with slime; to render slippery.

Sliminess, (slím'-ness) *n.* The quality of being slimy.

Slimness, (slím'-ness) *n.* State of being slim; slenderness.

Slimy, (slím'-e) *a.* Abounding with slime; consisting of slime;—overspread with slime;—resembling slime; viscous; glutinous.

Sling, (slíng) *n.* [*D. slinger.*] An instrument for throwing stones consisting of a strap and two strings;—a throw; a stroke;—a kind of hanging bandage put round the neck in which a wounded arm or hand is sustained;—a rope with hooks by which a cask or bale is swung in or out of a ship; also, a rope or iron band used for securing the centre of a yard to the mast.

Sling, (slíng) *n.* [*Ger. schlíngen*, to swallow.] A drink composed of equal parts of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

Sling, (slíng) *v. t.* To throw with a sling;—to hurl; to cast;—to hang so as to swing;—to put in ropes or suspend, as a cask, gun, or the like;—to hoist or lower, as boats, guns, or heavy goods by means of slings;—*imp. & pp. slung*; *ppr. slinging*.

Slinger, (slíng'ér) *n.* One who slings or uses a sling;—in scripture, a soldier armed with a sling.

Slink, (slíngk) *v. i.* [*A.-S. slíncean.*] To creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak;—to miscarry, as a beast;—*v. t.* To cast prematurely; to miscarry of, as the female of a beast;—*imp. & pp. slunk*; *ppr. slinking*.

Slink, (slíngk) *a.* Foaled or cast prematurely.

Slíp, (slíp) *v. i.* [*A.-S. slípan, Icel. sleppa.*] To move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide; to glide;—to move or fly out of place;—to depart or withdraw secretly;—to err; to fall into error or fault;—to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly;—to enter by oversight;—to escape invisibly; to be lost;—*v. t.* To convey secretly;—to part from the branches or stem, as a twig of a tree; to take off;—to let loose;—to throw off; to disengage one's self from;—to suffer abortion of;—to omit; to lose by negligence; to miss;—to pass over; to overlook; to neglect;—to escape from; to leave ally;—to ship on, to put on loosely or carelessly;—*imp. & pp. slipped*; *ppr. slipping*.

Slíp, (slíp) *n.* Act of slipping;—an unintentional error or fault;—a twig separated from the main stock;—a leash or string by which a dog is held;—an escape; a secret or unexpected desertion;—a long, narrow piece;—a portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself;—a loose garment worn by a female;—a child's pinafore;—a sloping plane on the bank of a river used for shipbuilding;—a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, &c.;—in geology, a mass of strata separated vertically or obliquely.

Slíp-knot, (slíp'not) *n.* A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

Slíppler, (slíp'ér) *n.* One who or that which slips;—a kind of light shoe which may be slipped on with ease;—a kind of iron slide or shoe for the wheel of a wagon;—a kind of apron slipped over a child's dress to keep it clean.

Slípperiness, (slíp'ér-ness) *n.* State or quality of being slippery; lubricity; smoothness; glibness;—uncertainty; want of firm footing.

Slíppery, (slíp'ér-e) *a.* Allowing or causing any thing to slip smoothly and easily upon the surface of; smooth; glib;—not affording firm footing or confidence;—liable or apt to slip away;—not standing firm;—unstable; changeable; uncertain;—wanting; unchaate.

Slíppy, (slíp'-e) *a.* Easily sliding; slippery.

Slíps, (slíp) *n. pl.* The upper side boxes in a theatre.

Slíps-hod, (slíp'hod) *a.* Wearing shoes like slippers without pulling up the quarters or heels;—hence, careless in manners, style, &c.; shuffling.

Slipalop, (slip'alop) *n.* [A duplication of *slop*.] Bad liquor;—imperfect or weak work or composition.

Slipalop, (slip'alop) *a.* Ill-constructed or composed; feeble.

Slit, (slit) *v. t.* [A.-S. *slittan* Icel. *slita*.] To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips;—to cut or make a long fissure in or upon;—to rend; to split;—*imp.* slit; *pp.* slit or slit; *ppr.* alitting.

Slit, (slit) *n.* A long cut; or a narrow opening.

Slitter, (slit'er) *n.* One who alits.

Slitting-mill, (slit'ing-mil) *n.* A mill where iron bars or plates are slit into narrow strips, as nail-rolls and the like.

Sliver, (sliv'er) *v. t.* [Provincial Eng. *slive*, A.-S. *slifan*, to split, cleave.] To cut or divide into long, thin pieces, or into very small pieces;—*imp.* & *pp.* slivered; *ppr.* slivering.

Sliver, (sliv'er) *n.* A long piece cut or rent off, or a piece cut or rent lengthwise.

Sloam, (slōm) *n.* Layers of clay between those of coal.

Sloat, (slōt) *n.* [Ger. *D. slot*, Ger. *stus*, a shutting.] A narrow piece of timber which holds together large pieces; a slat.

Slobber, (slob'er) *v. i.* To let the saliva fall from the mouth;—to slobber;—to drive;—*v. t.* To sup up hastily;—to spill; to wet by spilling or dropping saliva.

Slobbery, (slob'er-e) *a.* Wet; sloppy.

Sloe, (slō) *n.* [A.-S. *slā*, Ger. *slēha*.] A small, bitter, wild plum, the fruit of the black-thorn;—also, the plant itself.

Slogan, (slō'gan) *n.* [Gael.] The war-cry or gathering-word of a Highland clan in Scotland.

Sloop, (slōop) *n.* [D. *sloop*, Ger. *schlupe*.] A vessel with one mast, the mainmast of which is attached to a gaff above, to a boom below, and to the mast on its foremost edge.

Slop, (slop) *n.* [Ir. & Gael. *slāib*, mud, dirt.] Water carelessly spilled or thrown about; a puddle;—*pl.* Dirty water; water in which any thing has been washed or rinsed.

Slop, (slop) *n.* [A.-S. *slop*, a frock.] A garment, as breeches, trousers, &c.—chiefly in the plural;—ready-made clothes, bedding, and the like.

Slop, (slop) *v. t.* To cause to overflow, as a liquid; to spill;—to spill a liquid upon;—*v. i.* To overflow or be spilled, as a liquid.

Slope, (slōp) *a.* [A.-S. *slopan*, a slipping.] Inclined, or inclining, from a horizontal direction.

Slope, (slōp) *n.* A line or direction inclining from a horizontal line; *properly*, a direction downward;—any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon; a declivity or acclivity.

Slope, (slōp) *v. t.* To form with a slope; to direct obliquely; to incline;—*v. i.* To take an oblique direction; to be inclined;—*imp.* & *pp.* sloped; *ppr.* sloping.

Slopeside, (slōp'wiz) *adv.* Obliquely; in a slanting direction.

Sloping, (slōp'ing) *a.* Inclining or inclined from a horizontal or other right line: oblique; declivous; gradually bending up or down.

Slopingly, (slōp'ing-le) *adv.* Obliquely; with a slope or gradual inclination.

Sloppiness, (slop'ness) *n.* The state of being sloppy; muddiness.

Sloppy, (slop'e) *a.* [From *slop*.] Wet, so as to spatter easily; muddy; flashy.

Slot, (slot) *n.* [Ger. *slot*, D. *slot*, a lock.] A broad, flat, wooden bar; a slit or slot;—a depression or mortise in a plate of metal or a slit or aperture through it for the reception of some part of a machine, either fixed



Sloop.

as a key-bolt or movable as a sliding adjustment;—the track of a deer;—a hollow; a depression between two ridges.

Slot, (slōt) *v. t.* [D. *sluiten*, allied to L. *claudere*, to shut.] To shut with violence; to slam.

Sloth, (slōth) *n.* [A.-S. *slēda*, from *slaw*, slow.] Slowness; tardiness;—disinclination to action or labour; sluggishness; laziness;—a South American mammal of about the size of a common cat, so called from the remarkable slowness of its motions.

Slothful, (slōth'fōol) *a.* Addicted to sloth; inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

Slothfully, (slōth'fōol-le) *adv.* In a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

Slothfulness, (slōth'fōol-ness) *n.* State or quality of being slothful; inactivity; laziness.

Slosh, (slōsh) *n.* A depression of the head or of some other part of the body; an ungainly lousing gait;—an awkward, heavy, clownish fellow.

Slosh, (slōsh) *v. t.* [Eng. *slug*, *slack*, and D. *slus*, loose.] To hang down; to have a downcast, clownish look, gait, or manner;—*v. i.* To depress; to cause to hang down;—*imp.* & *pp.* slouched; *ppr.* slouching.

Slouching, (slōsh'ing) *a.* Hanging down; stooping; awkward; ungainly.

Slough, (slōu) *n.* [A.-S. *slōp*, a hollow place, W. *yaluch*, a slough.] A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire.

Slough, (slōf) *n.* [Ger. *slōch*, the skin of a serpent.] The cast skin of a serpent;—the part that separates from a foul sore.

Slough, (slōf) *v. i.* To separate from the sound flesh; to come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

Sloughy, (slōf'e) *a.* Resembling or of the nature of a slough or the dead matter which separates from flesh;—mily; boggy; muddy.

Sloven, (slōv'n) *n.* [D. *slaf*, slow.] A person careless of his dress or negligent of cleanliness.

Slovenliness, (slōv'n-le-ness) *n.* State or quality of being slovenly; habitual want of cleanliness;—neglect of order and neatness; untidiness;—carelessness or perfumatoriness in work or duty;—hence, want of finish; inelegance.

Slovenly, (slōv'n-le) *a.* Negligent of dress or neatness;—loose; disorderly; not neat.

Slovenly, (slōv'n-le) *adv.* In a slovenly manner;—coarsely; imperfectly; inelegantly.

Slow, (slō) *a.* [A.-S. *slaw*.] Not swift; not quick in motion;—not happening in a short time; late;—lingering; tardy;—not ready or prompt; dilatory; procrastinating;—acting with deliberation; deliberate; cautious;—not quick in temper; calm; easy;—listless; dull; heavy;—indicating a time later than the true time;—not advancing, growing, or improving rapidly;—tedious; wearisome;—sluggish; dull; inactive.

Slow, (slō) *v. t.* To render slow; to retard;—*v. i.* To relax or lessen in rate or speed.

Slowly, (slō'le) *adv.* In a slow manner; moderately; not rapidly; not early; not rashly; not readily; tardily.

Slowness, (slō'ness) *n.* The state or quality of being slow; want of readiness or promptness; dulness; deliberation; dilatoriness; tardiness.

Slow-worm, (slō'wurm) *n.* A harmless reptile having a very brittle body; the blind-worm.

Slub, (slub) *n.* A roll of wool slightly twisted.

Slub, (slub) *v. t.* To draw out and slightly twist—applied to wool;—*imp.* & *pp.* slubbed; *ppr.* slubbing.

Slubber, (slub'er) *v. t.* [D. *slodderen*, Ger. *schludern*.] To do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely;—to stain; to daub.



Sloth.

Sludge, (sluj) *n.* Mud; mire; soft mud; aluah;—small floating pieces of ice or snow.

Slue, (slid) *v. t.* [Provincial Eng. *slew*, to turn round.] To turn about a fixed point;—to twist;—specifically, to turn a mast, boom, or spar in its cap or boom iron;—*v. i.* To turn about; to slip or slide from an expected or desired course;—*imp. & pp. slued; ppr. sluing.*

Slug, (slug) *n.* [W. *llag*, D. *slak*, a snail.] A drone; a slow, heavy, lazy fellow;—a hinderance; an obstruction;—a kind of small very destructive to plants.

Slug, (slug) *n.* [A.-S. *slæge*.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal used for the charge of a gun.

Sluggard, (slug'ard) *n.* [From *slug* and the termination *ard*.] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.

Sluggard, (slug'ard) *a.* Lazy; sluggish.

Sluggish, (slug'ish) *a.* Habitually idle and lazy; slothful;—inert; inactive; having no power to move itself;—slow; having little flow or current, as a stream or river.

Sluggishly, (slug'ish-le) *adv.* In a sluggish manner; lazily;—slothfully;—idly; drowsily;—slowly.

Sluggishness, (slug'ish-ness) *n.* State of being sluggish; sloth; dulness;—inertness; slowness.

Sluice, (sluis) *n.* [F. *cluse*, D. *sluis*, Ger. *schloss*, allied to L. *claudere*, to shut.] A water-gate; flood-gate;—an artificial passage for water fitted with a sliding valve or gate for regulating the flow;—hence, any opening; that from which any thing flows;—the stream which flows through a flood-gate;—hence, any stream or source of supply; channel.

Sluice, (sluis) *v. t.* To wet copiously, as by opening a sluice; to overwhelm;—to emit by flood-gates; to pour forth;—*imp. & pp. sluiced; ppr. sluicing.*

Sluicy, (sluis'e) *a.* Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

Slum, (slum) *n.* [Said to be a contraction of *anylum*.] A back street of a city, especially one filled with a poor, dirty, and vicious population.

Slumber, (slum'ber) *v. i.* [A.-S. *slumern*, Ger. *schlummern*.] To sleep lightly; to doze;—to sleep;—to be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity;—*imp. & pp. slumbered; ppr. slumbering.*

Slumber, (slum'ber) *n.* Light sleep; sleep that is not deep or sound; repose.

Slumberer, (slum'ber-er) *n.* One who slumbers; a sleeper.

Slumberingly, (slum'ber-ing-le) *adv.* In a slumbering manner.

Slumberless, (slum'ber-less) *a.* Without slumber; sleepless.

Slumberous, (slum'ber-us) *a.* Inviting slumber; soporific.

Slump, (slump) *v. i.* [Scott. *slump*, a dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, Icel. *slumpas*, to be jolted suddenly.] To fall or sink suddenly through or in, as when walking on snow, ice, a bog, &c.;—*v. t.* To lump; to throw into a mass;—*imp. & pp. slumped; ppr. slumping.*

Slump, (slump) *a.* Lumped together; taken in mass;—gross; round;—said of the total value of, or a sum offered or paid for, several articles taken together.

Slur, (slur) *v. t.* [Ger. *schlurren*, D. *slurren*, *slordig*.] To do negligently or slovenly; to perform or go through hurriedly or carelessly;—to run or pass over; to conceal;—in music, to sing or play in a smooth, gliding style; to run one into the other, as notes;—to soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace;—in printing, to blur or double, as an impression from type; to mangle;—*imp. & pp. slurred; ppr. slurring.*

Slur, (slur) *n.* A mark or stain; hence, slight reproach or disgrace;—a trick played upon a person;—a mark, thus () or (), connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath; a tie.

Slurred, (slurd) *a.* In music, marked with a slur; performed in a smooth, gliding style;—blotted; murred;—passed over; done carelessly or imperfectly.

Slush, (slush) *n.* Soft mud; sludge;—a soft mixture

of grease and other materials for lubrication;—refuse grease and fat, especially from salt meat.

Slut, (slut) *n.* [Ger. *schutte*, D. *slut*, a rag, a slut;] An untidy woman; a slattern;—a female dig; a bitch.

Sluttry, (slut'er-e) *n.* Habits or practice of a slut; untidiness; slovenliness; neglect of cleanliness and neatness; filthiness.

Sluttish, (slut'ish) *a.* Like a slut; untidy; careless; disorderly; dirty;—meretricious.

Sluttishly, (slut'ish-le) *adv.* In a sluttish manner; negligently.

Sluttishness, (slut'ish-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being sluttish; untidiness; slovenliness; negligence of dress and household duty generally.

Sly, (sli) *a.* [Ger. *schlau*, Icel. *slágr*.] Dextrous in performing an action so as to escape notice; shifty; cautious; shrewd; knowing;—artfully cunning; secretly mischievous; insidious;—done with, and marked by, artful and dexterous secrecy; crafty; wily.

Slyly, (sli'e) *adv.* In a sly manner; craftily; insidiously.

Slayne, (sli'nes) *n.* State or quality of being sly.

Smack, (smak) *v. i.* [A.-S. *smæcan*, to taste, Icel. *smæka*.] To kiss with a loud sound; to buss;—to make a noise by the separation of the lips after tasting any thing;—to be tinged with any particular taste;—to taste of; to savour;—*v. t.* To kiss with a sharp noise;—to make a noise with, as the lips, in the act of kissing or after tasting;—to make a sharp noise by striking; to crack, as a whip;—to strike with the palm of the hand; to spank;—*imp. & pp. smacked; ppr. smacking.*

Smack, (smak) *n.* A loud kiss;—a quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip;—taste; flavour; savour;—a quick, smart blow; a nip;—a small quantity; a sip; a smack.

Smack, (smak) *n.* [D. *smak*, Ger. *schmæck*.] A small coating or fishing vessel, commonly rigged as a ship.

Smacking, (smak'ing) *n.* Act of making a sharp noise with the lips;—act of cracking, as a whip;—act of striking with the palm of the hand; a beating.

Small, (smawl) *a.* [A.-S. *smal*, Icel. *smel*, Ger. *schmal*, D. *Dan. & Sw. smal*.] Not large or extended in dimensions; slender; thin; fine;—not tall; little; diminutive;—little in quantity; inconsiderable;—little in degree or progress; faint; imperceptible;—little in influence or importance; trifling; trivial;—evanescent; little worth or ability; petty;—little in amount; cheap;—short; not prolonged in duration;—gentle; soft;—weak; wanting strength;—mean; base; unworthy.

Small, (smawl) *n.* The small or slender part of a

Small, (smawl) *adv.* Comminutely; in minute pieces;—timidly.

Small-arms, (smawl'arms) *n. pl.* Muskets, rifles, pistols, &c., in distinction from cannon.

Small-craft, (smawl'kraft) *n.* A vessel or vessels of a small size, as coasting vessels, colliers, fishing boats, &c.

Small-debts, (smawl'dets) *n. pl.* Debts which are in England under £20; in Scotland £12. *Small-debt court*, a court for the recovery of small debts or damages limited as above.

Smallness, (smawl'ness) *n.* The state of being small in any of its senses; littleness; diminutiveness; inconsiderableness; meanness.

Small-pox, (smawl'poks) *n.* [From *small* and *pox*.] A disease consisting of a constitutional febrile affection and a cutaneous eruption.

Small, (smawl't) *n.* [Ger. *schmalte*.] Common glazing of a fine deep blue by the protoxide of cobalt ground fine, and used as a pigment in various arts.

Smaragd, (smar'rad) *n.* [G. *smaragdos*.] The emerald.

Smaragdine, (smar-rad'in) *a.* [G. *smaragdos*, Icel. *smarad*.] Pertaining to emerald; consisting of emerald, or resembling it.

Smart, (smärt) *n.* [D. *smart*, *smert*, Ger. *schmerz*, L. *amarus*, bitter.] Quick, pungent, lively pain;—severe, pungent pain of mind.

Smart, (smärt) *v. t.* To feel a lively, pungent pain, particularly a pungent, local pain from some piercing or irritating application;—to feel a pungent pain of mind;—to be punished;—*imp. & pp.* smarted; *ppr.* smarting.

Smart, (smärt) *a.* Causing a keen, local pain;—severe; poignant;—vigorous; sharp;—active; efficient;—marked by acuteness or shrewdness;—quick in suggestion or reply; vivacious; witty;—showy; dashing; spruce;—brisk; fresh.

Smartly, (smärt'le) *adv.* In a smart manner; keenly; sharply; vigorously; actively; wittily; showily.

Smart-money, (smärt'mun-e) *n.* Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation;—in the army, a sum paid by a recruit previous to being sworn in, to procure his release from service;—also, a pension or retiring allowance to wounded and disabled seamen.

Smartness, (smärt'nes) *n.* Quality of being smart or pungent; poignancy; tartness; sharpness; acuteness; keenness; quickness; vigour; liveliness; briskness; vivacity; wittiness.

Smash, (smash) *v. t.* [Ger. *schmeissen*.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush;—*imp. & pp.* smashed; *ppr.* smashing. [struction.]

Smash, (smash) *a.* A breaking to pieces; utter destruction. **Smasher**, (smash'er) *n.* He or that which smashes or breaks;—a stamper of false money; a coiner; also, one who passes bad money.

Smashing, (smash'ing) *n.* Act of coining or passing bad money;—state of being broken;—destruction; overthrow; failure.

Smatter, (smat'er) *v. i.* [Ger. *schmettern*, to dash, to warble, quaver.] To talk superficially or ignorantly;—to have a slight taste or a slight, superficial knowledge.

Smatterer, (smat'er-er) *n.* One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge; a sciolist.

Smattering, (smat'er-ing) *a.* A slight, superficial knowledge.

Smear, (smér) *v. t.* [A.-S. *smearian*, from *smear*, fat, grease.] To overspread with any thing unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to besmear; to daub;—to soil; to pollute;—*imp. & pp.* smeared; *ppr.* smearing.

Smear, (smér) *n.* A spot made by an unctuous or adhesive substance, or as if by such a substance; blotch; daub; stain.

Smearly, (smér'e) *a.* Adhesive; glutinous; dauby; staining; soiling.

Smegmatic, (smeg-mat'ik) *a.* [G. *smégma*, soap.] Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; derivative.

Smell, (smel) *v. t.* [D. *smellen*, to smoulder.] To perceive by the nose; to have a sensation excited of by means of the nasal organs;—to perceive, as if by the smell; to give heed to; hence, colloquially, to find out; also, to suspect;—*v. i.* To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odour or particular scent;—to have a particular tincture or smack of any quality;—to exercise the sense of smell;—*imp. & pp.* smelled, smelt; *ppr.* smelling.

Smell, (smel) *n.* Sense by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves;—scent; odour; perfume; fragrance.

Smelling, (smel'ing) *n.* The sense by which odours are perceived; the sense of smell.

Smelling-salts, (smel'ing-saw'ts) *n.* Volatile salts used for stimulating the nerves of the nose.

Smelt, (smelt) *n.* A small fish allied to the salmon. It is of a silvery white colour, and is highly esteemed as delicate food.



Smelt.

Smelt, (smelt) *v. t.* [D. *smelten*, Icel. *smelja*.] To melt as ore for the purpose of separating the metal from extraneous substances;—*imp. & pp.* smelted; *ppr.* smelting.

Smelter, (smelt'er) *n.* One who smelts ore.

Smeltery, (smelt'er-e) *n.* A house or place for smelting.

Smelting, (smelt'ing) *n.* Act of melting or fusing ore to extract the metal.

Smiddy, (smid'e) *n.* [Scott.] A smithery or smith's work.

Smilax, (smil'aks) *n.* [L., G.] A genus of evergreen, climbing shrubs; arasparrilla.

Smile, (smil) *v. i.* [Sw. *smila*, Dan. *smile*, Skr. *smi*, to laugh.] To contract the features of the face in such a manner as to express pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindness;—to express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity;—to look gay and joyous;—to be propitious;—to favour; to countenance;—*v. t.* To express by a smile; also, to sneer; to look on with contempt;—*imp. & pp.* smiled; *ppr.* smiling.

Smile, (smil) *n.* Act of smiling; a peculiar contraction of the features of the face, which naturally expresses pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, or kindness;—a somewhat similar expression of countenance, combined with malevolent feelings, as contempt, scorn, &c.;—favour; countenance; propitiousness;—gay or joyous appearance.

Smilingly, (smil'ing-ly) *adv.* In a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

Smirah, (smereh) *v. t.* [From the root of *smear*.] To cloud; to daub; to soil.

Smirk, (smerk) *v. i.* [A.-S. *smiercian*, Ger. *schmieren*, to smile.] To look affectedly soft or kind; to smile in an affected or concealed manner;—*imp. & pp.* smirked; *ppr.* smirking.

Smirk, (smerk) *n.* An affected, concealed, or sly smile; a slinker.

Smite, (smit) *v. t.* [A.-S. *smitan*, Ger. *schmeissen*, L. *mittere*.] To strike; to hit with the hand or fist; to reach and wound with a cast or throw of a stone or other missile; to pierce with a sword or other weapon;—hence, to slay; to kill;—to knock or beat down;—to defeat with loss or slaughter; to rout in battle;—to destroy life; to blast, as vegetation;—to afflict; to chasten; to punish;—to strike or affect with passion, as love or fear;—*v. i.* To strike; to collide;—*imp. & pp.* smitten, rarely smit; *ppr.* smiting.

Smite, (smit) *n.* A stroke; a blow.

Smiter, (smit'er) *n.* One who smites or strikes;—a kind of fancy pigeon.

Smith, (smith) *n.* [A.-S. *smidh*, D. *smit*, Ger. *schmied*.] One who forges with the hammer;—one who works in metals; one who makes or effects any thing; artificer.

Smith, (smith) *v. t.* [A.-S. *smithian*.] To beat or hammer into shape; to forge.

Smithery, (smith'er-e) *n.* The workshop of a smith; a smithy;—work done by a smith.

Smithy, (smith'e) *n.* [A.-S. *smidhshæ*.] The shop of a smith; a smithery.

Smitten, (smit'n) *pp.* of *smite*. Struck; killed;—affected with some passion, especially, the passion of love; enamoured;—excited by admiration, sense of beauty, &c.

Smock, (smok) *n.* [A.-S. *smoc*.] A woman's under garment; a shift; a chemise;—a blouse; a smock-frock.

Smock-frock, (smok'frok) *n.* A coarse linen frock or shirt worn over the coat by farm-labourers.

Smoke, (smok) *n.* [A.-S. *smocca*, *smoc*, from *smæcan*, to smoke.] The exhalation, visible vapour, or substance that escapes or is expelled from a burning body;—that which resembles smoke, as vapour or watery exhalations.

Smokeable, (smok'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being smoked.

Smoke, (smok) *v. i.* To emit smoke;—hence, to burn; to be kindled; to rage;—to raise a dust or smoke by a rapid motion;—to use tobacco in a pipe or cigar;—to smell or hunt out; to suspect;—*v. t.* To apply smoke

to; to scent, medicate, or dry by smoke;—to burn and draw into the mouth and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco;—to subject to smoke, for the purpose of annoying or driving out;—to hunt or find out; to detect; to discover;—to ridicule; to quiz:—*imp.* & *pp.* smoked; *ppr.* smoking.

Smoke-dried, (smók'dríd) *a.* Dried or cured by smoke.

Smoke-dry, (smók'drī) *v. t.* To dry or cure by smoke.

Smoke-jack, (smók'jak) *n.* A contrivance for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

Smokeless, (smók'les) *a.* Not having or emitting smoke.

Smoker, (smók'ér) *n.* One who dries by smoke;—one who uses tobacco by inhaling its smoke from a pipe or cigar.

Smokily, (smók'e-le) *adv.* In a smoky manner.

Smokiness, (smók'e-nes) *n.* The state of being smoky.

Smoking, (smók'ing) *n.* Act of emitting smoke;—act of curing by smoke;—act or practice of inhaling tobacco-smoke from a pipe, &c.

Smoky, (smók'e) *a.* Emitting smoke;—having the appearance or nature of smoke;—filled with smoke, or with a vapour resembling it;—subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places;—tarnished with smoke.

Smooth, (smóóth) *a.* [A.-S. *sméðhe*, *smæðhe*.] Having an even surface; not rough;—level; plain;—evenly spread; glossy;—equal in pace; without starts or obstructions;—unruffled; equable;—uttered without stops; gently flowing; voluble;—not harsh; soft; mellifluous;—bland; mild; soothing;—adulatory; fawning.

Smooth, (smóóth) *v. t.* To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; to level;—to free from obstructions; to make easy;—to free from harshness; to make flowing, pleasing, and graceful in sound;—to palliate; to calm; to allay;—to flatter; to deceive with blandishments:—*imp.* & *pp.* smoothed; *ppr.* smoothing.

Smoothing-iron, (smóóth'ing-í-urn) *n.* Utensil in the laundry for smoothing linens, &c., after being washed; sad-iron.

Smoothly, (smóóth'le) *adv.* In a smooth manner; evenly; unobstructedly; blandly; flatteringly.

Smoothness, (smóóth'nes) *n.* The quality or condition of being smooth; evenness of surface; softness or mildness; gentleness; blandness.

Smother, (smúth'ér) *v. t.* [Allied to O. Eng. *smoor*, *smore*, to suffocate, A.-S. *smorian*.] To destroy the life of by suffocation;—to affect as by suffocation; to stifle;—hence, to repress the action of; to cover from the view of the public; to suppress:—*v. i.* To be suffocated or stifled;—to be suppressed or concealed;—to burn slowly without sufficient air and smoke; to smoulder:—*imp.* & *pp.* smothered; *ppr.* smothering.

Smoulder, (smóld'ér) *v. t.* [D. *smuulen*, to smoulder.] To waste away by a slow and suppressed combustion; to burn and smoke without flame.

Smudge, (smuj) *v. t.* [From *smut*.] To smear with dirt; to stain; to blacken with ink or smoke.

Smudge, (smuj) *n.* A stain; a blot; a dirty mark.

Snug, (smug) *a.* [Ger. *schmuck*.] Studiously neat or nice; spruce; affectively nice.

Smuggle, (smugl) *v. t.* [Ger. *schmuggeln*, from Sw. *smugga*, to convey secretly, A.-S. *smugan*, to creep.] To import or export secretly contrary to the law, or without paying the duties imposed by the law;—to convey or introduce clandestinely:—*imp.* & *pp.* smuggled; *ppr.* smuggling.

Smuggler, (smugl'ér) *n.* One who imports or exports goods, either contraband or without paying the excise or custom dues;—a vessel employed in smuggling.

Smuggling, (smugling) *n.* Act, practice, or trade of importing or exporting contraband articles or other goods without paying the custom or excise dues.

Smugly, (smugle) *adv.* Neatly; sprucely.

Snuggles, (smug'nes) *n.* Neatness; trimness; spruceness without refinement or elegance.

Smut, (smut) *n.* [A.-S. *smitta*, Ger. *schmutz*, a spot or stain.] Foul matter, like soot or coal-dust, or the spot or soil which this makes;—a parasitic fungus which forms on grain, blasting it; must or mildew;—obscene or filthy language; ribaldry.

Smut, (smut) *v. t.* To stain or mark with smut;—to taint with mildew, as grain;—to blacken; to tarnish:—*v. i.* To gather smut;—to give off smut:—*imp.* & *pp.* smutted; *ppr.* smutting.

Smutch, (smuch) *v. t.* [From *smut*.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal:—*imp.* & *pp.* smutched; *ppr.* smutching.

Smutch, (smuch) *n.* Stain; dirty spot.

Smuttily, (smut'e-le) *adv.* In a smutty manner; smokily; foully;—with obscene language; obscene.

Smuttiness, (smut'e-nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being smutty;—obscenity of language.

Smutty, (smut'e) *a.* Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like;—tainted with mildew;—obscene; indecent; impure.

Snack, (snak) *n.* [O. Eng. *snack*, to snatch, allied to *snap*.] A share; an equal part or portion; a slight, hasty repast;—to go snacks, to take part with another.

to share or divide the expense.

Snaffle, (snaffl) *n.* [Ger. *schnabel*, a snout, *schneffeln*, to snuffle.] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth without a curb and with a single rein.

Snaffle, (snaffl) *v. t.* To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle:—*imp.* & *pp.* snaffled; *ppr.* snaffling.

Snag, (snag) *n.* [Gael. & Ir. *sneigh*, to cut down, to prune.] A short branch or a sharp or rough branch; a knot or stump; a sharp protuberance; a jag;—a tooth, in contempt, or a tooth projecting beyond the rest.

Snag, (snag) *v. t.* To injure or destroy by or upon a snag:—*imp.* & *pp.* snagged; *ppr.* snagging.

Snagged, (snag'ed) *a.* Full of snags; snaggy.

Snaggy, (snag'e) *a.* Full of snags; full of short, rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots.

Snail, (snail) *n.* [A.-S. *snigel*, *snætl*, diminutive of *snaca*, snake.] A slimy, slow-creeping, testaceous mollusc, furnished with four horns or tentacles at the head, which are retractile, and can be inverted & drawn into the interior of the body, and having its eyes in the extremities of the upper pair of horns;—a similar mollusc without the shell; a slug;—hence, a drone; a sluggard; a lazy, slow-moving person.

Snake, (snák) *n.* [A.-S. *snaca*, from *smacca*, to creep, to sneak.] An oviparous, creeping animal without fins or feet; a serpent; a reptile; specifically, a non-poisonous reptile, found in all temperate latitudes, and feeding on frogs, birds, birds' eggs, &c.

Snake, (snák) *v. t.* To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole [Amer.];—in *seamen's language*, to wind round spirally as a large rope with a smaller one or with cord; to worm:—*imp.* & *pp.* snaked; *ppr.* snaking.

Snakish, (snák'ish) *a.* Having a form, habit, or qualities resembling those of a snake;—smooth; slippery;—deceitful; tortuous; insinuating.

Snaky, (snák'e) *a.* Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding;—sly; cunning; insinuating;—covered with serpents; having serpents.

Snap, (snap) *v. t.* [Ger. *schnappen*, Ital. *snappa*.] To break short, as substances that are brittle;—to strike with a sharp sound;—to bite or seize suddenly, especially with the teeth;—to crack, as a whip:—*v. i.* To break short; to part asunder suddenly;—to make as



Snake

effort to bite;—to utter sharp, harsh, angry words:—*imp. & pp. snapped; ppr. snapping.*

Snapp, (snap) *n.* A sudden breaking of any substance;—a sudden seizing or effort to seize with the teeth;—a crack of a whip;—a small catch or fastening, as of a bracelet;—a crisp kind of gingerbread nut or cake: **Snapp-dragon**, (snapdrag-un) *n.* A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*.—a play in which raisins or sweetmeats are snatched from burning brandy.

Snapper, (snap'er) *n.* One who snaps or picks up. **Snappish**, (snap'ish) *a.* Eager to bite; apt to snap, as a cur;—sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly. **Snappishly**, (snap'ish-le) *adv.* In a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly. [snappish]

Snappishness, (snap'ish-ness) *n.* The quality of being snare, (snär) *n.* [Icel. *snara*, snare, Ger. *schnur*, a string.] A contrivance consisting often of a noose of cords, by which a bird or other creature may be entangled: a trap;—a net; a noose; a gin; a catch; a wile; any thing by which one is entangled and brought into trouble.

Snare, (snär) *v. t.* To catch with a snare; to entangle; to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger;—to entrap; to inveigle; to seduce:—*imp. & pp. snared; ppr. snaring.*

Snarer, (snär'er) *n.* One who lays snares or entangles. **Snarl**, (snärl) *v. i.* [Ger. *schnarren*.] To growl, as an angry or surly dog: to snarl:—to speak roughly:—*imp. & pp. snarled; ppr. snarling.*

Snarl, (snärl) *n.* A knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, which it is difficult to disentangle;—hence, embarrassing difficulty; entanglement.

Snarler, (snär'ler) *n.* One who snarls; a surly, growling animal;—a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Snarling, (snär'ling) *n.* Act or process of forming raised work or convex lines, figures, &c., in vessels or vases of sheet metal, where the direct action of the hammer is precluded by the narrowness of the vase or vessel.

Snarling, (snär'ling) *a.* Growling angrily; grumbling;—cynical; snappish; waspish; peevish; quarrelsome. [entangling] insidious.

Snary, (snär'e) *a.* Resembling or consisting of snare; **Snatch**, (snach) *v. t.* [Eng. *snack*, to snatch.] To seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony;—to seize and transport away; pluck; catch; grasp; gripe:—*imp. & pp. snatched; ppr. snatching.*

Snatch, (snach) *n.* A hasty catch or seizing;—a short period of vigorous action;—a small piece, fragment, or quantity. [abruptly]

Snatcher, (snach'er) *n.* One who snatches or takes **Snatchingly**, (snach'ing-le) *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly.

Snatch, (snäch) *v. t.* To cut; to lop; to prune.

Snatch, (snach'ok) *n.* A slice; cutting; chip.

Snack, (snäk) *v. i.* [A.-S. *snacan*, Dan. *sniger*, to creep.] To creep or steal away privately;—to behave with meanness and servility;—to crouch; to truckle;—*v. t.* To hide; to conceal:—*imp. & pp. sneaked; ppr. sneaking.*

Snack, (snäk) *n.* A mean, paltry fellow.

Sneaking, (snäk'ing) *a.* Marked by cowardly concealment; mean; servile; crouching;—covetous; niggardly. **Sneakingly**, (snäk'ing-le) *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

Sneakingness, (snäk'ing-ness) *n.* The quality of being sneaking; meanness; niggardliness.

Sneak, (snäk) *n.* [Scot.] The latch of a door.

Sneer, (snär) *v. i.* [Scot., to laugh loudly.] To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular cast of countenance;—to insinuate contempt by a covert expression;—to utter with grimace or grin:—*imp. & pp. sneered; ppr. sneering.*

Sneer, (snär) *n.* A look of contempt, disdain, derision, or ridicule;—an expression of ludicrous scorn; scoff; jeer; gibe.

Sneerer, (snär'er) *n.* One who sneers. [or scorn.]

Sneeringly, (snär'ing-le) *adv.* With a look of contempt **Sneeze**, (snöz) *v. i.* [A.-S. *snætan*, Ger. *sniesen*, to sneeze.] To emit air through the nose audibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose:—*imp. & pp. sneezed; ppr. sneezing.*

Sneeze, (snöz) *n.* A sudden and violent ejection of air, chiefly through the nose, with an audible sound.

Sneezing, (snöz'ing) *n.* Act of ejecting air violently through the nostrils; sterturbation. [active]

Snell, (snel) *a.* [A.-S. *snell*.] Keen; piercing;—brisk; **Snib**, (snib) *v. t.* To check; to reprimand;—to fasten; to bolt. [Scot.] [bolt]

Snib, (snib) *n.* A catch or fastening of a door; latch;

Snick, (snik) *n.* A small cut or mark; notch; nick;—latch of a door:—also *sneck*. [Scot.]

Snicker, (snik'er) *v. i.* [Ger. *schnicken*, from *schnicken*, to move quickly.] To laugh slyly;—to laugh with small, audible catches of voice, as when persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.

Snicker, (snik'er) *n.* A half-suppressed broken laugh.

Sniff, (snif) *v. t.* To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff;—*v. t.* To draw in with the breath through the nose;—to perceive as by sniffing; to scent; to smell:—to snuff.

Sniff, (snif) *n.* Perception by the nose; smell; scent; **Snift**, (snift) *v. i.* [From *sniff*.] To sniff; to snuff; to smell; to snort:—also written *snifter*.

Snig, (snig) *n.* A fresh-water eel.

Sniggle, (snig'le) *v. i.* To fish for eels by thrusting the bait into their holes;—*v. t.* To snare; to catch.

Snip, (snip) *v. t.* [D. *snippen*, Ger. *schnippen*.] To cut off the nip of, or to cut off at once with shears or scissors; to cut off; to nip:—*imp. & pp. snipped; ppr. snipping.*

Snip, (snip) *n.* A single cut, as with shears or scissors; a clip;—a small shred; a bit cut off;—colloquially, a tailor.

Snipe, (snip) *n.* [Ger. *schneppe*, *schneppe*, bill, beak.] A bird that frequents the banks of rivers and the borders of fens, distinguished by its long, straight, slender bill.

Snivel, (sniv'l) *n.* [A.-S. *snifling*, *snofel*.] Mucus running from the nose; snout.

Snivel, (sniv'l) *v. i.* To run at the nose;—to cry or whine, as children:—*imp. & pp. snivelled; ppr. snivelling.*

Sniveller, (sniv'l'er) *n.* One who cries with snivelling;—one who weeps for slight causes.

Snivelling, (sniv'l'ing) *n.* Crying or making a noise like children; a whining and snuffling. [pitiful]

Snively, (sniv'l'e) *a.* Running at the nose;—whining; **Snob**, (snob) *n.* [Provincial Eng. *snoc*.] An affected and pretentious person; especially, a vulgar person who affects gentility, or affects the intimacy of noble or distinguished persons; an upstart; a parvenu;—also, a shoemaker. [mob]

Snobbish, (snob'ish) *a.* Belonging to or resembling a **Snod**, (snod) *n.* [A.-S.] A fillet; a headband;—in Scotland written *snood*.

Snod, (snod) *a.* Trimmed; neat; smooth. [Scot.]

Snood, (snood) *v. t.* To bind up the hair with a fillet or snod. [Scot.] [slumber]

Snoodle, (snood) *n.* [Scot.] A short sleep; a nap; **Snoodle**, (snood) *v. i.* To sleep; to doze; to drowse.

Snore, (snör) *v. i.* [A.-S. *snora*, a snoring, Ger. *schnarchen*, allied to *schnarren*, to rattle.] To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep; to breathe hard through the nose:—*imp. & pp. snored; ppr. snoring.*

Snore, (snör) *n.* A breathing with a harsh noise in sleep.



Snorer, (snór'ér) *n.* One who snores.

Snort, (snort) *v. i.* [From *snore*.] To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as high-spirited horses:—to laugh out loudly:—*imp.* & *pp.* *snorted*; *ppr.* *snorting*. [*noise, as a horse.*]

Snorting, (snort'ing) *n.* Act of blowing through the snout. (snót) *n.* [*A.-S. D., & Dan. snót.*] Mucus secreted in or discharged from the nose. [*dirty.*]

Snotty, (snót'e) *a.* Foul with snót; hence, mean.

Snout, (snout) *n.* [*D. snuit, Ger. schnauze.*] The long, projecting nose of a beast, as that of swine:—the nose of a man—in contempt;—the nozzle or end of a hollow pipe.

Snout, (snout) *v. t.* To furnish with a snout or point.

Snow, (snó) *n.* [*A.-S. snaw, Go. snaw.*] Watery particles coagulated into white or transparent crystals or flakes in the air, and falling to the earth.

Snow, (snó) *v. t.* To fall in snow—chiefly used impersonally:—*v. i.* To scatter like snow:—*imp.* & *pp.* *snowed*; *ppr.* *snowing*. [*or rolled together.*]

Snow-ball, (snóbaw'l) *n.* A round mass of snow pressed

Snow-ball, (snóbaw'l) *v. t.* To pelt with snow-balls:—*imp.* & *pp.* *snow-balled*; *ppr.* *snow-balling*.

Snow-blindness, (snób'blind-ness) *n.* Blindness or dimness of sight caused by the light reflected from snow.

Snow-crowned, (snókrown'd) *a.* Having the summit covered with snow:—also *snow-capped*.

Snow-drift, (snód'ríft) *n.* A bank of snow driven together by the wind.

Snowdrop, (snó'drop) *a.* A bulbous plant bearing white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground. [*snow.*]

Snow-flake, (snó'flák) *n.* A small, thin mass of falling

Snow-line, (snó'lin) *n.* The line or mark in altitude of perpetual snow on mountain peaks, varying in height according to climate.

Snow-plough, (snó'plow) *n.* A contrivance like a plough for making a track in snow:—an appendage in front of a locomotive to clear the rails of snow.

Snow-shoe, (snó'shóo) *n.* A light shoe or racket, worn by men travelling on snow to prevent their feet from sinking into the snow.

Snow-slip, (snó'slip) *a.* A large mass of snow falling down the side of a mountain; as an avalanche.

Snow-storm, (snó'storm) *n.* A storm with falling snow;—a heavy fall of snow.

Snow-white, (snó'hwít) *a.* White as snow; very white.

Snow-wreath, (snó'réth) *n.* A bank of snow drifted together by the wind.

Snowy, (snó'e) *a.* White like snow;—abounding with snow:—pure; unblemished.

Snub, (snub) *n.* [*D. snék.*] A knot or protuberance in wood; snag; jag:—a check or rebuke.

Snub, (snub) *v. t.* [*Isol. snúbba, to rebuke.*] To clip or break off the end of;—to check, stop, or rebuke with a tart, sarcastic reply or remark:—to slight designedly:—*imp.* & *pp.* *snubbed*; *ppr.* *snubbing*.

Snub-nose, (snub'nóse) *n.* [*Prov. Eng. snub.*] A short or flat nose.

Snuff, (snuf) *n.* [*Ger. schnuppe.*] The part of a candle-wick charred by the flame, whether burning or not. [*D. snuif.*] Pulverized tobacco or other substance snuffed up or prepared to be snuffed up into the nose;—resolvent; buff.

Snuff, (snuf) *v. t.* To draw in with the breath; to inhale:—to perceive by the nose; to scent; to smell:—to drop the burning wick of a candle:—*v. i.* To inhale air with violence or with noise:—to turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt; hence, to take offence:—*imp.* & *pp.* *snuffed*; *ppr.* *snuffing*. [*about the person.*]

Snuff-box, (snuf'box) *n.* A box for carrying snuff



Snow-shoe.

Snuff, (snuf'ér) *n.* One who snuffs:—*pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a candle.

Snuffle, (snuf'l) *v. i.* [*Ger. schnüffeln, D. snuffelen.*] To speak through the nose; to breathe hard through the nose, especially when obstructed; to sniffle:—*imp.* & *pp.* *snuffled*; *ppr.* *snuffling*.

Snuffle, (snuf'l) *n.* A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils:—an affected nasal twang; hence, cant:—*pl.* Obstruction of the nose by mucus.

Snuffler, (snuf'ler) *n.* One who snuffles or speaks through the nose when obstructed.

Snuffling, (snuf'ling) *n.* Speaking through the nose.

Snuffy, (snuf'e) *a.* Boiled with snuff:—hence, musty.

Snug, (snug) *v. i.* To lie close; to snuggle.

Snug, (snug) *a.* [*Isol. snugg, snóg, smooth, neat.*] Closely pressed:—close; conical:—compact, convenient, and comfortable; neat.

Snuggery, (snug'gery) *n.* A snug, comfortable place or apartment. [*snuggly.*]

Snuggly, (snug'gely) *adv.* In a snug manner; closely.

Snugginess, (snug'ness) *n.* The state of being snug, neat, or convenient.

So, (só) *adv.* [*A.-S. so, Go. so, Iscl. so, Ger. so.*] In that manner or degree:—in like manner or degree; thus; with equal reason—used correlative, following as:—in such manner; to such degree—used correlative with as or that coming after:—in such a degree in the same manner; under these circumstances; in this way—with refer reference to something just asserted or implied:—therefore; for this reason:—it is well; let it be; be it so; well; the fact being as it is:—provided that:—at this point; at this time.

Soak, (sók) *v. t.* [*A.-S. soecian.*] To cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain:—to macerate; to steep:—to drench; to wet thoroughly:—to penetrate by wetting thoroughly: to draw in by the pores, as the skin:—*v. i.* To lie steeped in water or other fluid:—to enter into pores or interstices:—to drink excessively or intemperately; to booze:—*imp.* & *pp.* *soaked*; *ppr.* *soaking*.

Soaker, (sók'ér) *n.* One who soaks in a liquid:—a hard drinker. [*through and through.*]

Soaking, (sók'ing) *n.* Drenching; state of being wet.

Soaky, (sók'e) *a.* Moist on the surface; wet; steeped in water.

Soap, (sóp) *n.* [*A.-S. sápe, L. sapo, G. seife.*] A substance used in washing, &c., compounded of one or more of the acids obtained from fatty bodies with alkalies or salifiable bases—when the alkali is soda, the soap is *hard*, and when potassa, *soft*.

Soap, (sóp) *v. t.* To rub or wash over with soap:—*imp.* & *pp.* *soaped*; *ppr.* *soaping*.

Soap-boller, (sóp'bóll'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to make soap.

Soap-bubble, (sóp'bab'l) *n.* A spherical film of soap-suds formed by inflation.

Soap-suds, (sóp'suds) *n. pl.* Suds; water impregnated with soap. [*is manufactured.*]

Soap-work, (sóp'wurk) *n.* An establishment where soap

Soapy, (sóp'e) *a.* Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap:—smeared with soap.

Soar, (só'r) *v. i.* [*F. essorer, to soar, from L. ex and sur, the air.*] To fly aloft, as a bird; to mount upward on wings or as on wings:—to rise or tower in thought or imagination:—*imp.* & *pp.* *soared*; *ppr.* *soaring*.

Soar, (só'r) *n.* A towering flight.

Soaring, (só'r'ing) *n.* Act of mounting on the wings, as a bird; flight upwards; lofty flight:—also, act of rising high in thought, idea, language, eloquence, &c.; intellectual flight.

Seb, (sob) *v. t.* [*A.-S. seðen, to complain, bewail.*] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast or a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with tears; to weep bitterly with panting or gasping of the breath:—*imp.* & *pp.* *sebbled*; *ppr.* *sebbing*.

Sob, (sob) *n.* A convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow;—any sorrowful cry or sound.

Sobbing, (sob'ing) *n.* Grief; lamentation; convulsive sigh or catching of the breath in sorrow.

Sober, (sô'ber) *a.* [*L. sobrius*, *A.-S. sýfer*, sober, pure.] Habitually temperate in the use of spirituous liquors;—not intoxicated by spirituous liquors;—exercising cool, dispassionate reason; self-controlled;—not visionary or extravagant; unimpassioned;—calm; cool; collected;—steady; regular;—sedate; serious in demeanour, habit, or appearance.

Sober, (sô'ber) *v. t.* To make sober; to cure of intoxication;—*v. i.* To become sober;—*imp. & pp.* sobered; *ppr.* sobering. [*perately.*]

Soberly, (sô'ber-le) *adv.* In a sober manner; temperate.

Sober-minded, (sô'ber-mind-ed) *a.* Having a disposition or temper habitually sober, calm, and temperate.

Soberness, (sô'ber-ness) *n.* State of being sober; freedom from intoxication; temperance; gravity; calmness.

Sobriety, (sô-brî'te) *n.* Habitual soberness or temperance as to the use of spirituous liquors;—habitual freedom from enthusiasm, inordinate passion, or overheated imagination;—gravity without sadness or melancholy; moderation; calmness; coolness; staidness; seriousness; solemnity.

Soc, (sok) *n.* [*A.-S. sôc.*] The power or privilege of holding a court, as in a manor;—liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens;—also *Soka*. [*sociable; sociableness.*]

Sociability, (sô-she-a-bil'e-te) *n.* Quality of being sociable.

Sociable, (sô'she-a-bl) *a.* [*L. sociabilis*, from *sociare*, to associate, from *socius*, a companion.] Inclined to or adapted for society; disposed to unite in fellowship; willing to share in and with the position, fare, &c., of others;—affable; ready to converse; inclined to talk with others;—affording opportunities for conversation; companionable; conversible; friendly; familiar.

Sociable, (sô'she-a-bl) *n.* A kind of wagonette with two seats facing each other and a driver's box.

Sociableness, (sô'she-a-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of being sociable; inclination to company and converse.

Sociably, (sô'she-a-bl) *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly.

Social, (sô'she-al) *a.* [*L. sociatus*, from *socius*, a companion.] Pertaining to society; relating to men living in society;—affecting the general or public interest;—ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse;—companionable;—fond of society; gay;—convivial; festive;—consisting in union or mutual intercourse; friendly;—not silent or reserved; affable; talkative;—naturally growing together.

Social-evil, (sô'she-al-êv-il) *n.* Public prostitution.

Socialism, (sô'she-al-izm) *n.* A system in political economy advocated and partially adopted, to secure equal distribution of property and wealth in the community, and abolish individual or separate rights and interests.

Socialist, (sô'she-al-ist) *n.* One who advocates socialism or community of property among all the citizens of the state. [*socialism.*]

Socialistic, (sô'she-al-ist'ik) *a.* Relating to or like Socialism.

Sociality, (sô'she-al'e-te) *n.* Quality of being social; sociableness. [*way.*]

Socially, (sô'she-al-le) *adv.* In a social manner or society.

Society, (sô-si'te) *n.* [*L. societas*, from *socius*, a companion.] The union of many persons in one general interest, or the number of persons united by one common bond or interest: community; human society; the whole family of man;—a number of persons united by agreement or incorporated by law for some specific purpose; company; partnership; club; association, &c.;—the persons collectively considered who live in any region or at any period; *specifically*, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences;—persons living in the same

neighbourhood and frequently meeting in the same circle; acquaintance; friends;—union on equal terms; intercourse; fellowship; social company; companionship. [*religious creed.*]

Socinian, (sô-sin'e-an) *a.* Pertaining to Socinus or his Socinian, (sô-sin'e-an) *n.* One of the followers of Socinus, who denied the doctrines of the Trinity, the deity of Christ, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment.

Sociology, (sô-she-ol'ô-je) *n.* That branch of philosophy which treats of human society; social science.

Sock, (sok) *n.* [*L. soccus*, a light shoe, *A.-S. socc.*] A covering for the foot; *especially*, the shoe worn by an ancient actor of comedy; hence, comedy in distinction from tragedy;—a knit or woven covering for the foot, rather shorter than a stocking.

Socket, (sok'et) *n.* [*From sock.*] An opening into which any thing is fitted; *especially*, the little hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick;—the receptacle or cavity of the eye, tooth, &c.

Socle, (sok'l) *n.* [*L. socculus*, diminutive of *soccus*.] A plain block or plinth, forming a low pedestal to a statue, column, &c.

Socratic, (sô-krat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to Socrates the Grecian sage, or to his manner of teaching and philosophizing;—the Socratic method of reasoning and instruction was by a series of questions leading the hearer or disciple step by step to the full principle, doctrine, or truth. [*roots of grass; turf; sward.*]

Sod, (sod) *n.* [*D. sode, socde.*] Earth filled with the Sod, (sod) *v. t.* To cover with sod; to turf;—*imp. & pp.* sodded; *ppr.* sodding.

Soda, (sô'da) *n.* [*G. soda, D. souda.*] The protoxide of the metal sodium. Carbonate of soda, a salt compounded of carbonic acid and soda, chiefly obtained by the conversion of sea-water into sulphate of soda.

Soda-ash, (sô'da-sah) *n.* Impure carbonate of soda.

Sodality, (sô'da-l'e-te) *n.* [*L. sodalitas*, from *sodalis*, a comrade, companion.] A fellowship or fraternity.

Soda-water, (sô'da-wav-ter) *n.* A very weak solution of soda in water, highly charged with carbonic acid.

Soddy, (sod'e) *a.* Consisting of or covered with sod; turfy. [*guilty of sodomy.*]

Sodomite, (sô'dom-ît) *n.* An inhabitant of Sodom; one Sodomy, (sô'dom-e) *n.* Unnatural crime.

Soveer, (sô-vê'r) *a.* A word compounded of *so* and *ever*, used in composition with *who*, *what*, *where*, *when*, *how*, &c., and indicating a selection from all possible or supposable persons, things, places, or times.

Sofs, (sô'fs) *n.* [*A. soffah*, from *soffin*, to dispose in order.] A long ornamental seat, usually with a stuffed bottom and raised back and ends.

Soft, (sô'ft) *n.* [*It. soffitta*, from *L. soffitus*, *pp.* of *soffigere*, to fasten beneath or below.] The under part of a lintel or ceiling; the under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, archways, cornices, &c.

Soft, (sô'fe) *n.* [*Per. sâf, G. sophos*, wise.] One of a certain religious order in Persia; a dervise.

Soft, (sô'ft) *a.* [*A.-S. sôfte, sôfta, D. zagt, Icel. sôfa*, to soothe.] Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed or cut; ductile; malleable, as metals;—smooth to the touch; fine; sleek;—smooth to the ear; gentle; melodious;—flowing easily; not vehement or harsh;—mild to the eye; not strong or glaring;—not rough or harsh; gentle;—impressible; susceptible; easily yielding to influence or persuasion;—easy; quiet;—weak; foolish;—effeminate; not courageous or manly;—gentle in action or motion;—not tinged with salts or acids; not astringent;—not pronounced with an abrupt utterance.

Soft, (sô'ft) *adv.* Softly; gently; quietly.

Soft, (sô'ft) *interj.* Hold; stop; not so fast.

Soften, (sô'f-n) *v. t.* To make soft or more soft; to make less harsh or severe; to abate;—to make less

Seer or angry; to mollify; to assuage;—to make easy; to compose;—to lighten; to alleviate;—to make less bright or glaring; to tone down;—to make less loud; to subdue;—to represent as less evil; to palliate;—v. i. To become soft or more soft, in any of the senses of the transitive verb:—*imp.* & *pp.* softened; *ppr.* softening.

[or palliates:—also written Softner.]
Softener, (sof'n-er) n. One who or that which softens.
Softening, (sof'n-ing) n. Act or process of making material substances soft or softer;—act of making less hard, cruel, loud, glaring, offensive, &c.;—in painting, the blending, as of colours into each other; toning.

Soft-hearted, (sof'hart-ed) a. Having softness or tenderness of heart; gentle; meek.

Softish, (sof'ish) a. Somewhat soft, as material substances:—rather weak in intellect; easily impressed, influenced, &c. [Gently; quietly; mildly.]

Softly, (sof'ly) adv. In a soft manner; not hard;

Softness, (sof'ness) n. Quality of being soft, as impressibility, smoothness, fineness, delicacy, and the like—said of material objects:—acceptableness to the senses, feeling, sight, hearing, &c., arising from delicacy or from the absence of harshness, hardness, &c.;—smoothness;—mildness; gentleness—said of manners, language, temper, and the like:—hence, effeminacy; weakness; simplicity;—susceptibility; tenderness;—hence, timorousness; pusillanimity.

Soft-water, (sof'waw-ter) n. Rain-water; water not impregnated with an acid.

Sohe, (so'ho) interj. Ho!—a word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsman's halloo.

Soll, (soil) v. t. [A.-S. *sytian*, *solan*, *Isol. sola*.] To make dirty on the surface; to dirt; to foul; to defile;—to tarnish; to sully; to stain;—to cover or tinge with any thing extraneous;—to cover with soil or dung; to manure. [F. *souiller*, to sateiate.] To feed, as cattle or horses in the barn or an inclosure with fresh grass or green food cut for them; hence, to purge by feeding upon green food:—*imp.* & *pp.* soiled; *ppr.* soiling.

Soll, (soil) n. Any foul matter upon another substance; dirt; foulness; spot;—stain; tarnish.

Soll, (soil) n. [L. *solum*, bottom, soil.] The upper stratum of the earth; mould;—land; country;—dung; compost; manure.

Soiree, (swa'ra) n. [F. from *soir*, evening.] An evening party;—public meeting of a society, congregation, &c., where tea and refreshments are served, with speeches and business reports.

Sojourn, (sojurn) v. i. [F. *sejourner*, It. *soggiornare*, from L. *sub*, under, about, and *diurnus*, belonging to the day.] To dwell for a time; to live in a place as a temporary resident or as a stranger:—*imp.* & *pp.* sojourned; *ppr.* sojourning.

Sojourn, (sojurn) n. A temporary residence, as that of a traveller in a foreign land.

Sojourner, (sojurn-er) n. A temporary resident; a stranger or traveller who dwells in a place for a time.

Sojourning, (sojurn-ing) n. Act of dwelling in a land or place for a time;—also, the time of such abode.

Sol, (sol) n. A syllable applied in solimisation to the fifth tone of the diatonic scale;—the tone itself.

Solace, (sol'as) v. t. To cheer in grief or under calamity; to relieve; to comfort; to console, as persons;—to allay; to assuage, as grief.

Solace, (sol'as) n. [L. *solacium*, from *solvere*, to comfort, console.] Comfort in grief; alleviation of anxiety;—that which relieves distress; that which affords comfort or pleasure; recreation; amusement.

Solan-goose, (sol'an-goo) n. [Norw. *sula*, *Isol. sula*.] The gannet, a web-footed sea-

fowl found on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, Labrador, &c.

Solane, (sol'a-nō) n. A hot oppressive wind in the Mediterranean, particularly on the eastern coast of Spain.

Solanum, (sol'a-num) n. [L.] A genus of monocotyledonous exogenous herbs, of many species, mostly narcotic, as night-shade, apple of Sodom, egg-plant, &c.

Solar, (sol'ar) a. [L. *solaris*, from *sol*, the sun.] Pertaining to the sun; proceeding from the sun;—measured by the progress of the sun, or by its revolution:—produced by means of the sun.

Solatum, (sol'a-um) n. [L., *solace*.] In *Scott's lex.* a sum of money awarded or paid over and above actual damages as a solace for wounded feelings.

Solder, (sol'der) v. t. [L. *soldare*, from *solidus*, firm, solid.] To unite the surfaces of by the intervention of a fusible metal or metallic cement:—to mend; to unite any thing broken or divided:—*imp.* & *pp.* soldered; *ppr.* soldering.

Solder, (sol'der) n. A metal or metallic composition for uniting the surfaces of metals; a metallic cement.
Soldier, (sol'djer) n. [F. *soldat*, Norm. F. *soudier*.] One who is engaged in military service, as an officer or private;—especially, a private in military service, as distinguished from an officer;—a brave warrior.

Soldierly, (sol'djer-ly) a. Like or becoming a soldier; brave; martial; heroic.

Soldiership, (sol'djer-ship) n. Military qualities; military character; martial skill; behaviour becoming a soldier. [considered: the military.]

Soldiery, (sol'djer-ry) n. A body of soldiers collectively.
Sole, (sol) n. [A.-S. *sole*, L. *sola*.] The bottom of the foot; hence, alone, rarely, the foot itself;—the bottom of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom;—the bottom or lower part of any thing, or that on which any thing rests.

Sole, (sol) n. [L. *sola*.] A marine flat fish, allied to the flounder, which has both eyes placed on one side of the head, namely that side which is uppermost when swimming.

Sole, (sol) v. t. To furnish with a sole:—*imp.* & *pp.* soled; *ppr.* soiling.

Sole, (sol) a. [L. *sola*.] Being Sola
or acting without another;—unmarried; individual; alone; solitary. [Language or idiom.]

Solecism, (sol's-izm) v. i. To be guilty of impropriety in Solecism, (sol's-izm) n. [G. *soloeisima*, to speak or write incorrectly.] Impropriety in language, or a gross deviation from the rules of syntax;—hence, any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety;—a word or phrase not in accordance with established usage.

Solecist, (sol's-ist) n. One who commits a solecism.

Solecistical, (sol's-ist'ik-al) a. Pertaining to or involving a solecism. [another.]

Solely, (sol'ly) adv. Singly; alone; only; without
Solemn, (sol'em) a. [L. *solemnis*, from *solere*, to be wont, and *anus*, a year.] Marked with religious rites and pomp; enjoined by religion;—fitted to awaken or express serious reflections;—affectedly grave or serious;—made in legal form; formal; ceremonial; reverential; devotional; devout.

Solemnity, (sol'em-ne-ty) n. A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence;—a ceremony adapted to impress awe;—gravity; steady seriousness;—hence, affected gravity or seriousness;—a proceeding according to due form. [ing: celebration.]

Solemnization, (sol'em-niz-a-shun) n. Act of solemnizing.
Solemnize, (sol'em-niz) v. t. To perform with ritual ceremonies or legal forms;—to dignify or honour by ceremonies; to celebrate; to perform religiously once a year;—to make grave, serious, and reverential; to compose, as the mind, for worship or devotion:—*imp.* & *pp.* solemnized; *ppr.* solemnizing.



Solan-goose.

Solemnly, (sôl'm-le) *adv.* In a solemn manner; with gravity; seriously; formally; truly; devoutly; impressively.

Solen, (sô'lên) *n.* (G. *sôlên*, channel, a kind of shell-fish.) The vertebral canal containing the spinal cord;—in *surgery*, a machine in which a fractured limb is placed;—a genus of bivalve molluscs having a long, slender shell; razor-shell. [diction.]

Solennese, (sôl'nez) *n.* Singleness; solitary state or condition.

Sol-fa, (sôl-fâ) *v. t.* [It. & Sp. *sol.*] To pronounce the notes of the gamut, ascending or descending:—*imp.* & *pp.* sol-faed; *ppr.* sol-faing.

Sol-faing, (sôl-fâ'ing) *n.* Singing by the terms or notes of the gamut; solimitation.

Solfeggio, (sôl-féj'ô) *n.* [It. from *sol-fa*, the gamut.] The system of arranging the scale by the names *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, by which singing is taught.

Solicit, (sôl'is'it) *v. t.* [L. *solicitare*, from *solicitus*, wholly (i. e., violently) moved.] To ask from with earnestness; to make petition to;—to endeavour to obtain; to seek;—to awake or excite to action; to invite; supplicate; entreat; importune; importune:—*imp.* & *pp.* solicited; *ppr.* soliciting.

Sollicitant, (sôl'is'it-ant) *n.* One who asks or solicits.

Sollicitation, (sôl'is'it-â-shun) *n.* Act of soliciting; earnest request; importunity;—excitement; invitation.

Solicitor, (sôl'is'it-or) *n.* One who solicits or asks with earnestness;—one admitted to practise in a court of chancery or equity, corresponding to an attorney in common law courts;—a law-agent or legal adviser.

Sollicitous, (sôl'is'it-us) *a.* [L. *solicitus*.] Disposed to solicit; eager to obtain, as something desirable; anxious to avoid, as any thing evil; concerned; careful; earnest.

Solicitously, (sôl'is'it-us-le) *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously; carefully;—eagerly; earnestly.

Solitude, (sôl'it-üd) *n.* [L. *solitudo*.] State of being solititious; uneasiness of mind occasioned by the fear of evil or the desire of good; carefulness; concern; anxiety; trouble.

Solid, (sôl'id) *a.* [L. *solidus*, from *solum*, the ground.] Not liquid or fluid; condensed; compact; firm; hard; having the constituent parts so firmly adhering as to resist the impression of other bodies;—not hollow; full of matter;—not spongy; dense;—having geometrical dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness;—strong; stable; well-built; secure;—sound; healthy;—real; true; valid; just; not fallacious;—grave; profound; not trifling or superficial.

Solid, (sôl'id) *n.* A firm, compact body: a substance held in a fixed form by cohesion among its particles;—a magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness:—*pl.* The bones, flesh, muscles, and vessels, as distinguished from the blood, chyle, and other fluids.

Solidarity, (sôl'id-â-ri-ty) *n.* [F. *solidarité*, from *solide*, solid.] An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities.

Solidification, (sôl'id-i-fe-kâ-shun) *n.* The act of making solid.

Solidify, (sôl'id-i-fy) *v. t.* [L. *solidus*, solid, and *facere*, to make.] To make solid or compact:—*v. i.* To become solid; to harden:—*imp.* & *pp.* solidified; *ppr.* solidifying.

Solidity, (sôl'id-i-ty) *n.* The state of being solid; fulness of matter; not hollowness;—not fluidity; compactness; hardness; firmness; density;—moral firmness; intellectual strength; certainty; truth; validity;—in *physics*, that property of matter by which it excludes all other bodies from the space which it occupies; impenetrability;—the solid contents of a body; volume.

Solidly, (sôl'id-le) *adv.* In a solid manner; densely; compactly; firmly; truly.

Solidness, (sôl'id-ness) *n.* The quality of being solid; solidity, firmness, density, as of material bodies:—

soundness; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, &c.

Solidungulate, (sôl'id-ung-gû-lât) *n.* [L. *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, a hoof.] One of a tribe of mammals having a single or solid hoof on each foot, as a horse, &c.

Solidian, (sôl'id-ân) *n.* [L. *solus*, alone, and *fides*, faith.] One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification.

Soliloquize, (sôl'il'ô-kwiz) *v. i.* To utter a soliloquy:—*imp.* & *pp.* soliloquized; *ppr.* soliloquizing.

Soliloquy, (sôl'il'ô-kwe) *n.* [L. *soliloquium*, from *solus*, alone, and *loqui*, to speak.] A talking to one's self;—a monologue;—a written composition reciting what it is supposed a person speaks to himself.

Soliped, (sôl'e-ped) *a.* [L. *solus*, alone, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] An animal whose hoof is not cloven; a solidungulate, as horses, mules, &c.

Solitaire, (sôl'ê-târ) *n.* [F.] A person who lives in solitude; a recluse;—an ornament for the neck—being a single jewel in plain setting;—an extinct bird allied to the Dodo;—a certain game which one person can play alone. [solitude.]

Solitarily, (sôl'ê-târ-e-le) *adv.* In a solitary manner; in Solitariness, (sôl'ê-târ-ness) *n.* State of being solitary; retirement or habitual retirement;—destitution of company or of animated beings; solitude; loneliness.

Solitary, (sôl'ê-târ-e) *a.* [L. *solitarius*, from *solus*, alone.] Inclined to be alone; destitute of associates; alone; living alone;—not much visited or frequented; retired;—gloomy; still; dismal;—single; individual;—being one only in a place; separate.

Solitary, (sôl'ê-târ-e) *n.* One who lives alone or in solitude; a hermit; a recluse.

Solitude, (sôl'ê-tüd) *n.* [F. from L. *solitudo*, from *solus*, alone.] A state of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness;—remoteness from society; destitution of company;—a lonely place; a desert.

Solimitation, (sôl'miz-â-shun) *n.* [F. *solimination*, from *sol-miser*, from the musical notes *sol*, *mi*.] The act of sol-faing or applying to the seven notes of the musical scale syllabic names or letters, as *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*, *la*, *si*, corresponding to *C, D, E, F, G, A, B*.

Solo, (sô'lô) *n.* [It. from L. *solus*, alone.] A tune, air, or strain played by a single instrument, or sang by a single voice.

Solstice, (sôl'stis) *n.* [L. *solstitium*, from *sol*, the sun, and *stare*, *stare*, to stand.] The point in the ecliptic at which the sun is furthest from the equator, north or south—viz., the first point of Cancer and the first point of Capricorn, the former being called the *summer solstice*, the latter the *winter solstice*;—the time of the sun's entering the solstices or solstitial points—viz., about the 21st June and the 21st December.

Solstitial, (sôl'stish-âl) *a.* Of or pertaining to a solstice;—happening at a solstice; especially, (with reference to the northern hemisphere) happening at the summer solstice.

Solubility, (sôl'ô-bil'i-ty) *n.* Quality of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid;—in *botany*, capability of separating easily into parts, as of certain legumes;—also written *solubleness*.

Soluble, (sôl'ô-bl) *a.* [L. *solubilis*, from *solvere*, to loosen, to dissolve.] Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid;—capable of solution.

Solute, (sô'lüt) *a.* [L. *solutus*.] Relaxed; unrestrained; free; discursive;—in *botany*, loose; not adhering, as a stipule.

Solution, (sô'l-â-shun) *n.* [L. *solutio*, from *solvere*, to loosen, dissolve.] Act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; breach;—the disentanglement of any intricate problem or question—used especially in mathematics;—state of being solved or disintegrated; disintegration;—removal of a doubt; clearing of an

intellectual difficulty; explanation; resolution;—the reduction of a body to a liquid or fluid state by chemical agents; the matter reduced or dissolved; that which contains the matter dissolved;—the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid;—release from an obligation; *especially*, release from a debt by payment; deliverance; discharge;—termination of a disease;—a crisis. [debts.]

Solvability, (solv-a-bil'-e) *n.* Ability to pay all just **Solvable**, (solv-a-bl) *a.* [L. *solvere*, to dissolve, pay.] Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained;—capable of being paid.

Solve, (solv) *v. t.* [L. *solvere*.] To loosen or separate the parts of; to dissipate;—to clear up, as what is obscure or difficult to be understood; explain; unfold; remove;—*imp. & pp. solved*; *ppr. solving*.

Solvency, (solv-en-se) *n.* State of being solvent; ability to pay all debts or just claims.

Solvent, (solv-ent) *a.* [L. *solvens*, *ppr. of solvere*.] Having the power of dissolving;—possessing means to meet all claims and obligations;—said of individuals, companies, communities, &c.;—sufficient to liquidate all debts or claims, as an estate.

Solvent, (solv-ent) *n.* Any fluid or liquid compound which dissolves or reduces to the liquid form other substances or bodies; a menstruum.

Solver, (solv-er) *n.* One who solves or explains.

Somatic, (sô-mat'ik) *a.* Relating to or constituted by the body; corporeal; bodily.

Somatics, (sô-mat'iks) *n. sing.* The science which treats of the general properties of matter; somatology.

Somatology, (sô-ma-tol'ô-je) *n.* [G. *soma*, the body, and *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of the general properties of bodies or material substances;—that branch of physical science which treats of animal bodies, especially of the human body.

Sombre, (sôm'ber) *a.* [F., from L. *sub umbro*, under shade.] Dull; dusky; cloudy; gloomy; melancholy; sad; grave.

Sombreness, (sôm'ber-ness) *n.* Darkness; gloominess.

Sombrous, (sôm'brus) *a.* Gloomy; sombre.

Some, (sum) *a.* [A.-S. *sum*, G. *suma*.] Consisting of a greater or less portion or sum; more or less;—noting an indeterminate number; more or fewer;—a certain—indicating a person, thing, event, &c., as not known individually or more specifically;—not much; a little; moderate;—about; near; more or less;—certain; this, not that; these, not those—in distinction from *others*;—a part; a portion—used pronominally.

Somebody, (sum'bod-e) *n.* A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate;—a person of consideration. [some way not yet known.]

Somewhat, (sum'how) *adv.* In one way or another; in **Somerset**, (sôm'er-set) *n.* [F. *soubresaut*, from L. *supra*, over, and *sallus*, a leap.] A leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head, and lights upon his feet;—also written *somersault*.

Somesuch, (sum'such) *a.* Noting a person of the kind specified or of a similar kind.

Something, (sum'thing) *n.* A thing existing, though it appears not what; a thing, matter, or event not specified, unknown, or undetermined;—a part; a portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree. [what.]

Something, (sum'thing) *adv.* In some degree; some-
Sometime, (sum'tim) *adv.* At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly;—at one time or other hereafter. [mer.]

Sometimes, (sum'tim) *a.* Having been formerly; for-
Sometimes, (sum'timz) *adv.* At times; at intervals; not always; now and then;—at one time.

Somewhat, (sum'hwot) *n.* More or less; a certain quantity or degree indeterminate; something.

Somewhat, (sum'hwot) *adv.* In some degree or quantity.

Somewhere, (sum'hwâr) *adv.* In some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another.

Somewhither, (sum'hwîr-er) *adv.* To some place or other indeterminate or unknown.

Somnambulation, (sôm-nam-bô-lâ'shun) *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulare*, a walking about.] Act of walking in sleep.

Somnambule, (sôm-nam'bôl-ik) *a.* Walking in sleep; pertaining to somnambulism;—also *somnambulist*.

Somnambulism, (sôm-nam'bôl-izm) *n.* Act or habit of walking in sleep;—mesmeric sleep;—a state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partially awake.

Somnambulist, (sôm-nam'bôl-ist) *n.* A person who walks in his sleep; a sleep-walker.

Somniferous, (sôm-nif'er-us) *a.* [L. *somnifer*, from *somnus*, sleep, and *ferre*, to bring.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific.

Somnifac, (sôm-nif'ik) *a.* [L. *somnificus*, from *somnus*, sleep, and *facere*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep.

Somniloquist, (sôm-nif'ô-kwist) *n.* [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *loqui*, to speak.] One who talks in his sleep.

Somniloquy, (sôm-nif'ô-kwe) *n.* A talking or speaking in sleep.

Somnolence, (sôm'nô-lens) *n.* Sleepiness; drowsiness. Inclination to sleep;—a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

Somnolent, (sôm'nô-lent) *a.* [L. *somnolentus*, from *somnus*, sleep.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep.

Son, (sun) *n.* [A.-S. *sunu*, Icel. *sonr*, Skr. *śana*, *śa*, to beget.] A male child; the male issue of a parent;—a male descendant, however distant;—in the plural, descendants in general;—any male person spoken of as a child;—a native or inhabitant of some specified place;—a term of address by an old man to a young, by a priest or confessor to his penitent;—also, a term of endearment;—a pupil or disciple;—also, convert in the faith;—the product of any thing.

Sonant, (sô-nant) *a.* [L. *sonans*, *ppr. of sonare*, to sound.] Pertaining to sound; sounding;—used with intonated or resonant breath; intonated;—also not sord—said of certain alphabetic sounds.

Sonata, (sô-nâ'ta) *n.* [It., from L. and L. *sonare*, to sound.] A musical composition for one or two instruments, consisting usually of three or four movements.

Song, (song) *n.* [A.-S. *song*, *sang*, *sanc*, from *sung* to sing.] That which is sung;—a sacred part hymn sung in joy or thanksgiving;—a short poem to be sung; a ballad;—a lay; a strain; a poem;—poem composition; poetry;—an object of derision;—a trifle;—the notes of birds.

Song-bird, (song'berd) *n.* A bird that sings.

Songster, (song'ster) *n.* [Eng. *song*.] One who is skilled in singing; *especially*, a bird that sings.

Songstress, (song'stres) *n.* A female singer.

Soniferous, (sô-nif'er-us) *a.* [L. *sonus*, sound, *ferre*, to produce.] Sounding; producing sound.

Son-in-law, (sun'in-law) *n.* A man married to a daughter.

Sonnet, (son'et) *n.* [It. *sonetto*, from *sonare*, to sound, from L. *sonus*, a sound.] A poem of fourteen lines, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular and usually containing one theme, thought, or which is worked out antithetically in the distichs of the poem;—also, a small short poem.
Sonneteer, (son-et-är) *n.* A composer of small poems;—a small poet—usually in contrast also *sonnetist*.

Sonorifac, (sô-nô-rif'ik) *a.* [L. *sonor*, a sound, *facere*, to make.] Producing sound.

Sonorous, (sô-nô-rus) *a.* [L. *sonorus*, from *sonus*, sound, from *sonare*, to sound.] Giving sound.

struck;—giving a clear or loud sound;—yielding sound; characterized by sound; vocal;—high-sounding; magnificent in respect of sound.

Sonorously, (sō-nō-rus-le) *adv.* In a sonorous manner.

Sonorousness, (sō-nō-rus-nes) *n.* Quality of giving a loud or clear sound;—a ringing tone, as of metals when struck, or of a musical instrument or note of the voice;—magnificence of sound.

Sonship, (sun'ship) *n.* State of being a son or of having the relation of a son;—character of a son; filiation.

Sonnis, (son'ae) *a.* Plump; well-conditioned;—good-humoured; hearty.

Soon, (sōon) *a.* Speedy; quick.

Soon, (sōon) *adv.* [A.-S. *sona*, Go. *sunis*.] In a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed;—without the usual delay; early; before long;—readily; willingly.

Soot, (sōot) *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sōt*, Ir. *suth*.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion.

Soot, (sōot) *v. t.* To cover or foul with soot;—*imp.* & *pp.* sooted; *ppr.* sootting.

Sooth, (sōoth) *n.* [A.-S. *sōth*, for *sandh*, Icel. *sannr*, Go. *sunis*.] Truth; reality;—sweetness; kindness;—prognostication; soothsaying.

Sooth, (sōoth) *a.* True; faithful;—pleasing; delightful.

Sooths, (sōoths) *v. t.* [A.-S. *ge-sōothian*, to sooths, to flatter. Go. *suthjan*, to tickle, as the ears.] To please with blandishments or soft words; to flatter;—to soften; to assuage; to calm;—to gratify; to please;—*imp.* & *pp.* soothed; *ppr.* soothing.

Sooths, (sōoths) *n.* One who or that which sooths.

Sooth-fast, (sōoth-fast) *a.* Firmly fixed in or founded upon the truth; true; real.

Soothsay, (sōoth'say) *v. t.* To foretell; to predict.

Soothsayer, (sōoth'say-er) *n.* One who undertakes to foretell events; a foreteller; a prognosticator.

Soothsaying, (sōoth'say-ing) *n.* The foretelling of events.

Sootiness, (sōot'e-nes) *n.* State of being sooty or foul with soot.

Sooty, (sōot'e) *a.* Producing, pertaining to, consisting of, or soiled by soot; dusky; dark; dingy.

Sop, (sop) *n.* [A.-S. *sype*, sop, soup, from *sāpan*, to sip, Icel. *sāup*, soup.] Any thing steeped or dipped and softened in any liquid, especially in broth or liquid food, and intended to be eaten;—any thing given to pacify.

Sop, (sop) *v. t.* To steep or dip in liquor;—*imp.* & *pp.* sopped; *ppr.* sopping.

Sophism, (sōfizm) *n.* [L. *sophisma*, G. *sophisthai*, to play the sophist, from *sophos*, wise.] The doctrine or avowed mode of reasoning practised by a sophist; a specious proposition; fallacious argument or statement; subtlety in reasoning; hence, any fallacy designed to deceive.

Sophist, (sōfist) *n.* [G. *sophistēs*.] A philosopher; a teacher of logic, rhetoric, and philosophy;—afterwards in ancient Greece one of an inferior class of men who taught for hire rhetoric and music; hence, as applied by Aristotle, a false teacher of philosophy; a dealer in verbal niceties, quibbles, subtle enigmas, and fallacies; a captious or fallacious reasoner.

Sophistical, (sō-fet'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a sophist, or embodying sophistry; fallaciously subtle; unsound in statement or argument;—also *sophistic*.

Sophistically, (sō-fet'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a sophistical manner.

Sophisticate, (sō-fet'ik-āt) *v. t.* To render worthless by admixture; to pervert; debase; corrupt; vitiate;—*imp.* & *pp.* sophisticated; *ppr.* sophisticating.

Sophisticated, (sō-fet'ik-āt-ed) *a.* Adulterated; not pure; not genuine.

Sophistication, (sō-fet'ik-ā-tshun) *n.* Act of adulterating; a counterfeiting or debasing the purity of any thing by a foreign admixture.

Sophistry, (sōfist-re) *n.* The practice of a sophist;

fallacious reasoning;—practice in the art of reasoning; logical exercise; ratiocination.

Sopor, (sō'por) *n.* [L.] Sleep; deep or heavy sleep.

Soporiferous, (sop-ō-rifer-us) *a.* [L. *soporifer*, from *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *ferre*, to bring.] Causing sleep or tending to produce it; narcotic.

Soporiferously, (sop-ō-rifer-us-le) *adv.* With power or tendency to produce sleep.

Soporific, (sop-ō-rifik) *a.* [L. *sopor*, a heavy sleep, and *facere*, to make.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep; soporiferous; somniferous.

Soporific, (sop-ō-rifik) *n.* A medicine, drug, plant that has the quality of inducing sleep.

Soporous, (sop-ō-rus) *a.* [L. *soporus*, from *sopor*, a heavy sleep.] Causing sleep; sleepy.

Soprano, (sō-prā'nō) *n.* [It. *soprano*, superior, highest, from *sopra*, L. *supra*, above.] The treble; the highest female voice.

Sopranist, (sō-prā'nist) *n.* A treble singer;—a man who sings the treble part. [berry of the tree.

Sorb, (sorb) *n.* [F. *sorbe*.] The service-tree; also, the Sorbacidant, (sorb-fāshē-ent) *n.* [L. *sorbere*, to absorb, and *facere*, to make.] In medicine, any thing which produces absorption.

Sorbonist, (sor-bon-ist) *n.* A doctor of theology of the University of Paris.

Sorbonne, (sor-bon) *a.* A celebrated college for the teaching of theology in the University of Paris.

Sorcerer, (sor-er-er) *n.* [F. *sorcier*, from L. *sors*, sortis, a lot, fate.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

Sorceress, (sor-er-ess) *n.* A female sorcerer.

Sorcery, (sor-er-ee) *n.* Divination by the assistance of evil spirits; magic; enchantment; witchcraft.

Sordid, (sōrdid) *a.* [L. *sordidus*, from *sordere*, to be filthy or dirty.] Vile; base; mean;—meanly avaricious; niggardly; dirty; gross; covetous.

Sordidly, (sōrdid-le) *adv.* In a sordid manner; meanly; basely; covetously.

Sordidness, (sōrdid-nes) *n.* The state of being sordid; filthiness; baseness; meanness; niggardliness.

Sore, (sōr) *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sōr*, Go. *sair*.] A place where the skin and flesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful;—an ulcer; a boil;—grief; affliction; trouble; difficulty.

Sore, (sōr) *a.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sōr*.] Tender; painful; inflamed;—tender, as the mind; easily pained, grieved, or vexed;—violent with pain; severe; afflictive; distressing.

Sore, (sōr) *adv.* In a sore manner; with pain; intensely;—greatly; violently; deeply.

Sorally, (sōr-le) *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously; greatly; severely.

Soreness, (sōr-nes) *n.* State of being sore; tenderness; painfulness.

Sorites, (sō-rītēs) *n.* [G. *sōritēs* (ac. *sillogismos*), heaped up syllogism.] An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms;—logical propositions so arranged that the predicate of the first shall form the subject of the second, the predicate of the second the subject of the third, and so on, until the predicate of the last shall correspond with the subject of the first.

Sorn, (sorn) *n.* [Scott. & Ir.] A kind of feudal tenure which subjected a tenant to maintain his chief at free quarters, usually for a debauch;—hence, act of obtaining free bed and board in another's house;—also written *soring*.

Sorn, (sorn) *v. t.* To live or have free bed and board in the house of another.

Soricide, (sō-ror-e-aid) *n.* [L. *soror*, a sister, and *cedere*, to kill.] The murder or murderer of a sister.

Sorrel, (sōr-el) *a.* [F. *saur*, yellowish-brown, It. *soro*.] Of a yellowish or reddish-brown colour.

Sorrel, (sōr-el) *n.* A yellowish or reddish-brown colour.

Sorrel, (sōr-el) *n.* [A.-S. & Icel. *sār*, sour, F. *saur*.] One of various plants of the genus *Rumex*, so named from their acid taste.

Sorribly, (sor'-le) *adv.* In a sorry or pitiful manner; meanly; poorly; despicably.

Sorriance, (sor'-nee) *n.* The state of being sorry or pitiful; meanness; poorness; despicableness.

Sorrow, (sor'ô) *n.* [*A.-S. sorh, sorp, Ger. sorpe.*] Uneasiness or pain of mind produced by the loss of any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the expectation of good; regret; unhappiness; grief; sadness; mourning; distress.

Sorrow, (sor'ô) *v. t.* To feel pain of mind in consequence of evil experienced, feared, or done; to grieve; to be sad;—*imp. & pp. sorrowed*; *ppr. sorrowing*.

Sorrowful, (sor'-fôl) *a.* Full of sorrow; exhibiting sorrow;—producing sorrow;—expressing sorrow; sad; mournful; disconsolate; lamentable; distressing.

Sorrowfully, (sor'-fôl-le) *adv.* In a sorrowful manner.

Sorrowfulness, (sor'-fôl-ness) *n.* State of being sorrowful; grief.

Sorrowing, (sor'-ing) *n.* Act of feeling pain or distress of mind; grieving; mourning.

Sore, (sor'e) *a.* [*A.-S. sarig, sari, from sar, sore.*] Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil;—melancholy; dismal;—poor; mean; vile; worthless.

Sort, (sort) *n.* [*L. sors, sortis, a lot, part.*] A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities;—manner; form of being or acting;—degree of any quality;—*pl.* Letters, points, marks, spaces, or quadrates of particular kinds.

Sort, (sort) *v. t.* To separate, as things having like qualities from other things, and place in distinct classes or divisions;—to reduce to order from a state of confusion;—to select; to cull;—*v. i.* To be joined with others of the same species; to agree;—to consort; to associate;—to suit; to fit;—*imp. & pp. sorted*; *ppr. sorting*.

Sortable, (sort'-bl) *a.* Capable of being sorted;—be-fitting; suitable.

Sorter, (sort'er) *n.* One who sorts; one who arranges by sorts.

Sortie, (sort'e) *n.* [*F. from sortir, to go out, to issue.*] The issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sally.

Sortilege, (sort'-lej) *n.* [*L. sors, sortis, a lot, and leper, to gather, to select.*] Act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.

So-so, (sô'sô) *a.* Neither very good nor very bad; passable; tolerable; indifferent.

Sot, (sot) *n.* [*A.-S. sot, Sp. zota, from Chald. & H. shotah, foolish.*] A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habitual drunkard.

Sottish, (sot'tish) *a.* Doltish; very foolish;—dull or stupid with intemperance; senseless; infatuate.

Sottishly, (sot'tish-le) *adv.* In a sottish manner; stupidly.

Sottishness, (sot'tish-ness) *n.* Stupidity; especially, stupidity from intoxication.

Sou, (sô) *n.* [*F. sou, sol, from L. solidus.*] A French copper coin, 90 of which make a franc or ten pence.

Soubrette, (sôo-bret') *n.* [*F.*] A waiting maid; a female attendant.

Souchang, (sôo-chong') *n.* [*Chin. se ou chong, i. e., small, good quality.*] A kind of black tea.

Sough, (suf) *v. i.* [*A.-S. seðfan, to groan.*] To whistle or sigh, as the wind.

Sough, (suf) *n.* A hollow murmur or roaring; a buzzing;—hence, a rumour or flying report.

Soul, (sôl) *n.* [*A.-S. sêl, sêl, Icel. sêl.*] The spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man;—sometimes, the moral and emotional part of man's nature, in distinction from intellect;—sometimes, the intellect only; the understanding;—the seat of real life or vitality; the animating or essential part;—spirit; essence;—courage; fire;—generosity; nobleness of mind;—heart; affection;—a living or intelligent being;—a human

being; a person; a man;—a pure or disembodied spirit;—also, a familiar name for a person, with a qualifying adjective.

Soul-bell, (sôl'bel) *n.* The passing bell, signifying the departure by death of a soul or person.

Soul-destroying, (sôl-dê-strôy'ing) *a.* Pernicious to the soul; darkening or deadening the conscience.

Soulless, (sôl'les) *a.* Without a soul or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Soul-sot, (sôl'sot) *n.* [*From soul and sot or sêl.*] A funeral duty, or money paid by the Roman Catholics, in former times, for a requiem for the soul.

Sound, (sound) *a.* [*A.-S. sund, gesund.*] Entire; unbroken; free from imperfection, defect, or decay;—whole; unharmed; in good condition; perfect; not diseased; healthy;—firm; strong; vigorous;—founded in truth; correct; just; weighty; solid;—heavy; laid on with force;—profound; unbroken; undisturbed;—free from error; orthodox;—founded in right and law; legal; valid.

Sound, (sound) *adv.* Soundly; heartily.

Sound, (sound) *n.* [*A.-S. & Icel. sund, a swimming.*] The air-bladder of a fish.

Sound, (sound) *n.* [*A.-S. & Icel. sund, a narrow sea or strait, from Icel. synda.*] A narrow passage of water; a strait between the main land and an isle, or connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean.

Sound, (sound) *n.* [*F. sonde, Sp. sonda.*] A probe of any kind; especially, a probe to be introduced into the bladder, in order to discover whether there is a stone in that organ.

Sound, (sound) *v. t.* [*F. sonder, Sp. sondar.*] To measure the depth of; especially, to ascertain the depth of by means of a line and plummet;—to seek to interpret or discern the intentions or secret wishes of; to examine; to test;—to introduce a sound into the bladder of;—*v. i.* To use the line and lead in ascertaining the depth of water;—*imp. & pp. sounded*; *ppr. sounding*.

Sound, (sound) *n.* [*A.-S. sên, L. sonus, from sonare, to sound.*] Any thing perceived by the ear; audible impression or sensation; noise; report;—a sensation or perception received by the ear, and produced by the impulse or vibration of the air or other medium with which the ear is in contact;—the impulse or vibration which would affect the organs and nerves of hearing if in a healthy state;—noise without signification; noise and nothing else.

Sound, (sound) *v. i.* To make a noise; to utter a voice;—to be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published;—*v. t.* To cause to make a noise; to play on;—to utter audibly;—to celebrate or honour by sounds;—to spread by sound or report.

Sound-boarding, (sound'bôrd-ing) *n.* Short boards laid transversely between the joists, and spread over with pugging, to prevent the transmission of sound from one story to another.

Sounding, (sound'ing) *a.* Sonorous; making a noise;—having a magnificent sound.

Sounding, (sound'ing) *n.* Act of one who or that which sounds;—*pl.* Any place or part of the ocean or other water where a sounding-line will reach the bottom.

Sounding-board, (sound'ing-bôrd) *n.* A thin board which propagates the sound in an organ, violin, &c.;—a board or structure with a flat surface suspended behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness and effect to a speaker's voice.

Sounding-line, (sound'ing-lîn) *n.* A line having a plummet at the end, used for making soundings.

Sounding-rod, (sound'ing-rod) *n.* A small bar of iron marked with divisions of inches, &c., used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

Soundly, (sound'le) *adv.* In a sound manner; heartily;

heartily; severely; smartly; truly; without error; firmly; fast; closely.

Soundness, (sound'nes) *n.* State of being sound or firm; strength; solidity;—wholeness; entireness; undecayed or unimpaired state; health; heartiness;—truth; rectitude;—validity; cogency;—orthodoxy.

Soup, (sôp) *n.* [*F. soupe*, *Isol. sôp*, *sup.*] A decoction of flesh, fish, vegetables, &c., more or less seasoned; strong broth.

Sour, (sour) *a.* [*A.-S. & F. sur*, *Ger. sauer*.] Acid; astringent; having a pungent taste; sharp to the taste;—turned or coagulated, as milk;—harsh of temper;—peevish; crabbed;—disagreeable to the feelings; producing discontent; hard to bear;—acrimonious; peevish.

Sour, (sour) *n.* A sour or acid substance; an acid.

Sour, (sour) *v. t.* To make acid;—to make harsh, cold, or unkindly;—to make cross, crabbed, peevish, or discontented;—to make unhappy, uneasy, or less agreeable;—*v. i.* To become acid or tart;—to become peevish or crabbed;—*imp. & pp.* soured; *ppr.* souring.

Source, (sôrs) *n.* [*F. source*, from *sourdre*, *L. surgere*, to rise.] That person or place from which any thing proceeds;—especially, the spring or fountain from which a stream of water proceeds; any collection of water in which a stream originates;—first cause; original;—first producer; creator.

Sourdoek, (sour'dok) *n.* Sorrel.

Souring, (sour'ing) *n.* That which makes acid;—a variety of sour apple.

Sourish, (sour'ish) *a.* Somewhat sour; moderately acid.

Sourly, (sour'ly) *adv.* In a sour manner; acidly;—peevishly; acrimoniously; discontentedly.

Sourness, (sour'nes) *n.* State of being sour; tartness; acidity;—harshness; peevishness; discontent.

Souse, (sous) *adv.* With sudden descent or violence; plumply; directly.

Souse, (sous) *n.* [*A modification of sauce.*] Pickle made with salt;—something kept or steeped in pickle; especially, the ears, feet, &c., of swine pickled;—act of plunging suddenly into water;—a violent attack, as of a bird swooping on its prey.

Souse, (sous) *v. t.* To plunge into water;—to steep in pickle;—to strike with sudden violence;—*v. i.* [*Ger. sussen*, to rual, bluster.] To plunge, as a bird upon its prey; to fall suddenly;—*imp. & pp.* sousted; *ppr.* sousing.

South, (south) *n.* [*A.-S. suth, sunnadh*, from *sunne*, the sun, *F. & Ger. sud*.] One of the four points of the compass; the quarter in which the sun is at noon;—the point of compass directly opposite to the north;—any particular land considered as opposed to the north.

South, (south) *a.* Lying toward the south; situated at the south or in a southern direction.

South, (south) *adv.* Toward the south; southward;—from the south.

South, (south) *v. t.* To turn or move toward the south;—to come to the meridian; to cross the north and south line—said chiefly of the moon;—*imp. & pp.* southed; *ppr.* southing.

South-east, (south'est) *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and east.

South-east, (south'est) *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the south-east;—also *south-eastern*, *south-easterly*.

Southerly, (sur'gr-le) *a.* Pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from the south; pointing or proceeding toward the south.

Southern, (sur'grn) *a.* [*A.-S. sudh*, south, and *ern*, place.] Lying on the south of the equator; meridional;—coming from the south;—lying towards the south.

Southerner, (sur'grn-gr) *n.* An inhabitant or native of the Southern States of America.

Southernwood, (sur'n-ern-wôod) *n.* A composite fragrant plant of the genus *Artemisia*, allied to wormwood.

Southing, (sour'ing) *n.* Tendency or motion to the south;—the time at which the moon passes the meridian;—course or distance south.

Southmost, (south'môst) *a.* Furthest toward the Southron, (sur'n-run) *n.* An inhabitant of the more southern part of a country; formerly in Scotland, an Englishman;—in the Highlands, a Lowlander.

Southward, (south'wârd) *adv.* Toward the south.

Southward, (south'wârd) *n.* The southern regions or countries.

South-west, (south'west) *n.* The point of the compass equally distant from the south and west.

South-west, (south'west) *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the south-west; lying in the direction of the south-west.

South-wester, (south-west'gr) *n.* A storm or gale from the south-west.

South-western, (south-west'grn) *a.* In the direction of south-west or nearly so; coming from the south-west or from a point near it;—also *south-westerly*.

Souvenir, (sôv'nâr) *n.* [*F.* to remember, from *L. subvenir*, to come to mind.] A remembrancer; a keepsake.

Sovereign, (suv'gr-in) *a.* [*F. souverain*, from *L. super*, above.] Supreme in power; superior to all others; chief; possessing or entitled to original authority or jurisdiction;—efficacious in the highest degree; effectual; controlling; predominant.

Sovereign, (suv'gr-in) *n.* One who exercises supreme control;—a chief, lord, or magistrate; king or queen regnant;—a gold coin of England bearing an effigy of the head of the reigning king or queen, and valued at one pound sterling.

Sovereignly, (suv'gr-in-le) *adv.* In a sovereign manner; arbitrarily;—supremely; in the highest degree.

Sovereignty, (suv'gr-in-te) *n.* Exercise of or right to exercise supreme power; dominion.

Sow, (sow) *n.* [*A.-S. suga*, *Ger. st.*] The female of the hog kind or of swine;—in *smelling*, the runner or main channel where the liquid metal first enters;—a military engine used in ancient sieges to cover a battering-ram.

Sow, (sô) *v. t.* [*A.-S. sâwan*, *Isol. sât*, *sân.*] To scatter, as seed, upon the earth; hence, to plant in any way;—to supply or stock with seed; to scatter seed upon;—to spread abroad; to propagate;—to scatter over; to besprinkle;—*v. i.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop;—*imp.* sowed; *pp.* sowed or sown; *ppr.* sowing.

Sower, (sô'gr) *n.* One who sows or scatters;—a breeder; a promoter.

Sowing, (sô'ing) *n.* The act of scattering or setting seed in the ground for propagation.

Soy, (soy) *n.* A kind of sauce for fish brought chiefly from Japan;—the plant from which this sauce is obtained.

Spa, (spâ) *n.* A spring of mineral water—so called from a place of this name in Germany.

Space, (spâs) *n.* [*L. spatium*, space, *spatiari*, to walk about.] Extension considered independently of any thing which it may contain: room; extent in length, breadth, and thickness;—any amount of extent; sufficient room; amplitude;—the interval between any two or more objects;—quantity of time; also, the interval between two points of time;—distance between lines or words, as in books;—a small piece of metal cast lower than a type, used to separate words or letters.

Space, (spâs) *v. t.* To arrange the spaces and intervals in or between, as words or lines in printed matter;—*imp. & pp.* spaced; *ppr.* spacing.

Spacious, (spâ'she-us) *a.* [*L. spatiosus*.] Including an extended space; vast in extent;—having large or ample room; roomy; capacious; wide; vast.

Spaciously, (spā'she-us-le) *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively.

Spaciousness, (spā'she-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess; wideness; breadth; amplitude.

Spade, (spād) *n.* [A.-S. *spad*, *locl. spadi*, G. *spatke*.] An instrument for digging or cutting the ground;—*pl.* A suit of cards, each of which bears one or more figures resembling a spade.

Spade, (spād) *v. t.* To dig with a spade;—*imp.* & *pp.* *spaded*; *ppr.* *spading*.

Spade, (spād) *v. t.* As much as a spade will lift or hold.

Spadilla, (spa-dil) *n.* [Sp. *espadilla*, diminutive of *spada*, a sword.] The ace of spades at ombre and quadrille.

Spale, (spāl) *n.* [Scott.] A lath; a shaving of wood.

Span, (span) *n.* [A.-S. *spann*, Ger. *spannen*, to span.] The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches;—hence, a brief extent or portion of time;—extent of an arch between its abutments.

Span, (span) *v. t.* To measure by the hand with the fingers extended or with the fingers encompassing the object;—to measure or reach from one side of to the other; to compass; to arch over;—*imp.* & *pp.* *spanned*; *ppr.* *spanning*.

Spandrel, (span'drel) *n.* [Eng. *span*, O. Eng. *spande*.] The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the rectangle inclosing it.

Spang, (spang) *n.* [D. *spange*.] A thin piece of gold, silver, or other shining material; a spangled ornament;—a span;—a bound or spring. [Scott.]

Spangle, (spang'l) *n.* [Eng. *spang*, Ger. *spange*.] A small plate or boss of shining metal, used as an ornament;—any thing small and brilliant.

Spangle, (spang'l) *v. t.* To set or sprinkle with spangles or small glittering ornaments;—*imp.* & *pp.* *spangled*; *ppr.* *spangling*.

Spaniard, (span'yārd) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Spain.

Spaniel, (span'yal) *n.* [F. *epagneul*, from *Hispaniola*, or Hayti, where was the best breed of this dog.] A dog used in sports of the field, remarkable for his sagacity and obedience—it is generally white with brown or dark spots of irregular size, and long pendulous ears covered with long hair; the setter;—a cringing, fawning person.

Spaniel, (span'yal) *v. t.* To fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious;—*v. t.* To follow, as a spaniel.

Spanish, (span'ish) *n.* Of or pertaining to Spain.

Spanish, (span'ish) *n.* The language of Spain.

Spanish-fly, (span'ish-flī) *n.* A brilliant green beetle common in the south of Europe, used in ointments or plasters for raising blisters.

Spank, (spangk) *v. t.* [D. *spange*, a blow, L. *panpere*, to thrust.] To strike on the breech with the open hand; to slap;—[From *span*.] To move with a quick pace; to dash along;—*imp.* & *pp.* *spanked*; *ppr.* *spanking*.

Spanker, (spangk'ər) *n.* [From *spank*.] A fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzen gaff, and having the foot extended by a boom.

Spanking, (spangk'ing) *n.* Moving with a quick, lively pace;—large; big; dashing.

Spanner, (span'ər) *n.* One who spans;—an instrument used in the manner of a lever to tighten the nuts upon screws;—a contrivance for moving the steam valves of steam-engines. [Quite new.]

Span-new, (span'nū) *a.* [Perhaps from *spang* and *new*.]

Spar, (spar) *n.* [Ger. *spatz*, a chip, a splinter, and A.-S. *spar-stān*, chalkstone.] Any earthy mineral that



Spaniel (King Charles')

breaks with regular surfaces, and has some degree of lustre.

Spar, (spar) *n.* [D. *spar*, Ger. *sparren*, a beam, bar.] A long beam;—a general term for mast, yard, boom, and gaff;—the bar of a gate.

Spar, (spar) *v. i.* [A.-S. *spreccan*, to argue, dispute.] To contend with the state for exercise or amusement; to box;—to dispute; to quarrel in words; to wrangle;—*imp.* & *pp.* *sparred*; *ppr.* *sparring*.

Spar, (spar) *n.* A feigned blow;—a contest at sparring or boxing.

Sparable, (spar'a-bl) *n.* A small nail used by shoemakers.

Spare, (spar) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sparian*, Ger. *sparen*, *locl. sparā*.] To hold as scarce or valuable; to use frugally; to save;—to part with reluctantly;—to allow to be taken away; to give up;—to do without; to dispense with;—to omit; to forbear;—to save from danger or punishment; hence, to treat tenderly;—to withhold from;—to save or gain, as from some engrossing occupation or pressing necessity;—*v. i.* To be frugal;—to live frugally; to be parsimonious;—to forbear; to be scrupulous;—to use mercy or forbearance;—to be tender;—*imp.* & *pp.* *spared*; *ppr.* *sparing*.

Spare, (spar) *a.* Scanty; scarce; not abundant or plentiful;—parsimonious; sparing;—over and above what is necessary, or which may be dispensed with; superfluous;—held in reserve, to be used in an emergency;—wanting flesh; lean; meagre; thin.

Sparely, (spar'le) *adv.* In a spare manner; sparingly.

Spareness, (spar'ness) *n.* State of being spare; leanness; thinness; meagreness.

Sparer, (spar'ər) *n.* One who spares or saves.

Spareration, (spar-jē-fak'ahun) *n.* [L. *spargere*, to sprinkle, and *acer*, to make.] Act of sprinkling.

Sparing, (spar'ing) *n.* Saving;—parsimony.

Sparing, (spar'ing) *a.* Scarce; little;—scanty; not plentiful; not abundant;—saving; parsimonious; chary.

Sparingly, (spar'ing-le) *adv.* In a sparing manner; not abundantly; frugally; parsimoniously; moderately; cautiously.

Sparingness, (spar'ing-ness) *n.* The quality of being sparing; parsimony; want of liberality; caution.

Spark, (spark) *n.* [A.-S. *sparca*, Ger. *spraken*, to spring.] A small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted from bodies in combustion;—a small, shining body or transient light;—a small part of any thing vivid or active;—any small portion;—that which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame or action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle;—a briar, showy, gay man;—a lover; a gallant; a beau.

Spark, (spark) *v. t.* To emit particles of fire; to sparkle;—to play the spark or lover.

Sparkle, (spark'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *spark*.] A little spark; a scintillation; a luminous particle;—any thing luminous; a gleam, as of the eye;—lustre.

Sparkle, (spark'l) *v. t.* To emit sparks;—to appear like sparks;—to glitter; to twinkle; to flash, as with sparks;—to emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquors;—*v. t.* To shine forth; to emit, as light or fire;—*imp.* & *pp.* *sparkled*; *ppr.* *sparkling*.

Sparkler, (spark'lər) *n.* One who or that which sparkles.

Sparklet, (spark'let) *n.* A small spark.

Sparkling, (spark'ling) *a.* Emitting sparks; bright as a spark; lively; glittering; brilliant; shining.

Sparklingly, (spark'ling-le) *adv.* With vivid and twinkling lustre.

Sparling, (spar'ling) *n.* A smelt.

Sparring, (spar'ing) *n.* Boxing for exercise or amusement;—also, prelusive contention preparatory to close hitting;—hence, a slight debate; contest in argument and repartee.

Sparrow, (spár'ô) *n.* [*A.-S. spæra*, *Go. spæra*.] One of several species of small passerine birds having conical bills, and feeding on insects and seeds.

Sparrowhawk, (spár'ô-hawk) *n.* A species of small short-winged hawk.

Sparry, (spár'e) *a.* Resembling spar or consisting of spar; having a confused crystalline structure.

Sparse, (spárs) *a.* [*L. sparvus*, *pp. of spargere*, to strew, scatter.] Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there. [*neat*.]

Sparreness, (spár'ness) *n.* State of being sparse; thin; Spartan, (spár'tan) *a.* [*L. Spartanus*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted.

Spasm, (spazm) *n.* [*G. spasma*, from *spain*, to draw.] An involuntary and morbid contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibres;—a sudden, violent, and convulsive effort.

Spasmodic, (spas-mod'ik) *a.* Relating to spasm; consisting in spasm;—soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive. (removing spasm.)

Spasmodic, (spas-mod'ik) *n.* A medicine good for Spas. (spat) *n.* [From the root of spit.] The young of shell-fish.

Spate, (spát) *n.* A flood; an inundation of a river after a thaw;—a heavy fall of rain. [*Scott.*]

Spatha, (spá'th) *n.* [*L. spatka*, *G. spathe*.] A sheath-formed involucre, as in the Indian turnip.

Spathic, (spath'ik) *a.* [*Ger. spath*, *spar*.] Like spar; foliated or lamellar; spathose.

Spathiform, (spath'e-form) *a.* [*L. spatium*, *spar*, and *forma*, form.] Resembling spar in form.

Spathous, (spath'us) *a.* Having a spathic; resembling a spathic;—having the characters of spar; sparry.

Spatter, (spat'er) *v. t.* [From the root of spit.] To sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, or the like;—to injure by aspersion; to defame;—*imp. & pp. spattered*; *ppr. spattering*.

Spatterdash, (spat'er-dash-es) *n. pl.* [From *spatter* and *dash*.] Coverings for the legs, to keep them clean from water and mud.

Spatta, (spata) *n. pl.* A kind of small spatterdashes reaching only a little above the ankle.

Spatula, (spat'ú-la) *n.* [*L. spatula*, diminutive of *spatka*.] A thin, broad-bladed knife, used for spreading plasters, &c.

Spavin, (spav'in) *n.* [*F. epavrin*, *It. spavano*.] A swelling or hard excrescence growing on the inside of a horse's hough near the joint, by which lameness is produced.

Spavined, (spav'ind) *a.* Affected with spavin.

Spawl, (spawl) *v. t.* [*Ger. spichel*.] To throw saliva from the mouth in a careless, dirty manner.

Spawl, (spawl) *n.* Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly;—a splinter or fragment, as of wood or stone.

Spawns, (spawn) *n.* [Etymology uncertain—said to be from *O. H. Ger. spawni*, udder, more probably from *A.-S. spæwan*, *Ger. spien*, to spew, or from *F. pondre*, *L. ponere*, to lay.] The eggs of fish or frogs when ejected;—any product or offspring—in contempt.

Spawns, (spawn) *v. t.* To produce or deposit, as fishes do their eggs;—to bring forth; to generate;—used contemptuously;—*v. i.* To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs;—to issue, as offspring;—*imp. & pp. spawned*; *ppr. spawning*.

Spawner, (spawn'er) *n.* The female fish.

Speak, (spék) *v. t.* [*A.-S. sprecan*, *specan*, *Ger. sprechen*.] To utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words;—to express opinions;—to utter a speech, discourse, or harangue;—to make mention;—to give sound; to sound;—*v. i.* To utter with the mouth; to pro-



Sparrow.

nounce;—to declare; to proclaim;—to talk or converse in;—to address; to accost;—to exhibit; to make known;—to express silently or by signs;—to communicate;—*imp. spoke*, *spake*; *pp. spoken*, *spoke*; *ppr. speaking*.

Speakable, (spék'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being spoken; utterable;—capable of being spoken to; affable;—having the power of speech.

Speaker, (spék'er) *n.* One who speaks; one who proclaims or praises;—especially, one who utters or pronounces a discourse;—one who presides over or speaks for a deliberative assembly, preserving order and regulating the debates; a chairman.

Speakership, (spék'er-ship) *n.* The office of speaker.

Speaking, (spék'ing) *n.* Act of uttering words; discourse;—public declamation.

Spear, (spér) *n.* [*A.-S. spere*, *Isal. spior*, *L. spearus*.] A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a lance;—a sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish, &c.;—a shoot, as of grass; a spire.

Spear, (spér) *v. t.* To pierce or kill with spear;—*v. i.* To shoot into a long stem, as some plants;—*imp. & pp. speared*; *ppr. spearing*.

Spear-head, (spér'head) *n.* The iron point, barb, or prong of a spear.

Spearman, (spér'man) *n.* One armed with a spear.

Special, (speach'e-al) *a.* [*L. specialis*, from *species*, a particular sort, kind.] Pertaining to or constituting a species or sort;—particular; peculiar;—different from others; extraordinary; uncommon;—designed for a particular purpose or person;—appropriate; individual;—chief in value; excellent;—limited in range; confined to a definite field of action or discussion.

Speciality, (speach'e-al'e-te) *n.* A particular or peculiar case;—the special or peculiar mark or characteristic of a person or thing; a special occupation or object of attention; a speciality.

Specially, (speach'e-al-le) *adv.* In a special manner; particularly;—especially;—for a particular purpose.

Specialty, (speach'e-al-te) *n.* Particularity;—a particular or peculiar case;—a contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed;—that for which a person is distinguished, or which he makes an object of special attention; speciality.

Specie, (spé'she) *n.* [Obsolete *species*, coin.] Copper, silver, or gold coin; hard money.

Species, (spé'shës) *n. sing. & pl.* [*L.*, from *specere*, to look, behold.] Appearance; image;—appearance to the senses; visible or sensible representation;—a class; sort; kind; variety; a sub-division of a more general class or genus;—in *logic*, a conception subordinated to a generic conception or genus, from which it differs in containing or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fewer individuals;—in *mineralogy*, a class of minerals composed of the same ingredients, and combined in the same proportions;—in *zoology* and *botany*, a class of individuals possessing the same forms, attributes, and properties, and transmitting the same by natural propagation;—the form or shape given to materials; fashion; figure;—in *pharmacy*, a simple; a part of a compound medicine;—in *algebra*, the letters or symbols which represent quantities in an equation, &c.

Specific, (spé-sifik) *a.* [*L. specifcus*, from *species*, a particular sort or kind, and *facere*, to make.] Pertaining to, characterizing, or constituting a species;—tending to specify or make particular; definite; limited; precise;—in *medicine*, exerting a peculiar influence over any part of the body, or in the cure of a particular disease. *Specific gravity*, the weight of a body compared with another of equal bulk, which is taken as a standard.

Specifica, (spé-sifik) *n.* A remedy which exerts a special action in the prevention or cure of a disease; a remedy supposed to be infallible;—in *philosophy*, that

which is peculiar to any thing and distinguishes it from others.

Specifically, (spē-sif'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species; definitely; particularly.

Specificity, (spē-sif'ik-al-nee) *n.* State or quality of being specific.

Specification, (spee-e-fe-kā'hun) *n.* Act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit;—designation of particulars; particular mention;—a written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars;—any article or thing specified.

Specify, (spee-e-fi) *v. t.* [*L. specificare.*] To mention or name, as a particular thing;—to designate by some particular marks of distinction;—*imp. & pp. specified*; *ppr. specifying*.

Specimen, (spee-e-men) *n.* [*L. from specere, to look, to behold.*] A part or small portion of any thing or number of things, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole or of what is not exhibited;—sample; pattern; bit; example.

Species, (spē-ah-us) *a.* [*L. speciosus, from species, look, show, appearance.*] Obvious; manifest;—apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well at first view;—plausible; ostensible; colourable; feasible.

Speciously, (spē-ah-us-le) *adv.* In a specious manner; with a fair appearance; with show of right.

Speciousness, (spē-ah-us-nee) *n.* The quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show.

Spot, (spek) *n.* [*A.-S. specca, Ger. spaak.*] A spot; a stain;—a small place in any thing that is discoloured by foreign matter, or is of a colour different from that of the main substance;—a very small thing; mote;—flaw; blemish; blot.

Spot, (spek) *v. t.* To stain with spots or drops; to spot;—*imp. & pp. specked*; *ppr. specking*.

Speckle, (spek'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *speck*.] A little spot in any thing of a different substance or colour from that of the thing itself; a speck.

Speckle, (spek'l) *v. t.* To mark with small spots of a different colour; to variegate with spots;—*imp. & pp. speckled*; *ppr. speckling*.

Speckled, (spek'ld) *a.* Variegated with specks and spots of different colours from the ground of the object. [*speckled*.]

Speckledness, (spek'ld-nee) *n.* The state of being speckled.

Spectacle, (spek'ta-kl) *n.* [*L. spectaculum, from spectare, to look at, to behold, intensive form of specere.*] A show; a public exhibition or representation; a gazing-stock;—something exhibited to view—usually, as extraordinary, or as unusual and worthy of special notice;—*pl.* An optical instrument used to assist or correct some defect of vision.

Spectacled, (spek'ta-klid) *a.* Furnished with spectacles; wearing spectacles.

Spectacular, (spek-tak'ul-lar) *a.* Pertaining to shows; of the nature of a show;—of or pertaining to spectacles or glasses for the eyes.

Spectator, (spek-tā'tor) *n.* [*L.*] One who sees or beholds; one personally present at any exhibition;—witness. [*office or quality of a spectator.*]

Spectatorship, (spek-tā'ter-ship) *n.* Act of beholding.

Spectatress, (spek-tā'tres) *n.* A female beholder or looker-on.

Spectral, (spek'tral) *a.* Pertaining to a spectre; ghostly;—pertaining to a spectrum.

Spetre, (spek'ter) *n.* [*L. spectrum, an appearance, image, from specere, to look.*] An apparition; a ghost;—something made preternaturally visible;—a quadrumanous mammal of the genus *Lemur*, so called from its nocturnal habits, long and lanky frame, and its stealthy gliding motion;—a genus of orthopterous insects having a linear attenuated body.

Spectrum, (spek'trum) *n.* [*L.*] A visible form; something seen;—also, an image presented to the eyes

after removing them from a bright or coloured object;—the display of colours resulting from the decomposition of light; or a beam of solar light passing through a small hole into a darkened room, and refracted by a triangular glass prism—the beam or ray is decomposed into seven colours, called *prismatic*;—*pl. Spectra*.

Specular, (spek'ul-lar) *a.* [*L. specularia.*] Having the qualities of a speculum or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface;—affording a view.

Speculate, (spek'ul-lat) *v. t.* [*L. speculari, speculatus, to spy out, observe.*] To meditate; to contemplate; to consider by turning an object in the mind and viewing it in its different aspects and relations;—to purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and a consequent sale at a profit;—*imp. & pp. speculated*; *ppr. speculating*.

Speculation, (spek'ul-lat'uhun) *n.* [*L. speculatio.*] The act of speculating;—mental view of any thing in its various aspects and relations; contemplation;—intellectual examination;—train of thought formed by meditation; conclusions or results of abstract or scientific thought;—views of a subject not verified or reduced to practice;—conjecture; guess;—power of sight;—a certain game of cards;—act or practice of buying land or goods, &c., in expectation of a rise of price and of selling them at an advance, as distinguished from a regular trade.

Speculative, (spek'ul-lat-iv) *a.* Given to speculation; contemplative; meditative;—founded on speculation; theoretical; ideal; notional; not practical;—belonging to view;—prying; inquisitive;—pertaining to speculation in land, goods, and the like.

Speculatively, (spek'ul-lat-iv-le) *adv.* In a speculative manner; contemplatively;—ideally; theoretically;—in the way of speculation in lands, goods, and the like.

Speculativeness, (spek'ul-lat-iv-nee) *n.* The state of being speculative or of consisting in speculation only.

Speculator, (spek'ul-lat-or) *n.* One who speculates or forms theories; an observer;—one who buys goods, land, or other things, with the expectation of a rise of price, and of deriving profit from such advance.

Speculatory, (spek'ul-lat-or-e) *a.* Exercising speculation; speculative;—intended or adapted for viewing or spying.

Speculum, (spek'ul-lum) *n.* [*L. from specere, to look, behold.*] A mirror or looking-glass;—a reflector of polished metal, especially such as is used in reflecting telescopes;—in *surgery*, an instrument for dilating certain parts of the body, and throwing the light within them.

Speech, (spech) *n.* [*A.-S. spræc, spæc, Ger. sprächen.*] The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings; power of speaking;—that which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas; a particular language; a tongue; a dialect;—talk; common saying;—a formal discourse in public;—address; oration.

Speechify, (spech'e-fi) *v. t.* [*Eng. speech and L. facere, to make.*] To make a speech; to harangue—used derisively or humorously;—*imp. & pp. speechified*; *ppr. speechifying*.

Speechless, (spech'les) *a.* Destitute or deprived of the faculty of speech; dumb;—not speaking for a time; mute; silent. [*speechless; muteness.*]

Speechlessness, (spech'les-nee) *n.* The state of being speechless.

Speed, (spēd) *v. t.* [*A.-S. spedan, spedian, G. speden, to haste.*] To make haste; to attain what one seeks for; to prosper; to succeed;—to have any condition, good or ill; to fare;—*v. t.* To cause to make haste; to despatch with celerity;—to help forward; to cause to succeed;—to hasten to a conclusion; to bring to a result;—to bring to destruction; to ruin;—to kill;—*imp. & pp. sped, speeded*; *ppr. speeding*.

Speed, (spēd) *n.* The moving or causing to move forward with celerity;—rapid course or pace, as of a horse, &c.; swiftness; quickness;—haste; despatch;—

prosperity in an undertaking; favourable issue; success;—start; advance.

Speedful, (spéd'fóol) *a.* Swift; full of speed;—successful; having good speed;—furthering advance or success.

Speedfully, (spéd'fóol-le) *adv.* In a quick, rapid manner.

Speedily, (spéd'e-le) *adv.* In a speedy manner; quickly.

Speediness, (spéd'e-nes) *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch.

Speedy, (spéd'e) *a.* Not dilatory or slow; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid in motion.

Spelr, (spér) *v. i.* [A.-S. *spyrnan*, to trace.] To inquire, as for the road or direction;—to ask, in a general sense. [Scot.]

Spelding, (speld'ing) *n.* [Scot.] A dried haddock.

Spell, (spel) *n.* [A.-S. *spell*, *spel*, story, a magic charm.] A story or tale; a ballad or narrative poem;—a verse or phrase repeated for its magical power; a charm;—hence, (from the story-tellers or reciters of tales, poems, doing it in turns or time about) the relief of one person by another in any work; a short period of work; a turn;—a brief period or continuance; a season.

Spell, (spel) *v. t.* [A.-S. *speltian*, *Go. spiltan*, to relate, narrate.] To discover by characters or marks; to read;—with out;—to tell or name the letters of, as a word;—to write or print with the proper letters;—to relate or recite, as tales or ballads;—hence, to take turns or relieve each other in relating or reciting;—*v. i.* To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing;—*imp. & pp.* spelled or spelt; *ppr.* spelling.

Speller, (spel'er) *n.* One who spells; one skilled in spelling;—a spelling-book.

Spelling, (spel'ing) *n.* Act of naming the letters of a word, or of writing or printing words with their proper letters;—manner of forming words with letters; orthography.

Spelling-book, (spel'ing-book) *n.* A book for teaching children to spell and read; a speller.

Spelt, (spelt) *n.* [A.-S. *spelt*, *Ger. spalten*, to split, on account of the deep spelt or cuts of the ears.] A species of grain much cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland;—called also German wheat.

Spelter, (spelt'er) *n.* [Ger. *spaltier*.] Zinc.

Spence, (spens) *n.* [F. *despense*, buffet, from *despendre*, to spend.] A place where provisions are kept; a buttry; a larder; a pantry.

Spencer, (spens'er) *n.* [From Lord Spencer.] A short over-jacket worn by men or women;—a fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts, set with a gaff and no boom; a trysail.

Spend, (spend) *v. t.* [A.-S. *spendan*, from *L. expendere* or *despendere*, to expend, disburse.] To weigh or lay out; to dispose of; to part with;—to consume; to waste; to squander;—to pass, as time; to suffer to pass away;—to exhaust of force or strength; to waste;—*v. i.* To make expense; to make disposition of money;—to be lost or wasted; to be dissipated or consumed;—*imp. & pp.* spent; *ppr.* spending.

Spender, (spend'er) *n.* One who spends.

Spenthrift, (spend'thrift) *n.* One who spends money profusely or imprudently; a prodigal; one who lavishes his estate.

Sperma, (sperm) *n.* [G. *sperma*, from *sperein*, to sow.] Animal seed; that by which the species is propagated;—spermatozoi;—spawn of fishes or frogs.

Spermatozoi, (sper-ma-zó'i) *n.* [L. *sperma*, sperm, and G. *éktos*, any large sea-animal.] A fatty matter obtained chiefly from the head of the cachalot or spermatozoi whale—a white, semi-transparent, brittle, crystalline mass, used for making candles, ointment, &c.

Spermatozoi-whale, (sper-ma-zó'i-hwál) *n.* The cachalot or whale from which spermatozoi is obtained.

Spermatic, (sper-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of the semen or conveying it; seminal.

Spermatozoon, (sper-ma-tó-zó'on) *n.* [G. *sperma*, seed, and *zoon*, living.] A minute particle in the spermatic fluid of animals—supposed to be the germ of reproduction. [lot or spermatozoi whale.]

Sperm-oil, (sperm'oil) *n.* Oil obtained from the cachalot.

Spew, (spú) *v. t.* [A.-S. *spewian*, *spwian*, L. *spuere*.] To eject from the stomach; to vomit;—to cast forth with abhorrence;—*v. i.* To discharge the contents of the stomach; to vomit;—*imp. & pp.* spewed; *ppr.* spewing.

Spewing, (spú'ing) *n.* Act of vomiting.

Sphacelate, (sfas'é-lát) *v. i.* [L. *sphacellare*, *sphacellatum*, from G. *sphakelos*, gangrene.] To mortify; to become gangrenous, as flesh;—to decay or become carious, as a bone;—*v. t.* To affect with gangrene;—*imp. & pp.* sphacelated; *ppr.* sphacelating.

Sphacelation, (sfas'é-lát'shun) *n.* The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

Sphenoid, (sfen'oid) *a.* [G. *sphén*, a wedge, and *eidos*, likeness.] Resembling a wedge;—noting a single bone placed transversely at the base of the skull, and forming the cavity of the skull, the two orbits of the eye, and the nose.

Sphere, (sfér) *n.* [L. *sphera*, G. *sphaíra*.] A body contained under a single surface, which, in every part, is equally distant from a point within, called the centre; a globe; an orb;—any of the orbicular bodies in the mundane system, as sun, moon, planet, star, &c.;—circuit of motion; revolution; orbit;—the concave expanse of the heavens;—a representation of the earth on the surface of a globe; an orbicular body representing the earth or the heavens;—individual place or position in life or in society; centre or province of active agency or of passive influence;—right or suitable place for action or influence;—compass or range, as of knowledge, &c.; also, particular department or branch, as of information, &c.;—station; post; employment.

Spherical, (sfér'ik-al) *a.* Having the form of a sphere;—round; globular;—pertaining to a sphere;—relating to the heavenly orbs.

Spherically, (sfér'ik-al-le) *adv.* In the form of a sphere.

Sphericity, (sfér'ik-al-le) *n.* [Spherical; roundness.] State or quality of being spherical.

Spheroid, (sfér'oid) *n.* [G. *sphaíroides*, ball-like, spherical.] A body nearly spherical;—*especially*, a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes.

Spheroidal, (sfér'oid'al) *a.* Having the form of a spheroid; approaching the form of a sphere.

Spherule, (sfér'ól) *n.* [L. *sphærule*.] A little sphere or spherical body.

Sphery, (sfér'e) *a.* Belonging to the spheres;—round; orbicular;—hence, complete; symmetrical;—also *spherical*.

Sphinx, (sfíngks) *n.* [L. *sphinx*, G. *sphigx*, from *sphiggein*, to bind.] A fabulous monster usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman;—it proposed riddles and put to death all who were unable to solve them;—a genus of lepidopterous insects including the hawk-moths.

Spicate, (spík'át) *a.* [L. *spica*, a spike.] Having spikes or ears, as corn;—also *spicous*; *spicos*.

Spice, (spis) *n.* [F. *epice*, *It. specie*, *Sp. especia*.] A vegetable production, fragrant or aromatic to the smell and pungent to the taste;—that which resembles spice, or enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree; also, a small quantity;—a taste; a sample.



Spheroid.



Sphinx.

Spice, (spīc) *v. t.* To season with spice or that which resembles spice;—to fill or impregnate with the odour or flavour of spices;—to render nice; to affect with scruples;—*imp. & pp.* spiced; *ppr.* spicing.

Spicery, (spīc'ē-ē) *n.* Spices in general; a repository of spices. [*gently.*]

Spicily, (spīc'ē-le) *adv.* With high flavour; pun-
Spiciness, (spīc'ē-nē) *n.* Quality of being spicy; pun-
gency; strong and racy flavour.

Spik, (spīk) *n.* A spike or nail.

Spik-and-span, (spīk-and-span) *a.* New; quite new; bright; glossy.

Spicular, (spīc'ū-lār) *a.* [*L. spīculum*, a dart.] Re-
sembling a dart; having sharp points.

Spiculate, (spīc'ū-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. spīculare*, *spīculatum*,
from *spīculum*, a little point, a dart.] To sharpen to a point.

Spicy, (spīc'ē) *a.* Producing, pertaining to, or abound-
ing with spices;—having the qualities of spice: frag-
rant; aromatic;—pungent;—hence, smart; pointed;
racy, as style;—colloquially, showy; dashing; gaudy.

Spider, (spīd'r) *n.* [*Eng. spinner*, from *A.-S. spīnnan*,
to spin.] An animal of the class *Arachnida*, some of
which are remarkable for spinning webs for taking
their prey and forming a convenient habitation;—a
frying-pan somewhat resembling in form a spider;—
also, a trivet for supporting vessels over the fire.

Spider-like, (spīd'r-līk) *a.* Resembling a spider in
shape or qualities.

Spigot, (spīg'at) *n.* [From *Spike*, *Dan. spīger*.] A pin
or peg used to stop a faucet, or to stop a small hole in
a cask of liquor.

Spike, (spīk) *n.* [*Isol. spīkari*, a spike, *Dan. spīger*,
Ger. spīcke, a nail, *L. spīca*, an ear of corn.] A long
nail of iron or wood;—a piece of pointed iron set on
gates, walls, &c., to prevent people from climbing
over them;—a nail used to stop the vents of cannon;—
an ear of corn or grain;—a shoot.

Spike, (spīk) *v. t.* To fasten with spikes or long and
large nails;—to set with spikes;—to stop the vent of
with a spike, nail, or the like, as to *spike* a cannon;—
imp. & pp. spiked; *ppr.* spiking.

Spiked, (spīkt) *a.* Furnished with spikes, as corn;—
fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

Spikelet, (spīk'let) *n.* A small spike; a subdivision
of a spike. [*In length.*]

Spike-nail, (spīk'nāl) *n.* A nail upwards of four inches
Spikenard, (spīk'nārd) *n.* [*L. spīca nardi*.] A highly
aromatic plant of the natural order *Valerianaceae*,
and much esteemed and used by the ancients as a
perfume, unguent, and medicine for hysteria and
epilepsy;—also, a fragrant essential oil.

Spiky, (spīk'ē) *a.* Having a sharp point or points;—
furnished or armed with spikes.

Spile, (spīl) *n.* [*Ger. spīlle*, *D. spīll*.] A small peg or
wooden pin, used to stop a hole;—a stake driven into
the ground as a support for some superstructure; a
pile;—a thin bar or pin of iron;—a match; a thin
shaving of wood; a thin slip of paper;—also written
spill.

Spillikin, (spīl'ē-kēnz) *n. pl.* Small pieces of wood,
ivory, bone, or other material for playing a game;—
the game itself; push-pin.

Spill, (spīl) *v. t.* [*A.-S. spīllan*, *Isol. spīlla*.] To suffer
to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be
scattered;—to cause to flow out or lose;—to shed or
suffer to be shed;—to *spill* a sail, to discharge the
wind from the belly of a sail in order to hand it more
easily;—*v. i.* To be shed; to run over; to fall out,
be lost, or wasted;—*imp. & pp.* spilled or spilt; *ppr.*
spilling.

Spin, (spīn) *v. t.* [*A.-S. Go. spīnnan*, *Ger. spīnnen*,
Isol. spīnna.] To draw out and twist into threads,
either by the hand or machinery;—to draw out tedi-
ously; to extend to a great length—with *out*;—to
protract; to spend by delays;—to turn or cause to

whirl; to twirl;—*v. i.* To practise spinning;—to
perform the act of drawing and twisting threads;—
to whirl, as a top or a spindle;—*imp. & pp.* spun;
ppr. spinning.

Spinage, (spīn'āj) *n.* [*L. spinachia*, from *spīna*, a
thorn.] A plant whose leaves are used for greens
and other culinary purposes;—also *spinach*.

Spinal, (spīn'al) *a.* Pertaining to the spine or back-
bone of an animal. *Spinal-column*, the connected
vertebræ of the back or its cartilaginous substitute;
spine.

Spindle, (spīn'dl) *n.* [*A.-S. spīndel*, from *spīnnan*, to
spin.] The long, slender rod in spinning-wheels by
which the thread is twisted and wound;—a slender,
pointed pin on which any thing turns; an axis or
arbour;—the fuses of a watch;—a long, slender stalk;
—in *manu-factures*, a quantity of yarn, thread, or silk
put up together after it is taken from the reel.

Spindia, (spīn'dl) *v. t.* To shoot or grow in a long,
slender stalk or body;—*imp. & pp.* spindled; *ppr.*
spindling.

Spindle-legged, (spīn'dl-legd) *a.* Having long, slender
spindle-shanks, (spīn'dl-shangk) *n.* A tall, slender
person.

Spine, (spīn) *n.* [*L. spīna*, a thorn.] A sharp process
from the woody part of a plant; a thorn;—a rigid,
jointed spike upon any part of an animal;—the
back-bone or spinal column of an animal.

Spinal, (spīn'al) *n.* [*L. spīnellus*, from *spīna*, a thorn.]
A mineral occurring in regular crystals of eight or
twelve sides, an aluminate of magnesia.

Spinet, (spīn'et) *n.* [*It. spīnetta*, *F. spinette*.] An
instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but
smaller; a virginal;—now superseded by the piano-forte.
[*L. spinetum*.] A small wood; place where briars and
thorns grow.

Spiniferous, (spīn'īfēr-us) *a.* [*L. spīnīfer*, from *spīna*,
a thorn, and *ferre*, to bear, produce.] Producing
spines; bearing thorns; thorny.

Spinner, (spīn'ēr) *n.* One who spins;—a spider.

Spinning, (spīn'īng) *n.* The act or process of drawing
out and twisting into threads, as wool, cotton, flax,
&c.

Spinning-jenny, (spīn'īng-jen-ē) *n.* An engine or
machine for spinning wool or cotton, in which many
spindles are turned by a horizontal wheel.

Spinning-wheel, (spīn'īng-hwēl) *n.* A machine for
spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads, in which
a wheel drives a single spindle.

Spinose, (spīn'ōs) *a.* [*L. spinosus*, from *spīna*, a thorn.]
Full of spines; armed with thorns; thorny.

Spinous, (spīn'ūs) *a.* Spinose.

Spinozism, (spīn'ō-zīzm) *n.* The system of Benedict
Spinoza, which identified the being and essence of
God with the matter and substance of the universe,
and taught that every physical body and phenomenon,
and every mental and moral agent and action, is but
the natural development of Divinity according to the
law of necessity or fate.

Spinster, (spīn'stēr) *n.* [From *spin* and the termination
ster.] A woman who spins;—an unmarried woman; a
single woman.

Spinstry, (spīn'strē) *n.* Art or business of spinning.

Spizule, (spīz'ul) *n.* A small spize.

Spiny, (spīn'ē) *a.* Full of spines; thorny;—like a spine;
slender;—perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

Spiracle, (spīr'a-kul) *n.* [*L. spiraculum*, from *spirare*,
to breathe.] A small aperture in animal and vege-
table bodies by which air or other fluid is exhaled
or inhaled;—any small aperture, hole, or vent.

Spiral, (spīr'al) *a.* [*L. spirā*, a coil, a spire.] Winding
round a cylinder or other round body, or in a circular
form, and at the same time rising or advancing for-
ward; winding like a screw.

Spiral, (spīr'al) *n.* A helix or curve which winds
round a cylinder like a screw.

Spirally, (spir'al-le) *adv.* In a spiral form or direction.

Spiral-wheel, (spir'al-hwēl) *n.* A wheel having its teeth cut at an angle of 45° with its axis, so that they resemble small portions of screws or spirals winding round it.

Spirant, (spir'ant) *n.* [*L. spirans*, *ppr. of spirare*, to breathe.] A consonant sound uttered with perceptible expiration or emission of breath—said of *f*, *v*, *th* surd and sonant, and the German *ch*.

Spiration, (spir-ā'hūn) *n.* [*L. spiratio*.] A breathing. **Spire**, (spir) *n.* [*L. spira*, a coil, a spire.] A winding line like the threads of a screw;—any thing wreathed or contorted; a curl; a twist; a wreath;—a body that shoots up or out to a point in a conical or pyramidal form; a steeple;—a stalk or blade of grass or other plant.

Spire, (spir) *v. t.* [*L. spirare*.] To shoot up in a conical form;—to sprout, as grain in malting.

Spirit, (spir'it) *n.* [*L. spiritus*, from *spirare*, to breathe, to blow.] Air in motion; wind; hence, breath;—life or living substance considered independently of corporeal existence;—the intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul;—a disembodied soul;—hence, a supernatural apparition; a spectre; a ghost;—also, sometimes a sprite; a fairy;—temper: habitual disposition of mind;—temporary disposition of mind excited or directed to a particular object; eager desire;—ardour; courage;—energy; vivacity;—animation; cheerfulness;—usually in the plural;—bent or turn of mind, moral or intellectual;—vigour of mind; genius;—a man of activity; a man of life, fire, and enterprise; the leader of a cause, &c.;—in the arts and literature, strength of resemblance; life; force of expression or character;—also, real meaning; import; intent;—especially, pure or refined meaning;—the renewed nature in man;—the influence of the Holy Spirit;—a liquid produced by distillation; especially, alcohol;—hence, *pl. rum*, whisky, brandy, and other distilled liquors having much alcohol;—*Holy Spirit*, or *The Spirit*, the third person of the Trinity; the Holy Ghost.

Spirit, (spir'it) *v. t.* To animate with vigour; to excite; to encourage; to inspire;—to convey rapidly and secretly or mysteriously; to kidnap;—*imp. & pp. spirited*; *ppr. spiriting*.

Spirited, (spir'it-ed) *a.* Animated; full of life; full of spirit or fire;—vivacious; ardent; active; bold; courageous.

Spiritually, (spir'it-ed-le) *adv.* In a lively manner; with spiritedness. **Spiritlessness**, (spir'it-ed-ness) *n.* The state of being spirited; life; animation.

Spirit-lamp, (spir'it-lamp) *n.* A lamp in which alcohol is burned in place of oil.

Spiritless, (spir'it-less) *a.* Destitute of spirit; wanting animation; dejected; depressed;—wanting life, courage, or fire;—having no breath; extinct; dead.

Spiritlessly, (spir'it-less-le) *adv.* In a spiritless manner; lifelessly; without exertion; listlessly.

Spirit-level, (spir'it-lev-el) *n.* An instrument for determining a level or laying an exact horizontal surface or line.

Spiritous, (spir'it-us) *a.* Like spirit; refined; pure;—

Spiritual, (spir'it-u-al) *a.* Consisting of spirit; incorporeal; immaterial;—not gross or sensual; refined;—pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual;—pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul;—pertaining to the soul or its affections, as influenced by the Spirit; proceeding from the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; divine;—relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical.



Spiral-Wheel.

Spiritualism, (spir'it-u-al-izm) *n.* State of being spiritual;—the doctrine in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit or soul;—a belief in the communication of intelligence from the world of spirits through a person of special susceptibility, called a medium.

Spiritualist, (spir'it-u-al-ist) *n.* One who professes a regard for spiritual things only;—one who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism;—one who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits through the agency of persons called mediums.

Spirituality, (spir'it-u-al-ite) *n.* Essence distinct from matter; incorporeity; immateriality;—intellectual nature or character;—spiritual nature; moral character;—holy affections; purity of heart; godliness; fervent piety;—that which belongs to the church or to a person as an ecclesiastic, as distinct from temporality.

Spiritualize, (spir'it-u-al-ize) *v. t.* To refine intellectually or morally;—to imbue with spirituality or life;—to give a spiritual sense or meaning to;—*imp. & pp. spiritualized*; *ppr. spiritualizing*.

Spiritually, (spir'it-u-al-le) *adv.* In a spiritual manner; with purity of spirit or heart.

Spirituous, (spir'it-u-us) *a.* Having the quality of spirit; tenuous in substance, and having active powers or properties;—consisting of or containing refined spirit; ardent;—lively;—vital; airy; gay.

Spirituousness, (spir'it-u-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being spirituous; stimulating quality; heat, as of liquors;—life; activity.

Spirit, (spert) *v. t. & i.* To spurt.

Spiry, (spir'e) *a.* Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled;—having the form of a pyramid; pyramidal;—furnished or abounding with spires.

Spiasated, (spir'at-ed) *a.* Rendered dense or compact, as by evaporation; inspissated; thickened.

Spiastude, (spir'e-tūd) *n.* [*L. spissitudo*, from *spissus*, dense.] Thickness of soft substance; denseness or compactness belonging to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.

Spit, (spit) *n.* [*A.-S. spitu*, *D. spit*.] A pointed iron prong or bar on which meat is roasted;—a small point of land running into the sea.

Spit, (spit) *n.* The secretion formed by the glands of the mouth; saliva.

Spit, (spit) *v. t.* [From the noun.] To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit;—hence, to thrust through; to pierce;—*imp. & pp. spitted*; *ppr. spitting*.

Spit, (spit) *v. t.* [*A.-S. spittan*, *L. sputare*, from *spuere*.] To eject from the mouth, as saliva or other matter;—to eject or throw out with violence;—*r. i.* To throw out saliva from the mouth;—*imp. & pp. spit*; *ppr. spitting*.

Spitchook, (spitch'kok) *n.* An eel split and broiled.

Spite, (spit) *n.* [Abbreviated from *despite*.] Hatred; malice; malignity; rancour; malevolence; grudge.

Spite, (spit) *v. t.* To be angry or vexed at; to hate;—to treat maliciously; to injure; to thwart;—*imp. & pp. spited*; *ppr. spiting*.

Spiteful, (spit'fool) *a.* Filled with spite; having a desire to vex, annoy, or injure; malignant; malicious.

Spitefully, (spit'fool-le) *adv.* In a spiteful manner; malignantly.

Spitefulness, (spit'fool-ness) *n.* State of being spiteful; **Spitefire**, (spit'fir) *n.* A violent, irascible, or passionate person.

Spitter, (spit'er) *n.* One who puts meat on a spit;—one who ejects saliva from his mouth;—a young deer whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp.

Spittle, (spit'l) *n.* [*Eng. spit*.] The thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva.

Spittoon, (spit'toon) *n.* A vessel to receive spittle;—also *spit-box*.

Splanchnic, (splan'g'nik) *a.* Connected with the in-

Splanchnology, (splan'k-nol'ô-je) *n.* [*G. splanchna*, bowels, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of medical science which treats of the viscera.

Splash, (splash) *v. t.* [Allied to *plash*.] To spatter with water or with water and mud;—*v. i.* To strike and dash about water;—*imp. & pp.* splashed; *ppr.* splashing.

Splash, (splash) *n.* Water or water and dirt thrown upon anything, or thrown from a puddle and the like.

Splasher, (splash'er) *n.* One who or that which splashes; a guard placed over the wheel of a locomotive engine to protect the machinery from dirt and wet.

Splashy, (splash'y) *a.* Full of dirty water; wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about.

Splay, (splâ) *a.* [Abbreviated from *display*.] Displayed; spread; turned outward.

Splay, (splâ) *a.* A slanted or aloped surface; especially, the expansion given to doors, windows, and the like, by slanting their sides.

Splay, (splâ) *v. t.* To display;—to spread;—to slope or slant; to form with an oblique angle;—to dislocate, as the shoulder bone of a horse. outward.

Splay-footed, (splâ'foot-ed) *a.* Having the foot turned

Spleen, (splên) *n.* [*G. splên*, the milt or spleen, affection of the spleen.] A glandular organ situated in the upper portion of the abdominal cavity to the left of the stomach; the milt—the ancients supposed it to be the seat of anger and melancholy;—anger; latent spite; ill humour;—melancholy; hypochondriacal affections.

Spleenish, (splên'ish) *a.* Spleeny; affected with spleen;—also *spleenful*.

Spleenishly, (splên'ish-ly) *adv.* Peevishly; fretfully; with ill humour. [humour; hypochondria.]

Spleeniness, (splên'ish-ness) *n.* Fretfulness; ill Spleeny, (splên'y) *a.* Angry; peevish; fretful;—affected with nervous complaints; melancholy.

Splendent, (splên'dent) [*L. splendens*, *ppr.* of *splendere*, to shine.] Shining; beaming with light;—very conspicuous; illustrious.

Splendid, (splên'did) *a.* [*L. splendidus*, from *splendere*, to shine.] Possessing or displaying splendour; shining; very bright;—showy; magnificent; sumptuous;—illustrious; heroic; brilliant; celebrated; famous.

Splendidly, (splên'did-ly) *adv.* In a splendid manner; brightly; magnificently; sumptuously.

Splendour, (splên'dor) *n.* [*L. splendens*, to shine.] Great brightness; brilliant lustre;—great show of richness and elegance;—eminence;—magnificence; gorgeousness; showiness; pomp; parade.

Splenetic, (splên-et-ik) *a.* Affected with spleen;—gloomy; sullen; peevish; fretful.

Splenetic, (splên-et-ik) *n.* A person affected with spleen.

Splote, (splia) *v. t.* [*D. splitsen*, *Ger. spleissen*.] To unite as two ropes or parts of a rope, by interweaving the strands;—to unite by lapping two ends together, and binding or in any way making fast;—to scarf;—*imp. & pp.* splotted; *ppr.* sploting.

Splote, (splia) *n.* The union of ropes by interweaving the strands;—a connection between pieces of wood or metal by means of overlapping parts; a scarfing.

Split, (splint) *n.* [*Ger. splint*, *D. splint*.] A piece split off; a splinter;—a thin piece of wood or other substance used to hold or protect a broken bone when set.

Split, (splint) *v. t.* To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb;—*imp. & pp.* splinted; *ppr.* splinting. [solid substance rent from the main body.]

Splinter, (splint'er) *n.* A thin piece of wood or other **Splinter**, (splint'er) *v. t.* [*Ger. splintern*, *D. splintern*.] To split or rend into long thin pieces; to shiver;—*v. i.* To be split or rent into long pieces.

Splintery, (splint'er-e) *a.* Consisting of or resembling splinters.

Split, (split) *v. t.* [*Ice. splitta*, *Ger. splitzen*.] To divide longitudinally or lengthwise; to rive; to cleave;—to tear asunder by violence; to burst; to rend;—to separate into parts or parties;—*v. i.* To part asunder; to burst;—to burst with laughter;—to be dashed to pieces;—to be broken against rocks;—hence, to fail, as in a joint enterprise; also, to divulge the secret of a joint enterprise; to inform against, as one's accomplices;—*imp. & pp.* split; *ppr.* splitting.

Split, (split) *n.* A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure;—a breach or separation, as in a political party.

Splitter, (split'er) *n.* One who splits or divides.

Splitting, (split'ing) *n.* Act of rendering or cleaving. —act of bursting.

Splosh, (splosh) *n.* [Corruption of *splash*.] A dash; a splash; a blot; a blotch. [splashes; stained.]

Sploshy, (splosh'y) *a.* Marked with blots or **Splobber**, (splob'er) *n.* A bustle; a stir.

Splobber, (splob'er) *v. t.* To speak hastily and confusedly;—*imp. & pp.* splattered; *ppr.* spluttering.

Spoil, (spoil) *v. t.* [*L. spoliare*, from *spolium*.] To plunder; to strip by violence; to rob;—to seize by violence; to take by force;—to cause to decay and periah; to vitiate; to mar;—to render useless by injury; to ruin; to destroy;—*v. i.* To practise plunder or robbery;—to lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; to decay;—*imp. & pp.* spoiled; *ppr.* spoiling.

Spoil, (spoil) *n.* That which is taken from others by violence; especially, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty;—act or practice of plundering; robbery;—corruption;—alough; cast skin of serpent.

Spoiled, (spoid) *a.* Over indulged, as a child.

Spoiler, (spoil'er) *n.* One who spoils; a plunderer; a pillager; a robber;—one who corrupts, mars, or renders useless.

Spoilport, (spoil'spört) *n.* One who interrupts or hinders play or amusement; kill-joy; make-bate.

Spoke, (spök) *n.* [*A.-S. spoca*, *Ger. spicke*.] One of the small bars inserted in the hub or nave of a wheel, and serving to support the rim or felly;—the round of a ladder;—a contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle, to prevent it from turning in going down a hill;—a handspike.

Spoke, (spök) *v. t.* To furnish with spokes;—*imp. & pp.* spoked; *ppr.* spoking.

Spokesman, (spök'sman) *n.* A kind of drawing-knife for dressing the spokes of wheels and other curved work;—a wheelwright's plane.

Spokesman, (spök'sman) *n.* [From *speak*, *speak*, and *man*.] One who speaks for another.

Spoliate, (spöl'e-it) *v. t.* [*L. spoliare*, *spoliatum*.] To plunder; to pillage; to destroy;—*v. i.* To practise plunder; to commit robbery;—*imp. & pp.* spoliated; *ppr.* spoliating.

Spoliation, (spöl'e-äshun) *n.* Act of plundering; robbery; destruction;—especially, the act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.

Spoliator, (spöl'e-ät-or) *n.* One who spoliates.

Spliatary, (spöl'e-a-tor-e) *a.* Tending to spoil; destructive; spoliative.

Spondaic, (spon-dä'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a spondee; consisting of spondee;—noting hexameter verse in which the last two feet are spondee, instead of the regular dactyl and spondee.

Spondee, (spon'de) *n.* [*G. spondeios* (so. *pous*), from *spondē*, a libation.] A poetic foot of two long syllables.

Sponge, (spun) *n.* [*L. spongia*, *G. spoggia*.] A fibrous substance regarded as of the nature of a compound animal, found adhering to rocks, shells, &c., under water—it is so porous as to imbibe a great quantity of water, and is used for various purposes in the arts and in surgery;—one who lives upon others; a sponger;—any sponge-like substance; especially, dough

before it is kneaded and formed;—an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge.

Sponge, (spunj) v. t. To cleanse with a sponge;—to wipe out with a sponge; to efface;—v. i. To suck in or imbibe, as a sponge;—to gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on;—to be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass by the agency of yeast or leaven;—imp. & pp. *sponged*; ppr. *sponging*.

Sponge-cake, (spunjak) n. A kind of sweet cake which is very light and spongy.

Sponger, (spunjer) n. One who uses a sponge;—a parasitical dependant; a hanger-on.

Sponginess, (spunj'nes) n. The quality or state of being spongy or porous like sponge.

Sponging, (spunj'ing) n. Act of cleansing with a sponge;—act of living upon others.

Spongy, (spunj'a) a. Soft and full of cavities;—wet; drained; soaked and soft like sponge;—having the quality of imbibing fluids like a sponge.

Sponsal, (spun'sal) a. [*L. sponsalis*, from *sponsus*, a betrothal.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse; nuptial.

Sponsion, (spun'shun) n. [*L. sponsio*, from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to promise solemnly.] Act of becoming surety for another;—in international law, an act or engagement on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorised for the purpose, or who exceeds his commission.

Sponsor, (spun'sor) n. [*L.* from *spondere*, *sponsum*, to engage one's self.] A surety;—one who, at the baptism of an infant, professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother.

Sponsorial, (spun-sor'e-al) a. Pertaining to a sponsor or to the position and duties of a sponsor.

Sponsorship, (spun'sor-ship) n. Office or duties of a sponsor.

Spontaneity, (spun-tā-nē-ō-te) n. Voluntariness; free and unconstrained impulse or propensity of the will; quality of acting from natural or innate feeling, or native energy, without physical, legal, or moral compulsion or necessity.

Spontaneous, (spun-tā-nē-us) a. [*L. spontaneus*, from *sponte*, of free will, voluntarily.] Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition; free; not necessary; voluntary—said of persons;—acting from its own impulse or energy, or by the law of its being or constitution, or from the laws of nature; produced without human labour; produced without external force—said of physical effects, as growth, motion, combustion, &c.

Spontaneously, (spun-tā-nē-us-le) adv. Voluntarily; of one's own accord;—by its own force or energy; without external force.

Spontaneousness, (spun-tā-nē-us-ness) n. Voluntariness;—freedom of acting without external force or foreign cause.

Spontoon, (spun-tōon) n. [*F. sponton*.] A kind of half pike formerly borne by inferior officers of infantry.

Spool, (spool) n. [*D. spool*.] A piece of cane or reed, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, used to wind thread or yarn upon.

Spool, (spool) v. t. To wind on spools;—imp. & pp. *spooled*; ppr. *spooling*.

Spoon, (spoon) n. [*A.-S. spōn*, a chip, *loel. spōwn*.] An instrument consisting of a small concave basin with a handle, used in preparing or partaking of food;—a soft, simple fellow.

Spoonbill, (spoon'bil) n. A wading bird, so named from



Spoonbill

the shape of the bill. In form and habits it is allied to the heron.

Spoonful, (spoon'fōol) n. * The quantity which a spoon contains or is able to contain;—hence, a small quantity;—in medicine, half an ounce.

Spoon-meat, (spoon'mēt) n. Food that is or must be taken with a spoon; liquid food.

Spony, (spoon'e) a. Soft; simple; silly;—amorous; being in love (colloquial).

Sporades, (spor-a-dēs) n. pl. [*G. sporades*.] A group of scattered islands, especially a group in the Ægean sea;—stars not included in any constellation.

Sporadic, (spō-rad'ik) a. [*G. sporadikos*, scattered, from *sporain*, to sow, to scatter seed.] Occurring singly or apart from other things of the same kind; separate; single;—in medicine, noting a disease which occurred in single or few cases, as opposed to epidemic.

Sporran, (spor'an) n. [*Gael. sporran*.] A leather pouch worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders when in full dress.

Sport, (spōrt) n. [*D. boert*, jest.] Play; diversion; game;—that which divers and makes mirth;—contemptuous mirth;—that with which one plays, or which is driven about; a toy;—diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, and the like;—play on words; jingle;—jeer.

Sport, (spōrt) v. t. To divert; to make merry;—to represent by any kind of play;—to exhibit or bring out in public;—v. i. To play; to frolic; to wanton;—to practise the diversions of the field;—to trifle;—imp. & pp. *sported*; ppr. *sporting*.

Sporter, (spōrt'er) n. One who sports; a sportsman.

Sportful, (spōrt'fōol) a. Full of sport; merry; frolicsome;—done in jest or for mere play; ludicrous.

Sportfully, (spōrt'fōol-le) adv. In jest; playfully; merrily.

Sportfulness, (spōrt'fōol-ness) n. Playfulness; merry.

Sporting, (spōrt'ing) n. Act of engaging in sports or diversions of the field; pursuits of a sportsman.

Sportive, (spōrt'iv) a. Gay; frolicsome; merry; wanton;—inclined to mirth; playful;—said or done in jest; ludicrous.

Sportively, (spōrt'iv-le) adv. In a sportive manner; gayly; merrily; playfully.

Sportiveness, (spōrt'iv-ness) n. The state of being sportive; mirth; playfulness; merriment.

Sportsman, (spōrts'man) n. One who pursues or is skilled in the sports of the field; one who hunts, fishes, and fowls.

Sportsmanship, (spōrts'man-ship) n. The practice of sportsman; skill in field sports.

Spot, (spot) n. [*From the root of spit, D. spat, a spot, Dan. spette*.] A speck; a blot; a mark on a substance made by foreign matter;—hence, a stain on character or reputation; blemish; taint;—a small extent of space; any particular place;—a place of a different colour from the ground upon which it is;—a dark spot on the face of the sun;—a variety of the pigeon.

Spot, (spot) v. t. To make visible marks upon with some foreign matter; to discolour; to stain;—to patch, as the cheek by way of ornament;—to mark or note so as to insure recognition;—to blemish; to tarnish, as reputation;—in sporting language, to name the winner in a race or match;—imp. & pp. *spotted*; ppr. *spotting*.

Spotless, (spot'les) a. Without a spot; free from reproach or impurity;—unsported; unblemished; pure; immaculate; irreproachable.

Spotlessly, (spot'les-le) adv. In a spotless manner.

Spotlessness, (spot'les-ness) n. Freedom from spot or stain; freedom from reproach.

Spotted, (spot'ed) a. Marked with spots. *Spotted fever*, a species of fever accompanied by a rash or eruption of red spots.



Spottiness, (spot'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being spotted or spotted:—also *spottedness*.

Spotty, (spot'e) *a.* Full of spots; marked with discoloured places.

Sponsal, (spou'al) *a.* [*F. epousailles, L. sponsalia.*] Pertaining to a spouse or to a marriage:—nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal.

Sponsal, (spou'al) *n.* Marriage; nuptials—generally used in the plural.

Spouse, (spous) *n.* [*F. épouse, L. spondere, to promise solemnly, to engage one's self.*] A man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

Spout, (spout) *n.* [*D. spuit, a spout, spuiten, to spout.*] A pipe or tube for conducting a fluid:—a projecting mouth of a vessel used in directing a stream of a liquid poured out:—a violent discharge of aqueous matter from a cloud; a water-spout;—also, a heavy fall, as of rain:—the shoot in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, to put up the spout, to pawn:—to be up the spout, to be in difficulties; to be compelled to pawn.

Spout, (spout) *v. t.* To throw out, as liquids through a narrow orifice or pipe:—to throw out, as words, with affected gravity: to mouth:—*v. t.* To issue with violence, as a liquid through a narrow orifice or from a spout:—to utter a speech in a pompous manner:—*imp. & pp. spouted; ppr. spouting.*

Sprain, (sprain) *v. t.* [*Dan. sprenger, to break, F. epreindre, to press out, L. exprimere.*] To weaken, as a joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion: to overstrain:—*imp. & pp. sprained; ppr. spraining.*

Sprain, (sprain) *n.* An excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation.

Sprat, (sprat) *n.* [*D. sprat, Ger. spratte.*] A small fish closely allied to the herring and pikehead.

Sprawl, (sprawl) *v. i.* [*Dan. sprælle, D. spartelen, to palpitate.*] To lie with the limbs stretched out or straggling:—to spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees:—to move when lying down with awkward extension and motion of the limbs:—*imp. & pp. sprawled; ppr. sprawling.*

Spray, (spray) *n.* [*A.-S. sprec, a twig, branch, Icel. sprekk.*] A small shoot or branch; a twig:—a collective body of small branches.

Spray, (spray) *n.* [*A.-S. sprægan, to pour, D. sprengen, to sprinkle.*] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, the dashing of waves, &c.:—in founding, a side channel of the runner of a flask, made to distribute the metals in all parts of the mould.

Spread, (spread) *v. t.* [*A.-S. spreadan, Ger. spreiten.*] To extend in length and breadth or in breadth only:—to stretch; to expand; to form into a broad surface or plate:—to cover by extension; to come to reach every part:—to divulge; to publish, as news or fame:—to cause to affect great numbers; to propagate, as disease:—to emit; to diffuse, as effluvia or noxious emanations:—to disperse; to scatter over a larger surface, as manure, plaster, &c.:—to prepare: to set and furnish with provisions, as the table:—to unfold; to unfurl, as a sail, banner, &c.:—*v. i.* To extend in all directions or in breadth only:—to be extended by drawing or beating:—to be made known more extensively:—to be propagated from one to another:—*imp. & pp. spread; ppr. spreading.*

Spread, (spread) *n.* Extent; compass:—expansion of parts:—a table, as spread with a meal; a feast (colloquially).

Spreader, (spread'er) *n.* One who or that which spreads.

Spreading, (spread'ing) *n.* Act of extending or expanding; extension:—act of publishing or propagating; diffusion.

Sprig, (sprig) *n.* [*A.-S. sprec.*] A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant:—the figure of a branch or spray in embroidery:—an offspring; a scion—usually

of nobility and in contempt:—a youth; a lad:—a brad; a small nail without a head.

Sprig, (sprig) *v. t.* To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches:—to embroider with figures of spray or sprigs:—*imp. & pp. sprigged; ppr. sprigging.*

Spriggy, (sprig'e) *a.* Full of sprigs or small branches.

Spirit, (spirit) *n.* [*Spirit, sprite.*] A spirit; a shade; an incorporeal agent; an apparition.

Sprightly, (sprit'ful) *a.* Lively; brisk; gay; vigorous.

Sprightfulness, (sprit'ful-ness) *n.* Briskness; vivacity; liveliness.

Sprightly, (sprit'e-ness) *n.* Quality of being sprightly; liveliness:—briskness; vigour; vivacity.

Sprightly, (sprit'le) *a.* Spirit-like or spright-like; lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; airy; gay.

Spring, (spring) *v. t.* [*A.-S. springan, Ger. springen, Icel. springa.*] To leap; to bound; to jump:—to issue with speed and violence:—to start or rise suddenly from a covert:—to fly back:—to bend from a straight direction or plane surface:—to shoot up, out, or forth:—to arise:—to issue, as from a parent or ancestor: to result, as from cause, motive, or principle:—to appear above ground: to vegetate:—to grow:—to thrive:—*v. t.* To cause to spring up: to start, as game:—to produce quickly or unexpectedly:—to cause to explode, as a mine:—to burst: to cause to open, as a leak:—to crack or split:—to bend or strain so as to weaken, as a mast:—to cause to close suddenly, as a trap:—to throw off or set an arch from an abutment or pier:—*imp. sprung; ppr. springing.*

Spring, (spring) *n.* A leap; a bound; a jump, as of an animal:—a flying back; resilience:—elastic power or force:—an elastic body, as a steel-rod, plate, or coil: a mass or strip of India rubber, &c.—used for various mechanical purposes:—any source of supply: especially, the source from which a stream proceeds; a fountain:—that by which action or motion is produced or propagated: cause; origin; rise; beginning:—shoot; young plant or tree:—a leak in a ship: start of a plank:—a quick and lively tune (Scott.):—a shoulder of pork:—the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise: the months of March, April, and May.

Spring-bak, (spring'bak) *n.* A species of antelope inhabiting the plains of South Africa, it has an exceedingly light and graceful form.

Springe, (spring) *n.* [*From spring.*] A noose which, being fastened to an elastic body, is drawn close with a sudden spring, by which means it catches a bird or other animal.

Springer, (spring'er) *n.* One who springs:—one who rouses game: a dog of the spaniel or setter kind:—the impost or point at which an arch unites with its support, and from which it seems to spring.

Spring-gun, (spring'gun) *n.* A gun which is discharged by means of a spring attached to the lock—formerly set in fields, gardens, &c., as a protection against poachers, robbers, &c.

Spring-head, (spring'head) *n.* A fountain or source.

Springiness, (spring'e-ness) *n.* State of being springy; elasticity; also, power of springing:—state of abounding with springs; wetness or sponginess, as of land.

Springing, (spring'ing) *n.* Act of arising, issuing, or proceeding; growth; increase:—leaping; bounding:—in architecture, the impost or point at which the arch rises from its support.

Spring-tide, (spring'tid) *n.* The tide which happens at or soon after the new and full moon, which rises



Spring-bak.

higher than common tides;—the time of spring: spring time. [spring.]

Spring-time, (spring'tim) n. Spring or the season of Spring-water, (spring'waw-ter) n. Water issuing from a natural source, as distinguished from river, rain water, &c.

Springy, (spring'e) a. Elastic; recovering itself after being bent or twisted;—having power to leap far;—light in tread or gait; elastic;—abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy.

Sprinkle, (spring'kl) v. t. [Diminutive of *sprinkle*, A.-S. *sprengan*, to *sprinkle*.] To scatter or disperse in small drops or particles, as water, seed, &c.;—to scatter on;—to baptize by the application of a small quantity of water; hence, to cleanse; to purify;—v. i. To perform the act of scattering a liquid, or any fine substance;—to rain moderately, or with drops falling now and then:—*imp. & pp. sprinkled; ppr. sprinkling.*

Sprinkle, (spring'kl) n. A small quantity scattered; a sprinkling;—a utensil for sprinkling.

Sprinkling, (spring'kling) n. Act of scattering in small drops or separate parts;—a small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts;—hence, a moderate number or quantity.

Sprit, (sprit) n. [A.-S. *spreðt*.] A small boom, pole, or spar, crossing the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper foremost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate.

Sprit, (sprit) v. t. [A.-S. *spreytan*, Ger. *spreizen*.] To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to spurt; to spurt;—v. i. To sprout; to bud; to germinate.

Sprite, (sprit) n. [Ger. *spreiz*.] A spirit; a soul; a shade; an apparition; an elf; an attendant fairy;—a demon;—also *spright*.

Sprout, (sprout) v. t. [Ger. *sprossen*, A.-S. *spreotan*.] To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; hence, to grow like shoots of plants;—to shoot into ramifications;—*imp. & pp. sprouted; ppr. sprouting.*

Sprout, (sprout) n. The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree;—pl. Young coleworts;—especially a kind for late autumn or winter use—*brussels sprouts*.

Spruce, (spruce) a. [Perhaps from *Prussia*, a sort of leather from Prussia.] Neat, without elegance or dignity;—snical; trim; nice; foppish.

Spruce, (spruce) v. t. To dress with affected neatness; to trim;—v. i. To dress one's self with affected neatness;—*imp. & pp. spruced; ppr. sprucing.*

Spruce, (spruce) n. [O. Eng. *Fruse*, Prussian, so named because it was first known as a native of Prussia.] A coniferous tree, of the genus *Abies*, of several species, especially the Norway Spruce, which yields the valuable timber known as white deal; also, the North American or black spruce, the timber of which is used for yards and spars.

Spruce-beer, (spruce'ber) n. A kind of beer flavoured with spruce. [affected neatness.]

Sprucey, (spruce'le) adv. In a spruce manner; with Spruceousness, (spruce'ness) n. Trimness; fineness; affected neatness. [or spring.]

Sprunt, (sprunt) n. Any thing short and stiff;—a leap

Spy, (spri) a. Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active; vigorous.

Spud, (spud) n. [Dan. *spyd*, a spear.] An implement somewhat like a chisel, with a long handle, used for destroying weeds.

Spume, (spum) n. [L. *spuma*, from *spuere*, to spit, to spew.] Frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances;—froth; foam; scum.

Spume, (spum) v. i. To froth; to foam;—*imp. & pp. spumed; ppr. spuming.* [or frothy.]

Spuminess, (spum'e-ness) n. The quality of being spumy

Spumous, (spum'us) a. [L. *spumosus*, from *spuma*, foam.] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy.

Spunk, (spangk) n. [Gael. *speng*, Ir. *spone*, tinder,

sponge. A.-S. *spen*, *spoon*, a chip, tinder, touchwood.] Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk; amadou;—an inflammable temper; spirit; pluck; mettle. [spirited.]

Spunky, (spunk'e) a. Full of spunk; quick

Spun-yarn, (spun'yarn) n. A line or cord formed of two or three rope-yarns twisted.

Spur, (spur) n. [A.-S. *spura*, Ger. *sporn*, allied to *spuar*.] An instrument having a little wheel with sharp points, worn on a horseman's heels to prick a horse in order to hasten his pace;—incitement; instigation;—something that projects; a snag;—the largest or principal root of a tree;—the hard, pointed projection on a cock's leg;—a mountain that shoots from any other mountain or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction;—a brace; a strut;—any projecting appendage of a flower looking like a spur.

Spur, (spur) v. t. [From the noun.] To prick with spurs; to incite to a more hasty pace;—to urge or encourage to action or to a more vigorous pursuit of an object;—to fasten spurs on, as a boot;—v. i. To travel with great expedition; to hasten;—to press forward;—*imp. & pp. spurred; ppr. spurting.*

Spur-gall, (spurgawl) n. A place galled or excoriated by the spur.

Spurge, (spuri) n. [F. *epurys*, from L. *expurgare*, to purge.] A plant of several species having an acrid, milky juice.

Spurge, (spuri) v. t. To emit foam or froth, as beer in course of fermentation;—to discharge, as rheum from the eyes.

Spurging, (spur'ing) n. Act of emitting foam or froth, as fermenting liquors;—act of discharging rheum from the eyes.

Spurious, (spu're-us) a. [L. *spurius*.] Not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not genuine or authentic; counterfeit;—illegitimate; bastard; adulterine. [falsely.]

Spuriously, (spu're-us-le) adv. In a spurious manner;

Spuriousness, (spu're-us-ness) n. State or quality of being spurious, counterfeit, or illegitimate.

Spurn, (spurn) v. t. [A.-S. *spurnan*, to kick, *spurna*, heel, L. *spurnare*, to despise.] To drive back or away, as with the foot; to kick;—to reject with disdain; to treat with contempt; to scorn; to despise;—v. i. To kick or toss up the heels;—to manifest disdain in rejecting any thing;—*imp. & pp. spurned; ppr. spurning.* [temptuous treatment.]

Spurn, (spurn) n. A kick;—disdainful rejection; con-

Spurred, (spurd) a. Wearing spurs or having shoots like spurs;—incited; instigated.

Spurrer, (spur'gr) n. One who uses spurs.

Spurrier, (spur'er) n. One who makes spurs.

Spurt, (spurt) v. t. [O. Eng. *sprit*, to sprout, to bud.] To throw, drive, or force out violently, as a liquid in a stream from a pipe or small orifice;—v. i. To gush or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask;—written also *sprit*;—*imp. & pp. spurted; ppr. spurt-ing.*

Spurt, (spurt) n. A sudden or violent gushing of a liquid substance from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a jet;—a short and violent effort; an impulsive fit; quick, energetic push or pull.

Spur-wheel, (spur'hwell) n. A wheel in which the teeth are perpendicular to the axis, and in the direction of the radii;—also *spur-gear*.

Sputter, (spu'ter) v. i. [D. *spuiten*, to spout, L. *sputare*, to spit.] To spit or to emit saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking;—to throw out moisture in small, detached parts;—to fly off in small particles with some crackling or noise;—to utter words



hastily and indistinctly:—*v. t.* To throw out with haste and noise; to utter with indistinctness:—*imp. & pp.* sputtered; *ppr.* sputtering. [particles.]

Sputter, (spu'ter) *n.* Moist matter thrown out in small quantities. (spu'ter-er) *n.* One who sputters.

Spy, (spi) *n.* [*It. spia*, *F. espion*, from *L. spicere*, to look.] One who keeps a constant watch on the conduct of others:—a person sent into an enemy's camp to inspect their works, ascertain their strength or their movements, and communicate intelligence to the proper officer:—*emissary*; scout.

Spy, (spi) *v. t.* To gain sight of; to discover at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy:—to discover by close search or examination; to detect:—to explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly:—*v. i.* To search narrowly; to scrutinize:—*imp. & pp.* spied; *ppr.* spying.

Spy-glass, (spi'glas) *n.* A small perspective glass or telescope for viewing distant terrestrial objects.

Squab, (akwob) *adv.* With a heavy, sudden fall; plump; flat.

Squab, (akwob) *a.* [Sw. *svaab*, a soft and fat body, *Iscl. qvap*, soft, fat.] Fat; thick; plump;—unsledded; unfeathered.

Squab, (akwob) *n.* A young pigeon or dove:—a person of a short, fat figure:—a thickly stuffed cushion for the seat of a sofa, couch, or chair.

Squabble, (akwob'l) *v. i.* [*Ger. quabbeln*, *Sw. kabbla*, to quarrel.] To contend for superiority:—to scuffle; to struggle:—to contend in debate; to wrangle; to dispute:—to quarrel:—in printing, to disarrange or mix, so that the letters of one line get into the adjacent lines:—*imp. & pp.* squabbled; *ppr.* squabbling.

Squabble, (akwob'l) *n.* A scuffle; a wrangle; a brawl; a petty quarrel. [contentious person.]

Squabbler, (akwob'ler) *n.* One who squabbles; a squabby, (akwob'e) *a.* Short and thick; squabblish.

Squad, (akwod) *n.* [*F. escouade*, *It. squadra*.] A division of a company in a regiment—usually there are four squads in a company:—a small party of men detailed for special duty, drill, &c.:—hence colloquially, a set of men, or any small party.

Squadron, (akwod'run) *n.* [*F. escadron*, from *L. quadratus*, square.] A square body:—a body of troops formed in a square:—a body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops, averaging from 150 to 200 men:—a division of a fleet:—usually a third part of the whole naval armament cruising together:—a detachment of ships of war sent on a special expedition.

Squalid, (akwo'id) *a.* [*L. squalidus*, from *squalere*, to be foul or filthy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy.

Squalidly, (akwo'id-le) *adv.* In a squalid, filthy manner. [ing squalid.]

Squalidness, (akwo'id-ness) *n.* State or quality of being squalid, (akwaw'l) *v. i.* [*Sw. sqvda*, to cry out, *Ir. & Gael. sqal*, to shriek.] To scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress:—*imp. & pp.* squalled; *ppr.* squalling.

Squall, (akwaw'l) *n.* A loud scream; a harsh cry:—a sudden and violent gust of wind. [loud.]

Squaller, (akwaw'ler) *n.* One who squalls or cries squally, (akwaw'le) *a.* Abounding with squalls: disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind.

Squalor, (akwaw'lor) *n.* [*L.*, from *squalere*, to be foul or filthy.] Foulness; filthiness; squalidness.

Squamous, (akwaw'mus) *a.* [*L. squamosus*, from *squama*, a scale.] Covered with or consisting of scales; scaly.

Squander, (akwon'der) *v. t.* [*Ger. schwenden*, from *schwinden*, to vanish, dwindle.] To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally;—waste; scatter; dissipate:—*imp. & pp.* squandered; *ppr.* squandering.

Squanderer, (akwon'der-er) *n.* One who squanders; a prodigal; a spendthrift.

Square, (akwar) *a.* Having four equal sides and four

right angles:—forming a right angle:—having a shape broad for the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curving outlines:—exactly suitable or correspondent; true; just:—rendering equal justice; fair; honest:—even; leaving no balance:—at right angles with the mast or the keel, as the yards of a ship in their normal position.

Square, (akwar) *n.* [*L. ex and quadra*, a square.] A rectilinear figure having four equal sides and four right angles:—hence, that which is square or nearly so, or is reckoned by squares or square measure:—an area of four sides with houses on each side; sometimes, a solid block of houses:—also, an open place formed by the intersection of two or more streets:—in arithmetic and algebra, the



Square (carpenter's). product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself:—a carpenter's or joiner's instrument, consisting of two flat rules joined perpendicularly at their extremities, so as to form a right angle:—also, a rule fastened perpendicularly to the middle part of another, called from its form a T square:—hence, conformity; regularity; exactness of form:—due proportion; justness in conduct or dealing:—level; equality.

Square, (akwar) *v. t.* To form with four equal sides and four right angles:—to reduce to a square:—to compare with or reduce to any given measure or standard:—to adjust; to regulate; to fit; to accommodate:—to make even, so as to leave no difference or balance:—in mathematics, to multiply by itself:—to place at right angles with the mast or keel, as the yards of a ship:—*v. i.* To accord or agree exactly: to conform or agree; to suit; to fit:—to take a boxing attitude:—*imp. & pp.* squared; *ppr.* squaring.

Squarely, (akwar'le) *adv.* In a square form or manner.

Squareness, (akwar'ness) *n.* The state of being square. **Squaring**, (akwar'ing) *n.* Act of forming or reducing to a square:—act of adjusting or balancing, as accounts:—act of regulating:—act of placing the yards at right angles to the masts.

Squarrose, (akwar'se) *a.* [*L. squarrosus*.] Ragged, or full of loose scales or projecting parts; jagged.

Squash, (akwoh) *v. t.* [*Eng. quash*, *F. casser*, *L. quassare*.] To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass: to crush; to batter.

Squash, (akwoh) *n.* Something soft and easily crushed:—a sudden fall of a heavy, soft body.

Squash, (akwoh) *n.* [Massachusetts Indian *asq*, *pl. asquash*, raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables used when green or without cooking.] A plant and its fruit of the gourd kind.

Squasher, (akwoh'er) *n.* One who or that which squashes. [squashy or soft.]

Squashiness, (akwoh'-ness) *n.* The state of being squat, (akwot) *v. i.* [*It. quatto*, squat, cowering, from *L. coperre*, cower, to drive together.] To sit down upon the hams or heels, as a human being:—to sit close to the ground; to cower, as an animal; to lie close to escape observation:—to settle on another's land without title [Amer.]:—*imp. & pp.* squatted; *ppr.* squatting.

Squat, (akwot) *a.* Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering:—short and thick like the figure of an animal squatting.

Squat, (akwot) *n.* The posture of one that sits on his hams or close to the ground.

Squatter, (akwot'er) *n.* One who squats or sits close:—one who settles on new land without a title.

Squaw, (akwaw) *n.* [Narragansett *squawes*.] A woman;—especially, a wife.

Squeak, (akwék) *v. i.* [*Sw. sqvda*, to cry like a frog, *Ger. quieken*.] To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; or to make a sharp noise, as a pipe

or quill, a wheel, a door, &c.:—*imp. & pp. squeaked*; *ppr. squeaking*.

Squeak, (skwék) *n.* A sharp, shrill sound suddenly uttered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument. [*squeaks*.]

Squeaker, (skwék'ér) *n.* One who or that which squeaks. [*skwék'ing* *a.* Crying with a sharp, shrill cry; making a thin, sharp sound. [*ner*.]

Squeakingly, (skwék'ing-lee) *adv.* In a squeaking manner. [*skwél*] *v. i.* [*Sw. squeäta*, to cry out.] To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as certain animals do, indicating want, displeasure, or pain:—*imp. & pp. squealed*; *ppr. squealing*.

Squel, (skwél) *n.* A shrill, sharp and somewhat prolonged cry.

Squeamish, (skwém'ish) *a.* [*From qualmish*.] Having a stomach that is easily turned, or that readily nauseates any thing; hence, nice to excess in taste; easily disgusted;—dainty; scrupulous. [*manner*.]

Squeamishly, (skwém'ish-lee) *adv.* In a squeamish manner. [*squeamishness*, (skwém'ish-ness) *n.* The state of being squeamish; fastidiousness; excessive niceness; affected or morbid delicacy or scrupulosity.]

Squeezable, (skwéz-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being squeezed;—*figuratively*, open to influence or coercion; easily constrained to grant or concede.

Squeeze, (skwéz) *v. t.* [*A.-S. cwisan*, to crush, Ger. *quetschen*.] To press between two bodies; to press closely; to hug; to gripe;—to wring from; to oppress with hardships, burdens, and taxes;—to force between close bodies; to compel or cause to pass;—*v. i.* To urge one's way; to pass by pressing; to press; to crowd:—*imp. & pp. squeezed*; *ppr. squeezing*.

Squeeze, (skwéz) *n.* Act of one who squeezes; compression; pressure between two bodies;—a close hug or embrace; a gripe;—a crowd or throng of persons huddled together.

Squeezer, (skwéz'ér) *n.* One who or that which squeezes;—*pl.* In *forging*, a contrivance like a large pair of pliers for shingling or squeezing the scoria from the puddled metal.

Squeezing, (skwéz'ing) *n.* The act of pressing; compression;—oppression;—that which is forced out by pressure.

Squib, (skwib) *n.* [*W. cwipio*, to move briskly, *cwip*, a sudden turn.] A little pipe or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter, and sent into the air burning;—a sarcastic speech; a petty lampoon.

Squib, (skwib) *v. i.* To throw squibs;—to utter sarcastic or severe reflections; to contend in petty dispute.

Squill, (skwíl) *n.* [*L. squilla*, *G. skilla*.] A lily-like plant having a bulbous root of acrid and emetic properties—called also *sea-onion*;—a crustaceous sea animal resembling a lobster.

Squint, (skwint) *a.* [*D. schuinate*, a slope, *schuinsch*, sloping, oblique.] Looking obliquely;—not having the optic axes coincident—said of the eyes;—looking with suspicion.

Squint, (skwint) *v. i.* To see obliquely;—to have the axes of the eyes not coincident;—to run obliquely; to slope;—*v. t.* To turn to an oblique position;—to cause to look with non-coincident optic axes:—*imp. & pp. squinted*; *ppr. squinting*.

Squint, (skwint) *n.* Act or habit of squinting;—a want of coincidence of the axes of the eyes;—an oblique opening in the wall of a church.

Squint-eyed, (skwint'id) *a.* Having eyes that squint;—oblique; indirect; malignant;—looking obliquely, or by side glances. [*ing squint*.]

Squinting, (skwint'ing) *n.* The act or habit of looking. [*Squire*, (skwir) *n.* A gentleman next in rank to a knight; an esquire;—an escort of ladies; a champion;—a country gentleman; a landed proprietor;—colloquially, a gallant; a beau.

Squire, (skwir) *v. t.* To attend, as a squire;—to attend as a beau or gallant for aid and protection:—*imp. & pp. squired*; *ppr. squiring*.

Squireen, (skwir-én) *n.* One who is half squire and half farmer in Ireland.

Squirely, (skwir'lee) *a.* Becoming a squire.

Squireship, (skwir'ship) *n.* Rank and state of an esquire or squire;—also *squirehood*.

Squirm, (skwerm) *v. i. or t.* [*Skr. trimsi*, a worm.] To move or cause to move like a worm or eel;—to climb with the hands and feet, as to a tree:—*imp. & pp. squirmed*; *ppr. squirming*.

Squirrel, (skwir'el) *n.* [*F. écureuil*, *G. skiueros*, *skia*, shade, and *oura*, tail.] A small rodent mammal having a bushy tail—it is very nimble in climbing trees and leaping from branch to branch.

Squirt, (skwert) *v. t.* [*Sw. squätta*, to scatter.] To eject or drive out of a narrow pipe or orifice in a stream;—*v. i.* To throw out liquid from a narrow orifice in a rapid stream;—to throw out words; to prate; to chatter:—*imp. & pp. squirted*; *ppr. squirting*.

Squirt, (skwert) *n.* An instrument with which a liquid is ejected in a stream with force; a syringe;—a small, quick stream. [*squirts*.]

Squirtier, (skwert'ér) *n.* One who or that which stabs. [*stab*, (stab) *v. t.* [*D. staf*, Ger. *stab*, a staff, stick.] To pierce with a pointed weapon;—to kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument;—to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander, as reputation;—also, to thrust; to attempt to pierce or wound; to feint;—*v. i.* To give a wound with a pointed weapon;—to give a mortal wound:—*imp. & pp. stabbed*; *ppr. stabbing*.

Stab, (stab) *n.* The thrust of a pointed weapon;—a wound with a sharp-pointed weapon;—an injury given in the dark; a secret stroke or blow.

Stabber, (stab'ér) *n.* One who stabs; a murderer;—a sailmaker's instrument, like a prickler, but triangular in shape, for piercing eyelet holes, &c.

Stabbing, (stab'ing) *n.* The act of piercing, wounding, or killing with a sharp pointed weapon.

Stabilate, (sta-bil'e-tát) *v. t.* To make firm or sure; to establish.

Stability, (sta-bil'e-te) *n.* [*L. stabilitas*, from *stabilire*, to make firm or settle.] State of being stable or firm; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown;—steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose;—constancy; firmness.

Stable, (stá'bl) *a.* [*L. stabilis*, from *stare*, to stand.] Fixed; firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown;—steady in purpose; firm in resolution; not fickle or vacillating; steadfast;—durable; lasting; permanent.

Stable, (stá'bl) *n.* [*L. stabulum*, from *stare*, to stand.] A house, shed, or building for beasts to lodge and feed in;—specifically, a covered shed or building with separate stalls for horses.

Stable, (stá'bl) *v. t.* To put or keep in a stable;—*v. i.* To dwell or lodge in a stable:—*imp. & pp. stabled*; *ppr. stabling*.

Stableness, (stá'bl-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being stable; firmness of position; steadiness; constancy; stability.

Stabling, (stá'bling) *n.* Act or practice of keeping cattle in a stable;—a house, shed, or room for keeping horses and cattle;—also, fodder and bedding for horses.

Stablish, (stab'lish) *v. t.* [*F. établir*, from *L. stabilis*.] To make firm; to fix; to settle; to establish.

Stably, (stá'bl) *adv.* In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; steadily.



Squirrel.

Staccato, (stak-ká'tó) *n.* [It.] Disconnected; distinct—a direction to perform the notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner.

Stack, (stak) *n.* [Icel. *stackr*, a heap, Ger. *stock*.] A large pile of hay, grain, straw, and the like;—a number of funnels or chimneys standing together;—the chimney of a locomotive or steam-vessel;—a staff; a crutch;—a young tree left standing while others are cut down; a standard tree;—a pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet.

Stack, (stak) *v. t.* To lay, as hay or grain, in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile, as wood, peat, &c.;—*imp. & pp.* stacked; *ppn.* stacking.

Stacking, (stak'ing) *n.* Act or operation of piling up or building unthrashed corn, hay, beans, or other crops, and thatching the upper surface as a defence from the weather.

Stacking-band, (stak'ing-band) *n.* A rope usually of straw to bind the thatching on the roof of stacks.

Stack-yard, (stak'yárd) *n.* A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

Staddle, (stad'l) *n.* [A.-S. *stadhel*, a foundation, firm seat.] Any thing which serves for support; especially, the frame or support of a stack of hay or grain;—a small tree of any kind.

Stadtholder, (stat'hóld-er) *n.* [D. *stad*, a city, and *houder*, a holder.] Formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland, or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

Staff, (staf) *n.* [A.-S. *staf*, a staff, *steb*, a stump, Icel. *stafir*.] A pole or stick;—a stick carried in the hand for support or defence; hence, a support; prop; comfort;—in music, the five lines and the spaces on which music is written;—a stick borne as an ensign of authority;—a pole erected in a ship or elsewhere, to hoist and display a flag upon;—the round of a ladder; any long piece of wood. [F. *estafette*.] An establishment of officers in various departments attached to an army or to the commander of an army;—a corps of executive officers.

Stag, (stag) *n.* [Icel. *steppr*, the male of several animals.] The male red deer; the male of the hind; a hart;—the male of the bovine genus castrated at such an age that he never gains full size.

Stag-beetle, (stag'bét-l) *n.* A nocturnal beetle having large hooked mandibles, somewhat resembling the horns of a stag.

Stage, (stáj) *n.* [F. *etage*, A.-S. *stigan*, to go, ascend, G. *steigen*, to mount.] A platform slightly elevated on which an orator may speak, &c.;—a scaffold;—the floor for scenic performances; hence, the theatre; the dramatic profession;—a place where any thing is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action or career;—a place appointed for the relay of horses;—the distance between two places of rest on a road;—a degree of advancement in any pursuit or of progress toward an end or result;—any large vehicle running from station to station for the accommodation of the public.

Stage-coach, (stáj'kóch) *n.* A coach that runs regularly from one place to another at stated times, stopping at stages for the convenience of passengers;—also *stage-carriage*.

Stage-driver, (stáj'driv-er) *n.* One who drives a stage or stage-coach;—also *stage-coachman*.

Stage-effect, (stáj'ef-fekt) *n.* Effect or impression

produced by dramatic performance;—figuratively, impression sought to be produced by simulated or affected passion, sentiment, distress, misery, &c.;—theatrical display. [sees characters on the stage.]

Stage-player, (stáj'plá-er) *n.* An actor; one who represents.

Stager, (stáj'er) *n.* One who has long acted on the stage of life; a knowing fellow;—a horse used in drawing a stage.

Stage-waggon, (stáj'wag-un) *n.* A waggon which goes between two places at stated times, conveying passengers and goods.

Stagger, (stag'er) *v. i.* [D. *staggeren*, to stagger, from *stakra*, to stop.] To move to one side and the other in standing or walking; to reel; to vacillate;—to cease to stand firm; to give way;—to begin to doubt and waver in purpose; to hesitate;—*v. t.* To cause to reel;—to make less steady or confident; to shake;—to shock; to alarm;—*imp. & pp.* staggered; *ppr.* staggering. [of a tipsy person.]

Stagger, (stag'er) *n.* A staggering motion; a reel, as Staggering, (stag'er-ing) *n.* Act of reeling; vacillation;—doubt or hesitancy. [manner.]

Staggeringly, (stag'er-ing-le) *adv.* In a staggering manner.

Staggers, (stag'ers) *n. pl.* A disease of horses and other animals, by which they fall down suddenly without sense or motion; apoplexy.

Stag-hound, (stag'hound) *n.* A hound employed in hunting the stag or deer.

Staging, (stáj'ing) *n.* A structure of posts and boards for supporting workmen, &c., in building;—the business of running, managing, or of journeying in stage-coaches. [place of his birth.]

Stagirite, (stáj'e-rit) *n.* Aristotle, from *Stagira*, the Stagnaney, (stag'nan-ee) *n.* The state of being stagnant.

Stagnant, (stag'nant) *a.* [L. *stagnans*, *ppr.* of *stagnare*.] Not flowing in a current or stream; still; motionless; impure from want of motion;—not active; dull; not brisk. [less, or inactive state.]

Stagnantly, (stag'nant-le) *adv.* In a stagnant, motionless state.

Stagnate, (stag'nát) *v. i.* [L. *stagnare*, *stagnatum*, from *stagnum*, a piece of standing water.] To cease to flow; to be motionless;—to cease to be brisk or active;—*imp. & pp.* stagnated; *ppr.* stagnating.

Stagnation, (stag'náshun) *n.* Condition of being stagnant; cessation of flowing or circulation, as of a fluid;—cessation of action, or of brisk action; state of being dull.

Staid, (stád) *a.* [From *stay*, to stop.] Sober; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful;—steady; composed; regular; sedate. [regularity; constancy; firmness.]

Staidness, (stád'nes) *n.* Sobriety; gravity; steadiness.

Stain, (stán) *v. t.* [W. *ystein*, spread out, G. *teincin*, to stretch, or F. *teindre*, L. *tingere*, to dye.] To discolour by the application of foreign matter; to make foul; to spot;—to dye; to colour, as wood, glass, &c., by processes affecting the material itself;—to impress with figures in colours different from the ground;—to spot with guilt or infamy; to bring reproach on; to tarnish;—*imp. & pp.* stained; *ppr.* staining.

Stain, (stán) *n.* A discolouration from foreign matter; a blot; a foul mark;—a natural spot of a colour different from the ground;—disgrace; infamy; taint of guilt;—cause of reproach; shame. [a dyer.]

Stainer, (stán'er) *n.* One who stains, blots, or tarnishes.

Stainless, (stán'les) *a.* Free from any stain;—free from the reproach of guilt; free from sin.

Stair, (stár) *n.* [A.-S. *stæppr*, from *stipes*, to ascend, rise.] One step of a series for ascending or descending to a different level;—a series of steps, as for passing from one story of a house to another—commonly in the plural.

Staircase, (stár'kás) *n.* A flight of stairs with their supporting framework, casing, balusters, &c.

Stair-way, (stár'wá) *n.* A flight of stairs or steps.



Stag.



Stag-beetle.

Stake, (stāk) n. [A.-S. *staca*, from the root of *stick*.] A stick pointed at one end so as easily to be pushed into the ground:—*especially*, the piece of timber to which a martyr was affixed while he was burning; hence, martyrdom by fire:—that which is laid down as a wager or prize:—the state of being pledged:—*pl.* Sums of money to be run, contested, or fought for, as in racing, wrestling, boxing, sailing, swimming, &c.

Stake, (stāk) v. t. To fasten, support, or defend with stakes:—to mark the limits by stakes:—to put at hazard upon the issue of competition or upon a future contingency; to wager:—to pledge:—to deposit, as the amount of a wager, &c.:—*imp. & pp.* staked; *ppr.* staking.

Stake-holder, (stāk'hōld-er) n. One with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid:—in law, one with whom a deposit is made by two or more who lay claim to it. [panded by stakes.]

Stake-net, (stāk'net) n. A fish-net secured and extended.

Stalactite, (sta-lak'tit) n. [G. *stalaktos*, dropping.] A pendant cone or cylinder of carbonate of lime, resembling an icicle in form, and attached to the roof or side of a cavern.

Stalactitic, (sta-lak-tit'ik) a. Having the form or characters of a stalactite.

Stalagmite, (sta-lag'mit) n. [G. *stalagma*, a drop.] A deposit of calcareous matter on the floors of caverns.



Stalactite.

Stale, (stāl) a. [Ger. *stal*, *stal*, from *stallen*, to set.] Vapid or tasteless from age:—not new:—not freshly made:—having lost the life or graces of youth; decayed:—worn out by use; trite; common; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing.

Stale, (stāl) n. [A.-S. *stale*, a handle, Ger. *stall*, that which is set.] A long handle, as of a rake; shaft of an arrow:—something set or exhibited to attract or allure; a decoy:—hence, a prostitute:—old vapid beer or wine—from standing long. [F. *etalle*.] Urine of horses or other beasts.

Stale, (stāl) v. i. [Ger. & D. *stallen*, F. *estaller*.] To make water; to discharge urine—said of horses and cattle.

Stalely, (stāl'le) adv. Of old; of a long time; tritely.

Staleness, (stāl'nes) n. State of being stale; vapidness:—oldness: state of having lost taste or flavour by keeping:—triteness; commonness.

Stalk, (stawk) n. [Icel. *stilk*, allied to A.-S. *stealc*, high, steep.] The stem or main axis of a plant:—the petiole, pedicel, or peduncle of a plant:—the stem of a quill:—any thing resembling a stalk: stem of a spoon, tobacco pipe, &c.:—a straight or fluted ornament in the Corinthian capital.

Stalk, (stawk) n. A high, proud, or stately walk: a wide step or pace.

Stalk, (stawk) v. i. [A.-S. *stealcian*, to go slowly, from *stealc*, high, elevated.] To walk with high and proud steps:—to walk behind something, as a screen, for the purpose of taking game:—*v. t.* To approach under cover of a screen or by stealth:—*imp. & pp.* stalked; *ppr.* stalking.

Stalker, (stawk'er) n. One who stalks:—a kind of Stalking, (stawk'ing) n. The act of going gently step by step, or from one point of cover to another, so as to get within gun-shot of the game.

Stalking-horse, (stawk'ing-hors) n. A horse or a figure resembling a horse, behind which a fowler conceals himself from the sight of the game which he is aiming to kill:—hence, a pretence; a mere pretext.

Stalky, (stawk'y) a. Hard as a stalk; resembling a stalk.

Stall, (stāl) n. [A.-S. *stall*, a place, seat, D. & Ger. *stall*.] A stand; a station; hence, the place where a

horse or an ox is kept and fed:—a stable; a place for cattle:—a small house or slight shed in which merchandise is exposed for sale:—a bench or form on which wares are exhibited:—the seat of an ecclesiastical dignitary in the choir of a cathedral or collegiate church:—*pl.* Seats in a theatre, usually between the orchestra and the pit.

Stall, (stawl) v. t. To put into a stall or stable:—to induct into an office with the customary formalities; to install:—*v. i.* To dwell: to inhabit:—to kennel: to be tired of eating, as cattle:—*imp. & pp.* stalled; *ppr.* stalling. [rent paid for a stall.]

Stallage, (stawl'aj) n. Right of erecting stalls in fairs; Stall-feed, (stawl'fed) v. t. To feed and fatten in a stable or on dry fodder:—*imp. & pp.* stall-fed; *ppr.* stall-feeding.

Stallion, (stāl'yūn) n. [F. *étalon*, It. *stallone*, from Ger. *stal*, a stable.] A horse not castrated, used for raising stock.

Stalwart, (stāl'wert) a. [A.-S. *stalcweard*, worth taking.] Brave; bold; strong; redoubted; daring.

Stamen, (stā'men) n. [L. G. *stēmon*, the warp.] A thread; *especially*, a warp thread:—the male organ of flowers for secreting and furnishing the pollen or fecundating dust:—*pl.* The fixed, firm part of a body which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity:—whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing. [stamens or stamina.]

Staminal, (stan'in-al) a. Pertaining to or consisting in Staminate, (stan'in-ē-us) a. [L. *stamineus*, from *stamen*.] Consisting of stamens or threads:—pertaining to the stamens.

Staminiferous, (stan-in-fēr-us) a. [L. *stamen*, and *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or having stamens.

Stammer, (stām'er) v. i. [Ger. *stammeln*, Dan. *stammer*, A.-S. *stamer*.] To hesitate or falter in speaking; to speak with stops and difficulty: to stutter:—*v. t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly:—*imp. & pp.* stammered; *ppr.* stammering.

Stammer, (stām'er) n. Defective utterance or involuntary interruption of utterance; a stutter.

Stammerer, (stām'er-er) n. One who stutters or hesitates in speaking.

Stammering, (stām'er-ing) n. Hesitation in speaking; impediment in speech; stutter.

Stamp, (stamp) v. t. [Ger. *stempfen*, D. *stampen*, F. *estamper*, to stamp.] To strike, beat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot:—to impress with some mark or figure:—to imprint: to fix deeply: to coin: to mint: to form:—to cut out into various forms with a stamp:—to crush by the downward action of a kind of heavy hammer:—to set a mark on, as cloth:—to put post-marks on, as letters:—*v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downward:—*imp. & pp.* stamped; *ppr.* stamping.

Stamp, (stamp) n. Act of stamping:—any instrument for making impressions on other bodies:—a figure, device, motto cut in wood or metal: a plate; a die; a seal, &c.:—the mark made by stamping; an impression:—that which is marked: a thing stamped:—an official mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government:—a stamped or printed device issued by the government, and required by law to be affixed to certain papers, as evidence that the government dues are paid:—a character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing:—current value; authority:—make; cast; form; character:—a kind of hammer or pestle for beating ores to powder:—a post-office ticket affixed to prepaid letters as a mark of prepayment.

Stamp-collector, (stamp'kol-lek-tor) n. An officer who receives or collects stamp-duties:—also, one who makes a collection of old, rare, and foreign stamps.

Stamp-duty, (stamp'dū-ty) n. A duty or tax imposed for revenue purposes, on bonds, deeds of conveyance, legacies, bills, receipts, &c., which to be legally

binding and valid must be written on parchment or paper bearing the government stamp;—also, a duty on cards; a duty on newspapers, advertisements, &c., now abolished.

Stampede, (stam-péd') *n.* [From *stamp*.] A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, and leading them to run for many miles; hence, any sudden flight in consequence of a panic.

Stampede, (stam-péd') *v. t.* To disperse by causing sudden fright, as a herd, troop, or teams of animals.

Stamper, (stam-pér') *n.* An instrument for pounding or stamping;—a clerk in the post-office who affixes the stamp to letters received for transmission.

Stamp-office, (stam-pôf-is) *n.* An office for the issue and sale of stamps, and the reception of stamp-duties and other taxes.

Stance, (stans) *n.* [*L. stans*, *ppr.* of *stare*, to stand.] A site; an area for building;—a stand or stall in a market. [*Soot*.]

Stanch, (stansh) *v. t.* [*F. etancher*, *It. stancare*, to weary, from *L. stagnare*, to be stagnant.] To stop the flowing of, as blood; to dry up;—*v. i.* To stop, as blood; to cease to flow;—formerly written *staunch*.—*imp. & pp.* stanching; *ppr.* stanching.

Stanch, (stansh) *a.* Strong and tight; sound; firm;—firm in principle; constant; zealous; hearty; steady.

Stanchel, (stansh'el) *n.* A stanchion.

Stanching, (stanshing) *n.* Act of stopping or checking the flow of blood.

Stanchion, (stansh'un) *a.* A prop or support; a small Stanchless, (stansh'les) *a.* Not to be stanching or stopped; having continued flow.

Stanchness, (stansh'nes) *n.* The state of being stanch; soundness; firmness in principle; closeness of adherence.

Stand, (stand) *v. i.* [*A.-S. standan*, *Go. standan*, *Icel. standa*.] To remain at rest in an erect position; to rest on the feet neither lying nor sitting;—to continue upright fixed by the roots or fastenings;—to remain firm on a foundation;—to occupy, as its place; to be situated or located;—to cease from progress; to stop; to pause; to halt;—to remain without ruin or injury; to endure;—to be fixed, steady, or firm;—to adhere to principles; to maintain moral rectitude;—to have or maintain a position, order, or rank;—to be in some particular state; to consist; to have its being or essence in;—to place one's self; to interpose or intervene;—to offer one's self as a candidate;—to adhere to; to abide by;—to persist; to persevere;—to succeed in trial; to be proved and found worthy;—to insist; to dwell upon, in speech;—in navigation, to hold a course or direction;—in law, to be or remain as it is; to continue in force;—to appear in court;—*v. t.* To endure; to sustain; to bear;—to resist without yielding or receding; to withstand;—to abide by; to admit;—to keep; to maintain, as ground or position;—*imp. & pp.* stood; *ppr.* standing.

Stand, (stand) *n.* A place or post where one stands;—hence, a station in a city for carriages, cabs, and the like;—a stop; a halt;—an erection for spectators;—any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid;—the place where a witness stands to testify in court;—act of opposing; resistance;—highest point; point from which the next step is retrogressive;—a difficulty; perplexity;—rank; station; *standing*;—a young tree left when others are cut down; standard.

Standard, (stand'ard) *n.* [From *stand* and *A.-S. ard*, sort, kind, *Ger. standarte*, *F. etendard*.] An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colours; a banner;—that which is established by authority as a rule or measure of quan-

tity; hence, the original weight or measure sanctioned by government;—that which is established as a rule or model; criterion;—proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority;—a standing tree or stem;—an upright support; any upright in framing.

Standard, (stand'ard) *a.* Having a fixed or permanent value;—settled by imperial authority, as weights or measures, &c.;—hence, superior in excellence; recognized as one of the best of its kind;—not of the dwarf kind. [*bears a standard*.]

Standard-bearer, (stand'ard-bär-er) *n.* An officer who **Stander**, (stand'ér) *n.* One who stands—only in composition, *by-stander*;—a standard tree.

Standing, (standing) *a.* Established, either by law or by custom, or the like; settled; permanent; not temporary;—not flowing; stagnant;—not movable; fixed;—remaining erect; not cut down.

Standing, (standing) *n.* Act of stopping or coming to a stand; state of being erect upon the feet;—duration or existence; continuance;—possession of an office, character, or place;—condition in society; rank. [*stand or case for pen and ink*.]

Standish, (stand'ish) *n.* [From *stand* and *dieh*.] A **Stand-point**, (stand'point) *n.* A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; point of view.

Stand-still, (stand'stil) *n.* A standing without moving forward; a stop.

Stang, (stang) *n.* [*A.-S. steng*, *D. stang*.] A pole, rod, or perch; a long bar; a shaft;—to ride the *stang*, to be placed straddling on a pole and so carried on men's shoulders in derision.

Stanhope, (stan'höp) *n.* A light, two-wheeled or sometimes four-wheeled carriage without a top—so called from Lord Stanhope.

Stannary, (stan'ar-e) *n.* [*L. stannum*, tin.] Of or pertaining to tin mines or to tin works.

Stannary, (stan'ar-e) *n.* A tin mine or tin works;—certain royal rights or prerogatives in respect to tin mines in a district. [*from tin*.]

Stannic, (stan'ik) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained **Stanniferous**, (stan-if-er-us) *a.* [*L. stannum*, tin, and *ferre*, to bear.] Containing or affording tin. [*tin*.]

Stannous, (stan'us) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing **Stanza**, (stan'za) *n.* [*It. stanza*, a stop, from *L. stans*, *ppr.* of *stare*, to stand.] A combination or arrangement of lines of verse usually recurring, whether like or unlike, in measure.

Staple, (stá'pl) *n.* [*A.-S. stapel*, a step, a prop, from *stapan*, to step, raise.] A settled mart or market; an emporium;—a principal commodity or production of a country or district;—hence, the principal element; the chief ingredient;—the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax;—a loop of metal formed with two points, to be driven into wood, to hold a hook;—unmanufactured material; raw material.

Staple, (stá'pl) *a.* Pertaining to, or being a market or staple for, commodities;—established in commerce;—settled;—regularly produced or made for market; chief; principal;—marketable; fit to be sold.

Stapler, (stá'pler) *n.* A dealer in staple commodities.

Star, (stár) *n.* [*A.-S. steorra*, *Icel. stjarna*, *L. astrum*, *G. aster*.] One of the innumerable luminous bodies seen in the heavens;—in *astrology*, a configuration of the planets supposed to influence or determine one's fortune;—that which resembles the figure of a star, as an ornament worn on the breast to indicate rank or honour;—the figure of a star (thus*) used in writing or printing as a reference; an asterisk;—a person of brilliant and attractive qualities; a distinguished theatrical performer, and the like.

Star, (stár) *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars, or bright, radiating bodies; to bespangle;—*v. i.* To be bright, or attract attention, as a star; to shine like a star; to figure prominently, especially as a theatrical performer;—*imp. & pp.* starred; *ppr.* starring.



Royal Standard of England.

Star-blind, (stár'blind) *a.* Purblind; blinking.
Starboard, (stár'bórd) *n.* [*A.-S. steorbord*, from *stecran*, to steer, and *bord*, side, because the steersman stands with the tiller on his right hand side.] The right hand side of a ship or boat to a person looking forward.

Starboard, (stár'bórd) *a.* Pertaining to the right hand side of a ship; being or lying on the right side.

Star-bowlines, (stár'bó-líns) *n. pl.* The men in the starboard watch. [Stiff; precise; rigid.]

Starch, (stárch) *a.* [*A.-S. stearc*, stark, strong, rough.]

Starch, (stárch) *n.* [*Ger. stárke*, from *stárken*, to strengthen, stiffen.] A granular substance used for stiffening cloth, chiefly extracted from wheat flour, but occurring as a proximate principal in all cereal grains, in tuberous roots, as the potato, in pulpy fruits, as the apple, in the stem and pith of many plants, and in some barks, as cinnamon;—a stiff and formal manner;—starchiness.

Starch, (stárch) *v. t.* To stiffen with starch;—*imp. & pp. starched*; *ppr. starching*.

Star-chamber, (stár'chám-ber) *n.* An ancient court of criminal jurisdiction in England, which sat without a jury. It was abolished during the reign of Charles I. [precise; formal.]

Starched, (stárch't) *a.* Stiffened with starch;—stiff; starchedness, (stárch'ed-ness) *n.* The state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality.

Starcher, (stárch'er) *n.* One who starches. [mally.]

Starchily, (stárch'le) *adv.* In a starch manner; for starchiness, (stárch'ness) *n.* State or quality of being starch; stiffness of manner; preciseness.

Starchy, (stárch'e) *a.* Consisting of or resembling starch; stiff.

Stare, (stár) *n.* [*A.-S. stær.*] The staring.

Stare, (stár) *v. i.* [*A.-S. starian*, *Ger. starren*.] To look with fixed eyes wide open; to fasten an earnest look on some object; to gaze; to look earnestly;—to stand out; to be prominent; to glare;—*v. t.* To look earnestly at; to gaze at;—*imp. & pp. stared*; *ppr. staring*. [wide open.]

Stare, (stár) *n.* Act of staring; a fixed look with eyes

Starer, (stár'er) *n.* One who stares or gazes.

Star-finch, (stár'fínsh) *n.* A certain bird;—the red-start.

Star-fish, (stár'fsh) *n.* A marine radiate animal;—a pedicellate echinoderm resembling a star in shape.

Star-gazer, (stár'gáz-er) *n.* One who gazes at the stars; sometimes in contempt, an astronomer.

Star-gazing, (stár'gáz-ing) *n.*

Act or practice of observing the

stars with attention; astrology.

Stark, (stárk) *a.* [*A.-S. stearc*,

icel. sterk, strong, rough, *Ger.*

stark, stiff.] Stiff; strong; rugged;—mere; sheer;

pure; downright; unmistakable.

Stark, (stárk) *adv.* Wholly; entirely; absolutely.

Starkness, (stárk'ness) *n.* The state or quality of being

stark; stiffness; stoutness;

strength.

Starless, (stár'less) *a.* Hav-

ing no stars visible, or no

starlight.

Starlight, (stár'lít) *n.* The

light proceeding from the

stars.

Starling, (stár'ling) *n.* [*A.-S.*

stear.] A conirostral passer-

ine bird of the genus *Stur-*

na, of a bluish-black colour,

and marked with white

specks or stars, and is easily

tamed and taught to whistle.



Star-fish.



Starling.

Starlit, (stár'lít) *a.* Lighted by stars; spangled with stars.

Star-monger, (stár'mung-ger) *n.* An observer of the stars; an astronomer;—a star-gazer; an astrologer—in contempt.

Starost, (stár'rost) *n.* In Poland, one who holds a fief; a feudatory holding from the crown.

Star-spangled, (stár'spang-gid) *a.* Spotted with stars, as the United States national flag.

Starry, (stár'e) *a.* Abounding with stars; adorned with stars;—consisting of or proceeding from the stars; stellar; stellary;—shining like stars; resembling stars.

Start, (stárt) *v. i.* [*O. Eng. sterte*, *Ger. sturzen*, to hurl, fall, allied to the root of *stir*.] To move suddenly, as with a spring or leap from any sudden pain, feeling, or emotion;—to shrink; to wince;—to set out; to begin, as on a race or journey;—to turn from; to deviate;—*v. t.* To cause to move suddenly; to alarm; to rouse;—to produce suddenly to view or notice;—to move suddenly from its place; to dislocate;—to send off from the post; to give the signal for running in a race;—among seamen, to broach; to pour liquor from, as a cask;—also, to slacken, as a sheet, brace, &c.;—to quicken or give a start to by punishing with a rope's end;—*imp. & pp. started*; *ppr. starting*.

Start, (stárt) *n.* A sudden spring, leap, or motion occasioned by surprise, fear, pain, or the like;—a convulsive twitch or spasm;—a wanton or unexpected movement; a mally;—act of setting out; outset;—a push; a shove;—hence, alarm; fright.

Start, (stárt) *n.* [*A.-S. steort*, a tail, *Ger. stertz*.] A projection; a push; a horn; a tail.

Starter, (stár'ter) *n.* One who starts; one who shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection;—a dog that rouses game;—one who gives the signal for running in a race.

Starting, (stár'ting) *n.* Act of moving suddenly or shrinking, as from alarm, pain, &c.;—act of rousing to duty, as seamen, with a rope's end.

Starting-place, (stár'ting-plás) *n.* Station or point from which one sets out—literally and figuratively;—also *starting-point*.

Startle, (stárt'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *start*.] To shrink; to move suddenly or be excited on feeling a sudden alarm;—*v. t.* To excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension;—shock; frighten; astonish;—*imp. & pp. startled*; *ppr. startling*.

Startle, (stárt'l) *n.* A sudden motion or shock occasioned by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or apprehension of danger. [surprise or alarm.]

Startlingly, (stár'ting-le) *adv.* So as to impress with **Startvation**, (stár-vá'shun) *n.* The act of starving, or the state of being starved.

Starve, (stárv) *v. i.* [*A.-S. steorfan*, to perish with hunger or cold, *Ger. sterben*.] To perish or die with cold;—to perish with hunger; to suffer extreme hunger or want; to be very indigent;—*v. t.* To kill with cold;—to kill with hunger;—to distress or subdue by famine, as a garrison;—to destroy by want of nutriment, as a plant;—to deprive of force or vigour.

Starveling, (stárv'ling) *a.* Hungry; lean; pining with want.

Starveling, (stárv'ling) *n.* An animal or plant made thin, lean, and weak, through want of nutriment.

State, (stát) *n.* [*L. status*, a standing, from *stare*, to stand.] Circumstances or condition of a being or thing at any given time; modified form or condition;

temporary aspect of affairs;—crisis; high or difficult position;—rank; quality;—wealthy or prosperous circumstances;—any body of men constituting a community;—the bodies that constitute the legislature of a country;—a body politic; the whole body of people united under one government;—appearance of

greatness; pomp; dignity; grandeur;—a chair or seat of honour;—also, used adjectively in the sense of public or governmental.

State, (stát) *v. t.* To express the particulars of; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite:—*imp. & pp. stated; ppr. stating.*

State-apartments, (stát'a-párt-ments) *n. pl.* Public rooms in the palace for the reception of company;—hence, the best or principal rooms in a castle, mansion, &c.

State-craft, (stát'kraft) *n.* Sagacity and ability in governing a state or conducting political affairs; statesmanship;—in a bad sense, political dexterity, cunning, or artifice.

State-criminal, (stát'krím-in-al) *n.* A political offender; one charged with treason or felony against the state.

Stated, (stát'ed) *a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular times;—expressed; told or described in so many words.

Statedly, (stát'ed-le) *adv.* At stated or appointed times.

Statelessness, (stát'le-ness) *n.* Condition of being stateless; dignity; grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner;—also, affected dignity; assumed pride; hauteur.

Stately, (stát'le) *a.* Evincing state or dignity;—dignified; majestic; magnificent; august.

Stately, (stát'le) *adv.* Majestically; loftily.

Statement, (stát'ment) *n.* Act of stating or presenting verbally or on paper;—a series of facts, circumstances, reasons, &c., expressed on paper; account; manifesto;—a detail of facts, circumstances, &c., verbally recited; narrative; declaration.

State-paper, (stát'pá-per) *n.* Any document, written or printed, issued by or relating to the state or the government; an order, edict, or report of some department of government published by authority of and presented to parliament.

State-prisoner, (stát'príz-n-er) *n.* One in confinement for political offences.

State-room, (stát'rúum) *n.* A magnificent room in a palace or great house, used for public receptions, balls, assemblies, &c.;—one of the principal or reserved apartments for lodging in a ship's cabin.

Statesman, (stát'smán) *n.* A man versed in the arts of government; a politician; one eminent for political abilities;—one employed in public affairs.

Statesmanly, (stát'smán-le) *a.* Becoming a statesman; having the wisdom and ability requisite for a politician or political ruler or administrator.

Statesmanship, (stát'smán-shíp) *n.* The office or duties of a statesman;—the qualifications of a statesman; skill in legislation and administration;—dexterity in leading a political party and guiding thought and action in political affairs. [*tical offences.*]

State-trial, (stát'trí-al) *n.* Trial of a person for political crime. (G. *statius*, from *istanai*, to cause to stand.) Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium;—resting; acting by mere weight.

Staties, (stát'ika) *n. sing.* [G. *statist* (sc. *epistémé*)] That branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium of forces, or relates to bodies as held at rest by the forces acting on them.

Stating, (stát'ing) *n.* Act of expressing or representing in writing or verbally; statement.

Staties, (stát'ihun) *n.* [L. *statio*, from *stare*, stand, to stand.] The spot or places where any thing stands, especially where a person or thing habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time;—situation; position;—post assigned; office;—employment; occupation; business;—state; condition of life;—a stopping-place where railroad trains take in passengers, &c.;—the place where the police force of any precinct is assembled when not on duty;—the place at which an instrument is planted and observations are made.

Staties, (stát'ihun) *v. t.* To place; to set; to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office;—*imp. & pp. stationed; ppr. stationing.*

Stationariness, (stát'ihun-er-ness) *n.* The quality of being stationary; fixity; immobility.

Stationary, (stát'ihun-er) *a.* Not moving or not appearing to move; stable; fixed;—not improving; not growing wiser, greater, or better.

Stationer, (stát'ihun-er) *n.* A bookseller—from the first booksellers exhibiting their stock on stations or stalls;—especially, one who sells paper, quills, ink-stands, pencils, and other furniture for writing.

Stationery, (stát'ihun-er) *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, and the like.

Stationer, (stát'ihun-er) *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

Station-house, (stát'ihun-hous) *n.* A police office or place of arrest and temporary confinement.

Station-master, (stát'ihun-mas-ter) *n.* Superintendent of a station or place where railway trains stop for convenience of passengers or goods. [*politician.*]

Statist, (stát'ist) *n.* [From *stat.*] A statesman; a statistical.

Statistical, (sta-tíst'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the condition of a people, their economy, their property and resources; pertaining to statistics. [*manner.*]

Statistically, (sta-tíst'ik-al) *adv.* In a statistical manner.

Statistidan, (sta-tíst'ih-an) *n.* A person who is familiar with the science of statistics.

Statistics, (sta-tíst'ika) *n. sing. & pl.* [Eng. *statist*, from *state*, L. *statua*.] A collection of facts arranged and classified respecting the condition of the people in a state, or respecting any particular class or interest;—the science which has to do with the collection and classification of such facts.

Statuary, (stát'ú-er) *n.* [L. *statuaria* (sc. *ars*), from *statua*, statue.] Art of carving statues or images;—one who practises the art of carving images or making statues;—a statue or collection of statues.

Statue, (stát'ú) *n.* [L. *statua*.] A solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a living being; an image.

Statuesque, (stát'ú-shak) *a.* Partaking of or exemplifying the characteristics of a statue.

Statuetta, (stát'ú-ét) *n.* [F.] A small statue.

Stature, (stát'úr) *n.* [L. *statura*, from *stare*, stand, to stand.] The natural height of an animal body—generally used of the human body.

Status, (stát'ús) *n.* [L.] A standing; position;—present condition or state, as of affairs, the precise facts or circumstances of a case;—relative position or state; social condition; an individual's rank or influence in the community;—*status questionis*, in controversial discussions, the point in dispute; statement of the whole case and of the views and arguments advanced on both sides;—*status quo*, a recurrence to the previous position or relation, as of nations after war, or parties after strife or dispute, agreeing each to hold the same possessions, rights, &c., which they held before.

Statutable, (stát'ú-tá-bl) *a.* [From *statute*.] Made or introduced by statute;—made or being in conformity to statute. [*to statute.*]

Statutably, (stát'ú-tá-ble) *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute. [*L. statutum, from statuere, to set, ordain.*] An act of the legislature of a state or country, declaring, commanding, or prohibiting something; a positive law;—the act of a corporation, or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law;—regulation; edict; decree.

Statute-book, (stát'út-bók) *n.* A record of laws or legislative enactments.

Statutory, (stát'út-or) *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

Stave, (stáv) *n.* [Eng. *staff*, Ger. *stáb*.] A thin, narrow piece of wood of which oaks are made;—a staff; five lines and spaces on which musical notes are written;—a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.

Stave, (stáv) *v. t.* [From *stew*, *staff*.] To thrust through with a staff; to break a hole in; to burst;—to push, as with a staff;—to delay forcibly; to

drive away, with *off*.—to pour out:—*imp. & pp.* *staved or stove; ppr. staving.*

Stay, (stā) v. i. [Dan. *staas*, Sw. *stā*, L. *stare*, to stand.] To remain; to continue in a place; to stop; to stand still;—to continue in a state;—to wait; to attend;—to dwell; to tarry;—to rely; to confide; to trust;—*v. t.* To hold from proceeding; to restrain; to stop;—to delay; to obstruct. [*F. estayer*, to prop, from D. *staege*, a prop.] To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up;—to sustain with strength; to satisfy in part;—to task, as a vessel, so that the wind from being on one side is caused to blow on the other:—*imp. & pp.* *stayed or staid; ppr. staying.*

Stay, (stā) n. Continuance in a place; abode for a time; sojourn;—cessation of motion or progression; stand; stop. [*F. estai*, loc. *stag*, a strong rope.] That which serves as a prop or support.—*pl.* A bodice;—a corset;—a large, strong rope employed to support a mast. [supports.]

Stayer, (stā'gr) n. One who stays; one who upholds or stays—*lacc*, (stā'lās) n. A lace for fastening the bodice in female dress. [to make stays.]

Staymaker, (stā'māk-er) n. One whose occupation is stay-making, (stā'sā) n. Any sail extended on a stay.

Stand, (stēd) n. [*A.-S. stede*, a place, station.] Place or room which another had or might have.

Standfast, (stēd'fast) a. [*From stand and fast.*] Firmly fixed or established; fast fixed; firm;—constant; firm; resolute. [ner; firmly.]

Standfastly, (stēd'fast-lee) adv. In a standfast manner.

Standfastness, (stēd'fast-ness) n. The state of being standfast; firmness; fixedness; constancy.

Steadily, (stēd'lee) adv. In a steady manner; firmly.

Steadiness, (stēd'ness) n. State of being steady; firmness;—constancy; steadfastness; resolution.

Steady, (stēd'ee) a. Firm in standing or position; fixed;—constant in feeling, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering;—constant; uniform;—regular; stable.

Steady, (stēd'ee) v. t. To hold or keep from shaking, reeling, or falling; to support;—*v. i.* To be firm; to maintain an upright position:—*imp. & pp.* *steadied; ppr. steadying.*

Steak, (stāk) n. [*locl. stiek*, broiled meat, *A.-S. styccc*, *sticc*, a part, piece.] A slice of beef, pork, venison, or the like, broiled or cut for broiling.

Steal, (stēl) v. t. [*A.-S. stelan*, *stelan*, loc. *stela*.] To take without right or leave;—to take feloniously;—to take in small quantities; to pilfer;—to convey secretly; to withdraw and remove without observation;—to steal away, to gain or win by secret arts, or by address or cunning;—to lessen or weaken by imperceptible steps or advances;—to steal a march on, to get the start or advantage of another by secret action; to be beforehand with;—*v. i.* To slip in, along, or away unperceived;—to withdraw secretly;—to take feloniously; to pilfer; to practise theft:—*imp. stole; pp. stolen; ppr. stealing.*

Stealer, (stēl'gr) n. One who steals; a thief.

Stealing, (stēl'ing) n. Act of taking feloniously the goods or property of another; purloining; pilfering.

Stealth, (stēlth) n. The act of stealing; theft;—secret art; clandestine practice or procedure; means used to bring to pass any thing in a secret or concealed manner.

Stealthily, (stēlth'lee) adv. In a stealthy manner; by stealthiness, (stēlth'ness) n. The state, quality, or character of being stealthy; secret or clandestine procedure.

Stealthy, (stēlth'ee) a. Done by stealth; accomplished clandestinely; unperceived; secret; private; sly.

Steam, (stēm) n. [*A.-S. stēam*, Ger. *stīm*, weather when snow or rain is drifted by the wind.] The elastic, aeriform fluid into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point;—mist formed

by condensed vapour; visible vapour;—any exhalation of heated bodies.

Steam, (stēm) v. i. To rise or pass off in vapour, or like vapour;—to rise in steam-like vapour;—to move or travel by the agency of steam;—*v. t.* To exhale; to evaporate;—to apply steam to for softening, dressing, or preparing:—*imp. & pp.* *steamed; ppr. steaming.*

Steam-boat, (stēm'bōt) n. A boat, especially one of large size, propelled through the water by steam.

Steam-boiler, (stēm'boil-er) n. A boiler for generating steam, or for subjecting objects to the operation of steam. [moved by steam.]

Steam-carriage, (stēm'kār-ij) n. A carriage on wheels.

Steam-chest, (stēm'chest) n. The box from which steam is distributed to a cylinder, and which usually contains one or more valves.

Steam-engine, (stēm'en-jin) n. An engine moved by steam; a mechanical apparatus for utilizing the elasticity or expansive power of steam and its property of rapid condensation, and converting it into a motive power for driving machinery, locomotion, &c.;—steam-engines are usually classed as *high pressure* or *non-condensing*, when the action of the piston is due solely to a high pressure of the steam; and *low pressure* or *condensing*, in which the steam which propels the piston in one direction is instantly condensed and creates a vacuum, thus rendering the returning stroke more easy.

Steamer, (stēm'er) n. A vessel propelled by steam;—a fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam;—a vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cooking.

Steam-gauge, (stēm'gāj) n. An instrument for indicating the pressure of the steam in a boiler.

Steam-gun, (stēm'gun) n. A machine or contrivance by which balls or other projectiles may be driven by the power of steam. [ner wrought by steam.]

Steam-hammer, (stēm'ham-er) n. A large forge hammer.

Steaminess, (stēm'ness) n. The quality or condition of being steamy; vaporousness; mistiness.

Steam-packet, (stēm'pak-et) n. A packet or vessel propelled by steam, and running periodically between certain ports.

Steam-pipe, (stēm'pip) n. The pipe by which steam is conveyed to the steam chest or to the cylinder.

Steam-port, (stēm'pōrt) n. Valve opening for the admission of steam from the steam chest to the cylinder. [of steam applied to machinery, &c.]

Steam-power, (stēm'pow-er) n. The force or energy.

Steam-press, (stēm'pres) n. Printing press driven by steam. [power of steam.]

Steam-ship, (stēm'ship) n. A ship propelled by the steam-vessel, (stēm'ves-el) n. A vessel propelled by steam.

Steam-whistle, (stēm'hwis-l) n. A small pipe or call attached to a locomotive engine, through which steam is blown forcibly to sound a signal of warning, &c.

Steamy, (stēm'ee) a. Consisting of or resembling steam; full of steam; vaporous; misty.

Stearine, (stē'a-rin) n. [*G. stear*, tallow, suet.] One of the proximate principles of animal fat;—an acid produced by the action of alkalis on stearin.

Steed, (stēd) n. [*A.-S. stēda*, loc. *stēddan*.] A horse, especially, a spirited horse for state or war.

Steele, (stēk) v. t. [*Ger. stecken*, to close, *A.-S. stican*, to pierce, to stab.] To sew with a needle; to stitch;—to fix; to fasten; to close; to shut. [*Boot.*]

Steele, (stēk) n. A stitch.

Steel, (stēl) n. [*A.-S. stēl*, loc. *stēl*, Ger. *stahl*.] Iron combined with a small portion of carbon—used in making instruments;—hence, an instrument made of steel, as a sword, knife, or the like;—specifically, an instrument of steel for sharpening knives upon;—hardness; sterness; rigour

Steel, (stél) *v. t.* To overlay, point, or edge with steel;—to make hard or extremely hard; to make insensible or obdurate;—to cause to resemble steel, as in smoothness, polish, or other qualities:—*imp. & pp. steeled*; *ppr. steeling*. [other metallic compound.]

Steel-pen, (stél'pén) *n.* A pen manufactured of steel or **Steely**, (stél'o) *a.* Made or consisting of steel;—hence, resembling steel; hard; firm.

Steel-yard, (stél'yárd) *n.* A form of balance in which the body to be weighed is suspended from the shorter arm of a lever.

Steep, (stép) *a.* [A.-S. *steap*, Icel. *steypir*, a precipice.] Ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous. [rock, or ascent; precipice; height.]

Steep, (stép) *n.* A precipitous place, hill, mountain, **Steep**, (stép) *v. t.* [Ger. *stippen*, to steep, dip.] To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to drench:—*imp. & pp. steeped*; *ppr. steeping*. [things are steeped.]

Steeper, (stép'ér) *n.* A vessel, vat, or cistern, in which **Steeple**, (stép'l) *n.* [A.-S. *stapel*, *stypel*, allied to *steep*.] A tower or turret of a church ending in a point; a spire.

Steeples-chase, (stép'l-chás) *n.* A race for thoroughbred and hunting horses across the country in a course marked by flags erected on the highest points of the line between the starting and the winning posts.

Steepled, (stép'ld) *a.* Furnished with a steeple; adorned with steeples and towers.

Steeply, (stép'le) *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity.

Steepness, (stép'nes) *n.* State of being steep; precipitous declivity. [steep. [Poet.]]

Steepy, (stép'e) *a.* Having a precipitous declivity; **Steer**, (stér) *n.* [A.-S. *stéor*, Go. *stíur*.] A young male of the bovine genus; a castrated bullock from two to four years old; an ox.

Steer, (stér) *v. t.* [A.-S. *stéoran*, *stídran*, Icel. *stýra*.] To control the career of; to direct; to guide; to govern—applied especially to a vessel in the water:—*v. i.*

To direct and govern a ship or other vessel in its course;—to be directed and governed:—to conduct one's self; to take or pursue a line or course of action:—*imp. & pp. steered*; *ppr. steering*.

Steering, (stér'ing) *n.* Act or practice of directing and governing in a course;—the manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm;—an apartment in the space between decks forward of the great cabin; also, fore-cabin in a ship for an inferior class of passengers;—that by which a course is directed; management; regulation.

Steerer, (stér'ér) *n.* One who steers; pilot.

Steering, (stér'ing) *n.* Act or art of directing a vessel by movements of the helm;—hence, act of guiding or directing in general; management.

Steering-wheel, (stér'ing-hwél) *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is turned and the ship is steered.

Steerling, (stér'ling) *n.* A young steer or bullock.

Steersman, (stér'sman) *n.* One who steers; the helmsman of a ship.

Steganography, (steg-a-nog'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *steganos*, covered, and *graphein*, to write.] The art of writing in ciphers.

Stellar, (stél'ár) *a.* [L. *stellaria*, from *stella*, a star.] Pertaining to stars; astral;—full of stars; set with stars; starry;—also *stellary*.

Stellate, (stél'át) *a.* [L. *stellatus*, *pp.* of *stellare*, to set or cover with stars.] Resembling a star; radiated;—arranged in the form of a star.

Stelliform, (stél'e-form) *a.* [L. *stella*, a star, and *forma*, a form.] Like a star; radiated.

Stellular, (stél'ú-lár) *a.* [L. *stellula*, diminutive of *stella*, a star.] Having the shape of little stars; radiated.

Stem, (stem) *n.* [A.-S. *stemu*, Ger. *stamm*.] The principal body of a tree, shrub, or plant of any kind;—a little branch which connects a fruit or flower

with a main branch; any thing resembling a stem; tube; stalk;—the stock of a family;—a descendant; progeny. [A.-S. *stefn*, Icel. *stafn*.] A curved piece of timber to which the two sides of a ship are united at the fore end;—the forward part of a vessel;—the leading position; the look-out;—in sailing, the short perpendicular line added to the body of a note. **Stem**, (stem) *v. t.* To oppose or cut, as with the stem of a vessel; to make progress against, as a current;—to resist; to stop; to check, as a stream or moving force:—*imp. & pp. stemmed*; *ppr. stemming*.

Stemless, (stem'les) *a.* Having no stem.

Stemmatopus, (stem-at'pus) *n.* [G. *stemma*, garland, and *ops*, the eye, face.]

The hooded seal, inhabiting the Arctic ocean, seven or eight feet long, having a piece of loose inflatable skin on the head, which is drawn over the eyes when the animal is menaced.



Stemmatopus.

Stench, (stenh) *n.* [A.-S. *stenc*, from *stincan*, to stink.] An ill smell; offensive odour; stink.

Stenchy, (stenh'e) *a.* Having an offensive smell.

Stencil, (sten'sil) *n.* [A.-S. *stenc*, a bar of wood, stake, pole.] A thin plate of metal, leather, or other material, used in painting, marking, &c.—the pattern is cut out of the plate, which is then laid flat on the surface to be marked, and the colour brushed over it.

Stencil, (sten'sil) *v. t.* To paint or colour in figure with stencils:—*imp. & pp. stencilled*; *ppr. stencilling*. [of writing short-hand; a short-hand writer.]

Stenographer, (sten-og'ra-fer) *n.* One skilled in the art **Stenographic**, (sten-og'graf'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to stenography.

Stenography, (sten-og'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *stemos*, close, and *graphein*, to write.] The art of writing in short-hand. [rate; to assess [Scott.];—to stent.]

Stent, (stent) *v. t.* [F. *esteindre*.] To tax at a certain **Stent**, (stent) *n.* A tax; assessment.

Stentor, (stent'or) *n.* [G.] Any person having a powerful voice.

Stentorian, (stent'or-ian) *a.* [G. *stentór*, a herald spoken of by Homer, having a very loud voice.] Extremely loud;—able to utter a very loud sound.

Step, (step) *v. i.* [A.-S. *steppan*, *stapan*, G. *steben*, to tread.] To advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet;—to go; to walk a little distance;—to walk gravely, slowly, or resolutely:—*v. t.* To set, as the foot;—to fix the foot of, as a mast in the keelson:—*imp. & pp. stepped*; *ppr. stepping*.

Step, (step) *n.* An advance or movement made by one removal of the foot; a pace;—one removal in ascending or descending a stair;—space passed by the foot in walking or running;—a small space or distance;—gradation; degree;—act of advancement; progression;—footprint; track; trace; vestige;—gait; manner of walking;—proceeding; measure; action;—the round or rundle of a ladder;—one of the large diatonic degrees or intervals of the scale;—pl. a portable frame-work of stairs;—a block of wood or a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the bed of the mast;—a kind of bearing in which the lower extremity of a spindle or a vertical shaft revolves.

Step-brother, (step'brúth-ér) *n.* A brother by marriage only. [marriage only.]

Step-child, (step'chíld) *n.* A son or daughter by marriage only.

Step-daughter, (step'daw-ter) *n.* A daughter by marriage only. [only.]

Step-father, (step'fa-thér) *n.* A father by marriage

Step-mother, (step'múth-ér) *n.* A mother by marriage only.

Steppe, (step) *n.* [Russ. *stepi*.] One of the vast plains

in South-eastern Europe and Asia, generally uncultivated.

Stepping-stone, (step'ing-stōn) *n.* A stone to raise the feet above the water or mud in walking;—hence, a means of progress or further advancement.

Step-sister, (step'sis-ter) *n.* A sister by marriage only.

Step-son, (step'sun) *n.* A son by marriage only.

Stereococcus, (ster-kō-rā'hō-us) *a.* [*L. steracus, ster-coris, dung.*] Of or pertaining to dung, or partaking of its nature.

Stereocration, (ster-kō-rā'shun) *n.* Act of dunging or stercing. [*stēr* *a.* [*F. from G. steracos, firm, solid.*] The French unit for solid measure, commonly used for bulky articles, being equivalent to 35.3166 English cubic feet.

Stereographic, (ster-ē-ō-graf'ik) *a.* Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane. [*notation on a plane; perspective.*]

Stereographically, (ster-ē-ō-graf'ikal-ē) *adv.* By deli-stereography, (ster-ē-ō-graf'ik) *a.* [*G. stereos, firm, solid, and graphō, to write.*] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of geometry which shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

Stereometer, (ster-ē-ō-met'er) *n.* [*G. stereos, firm, solid, and metron, measure.*] An instrument for determining the specific gravity of bodies.

Stereometry, (ster-ē-ō-met'ri) *n.* [*G. stereos, firm, solid, and metron, a measure.*] The art of measuring bodies and finding their solid contents.

Stereoscope, (ster-ē-ō-skōp) *n.* [*G. stereos, firm, solid, and skopein, to view.*] An optical instrument illustrating the phenomena of binocular vision—two photographic pictures are viewed through two separate lenses, one for each eye, and adjusted to the angle of vision, so that only one image of the two pictures is impressed on the sensorium, and stands out in relief, round and seemingly solid.

Stereoscopic, (ster-ē-ō-skōp'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope.

Stereotype, (ster-ē-ō-tip) *n.* [*G. stereos, firm, solid, and tupos, type.*] A fixed metal type or block from which impressions are taken by printing; especially, a plate of type metal cast or moulded from a page or sheet of imposed type, and representing exactly the letters, lines, spaces, &c., of the movable types;—the art of making fixed metallic plates from types, and of printing from such plates.

Stereotype, (ster-ē-ō-tip) *v.t.* To make stereotype plates for, as for a book:—*imp. & pp.* stereotyped; *ppr.* stereotyping.

Stereotype, (ster-ē-ō-tip) *a.* Cast or moulded from types, as a plate;—done or printed from plates or casts of type.

Stereotyped, (ster-ē-ō-tip) *a.* Cast in a mould;—hence, fashioned and fixed after a model or ideal, as opinions, &c.

Stereotypography, (ster-ē-ō-tip-ō-graf'ik) *n.* [*G. stereos, firm, solid, tupos, a type, and graphō, to write.*] The art or practice of printing from stereotype plates.

Sterile, (ster'il) *a.* [*L. sterilis, allied to G. sterios, stiff, barren.*] Producing little or no crop; barren; unfruitful; not fertile;—producing no young;—destitute of ideas or sentiment.

Sterility, (ster-il'itē) *n.* Quality or condition of being sterile; barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness.

Sterling, (ster'ling) *a.* (Etymology uncertain—said to be from *asterling*, a small silver coin stamped in the reign of King John by traders from the east of Germany.) Belonging to or relating to the British money of account or to the British coinage;—genuine; pure; of excellent quality. [*—standard rate or value.*]

Sterling, (ster'ling) *n.* English money; standard coin.

Stern, (stern) *a.* [*A.-S. sterne, styrne, allied to Ger. starr, staring.*] Fixed, with an aspect of severity

and authority; austere;—severe in manners; harsh; unrelenting;—hard; afflictive; cruel;—rigidly steadfast; immovable;—dark; gloomy; threatening.

Stern, (stern) *n.* [*A.-S. stearna, from steor, helm, and ern, place.*] The hind part of a ship or boat;—the hinder part of any thing;—hence, the place of management; direction.

Stern-board, (stern'bōrd) *n.* The backward motion of a vessel; a loss of way in making a tack.

Stern-chase, (stern'chās) *n.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other.

Stern-chaser, (stern'chās-er) *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her.

Sterned, (stern'd) *a.* Having a stern of a particular shape, with a qualifying adjective, as square, round, &c.

Sternly, (stern'le) *adv.* In a stern manner; austere.

Sternmost, (stern'mōst) *a.* Furthest in the rear; farthest stern.

Sternness, (stern'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being stern; severity of look; austerity;—harshness of manners; rigour. [*stern of a ship.*]

Stern-port, (stern'pōrt) *n.* A port or opening in the

Stern-post, (stern'pōst) *n.* A straight piece of timber erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind.

Stern-sheets, (stern'shēts) *n. pl.* That part of a boat which is between the stern and the aftermost seat of the rowers.

Sternutation, (ster-nū-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. sternutatio, from sternutare, to sneeze.*] The act of sneezing.

Sternutatory, (ster-nūt'ā-tor-ē) *a.* Having the quality of exciting to sneeze. [*evokes sneezing.*]

Sternutatory, (ster-nūt'ā-tor-ē) *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

Stern-way, (stern'wā) *n.* The movement of a ship backward or with her stern foremost.

Stertorous, (stēr-tō-rus) *a.* [*L. stertere, to snore.*] Characterized by a deep snoring, which accompanies

inspiration in some diseases, especially apoplexy; hoarsely breathing; snoring.

Stethoscope, (steth'ō-skōp) *n.* [*G. stethos, the breast, and skopein, to examine.*] An instrument used to distinguish sounds in the human chest, so that the operator may judge of the action or condition of the heart, the lungs, &c.

Stethoscopic, (steth'ō-skōp'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a stethoscope; made or ascertained by a stethoscope.

Stew, (stēv) *v.t.* [*From the root of stow.*] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold.

Steward, (stēv'dōr) *n.* One whose occupation is to load and unload vessels in port.

Stew, (stēv) *v.t.* [*F. stewer, D. stoven.*] To boil slowly in a moderate manner or with a simmering heat; to seethe;—*v.i.* To be seethed in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture:—*imp. & pp.* stewed; *ppr.* stewing.

Stew, (stēv) *n.* A house for bathing, sweating, cupping, &c.;—a dish that has been cooked by stewing;—a state of excitement; confusion.

Steward, (stēv'ard) *n.* [*O. Eng. stivard, A.-S. stigeward, stiveward.*] A man employed to manage domestic concerns, servants, accounts, &c.;—a waiter on board a ship;—a fiscal agent of certain bodies; a high officer of state;—in *Scripture*, a minister of Christ. [*board.*]

Stewardess, (stēv'ard-ēs) *a.* A female waiter on ship.

Stewardship, (stēv'ard-ship) *n.* The office of a steward.

Stew-pan, (stēv'pan) *n.* A pan in which things are stewed.

Sthenic, (sthen'ik) *a.* [*G. sthenos, strength.*] Attended with excitement or excessive action of the heart and arteries; phlogistic.

Stibial, (stib'ē-al) *a.* [*L. stibium, antimony.*] Like, or having the qualities of, antimony; antimomial.

Stibium, (stib'e-um) *n.* [*L. stibium*, *G. stibi*, *stisumi*.] Antimony; antimony glance.

Stick, (stik) *n.* [*G. stichos*, a row, line.] A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet; a line in the Scriptures;—a row or rank of trees.

Stichomancy, (stik-om'ans-e) *n.* [*G. stichos*, verse, and *manteia*, divination.] Divination by lines or verses taken at hazard from a poem or book; a kind of *sortes Virgilianæ*.

Stichometry, (stik-om'et-ro) *n.* [*G. stichos*, line, and *metron*, a measure.] Measurement or length of books, as ascertained by the number of lines which they contain; a division of the text of a book into lines.

Stiek, (stik) *n.* [*A.-S. stioea*, *Isol. stiki*, *Ger. stecken*.] The small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub cut off; a rod; a staff;—any stem or branch of a tree of any size cut for fuel or timber;—an instrument of adjustable width in which types are arranged in words and lines;—a thrust; a stab.

Stiek, (stik) *v. t.* To cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; to pierce; to stab;—to fasten by piercing; to set; to fix in;—to set with something pointed;—to fix on a pointed instrument;—to attach to the surface;—*v. i.* To hold by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere;—to remain where placed; to cling; to be united closely;—to be hindered from proceeding; to stop;—to be embarrassed or puzzled; to hesitate;—to adhere closely in friendship and affection; to remain in the memory; to endure;—to be constant or devoted to; to be firm and persevering, as in work or duty;—*imp. & pp. stiek*; *ppr. stiekling*.

Stickiness, (stik'e-ness) *n.* Quality of being sticky; adhesiveness; viscoseness; glutinousness; tenacity.

Sticking-plaster, (stik'ing-plas-ter) *n.* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds, &c.

Stickle, (stik'l) *v. i.* [From the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staffs or sticks to interpose occasionally.] To take part with one side or the other;—to contend, contest, or alternate;—to go from one side to the other; to play fast and loose; to trim;—*imp. & pp. stickled*; *ppr. stickling*.

Stickle-back, (stik'l-bak) *n.* [*O. & Prov. Eng. stickle*, a prickly, and *back*.] A small fresh water fish—so called from the spines which arm its back, ventral fins, and other parts.



Stickler, (stik'ler) *n.* One who stickles; a second; an umpire;—one who pertinaciously contends for some trifling thing.

Sticky, (stik'e) *a.* Inclined to stick;—adhesive; viscous; glutinous; tenacious.

Stiff, (stif) *a.* [*A.-S. stíf*, *Isol. styfr*, *Ger. steif*.] Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant;—not liquid or fluid; thick and tenacious; inspissated;—impetuous in motion;—strong, as a breeze;—hardy; stubborn;—not easily subdued; firm in resistance or perseverance;—obstinate; pertinacious;—constrained;—not natural and easy;—formal in manner;—bearing a press of canvas without creaking much, as a vessel.

Stiffen, (stif'n) *v. t.* To make stiff; to make less pliant or flexible;—to inspissate; to make more thick or viscous;—*v. i.* To become stiff; to become more rigid or less flexible;—to become more thick or less soft; to be inspissated;—to become less susceptible of impression; to grow more obstinate;—*imp. & pp. stiffened*; *ppr. stiffening*.

Stiffener, (stif'n-er) *n.* That which stiffens; some stiff material inserted or sewed into a neckcloth, cravat, &c., to keep it straight and smooth;—also *stiffner*.

Stiffening, (stif'n-ing) *n.* Some material used to make a dress less soft or flexible, as hair, whalebone, crinoline, &c.;—some substance used to thicken or in-

spissate liquid and gelatinous articles of food, as isinglass, &c. [*rigidly*; obstinately.]

Stiffly, (stif'le) *adv.* In a stiff manner; firmly; strongly; **Stiff-necked**, (stif'neck) *a.* Stubborn; inflexible; obstinate; contumacious.

Stiffness, (stif'ness) *n.* State of being stiff; want of pliancy or flexibility; rigidity;—consistency; thickness; spissitude, as of semi-fluid substances;—inaptitude for motion; torpidity, as of the joints or limbs;—tension; inelasticity, as of a cord;—obstinacy; stubbornness of disposition;—formality; constraint, as of manner;—harshness; rigorously;—want of ease and simplicity;—hard and precise manner, as of speaking or writing.

Stifle, (stif'l) *v. t.* [*Isol. stílla*, *stýlla*, to repress, *F. étouffer*.] To stop the breath; to choke;—to suffocate;—to stop the breath temporarily; to oppress;—to smother; to quench; to suppress the manifestation or report of; to conceal; to deaden; to extinguish; to destroy;—*imp. & pp. stifled*; *ppr. stifling*.

Stifling, (stif'ing) *a.* Suffocating; close and oppressive.

Stigma, (stig'ma) *n.* [*G. stigma*, prick or mark of a pointed instrument.] A mark with a burning iron; a brand;—any mark of infamy;—a stain or blot on reputation;—in *pathology*, a small red spot or speck on the skin;—in *botany*, that vascular part of the pistil which receives the pollen.



Stigmata, (stig-ma'ta) *a. pl.* The external openings of the tracheæ of insects; the spiracles;—in the *Roman Catholic Church*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of saints in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ.

Stigmatic, (stig-mat'ik) *a.* Marked with a stigma or with something reproachful to character;—impressing with infamy or reproach;—also *stigmatical*.

Stigmatically, (stig-mat'ik-al-ly) *adv.* With a mark of infamy or deformity.

Stigmatise, (stig-ma-tiz) *v. t.* To mark with a stigma or brand;—to set a mark of disgrace on;—to declare or denounce as infamous;—*imp. & pp. stigmatised*; *ppr. stigmatising*.

Stilar, (stil'ar) *a.* Pertaining to a stile or style of a dial.

Stile, (stil) *n.* A pin set on the face of a dial to form a shadow; a style.

Stile, (stil) *n.* [*A.-S. stigel*, a step, from *stigan*, to ascend.] A step or set of steps for ascending and descending in passing a fence or wall.

Stilette, (ste-le'tó) *n.* [*It. from L. stilus*, a pointed instrument.] A small dagger with a round, pointed blade;—a pointed instrument for making eyelid holes in working muslin.

Stilette, (ste-le'tó) *v. t.* To stab or pierce with a stilette;—*imp. & pp. stiletteed*; *ppr. stiletteing*.

Still, (stil) *v. t.* [*A.-S. stíllan*, from *stílla*, quiet, firm, *Isol. stílla*.] To stop, as noise; to silence;—to stop, as motion or agitation; to subdue;—to calm, as tumult, agitation, or excitement; to allay; to appease;—*imp. & pp. stilled*; *ppr. stilling*.

Still, (stil) *a.* Uttering no sound; silent;—not disturbed by noise or agitation; quiet; calm;—motionless; placid; peaceful; gentle.

Still, (stil) *n.* Freedom from noise; calm; silence.

Still, (stil) *adv.* To this time; until now;—habitually; uniformly;—by an additional degree;—notwithstanding; in spite of; nevertheless;—after that; in continuation.

Still, (stil) *n.* [*L. stillare*, to drop.] A vessel used in the distillation of liquors; alembic;—a distillery.

Still, (stil) *v. t.* To expel spirit from liquors by heat, and condense it by refrigeration;—to distil.

Stillatitious, (stil-a-tish'e-us) *a.* [*L. stillatitius*, from *stillare*, to drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

Stillatory, (stil'a-tor-e) *n.* An alembic; a vessel for distillation;—a laboratory.

Still-birth, (stil'berth) *n.* That which is born without life; state of being born without life.

Still-born, (stil'born) *a.* Dead at the birth;—abortive.

Still-life, (stil'li) *n.* The class or style of painting which represents objects having vegetable existence, as trees, plants, &c., or not having animate existence, as fruits, flowers, dead game or animals, &c.

Stillness, (stil'nes) *n.* State or quality of being still; freedom from noise, motion, agitation, excitement, and the like; calmness; quiet; silence.

Stilly, (stil'e) *a.* Still; quiet; calm.

Stilly, (stil'e) *adv.* Silently; without noise;—calmly; quietly; without tumult.

Stilk, (stilt) *n.* [D. *stelt*, Ger. *stiel*.] A piece of wood constructed to raise the foot above the ground in walking;—a root which rises above the surface of the ground.

Stilt, (stilt) *v. t.* To raise on stilts; to elevate;—to raise by unnatural means:—*imp. & pp.* stilted; *ppr.* stilted.

Stilky, (stil'e) *a.* Inflated; pompous;—also *stilted*.

Stimulant, (stim'ü-lant) *a.* [L. *stimulus*, *ppr.* of *stimulare*.] Serving to stimulate; inciting; provocative;—producing increased vital action in the bodily organism or any of its parts.

Stimulant, (stim'ü-lant) *n.* That which provokes or excites;—an agent which produces an increase of vital activity in the organism or any of its parts.

Stimulate, (stim'ü-lät) *v. t.* [L. *stimulare*, *stimulatus*, to goad, from *stimulus*, a goad.] To excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some pungent motive or by persuasion;—to produce an increase of vital activity in:—*imp. & pp.* stimulated; *ppr.* stimulating.

Stimulation, (stim'ü-lä'shun) *n.* Act of stimulating or state of being stimulated;—an increase of organic action. [stimulating.]

Stimulative, (stim'ü-lät-iv) *a.* Having the quality of stimulating.

Stimulative, (stim'ü-lät-iv) *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action.

Stimulus, (stim'ü-lus) *n.* [L. for *stimulus*, from G. *stigma*, to sting.] A goad; hence, something that rouses the mind or spirits;—that which produces an increase of vital action;—in *botany*, a sting; a prickle.

Sting, (sting) *n.* [A.-S. *sting*, Icel. *stingr*.] A sharp-pointed weapon or instrument with which certain animals are armed by nature for their defence;—the thrust of a sting into the flesh;—any thing that gives acute pain;—the point of an epigram or other pointed, sarcastic saying;—in *botany*, a glandular hair or filament on the leaves of some plants secreting a poisonous fluid, as the nettle.

Sting, (sting) *v. t.* To pierce, goad, or poison with a sting, as bees, wasps, scorpions, &c.;—to pain acutely; to prick, as with remorse;—*v. i.* To use a sting; to practise stinging:—*imp. & pp.* stung; *ppr.* stinging.

Stinger, (stinger) *n.* One who or that which stings.

Stingily, (stin'je-le) *adv.* In a niggardly spirit; grudgingly; with mean covetousness.

Stinginess, (stin'je-nes) *n.* Extreme avarice; niggardliness; mean closeness or nearness in pecuniary matters.

Stingless, (sting'les) *a.* Having no sting. [pain.]

Stingy, (sting'e) *a.* Having power to sting or produce sting.

Stingy, (stin'je) *a.* [Norm. F. *chince*, W. *ystang*, strait.] Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly.

Stink, (stink) *v. i.* [A.-S. *stincan*, Ger. *stinken*.] To emit a strong, offensive smell, mostly from putrefaction;—hence, figuratively, to be in bad odour or repute; to be offensive and loathsome:—*imp.* stank or stunk; *ppr.* stinking. [ing odour.]

Stink, (stink) *n.* A strong, offensive smell; a disgust.

Stinkard, (stink'ärd) *n.* A mean, paltry fellow;—a carnivorous animal allied to the skunk.

Stinker, (stink'er) *n.* That which stinks; an artificial composition offensive to the smell; stink-pot.

Stinkingly, (stink'ing-le) *adv.* With an offensive smell.

Stink-pot, (stink'pot) *n.* A pot or jar of stinking materials burned as a disinfectant of noxious and contagious air;—an earthen jar filled with powder, grenades, balls, pieces of old iron, &c., and ignited by a fuse, intended to be thrown into an enemy's vessel previous to boarding it.

Stint, (stint) *v. t.* [A.-S. *stintan*, *stintan*, to stop, Icel. *stunta*.] To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit;—to assign a certain task in labour to:—*imp. & pp.* stinted; *ppr.* stinting.

Stint, (stint) *n.* Limit; bound; restraint; extent;—quantity assigned; proportion allotted.

Stintedness, (stint'ed-nes) *n.* The state of being stinted.

Stinter, (stint'er) *n.* One who or that which stints.

Stipend, (stip'end) *n.* [L. *stipendium*, from *stips*, *stips*, a gift, and *pendere*, to weigh or pay out.] Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages or an annual salary;—in Scotland, the provision made for the support of a parish minister in the Established church by free tithes, money payments, or payments in kind valued at the annual rate or *Fiars*;—hence, the money-salary of a minister or clergyman of any church.

Stipendiary, (stip'end-ä-ä) *a.* Receiving wages or salary;—performing services for a stated price or compensation;—hired; subsidized, as troops.

Stipendiary, (stip'end-ä-ä) *n.* One who receives a stipend or performs services for a settled price or salary.

Stipple, (stip'el) *v. t.* [D. *stipelen*, diminutive of *stippen*, to dip, dot.] To engrave by means of dots:—*imp. & pp.* stippled; *ppr.* stippling.

Stipple, (stip'el) *n.* A mode of engraving in imitation of chalk drawings, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines.

Stippling, (stip'ling) *n.* A mode of engraving on copper or wood by a succession of dots or small points instead of lines.

Stipulate, (stip'ü-lät) *v. i.* [L. *stipulari*, *stipulus*, originally to conclude a money transaction, from *stips*, *stips*, a gift in small coin.] To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear any thing; to bargain; to contract:—*imp. & pp.* stipulated; *ppr.* stipulating.

Stipulation, (stip'ü-lä'shun) *n.* Act of stipulating; a contracting or bargaining;—that which is stipulated or agreed upon;—covenant; contract; colloquially, a conditional engagement; an agreement with reservation. [tracts, or covenants.]

Stipulator, (stip'ü-lät-er) *n.* One who stipulates, contracts.

Stipule, (stip'ül) *n.* [L. *stipula*, a stalk, stem.] An appendage at the base of petioles or leaves, usually resembling a small leaf in texture and appearance.

Stir, (stir) *v. t.* [A.-S. *stirian*, Ger. *stören*.] To change the place in any manner;—to move;—to raise; to excite;—to bring into debate; to agitate;—to incite to action; to instigate; to prompt;—*v. i.* To move one's self; to change one's position;—to be in motion; a *Stipula*.

Stir, (stir) *v. i.* To become the object of notice or conversation;—to rise in the morning (colloquial);—*imp. & pp.* stirred; *ppr.* stirring.

Stir, (stir) *n.* Agitation; tumult; bustle;—public disturbance or commotion; seditious uproar;—agitation of thoughts; conflicting passion.

Stirabout, (stir-ä-bout) *n.* A dish of oatmeal boiled in water to a certain consistency; porridge; also, a dish made by pouring boiling water on oatmeal, and stirring it; brose.

Stirk, (stirk) *n.* [Scott.] A young ox or heifer.

Stirless, (stir'les) *a.* Without stirring; very quiet; still.



Stirrer, (stér'ér) *n.* One who stirs or is in motion;—one who puts in motion;—a riser in the morning;—an exciter; an instigator, with *up*.

Stirring, (stér'ing) *a.* Active; bustling; energetic; pushing; thriving; busy.

Stirring, (stér'ing) *a.* Act of putting in motion or of turning up or round; act of awakening, exciting, stimulating, &c.

Stirrup, (stér'up) *n.* [A.-S. *stigerpan*, *stirdp*, from *stigan*, to mount, and *rdp*, a rope.] A kind of ring for receiving the foot of a rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle.



Stirrup-cup, (stér'up-kup) *n.* A paring cup taken on horseback.

Stitch, (stich) *v. t.* [A.-S. *stician*, to prick, *Stirrup*, pierce, Ger. *sticken*.] To sew or work with a needle; to sew slightly or loosely; to join or unite by sewing;—in agriculture, to throw up land into ridges;—*v. i.* To practise sewing; to work with the needle:—*imp. & pp.* stitched; *ppr.* stitching.

Stitch, (stich) *n.* A single pass of a needle in sewing; the loop or turn of the thread thus made;—a single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting;—a link of yarn;—a ridge; a space between two furrows in ploughed ground;—an acute lancing pain, like the piercing of a needle; a sharp twinge, as in the side.

Stitcher, (stich'ér) *n.* One who stitches.

Stitching, (stich'ing) *n.* Work done by sewing in such a manner that a continuous line of stitches is shown on the surface.

Smithy, (smit'ee) *n.* [Icel. *steddi*, Sw. *stad*, an anvil.] An anvil;—a smith's shop; a smithy.

Stiver, (stí'vər) *n.* [D. *stiver*.] A Dutch coin and money of account of the value of about a halfpenny sterling.

Stout, (stót) *n.* The ermine—so called when of a reddish colour, as in summer.

Stoccado, (stok-'dó) *n.* [It. *stoccato*, F. *estocade*.] A thrust with a rapier; a stab.

Stock, (stók) *n.* [A.-S. *stoc*, a trunk, stick; Ger. *stock*, Icel. *stokkr*.] The stem or main body of a tree or plant; the fixed, strong, firm part;—the stem or branch in which a graft is inserted;—something fixed, solid, and senseless; a post;—hence, one who is as dull as a post;—the principal supporting part; the wood to which the barrel, lock, &c., of a fire-arm are secured;—the wooden handle by which bits are held in boring; a brace;—the block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane;—the piece of timber in which the shank of an anchor is inserted;—the block in which an anvil is fixed;—an adjustable wrench for holding dies for cutting screws;—the part of a tally struck in the exchequer which is delivered to the person who has lent the king money on account;—a fund; capital; the money or goods invested or employed in trade, manufacture, banking, agriculture, shipping, &c.;—also, the amount or value of goods on hand of a trader, manufacturer, &c.;—Government securities;—a share or shares in a national, municipal, or other public debt; a share or shares in joint-stock companies, as bank, mining, railway, insurance, &c.;—in book-keeping, the account which is debited with all the sums contributed or added to the capital of the concern, and credited with whatever is at any time withdrawn;—bulk; body; quantity; store;—usually, ample store;—the progenitor or head of a tribe or race;—family; lineage; descendants;—a band or oravat worn round the neck;—domestic animals or beasts used or raised on a farm;—*pl.* A frame with holes in which the feet and hands of



Stocks.

criminals were confined by way of punishment;—*pl.* The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building;—a flowering, cruciferous plant, several species of which are cultivated for ornament.

Stock, (stók) *v. t.* To lay up for future use, as merchandise, &c.;—to provide with material requisites; to store; to supply;—to put into a pack;—to put in the stocks;—*imp. & pp.* stocked; *ppr.* stocking.

Stock, (stók) *a.* Used or available for constant service or supply; standard; permanent; standing.

Stockade, (stók-'ád) *n.* [Sp. *stocada*, F. *estocade*, a thrust, A.-S. *stoc*, a stem.] A sharpened post or stake set in the earth;—a line of posts or stakes set in the earth, as a fence or barrier;—an inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.



Stockade, (stók-'ád) *v. t.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground;—*imp. & pp.* stockaded; *ppr.* stockading.

Stockade.

Stock-broker, (stók-brók'ér) *n.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of shares in the public funds.

Stock-dove, (stók-'dúv) *n.* The wild pigeon of Europe.

Stock-exchange, (stók-'eks-chéinj) *n.* The building or place where stocks are bought and sold;—an association of stock-brokers.

Stock-fish, (stók-'fish) *n.* Cod dried in the sun without being salted.

Stock-holder, (stók-'höld-ér) *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds or in the funds of a bank or other company.

Stockinet, (stók'in-'et) *n.* An elastic, knit textile fabric of which stockings, undergarments, &c., are made.

Stocking, (stók'ing) *n.* [From *stock*.] A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg, usually knit or woven;—the act of laying in goods, storing for future use, or supplying.

[dealer in hosiery goods.]

Stockinger, (stók'in-'ér) *n.* A stocking weaver; a Stocking-frame, (stók'ing-'frám) *n.* A machine for weaving stockings or other hosiery goods;—also *stocking-loom*.

[stocks for gain.]

Stock-jobber, (stók'job-'ér) *n.* One who speculates in Stock-jobbing, (stók'job-'ing) *n.* Act or art of dealing in stocks.

[case or frame.]

Stock-lock, (stók'lok) *n.* A lock fixed in a wooden Stock-still, (stók'stíl) *n.* Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.

Stock-taking, (stók'ták-'ing) *n.* Act of making up an inventory or valuation of the goods on hand in a manufacturing, commercial, or trading establishment for a special purpose, or done at stated periods.

Stoic, (stó'ík) *n.* [G. *stóikos*, from *stoa*, a porch, especially a porch in Athens where Zeno and his successors taught.] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who taught that men should be unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed;—hence, a person not easily excited; an apathetic person.

Stoic, (stó'ík) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Stoics or their doctrines; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

Stoically, (stó'ík-al-'ly) *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility.

Stoicism, (stó'ík-sizm) *n.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoics;—a real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility; apathy.

Stoke, (stók) *v. t.* To stir up or poke, as the fire; to supply with fuel;—*v. i.* To attend and feed a furnace.

Stoker, (stók'ér) *n.* One who is employed to tend a furnace and supply it with fuel, especially that of a steam-engine.

Stole, (stól) *n.* [G. *stól*, dress, robe, from *stella*, to array.] A long, loose garment reaching to the feet;

—a narrow band of silk or stuff worn on the left shoulder by deacons, and across both shoulders by bishops and priests, pendent on each side nearly to the ground.

Stoled, (stôld) *a.* Wearing a stole or long robe; draped —used in composition with an adjective prefixed, as *sable, white, &c.*

Stolid, (stôl'id) *a.* [*L. stolidus.*] Hopelessly insensible or stupid; dull; foolish.

Stolidity, (stôl'id-î-té) *n.* State or quality of being stolid; dullness of intellect; stupidity.

Stolidly, (stôl'id-î) *adv.* Dully; insensibly; stupidly.

Stomach, (stum'ak) *n.* [*L. stomachus, G. stomachos, from stoma, a mouth.*] A musculo-membranous reservoir, situated immediately beneath the diaphragm —it is one of the principal organs of digestion; —appetite; —inclination; liking; desire; figuratively, anger; heat of temper.

Stomach, (stum'ak) *v. t.* [*L. stomachari, to be angry or vexed.*] To resent; —to receive or bear without repugnance; to brook; —*v. i.* To be angry or sullen; to fret; —*imp. & pp. stomached; ppr. stomachaching.*

Stomacher, (stum'ak-er) *n.* An ornament or support to the breast worn by women.

Stomachful, (stum'ak-fool) *a.* Wilfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse.

Stomachic, (stô-mak'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach; strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; cordial; —also *stomachal; stomachical.*

Stomachic, (stô-mak'ik) *n.* A medicine that strengthens the stomach and excites its action.

Stomach-pump, (stum'ak-pump) *n.* A small pump or syringe with a flexible tube for drawing liquids from the stomach, or for injecting them into it.

Stone, (stôn) *n.* [*A.-S. stân, Icel. steinn, Go. staina.*] A mass of concreted earthy or mineral matter; —a precious stone; a gem; —a piece of rock hewn or cut for building; —a monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; —a calculeous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus; —a testicle; —the nut of a drupe or stone fruit; —a weight which legally is 14 lbs., but in practice varies with the articles weighed; —torpidness and insensibility.

Stone, (stôn) *v. t.* To pelt, beat, or kill with stones; —to free from stones; —to wall or face with stones; —*imp. & pp. stoned; ppr. stoning.*

Stone, (stôn) *a.* Made of stone; resembling stone; —hard; fixed; unimpressible. [blind.]

Stone-blind, (stôn'blind) *a.* Blind as a stone; perfectly

Stone-chatter, (stôn'chat-er) *n.* A lively little bird common in England —allied to the robin red-breast.

Stone-coal, (stôn'kôl) *n.* Hard coal; anthracite coal.

Stone-coral, (stôn'kor-al) *n.* Coral which is in masses, in distinction from that which is in the form of branches.

Stone-cutter, (stôn'kut-er) *n.* One whose occupation is to cut or hew stones.

Stone-dead, (stôn'ded) *a.* Quite dead; lifeless, as a stone.

Stone-fruit, (stôn'frôot) *n.* Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, and the like; a drupe.

Stone-horse, (stôn'hors) *n.* An entire horse; a stallion. [stone.]

Stone-mason, (stôn'mā-an) *n.* A worker or builder in stone; (stônger) *n.* One who beats or kills with stones; —one who walls with stones.

Stone's-cast, (stôn'kast) *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

Stone-wall, (stôn'wawl) *n.* A wall built of stone.

Stone-ware, (stôn'wâr) *n.* A species of potter's ware of a coarse kind glazed and baked.

Stone-work, (stôn'wurk) *n.* Mason's work of stone.

Stoniness, (stôn'e-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being stony or abounding with stones; —hardness; insensibility of heart.

Stony, (stôn'e) *a.* Relating to, made of, abounding in, or resembling stone; —converting into stone; petrifying; —inflexible; cruel; pitiless; obdurate.

Stony-hearted, (stôn'e-hârt-ed) *a.* Hardhearted; cruel; unfeeling.

Stook, (stôok) *n.* [*Ger. stâke, a heap, bundle.*] A small collection of sheaves set up in the field —in England, twelve sheaves.

Stook, (stôok) *v. t.* To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks; —*imp. & pp. stooked; ppr. stooking.*

Stool, (stôol) *n.* [*A.-S. stôl, Icel. stôll, Go. stola.*] A seat without a back, intended for one person; —the seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, a discharge from the bowels.

Stoop, (stôop) *v. i.* [*A.-S. stupian, D. stuypen, stoepen.*] To bend the body downward and forward; to incline forward in standing or walking; —to bend by compulsion; to yield; to submit; —to condescend; —to descend from rank or dignity; —to come down on prey from a height with closed wings; to swoop; —to alight from the wing; to sink; —*v. t.* To bend forward, as a cask or vessel; —to bring down; to submit; —*imp. & pp. stooped; ppr. stooping.*

Stoop, (stôop) *n.* Act of stooping; —descent from dignity or superiority; condescension; —the fall of a bird on its prey; a swoop.

Stoop, (stôop) *n.* [*D. stoep, from stoepen, to sit.*] The steps of a door; a verandah or porch [Amer.]; —also, a stake or post; especially, the post of a bed; —*figuratively*, support; pillar; chief promoter of an enterprise or cause.

Stoop, (stôop) *n.* [*A.-S. stoppa, a large cup, D. stoop.*] A vessel of liquor; a flagon; a stoup. [Scot.]

Stoopingly, (stôoping-î) *adv.* In a stooping manner or position; with a bending of the body forward.

Stop, (stop) *v. t.* [*Ger. stopfen, It. stoppare, from stoppa, L. stoppa, tow, oakum.*] To close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing; —to render impassable; to block, as roads or passage; —to impede; to arrest progress; —to restrain; to suspend, as execution of a decree or sentence; —to repress; to suppress; —to check; to interrupt, as performance or proceedings; —to hinder from any change of state; —to regulate the sounds of, as musical strings, by pressing them against the finger-board; —to punctuate; —*v. i.* To cease to go forward; —to cease from any motion or course of action; —to spend a short time; to stay; to tarry; —*imp. & pp. stopped; ppr. stopping.*

Stop, (stop) *n.* Act of stopping; cessation of motion; interruption of progress, growth, or advance; delay; —repression; hindrance of operation or of action; —that which stops, impedes, or obstructs; —a hole or vent in a wind instrument which is stopped by the fingers; —mechanism in the organ by which a certain range of pipes is opened or closed; also, gradation of the scale made by the fingers on the strings of a violin, &c.; —a mark of punctuation in writing or printing, serving to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses.

Stop-cock, (stop'kok) *n.* A pipe for letting out a fluid stopped by a turning cock.

Stop-gap, (stop'gap) *n.* That which closes or fills up an opening, gap, or chasm; —hence, a temporary expedient.

Stoppage, (stop'aj) *n.* Act of stopping or arresting progress or motion, or state of being stopped; that which stops; obstruction; —a temporary halt; —journey; —a deduction from wages or pay.

Stopper, (stop'gr) *n.* One who or that which stops;



Stone-chatter.

that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel;—a short piece of rope having a knot at one or both ends, with a lanyard under the knot, used to secure something, as the anchor, cables, &c.

Stopper, (stɒp'ər) *v. t.* To close or secure with a stopper;—*imp. & pp. stoppered; ppr. stoppering.*

Stoppel, (stɒp'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *stop*.] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper.

Storage, (stɒr'ɪʃ) *n.* [From *store*.] Act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse;—the price for keeping goods in a store.

Storax, (stɒr'aks) *n.* [L. *styrax*, G. *stürax*.] A fragrant resin resembling benzoin—it is used as an expectorant.

Store, (stɔːr) *n.* [W. *ystor*, bulk, store, A.-S. & Icel. *stór*, great, large, vast.] A source from which supplies may be drawn; hence, a great quantity or a great number;—a stock laid up or provided; ample supply; plenty; abundance;—a place of deposit for large quantities; a storehouse; a magazine;—hence, any place where goods are sold, whether by wholesale or retail;—*pl.* Articles, as provisions, clothing, arms, ammunition, and general equipments, as for a journey, voyage, expedition, or military and naval service.

Store, (stɔːr) *v. t.* To collect; to accumulate; to replenish; to supply;—to stock or furnish against a future time;—to deposit in a store, warehouse, or other building for preservation;—*imp. & pp. stored; ppr. storing.*

Store, (stɔːr) *a.* Laid up; hoarded; pertaining to a store.

Store-house, (stɔːr'həʊs) *n.* A building for keeping grain or goods of any kind; a magazine; a warehouse; a repository.

Store-keeper, (stɔːr'kēp-ər) *n.* A person who has the care of a store.

Storer, (stɔːr-ər) *n.* One who lays up or forms a store.

Store-room, (stɔːr'rú:m) *n.* A room in which articles are stored.

Storied, (stɔːr'ɪd) *a.* [From *story*.] Told in a story; related in history;—adorned with historical pictures;—having a history; interesting from the stories which pertain to it;—furnished with or having stories.

Stork, (stɔːrk) *n.* [A.-S. *storc*, Icel. *storkr*.] A large wading bird with a long, straight, conical bill, allied to the heron.

Storm, (stɔːrm) *n.* [A.-S. *sturm*, Ger. *sturm*.] A violent disturbance of the atmosphere producing wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a fall of rain or snow;—a violent gale; a tempest;—vehemence; violence;—affliction; calamity; distress;—tumult; sedition; clamour; disturbance of the peace;—a civil, political, or domestic commotion;—a violent assault on a fortified place.

Storm, (stɔːrm) *v. t.* To assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches, and the like;—*v. i.* To raise a tempest;—to blow with violence; to rain, hail, snow, or the like—used impersonally;—to rage; to fume;—*imp. & pp. stormed; ppr. storming.*

Storm-cloud, (stɔːrm'kláʊd) *n.* A cloud which betokens a coming storm.

Stormful, (stɔːrm'fúl) *a.* Abounding with storms; tempestuous;—stormy; passionate.

Storminess, (stɔːrm'nes) *n.* The state of being stormy; tempestuousness; impetuosity.

Storming, (stɔːrm'ɪŋ) *n.* Act of assaulting and taking by storm, as a fortification or city.

Stormy, (stɔːrm'ɪ) *a.* Tempestuous;—characterized by

or proceeding from storm; agitated with furious winds; boisterous;—proceeding from violent agitation or fury;—violent; passionate.

Story, (stɔːrɪ) *n.* [L. *historia*.] A verbal narrative or account of facts or incidents; a narration or recital of that which has occurred; history;—especially, the relation of an incident or minor event; a short narrative; a tale;—a fiction; a fable; a fictitious narrative less elaborate than a novel;—a falsehood.

Story, (stɔːrɪ) *n.* [Either from *store*, a warehouse, or allied to *stair*.] A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a loft; a floor.

Story, (stɔːrɪ) *v. t.* To make the subject of a story or tale; to narrate or describe;—*imp. & pp. storied; ppr. storying.*

Story-teller, (stɔːrɪ-tel-ər) *n.* One who tells stories; a narrator of incidents or fictitious tales; one who tells falsehoods.

Story-telling, (stɔːrɪ-tel-ɪŋ) *n.* Act or practice of relating short narratives, real or fictitious;—habit of speaking untruths; falsehood.

Stot, (stɒt) *n.* [A.-S. *stotte*.] A young bullock or steer.

Stound, (stəʊnd) *n.* [A.-S. *stūwan*, to dash, stun.] A sharp, shooting pain; a dull, heavy pain;—noise; din;—astonishment; amazement.

Stour, (stɔːr) *n.* [A.-S. *styrjan*, to stir.] Tumult or trouble;—dust.

Stout, (staut) *a.* [D. *stout*, Ger. *stolz*.] Strong; lusty; vigorous; robust;—bold; intrepid; valiant; brave;—big in stature; large; resolute; obstinate.

Stout, (staut) *n.* A strong kind of beer; the strongest kind of porter.

Stout-hearted, (staut'hart-ed) *a.* Brave; intrepid.

Stoutly, (staut'le) *adv.* In a stout manner; lustily; boldly; obstinately.

Stoutness, (staut'nes) *n.* The condition of being stout; bulk; corpulence;—strength; valour;—boldness; fortitude; obstinacy; stubbornness.

Stove, (stɒv) *n.* [A.-S. *staf*, Icel. *staf*, D. *stove*.] A house or room artificially warmed; a hot-house;—formerly, a small iron pan filled with live coal to warm the feet;—a square or cylindrical box or case of iron, in which fire is kindled, as in a ship, shed, &c.;—also, a similar fire-place with apparatus to send heated air through pipes to warm a warehouse, church, &c.;—also, a portable fire-place with apparatus for culinary purposes. *Gas-stove*, stove in which heat for warming, cooking, &c., is generated by gas in place of coal fire.

Stove, (stɒv) *v. t.* To heat in a stove; to keep warm by artificial heat;—to seethe or stew;—[From *stare*.] To knock a hole in; to break through; to burst.

Stew, (stɒ) *v. t.* [D. *stouwen*, *stuwen*, Ger. *stücken*, A.-S. *stow*, a place.] To place or arrange in a compact mass;—to fill by packing closely;—*imp. & pp. stewed; ppr. stewing.*

Stowage, (stɒ'ɪʃ) *n.* Act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together;—room for the reception of things to be repositioned;—state of being laid up.

Straddle, (strad'l) *v. i.* [From the root of *stride*.] To stand or walk with the legs far apart;—*v. t.* To stand or sit astride of;—*imp. & pp. straddled; ppr. straddling.*

Straddle, (strad'l) *n.* Act of standing, sitting, or walking with the feet further apart than usual;—position or distance between the feet of one who straddles.

Straggle, (strag'l) *v. i.* [From *stray*.] To wander from the direct course or way; to rove;—to wander at large without any certain direction or object;—to stretch beyond proper limits, as the branches of a plant;—to occur at intervals or apart from one another;—*imp. & pp. straggled; ppr. straggling.* (bound.)

Straggler, (strag'l-ər) *n.* One who straggles; a vagabond.

Stretch, (stret) *a.* [A.-S. *stret*, *pp. of strecean*, to stretch.] Passing from one point to another by the nearest course; direct; not deviating or crooked;—



Stork.

not much curved :—according with justice and rectitude; upright. [shortest time.]

Straight, (strāt) *adv.* Immediately; directly; in the

Straight-arch, (strāt'arch) *n.* A form of arch in which the intrados is straight, or an arch consisting of straight lines and a pointed apex, comprising two sides of an equilateral triangle.

Straighten, (strāt'n) *v. t.* To make straight; to reduce to a straight form :—to reduce to difficulties or distress :—*imp. & pp.* straightened; *ppr.* straightening.

Straightforward, (strāt'for-wrd) *a.* Proceeding in a straight course; not deviating.

Straightforwardness, (strāt'for-wrd-ness) *n.* Direction in a straight course; undeviating rectitude.

Straightly, (strāt'le) *adv.* In a right line; not crookedly.

Straightness, (strāt'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being straight.

Straightway, (strāt'wā) *adv.* Immediately; without loss of time; without delay.

Strain, (strān) *v. t.* [*F. etreindre, L. stringere, to draw or bind tight.*] To draw with force; to stretch; to put to the utmost strength; to exert to the utmost; to harm by over-exertion; to sprain; to make tighter; to make uneasy or unnatural; to force; to constrain; to filter;—*v. t.* To make violent efforts; to be filtered;—*imp. & pp.* strained; *ppr.* straining.

Strain, (strān) *n.* A violent effort;—*especially*, an injurious tension of the muscles or hurtful over-exertion;—a continued course of action;—a particular portion of a tune; *especially*, one with a peculiar interest or expression; the subject or theme of a poem or discourse; style;—turn; tendency; inborn disposition.

Strainer, (strān'ēr) *n.* One who strains;—that through which any liquid passes for purification.

Strait, (strāt) *a.* [*F. étroit, from L. strictus.*] Drawn together, close, tight;—narrow; close; not broad or wide; near; intimate; strict; rigorous;—stingy; mean;—difficult; distressful.

Strait, (strāt) *n.* A narrow pass or passage, either in a mountain or in the sea between continents or islands;—distress; difficulty; distressing necessity—often in the plural:—also written *streight* or *streights*.

Straiten, (strāt'n) *v. t.* To make strait; to narrow; to confine;—to make tense or tight; to distress; to press with poverty or other necessity:—*imp. & pp.* straitened; *ppr.* straitening.

Straitening, (strāt'n-ing) *n.* Act of narrowing, limiting, or confining.

Strait-jacket, (strāt'jak-et) *n.* A strait-waistcoat.

Strait-laced, (strāt'las-et) *a.* Bound tightly with straits;—strict in manners or morals. [rigorously.]

Straightly, (strāt'le) *adv.* Narrowly; closely; strictly.

Straitness, (strāt'nes) *n.* State or quality of being strait; narrowness;—strictness; rigour;—distress; difficulty;—want; scarcity.

Strait-waistcoat, (strāt'wāst-kōt) *n.* A dress used for restraining mania.

Strake, (strāk) *n.* An iron band by which the felloes of a wheel are secured to each other;—a continuous range of planks on the bottom or sides of a vessel, reaching from the stem to the stern; a streak.

Stramash, (stra-mash) *n.* Disturbance; confusion;—a breaking and dashing together of a variety of things at once. [Scot.]

Stramineous, (strā-min'ŭs) *a.* [*L. stramineus, from stramen, straw.*] Consisting of straw; chaffy; like straw; straw-coloured.

Strand, (strand) *n.* [*A.-S., Ger. & D. strand, Icel. strönd.*] The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake. [*Ger. strān, Russ. struma.*] One of the twists of which a rope is composed.

Strand, (strand) *v. t.* To drive or run aground on a shore or strand, as a ship;—to break one of the strands of, as a rope;—*v. i.* To drift or be driven on shore

to run aground :—*imp. & pp.* stranded; *ppr.* stranding.

Stranding, (strand'ing) *n.* Running of a ship on the shore, beach, or strand; running aground;—hence, wrecking;—breaking one of the strands of a rope.

Strange, (strānj) *a.* [*F. étrange, from L. extraneus, external.*] Belonging to another country;—foreign; alien;—unfamiliar; not domestic; belonging to other persons;—new;—unusual; extraordinary;—uncommon;—wonderful;—not before known, heard, or seen;—unacquainted with;—unknown to;—also used interjectionally or elliptically for it is strange.

Strangely, (strānj'le) *adv.* In a manner or degree to excite surprise or wonder.

Strangeness, (strānj'nes) *n.* Condition of being strange;—distance in behaviour; reserve; coldness;—uncommonness;—alienation of mind; estrangement;—the power of exciting surprise and wonder; wonderfulness.

Stranger, (strānj'ēr) *n.* [*F. étranger.*] One who is strange, as a foreigner;—one whose home is at a distance from the place where he is, but in the same country;—one who is unknown or unacquainted;—one who is not intimate or familiar; a formal guest or visitor.

Strangle, (strang'gl) *v. t.* [*L. strangulare, G. stranglein, to draw or bind tight.*] To destroy the life by stopping respiration; to suffocate; to choke;—to suppress; to hinder from birth or appearance;—*imp. & pp.* strangled; *ppr.* strangling.

Strangler, (strang'gl-ēr) *n.* One who strangles.

Strangles, (strang'glz) *n.* A tumour or swelling in a horse's throat.

Strangling, (strang'gl-ing) *n.* The act of destroying life by stopping respiration; suffocation.

Strangulated, (strang'gl-lit-ed) *a.* Having the circulation stopped in any part by compression.

Strangulation, (strang'gl-lā-shun) *n.* Act of strangling; suffocation;—inordinate compression or constriction.

Strangury, (strang'gŭ-rē) *n.* [*L. stranguria, G. straggos, a drop, and ouron, urine.*] A painful discharge of urine drop by drop.

Strap, (strap) *n.* [*A.-S. stropp, D. strop.*] A long, narrow slip of cloth, leather, or other material;—an instrument for sharpening a razor; a strap;—in carpentry, an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is screwed by bolts;—a band or strip of metal, usually curved, to clasp and hold other parts;—in ships, a piece of rope formed into a circle, used to retain a block in its position;—in the army, a strip of silk, gold, or silver thread worn on the shoulder when there is no epaulette.

Strap, (strap) *v. t.* To beat or chastise with a strap;—to fasten or bind with a strap;—to sharpen by rubbing on a strap or strop, as a razor:—*imp. & pp.* strapped; *ppr.* strapping.

Strappado, (strap-pā'dō) *n.* [*It. strappata.*] A military punishment which consisted in drawing an offender to the top of a beam and letting him fall.

Strappado, (strap-pā'dō) *v. t.* To punish or torture by the strappado.

Strapping, (strap'ing) *a.* Tall; lusty; big; powerful, said of men;—buxom; handsome, said of a woman.

Strata, (strātā) *n. pl.* of *stratum*. Beds; layers, as of coal, sand, clay, &c.

Strategem, (strāt'a-jem) *n.* [*G. stratēgēma, from stratos, army, and egesthai, to lead.*] Originally, art or skill in directing military movements;—a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy;—any artifice, trick, or device.

Strategics, (strāt-ē-jet'iks) *n. sing.* The science of military movements; generalship.

Strategic, (strāt'ē-jik) *a.* Pertaining to strategy; effected by artifice.

Strategist, (strat'j-ist) *n.* One skilled in strategy or the science of directing great movements.

Strategy, (strat'j-je) *n.* Science of directing great military movements; generalship; military tactics.

Strath, (strath) *n.* (Scott.) A valley of considerable extent through which a river flows.

Strathspey, (strath-spé) *n.* A lively dance of the Scotch; a lively tune used in the dance.

Stratification, (strat-e-fa-kh'shun) *n.* State of being formed into layers in the earth;—act of laying in strata;—process of being arranged in strata or layers.

Stratified, (strat'e-fid) *a.* Arranged or deposited in strata or layers.

Stratiform, (strat'e-form) *a.* [L. *stratum* and *forma*, form.] Having the form of strata.

Stratify, (strat'e-fi) *v. t.* [L. *stratum* and *facere*, to make.] To form or deposit in layers, as substances in the earth;—to lay in strata;—*imp. & pp.* stratified; *ppr.* stratifying.

Stratum, (strá'tum) *n.* [L. from *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread.] A bed of earth or rock of any kind formed by natural causes, and consisting usually of a series of layers;—a bed or layer artificially made.

Strates, (strá'tus) *n.* [L. *pp.* of *sternere*, to spread, strew.] A cloud spreading or extending in horizontal layers or bands.

Straw, (straw) *n.* [A.-S. *straw*, *strew*.] The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c.;—a mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when out and after being threshed;—any thing proverbially worthless.

Straw, (straw) *v. t.* To spread or scatter; to strew.

Strawberry, (straw'b-er-é) *n.* (From straw and berry.) A perennial plant throwing out slender, prostrate stems or runners, with trifoliate and irregularly indented leaves, and round, pulpy berries, reddish or pink when ripe;—also, the berry, highly prized for its deliciously cool and fragrant flavour.



Strawberry.

Straw-colour, (straw'kul-ér) *n.* The colour of dry straw; a delicate, yellowish colour.

Straw-hat, (straw'hát) *n.* A woman's hat or bonnet made of plaited straw; also, a round hat made with plaited straw, used in warm climates.

Straw-plait, (straw'plát) *n.* Ribbons of straw plaited in lengths of half an inch to an inch broad, and sewed together to form hats. [straw.]

Strawy, (straw'é) *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or like straw, (strá) *v. t.* [F. *estrayer*, to stray, A.-S. *strecan*, Ger. *strecken*.] To wander, as from a direct course;—to wander from company or from the proper limits;—to wander from the path of duty or rectitude;—*imp. & pp.* strayed; *ppr.* straying.

Stray, (strá) *a.* Having gone astray; strayed; wandering.

Stray, (strá) *n.* Any domestic animal that wanders at large or is lost.

Streak, (strék) *n.* [A.-S. *strien*, a line, from *strian*, to go, Ger. *strecken*.] A line or long mark of a different colour from the ground; a stripe;—a uniform range of planks on the side or bottom, reaching from the stem to the stern.

Streak, (strék) *v. t.* To form streaks or stripes in; to stripe;—*imp. & pp.* streaked; *ppr.* streaking.

Streaked, (strékt) *a.* Marked or variegated with stripes of a different colour.

Streaky, (strék'e) *a.* Having streaks; striped; variegated with lines of a different colour.

Stream, (strém) *n.* [A.-S. *stream*, Icel. *streumr*, Ger. *strom*.] A current of water or other fluid; running water;—a brook; a rivulet; a rill;—*gulf stream*, a warm current of water flowing from the Gulf of Mexico and across the North-eastern Atlantic;—a

current of melted metal or other substance;—a current or flow of air or gas;—an issuing in beams or rays, as of light;—any thing issuing from a source and moving with a continued succession of parts; a continued course; steady flow; progressive motion.

Stream, (strém) *v. i.* To issue in a stream; to flow in a current;—to issue in streaks or rays; to radiate, as light;—to extend; to stretch in a long line, as a flag floating in the wind;—*v. t.* To send forth in a current or stream; to pour;—to streak or mark with colours or embroidery in long lines;—*imp. & pp.* streamed; *ppr.* streaming.

Steamer, (strém'gr) *n.* An ensign or flag; a pennon;—an aural stream or column of light shooting upward from the horizon. [rill.]

Streamlet, (strém'let) *n.* A small stream; a rivulet; a Streamy, (strém'e) *a.* Abounding with streams or running water;—flowing with a current;—extending in a line or streak;—floating in the air.

Streak, (strék) *v. t.* To lay out, as a dead body;—to make straight; to stretch. [Scott.]

Streaking, (stréking) *n.* Act of laying out, as a dead body;—act of stretching. [Scott.]

Street, (strét) *n.* [L. *strata* (ac. via), a paved way, A.-S. *strat*, Ger. *strasse*.] A paved way or road; a city road; a main way in distinction from a lane or alley. [the street; outer door.]

Street-door, (strét'dór) *n.* Door of a house opening to Street, (strét) *n.* [L. *strictus*, Pg. *estreit*.] A strait; a difficulty;—distress—usually in the plural.

Strength, (strength) *n.* [A.-S. *strengþa*, from *strong*, strong.] Quality or state of being strong; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, intellectual, or moral;—quality of bodies by which they endure the application of force without breaking or yielding;—power of resisting attacks;—effective power in an institution or enactment; legal or moral force;—one who or that which is regarded as embodying force, strength, or firmness;—amount or numbers of any body, as of an army, a navy, and the like;—vigour of style; force of expression;—intensity or degree of the distinguishing and essential element;—vehementness; force.

Strengthen, (strength'en) *v. t.* To make strong or stronger;—to fix in resolution;—to cause to increase in power or security; fortify; animate; encourage;—*v. i.* To grow strong or stronger;—*imp. & pp.* strengthened; *ppr.* strengthening.

Strengthened, (strength'en-ér) *n.* One who or that which increases strength, physical or moral.

Strenuous, (strén'd-us) *a.* [L. *stravus*, allied to G. *stréds*, strong, hard, rough, harsh.] Eagerly pressing or urgent; ardent; bold; earnest; vehement; vigorous.

Strenuously, (strén'd-us-le) *adv.* In a strenuous manner; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

Strenuousness, (strén'd-us-ness) *n.* Condition or quality of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

Stress, (stres) *n.* [Abbreviated from *distress*.] That which bears with force or weight, or the force or weight itself; pressure; urgency; importance; violence;—force exerted in any direction or manner between contiguous bodies or parts of bodies.

Stress, (stres) *v. t.* To press; to urge; to distress; to put to difficulties.

Stretch, (streach) *v. t.* [A.-S. *strecan*, Ger. *strecken*.] To draw out; to extend in length;—to extend in breadth; to spread; to expand;—to reach out; to put forth;—to make tense; to render tight;—to strain;—to exaggerate;—*v. i.* To be drawn out in length or in breadth or both;—to be extended; to spread;—to be extended without breaking, as elastic substances;—to strain beyond the truth; to exaggerate;—to direct a course; to sail;—to make violent efforts in running;—*imp. & pp.* stretched; *ppr.* stretching.

Stretch, (stretch) *n.* Act of stretching; extension in length or breadth; expanse;—degree to which any thing is stretched; linear extent, as of a tract of land, or of a body of water;—force of a body extended; strain;—hence, effort; struggle; undue exercise, as of power or authority;—utmost extent, as of meaning;—in navigation, act of tacking or extent of progress made in one tack; reach;—in mining, a course or direction, as of seams or veins.

Stretcher, (stretch'gr) *n.* One who or that which stretches;—a brick or stone laid with its longer dimension in the line of direction of the wall;—a narrow piece of plank for rowers to set their feet against;—a litter or frame for carrying sick, wounded, or dead persons.

Strew, (strô, strôd) *v. t.* [*A.-S. strewan, stredwian, Ger. streuen, L. sternere.*] To scatter; to spread by scattering;—to scatter loosely;—to cover by scattering something over;—*imp. & pp. strewed; ppr. strewing.* [*ing over.*]

Strewing, (strôw'ing) *n.* The act of scattering or spreading.

Strewment, (strôw'ment) *n.* Wreath or garland of flowers strewed or laid on a coffin, tomb, &c.

Stria, (stri'â) *n.* [*L.*] A small channel or thread-like line in the surface of a shell, a crystal, or other object;—a fillet between the flutes of columns or pilasters;—a large purple spot appearing under the skin in some malignant fevers.

Striated, (stri'ât-ed) *a.* [*L. striatus, pp. of striare, to furnish with channels.*] Furrowed with small channels; finely channelled.

Stricken, (strikt'n) *a.* Struck; smitten;—brought under influence or control;—worn out; advanced.

Strict, (strikt) *a.* [*L. strictus, pp. of stringere, to draw or bind tight, to strain.*] Strained; drawn close; tight;—tense; not relaxed;—exact; accurate; rigorously nice;—governed or governing by exact rules; rigorous; severe; harsh;—precise; definite;—rigidly interpreted; restricted.

Strictly, (strikt'le) *adv.* In a strict manner; tightly; closely; exactly; precisely; rigorously.

Strictness, (strikt'nes) *n.* Quality or condition of being strict; closeness; tightness;—exactness in the observance of rules, laws, rites, and the like;—rigour; harshness; sternness.

Stricture, (strikt'ür) *n.* [*F., from L. strictura.*] A stroke; a glance; a touch;—a touch of adverse criticism; critical remark; censure;—a drawing together; a morbid contraction of any passage of the body.

Stride, (strid) *n.* [*A.-S. stræd, allied to L. gradus.*] A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous.

Stride, (strid) *v. i.* [*A.-S. stridan, to walk about, gestidan, to stride, mount.*] To walk with long steps;—to stride;—*v. t.* To pass over at a step;—*imp. strid, strode; pp. strid, stridden, ppr. striding.*

Strident, (strident) *a.* [*L. strident, ppr. of stridere, to make a grating or creaking noise.*] Characterized by harshness; grating;—sharp; piercing.

Stridor, (strid'or) *n.* [*L.*] A harsh creaking noise; a quick sharp sound.

Strife, (strif) *n.* [*Norm. F. estrif.*] Contention; discord; struggle of opposing parties;—contest of emulation; effort or exertion for superiority by physical or intellectual means;—litigation; law-suit;—opposition; contrariety; discord; enmity.

Strigous, (stri'gus) *a.* [*L. strigosus.*] Set with stiff, lanceolate bristles; hispid.

Strike, (strikt) *v. t.* [*A.-S. strican, african, Icel. strika.*] To touch or hit with some force; to give a blow to;—to throw or dash quickly against;—to stamp with a stroke; to coin;—to cause to enter or penetrate; to thrust in;—to graze in successive hits or touches;—to punish; to smite;—to cause to sound by one or more beats;—to notify by sound, as a bell, clock, drum, &c.;—to lower; to take down, as a

flag or sail;—to affect strongly; to produce, as surprise, alarm, terror, &c., in the mind;—hence, to impress strongly; to create or evoke a vivid idea, conception, or conviction;—to make, as a bargain;—to ratify or confirm, as a treaty;—to run on; to ground—said of a ship;—to raise; to begin to play or sing, as a note or tune;—to level, as a measure of grain, salt, &c., by scraping off with a straight instrument what is above the level of the top;—to strike off, to remove what is superfluous, unnecessary, corrupt, &c.;—to deduct from an account;—to cut off or separate by a blow;—to print; to impress;—to strike out, to form at once by a stroke or single effort;—to invent; to devise;—to efface; to erase;—*v. i.* To make a quick blow or thrust;—to hit; to dash; to clash;—to sound by percussion;—to touch;—to be stranded;—to quit work in order to compel an increase, or prevent a reduction, of wages;—to lower a flag or colours in token of respect, or to signify surrender to an enemy;—to break forth; to commence suddenly;—*imp. struck; pp. struck, stricken; ppr. striking.* *Struck* is more commonly used in the *pp.* than *stricken*.

Strike, (strikt) *n.* An instrument with a straight edge for levelling a measure of grain, salt, and the like;—act or state of a body of workmen refusing to work unless higher wages or other specified conditions are conceded to them;—in *geology*, the horizontal direction of the out-cropping edges of tilted rocks.

Striker, (strikt'er) *n.* One who or that which strikes.

Striking, (strikt'ing) *a.* Affecting with strong emotions; surprising; forcible; impressive;—exact; true, as a resemblance.

Strikingly, (strikt'ing-le) *adv.* In such a manner as to affect or surprise; forcibly; strongly; impressively.

String, (string) *n.* [*A.-S. string, Icel. strengr.*] A small or slender rope, line, or cord; a ribbon;—a thread on which any thing is filed; and hence, a line of things;—the cord of a musical instrument;—a nerve or tendon of an animal body;—the cord of a bow;—a series of things connected or following in succession.

String, (string) *v. t.* To furnish with strings;—to put on a string or thread; to file;—to make tense; to strengthen;—to deprive of strings; to strip the strings from;—*imp. strung; pp. strung, rarely stringed; ppr. stringing.*

Stringed, (stringed) *a.* Having strings.

Stringency, (strin'jen-se) *n.* State or quality of being stringent; severe pressure.

Stringent, (strin'jent) *a.* [*L. stringens, ppr. of stringere, to draw or bind tight.*] Binding strongly; urgent; making severe requirements; strict; rigid;—contracting; tense; drawn tight;—binding; astringent.

Stringently, (strin'jent-le) *adv.* In a stringent manner; rigorously.

Stringer, (string'er) *n.* One who strings; one who makes or provides strings, especially for bows;—in railways, a longitudinal sleeper.

Stringiness, (string'e-nes) *n.* The state of being stringy.

Stringy, (string'e) *a.* Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous;—capable of being drawn into a string or strings; ropy; viscid.

Strip, (strip) *v. t.* [*A.-S. strypian, Ger. stripfen.*] To pull or tear off, as a covering;—to deprive of a covering; to skin; to peel;—to deprive; to harsene;—to rob; to plunder;—to divest;—to uncover or nansheath;—to press out the last milk at a milking;—*v. i.* To take off clothes or covering; to undress;—*imp. & pp. stripped; ppr. stripping.*

Strip, (strip) *n.* A narrow piece comparatively long.

Stripe, (stript) *n.* [*Ger. stripe, streif.*] A line or long narrow division of any thing of a different colour from the ground;—a long narrow piece attached to something of a different colour;—a stroke or blow, especially one made with a rod, strap, or scourge;—a long, narrow discoloration of the skin made by the

blow of a lash or rod; hence, punishment; affliction; sufferings—often in the plural.

Stripe, (strip) *v. t.* To make stripes: to form with lines of different colours: to variegate with stripes:—*imp. & pp. striped; ppr. striping.*

Striped, (strip'd) *a.* Having stripes of different colours.

Striping, (strip'ing) *n.* [Dim. of *strip*, as if a small strip from the main stock or stem.] A youth just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

Strippings, (strip'ings) *n. pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

Strive, (striv) *v. i.* [*F. estriever, Ger. streben.*] To make efforts: to use exertions: to labour hard:—to struggle in opposition:—to contend reciprocally:—*imp. strove; pp. striven; ppr. striving.*

Striver, (striv'er) *n.* One who strives or contends.

Striving, (striv'ing) *n.* The act of making efforts; exertion; contention; contest.

Stream, (ström) *v. i.* [*Ger. strömen.*] To pass by or rush along, as a crowd of people;—to wander about idly.

Stroke, (strök) *a.* [From *strike*.] A blow; the striking of one body against another:—a hostile blow or attack:—a sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity:—fatal attack:—the sound of the clock:—a dash in writing or printing; the touch of a pen or pencil:—a masterly effort:—an effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced: a decided hit or success:—power; efficacy:—successful operation or series of operations, as in business:—the sweep of an oar in rowing:—the entire movement of the piston from one end to the other of the cylinder.

Stroke, (strök) *v. t.* [*A.-S. stræcan, Icel. stríða.*] To rub gently with the hand; especially, to rub gently in one direction; to soothe:—to make smooth:—*imp. & pp. stroked; ppr. stroking.*

Stroker, (strök'er) *n.* One who strokes; one who pretends to cure by stroking:—hence, a flatterer.

Stroking, (strök'ing) *n.* The act of rubbing gently with the hand or of smoothing.

Stroll, (ströl) *v. t.* [*Ger. strolchen, strolchen.*] To wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely:—*imp. & pp. strolled; ppr. strolling.*

Stroll, (ströl) *n.* A wandering on foot; a walking idly and leisurely; a ramble.

Stroller, (ströl'er) *n.* One who strolls; a vagabond; a vagrant: an itinerant player.

Strolling, (ströl'ing) *a.* Itinerant; going from place to place and performing in booths or sheds, as a player, &c.

Strong, (strong) *a.* [*A.-S. strong, strong, from the root of string, Icel. strangr.*] Having physical active power, or great physical power to act; vigorous:—having physical passive power; having ability to bear or endure:—able to sustain attacks; fortified:—having great military or naval force:—having great wealth, means, or resources:—moving with rapidity; violent; impetuous:—sound; robust; hale:—forcible; cogent; adapted to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination:—having virtues of great efficacy, or having a particular quality in a great degree:—full of spirit; intoxicating:—affecting the sight forcibly; bright; vivid:—affecting the taste forcibly; pungent:—affecting the smell powerfully:—not of easy digestion; solid:—well established; firm; compact:—violent; vehement:—having great force, vigour, power, or the like, as the mind, intellect, or any faculty:—comprising much in few words; energetic.

Strong-hand, (strong'hand) *n.* Violence; force; power.

Stronghold, (strong'höld) *n.* A fastness; a fort or fortress; a fortified place; a place of security.

Strongish, (strong'ish) *a.* Somewhat strong.

Strength, (strong'th) *adv.* In a strong manner; with strength; with great force or power; firmly; forcibly; eagerly; vehemently; boldly.

Strong-minded, (strong'mind-ed) *a.* Having a strong mind or will:—resolute; determined:—bold; masculine—said of women.

Strong-water, (strong'waw-ter) *n. pl.* Ardent spirits.

Strop, (strop) *n.* A strip of leather or of wood covered with leather or other suitable material, used for sharpening razors:—a piece of rope spliced into a circular ring or wreath, and fastened round the body of a block for attaching it to a yard or other part of a ship.

Strop, (strop) *v. t.* To draw over a strop with a view to sharpen:—*imp. & pp. stropped; ppr. stropping.*

Strophe, (ströfe) *n.* [*G. strophē, from strephai, to twist, to turn.*] That part of a song or dances which was performed by turning from the right to the left of the orchestra, having an antithetical movement from left to right—called *antistrophe*:—a metrical division of a lyrical poem or chorus; a long stanza.

Structural, (struk'tür-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to structure.

Structure, (struk'tür) *n.* [*L. structura, from struere, structum, to join together.*] Act of building:—manner of building; form; construction:—in mineralogy, the arrangement of parts or of constituent particles:—in physiology, mode of organization or organized form of animals or vegetables; constitution:—a building of any kind; an edifice.

Struggle, (strug'l) *v. i.* [*W. ystreiglaw, to turn, Ger. strecken, to quarrel.*] To strive or to make war with contortions of the body:—to use great effort to labour hard:—to be in agony: to labour in any kind of difficulty or distress:—*imp. & pp. struggled; ppr. struggling.*

Struggle, (strug'l) *n.* Great labour; forcible effort to obtain an object or to avoid an evil:—contention; strife:—contortions of extreme distress; agony.

Strugler, (strug'ler) *n.* One who struggles, strives, or contends. [tending; vehement effort]

Struggling, (strug'ling) *n.* The act of striving or struggling.

Strull, (strul) *n.* A bar so placed as to resist weight.

Strum, (strum) *v. i.* To strike or bring out the note of a stringed instrument monotonously or unskilfully.

Strumous, (strö'mus) *a.* Scrofulous; having swellings in the glands.

Strumpet, (strum'pet) *n.* [*Ir. stríbrid, Norm. F. struppe, from L. stuprum, fornication.*] A prostitute; a harlot.

Strumpet, (strum'pet) *a.* Like a strumpet; meretricious; venal:—false; inconstant.

Strut, (strut) *v. i.* [*Dan. strutte, Ger. stolzeln.*] To walk affectedly with a lofty, proud gait and erect head:—to swell; to protuberate:—*imp. & pp. strutted; ppr. strutting.*

Strut, (strut) *n.* Affectation of dignity in walking:—in roofing, a piece of timber obliquely placed from a king or queen post to strengthen a rafter or horizontal piece; a brace:—any part of a machine or structure of which the principal function is to hold things apart. [pompous fellow]

Strutter, (strut'er) *n.* One who struts; a conceited strut.

Struttingly, (strut'ing-le) *adv.* With a proud, lofty step; boastfully.

Strychnine, (stri'k'nin) *n.* [*L. strychnos, G. strychnos.*] A vegetable alkaloid, the sole active principle of *Strychnos tigris*, the most active of the Java poisons, and one of the active principles of *Strychnos ignatia*, *Strychnos Nux vomica*, &c.—it has an intensely bitter taste, and is a valuable medicine.

Stub, (stub) *n.* [*A.-S. steb, Icel. stubbi, allied to L. stipes.*] The stump of a tree, especially of a small tree or shrub:—also, a log or block; a dull or stupid youth.

Stub, (stub) *v. t.* To grub up by the roots; to extirpate. [*Ger. stubben.*] To strike, as the toes, against a stump, stone, or other fixed object:—*imp. & pp. stubbed; ppr. stubbing.*

Stubbed, (stubbed) a. Short and thick; truncated;—hardy; not delicate; not nice.

Stubbedness, (stubbed-ness) n. State or quality of being stubbed; bluntness; obtuseness.

Stubble, (stub'l) n. [Diminutive of *stub*, Ger. *stoppel*, L. *stipula*.] The stumps of wheat, rye, barley, oats, or buck-wheat, left in the ground after reaping.

Stubborn, (stub'orn) a. [O. Eng. *stibborne*, *stibborne*, from *stub*.] Unreasonably obstinate; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons;—persevering; steady; constant;—stiff; not flexible;—enduring without complaint; hardy; firm;—not easily melted or worked;—intractable;—refractory; contumacious.

Stubbornly, (stub'orn-le) adv. In a stubborn manner; obstinately.

Stubbornness, (stub'orn-ness) n. State or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy; contumacy; refractoriness.

Stubby, (stub'b) a. Abounding with stubs;—short and thick; short and strong.

Stucco, (stuk'ō) n. [It. *F. stucco*.] Plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls;—especially, a fine plaster used for internal decorations and nice work;—work made of stucco.

Stucco, (stuk'ō) v. t. To overlay with stucco or fine plaster;—imp. & pp. *stuccoed*; ppr. *stuccoing*.

Stud, (stud) n. [A.-S. *studs*, D. *stud*, Icel. *stud*.] A small piece of timber or joist inserted in the sills and beams between the posts, to support the beams or other main timbers;—a kind of ornamental nail with a large head;—a kind of ornamental button or catch for a shirt.

Stud, (stud) n. [A.-S. & Icel. *stod*, stud, Ger. *stute*, a mare.] A collection of breeding horses and mares; or the place where they are kept.

Stud, (stud) v. t. To adorn with shining studs or knobs;—to set thickly, as with studs;—imp. & pp. *studded*; ppr. *studding*.

Studding, (stud'ing) n. Materials for studs or joists; studs or joists considered collectively; studs.

Studding-sail, (stud'ing-sail) n. A sail set outside of a principal or square sail of a vessel when the wind is free and light or moderate.

Student, (stū'dent) n. [L. *studens*, ppr. of *studere*, to study.] A person engaged in study; a scholar;—a man devoted to books; a bookish man; one who examines, investigates, or explores a subject in a formal or scientific manner.

Studentship, (stū'dent-ship) n. State, position, or time, of being a student.

Studied, (stud'id) a. [From *study*.] Closely examined; well considered;—well versed in any branch of learning; learned;—prepared beforehand; premeditated;—hence, set; formal. [design or intention.]

Studiedly, (stud'id-le) adv. In a studied manner; with studies, (stud'ez) n. pl. Preliminary sketches or drawings from nature or the life made by an artist with intent to reproduce them in a finished picture;—pieces of music, instrumental or vocal, designed for exercise and practice in the use of the instrument or voice. [or painter.]

Studio, (stū'de-ō) n. [It.] The workshop of a sculptor. **Studios, (stū'de-us) a.** Given to study;—given to thought or to the examination of subjects by contemplation; contemplative;—eager to discover something or to effect some object; diligent;—attentive to; careful;—planned with study; studied; deliberate;—favourable to study;—suitable for thought or meditation.

Studiously, (stū'de-us-le) adv. In a studious manner; with study; diligently; carefully; attentively.

Studiousness, (stū'de-us-ness) n. The quality of being studious; addictions to books; thoughtfulness; diligence.

Study, (stud'ē) n. [L. *studium*, from *studere*, to study.] Application of mind to books, to arts or science, or to any subject, for the purpose of learning what is not before known;—absorbed or thoughtful

attention; meditation;—any particular branch of learning that is studied; any object of attentive consideration;—a building or an apartment devoted to study or to literary employment;—a work undertaken for improvement in the art, and often left incomplete; a sketch from nature.

Study, (stud'ē) v. i. To fix the mind closely upon a subject; to muse;—to apply the mind to books or learning; to endeavour diligently;—v. t. To apply the mind to; to consider attentively;—to con over; to commit to memory;—imp. & pp. *studied*; ppr. *studying*.

Stuff, (stuf) n. [L. *stippa*, tow, oakum.] Material to be worked up in any process of manufacture;—woven material; cloth not made into garments;—a textile fabric made entirely of worsted;—refuse or worthless matter; hence, foolish or irrational language; nonsense;—furniture; utensils; domestic articles in general.

Stuff, (stuf) v. t. To fill by crowding; to load to excess;—to thrust or crowd; to press;—to fill by being put into;—specifically, to fill with seasoning;—to obstruct, as any of the organs;—to fill the skin of, for the purpose of preserving, as a specimen—said of animals;—to form or fashion by stuffing;—v. i. To feed gluttonously;—imp. & pp. *stuffed*; ppr. *stuffing*. **Stuffing, (stuff'ing) n.** That which is used for filling any thing;—seasoning for meat.

Stuffing-box, (stuff'ing-box) n. An arrangement for rendering a joint air or steam-tight with soft material, where a movable rod passes into a vessel of some kind, as the cylinder of a steam-engine.

Stulm, (stulm) n. [Ger. *stollen*.] A shaft to drain a mine.

Stultify, (stul'te-fi) v. t. [L. *stultus*, foolish, and *facere*, to make.] To make foolish; to make a fool of;—to allege or prove to be insane;—imp. & pp. *stultified*; ppr. *stultifying*.

Stum, (stum) n. [D. *stom*.] Unfermented grape-juice or wine; must.

Stum, (stum) v. t. To renew, as wine, by mixing must with it, and raising a new fermentation.

Stumble, (stum'bl) v. i. [Eng. *stump*, to walk or step very heavily.] To trip in walking or moving in any way upon the legs;—to walk in a bungling or unsteady manner;—to slide into a crime or an error; to err;—to fall or light on by chance;—imp. & pp. *stumbled*; ppr. *stumbling*.

Stumble, (stum'bl) n. A trip in walking or running;—a blunder; a failure.

Stumbler, (stum'blgr) n. One who stumbles or makes a blunder.

Stumbling-block, (stum'bling-blok) n. A block or stone that causes stumbling; any obstacle or difficulty in the way of comprehension or reception of the truth; cause of error; ground of offence or objection;—also *stumbling-stone*.

Stumblingly, (stum'bling-le) adv. In a blundering manner; erroneously; with frequent failure.

Stump, (stump) n. [Ger., Dan., & Sv. *stump*, D. *stomp*.] The part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; stub;—the part of a limb or other body remaining after a part is amputated or destroyed;—in *cricket*, one of three straight rods which support the ball and constitute the wicket;—a short, thick roll of leather or paper cut to a point, and used to shade or colour a crayon or pencil drawing; a stump;—pl. *Legs*.

Stump, (stump) v. t. To strike, as any thing fixed and hard, with the toe;—to cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump;—to travel over, delivering speeches for electioneering purposes;—to knock down, as the stumps or wickets in cricket-playing;—v. i. To walk or move like a stump; to walk heavily, noisily, or clumsily;



—to pay up or out; to expend:—*imp. & pp. stumped; ppr. stumping.* [thick; stubby]

Stumpy, (*stump*) *a.* Fall of stumps:—short and **stun**, (*stun*) *v. t.* [A.-S. *stunian*, Ger. *stünnen*, to be astonished.] To make senseless or dizzy with a blow on the head:—to overcome: especially, to overpower the sense of hearing of:—to surprise completely:—*imp. & pp. stunned; ppr. stunning.*

Stunner, (*stun'er*) *n.* One who or that which stuns: colloquially, an astonishing or supremely good or pleasing person, performer, or performance.

Stunning, (*stun'ing*) *a.* Overpowering the organs of hearing; confounding with noise:—striking with astonishment; surprising; superlatively good or pleasing (colloquial).

Stunt, (*stunt*) *v. t.* [A.-S. *stintan*, *stytan*, to blunt.] To hinder from growth: to prevent the growth of:—*v. i.* To stop growing: to become stunted:—*imp. & pp. stunted; ppr. stunting.*

Stunted, (*stunt'ed*) *a.* Stunted; dwarfish; thick, short, and clumsy. [dwarfed or stunted.]

Stuntedness, (*stunt'ed-ness*) *n.* The state of being stunted. [L. *stupa*, tow.] Cloth or flax dipped in warm medicaments and applied to a hurt or sore.

Stupefactive, (*stû-pê-fak'tiv*) *a.* Any thing producing stupefaction or insensibility; narcotic; opiate:—also written *stupefactive*.

Stupefaction, (*stû-pê-fak'shun*) *n.* Act of stupefying:—a stupid or senseless state; insensibility; stupidity.

Stupefactive, (*stû-pê-fak'tiv*) *a.* Causing insensibility; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

Stupendous, (*stû-pên'dus*) *a.* [L. *stupendus*, astonishing, *stupere*, to be astonished at.] Astonishing; wonderful; amazing; astonishing in magnitude or elevation. [manner.]

Stupendously, (*stû-pên'dus-le*) *adv.* In a stupendous stupendousness. (*stû-pên'dus-ness*) *n.* The quality or state of being stupendous or astonishing.

Stupid, (*stû'pid*) *a.* [L. *stupidus*, from *stupere*, to be stupefied.] Very dull; wanting in understanding:—insensible; sluggish; heavy:—formed without skill or genius:—senseless; wearisome; tedious.

Stupidity, (*stû-pid'e-ty*) *n.* State or quality of being stupid; extreme dullness of perception or understanding; sluggishness; sottishness; senselessness.

Stupidly, (*stû-pid-le*) *adv.* In a stupid manner; foolishly; absurdly; without sense or meaning.

Stupidness, (*stû-pid-ness*) *n.* Stupidity. [piffo.]

Stupider, (*stû-pê-si-er*) *n.* One who or that which stupifies, (*stû-pê-si*) *v. t.* [L. *stupere*, to be struck senseless, and *facere*, to make.] To make stupid: to blunt the faculty of perception or understanding:—*imp. & pp. stupified; ppr. stupefying.*

Stupor, (*stû'por*) *n.* [L.] Great diminution or suspension of sensibility; numbness:—intellectual insensibility; moral stupidity.

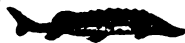
Sturdily, (*star'de-le*) *adv.* In a sturdy manner; hardily; stoutly; obstinately; resolutely.

Sturdiness, (*star'de-ness*) *n.* Condition or quality of being sturdy; stoutness; hardiness:—brute strength; obstinacy.

Sturdy, (*stur'de*) *a.* [F. *étourdi*, Ital. *sturdy*, rigid, hard.] Hardy; stout; lusty, as persons:—foolishly obstinate; implying coarseness or rudeness, as disposition:—laid on with strength; violent, as blows:—stiff; strong; well set, as a tree.

Sturdy, (*stur'de*) *n.* A disease in sheep marked by dullness and stupor.

Sturgeon, (*stur'jun*) *n.* [F. *esturgeon*, A.-S. *styreic*, *styrepe*, porpoise.] A large cartilaginous fish, in form like a shark, but covered more or less with bony plates in longitudinal rows, and having one dorsal fin and a forked tail—the flesh is



Sturgeon.

esteemed agreeable food, caviar is made of the ova, and the finest is from the air bladder.

Start, (*start*) *v. t.* [Go. *sterta*.] To trouble; to vex:—*v. i.* To be afraid; to startle.

Start, (*start*) *n.* Disturbance; trouble:—heat of temper: fit of passion.

Statter, (*stut'er*) *v. i.* [Ger. *stettern*, D. *stetteren*, from *stooten*, to stop.] To hesitate in uttering words; to stammer:—*imp. & pp. stattered; ppr. stammering.*

Statter, (*stut'er*) *n.* The act of stammering; stammer. **Statterer**, (*stut'er-er*) *n.* One who stutters; a stammerer. [mutter.]

Stuttering, (*stut'er-ing*) *n.* Hesitation of speech; stammering. (*stut'er-ing-le*) *adv.* With stammering.

Sty, (*sti*) *n.* [A.-S. *stygend*.] An inflamed tumour on the edge of the eyelid:—also written *stye*; *stylic*, *stian*.

Sty, (*sti*) *n.* [A.-S. *stipe*, Ital. *stia*.] A pen or inclosure for swine:—a place of brutal debauchery.

Sty, (*sti*) *v. t.* To shut up in a sty.

Stygian, (*stî'e-an*) *a.* [L. *Stygus*, from G. *Styx*, the Styx, i. e., the hateful, from *stupis*, to hate.] Of or pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, or the region of the dead; hence, hellish; infernal.

Stylar, (*stil'ar*) *a.* Of or pertaining to the style of a dial; stilar.

Style, (*sti*) *n.* [L. *stylus*, *stilus*, G. *stiles*, a pillar, a writing instrument.] An instrument used by the ancients in writing on tablets covered with wax; hence, a sharp-pointed tool used in engraving:—a pointed surgical instrument:—the pin or gnomon of a dial:—the cylindrical and tapering portion of the pistil between the ovary and the stigma:—mode of expressing thought in language, whether oral or written: choice of words:—diction; phraseology:—mode of presentation, especially in music or any of the fine arts:—regard to what is deemed elegant and appropriate, especially in literary composition or in social demeanour; fashion:—manner; form:—course; line of procedure:—mode or phrase by which any thing is formally designated; the title; official designation:—a mode of reckoning time, designated as old or new.

Style, (*stil*) *v. t.* To give a title to in addressing; name; denominate; designate; characterize:—*imp. & pp. styled; ppr. styling.*

Styler, (*stil'et*) *n.* [Diminutive of *style*.] A small poniard or dagger; a stiletto.

Stylish, (*stil'ish*) *a.* Given to or fond of the display of style; highly fashionable; modish; genteel.

Stylishly, (*stil'ish-le*) *adv.* In a stylish or fashionable manner; modishly.

Stylishness, (*stil'ish-ness*) *n.* The state of being stylish or fashionable; gentility; modishness.

Stylist, (*stil'ist*) *n.* One who is attentive to style; a critic of style; one who is a master or model of style.

Stylography, (*stil'og'ra-fe*) *n.* [L. *stylus*, a style, and G. *graphein*, to write.] A mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or pointed instrument on cards or tablets.

Styptic, (*stip'tik*) *n.* Something which serves to arrest hemorrhage—often used synonymously with *astringent*.

Styptic, (*stip'tik*) *a.* [L. *stypticus*, G. *stiptikos*, from *stuphein*, to contract.] Producing contraction; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage; astringent.

Stypticity, (*stip-tis'e-ty*) *n.* Quality of being styptic; astringency.

Suable, (*sû'a-bl*) *a.* [From *sua*.] Capable of being sued or called to answer in court.

Suasible, (*sua'se-bl*) *a.* [L. *suaudere*.] Capable of persuasion; easily persuaded.



Stylus.

Suasion, (swā'shun) *n.* [*L. suasio*, from *suadere*, *suasum*, to advise, persuade.] Act of persuading;—persuading influence; enticement; inducement.

Suasive, (swā'siv) *a.* Having power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions; persuasive.

Suasive, (swā'siv) *n.* Inducement; persuading influence; enticement motive.

Suasively, (swā'siv-le) *adv.* In a manner to persuade; with enticing manner or influence.

Suavary, (swā'sor-e) *a.* Tending to persuade; serving to convince and induce by reasons, motives, or considerations.

Suavity, (swā've-to) *n.* [*L. suavis*, from *suavis*, sweet.] That which is sweet or pleasing to the mind; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; gentleness.

Subacid, (sub-ā'sid) *a.* Moderately acid or sour.

Subacid, (sub-ak'sid) *a.* Moderately sharp, pungent, or acrid.

Subagent, (sub-ā'jent) *n.* A person employed by an agent to aid him or act in his absence;—a deputy-agent.

Subahdar, (sub-ā-dār) *n.* [*Hind. subah*, a province, and *dar*, holding, keeping.] A viceroy or the governor of a province; also, a native of India who ranks as a captain in the European companies.

Subaltern, (sub-al-tern) *a.* [*L. subalternus*, from *sub*, under, and *alternus*, one after another.] Ranked or ranged below; subordinate; inferior.

Subaltern, (sub-al-tern) *n.* A person holding a subordinate position; specifically, a commissioned military officer below the rank of captain.

Subalternate, (sub-al-tern'āt) *a.* Succeeding by turns; successive;—subordinate; inferior.

Subalternation, (sub-al-tern'āshun) *n.* Act of succeeding by course or in turns;—state of subjection or subordination.

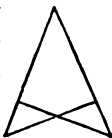
Subaqueous, (sub-ā'kwā-us) *a.* Being under water or beneath the surface of water;—formed in or under water. [terrestrial.]

Subastral, (sub-ā'stral) *a.* Beneath the stars or heavens.

Subastringent, (sub-ā-strin'jent) *a.* Astringent in a small degree; moderately astringent.

Subcontract, (sub-kon'trakt) *a.* A contract under a previous contract.

Subcontrary, (sub-kon'tra-re) *a.* Contrary in an inferior degree;—having or being in a contrary order;—said of a section of an oblique cone on a circular base by a plane not parallel to the base, but inclined to the axis, so that the section is a circle; applied also to two similar triangles when so placed as to have a common angle at the vertex, the opposite sides not being parallel;—characterizing the relation of opposition between the particular affirmative and particular negative.



Subdeacon, (sub-dē-kn) *n.* A deacon's assistant, or an under deacon in the Roman Catholic Church.

Subdean, (sub-dēn) *n.* An under dean; a dean's substitute or viceregent. [subdean.]

Subdeanery, (sub-dēn'gr-e) *n.* The office and rank of Subdivide, (sub-de-vid) *v. t.* To divide the parts of into more parts; to divide again, as what has already been divided;—*v. i.* To be subdivided;—*imp. & pp.* subdivided; *ppr.* subdividing.

Subdivision, (sub-de-vish'un) *n.* Act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts;—part of a thing made by subdividing.

Subdominant, (sub-dom-in-ant) *n.* The fourth tone above the tonic—so called as being under the dominant.

Subdue, (sub-dū) *v. t.* [*L. sub*, under, and *ducere*, to lead.] To bring under; to conquer by force or the exertion of superior power; to bring into permanent subjection;—to overpower so as to disable from further resistance;—to reduce; to destroy the force of;

—to break, by conquering a refractory temper or evil passions;—to overcome by persuasion or other mild means;—to charm; to captivate;—to make mellow; to break, as land; also, to destroy, as weeds;—*imp. & pp.* subdued; *ppr.* subduing.

Subduper, (sub-dū'gr) *n.* One who or that which conquers and brings into subjection; a tamer.

Subeditor, (sub-ed-īt-or) *n.* An assistant to a principal editor.

Suberie, (sub-ēgr-ik) *a.* [*L. suber*, the cork tree.] Pertaining to cork; noting an acid substance produced by treating rasped cork with nitric acid.

Suberosus, (sub-ēgr-us) *a.* [*L. suber*, cork.] Corky; light; soft and elastic.

Subgeneric, (sub-jen-gr'ik) *a.* Belonging to a subgenus or subdivision of a family or class.

Subgenus, (sub-jē-nus) *n.* A subdivision of a genus comprehending one or more species.

Subglacial, (sub-glā'she-al) *a.* Pertaining to the under side of a glacier; being under glaciers.

Subindication, (sub-in-de-kā'shun) *n.* Secret or tacit indication; act of making known or revealing by secret signs or hints.

Subinduce, (sub-in-dū'gr) *v. t.* To suggest or offer indirectly; to insinuate.

Subitaneous, (sub-īt-ā'nē-us) *a.* [*L. subitaneus*.] Sudden; hasty.

Subjacent, (sub-jā'sent) *a.* [*L. subjacens*, *ppr.* of *subjacere*, to lie under.] Lying under or below;—being in a lower situation, though not directly beneath.

Subject, (sub-jekt) *a.* [*L. subiectus*, *pp.* of *subjicere*, to place, or bring under.] Placed or situate under;—placed under the power and dominion of another;—exposed; liable from external causes; obnoxious;—liable from inherent causes; prone; disposed.

Subject, (sub-jekt) *n.* [*L. subiectus*.] One who or that which is placed under influence, operation or dominion in general; one who is placed under civil authority; one who owes allegiance to a sovereign or other political ruler or government, and is governed by the laws of the state;—one who acknowledges the authority of a spiritual head, teacher, &c.;—that which is brought under any physical process; chemical substance; matter;—that on which any operation is performed in anatomy; living body, limb, &c.; especially, a dead body or part of a dead body for purposes of dissection;—that in which any attribute, relation, or quality inheres or exists; substance;—that on which any mental operation is performed; object of inquiry or examination; matter of thought; point of dispute; topic treated of;—the chief incidents, facts, or matters described or written about; the chief character or hero of a poem, play, tale, &c.;—in the *arts*, the design of a composition or picture; that which is sought to be embodied or represented;—in *music*, the principal theme or melody of a movement;—in *grammar*, the nominative case to a verb passive;—in *logic*, that of which any thing is predicated or denied;—in *philosophy*, the active and immediate sentiment and thinking faculty which forms conceptions or ideas of the object; the *Ego* as opposed to the *Non-ego* or object.

Subject, (sub-jekt) *v. t.* To bring under the control, power, or action of; to subdue; to enslave;—to expose; to make liable;—to submit; to make accountable;—to make subservient;—to cause to undergo;—*imp. & pp.* subjected; *ppr.* subjecting.

Subjection, (sub-jek'shun) *n.* Act of bringing under the dominion of another;—state of being under the control and government of another.

Subjective, (sub-jekt'iv) *a.* Relating to the subject;—designating the state, conceptions, and ideas of an active, sentient, and thinking being respecting objects or ideas external to himself;—noting the point of view from which an object is regarded or conceived of by the conscious subject;—modified by personal idiosyncrasy.

Subjectively, (sub-jekt'iv-le) *adv.* In a subjective manner; in relation to the subject.

Subjectiveness, (sub-jekt'iv-ness) *n.* The state of being subjective.

Subjectivity, (sub-jek-tiv'e-te) *n.* State of being subjective; individuality;—that which relates to personal consciousness, or to the impressions or ideas of an individual mind.

Subject-matter, (sub-jekt-mat-ter) *n.* The matter or thought presented for consideration in some statement or discussion.

Subjoin, (sub-join) *v. t.* To add after something else has been said or written; annex; attach; connect;—*imp. & pp.* subjoined; *ppr.* subjoining.

Subjugate, (sub-joo-gat) *v. t.* [*L. subjugare*, from *sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke.] To subdue and bring under the yoke of power or dominion; to compel to submit to the absolute control of another:—*imp. & pp.* subjugated; *ppr.* subjugating.

Subjugation, (sub-joo-gat'shun) *n.* Act of bringing under the power or absolute control of another.

Subjugator, (sub-joo-gat-or) *n.* One who subjugates or enslaves; a conqueror.

Subjunctive, (sub-junk'tiv) *n.* [*L. subjunctivus*, from *subjungere*, to subjoin.] Subjoined or added to something before said or written. *Subjunctive mode*, that form of a verb which expresses condition, hypothesis, contingency, and is subjoined or added as subordinate to some other verb.

Sublapsarian, (sub-laps'a-re-an) *n.* [*L. sub*, under, after, and *lapsus*, fall.] One of that class of Calvinists who consider the decree of election as made after the fall, or as contemplating the apostasy as past, and the elect as being in a fallen and guilty state.

Sublet, (sub-let) *v. t.* To underlet; to lease, as a lessee, to another person:—*imp. & pp.* sublet; *ppr.* subletting.

Sublimate, (sub-le-mat) *v. t.* [*L. sublimare*, sublimatum, to raise, elevate, from *sublimis*, high.] To bring by heat into the state of vapour, as a solid substance, which, on cooling, returns again to the solid state:—to refine and exalt; to heighten; to elevate:—*imp. & pp.* sublimated; *ppr.* sublimating.

Sublimata, (sub-le-mat) *n.* The product of a substance sublimed; especially mercury raised in the retort:—corrosive sublimate, bichloride of mercury.

Sublimata, (sub-le-mat) *n.* Brought into a state of vapour by heat and again condensed, as solid substances.

Sublimation, (sub-le-mat'shun) *n.* Act of sublimating or state of being sublimated:—act of heightening or improving; exaltation; elevation.

Sublimatory, (sub-lim'a-tor-e) *a.* Used for sublimation.

Sublimatory, (sub-lim'a-tor-e) *n.* A vessel used for sublimation.

Sublime, (sub-lim') *n.* [*L. sublimis*, from *sub* and *limus*, clay.] Exalted; elevated; high in place; distinguished by lofty or noble traits; eminent:—awakening or expressing the emotion of awe, adoration, veneration, heroic resolve, and the like:—lofty; grand:—elevated by joy; elate.

Sublime, (sub-lim') *n.* A grand or lofty style; the grand in nature or in art, distinguished from the beautiful:—mental emotion produced by the contemplation of the grand or lofty.

Sublime, (sub-lim') *v. t.* To bring to a state of vapour by heat and condense again by cold; to sublimate:—to exalt; to heighten; to improve:—to dignify; to ennoble:—*v. i.* To be brought into a state of vapour by heat, and then condensed by cold:—*imp. & pp.* sublimed; *ppr.* subliming.

Sublimely, (sub-lim'le) *adv.* In a sublime manner; with elevated conceptions; loftily.

Sublimeness, (sub-lim'ness) *n.* The quality or condition of being sublime; sublimity.

Sublimity, (sub-lim'e-te) *n.* State of being sublime; grandeur; vastness;—magnificence;—elevation of

place; lofty height:—nobleness of nature or character; eminence:—an elevated feeling of astonishment and awe at the contemplation of great scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence;—loftiness of sentiment or style.

Sublunary, (sub-lun-ar-e) *n.* Situated beneath the moon; terrestrial; earthly; pertaining to this world.

Submarine, (sub-mar-in) *a.* Being, acting, or growing under water in the sea.

Submaxillary, (sub-maks'il-ar-e) *a.* Situated under the Submerge, (sub-merj') *v. t.* [*L. submergere*, from *sub*, under, and *mergere*, to plunge.] To put under water; to plunge:—to cover or overflow with water; to drown:—*v. i.* To plunge, as into water or other fluid; hence, to be completely included or incorporated:—*imp. & pp.* submerged; *ppr.* submerging.

Submergence, (sub-merj'ens) *n.* Act of submerging or state of being submerged.

Submersed, (sub-merst) *a.* Being or growing under water, as the leaves of aquatic plants.

Submersal, (sub-mer-shun) *n.* Act of putting under water or other fluid, or of causing to be overflowed;—state of being put under water or other fluid.

Submissive, (sub-mish'un) *n.* [*L. submissio*.] Act of submitting; act of yielding to power or authority; obedience:—state of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; meekness; resignation:—acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

Submissive, (sub-mis'iv) *a.* Inclined or ready to submit; obedient; compliant; yielding; humble; modest; passive.

Submissively, (sub-mis'iv-le) *adv.* In a submissive manner; with submission; humbly.

Submissiveness, (sub-mis'iv-ness) *n.* A quality or condition of being submissive; humbleness; dependance; confession of fault or of inferiority:—yielding or deferential disposition.

Submit, (sub-mit') *v. t.* [*L. submittere*, from *sub*, under, and *mittere*, to send.] To yield, resign, or surrender to power, will, or authority:—to leave or commit to the discretion or judgment of another; to refer:—*v. i.* To yield one's person to the power of another:—to yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another; to be subject:—to acquiesce in the authority of another:—to be submissive; to yield without murmuring:—*imp. & pp.* submitted; *ppr.* submitting.

Subnascent, (sub-nas'ent) *a.* [*L. subnascentia*, *ppr.* of *subnasce*, to grow under.] Growing under; springing or rising from beneath.

Subnormal, (sub-normal) *n.* [*L. sub* and *norma*.] That part of the axis of a curve line which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal.

Subordinacy, (sub-or'din-as-e) *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *ordinare*, *ppr.* of *ordinare*, to set in order, to arrange.] State of being subordinate or subject to control.

Subordinate, (sub-or'din-ar-e) *a.* Inferior in rank, place, &c.; less important; secondary:—supernumerary.

Subordinate, (sub-or'din-at) *n.* Placed in a lower class or rank:—holding a lower position:—inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, in power, importance, or the like.

[for rank below another.]

Subordinate, (sub-or'din-at) *n.* One who stands in order

Subordinate, (sub-or'din-at) *v. t.* [*L. sub*, under, and *ordinare*, to set in order, to arrange.] To place in a lower order;—to make or consider as of less value or importance:—to subject or subdue:—*imp. & pp.* subordinated; *ppr.* subordinating.

Subordinately, (sub-or'din-at-le) *adv.* In a subordinate manner.

Subordination, (sub-or'din-at'shun) *n.* Act of subordinating, placing in a lower order, or subjecting:—state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank or dignity; subjection:—place of rank among inferiors.

Suborn, (sub-orn') *v. t.* [*L. subornare*, from *sub*, under, secretly, and *ornare*, to furnish, provide.] To procure

or cause to take a false oath amounting to perjury;—to procure privately or by collusion:—*imp. & pp. suborned; ppr. suborning.*

Subornation, (sub-*or*-nā'shun) *n.* Act of suborning; crime of procuring a person to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury;—crime of inducing another to do a criminal or bad action.

Suborner, (sub-*or*-ner) *n.* One who induces another to take a false oath or to do a bad action.

Suboxide, (sub-*ok*-sīd) *n.* An oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen and two of another element.

Subpena, (sub-*pē*-nā) *n.* [*L. sub*, under, and *pēna*, punishment.] A writ commanding the attendance in court of the person on whom it is served as a witness, &c., under a penalty:—written also *subpena*.

Subpoena, (sub-*pē*-nā) *v. t.* To serve with a writ of subpoena; to command attendance in court by a legal writ under a penalty in case of disobedience:—*imp. & pp. subpoenaed; ppr. subpoenaing.*

Subsaline, (sub-*sal*-in) *a.* Imperfectly saline; moderately salt.

Subselt, (sub-*saw*-lt) *n.* An oxymel containing a less number of equivalents of the acid than of the base, or in which the latter is a suboxide.

Subscribe, (sub-*skrib*-) *v. t.* [*L. subscribere*, from *sub*, under, and *scribere*, to write.] To write underneath; to sign with one's own hand; to bind one's self by writing one's name beneath;—to attest by writing one's name beneath;—to promise to give by writing one's name:—*v. i.* To give consent to something written by signing one's name; to assent; to agree;—to promise to give a certain sum by setting one's name to a paper:—to enter one's name for a newspaper, a book, and the like:—*imp. & pp. subscribed; ppr. subscribing.*

Subscriber, (sub-*skrib*-er) *n.* One who subscribes; one who contributes to an undertaking by subscribing;—one who enters his name for a paper, book, map, and the like.

Subscription, (sub-*skrip*-shun) *n.* Act of writing one's name under, or at the end of a letter, deed, or instrument; signature; formal attestation or consent given by signature;—a formal declaration of consent to the creed or articles of a church; public confession of faith;—act of contributing; act of giving or engaging to give money to any cause or object:—the sum given or engaged to be given by an individual; also, the sum or amount contributed by all; also, the paper on which the names of the subscribers and the sums subscribed are entered;—in the book trade, act of signing a paper engaging to take a copy or copies of a new publication at a stated price; also, the price at which copies subscribed for are sold or delivered.

Subsection, (sub-*sek*-shun) *n.* Division or part of a section; subdivision.

Subsequence, (sub-*sek*-kwens) *n.* State of being subsequent, or of coming after something.

Subsequent, (sub-*sek*-kwent) *a.* [*L. subsequens*, *ppr. of subsequi*.] Following in time; coming or being after something else at any time;—following in order of place; succeeding.

Subsequently, (sub-*sek*-kwent-le) *adv.* In a subsequent time, manner, position, or the like.

Subserve, (sub-*serv*-) *v. t.* [*L. subservire*, from *sub*, under, and *servire*, to serve.] To serve in subordination or instrumentally; to help forward; to promote:—*v. i.* To be useful as an instrument or agent to accomplish a design or work; to answer the purpose:—*imp. & pp. subserved; ppr. subserving.*

Subservience, (sub-*serv*-ē-ens) *n.* Condition of being subservient; subordination; mean submission;—state of being instrumentally useful;—also *subserviency*.

Subservient, (sub-*serv*-ē-ent) *a.* Serving to promote an object or end; answering a purpose; useful as an instrument;—acting as a tool. [manner.]

Subserviently, (sub-*serv*-ē-ent-le) *adv.* In a subservient

Subside, (sub-*sīd*-) *v. i.* [*L. subsidere*, from *sub*, under, below, and *sidere*, to sit down, to settle.] To sink or fall to the bottom;—to fall into a state of quiet; to become tranquil; to abate;—to tend downward; to descend; to sink:—*imp. & pp. subsided; ppr. subsiding.*

Subsidence, (sub-*se*-dens) *n.* Act or process of subsiding or falling, as the lees of liquors;—act of sinking or gradually descending, as ground.

Subsidiary, (sub-*sīd*-ē-ār-ē) *a.* [*L. subsidiarius*.] Furnishing a subsidy; serving to help; assistant; auxiliary.

Subsidiary, (sub-*sīd*-ē-ār-ē) *n.* One who or that which contributes aid; an assistant; an auxiliary.

Subsidize, (sub-*se*-diz) *v. t.* [From *subsidy*.] To purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy:—*imp. & pp. subsidized; ppr. subsidizing.*

Subsidy, (sub-*se*-de) *n.* [*L. subsidium*.] Support; aid; especially, extraordinary aid in money rendered to a sovereign by his subjects; also, a sum of money paid by one prince or nation to another, to purchase the service of auxiliary troops.

Subsist, (sub-*sīst*-) *v. i.* [*L. subsistere*, from *sub*, under, and *sistere*, to stand.] To be; to have existence; to inhere;—to continue;—to be supported; to live:—*v. t.* To support with provisions; to feed; to maintain:—*imp. & pp. subsisted; ppr. subsisting.*

Subsistence, (sub-*sīst*-ēns) *n.* Real being;—state of being subsistent; inherency;—means of support; provisions, or that which procures provisions.

Subsistent, (sub-*sīst*-ēnt) *a.* Having real being; inherent.

Subsoil, (sub-*soil*-) *n.* The bed or stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil.

Subsoil-plough, (sub-*soil*-plow) *n.* A strong swing plough, but without the coulter and mould-board, used to loosen the subsoil.

Subsoil-ploughing, (sub-*soil*-plow-ing) *n.* Ploughing deep to break up or loosen the subsoil.

Subspecies, (sub-*spē*-shēz) *n.* A subordinate species; a division of a species.

Substance, (sub-*stans*-) [*L. substantia*.] Being; something which exists; something real, not imaginary; something solid, not empty;—that which underlies all outward manifestations; substratum;—that which constitutes any thing what it is; nature; real or existing essence;—the most important element in any existence; the characteristics of any thing;—any thing which has a material form; body; matter;—*estate*; property.

Substantial, (sub-*stan*-shē-al) *a.* Belonging to substance; actually existing;—not seeming or imaginary; real; true;—corporeal; material;—having good substance; strong; stout; solid;—possessed of goods or estate; moderately wealthy.

Substantiality, (sub-*stan*-shē-al-ō-ty) *n.* The state of having real existence; corporeity; materiality.

Substantially, (sub-*stan*-shē-al-ē) *adv.* Really; truly; essentially; in substance; in the main;—with competent means or estate.

Substantialness, (sub-*stan*-shē-al-nes) *n.* State or quality of being substantial; firmness; strength; power of holding or lasting.

Substantiate, (sub-*stan*-shē-āt) *v. t.* To make to exist;—to establish by proof or competent evidence; to verify:—*imp. & pp. substantiated; ppr. substantiating.*

Substantiation, (sub-*stan*-shē-ā-shun) *n.* The act of making good or establishing by proper evidence, as a charge or averment.

Substantive, (sub-*stan*-tiv) *a.* Betokening or expressing existence; solid; real;—having body; fixed; lasting, as colours;—not adjective or participial, as a noun.

Substantive, (sub-*stan*-tiv) *n.* A noun; the part of speech which designates something that exists, or some object of thought, either material or immaterial; name of an object founded on its properties or qualities.

Substantively, (sub'stan-tiv-le) *adv.* In a substantive manner; in substance; essentially;—as a name or noun.

Substitute, (sub'ste-tút) *n.* [L. *substituere*, *substitutum*, from *sub*, under, and *statuere*, to put, place.] To put in the place of another; to exchange; to interchange;—*imp.* & *pp.* substituted; *ppr.* substituting.

Substitute, (sub'ste-tút) *n.* One who or that which is substituted or put in the place of another;—in law, one delegated to act for another;—in the militia, one engaging to serve in room of another.

Substitution, (sub'ste-tú'shun) *n.* Act of putting one person or thing in the place of another;—state of being substituted for another person or thing;—in grammar, syllepsis, or the use of one word for another;—in law, the delegation of one or more parties to enjoy the estate in default of the first heir or after him;—in algebra, the putting of a simpler quantity in place of a more complex, as in solving equations;—in theology, the doctrine that Christ suffered vicariously, or in the room and stead of sinners.

Substitutional, (sub'ste-tú'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to substitution.

Substitutionally, (sub'ste-tú'shun-al-le) *adv.* In a substitutional manner; in the way of substitution.

Substitutionary, (sub'ste-tú'shun-ar-e) *a.* Pertaining to substitution; substitutional.

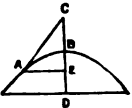
Substratum, (sub'strák'tum) *n.* [L. *substratus*, *pp.* of *substruere*, to strew under.] That which is laid or spread under; a layer of earth lying under another; the subsoil;—in metaphysics, the ultimate matter or substance forming the subject of perception, cognition, and cause of phenomena. [foundation.]

Substructure, (sub'strák'túr) *n.* An under structure; a

Substyle, (sub'stíl) *n.* A right line on which the style or gnomon of a dial is erected.

Subsultory, (sub'sult'or-e) *a.* [L. *subsultare*, *subsultum*, to spring up.] Bounding; leaping; moving by sudden leaps or starts.

Subtangent, (sub'strák'tant) *n.* The segment of a produced axis intercepted between an ordinate and a tangent, both drawn from the same point in the curve. Thus, let *a b* be the curve of a parabola, *d b* the axis, *a c* the tangent, and *a e* the ordinate, then the subtangent is *c e*.



Subtangent.

Subtend, (sub'tend') *v. t.* [L. *sub*, under, and *tendere*, to stretch.] To extend under or be opposite to;—*imp.* & *pp.* subtended; *ppr.* subtending.

Subtense, (sub'tens') *n.* [L. *subtendere*, *subtentum*, to stretch underneath.] The line subtending or stretching across; the chord of an arc.

Subterfluent, (sub'tér-flú-ent) *a.* [L. *subterfluens*, *ppr.* of *subterfluere*, to flow beneath.] Running under or beneath;—also *subterfluens*.

Subterfuge, (sub'tér-fij) *n.* [F. from L. *subterfugere*, to flee secretly, to escape.] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; hence, a shift; an evasion; artifice; quibble; excuse.

Subterranean, (sub'tér-rá'né-an) *a.* [L. *subterraneus*, from *sub*, under, and *terra*, earth.] Being or lying under the surface of the earth; situated within the earth or under ground;—also *subterraneous*.

Subtle, (sub'tíl) *a.* [L. *subtilis*, from *sub*, under, and *telu*, a web, warp.] Thin; not dense or gross; rare;—delicately constituted or constructed; nice; fine;—acute; piercing;—characterized by acuteness of mind; refined;—sly; crafty.

Subtily, (sub'tíl-le) *adv.* In a subtle manner; thinly; not densely;—not grossly; finely; artfully; cunningly; craftily.

Subtleness, (sub'tíl-nes) *n.* State or quality of being subtle; thinness; rareness, as of the air; fineness; acuteness; cunning; artfulness. [fineness.]

Subtility, (sub'tíl-le) *n.* Quality of being subtle;

Subtilization, (sub'tíl-iz-á'shun) *n.* Act of making subtle, fine, or thin;—the operation of making so volatile as to rise in steam or vapour;—refinement;—extreme acuteness.

Subtilize, (sub'tíl-iz) *v. t.* To make thin or fine; to make less gross or coarse;—to refine; to spin out in minute distinctions or shades of meaning;—*v. i.* To refine in argument; to make very nice distinctions;—*imp.* & *pp.* subtilized; *ppr.* subtilizing.

Subtily, (sub'tíl-le) *a.* [Contracted from *subtility*.] State or quality of being subtle; thinness; fineness;—refinement; extreme acuteness;—slyness; cunning; artifice.

Subtle, (sut'l) *a.* [Contracted from *subtile*.] Sly in design; artful; cunning; insinuating; subtle;—cunningly devised.

Subtlety, (sut'l-ty) *n.* Quality of being subtle or sly; cunning; craftiness; artfulness;—acuteness of intellect; shrewdness.

Subtly, (sut'l) *adv.* In a subtle manner; slyly; artfully;—nicely; delicately.

Subtract, (sub'trák't) *v. t.* [L. *sub*, under, and *trahere*, to draw.] To withdraw or take from the rest, as a part;—to deduct;—*imp.* & *pp.* subtracted; *ppr.* subtracting.

Subtraction, (sub'trák'tshun) *n.* Act or operation of subtracting or deducting;—the taking of a lesser number or quantity from a greater of the same kind or denomination—classified as simple, when the numbers or quantities are all of the same kind, and compound when the quantities are of different denominations.

Subtractive, (sub'trák'tív) *a.* Tending or having power to subtract;—preceded by the sign minus.

Subtrahend, (sub'tra-head') *n.* [L. *subtrahendus*, *p. fut. pass.* of *subtrahere*.] The sum or number to be subtracted or taken from another.

Subtriples, (sub'trip'l) *a.* Containing a third or part of a third;—noting the ratio of 1 to 3.

Subulate, (sub'úl-lát) *a.* [L. *subulatus*, from *subula*, an awl.] Very narrow and tapering gradually to a fine point from a broadish base; awl-shaped.

Suburb, (sub'urb) *n.* [L. *suburbium*, from *sub*, under, and *urbs*, a city.] The region on the confines of any city or large town including buildings, streets, or territory;—hence, the confines; the out part.

Suburban, (sub'urb-an) *a.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or being in the suburbs of a city;—also *suburbial*.

Suburban, (sub'urb-an) *a.* A dweller in the suburbs of a city.

Subvariety, (sub-va-rí'té) *n.* A subordinate variety.

Subvene, (sub'ven') *v. i.* [L. *sub*, under, and *venire*, to come.] To come under or happen;—to come to the assistance of; to co-operate;—*imp.* & *pp.* subvened; *ppr.* subvening.

Subvention, (sub-ven'shun) *n.* [L. *subventio*, from *sub*, under, and *venire*, to come.] Act of coming in aid or support; interposition for relief;—a government aid or bounty.

Subversion, (sub-ver'shun) *n.* Act of subverting or state of being subverted; entire overthrow; utter ruin. [overthrow and ruin.]

Subversive, (sub-ver'sív) *a.* Tending to subvert or Subvert, (sub-ver't) *v. t.* [L. *sub*, under, and *vertere*, to turn.] To overthrow from the foundation; to ruin utterly;—to pervert, as the mind, and turn it from the truth; to corrupt;—*imp.* & *pp.* subverted; *ppr.* subverting.

Subverter, (sub-ver'tér) *n.* One who subverts; an overthrower. [verter.]

Subvertible, (sub-ver'té-b'l) *a.* Capable of being sub-

Succades, (suk-ká-dés) *n. pl.* [L. *succus*, juice.] Fruits candied or preserved in syrup.

Succedaneous, (suk-sé-dá'né-us) *a.* Pertaining to or acting as a succedaneum; supplying the place of something else.

Succedaneum, (suk-sē-dā-nē-um) *n.* [L.] That which is used for something else; a substitute.

Succeed, (suk-sēd) *v. t.* [F. *succeder*, from L. *sub*, under, and *cedere*, to go, to give way, to pass.] To follow in order; to take the place of another who has quitted it or died;—to come after; to be subsequent or consequent;—to further; to prosper;—*v. i.* To come next in order;—to come in the place of another;—to ascend the throne after the removal or death of the occupant;—to obtain the object desired; to have a prosperous termination;—to be received with general favour; to have a good effect:—*imp.* & *pp.* succeeded; *ppr.* succeeding.

Succeeding, (suk-sēd'ing) *n.* The state of prospering or obtaining success.

Succentor, (suk-sen'tor) *n.* [L. *sub* and *cantare*, to sing.] A subordinate to the precentor;—bass singer in a choir.

Success, (suk-ses) *n.* [L. *successus*.] Act of succeeding or state of having succeeded; favourable termination of any thing attempted; prosperous issue; also, issue, result, or effect, with a qualifying adjective, as good, ill, great, little, &c.

Successful, (suk-ses'fūl) *a.* Resulting in, assuring, or promotive of success; accomplishing what was proposed; happy; prosperous; fortunate; auspicious; lucky. [*ner.* prosperously; favourably.]

Successfully, (suk-ses'fūl-le) *adv.* In a successful manner.

Successfulness, (suk-ses'fūl-nee) *n.* Condition of being successful; prosperous conclusion; favourable event; success.

Succession, (suk-sesh'un) *n.* [L. *successio*.] Act of succeeding; a following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; sequence;—a series of persons or things according to some established rule;—an order of descendants; lineage; race;—power or right of succeeding to the station or title of a father or other predecessor;—the right to enter upon the possession of the property of an ancestor, or one near of kin, or preceding in an established order.

Successional, (suk-sesh'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to or existing in a regular order of succession; consecutive.

Successionally, (suk-sesh'un-al-le) *adv.* In a successional manner.

Successionist, (suk-sesh'un-ist) *n.* One who holds the doctrine of apostolical succession.

Successive, (suk-ses'iv) *a.* Following in order or uninterrupted course; coming after without interruption or interval. [*ner.* in a series or order.]

Successively, (suk-ses'iv-le) *adv.* In a successive manner.

Successless, (suk-ses-le) *a.* Having no success; unprosperous; unfortunate.

Successlessly, (suk-ses-le-le) *adv.* Without success.

Successor, (suk-ses'or) *n.* One who succeeds or follows; one who takes the place and part which another has left.

Succiferous, (suk-sifer-us) *a.* [L. *succus*, juice, and *ferre*, to bear, to produce.] Producing or conveying sap.

Succinct, (suk-singkt) *a.* [L. *succinctus*, *pp.* of *succingere*, to gird below or from below.] Girded or tucked up; bound;—compressed into a narrow compass; concise; compendious; summary; laconic.

Succinctly, (suk-singkt-le) *adv.* In a succinct manner; briefly; concisely.

Succinctness, (suk-singkt-nee) *n.* State or quality of being succinct; brevity; conciseness.

Sucory, (suk-kō-re) *n.* A plant of the genus *Cichorium*; wild endive.

Succour, (suk'ur) *v. t.* [F. *secourir*, It. *soccorrere*, L. *sub*, under, and *currere*, to run.] To help or relieve when in difficulty, want, or distress; aid; help; support; assist; befriending; benefit; comfort:—*imp.* & *pp.* succoured; *ppr.* succouring.

Succour, (suk'ur) *n.* Aid; help; assistance; especially, assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty,

want, or distress:—the person or thing that brings relief. [*co*ured or assisted; admitting of relief.]

Succourable, (suk'ur-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being succoured.

Succourer, (suk'ur-er) *n.* One who affords succour; a helper. [*lie*f.]

Succourless, (suk'ur-le) *a.* Destitute of help or relief.

Succulence, (suk'ur-lens) *n.* The condition of being succulent; juiciness:—also *succulency*.

Succulent, (suk'ur-lent) *a.* [L. *succulentus*, from *sucus*, juice, from *supere*, to suck.] Full of juice; juicy.

Succumb, (suk-kum) *v. t.* [L. *sub*, under, and *cumbere*, for *cubare*, to lie down.] To yield; to submit; to sink unresistingly:—*imp.* & *pp.* succumbed; *ppr.* succumbing.

Succussive, (suk-kus'iv) *a.* Characterized by a shaking motion; moving up and down; jogging; jolting.

Suck, (such) *a.* [A.-S. *sweilc*, Go. *svalaits*, from *sua*, so, and *eilts*, like.] Of that kind; of the like kind; like:—the same that; noting a particular or thing previously mentioned; having the character, quality, or relation specified;—so great in size, amount, &c.; noting extent or degree of any kind;—noting an indefinite number of persons or things of a certain class or kind:—sometimes written *suck* and *suck*.

Suckwise, (such'wiz) *adv.* In such a manner; so.

Suck, (suk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *sūcan*, Ger. *saugen*, F. *sucer*, L. *sugere*.] To draw up, in, or out, as a liquid, by the action of the mouth and tongue;—to draw milk from with the mouth;—to draw in or imbibe by any process which resembles sucking; to inhale; to absorb;—to draw or drain;—to draw in, as a whirlpool; to engulf;—*v. i.* To draw by exhausting the air, as with the mouth or with a tube;—to draw the breast;—to draw in; to imbibe:—*imp.* & *pp.* sucked; *ppr.* sucking.

Suck, (suk) *n.* Act of drawing with the mouth;—milk drawn from the breast by the mouth;—a small draught; a sip.

Sucker, (suk'er) *n.* One who or that which sucks or draws with the mouth;—the piston of a pump;—a pipe through which any thing is drawn;—the shoot of a plant from the roots or lower part of the stem;—a fish; the lump-sucker or lump-fish;—a fresh-water fish of the carp family.

Sucker, (suk'er) *v. t.* To strip off the suckers or shoots from:—*imp.* & *pp.* suckered; *ppr.* suckering.

Suckle, (suk'l) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *suck*.] To give suck to; to nurse at the breast:—*imp.* & *pp.* suckled; *ppr.* suckling. [*nursed* at the breast.]

Suckling, (suk'ling) *n.* A young child or animal.

Suction, (suk'shun) *n.* [L. *sugere*, *suctum*, to suck.] Act of sucking or drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air.

Suctorial, (suk-tō're-al) *a.* Adapted for sucking; living by sucking;—capable of adhering by suction.

Sudation, (sū-dā-shun) *n.* [L. *sudatio*.] A sweating.

Sudatory, (sū-dā-tor-e) *n.* A sweating-bath; a vapour bath. [*to* sweat.] Sweating; perspiring.

Sudatory, (sū-dā-tor-e) *a.* [L. *sudatorius*, from *sudare*, L. *suden*, (sūden) *a.* [A.-S. *soden*, F. *soudain*, from L. *subitus*, that has come on suddenly.] Happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly;—hastily prepared or employed; quick; rapid; rash; hasty; unusual; abrupt; unlooked-for.

Sudden, (sūden) *n.* An unexpected occurrence; surprise. [*manner*; unexpectedly; hastily; off-hand.]

Suddenly, (sūden-le) *adv.* In a sudden, unexpected manner.

Suddenness, (sūden-nee) *n.* State of being sudden; a coming or happening without previous notice.

Sudoriferous, (sū-dor-ifer-us) *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat, and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing or secreting perspiration. [*juice*, to make.] Causing sweat.

Sudorific, (sū-dor-ifik) *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat, and



Sucker or
Sucking-Fish.

Sudorific, (sū-dor-īf'ik) *n.* A medicine that produces sweat.

Suds, (suds) *n. sing.* [Ger. *sud*.] Water impregnated with soap and worked up into froth and bubbles.

Sue, (sū) *v. t.* [F. *suirer*, L. *sequi*, to follow.] To follow up; to prosecute; to endeavour to win;—to seek justice or right from by legal process; to prosecute judicially;—to proceed with, as an action, and follow it up to its proper termination;—*v. i.* To seek by request; to make application; to petition; to plead;—to prosecute; to make legal claim;—to be left high and dry on the shore, as a ship;—*imp. & pp. sued; ppr. suing.*

Suave, (sū-ē) *a.* Even; smooth; regular.

Suer, (sū-ēr) *a.* One who sues; a suitor; a prosecutor.

Suet, (sū-ēt) *n.* [F. *sui*, L. *sebum, sebum*.] The harder and less fusible fat of an animal about the kidneys and loins.

Suety, (sū-ēt-ē) *a.* Consisting of suet or resembling it.

Suffer, (sū-ēr) *v. t.* [F. *souffrir*, from L. *sub*, under, and *ferre*, to bear.] To feel or endure with pain, annoyance, and the like; to undergo;—to endure without sinking; to bear;—to be affected by; to sustain, as a loss;—to allow; not to forbid or hinder;—*v. i.* To feel or undergo pain of body or mind;—to undergo punishment;—to be injured; to sustain loss or inconvenience;—*imp. & pp. suffered; ppr. suffering.*

Sufferable, (sū-ēr-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being permitted; allowable; tolerable;—capable of being endured or borne; endurable.

Sufferableness, (sū-ēr-a-bl-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being sufferable; tolerableness. [tolerably.]

Sufferably, (sū-ēr-a-bl-ē) *adv.* In a sufferable manner.

Sufferance, (sū-ēr-an) *n.* State of suffering; pain endured;—submission under difficult or oppressive circumstances;—patience;—toleration; permission;—negative consent by not forbidding or hindering.

Sufferer, (sū-ēr-ēr) *n.* One who suffers; one who endures suffering;—one who permits or allows.

Suffering, (sū-ēr-ing) *n.* The bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; pain endured; distress, loss, or injury incurred. [pain.]

Sufferingly, (sū-ēr-ing-le) *adv.* With suffering or

Suffice, (sū-fis) *v. i.* [L. *sufficere*, to hold out, to be sufficient, from *sub*, under, and *facere*, to make.] To be enough or sufficient;—*v. t.* To satisfy; to content; to be equal to the wants or demands of;—*imp. & pp. sufficed; ppr. sufficing.*

Sufficiency, (sū-fah-e-en-ē) *n.* State of being sufficient or adequate to the end proposed;—qualification for any purpose; ability; capacity;—adequate substance or means; competence;—ample stock or fund.

Sufficient, (sū-fah-e-ent) *a.* [L. *sufficiens*, *ppr. of sufficere*.] Adequate to wants; enough for demand or supply; equal to the end proposed;—possessing adequate talents or accomplishments; of competent power or ability. [gross: enough.]

Sufficiently, (sū-fah-e-ent-le) *adv.* To a sufficient degree.

Suffraganeity, (sū-frah-nee) *n.* The quality of being sufficient or of giving satisfaction or contentment.

Suffix, (sū-fiks) *n.* A letter or syllable added to the end of a word; an affix; a postfix.

Suffix, (sū-fiks) *v. t.* [L. *suffigere*, from *sub*, under, below, and *figere*, to fix.] To add or annex to the end, as a letter or syllable to a word;—*imp. & pp. suffixed; ppr. suffixing.*

Suffocate, (sū-fō-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *suffocare*, from *sub*, under, and *focare*, *pl. focare*, the throat.] To choke or kill by stopping respiration; to stifle; to smother;—to destroy; to extinguish;—*v. i.* To become choked, stifled, or smothered;—*imp. & pp. suffocated; ppr. suffocating.*

Suffocatingly, (sū-fō-kāt-ing-le) *adv.* In a suffocating manner; so as to suffocate.

Suffocation, (sū-fō-kā-shun) *n.* Act of suffocating, choking, or stifling;—condition of being suffocated.

Suffragan, (sū-frah-gan) *a.* [L. *suffraganeus*, *ppr. of suffragari*, to support with one's vote, to be favourable.] Assisting.

Suffragan, (sū-frah-gan) *n.* A bishop considered as an assistant, or as subject, to his metropolitan; an assistant bishop.

Suffrage, (sū-frah) *n.* [L. *suffragium*.] A voice given in deciding a controverted question, or in the choice of a man for an office or trust; vote;—testimonial; attestation;—united response or prayer.

Suffraganeous, (sū-frah-ing-u) *a.* [L. *suffraganeus*, the hough.] Pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast.

Suffuse, (sū-fūz) *v. t.* [L. *suffundere*, *suffundere*, from *sub*, under, and *fundere*, to pour.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture;—*imp. & pp. suffused; ppr. suffusing.*

Suffusion, (sū-fū-zhun) *n.* Act or operation of suffusing, as with a fluid or with a colour;—state of being suffused;—that which is spread over in medicine, a cataract;—an extravasation, as of blood, &c.

Sugar, (shōō-gar) *n.* [F. *sucrer*, Ger. *zucker*, L. *saccharum*.] A sweet, crystalline substance obtained from certain vegetable products, as the sugar-cane, maple, beet, sorghum, &c.;—that which resembles sugar in taste, appearance, or the like, as *sugar of lead*;—figuratively, compliment or flattery employed to disguise or render acceptable something obnoxious.

Sugar, (shōō-gar) *v. t.* To impregnate, season, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar; to sweeten; hence, figuratively, to disguise by flattery or soft words; to compliment;—*imp. & pp. sugared; ppr. sugaring.*

Sugar, (shōō-gar) *a.* Made of sugar.

Sugar-basin, (shōō-gar-bā-sin) *n.* A vessel for holding sugar for the table;—also *sugar-bowl*.

Sugar-candy, (shōō-gar-kan-de) *n.* Sugar clarified and concentered or crystallized.

Sugar-cane, (shōō-gar-kān) *n.* The cane or plant from whose juice sugar is obtained.

Sugar-house, (shōō-gar-hous) *n.* Building in which sugar is refined;—also, warehouse where sugar is stored and sold wholesale.

Sugaring, (shōō-gar-ing) *n.* The act of covering or sweetening with sugar; the process of making sugar.

Sugar-loaf, (shōō-gar-lōf) *n.* A mass of refined sugar usually in the form of a truncated cone.

Sugar-mill, (shōō-gar-mill) *n.* A machine for pressing out the juice of the sugar-cane, usually consisting of two or more rollers, between which the cane is crushed.

Sugar-refining, (shōō-gar-rē-fin-ing) *n.* Act or process of refining raw sugar and converting it into lump, loaf, crystallized, &c.

Sugar-tongs, (shōō-gar-tongs) *n.* Small tongs for taking up lumps of sugar at table.

Sugary, (shōō-gar-ē) *a.* Resembling or containing sugar; sweet;—fond of sweet things;—sweetened or tinged with sugar; hence, flattering.

Suggest, (sū-jest, sū-jest) *v. t.* [L. *suggere*, from *sub*, under, and *gerere*, to carry, to bring.] To hint; to intimate or mention in the first instance or privately;—to insinuate; to introduce indirectly to the thoughts;—to propose with diffidence or modesty;—*imp. & pp. suggested; ppr. suggesting.*

Suggester, (sū-jest-ēr) *n.* One who suggests.

Suggestion, (sū-jest-yun) *n.* Act of suggesting;—a hint; a first or faint mention or proposal;—presentation of an idea to one's own mind or consciousness; prompting, as of conscience, memory, imagination, &c.;—insinuation; secret notification or incitement to action;—in law, information without oath; an entry of a material fact or circumstance on the record for the information of the court.

Suggestive, (sū-jest-iv) *a.* Containing a suggestion, hint, or intimation.

Suicidal, (sū'e-id-əl) *a.* Partaking in or in the nature of the crime of suicide.

Suicide, (sū'e-id) *n.* [*L. suicidium*, from *sui*, of one's self, and *cadere*, to lay, to kill.] Act of designedly destroying one's own life, committed by a person of years of discretion and of sound mind; self-murder;—one guilty of self-murder; *a. felo de se.*

Suit, (sūt) *n.* [*F. suite*, from *suivre*, to follow.] Act of suing; the process by which one endeavours to gain an end or object; endeavour; a petition or application;—*especially*, the attempt to win a woman in marriage; courtship;—an action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; prosecution of right before any tribunal;—pursuit; chase;—a retinue; a company of attendants or followers.

Suit, (sūt) *v. t.* To fit; to adapt; to make proper;—to be fitted to; to become;—*to please*; to make content;—*to dress*; to clothe;—*v. i.* To agree; to accord;—*imp.* & *pp.* suited; *ppr.* suiting.

Suitable, (sūt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of suiting; likely to suit; proper; fitting; becoming; competent; correspondent.

Suitableness, (sūt'a-bl-nez) *n.* The quality or condition of being suitable; fitness; propriety.

Suitably, (sūt'a-ble) *adv.* In a suitable manner; fitly; agreeably.

Suite, (swēt) *n.* [*F.*] The retinue or attendants of a distinguished personage;—a connected series or succession, as of objects; a set; a series; a collection.

Suitor, (sūt'ēr) *n.* One who sues; a petitioner; an applicant;—*especially*, one who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer; a lover;—one who sues or prosecutes a demand in court;—one who attends a court.

Sulcated, (sul'kāt-ed) *a.* [*L. sulcare*, to furrow, from *sulcus*, a furrow.] Scored with deep, broad channels longitudinally; furrowed; grooved.

Sulk, (sulk) *v. i.* [*A.-S. solcan*, dull, sluggish.] To be sullen or dull; to show sulkiness.

Sulkily, (sulk'e-le) *adv.* In a sulky manner; sullenly; morosely. [*sulky*: sullenness.]

Sulkiness, (sulk'e-nez) *n.* State or quality of being sulky.

Sulks, (sulks) *n. pl.* A sulky mood or humour.

Sulky, (sul'kē) *a.* [*From sulky*] Sullen; sour; obstinate; morose.

Sulky, (sul'kē) *n.* [*From sulky*, *a.*, so called from the owner's desire of riding alone.] A two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

Sullen, (sul'en) *a.* [*Norm. F. solain*, lonely, from *L. solus*, alone.] Gloomy; dismal;—mischievous; malignant;—gloomily angry and silent; cross; affected with ill humour;—obstinate; intractable;—heavy; dull; sluggish.

Sulkily, (sul'en-le) *adv.* In a sullen manner; gloomily; obstinately; intractably; with moroseness.

Sullenness, (sul'en-nez) *n.* The state or quality of being sullen; ill nature with silence; gloominess; malignity; sulkiness. [*ness* of mind.]

Sulness, (sul'enz) *n. pl.* Morose temper or fit; gloom.

Sully, (sul'e) *v. t.* [*F. souiller*.] To soil; to dirt; to spot;—to tarnish; to darken;—to stain; to injure, as the purity of reputation;—*v. i.* To be soiled or tarnished;—*imp.* & *pp.* sullied; *ppr.* sullyng.

Sully, (sul'e) *n.* Soil; tarnish; spot.

Sulphate, (sul'fat) *n.* [*L. sulphur*, *sul'fur*, brimstone, sulphur.] A salt formed by sulphuric acid in combination with any base.

Sulphate, (sul'fat) *n.* A salt formed by a combination of sulphuric acid with a base.

Sulphur, (sul'fur) *n.* [*L.*] An elementary non-metallic substance of a yellow colour, brittle, insoluble in water, burning with a blue flame and a peculiar suffocating odour; brimstone. [*sulphur*.]

Sulphureous, (sul'fūr-ē-us) *a.* Belonging to or resembling sulphur.

Sulphureous, (sul'fūr-ē-us) *a.* Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of or impregnated with sulphur.

Sulphureted, (sul'fūr-et) *a.* A combination of sulphur

with any non-acid element, metallic, alkaline, or earthy.

Sulphuretted, (sul'fūr-et-ed) *a.* Having sulphur in combination; containing or combined with sulphur.

Sulphuric, (sul'fūr'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from sulphur; *specifically*, noting an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with three equivalents of oxygen.

Sulphurous, (sul'fūr-us) *a.* Pertaining to, or *specifically*, noting an acid formed by one equivalent of sulphur combined with two equivalents of oxygen.

Sulphury, (sul'fūr-e) *a.* Partaking of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur.

Sultan, (sul'tan) *n.* [*A. sultān*, power, prince, king, strong.] The emperor of the Turks; the grand seignior.

Sultana, (sul-tā'na) *n.* The wife of a sultan; a sultanness.

Sultaneess, (sul'tan-ēz) *n.* A sultana.

Sultanship, (sul'tan-ship) *n.* State or office of a sultan.

Sultriness, (sul'tre-nez) *n.* State of being sultry; heat with a moist or close air.

Sultry, (sul'tre) *a.* [*Corrupted from sweltry*.] Very hot, burning, and oppressive;—hot, close, stagnant, and oppressive, as air.

Sum, (sum) *n.* [*L. summa*, from *summus*, highest, *F. somme*.] The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars;—a quantity of money or currency; any amount indefinitely;—the principal heads or thoughts when viewed together; the amount; the substance; compendium;—height; completion;—a problem to be solved or example to be wrought in arithmetic.

Sum, (sum) *v. t.* To bring together into one whole; to cast up, as a column of figures;—to bring or collect into a small compass;—to comprise in few words; to condense;—*imp.* & *pp.* summed; *ppr.* summing.

Sumas, (sum'ak) *n.* [*A. sumak*, from *samaka*, to be high, tall, or long.] A plant or shrub of the genus *Rhus*, and of many species, some of which are used in tanning, some in dyeing, and some in medicine;—also *Sumach*.

Summarily, (sum'ar-e-le) *adv.* In a summary manner; briefly; concisely;—in a short way or method; without delay.

Summary, (sum'ar-e-le) *a.* One who writes summaries; a person who abridges writings.

Summarise, (sum'ar-iz) *v. t.* To comprise in or reduce to a summary; to present briefly.

Summary, (sum'ar-e) *a.* [*F. sommaire*, from *L. summa*.] Brief; concise; compendious; reduced into a narrow compass or into few words;—hence, rapidly performed; quickly executed. [*abstract* or *compendium*.]

Summary, (sum'ar-e) *n.* An abridged account; an *Summation*, (sum-t'ashun) *n.* Act of summing or forming a sum, or total amount;—an aggregate.

Summer, (sum'ēr) *n.* [*A.-S. sumer*, Ger. & *Iscl. sommer*.] One of the four seasons of the year; the season in which the sun advances to and recedes from the northern solstice or cancer, and gives warmest weather in northern latitudes;—period from the end of May to the beginning of August inclusive;—the warmest half of the year, opposed to winter.

Summer, (sum'ēr) *n.* One who casts up sums or an account. [*In summer*.]

Summer, (sum'ēr) *a.* Relating to summer; produced

Summer, (sum'ēr) *v. t.* To pass the summer;—*imp.* & *pp.* summered; *ppr.* summering.

Summer, (sum'ēr) *n.* [*F. sommier*, a rafter.] A large stone or beam placed horizontally on columns, piers, posts, and the like, serving for various uses, as the lintel of a door or window, the commencement of a cross, vault, &c.;—called also *summer-tree*.

Summer-house, (sum'ēr-hous) *n.* A house in a garden to be used in summer; arbour or bower;—a house for summer residence.

Summit, (sum'it) *n.* [*L. summus*, from *summus*,

highest.] The top; the highest point;—the highest degree; utmost elevation; perfection:—also *summit*.
Summon, (sum'un) v. t. [*L. sub*, under, secretly, and *monere*, to warn.] To call, cite, or notify to appear:—to give notice to or command to appear, as in court;—to call up; to excite into action or exertion:—to call upon to surrender:—*imp.* & *pp.* **summoned**; *ppr.* **summoning**.

Summoner, (sum'un-qr) n. One who summons or cites by authority.

Summons, (sum'unz) n. [With a plural termination, but used in the singular number.] The command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty:—a warning or citation to appear in court on a day specified:—a call or invitation to surrender.

Sumph, (sumf) n. [*Scot.*] A dull heavy fellow; a block-head.

Sumpter, (sumpt'er) n. [*F. somptier*, a beast of burden, *It. somaro*.] An animal, especially a horse that carries packs or burdens—chiefly in composition.

Sumptuary, (sumpt'ū-ry) n. [*L. sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense, cost.] Relating to expense; regulating expense or expenditure.

Sumptuous, (sumpt'ū-us) a. [*L. sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*, expense, cost.] Involving large outlay or expense; splendid; magnificent.

Sumptuously, (sumpt'ū-us-ly) adv. In a sumptuous manner.

Sumptuousness, (sumpt'ū-us-ness) n. State of being sumptuous; costliness; expensiveness; splendour; magnificence.

Sun, (sun) n. [*A.-S. sunne*, *Icel.* & *Ger. sonne*, *Go. sunna*, *Skr. sūrya*.] The luminous orb the light of which constitutes day, and its absence night; the central body round which the earth and planets revolve;—any heavenly body which forms the centre of a system of orbs:—the sunshin;—whatever resembles the sun in splendour or importance.

Sun, (sun) v. t. To warm or dry in the light of the sun; to expose to the sun; to insolate:—*imp.* & *pp.* **sunned**; *ppr.* **sunning**.

Sun-beam, (sun'bēm) n. A beam or ray of the sun.

Sun-blink, (sun'blingk) n. A glimpse or flash of the sun.

Sun-burn, (sun'burn) v. t. To burn, discolour, or scorch by the sun:—*imp.* & *pp.* **sunburned** or **sunburnt**; *ppr.* **sun-burning**.

Sunday, (sun'dā) n. [From *sun* and *day*.] The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath; the Lord's day.

Sunday, (sun'dā) a. Belonging to the first day of the week or Sabbath.

Sunder, (sun'der) v. t. [*A.-S. sundrian*, *Ger. sonder*, from *sunder*, apart.] To disunite in almost any manner, either by rending, cutting, or breaking; to part; to separate; to divide; to sever:—*imp.* & *pp.* **sundered**; *ppr.* **sundering**.

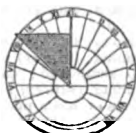
Sunder, (sun'der) Commonly entered as a noun, but only used adverbially with *is*; in *sunder*, in two; into pieces.

Sun-dial, (sun'di-al) n. An instrument to show the time of day by means of the shadow of the sun projected on a graduated plate by a gnomon or style.

Sundown, (sun'down) n. Sunset; sun-setting.

Sundries, (sun'dris) n. pl. Many different or small things; miscellaneous things:—In book-keeping or statements of account and reckoning, small items classed under this general heading.

Sundry, (sun'dre) a. [*A.-S. sundrig*, from *sunder*, separate.] Several; divers; more than one or two.



Sun-dial.

Sunfish, (sun'fish) n. A large, soft-finned sea-fish, supposed to be so named from its nearly circular form and shining surface:—a species of shark.

Sunflower, (sun'flow-qr) n. A plant—so called from the form and the colour of its flower, which is a large disk with yellow rays, or from its habit of turning to the sun.

Sunk, (sungk'en) a. Lying on the bottom of a river or other water; sunk.

Sunfish.

Sunless, (sun'less) a. Destitute of the sun or its rays.

Sunlight, (sun'lit) n. The light of the sun; daylight.

Sunlit, (sun'lit) a. Lighted by the sun.

Sunniness, (sun'e-ness) n. The state of being sunny.

Sunny, (sun'e) a. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or resembling the sun:—exposed to the rays of the sun:—coloured by the sun.

Sun-picture, (sun'pik-tūr) n. A picture taken by the agency of the sun's rays; a photograph.

Sunrise, (sun'ris) n. First appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning; the time of such appearance:—the east.

Sunset, (sun'set) n. The descent of the sun below the horizon: or the time when the sun sets; evening:—hence, the west.

Sunshine, (sun'shin) n. The light of the sun or the place where it shines:—state of being warmed and illuminated by the rays of the sun, or as if by its rays:—hence, warmth; illumination:—prosperity; happiness.

Sunshiny, (sun'shin-e) a. Bright with the rays of the sun; clear, warm, or pleasant:—bright like the sun.

Sun-stroke, (sun'strōk) n. Any affection produced by the action of the sun on some region of the body: especially, a sudden prostration of the physical powers, with symptoms resembling those of apoplexy, occasioned by exposure to excessive heat.

Sunward, (sun'wārd) adv. Toward the sun.

Sup, (sup) v. t. [*A.-S. sūpan*, to sip, drink, *Icel. sipa*.] To take into the mouth with the lips, as a liquid:—to sip:—v. i. [*F. souper*.] To eat the evening meal: to take supper:—*imp.* & *pp.* **sipped**; *ppr.* **sipping**.

Sup, (sup) n. A small mouthful, as of liquor or broth: a little taken with the lips: a sip.

Superable, (sū'per-a-bl) a. [*L. superabilis*, from *superare*, to surmount.] Capable of being overcome or conquered. (*surmountably*.)

Superably, (sū'per-a-ble) adv. So as may be overcome; **Superabound**, (sū'per-a-bound') v. i. To be very abundant or exuberant. (*superabundant*.)

Superabundance, (sū'per-a-bun'dāns) n. State of being **Superabundant**, (sū'per-a-bun'dānt) a. Abounding to excess; being more than is sufficient:—also *superabounding*. (*than sufficiently*.)

Superabundantly, (sū'per-a-bun'dānt-ly) adv. More **Superadd**, (sū'per-ad') v. t. To add over and above:—to add or annex, as something extrinsic:—*imp.* & *pp.* **superadded**; *ppr.* **superadding**.

Superaddition, (sū'per-ad-dish'n) n. Act of adding to something, or of adding something extraneous:—that which is added.

Superannate, (sū'per-an-tū-āt) v. t. [*L. super*, above, over, and *annus*, a year.] To impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity:—to relieve from office or allow to retire from service on half-pay, pension, &c.:—*imp.* & *pp.* **superannuated**; *ppr.* **superannuating**.

Superannuation, (sū'per-an-tū-āsh'n) n. State of being superannuated or disqualified by old age; decrepitude:—state of being pensioned off, or retiring on half-pay.

Superb, (sū'perb) a. [*L. superbus*, from *super*, above, over.] Grand; magnificent; august; stately:—rich; elegant:—showy; pompous.

Superbly, (sū'perb-ly) adv. In a superb or splendid

manner; magnificently; elegantly; showily; pompously.

Supercargo, (sû-per-kâr'gô) *n.* An officer in the East India Company's vessels, or in merchant ships, having power to sell the cargo at the port to which the ship was bound, or to carry it to other ports, and to purchase or procure fresh cargo for the homeward voyage—the office of supercargo is now abolished.

Supercilious, (sû-per-sil'us) *a.* [*L. superciliosus*, from *supercilium*, an eyebrow, pride.] Lofly with pride; haughty; dictatorial;—manifesting haughtiness or proceeding from it; overbearing;—contemptuous; sneering.

Superciliously, (sû-per-sil'us-le) *adv.* In a supercilious manner; haughtily; dogmatically;—with contempt.

Superciliousness, (sû-per-sil'us-us-ness) *n.* State of being supercilious; an overbearing temper or manner; haughtiness.

Superdominant, (sû-per-dom'in-ant) *a.* The sixth tone of the scale; that which is next above the dominant;—called also *submediant*.

Supereminence, (sû-per-em'e-nens) *n.* Distinguished eminence; uncommon degree of excellence;—also *supereminency*.

Supereminent, (sû-per-em'e-nent) *a.* Eminent in a superior degree; surpassing others in excellence.

Supereminently, (sû-per-em'e-nent-le) *adv.* In a supereminent manner; in a superior degree of excellence.

Supererogate, (sû-per-er'ô-gât) *v. i.* [*L. supererogare*, *supererogatum*, to spend or pay out, over, and above.] To do more than duty requires:—*imp. & pp. supererogated*; *ppr. supererogating*.

Supererogation, (sû-per-er'ô-gâshun) *n.* Performance of more than duty or necessity requires;—works of *supererogation*, among Papists, good works done by an individual beyond what is needful for his own salvation, and therefore meritorious and available in procuring the salvation of another.

Supererogatory, (sû-per-er'ô-gâ-tor-e) *a.* Performed to an extent not enjoined or not required by duty or necessity. [*lenes*].

Superexcellence, (sû-per-ek'sel-lens) *n.* Superior excellence.

Superexcellent, (sû-per-ek'sel-lent) *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree.

Superficial, (sû-per-fish'e-al) *a.* [*L. superficialis*.] Lying on or pertaining to the surface; not penetrating the substance;—shallow; contrived to cover something;—not profound or deep; smattering;—reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent.

Superficialist, (sû-per-fish'e-al-ist) *n.* A man of superficial attainments; a sciolist; a smatterer.

Superficially, (sû-per-fish'e-al-le) *adv.* In a superficial manner; on the surface only.

Superficialness, (sû-per-fish'e-al-ness) *n.* State of being superficial; shallowness;—slight knowledge; sciolism;—also *superficiality*.

Superficies, (sû-per-fish'ez) *n.* [*L. from super*, above, over, and *facies*, make, figure, shape.] The surface; the exterior part or face of a thing;—every thing on the surface of a piece of ground or of a building so closely connected by art or nature as to constitute a part of it.

Superfine, (sû-per-fin) *a.* Very fine or most fine; surpassing others in fineness.

Superfluity, (sû-per-fitt'e-ty) *n.* [*L. superfluitas*.] A greater quantity than is wanted;—state of being superfluous; something beyond what is wanted; superabundance; excess; redundancy.

Superfluous, (sû-per-fitt'us) *a.* [*L. superfluus*, overflowing, from *superflue*, to overflow.] More than is wanted or sufficient; useless; exuberant; redundant.

Superfluously, (sû-per-fitt'us-le) *adv.* In a superfluous manner.

Superfluousness, (sû-per-fitt'us-ness) *n.* The state of being superfluous or beyond what is wanted.

Superhuman, (sû-per-hû'man) *a.* Above or beyond what is human; divine.

Superimpose, (sû-per-im-pôz) *v. t.* To lay or impose on something else:—*imp. & pp. superimposed*; *ppr. superimposing*. [*ing* on something else.

Superincumbent, (sû-per-in-kum'bent) *a.* Lying or resting on.

Superinduce, (sû-per-in-dûz) *v. t.* To bring in or upon, as an addition to something; to introduce, as a new element, quality, consideration, &c.:—*imp. & pp. superinduced*; *ppr. superinducing*.

Superinduction, (sû-per-in-dûk'shun) *n.* Act of superinducing or state of being superinduced.

Superintend, (sû-per-in-tend) *v. t.* To have or exercise the charge and oversight of; to take care of with authority:—*imp. & pp. superintended*; *ppr. superintending*.

Superintendence, (sû-per-in-tend'ens) *n.* Act of superintending; personal supervision and direction;—authoritative care and oversight:—also *superintendency*.

Superintendent, (sû-per-in-tend'ent) *n.* One who has the oversight and charge of something with the power of direction; inspector; overseer; manager:—also *superintender*.

Superintendent, (sû-per-in-tend'ent) *a.* Overlooking others with authority; presiding; governing.

Superintending, (sû-per-in-tend'ing) *a.* Overlooking; directing; controlling; caring and providing for all, as God in his providence.

Superior, (sû-pêr-or) *a.* [*L. superior*, comparative of *superus*, being above.] More elevated in place; higher; upper:—higher in rank or office;—surpassing others in the greatness, goodness, or value of any quality; higher in excellence;—being above or beyond the power or influence of; free from emotion or concern; unaffected by.

Superior, (sû-pêr-or) *n.* One who is more advanced in age;—one who is more elevated in rank or office;—one who surpasses others in dignity, excellence, or qualities of any kind:—the chief of a monastery, convent, or abbey;—in *Scots' law*, the grantor of a feu or fief;—a small letter or figure used as an exponent, or as a mark of reference, or for other purposes;—so called from its position, standing above or near the top of the line, as ^a or ¹. [*convent or abbey*].

Superiority, (sû-pêr-or-ee) *n.* A female superior in a Superiority, (sû-pêr-or-ee) *n.* State or quality of being higher, greater, or more excellent in any respect; prevalence; ascendancy; advantage.

Superiorly, (sû-pêr-or-le) *adv.* In a superior manner.

Superlative, (sû-per-lât-iv) *a.* [*L. superlativus*, from *super*, over, and *ferre*, latum, to carry, to bear.] Most eminent; surpassing all others; supreme;—expressing, as a form of the adjective or adverb, the highest degree of the quality, as among the objects that are compared.

Superlative, (sû-per-lât-iv) *n.* That which is highest or most eminent;—a word in the superlative degree.

Superlatively, (sû-per-lât-iv-le) *adv.* In a manner of speech expressing the highest degree;—in the highest degree; transcendently.

Superlativeness, (sû-per-lât-iv-ness) *n.* The state of being superlative or in the highest degree.

Superlunary, (sû-per-lû'nâr-e) *a.* Being above the moon; not sublunary or of this world:—also *superlunar*. [*the world*].

Supermundane, (sû-per-mun'dân) *a.* Being above

Supernal, (sû-per-nal) *a.* [*L. supernus*, from *super*, above.] Being in a higher place or region;—relating to things above; celestial; heavenly.

Supernatal, (sû-per-nâ'tant) *a.* [*L. supernatus*, *ppr. of supernare*, to swim above.] Swimming above; floating on the surface.

Supernatural, (sû-per-nat'ûr-al) *a.* Being beyond or exceeding the powers or laws of nature; miraculous.

Supernaturalism, (sû-per-nat'ûr-al-izm) *n.* State of being supernatural;—doctrine of a divine and supernatural agency in the production of the miracles and revelations recorded in the Bible, and in the grace which renews and sanctifies men.

Supernaturally, (sû-per-nat'ûr-al-ly) *adv.* In a supernatural manner.

Supernaturalness, (sû-per-nat'ûr-al-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being supernatural, or beyond the power or ordinary laws of nature.

Supernumerary, (sû-per-nûm'er-ar-e) *a.* Exceeding the number stated or prescribed;—exceeding a necessary, usual, or required number or quantity.

Supernumery, (sû-per-nûm'er-ar-e) *n.* A person or thing beyond what is necessary or usual; *especially*, a person employed to fill the place of another, as of an officer killed in battle, an actor upon the stage, or the like.

Superposition, (sû-per-pô-zish'un) *n.* A being placed or situated above or upon something;—that which is situated above or upon something else;—in *geology*, the order in which mineral strata are placed upon or above other strata.

Superscribe, (sû-per-akrib') *v. t.* [*L. superscribere*, from *super*, over, and *scribere*, to write.] To write or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; or to write the name or address of a person on the outside or cover of, as a letter or envelope:—*imp.* & *pp.* superscribed; *ppr.* superscribing.

Superscription, (sû-per-akrip'ahun) *n.* Act of superscribing;—that which is written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else;—in *Scripture*, an impression upon coins;—direction; address.

Supersingular, (sû-per-sek'û-lar) *a.* Being above the world; superior to worldly interests; spiritual; heavenly.

Supersede, (sû-per-sêd') *v. t.* [*L. supersedere*, to sit above, to be superior to, to forbear.] To set above or over;—to suspend or displace from office; to replace by another appointment;—to make void or inefficacious by a new or superior power or influence;—to set aside; to render unnecessary:—*imp.* & *pp.* superseded; *ppr.* superseding.

Supersedeure, (sû-per-sêd'ûr) *n.* The act of superseding.

Supersensible, (sû-per-sen's-ibl) *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses or powers of perception;—also *supersensual*.

Supersensitiveness, (sû-per-sens'it-iv-nes) *n.* Excessive or over sensitiveness; morbid sensibility.

Superstition, (sû-per-stish'un) *n.* [*L. superstitio*, a standing still, over, or by a thing, hence, amazement, wonder.] An excessive reverence or fear of that which is unknown or mysterious;—*especially*, an ignorant or irrational worship of the Supreme Deity; excessive exactness or rigour in religious opinions or practice;—unnecessary fears and scruples in religion; observance of rites or endurance of penances not enjoined or required;—the worship of false gods; false religion;—belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain extraordinary or singular events, or in omens and prognostics.

Superstitiousist, (sû-per-stish'un-ist) *n.* One addicted to superstition.

Superstitious, (sû-per-stish'e-us) *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from superstition;—evinced superstition; addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion;—over exact and formal in religious observances, rites, and ceremonies;—scrupulous beyond need;—excessively credulous; believing ignorantly in supernatural, spiritual, or diabolic agency. [*stitious* manner.]

Superstitiously, (sû-per-stish'e-us-ly) *adv.* In a superstitious manner.

Superstitiousness, (sû-per-stish'e-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being superstitious; superstition.

Superstratum, (sû-per-strat'um) *n.* A stratum or layer above another, or resting on something else.

Superstruction, (sû-per-struk'shun) *n.* [*L.* from *super*, over, and *struere*, to build.] Act of building upon;—that which is built upon some foundation; a superstructure.

Superstructure, (sû-per-struk'tûr) *n.* Any material structure or edifice built on something else; *especially*, the building raised on a foundation;—any thing erected on a foundation or basis.

Super substantial, (sû-per-sub-stan'she-al) *a.* Being more than substance; beyond the region of mere matter. [*nice*, or refined.]

Supersubtle, (sû-per-sutl') *a.* Over subtle; too artful. [*Super*, to rise, and *subtle*, to be below.]

Supersubstantial, (sû-per-sutl'esh-al) *a.* Being above the earth or above what belongs to the earth.

Supervacaneous, (sû-per-va-kâ-nê-us) *a.* [*L.* *super* and *vacuus*, empty.] Superfluous; serving no good purpose; needless.

Supervene, (sû-per-vên) *v. i.* [*L.* *supervenire*, to come over or upon.] To come upon as something extraneous; to take place; to happen:—*imp.* & *pp.* supervened; *ppr.* supervening. [*venire*, to come.]

Superveniens, (sû-per-vên'shun) *n.* The act of supervening.

Supervise, (sû-per-vîz) *v. t.* [*L.* *super*, over, and *videre*, to look at attentively, to view, survey, intensive form of *videre*, visum, to see.] To oversee for direction; to superintend; to inspect:—*imp.* & *pp.* supervised; *ppr.* supervising.

Supervision, (sû-per-vîzh'un) *n.* Act of overseeing; inspection; superintendence.

Supervisor, (sû-per-vîzor) *n.* One who supervises; an overseer; an inspector; a superintendent.

Superviary, (sû-per-vîzor-e) *a.* Pertaining to or having supervision. [*live*; to survive.]

Supervive, (sû-per-viv') *v. t.* To live beyond; to outlive. [*super*, above, and *vivere*, to live.]

Supine, (sû-pin') *a.* Lying on the back or with the face upward;—leaning backward or inclining with exposure to the sun;—negligent; heedless; inattentive; listless; careless; drowsy.

Supinely, (sû-pin'ly) *adv.* In a supine manner; carelessly; indolently; drowsily; in a heedless, thoughtless state.

Supineness, (sû-pin'nes) *n.* The state of being supine; indolence; drowsiness; heedlessness.

Suppeditate, (sû-ped'e-tât') *v. t.* [*L.* *suppedicare*.] To supply; to afford all needful aid.

Supper, (sû-per) *n.* [*F. souper*.] That which is supped; the evening meal; the last meal of the day. [*Levi's supper*, the Eucharist; a sacrament ordained by Christ for his Church in all time, wherein the eating of bread and drinking of wine signify the living by faith upon his body broken and his blood shed for its salvation.]

Supperless, (sû-per-less) *a.* Wanting supper; being without supper-time. [*supper*, time.]

Supping, (sû-ping) *n.* The act of one who sups; the act of taking supper.

Supplant, (sû-plant') *v. t.* [*L.* *supplantare*, to trip up one's heels, from *sub*, under, and *plante*, the sole of the foot.] To remove or displace by stratagem; to displace and take the place of;—to overthrow; to undermine:—*imp.* & *pp.* supplanted; *ppr.* supplanting.

Supplantation, (sû-plant-sh'un) *n.* Act of supplanting.

Supplanter, (sû-plant'er) *n.* One who supplants. [*supplant*, from *sub*, under, and *plante*, to plant.]

compliant; not obstinate;—bending to the humour of others; obsequious.

Supple, (sup'l) *v. t.* To make soft and pliant; to render flexible;—to make compliant or submissive;—*v. t.* To become soft and pliant;—*imp. & pp.* **suppled**; *ppr.* **suppling**.

Supplery, (sup'l-ē) *adv.* Pliantly; softly; mildly.

Supplement, (sup'l-ment) *n.* [L. *supplementum*, from *supplere*, to fill up.] That which fills up, completes, or perfects something to which it is added; *specifically*, something added to a book or paper to make good its deficiencies or correct its errors;—*in mathematics*, the quantity which must be added to an angle or an arc to make two right angles or a semicircle.

Supplement, (sup'l-ment) *v. t.* To fill up or supply by additions; to add to;—*imp. & pp.* **supplemented**; *ppr.* **supplementing**.

Supplemental, (sup'l-ment'al) *a.* Added to supply what is wanted; additional.

Supplementally, (sup'l-ment'al-ly) *adv.* Additionally; by way of supplement.

Suppleness, (sup'l-ness) *n.* [From *supple*.] Quality of being supple or easily bent;—quality of easily yielding; pliancy; pliability; flexibility; facility; compliance.

Suppletive, (sup'l-ē-tiv) *a.* Supplying what is lacking; filling up deficiencies; **supplemental**;—*supplying*; *helping*;—*also* **suppletory**.

Suppliant, (sup'l-ant) *a.* [F. *suppliant*, *ppr.* of *supplier*, to entreat.] Asking earnestly; and submissively;—*entreating*; *beseeching*;—*manifesting* entreaty; *expressive* of humble supplication.

Suppliant, (sup'l-ant) *n.* A humble petitioner; one who entreats submissively.

Suppliantly, (sup'l-ant-ly) *adv.* In a suppliant or submissive manner.

Supplicator, (sup'l-kant) *n.* One who supplicates; a petitioner who asks earnestly and submissively.

Supplicator, (sup'l-kāt) *v. t.* [L. *supplicare*, *supplicatum*, from *supplex*, kneeling down.] To entreat for; to seek by earnest prayer;—to address in prayer;—*v. t.* To petition with earnestness and submission; to implore;—*imp. & pp.* **suppliated**; *ppr.* **suppliating**.

Supplicatingly, (sup'l-kāt-ing-ly) *adv.* In a supplicating manner; by way of supplication.

Supplicatory, (sup'l-kā'shun) *a.* Act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer in worship;—humble petition; earnest request.

Supplicatory, (sup'l-kāt-or-ē) *a.* Containing supplicatory; submissive.

Supplier, (sup-pli) *n.* One who supplies.

Supply, (sup-pli) *v. t.* [L. *supplere*, from *sub*, under, and *plere*, to fill.] To fill up as any deficiency happens; to furnish with what is wanted;—to serve instead of;—to bring or furnish;—*imp. & pp.* **supplied**; *ppr.* **supplying**.

Supply, (sup-pli) *n.* Sufficiency of things for use or want; *especially*, the food, &c., which meets the daily necessities of an army or other large body of men; *store*—chiefly in the plural;—*also*, the sums of money granted by Parliament to meet the public charges and expenditure for the current year.

Support, (sup-pōrt) *v. t.* [L. *supportare*, from *sub*, under, and *portare*, to carry.] To keep from falling; to sustain, in a literal or physical sense;—to endure without being overcome, exhausted, or changed in character;—to keep from fainting or sinking;—to assume and represent successfully, as the part of an actor;—to furnish with the means of sustenance or livelihood;—to carry on; to enable to continue;—to verify; to make good; to substantiate;—to defend successfully; to vindicate;—to keep up; to maintain;—to favour; to countenance;—to attend as an aid or assistant;—to stand by;—to speak in favour of; to second;—*imp. & pp.* **supported**; *ppr.* **supporting**.

Support, (sup-pōrt) *n.* Act or operation of supporting,

upholding, or sustaining; prop; pillar; foundation;—that which maintains life, as bread; maintenance; subsistence; hence, means; livelihood;—that which keeps from sinking, declining, or languishing; stimulus; encouragement;—that which upholds or relieves; help; succour; assistance;—countenance; patronage.

Supportable, (sup-pōrt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being supported, borne, or sustained; endurable; tolerable;—capable of being maintained.

Supportableness, (sup-pōrt'a-bl-ness) *n.* State of being tolerable or endurable.

Supportably, (sup-pōrt'a-bl-ly) *adv.* In a supportable manner.

Supporter, (sup-pōrt-er) *n.* One who or that which



Supporters.

supports or upholds; a prop; a pillar, &c.;—a sustainer; a comforter;—a defender;—an advocate;—an adherent of a party; one who walks or sits by another, as an attendant or assistant;—one who speaks in favour of a motion; a seconder;—*pl.* in architecture, images which serve to bear up any part of a building in the place of columns;—*in heraldry*, figures of birds, beasts, fishes, and sometimes of human beings, placed on each side of the escutcheon, and appearing to support it.

Supportable, (sup-pōrt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being supposed or imagined to exist; conceivable.

Suppose, (sup-pōz) *v. t.* [F. *supposer*, from L. *sub*, under, and *ponere*, to place.] To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration, as a possible fact, relation, condition, &c.;—to imagine or assume as true or real;—to receive as true; to require to exist or be true; to imply by the laws of thought or of nature;—*v. t.* To make supposition; to think; to believe or imagine;—*imp. & pp.* **supposed**; *ppr.* **supposing**.

Suppose, (sup-pōz) *n.* A position without proof; a supposition.

Supposer, (sup-pōz-er) *n.* One who supposes.

Supposition, (sup-pōz-lah'un) *n.* Act of supposing;—that which is supposed; hypothesis; position laid down without proof;—imagination; belief without evidence; unfounded notion or fancy; surmise; guess.

Suppositional, (sup-pōz-lah'un-al) *a.* Hypothetical.

Supposititious, (sup-pōz-e-tiah'e-us) *a.* [L. *suppositivus*, from *supponere*, *suppositum*, to put in the place of another.] Put by trick in the place or character belonging to another; spurious; counterfeit.

Supposititiously, (sup-pōz-e-tiah'e-us-ly) *adv.* In a supposititious manner; spuriously.

Supposititiousness, (sup-pōz-e-tiah'e-us-ness) *n.* The state of being supposititious.

Suppositive, (sup-pōs't-it-iv) *a.* Including or implying

Suppress, (sup-pres) *v. t.* [L. *supprimere*, *suppressum*, from *sub*, under, and *primere*, to press.] To overpower and crush; to put down; to subdue;—to stop; to restrain;—to retain without disclosure; to conceal; not to tell or reveal;—to withhold from being made public; to hinder from circulation; to stifle;—to obstruct from discharge;—*imp. & pp.* **suppressed**; *ppr.* **suppressing**.

Suppressible, (sup-pres'e-bl) *a.* That may be suppressed.

Suppression, (sup-pres'h-un) *n.* Act of suppressing, crushing, or destroying; overthrow; destruction;—act of restraining from utterance, publication, or circulation;—stoppage or obstruction of excretions or discharges, or of a cutaneous eruption;—*in grammar*, omission.

Suppressive, (sup-pres'iv) *a.* Tending to suppress;

Suppressor, (sup-pres'er) *n.* [L.] One who suppresses.

Suppurate, (sup-pū-rāt) *v. t.* [L. *suppurare*, *suppuratum*, from *sub*, under, and *pus*, matter.] To generate pus;—*imp. & pp.* **suppurated**; *ppr.* **suppurating**.

Suppurative, (sup-pū-rā'shun) *a.* Process of suppurating

or forming pus, as in a wound or abscess;—the matter produced by suppuration.

Suppurative, (sup'p-rät-iv) *a.* Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration.

Suppurative, (sup'p-rät-iv) *n.* A medicine that promotes suppuration.

Supralapsarian, (sü-pra-lap-sär'-e-an) *n.* [L. *supra*, above, beyond, and *lapsum*, fall.] One of that class of Calvinists who believe that God's decree of election was made before the fall of man; or that the apostasy of man was determined before his creation, in order to show the divine sovereignty in the election of grace.

Supramundane, (sü-pra-mun'dän) *a.* Being or situated above the world or above our system.

Supremacy, (sü-prem'-a-se) *n.* State of being supreme or in the highest state of power; higher authority or power.

Supreme, (sü-präm) *a.* [L. *supremus*, superlative of *superus*, that is above, upper, from *super*, above.] Holding the highest place in government or power;—highest, greatest, or most excellent;—utmost; greatest possible;—the Supreme, the Highest; the Lord of all; Jehovah.

Supremely, (sü-präm'-le) *adv.* In a supreme manner; in the highest degree; to the utmost extent.

Sural, (sü'ral) *a.* [L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.] Being in, or pertaining to, the calf of the leg.

Surbase, (sür'bäs) *n.* A cornice or series of mouldings on the top of the base of a pedestal, podium, &c.;—skirt or border above the base of a room.

Surcease, (sur-säs) *v. i.* [F. *sur* and *cesser*.] To cease; to stop;—to leave off; to practise no longer;—*v. t.* To put an end to; to cause to cease.

Surcease, (sur-säs) *n.* Cessation; stop.

Surcharge, (sur-chärj) *v. t.* [F. *surcharger*.] To overload; to overburden;—to overlook; especially, to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain;—to overcharge; to make an additional charge;—*imp. & pp.* surcharged; *ppr.* surcharging.

Surcharge, (sur-chärj) *n.* An excessive load or burden;—in law, an overcharge;—an overstocking with cattle.

Surcingle, (sur-sing-gl) *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *cingle*.] A belt, band, or girth which passes over a saddle, or over any thing laid on a horse's back, to bind it fast;—the girth of a castrack.

Surcoat, (sur'köt) *n.* [Prefix *sur* and *coat*.] A short coat worn over the other garments; especially, the long and flowing drapery of knights anterior to the introduction of plate armour.

Surd, (surd) *a.* [L. *surdus*.] Not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; radical;—uttered with simple breath; not sonant;—deaf; wanting the sense of hearing.

Surd, (surd) *n.* A quantity which can not be expressed in rational numbers.

Sure, (shöör) *a.* [F. *sûr*, *sûir*, *seûir*.] Certain; unfailing; not liable to be broken; certain to be done; inevitable;—certainly knowing and believing; confident beyond doubt;—firm; stable;—strong; secure.

Sure, (shöör) *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless; surely.

Sure-footed, (shöör'fööt-ed) *a.* Not apt to stumble.

Surely, (shöör'-le) *adv.* In a sure or certain manner; certainly; undoubtedly;—without danger of failing; steadily; firmly.

Sureness, (shöör'nes) *n.* State of being sure; certainty; security;—that which makes sure; ground of confidence or security;—foundation of stability; support;—evidence; confirmation;—security against loss or damage;—one who engages to answer for another's appearance in court, or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act; a bail;—a hostage.

Suretyship, (shöör'te-ship) *n.* State of being surety;

obligation of a person to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another.

Surf, (surf) *a.* [F. *surfet*, the rising of billow upon billow, Ger. *surfen*, *surfen*, to suck in, to swallow.] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore, or upon sand-banks or rocks.

Surface, (surfis) *n.* [F. *surface*.] The exterior part of any thing that has length and breadth; superficies; outside;—hence, outward or external appearance;—a magnitude that has length and breadth without thickness.

Surfeit, (surfüt) *v. t.* [From the noun.] To overfeed and produce sickness or uneasiness;—to fill to satiety and disgust; to cloy;—*v. i.* To be fed or to feast till the system is oppressed and sickness or uneasiness ensues;—*imp. & pp.* surfeited; *ppr.* surfeiting.

Surfeit, (surfüt) *n.* [F. *surfeit*, excess, from *surfer*, to augment.] Excess in eating and drinking;—gluttony and oppression of the system occasioned by excessive eating and drinking;—hence, disgust caused by excess; satiety.

Surge, (surj) *n.* [L. *surgere*, to rise.] A large wave or billow; a great rolling swell of water.

Surge, (surj) *v. t.* To let go, as a portion of a rope, suddenly; or to render, as a rope round a pin;—*v. i.* To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves;—to slip back.

Surgeless, (surj'-les) *a.* Free from waves or billows; smooth; calm.

Surgeon, (sur'jun) *n.* [F. *chirurgien*, from G. *cheir*, hand, and *ergon*, work.] One whose professional occupation is to cure diseases or injuries of the body by manual operation, or by local applications or remedies.

Surgeonery, (sur'jun-se) *n.* Office or employment of a surgeon.

Surgeon-general, (sur-jun-jen'-gr-al) *n.* The chief surgeon of a fleet or army.

Surgery, (surj'-e) *n.* [Contracted from G. *Erg* *surgeonry*.] Art of healing by manual operations; that branch of medical science which treats of manual operations for the healing of diseases or injuries of the body;—a place where surgical operations are performed or medicines prepared.

Surgical, (surj'-ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to surgery or surgery;—done by means of surgery.

Surgy, (surj'-e) *a.* Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; resembling surges; heaving; swelling; rising.

Surly, (surj'-le) *adv.* [From *surly*.] In a surly manner.

Surliness, (surj'-le-nes) *n.* State of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbed ill nature.

Surly, (surj'-le) *a.* [Said to be from *sour*, i. e., sourish, perhaps from W. *seri*, sullenness.] Gloomily morose; ill-natured, abrupt, and rude; sour; crabbed; cross and rude;—rough; dark; tempestuous.

Surmise, (sur-mis) *v. t.* [Norm. F. *surmiser*, *pp.* *surmitter*, to suggest, to accuse, from *sur* and *mettre*, to put.] To conjecture; to suspect;—to imagine without certain knowledge; to infer or suppose;—*imp. & pp.* surmised; *ppr.* surmising.

Surmise, (sur-mis) *n.* The thought or imagination that something may be, on feeble or scanty evidence; conjecture; supposition; suspicion; doubt.

Surmiser, (sur-mis'er) *n.* One who surmises.

Surmising, (sur-mis'-ing) *n.* Act of conjecturing, imagining, or suspecting;—unfounded apprehension; suspicion; generally in a bad sense, evil or unjust thought or deed.

Surmount, (sur-mount) *v. t.* [F. *surmonter*, from *sur*, over, and *monter*, to mount.] To rise above or higher than;—to overcome; to conquer;—to surpass; to exceed;—*imp. & pp.* surmounted; *ppr.* surmounting.

Surmountable, (sur-mount'-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being surmounted.

Surmounter, (sur-mount'er) *n.* One who surmounts.

Surname, (sur-näm) *n.* [F. *surnom*, from L. *apud*, above, and *nomen*, name.] A name or appellation

added to or over and above the baptismal or Christian name, and which becomes a family name;—an appellation added to the original name.

Surname, (sur-nām) v. t. To name or call by an appellation added to the original name:—*imp.* & *pp.* *surnamed*; *ppr.* *surnaming*.

Surnominal, (sur-nom'e-nal) a. [F. *sur* and *nominal*.] Pertaining to surnames.

Surpass, (sur-pas') v. t. [F. *surpasser*, from *sur*, over, and *passer*, to pass.] To go beyond in any thing good or bad; exceed; excel; outstrip:—*imp.* & *pp.* *surpassed*; *ppr.* *surpassing*.

Surpassable, (sur-pas'a-bl) a. Capable of being surpassed.

Surpassing, (sur-pas'ing) g. Excellent in an eminent degree; exceeding others.

Surpassingly, (sur-pas'ing-le) adv. In a very excellent manner; in a degree surpassing others.

Surplice, (sur'plis) n. [F. *surplis*, L. *super*, over, and *pellicium*, a robe of fur.] A white garment worn over another dress by the clergy of the episcopalian and certain other churches in some of their ministrations.

Surplus, (sur'plus) n. [F. *surplus*, from *sur*, L. *super*, over, and *plus*, more.] That which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted;—balance of cash in hand;—excess of income over expenditure;—amount of divisible profits;—residue of an estate after debts and legacies are paid.

Surplusage, (sur'plus-aj) n. Surplus excess;—in law, matter in pleading not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

Surprised, (sur-priz'al) n. Act of surprising or coming upon suddenly and unexpectedly; or state of being surprised.

Surprise, (sur-priz') v. t. [F. *surprendre*, *pp.* *surpris*, from L. *super*, over, and *prehendere*, to take.] To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to take unawares;—to strike with wonder or astonishment by something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable;—to confuse:—*imp.* & *pp.* *surprised*; *ppr.* *surprising*.

Surprise, (sur-priz') n. [F. *surprise*, from *surprendre*.] Act of coming upon unawares, or of taking suddenly and without preparation;—state of being surprised or taken unexpectedly;—an unforeseen or unexpected act or event producing alarm, joy, or other emotion; a lively sense of wonder; astonishment; amazement.

Surpriser, (sur-priz'er) n. One who surprises.

Surprising, (sur-priz'ing) a. Exciting surprise; wonderful; extraordinary; astonishing.

Surprisingly, (sur-priz'ing-le) adv. In a manner or degree that excites surprise; wonderfully; beyond expectation.

Surrender, (sur-ren'der) v. t. [Corrupted from F. *se rendre*, to yield.] To yield to the power of another; to give up after defeat in combat or battle;—to deliver up possession of upon compulsion or demand;—to yield in favour of; to relinquish; to resign;—to give up, as a principal by his bail, a fugitive from justice by a foreign state, &c.;—to yield to any influence, passion, or power—used reflexively:—*s. i.* To give up one's self into the power of another; to yield;—to capitulate, as a besieged fortress;—to confess himself vanquished by giving up his sword:—*imp.* & *pp.* *surrendered*; *ppr.* *surrendering*.

Surrender, (sur-ren'der) n. Act of yielding or resigning one's person or the possession of something into the power of another;—the giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail; the giving up of fugitives from justice by a foreign state. [surrender.]

Surrenderer, (sur-ren'der'er) n. One who makes a Surreptitious, (sur-rep-tish'e-us) a. [L. *surrepitius*.] Done by stealth or without proper authority;—made or introduced fraudulently.

Surreptitiously, (sur-rep-tish'e-us-le) adv. In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; fraudulently.

Surrogate, (sur-rō-gāt) n. [L. *surrogatus*, *pp.* of *surrogare*, to substitute.] A deputy; a delegate; a substitute;—the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge;—the lawyer appointed to act for the bishop or chancellor of the diocese.

Surrogation, (sur-rō-gāshun) n. The act of substituting one person in the place of another.

Surround, (sur-round') v. t. [Prefix *sur* and *round*.] To encompass; to environ;—to enclose on all sides;—to lie or be on all sides of:—*imp.* & *pp.* *surrounded*; *ppr.* *surrounding*.

Surrounding, (sur-round'ing) n. An encompassing;—pl. Things which surround; external or attending circumstances. [fifth power.]

Sursoilid, (sur-sol'id) a. Pertaining to or involving the Sursoilid, (sur-sol'id) n. The fifth power of a number.

Surtout, (sur-tōō', sur-tōō't) n. [F. *surtout*, from *sur*, over, and *tout*, all.] A man's coat worn over his other garments; an overcoat, especially when long and fitting closely.

Surveillance, (sur-vāl'yangz) n. [F. from *surveiller*, to watch over.] Watch; inspection; oversight.

Survey, (sur-vā') v. t. [Norm. F. *surveoir*, from *sur*, over, and *voir*, L. *videre*, to see.] To inspect or take a view of, as from a high place;—to view with a scrutinizing eye;—to examine with reference to condition, situation, and value;—to determine the form, extent, position, &c., of, as a tract of land, a coast, harbour, or the like, by means of linear and angular measurements:—*imp.* & *pp.* *surveyed*; *ppr.* *surveying*.

Survey, (sur-vā') n. [Formerly accented on the last syllable.] An attentive view; a looking with care;—a wide or general view, as from an elevated place;—a particular view; an examination; especially, an official examination of all the parts or particulars of a thing, with a design to ascertain the condition, quantity, or quality;—operation of finding the contour, dimensions, position, or other particulars of, as any part of the earth's surface; also, a measured plan and description of any line or portion of country.

Surveying, (sur-vā'ing) n. That branch of applied mathematics which teaches the art of determining the area of any portion of the earth's surface;—the act or the professional business of measuring and delineating portions of the earth's surface, with their relative bearings, individual forms and features, and computation of their several extents.

Surveyor, (sur-vā'gr) n. An overseer; a superintendent;—one who views and examines for the purposes of ascertaining the condition, quantity, or quality of any thing;—one who measures land or practices the art of surveying;—an officer who ascertains the contents of casks and the quantity of liquors subject to duty; a gauger. [veyor.]

Surveyorship, (sur-vā'gr-ship) n. The office of a Surveyor.

Survival, (sur-viv'al) n. A living longer than or beyond the life of another person, thing, or event; outliving;—also *survivance*.

Survive, (sur-viv') v. t. [F. *survivre*, from *sur*, above, beyond, and *vivre*, to live.] To live beyond the life or existence of; to outlive; to live longer than:—*v. i.* To remain alive; to continue to live:—*imp.* & *pp.* *survived*; *ppr.* *surviving*.

Surviver, (sur-viv'er) n. One that outlives another.

Surviving, (sur-viv'ing) a. Remaining alive; yet living.

Survivor, (sur-viv'er) n. One who survives or outlives another person or any thing;—in law, the longer liver of two joint heirs, annuitants, tenants, &c.

Survivorship, (sur-viv'er-ship) n. State of being a survivor;—right of a joint tenant, or other person who has a joint interest in an estate, to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.

Susceptibility, (sus-sep-te-bil'e-te) n. State or quality of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions or of being affected;—specifically, capacity for

feeling or emotional excitement:—also *susceptible-ness*.

Susceptible, (sus-sep'te-bl) *a.* [*L. suscipere*, to take up.] Capable of admitting any thing additional, or any change, affection, or influence:—capable of impression; impenetrable; tender;—having nice sensibility; sensitive. (manner.)

Susceptibly, (sus-sep'te-bl) *adv.* In a susceptible manner.

Susceptive, (sus-sep'tiv) *a.* Capable of admitting; readily admitting.

Susceptivity, (sus-sep'tiv-ty) *n.* Capacity of admitting; receptivity:—also *susceptiveness*.

Suspect, (sus-pekt) *v. t.* [*L. suspicere*, *susppectrum*, from *tēs*, under, and *specere*, to look, view.] To imagine to exist, often upon weak evidence or no evidence at all:—to imagine to be guilty upon slight evidence or without proof:—to doubt; to mistrust:—to conjecture; to surmise:—*v. i.* To imagine guilt; to have a suspicion:—*imp. & pp.* suspected; *ppr.* suspecting.

Suspect, (sus-pekt) *a.* Doubtful; questionable; suspicious.

Suspectedness, (sus-pekt'ed-nes) *n.* State of being suspected or doubted.

Suspectedly, (sus-pekt'ed-le) *adv.* In a manner to excite suspicion; so as to be suspected.

Suspector, (sus-pekt'er) *n.* One who suspects.

Suspend, (sus-pend) *v. t.* [*L. suspendere*, *suspensum*, from *sus*, under, and *pendere*, to hang.] To hang:—to attach to something above:—to make to depend:—to cause to cease for a time; to hinder from proceeding:—to hold in a state undetermined:—to debar from any privilege, from the execution of an office, or from the enjoyment of income:—to cause to cease for a time from operation or effect:—*v. i.* To cease from operation or activity; *especially*, to stop payment or be unable to meet obligations or engagements:—*imp. & pp.* suspended; *ppr.* suspending.

Suspender, (sus-pen'der) *n.* One who or that which suspends:—*pl.* Straps for holding up pantaloons; braces; gallowes.

Suspense, (sus-pens) *n.* A state of uncertainty; indetermination; indecision:—cessation for a time; stop:—in law, a temporary suspension of a man's right.

Suspending, (sus-pens'ing) *a.* Capable of being suspended or held from sinking.

Suspension, (sus-pen'shun) *n.* Act of suspending or of hanging or attaching to something above:—state of dependence:—act of delaying; temporary cessation:—act of withholding the judgment; forbearance of decision:—hence, postponing of a sentence or execution:—a prevention or interruption of action or operation:—hence, a temporary deprivation of office or official powers and privileges:—in rhetoric, a keeping back of the sense or most important point to excite interest and curiosity:—in chemistry, state of solid particles of matter floating or held undissolved in water.

Suspensory, (sus-pens'or-e) *a.* Suspending; hanging; depending:—fitted or serving to suspend; suspending.

Suspensory, (sus-pens'or-e) *n.* That which suspends or holds up, as a truss; *spectaculary*, a bandage for suspending the scrotum.

Suspicion, (sus-plah'un) *n.* [*L. suspicio*.] Act of suspecting; imagination of the existence of something without proof, or upon very slight evidence, or upon no evidence at all.

Suspicious, (sus-plah'e-us) *a.* Inclined to suspect:—indicating suspicion or fear:—liable to suspicion; adapted to raise suspicion:—given to suspicion.

Suspiciously, (sus-plah'e-us-le) *adv.* In a suspicious manner.

Suspiciousness, (sus-plah'e-us-nes) *n.* Quality or state of being open to suspicion or liable to be suspected; doubtful or questionable appearance:—quality of suspecting or being apt to suspect; jealous or distrustful temper or disposition.

Suspiral, (sus-pir'al) *n.* [*From suspire*.] A breathing-hole; a vent or ventiduct.

Suspiration, (sus-pir'ashun) *n.* Act of sighing or fetching a long, deep breath.

Sustain, (sus-tan) *v. t.* [*L. sustinere*, from *sus*, under, and *tenere*, to hold.] To keep from falling:—to uphold:—to support:—to keep from sinking in despondence:—to maintain:—to keep alive:—to nourish:—to aid, vindicate, comfort, or relieve:—to endure without failing or yielding:—to suffer:—to undergo:—to allow the prosecution of; to sanction:—to prove:—to establish by evidence:—to be conclusive of, as evidence:—in music, to continue, as the sound of notes through their whole length:—*imp. & pp.* sustained; *ppr.* sustaining.

Sustainable, (sus-tan'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being sustained or maintained, as a plea, action, proof, &c.

Sustained, (sus-tand) *a.* Kept up; maintained at a certain pitch, height, or degree; hence, uniformly excellent. [tains.]

Sustainer, (sus-tan'er) *n.* One who or that which sustains.

Sustenance, (sus-ten-ans) *n.* [*F. sustentance*.] Act of sustaining; support; maintenance:—that which supports life; food; provisions.

Sustentation, (sus-ten-tashun) *n.* [*L. sustentatio*, from *sustentare*, to support, maintain, intensive form of *sustinere*.] Preservation from falling; support:—use of food or provisions:—maintenance of life:—used adjectively to denote that which is designed or fitted to support or provide means of subsistence.

Butler, (sut'ler) *n.* A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, &c.

Suttee, (sut-tee) *n.* [*Skr. sāt, feminine of sat, real, true, good*.] A widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her husband:—the sacrifice of burning a widow on the funeral pile of her husband—formerly practised in India.

Sutteeism, (sut-tē'izm) *n.* The practice of self-immolation among widows in Hindostan.

Sutural, (sūt'r'al) *a.* Relating to a suture or seam.

Suture, (sūt'r) *n.* [*L. sutura*, from *suere*, *sutura*, to sew or stitch.] Act of sewing; the line along which two things or parts are sewed together or are united to form a seam:—in anatomy, act of sewing together, as the exterior parts of a wound, and reuniting them by inoculation; also, one of the particular modes in which wounds are reunited by sewing:—the seam or joint which unites the bones of the skull.

Sutured, (sūt'urd) *a.* Having sutures; knit or united together. [factly is due; a feudal lord.]

Suzerain, (sū'zā-rān) *n.* A superior lord to whom

Suzerainty, (sū'zā-rān-ty) *n.* [*F. suzeraineté*, from *suzerain*, paramount, a lord paramount.] Dominion or authority of a suzerain; paramount authority.

Swab, (swob) *n.* [*From the root of sweep*.] A mop; a bundle of thrum, bit of sponge, cloth, &c., fastened to a handle, and used for scrubbing or cleaning floors. —also, a bundle of old rope yarns tied tight at one end and teased at the other—used for wiping or drying the decks of a ship.

Swab, (swob) *v. t.* [*A.-S. swæbban*, to sweep.] To clean with a mop or swab:—*imp. & pp.* swabbed; *ppr.* swabbing.

Swabber, (swob'er) *n.* One who uses a swab to clean a floor or deck:—an inferior officer on board of ships of war, whose business it is to see that the ship is kept clean.

Swaddle, (swod'l) *v. t.* [*From the noun*.] To bind, as with a bandage; to swathe, as an infant:—*imp. & pp.* swaddled; *ppr.* swaddling.

Swaddle, (swod'l) *n.* [*A.-S. swedðil, swedðil*, a bundle, from *swedðian*, to bind.] Clothes bound tight round the body.

Swaddling-band, (swod'ling-band) *n.* A band or cloth wrapped round a new-born infant:—also *swaddling-cloth*.

Swag, (swag) v. i. [A.-S. *sgan*, to sink, to fall, Icel. *svæiga*, Ger. *schwanke*, to totter.] To sink down by its weight; to lean; to swing, as something heavy and sinking downwards:—imp. & pp. **swagged**; ppr. **swagging**.

Swage, (swä) n. A tool used by workers in metals for shaping their work; a kind of mould of which there are usually two, an under mould into which the heated metal is put, and an upper one which is hammered down over it till the two meet and the casting is made:—also *swadge*.

Swage, (swä) v. t. To shape by means of a swage.

Swagger, (swag'er) v. i. [A.-S. *swegan*, to make a noise.] To boast or brag noisily; to bluster; to bully:—imp. & pp. **swaggered**; ppr. **swaggering**.

Swagger, (swag'er) n. Boastfulness or insolence of manner.

Swaggerer, (swag'er-er) n. A blusterer; a bully; a

Swain, (swän) n. [A.-S. *swän*, a boy, a herd, Icel. *svéinn*.] A young man:—a servant employed in husbandry; a shepherd; herdsman;—a pastoral youth; a rustic:—a lover: one who courts a woman in the manner of the shepherds of pastoral poetry.

Swainish, (swän'ish) a. Rustic; clownish; ignorant.

Swallow, (swol'ö) n. [A.-S. *swalewe*, Ger. *schwalbe*, Icel. *swala*.] A small bird of

passage, of the genus *Hirundo*, remarkable for its swiftness and the length of time it remains on the wing. It has dense plumage, very long wings, a forked or pointed tail, and small, hooked feet.

Swallow, (swol'ö) v. t. [A.-S. *swegan*, *swilgan*, Sw. *swälja*.]

To take into the stomach:—to imbibe:—to absorb:—to draw into an abyss or gulf:—to receive or embrace, as opinions or belief, without examination or scruple:—to appropriate:—to occupy; to employ:—to engross; to engage completely:—to seize and waste; to exhaust:—to retract; to recant (colloquial):—imp. & pp. **swallowed**; ppr. **swallowing**.

Swallow, (swol'ö) n. The gullet or esophagus; the throat:—as much as is or can be swallowed at once; hence, appetite:—voracity.

Swallow-tail, (swol'ö-täl) n. A species of willow tree:—in carpentry, a joint formed by a mortise and tenon; dove-tail:—a coat with narrow forked skirts.

Swamp, (swomp) n. [A.-S. *swam*, fungus, mushroom, Ger. *schwamm*.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.

Swamp, (swomp) v. t. To plunge, whelm, or sink in a swamp:—to overset or cause to become filled, as a boat in water:—to plunge into inextricable difficulties:—imp. & pp. **swamped**; ppr. **swamping**.

Swampy, (swomp'e) a. Consisting of swamp; low, wet, and spongy; boggy; fenny.

Swan, (swon) n. [A.-S. *swan*, Ger. *schwan*, Icel. *svanr*.] A large web-footed bird, like a

goose, but handsomer and more graceful, having also a longer neck and beak, and being generally larger and stronger.

Swank, (swangk) a. (Ger. *schwank*.) Slender; pliant;—agile; active.

Swannery, (swon'er-e) n. A breeding place for swans.

Swan's-down, (swons'down) n. The down of the swan:—a fine, soft, thick cloth of wool mixed with silk or cotton; a sort of twilled fustian like mole-skin.

Swan-skin, (swon'skin) n. A species of flannel of a soft texture, thick and warm:—a thick kind of cloth for the clothes of labourers, &c.

Swap (swop) v. t. [A.-S. *swapan*, Ger. *schwappen*.] To exchange; to barter:—to strike with a sweeping or

long stroke; to throw violently:—imp. & pp. **swapped**; ppr. **swapping**.

Swap (swop) n. An exchange; barter; a blow; a Sward, (sawrd) n. [A.-S. *sæard*, Icel. *sverdr*.] The grassy surface of land; turf.

Sward, (sawrd) v. t. To cover with sward:—imp. & pp. **swarded**; ppr. **swarding**.

Swarm, (swawrm) n. [A.-S. *swearm*, Ger. *swarm*.] A large number of small animals or insects, especially when in motion:—specifically, a great number of honey bees which emigrate from a hive at once, under the direction of a queen; or a like body of bees united and settled permanently in a hive:—any great number or multitude.

Swarm, (swawrm) v. i. To collect and depart from a hive in a body, as bees:—to appear or collect in a crowd; to throng together:—to be crowded; to be thronged:—to abound: to be filled, as with a number or crowd of objects; to breed in great numbers:—imp. & pp. **swarmed**; ppr. **swarming**.

Swarth, (swawrth) n. An apparition of a person about to die:—the sward; turf:—a swath; bands or ridges of grass, &c., laid by the scythe.

Swarthily, (swawrth'e-le) adv. With a tawny hue; dusky.

Swarthiness, (swawrth'e-nes) n. Darkness of complexion; tawinness:—also *swartness*.

Swarthy, (swawrth'e) a. [From *swarth* or *swart*.] Being of a dark hue or dusky complexion; black or tawny:—also *swarty*.

Swash, (swäh) n. A swaggering fellow:—impulse of water flowing with violence; a dashing of water;—a narrow channel of water lying within a sand-bank, or between that and the shore.

Swash, (swäh) v. t. [Sw. *svasa*, to bully, Ger. *schwätzen*, to prate.] To bluster; to make a great noise:—to dash or flow noisily, as water; to splash.

Swath, (swath) n. A pattern or piece of cloth cut and delivered as a sample of the quality:—a specimen of any kind. [Root.]

Swath, (swath) n. [A.-S. *swaðu*.] A band or fillet;—a line of grass or grain cut and thrown together by the scythe:—the whole sweep of a scythe, or the whole breadth from which grass or grain is cut by it.

Swathe, (swärh) v. t. [A.-S. *swæðian*, to bind.] To bind with a swath, band, bandage, or rollers:—imp. & pp. **swathed**; ppr. **swathing**.

Swathe, (swärh) n. A bandage.

Sway, (swä) v. t. [D. *swaaijen*, to turn, to wield, Dan. *svaie*.] To move or wield with the hand:—to influence or direct by power and authority or by moral force; to rule; to govern:—to bias:—to cause to incline to one side:—in nautical language, to hoist; to raise:—v. i. To bear rule; to govern:—to have weight or influence:—to be drawn to one side by weight; to swing:—imp. & pp. **swayed**; ppr. **swaying**.

Sway, (swä) n. Swing or sweep of a weapon:—turn or cast of the balance:—bias; influence or weight on one side:—direction; rule; dominion; control:—a switch used by thatchers in binding their work.

Swaying, (swä'ing) n. A kind of lumbago caused by a fall or by being overloaded—applied to beasts.

Swale, (swäl) v. i. [A.-S. *swelan*, to burn slowly and without a flame, Icel. *swala*.] To melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to gutter:—v. t. To singe or scald the hair off, as from hogs:—also written *swail*, *swale*:—imp. & pp. **swaled**; ppr. **swearing**.

Swear, (swär) v. i. [A.-S. *swerian*, Ger. *schwören*, Sw. *svaria*.] To obtest some superior power:—to declare or promise upon oath:—especially, to affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed:—to give evidence on oath:—to use the name of God or sacred things profanely: to curse:—v. t. To utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration:—to cause to take an oath; to administer an oath to:—to



Swallow.



Swan.

declare or charge upon oath:—*imp.* swore; *pp.* sworn; *ppr.* swearing.

Swearer, (swā'ēr) *n.* One who swears; especially, one who uses profane language.

Swearing, (swā'ēr) *v.* Act of affirming upon oath;—act or habit of using profane oaths; cursing.

Sweat, (swēt) *n.* [A.-S. *swēd*, Ger. *schweis*, L. *sudor*.] The fluid or sensible moisture which is excreted from the skin of an animal; perspiration;—state of one who sweats; hence, labour; toil; drudgery;—moisture issuing from any substance.

Sweat, (swēt) *v. t.* To excrete sensible moisture from the skin;—to toil; to labour; to drudge;—to emit moisture, as green plants in a heap;—*v. t.* To cause to excrete moisture from the skin;—to emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to exude;—*imp.* & *pp.* sweat or sweated; *ppr.* sweating.

Sweater, (swēt'ēr) *n.* One who sweats.

Sweatiness, (swēt'-nes) *n.* State of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

Sweating, (swēt'ing) *n.* Excreting moisture from the skin; perspiring;—moisture exuded; perspiration.

Sweating-room, (swēt'ing-rūm) *n.* A room for persons in sickness;—in dairy business, a room for sweating cheese and carrying off the superfluous juices.

Sweaty, (swēt'e) *a.* Moist with sweat;—consisting of sweat;—laborious; toilsome; difficult.

Swede, (swēd) *n.* A native of Sweden;—a Swedish turnip.

Swedish, (swēd'ish) *a.* Of or pertaining to Sweden. **Swedish turnip**, a hard kind of turnip, *Brassica campestris* or *rutabaga*, of two varieties, white and yellow.

Swedish, (swēd'ish) *n.* The language of the Swedes.

Sweep, (swēp) *v. t.* [A.-S. *swēpan*, Go. *swēpan*, Ger. *scheufen*.] To brush or rub over with a brush, broom, or besom for removing loose dirt;—to drive or carry along or off, as by a tempest, gale, current, tide, &c.;—to destroy or carry off many at a stroke, as a pestilence, epidemic, &c.;—to rub over the floor, ground, street, &c.;—said of a long garment or train;—to lift or bear with pomp;—to put aside or out of the way; to remove;—to strike with long, rapid strokes, as a lyre or harp;—in seamen's language, to draw or drag over, as the bottom of a river with a net;—to pass rapidly over, as with the eye or instrument of observation;—*v. i.* To pass with swiftness and violence, as something broad, or brushing the surface of any thing;—to brush along with celerity and force;—to pass with pomp;—to move with a long reach;—*imp.* & *pp.* swept; *ppr.* sweeping.

Sweep, (swēp) *n.* Act of sweeping;—compass of a stroke;—compass of any turning body or motion;—compass of any thing flowing or brushing;—violent and general destruction;—direction and extent of any motion not rectilinear;—one who sweeps; a sweeper;—among seamen, a long, stout oar used to propel small vessels in a calm or light wind;—a military engine for projecting stones into a besieged city;—a sweepstake.

Sweeper, (swēp'ēr) *n.* One who sweeps; a sweep.

Sweepings, (swēp'ings) *n. pl.* Things collected by sweeping; rubbish.

Sweepstakes, (swēp'stāks) *n. sing. or pl.* The whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race;—one who wins all.

Sweepy, (swēp'e) *a.* Pussling with speed and violence over a great compass at once;—driven out; strutting;—wavy.

Sweet, (swēt) *a.* [A.-S. *swēte*, L. *sudoris*, Skr. *śraddā*.] Agreeable to the palate; luscious; seasoned with sugar or saccharine matter;—angry;—having a taste or flavour resembling that of honey or sugar;—pleasing to the smell; fragrant;—pleasing to the ear; soft; melodious, harmonious;—pleasing to the eye; beautiful;—fresh; not salt;—preserved; not sour or acid;

—not stale or putrid;—mild; soft; gentle;—kind; obliging;—affectionate; tender.

Sweet, (swēt) *n.* That which is sweet to the taste—used chiefly in the plural;—that which is sweet or pleasant in odour; a perfume;—that which is pleasing or grateful to the mind;—a darling;—a term of endearment. (animal, used for food.)

Sweet-bread, (swēt'brēd) *n.* The pancreas of an Sweet-brier, (swēt'brī-ēr) *n.* A shrubby plant of the rose kind cultivated for its fragrant smell.

Sweeten, (swēt'n) *v. t.* To make sweet to the taste;—to make pleasing to the mind;—to make mild or kind;—to increase the agreeable qualities of;—to make pure and salubrious by destroying noxious matter;—to make warm and fertile;—to restore to purity;—*v. i.* To become sweet;—*imp.* & *pp.* sweetened; *ppr.* sweetening.

Sweetener, (swēt'n-ēr) *n.* One who or that which Sweetens, (swēt'n-ing) *n.* That which sweetens; saccharine matter.

Sweetheart, (swēt'hārt) *n.* A lover or mistress.

Sweeting, (swēt'ing) *n.* A sweet apple;—a darling;—a word of endearment.

Sweetish, (swēt'ish) *a.* Somewhat sweet or grateful to the taste.

Sweetly, (swēt'le) *adv.* In a sweet manner; gratefully. **Sweetmeat**, (swēt'mēt) *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, nits, orange peel, and the like.

Sweetness, (swēt'nes) *n.* Quality of being sweet in any of its senses, as gratefulness to the taste or to the smell; fragrance; agreeableness to the ear; melody; agreeableness of manners; softness; mildness; amiableness.

Sweet-oil, (swēt'oil) *n.* Olive-oil.

Sweet-potato, (swēt-pō-tā'tō) *n.* A trailing plant and its sweetish starchy tubers, which are much used for food.

Sweet-william, (swēt-wil'yām) *n.* A garden plant of the genus *Dianthus*; a species of pink of many varieties.

Swell, (swel) *v. t.* [A.-S. *swellan*, Icel. *swella*.] To grow large by matter added within or by expansion of the inclosed substance;—to increase in size or extent by any addition;—to rise or be driven into waves or billows, as the sea;—to be inflated; to bely, as sails;—to rise or bulge out in the middle, as a caulk;—to be puffed up, as with pride; to be elated;—to dilate with anger; to fume;—to increase in amount; to become larger, as debts;—to increase in volume; to sound louder, as a note or tone of the voice;—to be turgid or bombastic, as speech or style;—to rise in altitude; to expand to the view;—*v. i.* To increase the size, bulk, or dimensions of; to dilate;—to enlarge; to augment;—to heighten; to aggravate;—to utter with increasing force or loudness, as a note;—*imp.* swelled; *pp.* swelled, swollen; *ppr.* swelling.

Swell, (swel) *n.* Act of swelling;—extension of bulk;—a growing force or intensity;—rising or increasing power in style; climax;—a gradual ascent or elevation of land;—a wave or billow; especially, a succession of large waves setting in a particular direction;—the waves that roll and break on the shore; the fluctuation of the sea after a storm;—in music, a gradual increase and decrease of the volume of sound—generally indicated thus ————;—a showily dressed but vulgar person; a dandy;—in contempt.

Swelling, (swel'ing) *n.* Protuberance; prominence;—a tumour.

Swelter, (swel'tēr) *v. i.* [A.-S. *swētan*, Go. *swētan*, to perish.] To overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with heat;—*v. t.* To oppress with heat;—also written *swell*;—*imp.* & *pp.* sweltered; *ppr.* sweltering.

Swettry, (swel'try) *a.* Suffocating with heat; oppressive. **Swerve**, (swerv) *v. i.* [D. *sweren*, to rove; Ger. *schwerm*, to swarm.] To wander; to rove;—to wander from any line prescribed, or from a rule of duty; to

deviate;—to bend; to incline;—*imp. & pp. swerved*; *ppr. swerving*.

Swerving, (swer'ving) *n.* The act of going aside; departure from any rule or standard of duty.

Swift, (swift) *a.* [*A.-S. swift*, from *swifan*, to move quickly, to whirl.] Fleet; rapid;—moving with celerity or velocity;—ready; prompt;—coming without delay.

Swift, (swift) *n.* A reel for winding yarn, thread, &c.—chiefly in the plural;—a small bird, like the swallow, but having a shorter bill and very long wings;—the common newt or eft; a species of lizard.

Swifter, (swift'er) *n.* A rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets; a flying shroud set above the other shrouds, to give the masts additional security.

Swiftly, (swift'ly) *adv.* Fleetly; rapidly; quickly; nimbly.

Swiftness, (swift'ness) *n.* State or quality of being swift; speed; celerity; velocity; rapidity; fleetness.

Swig, (swig) *v. t. & i.* [*Ice. swiga*, *Eug. suck, swell*.] To drink by large draughts.

Swig, (swig) *n.* A large draught.

Swill, (swill) *v. t.* [*A.-S. swelgan, swelgan*, to swallow, devour.] To drink grossly or greedily;—*v. i.* To drink greedily or swinishly; to drink to excess;—*imp. & pp. swilled*; *ppr. swilling*.

Swill, (swill) *n.* Large draughts of liquor;—the wash or mixture of liquid substances given to swine.

Swim, (swim) *v. t.* [*A.-S. swimman*, *Ice. swima*.] To be supported in water or other fluid; to float; to move progressively in water by means of the hands and feet or of fins;—to be borne along by a current;—to glide along with a smooth motion or with a waving motion;—to be dizzy or vertiginous;—to be overflooded or drenched;—to abound; to have abundance;—*v. t.* To pass or move over or on by swimming;—to immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim;—to cause or compel to swim; to make to float;—*imp. swam*; *pp. swum*; *ppr. swimming*.

Swim, (swim) *n.* Act of swimming; a gliding motion like that of one swimming;—the time or distance one swims or can swim;—the air-bladder of a fish; the sound.

Swimmer, (swim'er) *n.* One who swims;—*pl.* An order of aquatic web-footed birds formed for swimming.

Swimming, (swim'ing) *n.* The art of floating or moving on the water by the limbs;—dizziness; vertigo.

Swimmingly, (swim'ing-ly) *adv.* In an easy, gliding manner; smoothly; hence, successfully.

Swindle, (swin'dl) *v. t.* [*Ger. schwindeln*, to be dizzy or giddy, to cheat.] To cheat and defraud grossly, or with deliberate artifice; to obtain illegally, as money, goods, or property by false statements or misrepresentations, by undue influence of legal standing, agency, authority, or by practising on the ignorance or credulity of the owner;—*imp. & pp. swindled*; *ppr. swindling*.

Swindle, (swin'dl) *n.* Act or process of defrauding by systematic imposition.

Swindler, (swin'dler) *n.* One who swindles or defrauds others by imposition or deliberate artifice; a cheat.

Swindling, (swin'dling) *n.* The act of cheating or defrauding; fraud; roguery.

Swine, (swin) *n. sing. & pl.* [*A.-S. swina*, *Ice. swin*, *Ger. schwein*, *It. suino*.] A well-known juicydermatous animal: a hog; a pig;—the male is called boar, and the female sow.

Swineherd, (swin'herd) *n.* A keeper of swine.

Swinstone, (swin'ston) *n.* A sub-genus of limestone, which, on being rubbed, emits a fetid odour; stink-stone.

Swing, (swing) *v. i.* [*A.-S. swingan*, *Ger. schwingen*.]

To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave; to vibrate;—to practise swinging;—to move of float;—to turn round an anchor;—to be hanged;—*v. t.* To cause to wave or vibrate, as a body suspended in the air;—to move to and fro; to flourish; to brandish;—*imp. & pp. swung*; *ppr. swinging*.

Swing, (swing) *n.* Act of swinging; vibratory motion; oscillation;—motion from one side to the other;—a line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, upon which any thing may swing;—influence or power of a body put in motion;—free course;—unrestrained liberty or licence.

Swings, (swing) *v. t.* [*A.-S. swingan*.] To beat soundly; to whip; to chastise.

Swingeing, (swing'ing) *a.* Huge; very large.

Swingel, (swing'el) *n.* [*A.-S. swingel, swingele*, whip, scourge.] That part of a flail which falls on the grain in thrashing; swiple.

Swinger, (swing'er) *n.* One who swings.

Swingle, (swing'el) *v. t.* [*A.-S. swinglung*, a whipping, from *swingian*, to whip.] To clean, as flax, by beating it with a swingle;—to cut off the tops of without pulling up the roots;—said of weeds.

Swingle, (swing'el) *n.* A wooden instrument like a large knife, used for clearing flax.

Swing-plough, (swing'plow) *n.* A plough without a forewheel under the beam.

Swing-tree, (swing'tree) *n.* The bar of a carriage to which the traces are fastened; the whiffle-tree or whipple-tree; swingle-tree.

Swiniah, (swin'ah) *a.* Befitting swine; like swine; gross; brutal; scotiah.

Swiniahly, (swin'ah-ly) *adv.* In a swinish manner; grossly; scotiahly.

Swinishness, (swin'ah-ness) *n.* Grossness; scotiahness.

Swipes, (swipe) *n.* [*From sweeping*.] Small beer; taplaah; in Scotland, a kind of home-brewed beer.

Swiple, (swip'l) *n.* That part of a flail which strikes the grain in thrashing; a swingle.

Swirl, (swerl) *n.* [*Ice. swirra*, to whirl.] An eddy, as of water, wind, or snow; a whirl; a gyration.

Swiss, (swis) *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.

Swisse, (swis) *a.* Of or pertaining to Switzerland.

Switch, (swich) *n.* [*From swing, swing*.] A small flexible twig or rod;—a movable part of two opposite rails for transferring an engine or carriage from one line of rails to another.

Switch, (swich) *v. t.* To strike with a small twig or rod; to beat; to lash;—to turn from one railway track to another; to transfer by a switch;—*imp. & pp. switched*; *ppr. switching*.

Switchman, (swich man) *n.* One who tends a switch on a railway.

Swither, (swith'er) *v. t.* To doubt; to hesitate; to waver.

Swivel, (swiv'l) *n.* [*A.-S. swifan*, to move quickly.] A ring, link, or staple that turns round on a pin or neck;—a small cannon fixed in a swivel or in a socket or turning on a pivot.

Swivel, (swiv'l) *v. t.* To turn on a staple, pin, or swivel.

Swivel, (swiv'l) *v. i.* [*A.-S. swenan*, to fall in intellect, to sink, to faint.] To sink into a fainting fit; to faint;—*imp. & pp. swooned*; *ppr. swooning*.

Swoon, (swoon) *n.* A fainting fit; syncope.

Swoop, (swoop) *v. t.* [*Allied to sweep*.] To fall on at once and seize;—to catch while on the wing;—to catch up with a sweep; to seize; to prey upon;—*v. i.* To descend with closed wings from a height upon prey, as a hawk; to stoop;—to pass by with pomp;—*imp. & pp. swooped*; *ppr. swooping*.

Swoop, (swoop) *n.* A falling on and seizing, as of a rapacious fowl on his prey; downward flight of a bird of prey upon its quarry.

Swop, (swop) *v. t.* [*A.-S. swapan*, to strike, *i. e.*, a bargain.] To barter; to exchange;—also *swap*.

Swop, (swop) *n.* An exchange, barter.



Swift.

Sword, (sórd) *n.* [A.-S. *sweord*, *sword*, *Isol. sverð*.]

An offensive weapon having a long, strong, and usually sharp-pointed blade, for cutting or thrusting;—hence, the emblem of judicial vengeance or punishment, or of authority and power;—destruction in battle:—the military power of a country;—dissension; strife.

Sword-arm, (sórd'árm) *n.* The right arm or the arm that wields the sword.

Sword-bayonet, (sórd'bá-on-et) *n.* A bayonet longer and flatter than the common bayonet—generally used with a rifle.

Sword-bearer, (sórd'bár-er) *n.* Page or squire who carried the war-sword of a knight, count, &c.:—the high official, usually the Premier, who carries the sword of state before the sovereign;—also, the person who carries a sword as an emblem of authority before certain dignitaries, as the Lord Mayor of London.

Sword-belt, (sórd'belt) *n.* A belt to suspend a sword by.

Sword-blade, (sórd'blád) *n.* The blade or cutting

Sword-fish, (sórd'fáh) *n.* A large fish of the genus *Xiphias*, allied to the mackerel, and having the upper jaw elongated into a sword-shaped process nearly a third of its length—it is found in the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

Sword-fish.

Sword-knot, (sórd'not) *n.* A ribbon tied to the hilt of a sword.

Swordsmán, (sórd'smán) *n.* A soldier; a fighting man;—one skilled in the use of the sword.

Swordsmanship, (sórd'smán-ship) *n.* Skill in the use of the sword.

Sword-stick, (sórd'stik) *n.* A walking stick in which a sword or foil is inserted or concealed.

Sword, (s'wórd) *n.* A swoon.

Sybarite, (sí'bá-rit) *n.* [L. *Sybaris*, a city in Italy noted for luxury and voluptuousness.] A person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

Sycamine, (sí'ká-mín) *n.* [G. *sukamínos*.] A tree mentioned in Scripture, and commonly supposed to be a species of mulberry.

Sycamore, (sí'ká-mór) *n.* A native tree of the genus *Acer*, allied to the maple and plane tree—used from the luxuriance of its foliage in ornamental planting, and yielding timber suitable for the construction of the wood-work of musical instruments.

Sycee, (sí'sé) *n.* In China, ingots of silver, or silver in the form of half balls or globes with the ends turned up, bearing a government stamp, and being the only silver currency of native make.

Sycamore, (sí'ká-mór) *n.* [G. *sukon*, fig, and *moron*, mulberry.] A tree of the genus *Ficus*, leaved like the fig tree, and yielding a fruit like the mulberry—its wide spreading branches afford an agreeable shade, and it bears fruit twice or thrice a year.

Sycophany, (sí'ká-fan-ee) *n.* Character or characteristic of a sycophant; hence, obsequious flattery; servility.

Sycophant, (sí'ká-fánt) *n.* [G. *sukuphanís*, from *sukos*, fig, and *phanéin*, to show.] Originally, an informer against those who exported figs contrary to the law in Athens;—a tale-bearer or informer;—a make-bate; parasite; a mean flatterer; especially, a flatterer of princes and great men.

Sycophantic, (sí'ká-fán'tik) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a sycophant; obsequiously flattering; parasitic.

Syllable, (sí'láb'lík) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a syllable or syllables.

Syllabically, (sí'láb'lík-ál) *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

Syllabify, (sí'láb-ífi) *v. t.* To form or divide into syllables:—*imp. & pp.* syllabified; *ppr.* syllabifying.

Syllable, (sí'lá-bl) *n.* [L. *syllaba*, G. *sullabé*, that which is held together, a syllable.] An elementary sound, or a combination of elementary sounds uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or a part of a word;—in writing and printing, part of a word separated from the rest, and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice;—a small part of a sentence or discourse:—a concise part:—a jot; a tittle.

Syllabub, (sí'lá-bub) *n.* A compound drink made of wine and milk.

Syllabus, (sí'lá-bus) *n.* [L.] A compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract:—a brief outline of the points or topics discussed or treated of, as in a book, course of lectures, &c.

Syllogism, (sí'ló-jizm) *n.* [L. *syllogísmos*, G. *sullogísmos*, a reckoning all together, a reasoning.] An argument or formal expression of reasoning consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the *premises*, and the last the *conclusion*. The subject of the conclusion is called the minor term, its predicate is the predicate of the major term or first premise, and the middle term shows the connection between the major and the minor, or is that term in which the predicate of the major and the subject of the minor are compared.

Syllogistic, (sí'ló-jíst'ík) *a.* Pertaining to a syllogism; or the form of reasoning by syllogisms.

Syllogistically, (sí'ló-jíst'ík-ál) *adv.* In the form of a syllogism; by means of syllogisms.

Syllogize, (sí'ló-jíz) *v. t.* To reason by syllogisms:—*imp. & pp.* syllogized; *ppr.* syllogizing.

Symph, (sílf) *n.* [G. *symphe*.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air; a fairy.

Symphid, (sílf'id) *n.* A little sylph; a young sylph.

Sylva, (sí'vá) *n.* [L. *sylva*, *silva*.] The forest trees of any region or country;—a work containing a botanical description of the forest trees of any region or country:—a collection of poetical pieces of various kinds.

Sylvan, (sí'ván) *a.* Of or pertaining to a sylva; forest-like; hence, also, rural; rustic;—abounding in forests or in trees; woody.

Sylvan, (sí'ván) *n.* [L. *Sylvanus*, from *sylva*, a wood or forest.] A fabled deity of the wood; a satyr; a faun;—sometimes, a rustic.

Symbol, (sí'm'ból) *n.* [L. *symbolus*, *symbolum*, G. *sem-bolon*.] The sign or representation of something moral or intellectual by the images or properties of natural things, as "the lion is the symbol of courage."—an emblem or representation of spiritual truth; type; figure:—a figure or character standing for a letter or word;—in medals, pictures, &c., a certain mark or figure associated with or appropriated to the person or character represented;—in mathematics, a letter or figure representing quantities or magnitudes, and indicating their relations;—a sign or badge; memorial.

Symbolical, (sí'm-ból'ík-ál) *a.* Pertaining to or in the nature of a symbol; representative; expressing by signs, figures, or types:—also used *symbolic*.

Symbolically, (sí'm-ból'ík-ál) *adv.* In a symbolical manner; typically.

Symbolics, (sí'm-ból'iks) *n. pl.* That branch of historic theology which treats of creeds and confessions.

Symbolism, (sí'm-ból'izm) *n.* A system of symbols or representations;—the science of creeds; symbolics:—in chemistry, a combining together of particles or ingredients; the union or affinity of parts.

Symbolize, (sí'm-ból-íz) *v. t.* To have a resemblance of qualities or properties:—*v. i.* To make to agree in properties or qualities:—to make representative of something;—to represent by a symbol:—*imp. & pp.* symbolized; *ppr.* symbolizing.

Symbologist, (sí'm-ból'ój-íst) *n.* One versed in symbolology or in the use of symbols.

Symbology, (sí'm-ból'ój-je) *n.* [For *symbolology*, from



G. *sunbolon*, symbol, and *logos*, discourse.] The art of expressing by symbols.

Symmetrical, (sim-met'rik-al) *a.* Involving or exhibiting symmetry; proportional in its parts.

Symmetrially, (sim-met'rik-al-le) *adv.* In a symmetrical manner; with due proportion of parts.

Symmetrioness, (sim-met'rik-al-ness) *n.* State or quality of being symmetrical.

Symmetrise, (sim-met'riz) *v. t.* To reduce to symmetry; to make proportional in its parts:—*imp. & pp. symmetrised*; *ppr. symmetrising*.

Symmetry, (sim-met'ri) *n.* [L. *symmetria*, G. *sun*, with, and *metron*, measure.] A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other, or the union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole:—due proportion; harmony; beauty of form.

Sympathetic, (sim-pa-thet'ik) *a.* Inclined to or exhibiting sympathy;—pertaining to sympathy;—having mutual affection; feeling what another feels; affected by what happens to another:—in *medicine*, noting symptoms or affections produced in parts remote from the local seat of disease:—in *anatomy*, noting that part of the nervous system seated in the epigastric ganglion, and connected with the processes of nutrition, &c. [by sympathy.]

Sympathetically, (sim-pa-thet'ik-al-le) *adv.* With or

Sympathise, (sim-pa-thiz) *v. i.* To have a common feeling, as of bodily pleasure or pain:—to feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel with another; to share a common or mutual grief;—to agree with; to harmonize, as colours:—*imp. & pp. sympathised*; *ppr. sympathizing*.

Sympathizer, (sim-pa-thiz-er) *n.* One who sympathizes with or feels compassion for another in sorrow.

Sympathy, (sim-pa-thi) *n.* [G. *sympatheia*, from *sun*, with, and *patheo*, suffering, passion.] Feeling correspondingly to that which another feels; fellow feeling;—an agreement of affections or inclinations, or a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased with each other:—pity; commiseration;—in *medicine*, reciprocal influence exercised by the various parts of the body on one another in affections or disorders of the system:—in *natural history*, a propension of one body or substance to unite with or act on another; affinity:—in *the fine arts*, conformity of parts one to the other:—in *painting*, effective union of colours. [accordant; harmonious.]

Symphonic, (sim-fō-ne-us) *a.* Agreeing in sound.

Symphonist, (sim-fō-nist) *n.* A composer of symphonies.

Symphony, (sim-fō-ne) *n.* [G. *symphōnia*, from *sun*, with, and *phōnē*, a sound, the voice.] A consonance or harmony of sounds agreeable to the ear:—an elaborate instrumental composition for a full orchestra, consisting usually of three or four contrasted yet inwardly related movements;—an instrumental passage at the beginning or end or in the course of a vocal composition.

Symphysis, (sim-fō-sis) *n.* [L., from G. *synphysis*.] In *anatomy*, union of bones by cartilage:—union or coalescence of parts previously separate:—in *surgery*, a coalescence of a natural passage:—the first intention of cure in a wound.

Sympiesometer, (sim-pi-ē-zom-et'er) *n.* [G. *sun*, with, *piezin*, to press, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for determining the pressure of the atmosphere, differing from the barometer in that a column of oil is substituted for the column of mercury, and hydrogen gas for the Torricellian vacuum.

Symposium, (sim-pō-z-um) *n.* [L., G. *symposion*, from *sun*, pinein, to drink together.] A drinking together; a merry feast.

Symptom, (simptum) *n.* [F. *symptome*, from G. *sumptein*, to fall together.] A perceptible change in the body or its functions which indicates disease;—that which indicates the existence of something else; sign; token; indication.

Symptomatic, (simp-tum-at'ik) *a.* Pertaining to symptoms; indicating the existence of something else;—according to symptoms.

Symptomatically, (simp-tum-at'ik-al-le) *adv.* By means of symptoms.

Symptomatology, (simp-tum-a-to'lō-je) *n.* That branch of medical science which treats of the symptoms of disease.

Synagog, (sin'a-gog) *n.* [L. *synagoga*, G. *synagōgē*, an assembly, *sunagōgē*, to bring together, from *sun*, with, and *agōgē*, to lead.] A congregation or assembly of Jews met for the purpose of worship;—a Jewish place of worship; the court of the seventy elders:—called the *Great Synagogue* or *Sanhedrin*.

Synarchy, (sin'ar-ke) *n.* [G. *synarchia*.] Joint rule or sovereignty. [time; simultaneous.]

Synchroneal, (sin'krō-nal) *a.* Happening at the same

Synchronism, (sin'krō-nizm) *n.* [G. *synchronizein*, to be contemporary with.] Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness:—the tabular arrangement of contemporaneous historical events and personages according to their dates.

Synchronistic, (sin'krō-nis'tik) *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneousness:—noting contemporaneous events or characters, as tables or charts.

Synchronise, (sin'krō-niz) *v. i.* To agree in time; to be simultaneous:—*imp. & pp. synchronised*; *ppr. synchronizing*.

Synchronology, (sin'krō-nolō-je) *n.* Knowledge of contemporaneous events or characters; contemporaneous chronology.

Synchronous, (sin'krō-nua) *a.* Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

Syncope, (sin'kō-pāt) *v. t.* [L. *syncope*, *synco-pa-sco*.] To contract, as a word by taking one or more letters or syllables from the middle.

Syncopeation, (sin'kō-pā'hun) *n.* Contraction of a word by taking a letter, letters, or a syllable, from the middle.

Syncope, (sin'kō-pē) *n.* [G. *synkopē*, from *sun*, with, and *koptein*, to cut off.] An elision or retrenchment of one or more letters or a syllable from the middle of a word:—a fainting or swooning.

Syncretism, (sin'krē-tizm) *n.* [G. *synkrētizein*, to make two parties join against a third.] Attempted union of principles or parties at variance with each other.

Syncretist, (sin'krē'tist) *n.* A follower of Callixtus, a Lutheran divine of the 17th century, who proposed a coalition system in religion or a basis of doctrine on which to unite the different sects of the Christian church.

Syndic, (sin'dik) *n.* [G. *syndikos*, helping in a court of justice, an advocate, from *sun*, with, and *dikē*, justice.] A magistrate; a chief magistrate:—an officer of government invested with different powers in different countries; also, one chosen to transact business for others.

Syndicate, (sin'dik-āt) *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a syndic;—a council or governing body.

Synecdoche, (sin-ek'dō-kē) *n.* [L. *synecdoche*, G. *synekdechasthai*, to receive jointly.] A figure or trope by which the whole of a thing is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

Synergist, (sin'er-jist) *n.* [G. *synergeia*, co-operation.] One of a party of Lutheran divines in the end of the 16th century, who taught that divine grace requires a concurrent or co-operating act of man's free will in the work of regeneration; a kind of semi-Pelagian.

Synod, (sin'od) *n.* [L. *synodus*, G. *synodos*, a meeting.] A council or meeting of ecclesiastics to consult on matters of religion;—a meeting, convention, or council:—a conjunction of two or more of the heavenly bodies in the same optical part of the heavens.

Synodical, (sin-od'ik-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod;—pertaining to conjunction,

especially to the period between two successive conjunctions of the sun and moon, or of the sun and a planet.

Synodically, (sin-od'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a synodical manner: by the authority of a synod.

Synonym, (sin'o-nim) *n.* [G. *syn*, with, and *onoma*, name.] One of two or more words in the same language which are the equivalents of each other, or which have very nearly the same signification, and therefore are liable to be confounded together:—also *synonyme*, *synonymon*.

Synonymise, (sin-on'e-mis) *v.t.* To express in different words the same meaning:—*imp.* & *pp.* *synonymised*; *ppr.* *synonymising*.

Synonymous, (sin-on'e-mus) *a.* [G. *synonymos*, from *syn*, with, together, and *onoma*, name.] Expressing the same thing; conveying the same idea; pertaining to synonyms:—also *synonymal*.

Synonymously, (sin-on'e-mus-le) *adv.* In a synonymous manner.

Synonymy, (sin-on'e-mo) *n.* Quality of expressing the same thing by different words:—in *rhetoric*, a figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

Synopsis, (sin-op'is) *n.* [G. *synopsis*, from *syn*, with, together, and *opsis*, a sight, view.] A general view, or a collection of heads or parts so arranged as to exhibit a general view of the whole; conspectus; compendium; epitome; abstract.

Synoptic, (sin-op'tik) *a.* Affording a general view of the whole or of the principal parts of a thing:—also *synoptical*.

Synoptically, (sin-op'tik-al-le) *adv.* In such a manner as to present a general view in a short compass.

Synactical, (sin-tak'tik-al) *a.* Conjoined; fitted to each other:—pertaining to syntax or the construction of sentences:—methodical; orderly.

Syntax, (sin'taks) *n.* [G. *sunaxis*, from *sunatassein*, to put in order together.] A system: a number of things joined together:—specifically, the construction of sentences; the due arrangement of words in sentences in their necessary relations, according to established usage.

Synthesis, (sin'thē-sis) *n.* [G., from *synthēnai*, to place or put together.] Composition, or the putting of two or more things together:—in *chemistry*, the uniting of elements to form a compound:—in *logic*, a combination of facts, principles, ideas, hypothetical assumptions, &c., so as to form a system:—a mode of treating scientific subjects by beginning with the elements of thoughts, first principles, whether known or assumed, and propositions either proved or supposed demonstrable, and adding or combining so as to construct a complete theory or complete logical system.

Synthetic, (sin-thet'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to synthesis; consisting in synthesis or composition.

Synthetically, (sin-thet'ik-al-le) *adv.* By synthesis; by composition.

Syn tonic, (sin-ton'ik) *a.* [G. *syn*, with, and *teinein*, to stretch.] In music, sharp; intense.

Syphilis, (sif'il-iz) *n.* [From *Syphilitus*, a shepherd in a Latin poem, "*Syphilitus, sive morbus Gallicus*."] An infectious venereal disease.

Syphilitic, (sif'il-it'ik) *a.* Pertaining to syphilis; infected with syphilis:—also *syphilitic*.

Syriac, (sir'e-ak) *n.* The language of Syria: especially, the ancient language of that country.

Syriac, (sir'e-ak) *a.* Pertaining to Syria or its language:—also *Syriac*.

Syrian, (sir'e-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Syria.

Syringa, (sir-ing-ga) *n.* [L. from G. *serix*, a pipe, tube.] A genus of flowering plants: the lilac.

Syringe, (sir'in) *n.* [G. *serix*, a pipe or tube.] A tube terminating in a small orifice, and filled, by the action of a piston, with a liquid, which is first drawn in and then expelled in a stream, as for injecting animal bodies, &c.:—a squirt.

Syringe, (sir-inf) *v.t.* To inject by means of a syringe:—to wash and cleanse by injections from a syringe:—*imp.* & *pp.* *syringed*; *ppr.* *syringing*.

Syrtis, (sir'tis) *n.* [L. *syrtis*, G. *syrtis*.] A quicksand.

Systaltic, (sis-tal'tik) *a.* [G. *sustellein*, to contract.] In medicine, having alternate dilations and contractions.

System, (sis'tem) *n.* [G. *sustēma*, from *sustellein*, to place together.] An assemblage of objects arranged in regular subordination, or after some distinct method, usually logical or scientific:—hence, the whole scheme of created things regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe:—regular method or order:—in music, an interval compounded or supposed to be compounded of several lesser intervals:—in physiology, the totality of parts in the body performing the same, or an analogous or a connected function; hence, also, the body as a functional unity or whole.

Systematic, (sis-tem-at'ik) *a.* Pertaining to systems; consisting in system; methodical:—proceeding according to system or regular method.

Systematically, (sis-tem-at'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a systematic manner.

Systematise, (sis'tem-a-tiz) *v.t.* To reduce to system; to arrange methodically:—*imp.* & *pp.* *systematised*; *ppr.* *systematising*.

Systematiser, (sis'tem-a-tiz-er) *n.* One who systematizes or reduces things to system.

Systematology, (sis-tem-a-to'l'ō-jē) *n.* [G. *sustēma*, system, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on the various systems in nature or in scientific nomenclature.

Systemization, (sis-tem-iz-a'shun) *n.* The act or process of reducing things to system or regular order:—also *systemization*.

Systemize, (sis'tem-iz) *v.t.* To reduce to system; to systematize.

System-monger, (sis'tem-mung-ger) *n.* One given to the construction of systems; framer of political constitutions, in contempt.

Systole, (sis'tō-lē) *n.* [G. from *sustellein*, to contract.] The shortening of a long syllable:—the contraction of the heart and arteries for expelling the blood and carrying on the circulation. [contracting.]

Systolic, (sis-tō'l'ik) *a.* Pertaining to systole; con-
Systyle, (sis'til) *n.* [G. *syn*, with, and *stube*, a column.] The arrangement of columns in such a manner that they are two diameters apart:—a temple or other edifice having a row of columns set close together around it, as in the Parthenon at Athens.

T.

T (tē) the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, is a simple consonant, being a mute or close articulation formed by the pressure of the tongue against the root of the upper teeth, and differing from *d* only in that the pressure is closer and more protruded. When *t* is followed by *A*, as in *think* and

that, the combination really forms a distinct sound for which we have no single character. This combination has two sounds in English, *surd* or *aspirated*, as in *think* (trɪŋk), and *vocal* or *sonant*, as in *task*. *T* before a vowel and unaccented is pronounced as *sh*, as in *partial* (par'shəl), *autism* (nā'shūn); and in

some words as *ch*, as in *Christian* (*kris'chan*), *question* (*kwe'shun*).

Tab, (*tab*) *n.* A border of lace worn on the inner front edges of ladies' bonnets;—the end of a lace; a tag;—a shoe-tie;—a cup.

Tabard, (*tab'ard*) *n.* [*W. tabar, F. tabarre.*] A sort of tunic or mantle worn over the armour, covering the body before and behind, and reaching below the loins, but open at the sides from the shoulders downward, and with wide sleeves or flaps;—a herald's coat;—also *taberd, tabeld*.

Tabaret, (*tab'a-ret*) *n.* A stout satin-striped silk used for hangings, covers, &c.

Tabby, (*tab'e*) *a.* Having a wavy or watered appearance;—brindled; brindled; diversified in colour.

Tabby, (*tab'e*) *n.* [*F. tabis, It. tabi, tabino.*] A kind of waved silk, usually watered;—a mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones, and water, forming a kind of artificial rock;—a cat of a tabby colour.

Tabby, (*tab'e*) *v. t.* To water, or cause to look wavy by the process of calendaring;—*imp. & pp. tabbied; ppr. tabbying.* [*by disease.*]

Tabernation, (*ta-b'ér-ná-shun*) *n.* A wasting away *Tabefy,* (*ta'b'é-fé*) *v. t.* [*L. tabes, a wasting away, and facere, to make.*] To waste gradually; to lose flesh;—*imp. & pp. tabefied; ppr. tabefying.*

Tabernacle, (*tab'ér-ná-kl*) *n.* [*L. tabernaculum, dim. of taberna, a hut, shed.*] A slightly built or temporary habitation; a tent;—a portable structure used by the Jews during the exodus as a place of worship;—the Jewish temple;—hence, a sacred place; place of worship;—a Methodist meeting-house;—in *Scripture*, dwelling place; place of abode; also, the dwelling place of the soul; the body;—in *papist churches*, an ornamental chest to hold the ciborium and pyxis;—in *Gothic buildings*, a canopied stall, niche, or tomb.

Tabernacle, (*tab'ér-ná-kl*) *v. t.* To dwell or reside for a time;—to be housed in;—*imp. & pp. tabernacled; ppr. tabernacled.*

Tabes, (*ta'b'es*) *n.* [*L. from tabere, to waste away.*] Progressive emaciation of the whole body, accompanied with hectic fever, and with no well-marked focal symptoms. [*with tabes.*]

Tabetide, (*ta-bet'ik*) *a.* Pertaining to tabes; affected **Tabinet,** (*tab'in-et*) *n.* A more delicate kind of tabby; *tafetie.* [*one affected with tabes; wasting.*]

Tabitudo, (*tab'e-túd*) *n.* [*L. tabitudo.*] The state of **Tablature,** (*tab'la-túr*) *n.* [*L. tabula, a tablet.*] A painting on a wall or ceiling; hence, a picture in general.

Table, (*ta'b'l*) *n.* [*L. tabula, a board, tablet.*] A smooth, flat surface;—a slab, leaf, or flat superficies of wood, stone, metal, or other material, on which any thing is out or written; a tablet;—hence, a memorandum-book;—that which is cut, drawn, or written on a smooth, flat surface; an inscription; a drawing;—the palm of the hand;—a piece in the game of draughts;—a system or series of numbers formed on mathematical principles;—a list or catalogue;—in *literature*, an index; a condensed statement of many items or particulars; a scheme; a schedule; a synopsis;—one of the divisions of the decalogue;—an article of household furniture used for a great variety of purposes, as to eat, work, or write upon;—hence, food placed on a table to be partaken of; here, the company assembled round a table.

Table, (*ta'b'l*) *v. t.* To form into a table or catalogue; to tabulate;—to represent, as in painting;—to lay on the table; to enter upon the record; to present, as a charge;—to set down in writing and present, as the terms of a motion;—also, to postpone the consideration of, or refer to a subsequent meeting;—to supply with food; to board;—in *carpentry*, to let or insert as one piece of timber into another by alternate notches and projections fitting into each other;—*v. i.* To live

at the table of another; to diet; to board;—*imp. & pp. tabled; ppr. tabling.*

Table, (*ta'b'l*) *a.* Provided for or suited to the dinner table;—flat; level; plane.

Tableau, (*tab'ló*) *n.* [*F., from L. tabula, a painting.*] A striking and vivid representation; especially, the representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in the proper manner, placed in appropriate postures. [*common use;—small beer.*]

Table-beer, (*ta'b'l-bér*) *n.* Beer for the table or for **Table-ball,** (*ta'b'l-bel*) *n.* A small hand-ball lying on the table for calling servants, &c.

Table-cloth, (*ta'b'l-kloth*) *n.* A linen cover spread on a table at meals.

Table-cover, (*ta'b'l-kuv-gr*) *n.* A cloth of woollen, cotton, or other stuff, woven or stamped with an ornamental pattern, to be spread on a table between meal times.

Table-d'ôte, (*tab'l-dót*) *n.* [*F., literally table of the landlord.*] A common table for guests at a hotel; an ordinary.

Table-land, (*ta'b'l-land*) *n.* A tract of country at once elevated and level; plateau. [*kins, &c.*]

Table-linen, (*ta'b'l-lín-en*) *n.* Table-cloths; nap-**Table-rent,** (*ta'b'l-rent*) *n.* Rent paid to bishops, &c., reserved and appropriated to their table or household-keeping. [*coat.*]

Table-shore, (*ta'b'l-shór*) *n.* A low, flat shore or sea-**Table-spoon,** (*ta'b'l-spóon*) *n.* One of the larger spoons used at the table. [*spoon will hold.*]

Table-spoonful, (*ta'b'l-spóon-fóol*) *n.* As much as a **Tablet,** (*tab'let*) *n.* [*Diminutive of table.*] A small table or flat surface;—a small, flat piece of any thing on which to write, paint, draw, or engrave;—*pl.* A kind of pocket memorandum-book;—a solid kind of confection formed in little flat squares—*lozenge and troche.* [*or at meals.*]

Table-talk, (*ta'b'l-tawk*) *n.* Conversation at table **Table-turning,** (*ta'b'l-turn-ing*) *n.* Certain movements of tables or other objects, attributed by some to the agency of departed spirits, by others to the development of latent vital or spiritual forces, but more commonly ascribed to the muscular force of persons in connection with the objects moved.

Tabling, (*ta'b'ling*) *n.* A forming into tables;—setting down in order; entering on a record;—living at the table of another; boarding;—the letting of one timber into another by alternate scores or projections.

Taboo, (*ta-bóo*) *n.* A political prohibition and religious interdiction among the inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific; hence, a total prohibition of intercourse with or approach to any thing.

Taboo, (*ta-bóo*) *v. t.* To forbid or to interdict approach or use;—*imp. & pp. tabooed; ppr. tabooing.*

Tabor, (*ta'b'or*) *n.* [*A. & Per. tambr.*] A small drum used as an accompaniment to a pipe or fife.

Tabor, (*ta'b'or*) *v. t.* To play on the tabor or little drum;—to strike or beat frequently, as if on a drum.

Tabouret, (*tab'ó-ret*) *n.* [*F.*] A convex seat or chair made of gilt wood, cushioned and stuffed, and covered with silk cloth, fringes, tassels, &c.; a stool;—an embroidery frame.

Tabret, (*tab'et*) *n.* A small tabor.

Tabular, (*tab'ú-lár*) *a.* [*L. tabularis, from tabula, a board, table.*] Having the form of a table; flat; plane;—formed in laminae or scales;—set down in the form of a table or synopsis; arranged and classified;—set in squares.

Tabulate, (*tab'ú-lát*) *v. t.* [*L. tabulare, from tabula, a board, table.*] To reduce to tables or synopsis;—to shape with a flat surface;—*imp. & pp. tabulated; ppr. tabulating.*

Tabulation, (*tab'ú-lá-shun*) *n.* The art or act of forming tables or of throwing data into a tabular form.

Tache, (*tach*) *n.* [*Norm. F.*] A spot; stain; blemish;—[*W. ias, band.*] A loop; a catch; a button.

Tacit, (tas'it) *a.* [*L. tacitus*, from *tacere*, to be silent.] Implied but not expressed; silent.

Tacitly, (tas'it-le) *adv.* Silently; by implication.

Taciturn, (tas'e-turn) *a.* [*L. taciturnus*.] Habitually silent; of few words; not apt to talk or converse; reserved; retentive; quiet; still; moody; dull.

Taciturnly, (tas'e-turn-le) *adv.* Silently; without conversation.

Taciturnity, (tas'e-turn'e-ty) *n.* Habitual silence or

Tack, (tak) *v. t.* [*D. tacken*, to touch, take, *G. tassen*, to set, *F. attaquer*, to fasten, *W. tage*, to stop.] To join; to unite; especially, to fasten or attach in a slight or hasty manner;—to unite by stitching, as the sheets of a book;—to join, fasten, or secure by tacks or small nails;—to add to or annex, as a supplementary clause to a bill or a rider to a motion;—in nautical phrase, to veer or turn a ship which is close-hauled from having the wind on one bow to having it on the other;—*v. i.* To perform the operation of tacking or turning a vessel in the opposite course; to be turned in its course, as a ship from having a head-wind on one bow to having it on the other;—*imp.* & *pp.* tacked; *ppr.* tacking.

Tack, (tak) *n.* [*D. tak*, *Gael. tacaid*.] A small, short, sharp-pointed nail, usually having a broad head;—a rope to confine the foremost lower corners of the courses and stay-sails, when the wind crosses the ship's course obliquely; also, a rope to pull the lower corner of a studding-sail to the boom;—the part of a sail to which the tack is usually fastened;—the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails.

Tacket, (tak'et) *n.* [*Scot.*] A small nail; a tack;—especially, a broad-headed small nail on the soles of shoes.

Tackle, (tak'l) *n.* [*D. takel*, *Isrl. taka*.] A machine for raising or lowering heavy weights;—instruments of action; weapons;—the rigging and apparatus of a ship.

Tackle, (tak'l) *v. t.* To harness;—to seize; to lay hold of;—*imp.* & *pp.* tackled; *ppr.* tackling.

Tackling, (tak'ling) *n.* Furniture of the masts and yards of a ship;—the straps and fixtures by which a horse draws a carriage; harness.

Tact, (takt) *n.* [*L. tactus*, from *tangere*, to touch, to touch.] Peculiar skill or faculty; nice perception; ready power of appreciating and doing what is required; skill or adroitness in adapting one's speech and behaviour to circumstances; delicate manipulation; dexterous management.

Tactile, (tak'tik) *a.* Pertaining to the art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.

Tactician, (tak-tish'e-an) *n.* One versed in tactics; a manoeuvrer; an adroit manager.

Tactless, (tak'tiks) *a. pl.* [*G. taktikos*, fit for ordering or arranging.] The science and art of disposing military and naval forces in order for battle, and performing military and naval evolutions.

Tactile, (tak'til) *a.* [*L. tactilis*, from *tangere*, to touch, to touch.] Capable of being touched; pertaining to the organs or the sense of touch.

Tactless, (tak'tles) *a.* Destitute of tact.

Tactical, (tak'tal) *a.* Pertaining to the sense or organs of touch; consisting in or derived from touch.

Tadpole, (tad'pol) *n.* [*A.-S. tade*, toad, and *pola*, *L. pullus*, young.] The young of a frog in its first state from the spawn; a polliwig.

Tal, (tāl) *n.* [Perhaps from *Fg. talhar*, tally.] A money of account in China in value about seven shillings sterling;—also, a weight about 1½ oz.

Taken, (tān) *a.* A contraction of *taken*.

Taffeta, (taf'e-ta) *n.* [*Per. tafāh*, from *taftan*, to twist, to spin.] A fine, smooth stuff of silk, having usually a remarkably wavy lustre;—also *taffety*.

Taffrail, (taf'rail) *n.* [*D. tafereel*, a panel, picture.] The upper part of a ship's stern, which is flat like a table on the top, and sometimes ornamented with carved

work; the rail round a ship's stern;—also written *taffrel*.

Tag, (tag) *n.* [Allied to *tack*.] A metallic point at the end of a string;—hence, any slight appendage, as to an article of dress; *specyally*, a direction-card or label;—something mean and paltry; the rabble.

Tag, (tag) *v. t.* To fit with a point or points;—to fit, as one thing to another;—to join or fasten;—to append to; to annex;—*imp.* & *pp.* tagged; *ppr.* tagging.

Tag, (tag) *n.* A child's game, also called *tig*, in which one runs after and touches another, and then in turn runs away to avoid being touched.

Tag-rag, (tag'rag) *n.* The lowest class of people; the rabble.

Tail, (tāl) *n.* [*A.-S. tægt*, *Isrl. tagl*, *Go. tagl*, hair.] Any long, flexible, terminal appendage; the part of an animal which terminates its body behind;—hence, the back, lower, or inferior part of any thing;—the side of a coin opposite to that which bears the head or effigy;—any thing hanging down; a catkin;—the long end of a block strap;—in music, the upward or downward line of a minim, crochet, &c.;—a retinue; the followers of a chieftain.

Tail, (tāl) *n.* [*F. tail*, a cutting, from *F. tailleur*, to cut.] Limitation; abridgment. *Estate in tail*, an estate limited to certain heirs, and from which the other heirs are precluded. [tailed]

Tail, (tāl) *a.* Limited; abridged; reduced; curtailed.

Tailor, (tāl'pr) *n.* [*F. tailleur*, from *tailleur*, to cut.] One whose occupation is to cut out and make men's garments.

Tailor, (tāl'pr) *v. t.* To practise making men's clothes;—*imp.* & *pp.* tailored; *ppr.* tailoring.

Tailorless, (tāl'pr-es) *n.* A woman who makes garments for men or boys.

Tail-piece, (tāl'pis) *n.* An appendage;—an ornament placed at the bottom of a short page to fill up the space, or at the end of a book.

Taint, (tānt) *v. t.* [*F. taindre*, to dye, tinge, *L. tinguere*.] To imbue or impregnate, as with some extraneous matter which alters the sensible qualities of the substance;—more generally, to impregnate with something odious, noxious, or poisonous;—to stain; to sully; to tarnish;—*v. i.* To be infected or corrupted;—to be affected with incipient putrefaction;—*imp.* & *pp.* tainted; *ppr.* tainting.

Taint, (tānt) *n.* Tincture; stain;—infection; corruption;—a blemish on reputation.

Taintless, (tāntles) *a.* Free from taint or infection; pure; unspotted. [stain]

Tainture, (tānt'ūr) *n.* Taint; tinge; defilement.

Take, (tak) *v. t.* [*A.-S. tacan*, to receive, *Isrl. taka*, *G. dectahan*;—also, *A.-S. tacan*, to teach, *L. decere*.] —also, *A.-S. taccan*, to take, as food; *teogan*, to draw, to tug, *L. ducere*, allied to *tag*, *L. tangere*.] To get hold of or gain possession, in a more transitive sense, or in a less transitive sense, to receive;—in the more transitive sense, to lay hold of; to snatch;—to seize; to grasp;—to catch by surprise or artifice; to capture; to make prisoner;—to ensnare; to entrap;—to seize; to attack, as disease;—to swallow, as medicine;—to put in the mouth, as food;—hence, to use or be in the habit of using, as particular articles of diet, drugs, &c.;—to captivate; to interest; to charm;—to make selection of; to choose;—also, to have recourse to;—to employ; to occupy;—to demand; to require;—to enforce; to exact;—to assume; to adopt into the number or society of;—to draw; to copy;—to paint, to picture;—to assume; to acquire, as shape; to permit to one's self; to enjoy or experience, as rest, revenge, delight, shame; to form and adopt, as a resolution;—to comply with; to close in with;—to admit; to allow;—to agree with; to suit;—also, to conduct; to convey;—to recover;—to inhale;—to admit in copulation;—to discover; to

detect;—to require; to be necessary for;—in a more passive sense, to accept, as something offered; to receive;—to partake of; to swallow;—to undertake readily; to surmount or leap;—to submit to; to tolerate; to endure;—to admit, as something presented to the mind;—also, to receive in thought; to understand; to interpret; to suppose;—to admit; to receive; to bear; to submit to; to agree with;—to transfer; to recover; to assume, &c.—*v. i.* To catch; to fix or be fixed;—to have the intended or natural effect;—to please; to gain reception;—to move or direct the course; to betake one's self; to go;—*imp.* took; *pp.* taken; *ppr.* taking.

Take, (tāk) *n.* The quantity of fish captured at one haul or catch;—the quantity of copy taken in hand by a compositor at one time.

Take-in, (tāk'in) *n.* An imposition or fraud;—a cheat; an impostor.

Taker, (tāk'gr) *n.* One who takes, receives, or apprehends.

Taking, (tāk'ing) *a.* Alluring; attracting.

Taking, (tāk'ing) *n.* Act of gaining possession;—agitation; excitement; distress of mind.

Takingly, (tāk'ing-le) *adv.* In a taking or attractive manner; alluringly.

Takingness, (tāk'ing-nes) *n.* The quality of being agreeable or winning in manner.

Talotype, (tal'bō-tip) *n.* [From the name of the inventor.] A process of taking pictures by the camera obscura on chemically prepared paper.

Talo, (talk) *n.* [F. from Ger. *talg*, tallow.] Hydrated silica of magnesia;—a soft magnesian mineral of a soapy feel, and usually of greenish, whitish, or grayish colour.

Talogy, (talk'e) *a.* Containing, consisting of, or resembling tale.

Talouse, (talk'us) *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling tale;—also *talouse*.

Tale, (tāl) *n.* [A.-S. *tales*, from *tellan*, *tellan*, to tell.] A narrative; a story;—an oral relation;—in law, a written count or declaration;—that which is told or reported; information; disclosure of something secret; report; rumour;—reckoning by count; an enumeration; a number reckoned or stated.

Tale-bearer, (tāl'bār-gr) *n.* One who officially tells tales.

Tale-bearing, (tāl'bār'ing) *n.* The act of informing officially; communication of secrets maliciously.

Talent, (tal'ent) *n.* [L. *talentum*, G. *talanton*, a balance, any thing weighed, a definite weight, a talent.] Among the ancient Greeks, a weight and denomination of money;—the Attic talent, as a weight, was nearly equal to 57 lbs. troy weight; as a denomination of silver money, £243 15s. sterling;—among the Hebrews, as a weight it was equal to about 93½ lbs. avoirdupois; as a denomination of silver estimated at from £240 to £296 sterling;—faculty; natural gift or endowment;—intellectual ability, natural or acquired;—also, eminent ability; superior capacity;—special gift or faculty; particular skill in some profession.

Talented, (tal'ent-ed) *a.* Furnished with talents or skill.

Talio, (tal'yun) *n.* [L. *talio*.] Law of retaliation;—an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, &c.

Talisman, (tal's-man) *n.* [A. *tilism*, *tilsam*, a magical image, G. *telesma*, tribute, tax, incantation.] A magical figure out or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects are ascribed;—hence, something that produces extraordinary effects, especially in averting or repelling evil; a charm.

Talismanie, (tal's-man'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or having the properties of a talisman; magical.

Talk, (tawk) *v. i.* [Ger. *talken*, to speak indistinctly, Isrl. *talta*, to interpret, allied to *tell*.] To converse

familiarly; to speak, as in familiar discourse;—to confer; to reason;—to prate; to speak impertinently;—*v. t.* To speak freely; to use for conversing or communicating;—to mention in talking; to utter;—to consume or spend in talking;—*imp.* & *pp.* talked; *ppr.* talking.

Talk, (tawk) *n.* Familiar converse; mutual discourse;—report; rumour;—subject of discourse;—among the Indians of North America, a public conference, as respecting peace or war, negotiation, and the like.

Talkative, (tawk's-tiv) *a.* Given to much talking; loquacious; prating.

Talkativeness, (tawk's-tiv-nes) *n.* The quality or condition of being talkative; loquacity; garrulity.

Talker, (tawk'gr) *n.* One who talks; especially, one who is noted for his power of conversing readily or agreeably;—a loquacious person; also, a boaster; a braggart.

Talking, (tawk'ing) *a.* Given to talking; prating; loquacious.

Talking, (tawk'ing) *n.* The act of conversing in a familiar manner.

Tall, (tawl) *a.* [W. *tal*, *tallu*, to make or grow tall, Sw. *tall*, a pine tree.] High in stature; long and comparatively slender; lofty; eminent; elevated.

Tallage, (tal'ā) *n.* [F. *tallage*, from *tallier*, to cut off.] An impost, tax, or exise;—specifically, a subsidy or rate levied on lands for the behoof of the king.

Tallness, (taw'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being tall. [tall; height of stature.]

Tallow, (tal'ō) *v. t.* To grease or smear with tallow;—to fatten;—*imp.* & *pp.* tallowed; *ppr.* tallowing.

Tallow, (tal'ō) *n.* [A.-S. *teig*, Ger. *talg*.] The suet or fat of animals of the sheep and ox kinds;—the fat of some other animals, or the fat obtained from certain plants;—specifically, mutton fat as prepared for making candles. [low.]

Tallow-candle, (tal'ō-kan-dl) *n.* A candle made of tallow-chandler, (tal'ō-chand-ler) *n.* [From *tallow*, and F. *chandelier*, maker of tallow candles.] One who makes or sells tallow candles.

Tallow-chandlery, (tal'ō-chand-ler-e) *n.* The trade or premises of a tallow-chandler.

Tallowish, (tal'ō-iah) *a.* Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow.

Tallowy, (tal'ō-e) *a.* Having the qualities of tallow; greasy.

Tally, (tal'e) *n.* [F. *taille*, a cutting, cut, tally, from *tallier*, to cut.] A piece of wood on which notches or scores are cut as the marks of number;—one thing made to suit another; a match; a mate.

Tally, (tal'e) *v. t.* To score with correspondent notches; to make to correspond;—*v. i.* To be fitted; to suit; to correspond;—*imp.* & *pp.* tallied; *ppr.* tallying.

Tally, (tal'e) *adv.* Stoutly; with spirit.

Tally-ho, (tal'e-bō) *interj. & n.* The huntsman's cry to incite or urge on his hounds.

Tally-shop, (tal'e-shop) *n.* A shop at which goods or articles are sold on account, the account being kept in corresponding books, one called the *tally*, kept by the buyer, the other the *counter-tally*, kept by the seller, payments being made by weekly or fortnightly instalments, according to the time in which the buyers (mechanics, labourers, &c.) receive their wages.

Talmud, (tal'mud) *n.* [Chald. *talmūd*, instruction, doctrine, from *lāmad*, to learn, *hinnad*, to teach.] The body of the Hebrew laws, traditions, and explanations, or the book that contains them.

Talmudic, (tal-mud'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or contained in the Talmud. [Talmud.]

Talmudist, (tal'mud-ist) *n.* One versed in the Talmudistic, (tal-mud-istik) *a.* Pertaining to the Talmud; resembling the Talmud; Talmudic.

Talon, (tal'on) *n.* [*F.*, from *L. talus*, the ankle, heel.] The claw of a fowl;—a kind of moulding; an ogee.

Tamable, (tam'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being tamed or subdued.

Tamability, (tam-a-bil'-te) *n.* The quality of being tamable; tamableness.

Tamandua, (ta-man'du-a) *n.* A species of ant-eater, about the size of an ordinary cat, found in tropical America.

Tamarin, (ta'mi-rin) *n.* A small South American monkey (the *Midus rosalia*), having glossy golden hair, very large ears, and a long bushy tail.

Tamarind, (tam'a-rind) *n.* [*A. tamarindi*, Indian date.] A leguminous tree cultivated in tropical countries for its shade and its fruit;—one of the preserved seed-pods of the tamarind, which abound with an acid pulp of refrigerant and laxative properties.

Tamarisk, (tam'a-risk) *n.* [*L. tamariscus*, *G. muriké*.] A tree or shrub of several species, clothed with very small green leaves and long spikes of pink flowers.

Tambour, (tam'boor) *n.* [*F. tambour*, a drum.] A kind of small flat drum; a tambourine;—a small circular frame, somewhat resembling a drum, for working embroidery upon; also, a species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked in, leaves, flowers, &c.

Tambourine, (tam-boor'en) *n.* [*F. tambourin*, *It. tamburino*.] A musical instrument for percussion; a skin or parchment stretched over the top of a broadish hoop, in the circumference of which small bells are hung, and sounded by sliding the fingers along the parchment or by tapping it with the knuckles;—a lively French dance, formerly in vogue in operas.

Tame, (tām) *a.* [*A.-S. tam*, *Ger. zahm*.] Not wild; domestic; accustomed to man; having lost its native wildness or shyness, as a bird or beast;—crushed; subdued; spiritless;—deficient in animation; dull; flat.

Tame, (tām) *v. t.* [*A.-S. tamian*, *Skr. dam*, *G. damān*, *L. domare*.] To reduce from a wild to a domestic state; to reclaim; to domesticate;—to subdue; to conquer;—*imp.* & *pp.* tamed; *ppr.* taming.

Tameless, (tam'les) *a.* Wild; untamed; untamable.

Tamely, (tām'le) *adv.* In a tame manner; with unresisting submission; meanly; servilely; without spirit; meekly.

Tameness, (tam'nes) *n.* The quality of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication; want of spirit.

Tamer, (tām'er) *n.* One who tames or subdues.

Tamp, (tamp) *v. t.* To fill up, as a hole bored in a rock for blasting, especially by driving in something with frequent strokes;—to drive in or down by frequent gentle strokes.

Tamper, (tam'per) *v. i.* [*A modification of temper.*] To try little experiments, as in physics;—to meddle; to be busy in without fitness or necessity;—to trifle; to play with; to practise secretly; to work or plot privately;—*imp.* & *pp.* tampered; *ppr.* tampering.

Tampion, (tam'pon) *n.* [*F. tampion*, *Sp. tapon*.] The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance;—a plug to stop the upper end of an organ-pipe;—also (*compon*, *capkin*).

Tan, (tan) *v. t.* [*F. tanner*.] To convert into leather, as the skins of animals;—to make brown by exposure to the rays of the sun; to imbrown;—*v. i.* To become tanned;—*imp.* & *pp.* tanned; *ppr.* tanning.



Tamandua.



Silky Tamarin.

Tan, (tan) *n.* [*F. tan*, *D. tanne*, probably from *Arme. tannu*, an oak, and oak-bark.] The bark of the oak and some other trees bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides;—a yellowish-brown colour like that of tan;—a browning of the skin by exposure to the sun.

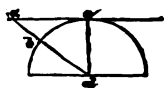
Tanbed, (tan'bed) *n.* In horticulture, a hot-house bed composed of tan or bark from a tannery.

Tandem, (tan'dem) *adv.* [*L. tandem*, at length.] One after another—said of horses harnessed and driven one before another instead of side by side.

Tang, (tang) *n.* [Etymology uncertain—said to be from *G. tappos*, rancid, perhaps corrupted from *long*, tongue.] A strong or offensive taste; especially, a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself;—relish; taste;—something that leaves a sting or pain behind;—a sound; tone;—the tongue of a bell;—the loose end of a cord or strap;—the projecting end of chisels and similar tools by which they are inserted in a handle or other part.

Tangency, (tan'jen-se) *n.* State or quality of being tangent; a contact or touching.

Tangent, (tan'jent) *n.* [*L. tangens*, *ppr.* of *tangere*, to touch.] A right line which touches a curve, but which, when produced, does not cut it; as a *c.* in trigonometry, the tangent of an arc is a straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc, and meeting the diameter passing through the other extremity. Thus, let *c b* be an arc, *d b* the diameter, then *e t* is the tangent of the arc *c b* and of the angle *c d t*, of which the arc is the measure.



Tangent.

Tangent, (tan'jent) *a.* Touching;—touching at a single point.

Tangential, (tan-jen'she-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

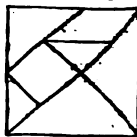
Tangibility, (tan-jil'-te) *n.* Quality of being tangible or perceptible to the touch.

Tangible, (tan-jil'-le) *a.* [*L. tangibilis*, from *tangere*, to touch.] Perceptible by the touch; palpable;—capable of being possessed or realized; readily apprehensible by the mind.

Tangibly, (tan-jil'-ble) *adv.* In a tangible manner; Tangible, (tang'gl) *v. t.* (Probably allied to *Go tang*, *hahr*.) To unite or knit together confusedly; to interweave or interlock, as threads; to intermingle; to entangle;—*v. i.* To be entangled or united confusedly;—*imp.* & *pp.* tangled; *ppr.* tangling.

Tangle, (tang'gl) *n.* A knot of threads or other things so interwoven as not to be easily disengaged. [*Ger t Dan. tang*, *Sw. tang*.] An edible sea-weed having long ribbon-shaped fronds.

Tangram, (tang'gram) *n.* A Chinese toy made by cutting a square of thin wood or other suitable material into seven pieces, as shown in the cut, these pieces are capable of being formed into a number of different figures, and are used in primary schools as a means of instruction.



Tangram.

Tan-house, (tan'house) *n.* A building in which tanners' bark is stored.

Tank, (tang) *n.* [*F. tang*, *L. stagnum*.] A large basin, cistern, or reservoir;—in India an artificial dam, pond, or basin, for gathering and storing the rain-fall;—in farms, a reservoir for horse manure;—in ships, a case of sheet-iron for the storage of the ship's water.

Tankard, (tang'kard) *n.* [*Norm. F. tanquard*, *I. tankeard*.] A large vessel for liquors, or a drink; vessel with a cover.

Tanner, (tan'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to tan hides.

Tannery, (tan'te-ry) *n.* The house and apparatus for tanning.

Tannic, (tan'ik) *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from tannin.

Tannin, (tan'in) *n.* [*F. tannin*, *L. tanninum*.] The astringent principle of oak-bark, nut-galls, and other trees—used in converting raw hides into leather, and also in medicine:—now called *tannic acid*.

Tanning, (tan'ing) *n.* The process of converting the raw hides of animals into leather by tannin.

Tansy, (tan'ze) *n.* [*F. tanaise*, *L. tancetum*.] An extremely bitter plant used for medicinal and culinary purposes.

Tantalise, (tan'ta-lis) *v. t.* [From *Tantalus*, in mythology, a Lydian king, condemned in Tartarus to perpetual thirst with tempting fruits and water near him which he never could reach.] To tease or torment with a prospect of good that can not be realized; disappoint; tease; vex; irritate:—*imp. & pp. tantalized*; *ppr. tantalizing*.

Tantalizer, (tan'ta-liz-er) *n.* One who tantalizes.

Tantamount, (tan'ta-mount) *a.* [*L. tantus*, so much, and *Eng. amount*, from *F. amont*, on high.] Equivalent in value or signification: equal.

Tantivy, (tan-tiv'e) *adv.* [Said to be from the note of a hunting-horn.] Swiftly; speedily; rapidly—a hunting term.

Tantrum, (tan'trum) *n.* A whim or burst of ill-humour; an affected air—usually in *pl. tantrums*.

Tap, (tap) *v. t.* [*F. taper*, to strike, *tape*, a slap, *tap*, from *Ger. tapp*, a blow.] To strike with something small, or to strike with a very gentle blow:—to put a new sole or heel on, as a shoe or boot:—*v. i.* To strike a gentle blow:—*imp. & pp. tapped*; *ppr. tapping*.

Tap, (tap) *n.* A slight blow with a small thing.

Tap, (tap) *v. t.* [*A.-S. tappan*, *locl. tappa*.] To pierce so as to let out a fluid, as a cask, a tree, a humour, or any thing containing a pent-up fluid:—hence, to draw from in any analogous way.

Tap, (tap) *n.* [*A.-S. tappa*, *locl. tappi*.] A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn:—a plug or spile for stopping a hole pierced in a cask:—a place where liquor is drawn for drinking:—an instrument made of hardened steel, and grooved longitudinally, for cutting the threads of internal screws or nuts.

Tape, (táp) *n.* [*A.-S. tappe*, a fillet.] A narrow piece of woven fabric used for strings and the like;—a narrow fillet or band of linen.

Taper, (táp'er) *n.* [*A.-S. taper*, *Ir. tapar*.] A small wax-candle, or a small light:—a gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object.

Taper, (táp'er) *a.* Regularly narrowed toward the point; conical; pyramidal:—becoming small towards the end:—hence, long and slender.

Taper, (táp'er) *v. i.* To diminish or become gradually smaller toward one end:—*v. t.* To make or cause to taper:—*imp. & pp. tapered*; *ppr. tapering*.

Taperingly, (táp'er-ing-le) *adv.* In a tapering manner.

Tapestry, (tap'es-tre) *n.* [*F. tapisserie*, from *tapisser*, to carpet.] A kind of woven hangings of wool and silk, often enriched with gold and silver, representing various figures of men, animals, battles, landscapes, &c., and used for covering the walls of churches, banqueting halls, &c.

Tapestry, (tap'es-tre) *v. t.* To adorn with tapestry, or as if with tapestry.

Tape-worm, (táp-wurm) *n.* A broad, flat, many-jointed worm, often many feet in length, found in the intestines of man and other vertebrate animals.

Tapioca, (tap-e-ó'ka) *n.* A coarsely granular farinaceous substance obtained from the root of the Manihot, Cassava, or Manioc plant, native of South America.

Tapir, (táp'ir) *n.* [*Brax. tapyra*.] A pachydermatous hoofed quadruped resembling the hog, but having a short proboscis like the rhinoceros.



Tapis, (táp'is, táp'e) *n.* [*F.*] Carpeting; tapestry; formerly the cover of a council-table.

Tapping, (táp'ing) *n.* In surgery, the operation of removing water from the body, as in dropsy.

Tappr. [served from the tap.]

Taproom, (tap'room) *n.* A room in which beer is **Tapster**, (tap'str) *n.* [*Eng. tap*, to broach, or open a cask.] One whose business is to draw ale or other liquor.

Tar, (tár) *n.* [*A.-S. teru*, *locl. tiara*, *Ger. theer*.] A thick, impure, resinous substance of a dark colour, obtained from pine and fir-trees by burning the wood with a close, smothering heat or by distillation:—a similar substance obtained from pit coal; coal tar:—a bituminous substance found native in coal seams; mineral tar:—a sailor—so called from his tarred clothes.

Tar, (tár) *v. t.* To smear with tar, as ropes, &c.:—to tar and feather, to smear with tar and then cover with feathers. [*American*.]:—*imp. & pp. tarred*; *ppr. tarring*.

Tarantula, (ta-ran'tú-la) *n.* [From *Turanto*, in the south of Italy.] A species of spider. Its bite sometimes produces an irritating effect, like the sting of a wasp.



Tardily, (tár-de-le) *adv.* In a tardy manner; slowly.

Tardiness, (tár'de-nes) *n.* Quality of being tardy; slowness; lateness:—hence, reluctance; unwillingness.

Tardy, (tár'de) *a.* [*L. tardus*, *Tarantula*.] Moving with a slow pace or motion:—slow; dilatory; tedious:—late in arrival; behind the time or season:—backward; reluctant.

Tare, (tár) *n.* In *Scripture*, a weed growing among wheat and other grain, alleged by modern naturalists to be the daniel:—a plant of the vetch kind, cultivated in England for fodder; vetch.

Tare, (tár) *n.* [*A. tarah*, from *taraha*, to reject, remove.] Allowance or abatement of a certain weight or quantity from the weight or quantity of a commodity sold in a cask, chest, bag, &c., which the seller makes to the buyer.

Tare, (tár) *v. t.* To ascertain, value, or allow for, as the amount of tare in a chest, bag, &c.

Target, (tár'get) *n.* [*F. targe*, *A.-S. targ*.] A kind of small shield or buckler:—a mark for marksmen to fire at in their practice. [*a target*.]

Targeted, (tár'get-ed) *a.* Armed or furnished with **Targeteer**, (tár'get-ér) *n.* One armed with a target or shield.

Targum, (tár'gum) *n.* [*Chald. targem*, to interpret.] A translation or paraphrase of the Scriptures in the Chaldean language.

Targumist, (tár'gum-ist) *n.* The writer of a targum. **Tariff**, (tár'if) *n.* [*A. tar'if*, information, definition.] Properly a list or table of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same, either on importation or exportation:—a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported.

Tariff, (tár'if) *v. t.* To make a list of duties on goods.

Tarlatan, (tár'ta-tan) *n.* A kind of thin transparent muslin used for ladies' dresses and the like.

Tarn, (tárn) *n.* [*locl. tärn*.] A small lake among the mountains:—a bog; a marsh; a fen.

Tarnish, (tár'nish) *v. t.* [*F. ternir*, *ppr. ternissant*, to tarnish, *A.-S. derman*, to hide.] To diminish or destroy the lustre of:—to diminish or destroy the purity

of;—*v. i.* To lose lustre; to become dull:—*imp. & pp.* tarnished; *ppr.* tarnishing.

Tarnish, (tár'nish) *n.* State of being soiled or tarnished; spot; blot; blemish. [tarnishes]

Tarnisher, (tár'nish-er) *n.* One who or that which tarnishes.

Tarpaulin, (tár-paw'lin) *n.* [From *tar* and *pall*, *pulling*.] A piece of canvas covered with tar or a composition, to render it water-proof;—a hat covered with painted or tarred cloth, worn by sailors and others;—hence, a sailor:—also written *tarpauling*, *tar-pawling*.

Tarry, (tár'e) *v. i.* [O. Eng. *targen*, *F. tarder*, *L. tardare*, to make slow.] To stay; to abide;—to lodge; to dwell;—to stay in expectation; to wait;—to loiter;—to stay behind; to remain in arrear;—to delay; to put off going or coming:—*imp. & pp.* tarried; *ppr.* tarry.

Tarry, (tár'e) *n.* Stay; stop; delay. [ing.]

Tarry, (tár'e) *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or like tar. [articulation of the foot.]

Tarsal, (tár'sal) *a.* Pertaining to the tarsus or first tarsus.

Tarsus, (tár'sus) *n.* [L. *G. tarsos*.] That part of the foot to which the leg is articulated, the front of which is called the instep.

Tart, (tárt) *a.* [A. S. *teart*, from *tearan*, to tear, split.] Sharp to the taste; acidulous;—keen; severe.

Tart, (tárt) *n.* [*F. tarté, tourte, Ger. torte, D. taart*.] A species of small open pie or flat piece of pastry, containing fruit or preserves.

Tartan, (tár'tan) *n.* [*F. tiretaine*, linsey woolsey.] Woolen cloth checkered with threads of various colours, much worn in Scotland.

Tartar, (tár'tár) *n.* [L. *tartarus*, *G. tartaron*.] An acid concrete salt deposited from wines completely fermented—when pure, it is called *cream of tartar*, and when crude, *argal* or *argol*:—a concreted which often incrusts the teeth;—a native or inhabitant of Tartary;—a person of a sharp, quick, irritable temper.

Tartarean, (tár-tár'e-an) *a.* Pertaining to Tartarus; hellish; Tartareous.

Tartareous, (tár-tár'e-us) *a.* Consisting of or resembling tartar or partaking of its properties;—pertaining to Tartarus; Tartarean. [tartar;—also *tartarous*.]

Tartario, (tár-tár'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from Tartarize.

Tartarize, (tár-tár'iz) *v. t.* To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar:—*imp. & pp.* tartarized; *ppr.* tartarizing.

Tartarus, (tár'ta-rus) *n.* [G. *Tartaros*.] In Greek mythology, the infernal regions; the place of punishment for the spirits of the wicked.

Tartish, (tár'tish) *a.* Somewhat tart.

Tartlet, (tár'tlet) *n.* A small tart.

Tartly, (tár'tle) *adv.* In a tart manner; sourly; sharply.

Tartness, (tár'tnes) *n.* Sharpness; sourness; acidity;—sourness of temper;—severity of manner or speech; poignancy; keenness.

Tartufo, (tár-tóof) *n.* [*F. tartufo*.] A hypocritical devotee;—a nickname derived from the hero in a celebrated comedy of Molière.

Tar-water, (tár-waw-ter) *n.* A cold infusion of tar in water, used as a medicine;—the ammoniacal water of gas works.

Task, (task) *n.* [Norm. *F. tasche*, *W. tasg*, a pledge, a job, *F. tâche*.] Business or duty imposed by another;—burdensome employment.—a lesson; a fixed portion of study imposed by a teacher; labour; toil; drudgery.

Task, (task) *v. t.* To impose a task upon;—to prescribe a definite amount of work or business;—to require; to exact;—to oppress with severe or excessive burdens:—*imp. & pp.* tasked; *ppr.* tasking.

Tasker, (task'er) *n.* One who imposes a task.

Task-master, (task-mas-ter) *n.* One who imposes a task or burdens with labour; an overseer.

Task-work, (task-wurk) *n.* Work set as a task; a definite amount of labour or service.

Tassel, (tas'el) *n.* [*F. tasse*, a tuft, *W. tassel*, a mesh, a bandage.] A sort of pendent ornament of silk or

gold fringe attached to cushions, curtains, &c., ending in loose threads;—the pendent flower or head of some plants, as of maize.

Tassel, (tas'el) *v. t.* To put forth a tassel; to flower, as maize:—*v. i.* To adorn with tassels:—*imp. & pp.* tasselled; *ppr.* tasselling. [savoury; relishing.]

Tastable, (tást'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being tasted.

Taste, (tást) *v. t.* [Norm. *F. taster*, to try, *F. tast*, to feel, *Ger. tasten*, *It. tastare*.] To perceive by the tongue; to have a certain sensation in the palate;—to test the relish or flavour of by taking a small quantity into the mouth;—to eat a small quantity of;—to eat of previously;—to feel; to have perception of;—to relish intellectually; to enjoy;—to become acquainted with by actual trial; to experience;—to partake of; to participate in—usually with an implied sense of relish or pleasure:—*v. i.* To try food with the mouth; to eat or drink a little only;—to excite a particular sensation, by which the quality or flavour is distinguished; to have a particular quality or character;—to have perception, experience, or enjoyment; to partake:—*imp. & pp.* tasted; *ppr.* tasting.

Taste, (tást) *n.* Act of tasting; gustation;—a particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue; savour; flavour;—the sense by which the savour of bodies is ascertained; palate;—intellectual relish;—judgment; discernment;—sensitivity; critical faculty;—style; manner of design, performance, or execution; grace in arrangement or composition; elegance in form or structure;—personal likings or dislikings; individual choice, as in pursuits, pleasures, dress, society, habits, &c., as evidencing individual character, temper, and disposition;—trial experiment; assay;—a small portion given as a specimen; a bit. [—having or exhibiting good taste.]

Tasteful, (tást'fúol) *a.* Having a high relish; savoury.

Tastefully, (tást'fúol-le) *adv.* In a tasteful manner; with good taste. [tasteful.]

Tastefulness, (tást'fúol-nes) *n.* State or quality of being tasteful.

Tasteless, (tást'les) *a.* Having no taste; insipid;—lacking no power of giving pleasure.

Tastelessness, (tást'les-nes) *n.* The state of being tasteless or in bad taste;—want of relish; insipidity.

Taster, (tást'er) *n.* One who tastes;—one who tests food or liquor first. [taste.]

Tastily, (tást'e-le) *adv.* In a tasty manner; with good taste.

Tasting, (tást'ing) *n.* The act of perceiving by the tongue; the sense by which we perceive or distinguish flavours;—act of eating or drinking a little;—a mouthful; a morsel.

Tasty, (tást'e) *a.* Having a good taste or nice perception of excellence;—being in conformity to the principles of good taste; elegant; palatable; nice.

Tatouay, (tát'óo-á) *n.* A kind of armadillo found in South America, having a round, pointed, and naked tail.

Tatter, (tát'er) *v. t. & i.* [Isol. *tetr*, *tetur*, a torn garment.] To rend or tear into rags; to be in tatters or rags;—obsolete, except in the *pp.*

Tatter, (tát'er) *n.* A rag, or a part torn and hanging to the thing.

Tatting, (tát'ing) *n.* A kind of lace-edging woven;—knit from common sewing thread with a peacock stitch.

Tattle, (tát'l) *v. i.* [Ger. *tätseln*, *laterna*, *D. tateren*.] To prate; to use many words with little meaning; to tell tales; to communicate secrets; to gossip:—*imp. & pp.* tattled; *ppr.* tattling. [prate; gossip.]

Tattle, (tát'l) *n.* Idle talk or chat; trifling talk.

Tattler, (tát'ler) *n.* One who tattles; an idle talker.

Tattoo, (tát'tóo) *n.* [D. *tapiet*, from *tap*, a tap, a faucet, and *toe*, to shut (i.e., the tape or drabber)]



Tatouay.

house).] A beat of drum at night, giving notice to soldiers to repair to their quarters or tents.

Tattoo, (tat-tō) *v. t.* [Probably by reduplication of Polynesian *ta*, to strike.] To prick the skin, and stain the punctured spots with an indelible dye or colouring matter, forming lines, figures, letters, emblems, &c.:—*imp. & pp.* tattooed; *ppr.* tattooing.

Tattoo, (tat-tō) *n.* An indelible mark or figure made by puncturing the body and introducing some pigment into the punctures.

Tattooing, (tat-tō'ing) *n.* The practice of pricking the skin and staining the punctures with an indelible dye or colouring matter.

Taunt, (tānt, tāwnt) *a.* [*F. tant*, *L. tantus*, of such size, so great in extent.] Very high or tall, as the masts of a ship.

Taunt, (tawnt) *v. t.* [*Sw. tantia*, to reproach, *F. tañcer*.] To reproach with severe or insulting words; to revile; to upbraid:—*imp. & pp.* taunted; *ppr.* taunting.

Taunt, (tawnt) *n.* Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective; scoff; mock.

Taunter, (tawnt'er) *n.* One who taunts, reproaches, or upbraids.

Taunting, (tawnt'ing) *n.* The act of insulting with bitter and sarcastic reproaches; upbraiding; reviling.

Tauntingly, (tawnt'ing-le) *adv.* In a taunting manner; insultingly; scoffingly.

Taurine, (taw'rin) *a.* [*L. taurinus*, from *taurus*, a bull.] Relating to a bull:—relating to the species which includes the domestic bull, ox, and cow.

Taurus, (taw'rus) *n.* [*L. G. taurus*.] The bull, one of the twelve signs of the zodiac:—the second zodiacal constellation.

Taut, (tawt) *a.* [From *tight*.] In seamen's language, tight; not slack, as a rope:—fully stretched or extended, as a sail:—also, having all the stays, rigging, ropes, &c., tightly drawn, and the yards squared or braced exactly.

Tautologial, (taw-tō-loj'ik-al) *a.* Repeating the same thing:—having the same signification.

Tautologically, (taw-tō-loj'ik-al-le) *adv.* With repetition of the same meaning in different words.

Tautologist, (taw-tōl'ō-jist) *n.* One who uses different words or phrases in succession to express the same sense.

Tautologise, (taw-tōl'ō-jis) *v. t.* To repeat the same thing in different words:—*imp. & pp.* tautologised; *ppr.* tautologizing.

Tautology, (taw-tōl'ō-je) *n.* [*G. tautos*, the same, and *logos*, speech.] A repetition of the same meaning in different words; iteration of an idea in similar phrases:—redundancy of speech; excessive verbiage.

Tavern, (tav'ern) *n.* [*F. taverne*, *W. tavern*, *A. S. tab*, cup, and *arn*, *ern*, place.] A public-house where wines and other liquors are sold to be consumed on the premises:—a house where drinking parties are accommodated and entertained:—also, a victualling-house; a hostelry; an inn. [tavern-keeper.]

Taverner, (tav'ern-er) *n.* One who keeps a tavern.

Taw, (taw) *v. t.* [*A. S. tawian*, to prepare to taw, *Go. tawjan*, to do.] To dress and prepare in white, as the skins of sheep, lambs, goats, and kids, for gloves, &c., by imbuing them with alum, salt, and other materials:—*imp. & pp.* tawed; *ppr.* tawing.

Taw, (taw) *n.* A large marble to be played with;—a game at marbles.

Tawdrily, (taw'dre-le) *adv.* In a tawdry manner.

Tawdriness, (taw'dre-ness) *n.* State or quality of being tawdry; excessive finery.

Tawdry, (taw'dre) *a.* [Corrupted from *Saint Audrey*, and originally implying, bought at the fair of St. Audrey, where laces and gay toys of all sorts were

sold.] Very fine and showy in colours without taste or elegance; tinsel; splendid or gaudy without real value or beauty. [leather.]

Tawer, (taw'er) *n.* One who taws; a dresser of white Tawiness, (taw'ne-ness) *n.* The quality or state of being tawny.

Tawny, (taw'ne) *a.* [*D. tanig*, *F. tanné*, *pp. of tanner*, to tan.] Of a dull, yellowish-brown colour, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt.

Tax, (take) *n.* [*F. taxe*, *It. tasse*, from *L. taxare*, to value, estimate.] A charge or pecuniary burden imposed by authority for the support of a government:—a rate or duty levied by government on the incomes or properties of individuals, or on certain articles used or consumed by its subjects; also, a rate levied on individuals or on their property for local or municipal purposes, &c.:—charge; censure:—a task exacted from one who is under control:—a disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge.

Tax, (take) *v. t.* To subject to pay a tax or taxes; to lay a burden upon; especially, to exact money from for the support of government:—to assess, fix, or determine judicially, as the amount of cost on actions in court:—to charge; to censure; to accuse:—*imp. & pp.* taxed; *ppr.* taxing.

Taxable, (take's-bl) *a.* Capable of being taxed; liable by law to the assessment of taxes:—capable of being legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit.

Taxation, (take's-shun) *n.* Act of laying a tax or of imposing taxes:—act of assessing a bill of cost:—also, state of being taxed; sum imposed; aggregate of particular taxes.

Taxer, (take's-er) *n.* One who taxes.

Tax-gatherer, (take's-gath-er-er) *n.* Collector of taxes; revenue officer.

Taxidermy, (take's-der-me) *n.* [*G. taxie*, arrangement, and *derma*, a skin.] Art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, so as to represent their natural appearance. [taxation.]

Taxing, (take'ing) *n.* The act of laying on taxes.

Tea, (tē) *n.* [*Chin. tshā*, *thā*.] The leaves of a shrub or small tree, a native of China and Japan:—a decoction or infusion of the dried leaves of tea in boiling water:—any infusion or decoction, especially when made of the dried leaves of plants:—the evening meal, at which tea is usually served.

Teach, (tēch) *v. t.* [*A. S. tæcan*, to show, teach, *Go. teihan*, *L. docere*.] To instruct; to inform; to deliver, as doctrine, art, or words to be learned; to educate; to discipline:—to impart the knowledge of; to inculcate as true or important; to exhibit impressively; to tell:—to direct, as an instructor; to guide the studies of;—to admonish; to counsel:—to suggest to the mind;—to counsel:—*v. i.* To perform the office of an instructor; to practise giving instruction or lessons:—*imp. & pp.* taught; *ppr.* teaching.

Teachable, (tēch'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being taught; readily receiving instruction; docile.

Teachableness, (tēch'a-bl-ness) *n.* Quality of being teachable.

Teacher, (tēch'er) *n.* One who teaches or instructs; an instructor; a tutor:—one who instructs others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel.

Tea-chest, (tē'chest) *n.* A thin, wooden box, lined with sheet lead, in which tea is imported from China.

Teaching, (tēch'ing) *n.* Act or business of instructing.

Tea-cup, (tē'kup) *n.* A small cup for drinking tea from.

Teak, (tēk) *n.* [*Malabar thēka*, *tēkka*.] A tree of the genus *Tectona*, growing in



Taurus.



Teak-tree.

the East Indies, which furnishes very excellent ship timber; also, the timber of the tree.

Tea-kettle, (tē'ket-l) *n.* A kettle in which water is boiled for making tea.

Teal, (tēl) *n.* [*D. teeling.*] A webfooted water-fowl, nearly allied to the common duck, but smaller.

Team, (tēm) *n.* [*A.-S. tēdm, offspring.*] A number of animals moving together; two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed together to the same vehicle for drawing;—any number passing in a line;—company or troop of workers.

Teamster, (tēm'ster) *n.* [From *team* and the termination *ster*.] One who drives a team.

Tea-plant, (tē'plant) *n.* A shrub which produces tea; especially, *Thea viridis*, and *Thea boka*, from which the tea of commerce is obtained.

Tea-pot, (tē'pot) *n.* A vessel with a spout in which tea is made, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

Tear, (tēr) *n.* [*A.-S. terr, tear, Iscl. tár, Ger. saakrr, G. dakru.*] A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eyes or flowing from them;—something in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter.

Tear, (tār) *v. t.* [*A.-S. teras, G. tairas, G. teirain.*] To separate by violence; to pull apart by force; to rend; to lacerate;—hence, to divide by violent measures; to shatter;—to pull with violence;—to move violently;—*v. t.* To move and act with turbulent violence; to rush; hence, to rage; to rave;—*imp. tore*; *pp. tearing*.

Tear, (tār) *n.* A rent; a fissure.

Teaser, (tār'er) *n.* One who teases or rends any thing;—one who rages or raves with violence.

Tearful, (tār'fōl) *a.* Abounding with tears; weeping; shedding tears.

Tearless, (tār'les) *a.* Shedding no tears; without tears.

Tearing, (tār'ing) *a.* Raving; ranting;—noisy; violent;—huge (colloquial).

Tease, (tēs) *v. t.* [*A.-S. tēasan, to pluck, Ger. zrisan.*] To comb or card, as wool or flax;—to scratch, as cloth in dressing, for the purpose of raising a nap;—to harass, annoy, disturb, or irritate by petty requests, or by jests and railery;—*imp. & pp. teased*; *ppr. teasing*.

Teasel, (tēs'al) *n.* [*A.-S. tæsel, tæsi, the fuller's herb.*] A plant of which one species bears a large burr used for raising a nap on woollen cloth;—the burr of the plant;—any contrivance intended as a substitute for teasels in dressing cloth.

Teasel, (tēs'al) *v. t.* To subject, as woollen cloth, to the action of teasels;—to out and gather teasels;—also written *teasle*, *teasle*;—*imp. & pp. teaselled*; *ppr. teaselling*. [for the tea-table.]

Tea-service, (tē'ser-vis) *n.* The various utensils required for drinking tea and other beverages.

Teat, (tēt) *n.* [*A.-S. tēt, Ger. ritze, G. tithos.*] That organ in female mammals through which their young draw the milk from the breast or the udder;—the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman; nipple.

Tea-table, (tē'tā-bl) *n.* A table on which tea furniture is set.

Teeth, (tēr'n) *n.* [*Iscl. tād.*] The manure or dung left on lands by live stock while feeding.

Tea-urn, (tē'urn) *n.* A vessel in the form of an urn or vase for supplying heated water for tea.



Teal.



Tea-plant.

Teetily, (tēch'il-o) *adv.* Peevishly; fretfully.

Teeshiness, (tēch'e-ness) *n.* Touchiness; peevishness; fretfulness.

Technical, (tek'nik-al) *a.* [*G. technikos, from techne, an art.*] Pertaining to art;—pertaining to any of the arts, especially to the useful or mechanical arts;—pertaining to use, exercise, practice, in any art, science, or profession; noting words, terms, or phrases used in a limited or precise signification; exactly descriptive; definitiva.

Technicality, (tek-ne-kal'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being technical or peculiar to any trade, profession, art, science, &c.;—an idea, quality, attribute, or condition peculiar to any art, science.

Technically, (tek'ne-kal'e) *adv.* In a technical manner;—in accordance with the signification of the terms of an art, profession, &c.

Technics, (tek'niks) *n.* The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

Technological, (tek-nō-lōj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to technology;—pertaining to the art or to the terms of an art.

Technologist, (tek-nō-lōj'ist) *n.* One who discourses or treats of arts, or of the terms of art.

Technology, (tek-nō-lōj'e) *n.* [*G. techne, an art, and logos, discourse.*] A description of or a treatise on the useful arts;—an explanation of technical terms;—a collection and explanation of terms peculiar to an art or science. [fretful.]

Tecky, (tēch'e) *a.* [Corrupted from *touchy*.] Peevish; Ted. (tēd) *v. t.* [*W. tede, to stretch.*] To spread or turn, as new mowed grass from the swath, and scatter it for drying;—chiefly in the *pp.*:—*imp. & pp. tedded*; *ppr. tedding*.

Tedious, (tē'de-us) *a.* [*L. tedious, from tardius.*] Slow; protracted;—dull; sluggish;—dreary; wearisome;—tiresome from continuance, prolixity, or slowness which causes prolixity.

Tediously, (tē'de-us-le) *adv.* In a tedious manner.

Tediousness, (tē'de-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being tedious; wearisomeness; tiresomeness; prolixity.

Teem, (tēm) *v. i.* [*A.-S. tēman, tēman, to produce.*] To bring forth, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to bear;—to be pregnant; to conceive;—to be full; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific;—*v. t.* To produce; to bring forth;—*imp. & pp. teemed*; *ppr. teeming*.

Teemer, (tēm'er) *n.* One who teems or brings forth young.

Teeming, (tēm'ing) *a.* Prolific;—fruitful.

Teens, (tēnz) *n. pl.* [From *teen*, *ten*.] The years of one's age having the termination *teen*, beginning with thirteen and ending with nineteen.

Teeth, (tērs) *v. i.* [From the *noun*.] To breed teeth;—*imp. & pp. teethed*; *ppr. teething*.

Teething, (tērn'ing) *n.* The process by which first teeth make their way through the gums; dentition.

Teetotalism, (tē'tō-tal-izm) *n.* [Etymology uncertain, probably from the stammering pronunciation of an advocate of *t-t-total abstinence*.] Principle or practice of strictest temperance or abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

Teetotalum, (tē'tō-tum) *n.* [From *tee*, mark, and *totty*, falling, totter, to reel.] A child's toy, resembling a top, but polygonal and marked with letters or figures, and set in motion by twirling with the fingers.

Tegular, (tēg'ul-ār) *a.* [*L. tegula, a tile.*] Pertaining to or resembling a tile, or arranged like tiles.

Tegument, (tēg'a-ment) *n.* [*L. tegumentum, from tegere, to cover.*] A cover or covering;—especially, the covering of a living body, or of some part or organ of such a body. [sisting of teguments.]

Tegumentary, (tēg-a-men'tar-e) *a.* Pertaining to or constituting, (to-hē) [From the sound.] A laugh.

Teil, (tēl) *n.* [*L. tilia, Ir. & Gael. teil.*] The lime-tree or linden.

Teinds, (tēnds) n. pl. In Scotland, tithes.

Telary, (tel'a-re) a. [L. *tela*, a web, from *texere*, to weave.] Pertaining to a web.

Telegram, (tel'ē-gram) n. [G. *tele*, far, and *gramma*, that which is written.] A message sent by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch.

Telegraph, (tel'ē-graf) n. [G. *tele*, far, far off, and *graphein*, to write.] An apparatus or a process for communicating intelligence rapidly between distant points by preconcerted visible signals; a semaphore;—especially, an apparatus for transmitting intelligence from one station to another, by means of voltaic electricity.

Telegraph, (tel'ē-graf) v. t. To convey or announce by telegraph:—*imp. & pp.* telegraphed; *ppr.* telegraphing.

Telegraphic-cable, (tel'ē-graf-ka'bl) n. A telegraphic line, consisting of one or more conducting wires, inclosed by an insulating and protecting material, to connect stations which are separated by a river, strait, or sea; ocean-cable.

Telegraphic, (tel-ē-graf'ik) a. Pertaining to the telegraph; made or communicated by a telegraph.

Telegraphically, (tel-ē-graf-ik-al-ē) adv. By means of the telegraph.

Telegraphist, (tel'ē-graf-ist) n. One who operates on a telegraph; a telegraphic operator; a telegrapher.

Telegraphy, (tel-ē-gra'fe) n. Science or art of constructing, or of communicating by means of telegraphs.

Teleology, (tel-ē-ol'ō-jē) n. [G. *telos*, the end or issue, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or doctrine of the final causes of things.

Telescope, (tel'ē-skōp) n. [G. *teleskopos*, viewing afar, far-seeing.] An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies.

Telescopical, (tel-ē-skōp'ik) a. Pertaining to or performed by a telescope;—seen or discoverable only by a telescope;—able to discern objects at a distance; far-seeing;—having the power of extension by joints sliding one within another like the tube of a pocket telescope.

Telescopically, (tel-ē-skōp'ik-al-ē) adv. By the telescope.

Tell, (tel) v. t. [A.-S. *telian*, *tellan*, Icel. *tella*, Ger. *sahlen*.] To enumerate; to number; to count;—to utter or recite in detail; to give an account of;—to make known; to publish; to betray;—to give instruction to; to teach; to ascertain by observing; to find out; to discover;—*v. i.* To give an account; to make report;—to produce a marked effect:—*imp. & pp.* told; *ppr.* telling.

Teller, (tel'er) n. One who tells, relates, or communicates:—an enumerator;—in the English Exchequer, one of four officers whose business it is to receive and pay all moneys due or belonging to the crown;—an officer of a bank who counts over money received, and pays it out on cheques;—one who is appointed to count the votes given in a public meeting, assembly, and the like. (teller.)

Tellership, (tel'er-ship) n. Office or employment of a Tell-tale, (tel'tal) n. An officious informer; one who tells that which prudence should suppress:—a movable piece of lead in an organ, which indicates how far the wind is exhausted;—in ships, a dial plate in front of the wheel showing the position of the tiller.

Telluric, (tel-lū'rik) a. [L. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.] Pertaining to or proceeding from the earth; pertaining to or containing tellurium.

Tellurium, (tel-lū're-um) n. [L. *tellus*, *telluris*, the earth.] A metal of a silver-white colour, and in its

chemical properties closely resembling sulphur and selenium.

Teletype, (tel'ē-tip) n. [G. *tele*, afar, and *typos*, impression.] An electric telegraph which prints the messages.

Temerity, (tē-mer'ē-tē) n. [L. *temeritas*, from *temere*, by chance.] Rashness; extreme boldness; daring;—unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; foolhardiness; precipitation; indiscretion.

Temper, (tem'per) v. t. [L. *temperare*, from *tempus*, time, from G. *temein*, to cut off.] To mingle in due proportion; to modify, as by adding some new element; to accommodate; to adjust;—to beat together to a proper consistence;—to soften by moisture;—hence, to mollify; to assuage;—to unite in due proportion;—to form, as metals, to a proper degree of hardness;—to govern:—*imp. & pp.* tempered; *ppr.* tempering.

Temper, (tem'per) n. Due mixture of different qualities; just combination;—constitution of body; temperament;—disposition of mind; constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections:—calmness or soundness of mind; moderation;—heat of mind or passion; proneness to anger; irritation; irritability;—middle course; medium; a mean state of a metal or other substance, especially as to its hardness, produced by some process of heating or cooling.

Temperament, (tem'per-a-ment) n. Constitution:—the peculiar physical and mental constitution of an individual; natural disposition; idiosyncrasy;—also, the bodily or mental constitution common to many individuals, and predisposing them to certain kind or mode of thought and action;—act of tempering or modifying;—adjustment, as of clashing rules, interests, passions, &c.

Temperance, (tem'per-ans) n. [L. *temperantia*.] Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; restrained or moderate indulgence, as in eating or drinking;—especially, restraint in the use of spirituous or intoxicating liquors; sobriety; abstinence;—patience; calmness; sedateness.

Temperate, (tem'per-āt) a. [L. *temperatus*, *ppr.* of *temperare*.] Moderate; not excessive; moderate in the indulgence of the appetites and passions;—not marked with passion; not violent; sober; calm; cool; sedate.

Temperately, (tem'per-āt-ē) adv. In a temperate manner; moderately; without excess; calmly.

Temperateness, (tem'per-āt-ness) n. State or quality of being temperate; moderation; calmness; coolness of mind.

Temperature, (tem'per-ā-tūr) n. Constitution; state; degree of any quality;—condition with respect to heat or cold; degree of heat or cold.

Tempering, (tem'per-ing) n. The process of giving the requisite degree of hardness or softness to a substance, as iron or steel.

Tempest, (tem'pest) n. [L. *tempestas*, a season, weather, storm, from *tempus*, time.] A storm of extreme violence;—hence, any violent tumult or commotion.

Tempestuous, (tem-pest'ū-us) a. Involving, or pertaining to a tempest; turbulent; violent; stormy.

Tempestuously, (tem-pest'ū-us-ē) adv. In a tempestuous manner; turbulently; violently.

Tempestuousness, (tem-pest'ū-us-ness) n. The state or quality of being tempestuous; turbulence; storminess.

Templar, (tem'plār) n. One of a religious military order, first established at Jerusalem to protect pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land—a student of law—so called from having apartments in the Temple at London.

Temple, (tem'pl) n. [L. *templum*.] An edifice in honour of some deity or for his worship;—the edifice erected at Jerusalem for the worship of Jehovah;—a place of public Christian worship; a church;—



Telescope.

any place in which the divine presence specially resides;—in London, an edifice once occupied by the order of Knights Templars, and now appropriated to the chambers of two Inns of court.

Temple, (tem'pl) *n.* [*L. templum*, from the root *tem*, to fall in.] The flat portion of the head between the forehead and ear.

Templet, (tem'plet) *n.* [*L. templatus*, vaulted, from *templum*, a small timber.] A mould used by bricklayers and masons in cutting or setting out their work;—a thin mould or pattern used by machinists, millwrights, &c.;—a short piece of timber under a beam to distribute the weight or pressure.

Temporal, (tem'pō-ral) *a.* [*L. temporalis*, from *tempus*, time.] Of or pertaining to time, that is, to the present life or this world; secular;—having limited existence; finite, not eternal;—civil or political, not ecclesiastical;—[*F. temporal*.] Pertaining to the temples of the head.

Temporal, (tem'pō-ral) *n.* Any thing temporal or secular;—a secular possession; a temporality.

Temporality, (tem'pō-ral-ē-ty) *n.* State or quality of being temporary;—*pl.* That which pertains to temporal welfare; especially, revenues of an ecclesiastical proceeding from lands, tenelements, or lay-fees, tithes, and the like.

Temporally, (tem'pō-ral-ly) *adv.* With respect to time or to this life only.

Temporarily, (tem'pō-rā-ē-ly) *adv.* For a time only; not perpetually. [*ing* temporary.

Temporiness, (tem'pō-rār-e-ness) *n.* State of being temporary. [*ing* temporary.]

Temporize, (tem'pō-rīz) *v. t.* [*L. tempus*, *temporis*, time.] To comply with the time or occasion; to humour or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances;—hence, to delay; to procrastinate;—*imp. & pp.* temporized; *ppr.* temporizing.

Temporizer, (tem'pō-rīz-er) *n.* One who yields to the time or complies with the prevailing opinions, fashions, or occasions; a trimmer.

Temporizingly, (tem'pō-rīz-ing-ly) *adv.* In a temporizing manner.

Tempt, (tem't) *v. t.* [*L. tentare*, intensive form of *tendere*, to stretch.] To endeavour to accomplish or reach; to try;—to endeavour to persuade; to incite; to instigate;—to put to trial; to test; to prove;—to lead or endeavour to lead into evil;—*imp. & pp.* tempted; *ppr.* tempting.

Temptation, (tem-tā'shun) *n.* The act of tempting; enticement to evil;—state of being tempted or put to the proof; trial;—that which tempts; an allure-ment.

Tempter, (tem't-er) *n.* One who tempts or entices;—especially, Satan or the Devil, regarded as the great enticer to evil. [*duative*.

Tempting, (tem'ting) *a.* Alluring; attractive; se-
temptingly, (tem'ting-ly) *adv.* In an attractive or seductive manner.

Temptrix, (tem'trēs) *n.* A woman who entices.

Ten, (ten) *a.* [*A.-S. tēn*, Ger. *zehn*, G. *zehn*, L. *decem*, Skr. *dāśan*.] Twice five; nine and one.

Ten, (ten) *n.* The number consisting of nine and one; the sum of five and five;—a symbol representing ten units, as X or 10.

Tenable, (ten'a-bl) *a.* [*F. tenable*, from *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold.] Capable of being held, maintained, or de-fended, against an assailant. [*ble*.

Tenableness, (ten'a-bl-ness) *n.* The state of being tena-
Tenacious, (tē-nā'she-us) *a.* [*L. tenax*, *tenacis*, from *tenere*, to hold.] Holding fast or inclined to hold fast; apt to retain; retentive;—apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive;—tough;—close-fisted; niggard-ly;—holding stoutly to one's opinion or purpose; ob-stinate; stubborn.

Tenaciously, (tē-nā'she-us-ly) *adv.* In a tenacious man-ner; retentively; firmly; adhesively.

Tenaciousness, (tē-nā'she-us-ness) *n.* The quality or state of being tenacious.

Tenacity, (tē-nā'se-ty) *n.* Quality of being tenacious; retentiveness; adhesiveness;—that quality of bodies which keeps them from parting without considerable force; cohesiveness; toughness.

Tenancy, (ten'an-ē) *n.* [*L. tenentia*, *tenentia*.] A holding or a mode of holding an estate; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another.

Tenant, (ten'ant) *n.* [*F. tenant*, *ppr.* of *tenir*, L. *tenere*, to hold.] One who has the occupation or tem-porary possession of lands or tenements, whose title is in another;—a dweller; an occupant.

Tenant, (ten'ant) *v. t.* To hold or possess as a ten-ant;—*imp. & pp.* tenanted; *ppr.* tenanting.

Tenantable, (ten'ant-a-bl) *a.* Fit to be rented; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

Tenantless, (ten'ant-less) *a.* Having no tenants; unoccupied.

Tenantry, (ten'ant-re) *n.* The body of tenants on a particular estate or in a district, kingdom, &c.;—tenure of lands or tenements; tenancy.

Tench, (tensh) *n.* [*F. tenche*, L. *tinca*.] A fresh-water fish of the carp family, very tenacious of life.

Tend, (tend) *v. t.* [*Abbreviated from attend*.] To ac-company as an assistant or protector; to care for the wants of; to watch; to guard;—to be attentive to; to note carefully; to attend to;—*v. i.* [*L. tendere*, G. *teinen*.] To move in a certain direction; to lean towards; to be inclined to;—to be directed, as to say end or purpose; to aim;—to act as a means; to contribute;—to attend; to wait on, as servants;—*imp. & pp.* tended; *ppr.* tending.

Tendency, (tend'en-ē) *n.* Direction or course toward any place, object, effect, or result; inclination; propen-sity; drift; scope; aim.

Tender, (ten'd-er) *n.* [*From tend*.] One who tends or takes care of another;—a small vessel employed to at-tend a larger one, for supplying her with provisions, &c.;—a car attached to locomotives, to supply them with fuel and water;—an offer of money or of service;—a written offer to execute certain work, or supply specific articles at a certain sum or rate;—the thing offered.

Tender, (ten'd-er) *v. t.* [*F. tendre*, to stretch, stretch out, L. *tendere*.] To offer in payment or satisfaction of a demand, for saving a penalty or forfeiture;—to offer in words; to exhibit or present for acceptance;—to regard; to esteem;—*imp. & pp.* tendered; *ppr.* tendering.

Tender, (ten'd-er) *a.* [*F. tendre*, L. *tenere*.] Soft; easily impressed, broken, or injured;—sensible; easily pained;—not hardy or able to endure hardship; de-bate; effeminate;—weak and feeble;—susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily excited to pity, forgiveness, or favour;—exciting kind concern; precious;—unwilling to cause pain; gentle; considerate;—adapted to excite feeling or sympathy; expressive of the softer passions; pathetic;—expressing emotion or feeling; humane; merciful.

Tenderhearted, (ten'd-er-hart-ed) *a.* Having great sen-sibility; compassionate; pitiful; kindly in nature.

Tenderling, (ten'd-er-ling) *n.* One made tender by too much kindness; a fondling;—the first horns of a deer.

Tenderly, (ten'd-er-ly) *adv.* With tenderness; mildly; gently; softly; kindly.

Tenderness, (ten'd-er-ness) *n.* State or quality of being tender; delicacy; softness; brittleness; sweetness; sen-sibility; humanity; kindness; pity; clemency; scrup-ulousness; caution.



Tench.

Tendinous, (ten'din-us) *a.* [*F. tendineux*, from *L. tendo*, *tendinus*, tendon.] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a tendon:—full of tendons; sinewy.

Tendon, (ten'don) *n.* [*L. tendo*, *G. tendō*, from *teinein*, to stretch.] A hard, insensible cord or bundle of fibres by which motion is communicated from a muscle to a bone; a sinew.

Tendrill, (ten'dril) *a.* Clasping; climbing.

Tendrill, (ten'dril) *n.* [*F. tendrillon*, diminutive of *tendron*, from *tenir*, to hold.] A filiform spiral shoot of a plant that winds round another body for the purpose of support:—clasper of vines, hops, or other climbing plants.

Tenebrosity, (ten-ē-bro's-e-te) *n.* Darkness; gloom.

Tenebrous, (ten-ē-brus) *a.* [*L. tenebrosus*, from *tenebre*, darkness.] Dark; gloomy; dusky; obscure.

Tenement, (ten-ē-ment) *n.* [*L. tenementum*, from *tenere*, to hold.] A house or lands depending on a manor:—a dwelling house; a building for a habitation; or an apartment in a building used by one family:—also, a building subdivided and let for dwelling houses to several families.

Tenemental, (ten-ē-nient'al) *a.* Pertaining to a tenement; held by tenure, as lands:—capable of being held by tenants.

Tenet, (ten-ēt) *n.* [*L. tenet*, he holds, from *tenere*, to hold.] Any opinion, principle, dogma, or doctrine, which a person holds or maintains as true.

Tensfold, (ten'fōld) *a.* Ten times more or ten times as many. [*ten times as much.*]

Tensfold, (ten'fōld) *adv.* To a tensfold amount or degree;

Tennis, (ten'is) *n.* [*F. tenez*, hold or take it, from *tenir*, *L. tenere*, to hold.] A play in which a ball is driven continually, or kept in motion by striking it with rackets or the open hand.

Tennis-court, (ten'is-kōrt) *n.* Racket-court: an oblong building or room in which tennis is played.

Tenon, (ten'un) *n.* [*F.*, from *tenir*, *L. tenere*, to hold.]

The end of a piece of wood cut into form, for insertion into a cavity in another piece called a mortise, in order to unite the two pieces.



Tenon, (ten'un) *v. t.* To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.

Tenor, (ten'or) *n.* [*L. tenere*, to hold.]

T Tenor.

Continuity of state; manner of continuance: constant mode; general currency:—the general drift, course, or direction of thought; purport; intent; general meaning:—stamp; character. [*F. tenor*, *It. tenore*.] The higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males:—hence, the part of a tune adapted to this voice:—a person who sings the tenor:—also, an instrument which plays the part, used adjectively, as tenor violin, tenor trombone, &c.:—an exact copy of a writing set forth in the words and figures of it.

Tense, (tens) *a.* [*L. tensus*, *pp.* of *tendere*, to stretch.] Stretched; strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.

Tense, (tens) *n.* [*F. temps*, *L. tempus*, time, tense.] One of the forms which a verb takes to indicate the time of the action or event signified; particular inflection of a verb by which the time of the action is expressed.

Tenseless, (tens'les) *n.* The state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness.

Tension, (ten'shun) *n.* [*L. tensio*, from *tendere*, *tensum*, to stretch.] Act of stretching or straining:—state of being stretched or strained to stiffness: the state of being bent or strained:—hence, high intellectual effort:—strong excitement of feeling:—the degree of stretching to which a wire, cord, beam, &c., is strained by drawing it in the direction of its length:—the force by which a bow or string is pulled when forming part of any system in equilibrium or in motion:—expansive or elastic force.

Tenuity, (ten'ee-te) *n.* State of being tense or strained to stiffness; tendron.

Tent, (tent) *n.* [*F. tente*, *W. tent*, *L. tentorium*, properly, something stretched out, from *tendere*, to stretch.] A pavilion or portable lodge of canvas or other coarse cloth, stretched and sustained by poles:—[*L. tentare*, to handle, feel, try.] In surgery, a roll of lint or linen, used to dilate an opening in the flesh, or to prevent the closing of a sore or opening from which matter has to be discharged.



Tent.

Tent, (tent) *v. t.* To cover with tents; to pitch tents upon:—to probe; to search, as with a tent:—to take heed of; to observe [Scot.]:—*v. i.* To dwell in a tent; to tabernacle:—to observe attentively; to attend. [Scot.]

Tentacle, (ten'tak-l) *n.* [*L. tentaculum*, from *tentare*, to handle.] A filiform process or organ round the mouth of an invertebrate animal, as polyp, snail, insect, crab, &c., being either an organ of feeling, prehension, or motion:—a feeler.

Tentacular, (ten-tak'ul-ār) *a.* Pertaining to tentacles.

Tentative, (ten'tāt-iv) *a.* [*L. tentare*, to try.] Trying; essaying; experimental.

Tent-bed, (tent'bed) *n.* A high post bedstead having curtains in an arched form above.

Tented, (tent'ed) *a.* Covered or furnished with tents, as soldiers:—covered with tents, as a field.

Tenter, (ten'ter) *n.* [*F. tendre*, *L. tendere*, *tentum*, to stretch.] A machine or frame for stretching cloth by means of hooks, so that it may dry even and square:—a workman who stretches cloth by tenter-hooks.

Tenter, (ten'ter) *v. t.* To hang or stretch on tenters:—*v. i.* To admit of being stretched or extended.

Tenter-hook, (ten'ter-hook) *n.* A sharp, hooked nail, used in stretching cloth on a tenter.

Tenth, (tent'h) *a.* [From *ten*.] Next in order after the ninth:—being one of ten equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Tenth, (tent'h) *n.* One of ten equal parts:—the tenth part of any thing, as of annual produce or increase; tithe:—the interval between any tone and the tone represented on the tenth degree of the staff above it.

Tenthly, (tent'h-le) *adv.* In the tenth place.

Tentmaker, (ten'tāk-er) *n.* One who makes tents.

Tenuirostres, (ten-ū-e-ro'st-ēs) *n. pl.* [*L. tenuis*, thin, and *rostrum*, beak.] A division of passerine and insectivorous birds, distinguished by their long and slender bill, which is either straight or curved.

Tenuity, (ten-ū-e-te) *n.* [*L. tenuitas*, from *tenuis*, thin.] Smallness in diameter; thinness, applied to a broad substance, and slenderness, applied to one that is long:—rarity; rareness; thinness, as of a fluid or of the atmosphere.

Tenuous, (ten-ū-us) *a.* [*L. tenuis*, thin.] Thin; slender; small; minute:—rare; subtle; not dense.

Tenure, (ten'ūr) *n.* [*F.* from *L. tenere*, to hold.] A holding or the terms on which any thing is held:—the manner of holding lands and tenements of a superior:—the consideration, condition, or service which the occupier of land gives to his lord or superior for the use of his land:—manner of holding in general.

Tepescation, (tep-ē-sak'ahun) *n.* Act or operation of making tepid or moderately warm.

Tepely, (tep-ē-f) *v. t.* [*L. tepescere*, from *teper*, to be tepid, and *facere*, to make.] To make moderately warm:—*v. i.* To become moderately warm:—*imp* & *pp.* tepelid; *pp.* tepelying.

Tepid, (tep'id) *a.* [*L. tepidus*, from *teper*, to be warm.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

Tepidness, (tēp'id-nēs) *n.* State or quality of being tepid; moderate warmth; lukewarmness;—also *tepidity*.
Teraphim, (tēr'a-fīm) *n. pl.* [H. *terāphim*.] Household deities or images; tutelary domestic divinities.
Terse-major, (tēr's-mā-jor) *n.* A sequence of the three best cards.

Tercentenary, (tēr'sen-tēn-ār-ē) *a.* [L. *ter*, three, and *centum*, a hundred.] Noting or comprising three hundred years.

Terebinth, (tēr'ē-bīnth) *n.* [L. *terebintus*, G. *terebinthos*.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Pistacia*, about fifteen to twenty feet high, and yielding a limpid balsamic resin, called *Scio turpentine*.

Terebinthine, (tēr'ē-bīnth'in) *a.* Of or pertaining to turpentine.

Terbrate, (tēr'ē-brāt) *v. t.* [L. *terebere*.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.



Terebinth Tree.

Terbration, (tēr'ē-brā'shun) *n.* [L. *terebatio*, from *terebra*, a borer.] Act of terbrating or boring.

Terete, (tēr'ēt) *a.* [L. *teres*, *teretis*, rounded off.] Cylindrical and slightly tapering; columnar, as some stems of plants.

Terminaceous, (tēr-jem'in-us) *a.* [L. *ter*, thrice, and *geminus*, twin-born.] Threefold.

Termination, (tēr-jē-ver-sā'shun) *n.* [L. *tergiversatio*, *tergiversari*, to turn one's back.] A shifting; shift; subterfuge; evasion;—fickleness of conduct; change.

Term, (tēr'm) *n.* [F. *terme*, L. *terminus*, G. *terma*.] A bound or boundary; the extremity of any thing; a limit;—the time for which any thing lasts; any limited time;—in universities and colleges, the time during which instruction is regularly given to students;—in law, the limitation or duration of an estate; the whole time or period for which an estate is granted or conveyed, as for life or for a number of years, &c.;—a fixed time prescribed by the court for establishing an averment, production of proof or evidence, discharging an obligation, &c.;—one of the periods of the year in which the superior law and equity courts sit;—also, one of four days in the year appointed for payment of rents, interest, &c.;—in contracts, condition; stipulation; offer proposed;—in grammar, a word or expression; language which fixes or determines an idea;—in logic, the subject or the predicate of a proposition;—one of the three component parts of a syllogism, each one of which is used twice;—in algebra, a member of a compound quantity.

Term, (tēr'm) *v. t.* To apply a term to; to name; to call; to denominate;—*imp. & pp.* *termed*; *ppr.* *termining*.

Termagancy, (tēr'ma-gan-ē) *n.* The state or quality of being termagant; turbulence; tumultuousness.

Termagant, (tēr'ma-gant) *a.* Tumultuous; turbulent; boisterous or furious; quarrelsome; scolding.

Termagant, (tēr'ma-gant) *n.* [Originally a deity, extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient moralities; perhaps from A.-S. *tyr*, lord, and *magan*, powerful.] A boisterous, brawling, turbulent woman.

Termar, (tēr'm'r) *n.* One who has an estate for a term of years or for life;—one who travels to keep a court term. [limitable.]

Terminable, (tēr'm'in-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being bounded;

Terminableness, (tēr'm'in-a-bl-nēs) *n.* The state of being terminable.

Terminal, (tēr'm'in-al) *a.* [L. *terminalis*.] Pertaining to or forming the end or extremity; belonging to a terminus;—in botany, growing at the end of a branch or stem;—*terminal value*, in mathematics, the last and highest form or exponent of a quantity.

Terminate, (tēr'm'in-āt) *v. t.* [L. *terminare*, *terminatum*.] To set a term or limit to; to limit;—to bound;—to end; to conclude; to close;—to put an end to;—*v. i.* To be limited in space by a point, line, or

surface; to stop short; to cease;—to come to a limit in time; to end; to close;—*imp. & pp.* *terminated*; *ppr.* *terminating*.

Termination, (tēr'm-in-ā'shun) *n.* Act of limiting or bounding;—act of ending or concluding;—limit in space or extent; bound;—and in time or existence;—effect; consequence; conclusion; result;—in grammar, the end or ending of a word;—final letter or syllable;—a term; a word.

Terminational, (tēr'm-in-ā'shun-al) *a.* Pertaining to or forming the termination or concluding syllable of a word.

Terminer, (tēr'm-in-ēr) *n.* [F. *terminer*, to bound, limit, end.] A determining, as in *oyer* and *terminer*.

Terminology, (tēr'm-in-ō'j-ē) *n.* [L. *terminus*, term, and G. *logos*, discourse.] The doctrine of terms; a treatise on terms;—that branch of any science or art which defines and explains the technical words and phrases peculiar to it; glossology;—the terms actually used in any business, art, science, or the like; nomenclature.

Terminus, (tēr'm-in-us) *n.* [L.] Literally, a boundary; a border;—any post or stone marking a boundary;—the extreme point at either end of a piece of railway; also, the station-house at either end;—in architecture, a half statue or bust springing from a pillar or pilaster.

Termita, (tēr'mit) *n.* [L. *termes*.] The white ant.

Termy, (tēr'm) *adv.* Every term; term by term.

Termy, (tēr'm) *a.* Occurring every term.

Term-time, (tēr'm'tim) *n.* The time when the law-courts are sitting;—also, the time for payment of rents, interests, dividends, &c.

Term, (tēr'm) *n.* [Dan. *terne*, *tårne*, local *therma*, sea-swallow.] A long-winged aquatic fowl of the genus *Sterna*, closely allied to the gull.

TERNARY, (tēr'n'a-rē) *a.* [L. *ternarius*, from *terni*, three each, three.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TERNARY, (tēr'n'rē) *n.* The number three; three things taken together;—also *ternion*.

Term.

Terpsichore, (tēr'p-sikh-ōr) *n.* [G. *terpsin*, to enjoy, and *choros*, dance, dancing.] In Greek mythology, the muse who presided over lyric poetry and dancing.

TERRACE, (tēr'ās) *n.* [F. *terrace*.] A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by a wall or bank of turf, or the like;—the flat roof of a house;—a balcony or open gallery;—in architecture, an area before a building serving as a promenade;—also, a street in a town having a row of buildings on one side, and sloping ground usually planted with trees on the other. [a terrace.]

TERRACED, (tēr'āt) *a.* Formed into a terrace; having

TERRAQUEOUS, (tēr-āk'wē-us) *a.* [L. *terra*, the earth, and *agua*, water.] Consisting of land and water, as the globe or earth.

TERRENE, (tēr'ān) *a.* [L. *terrenus*, from *terra*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth; earthy;—earthly;—terrestrial.

TERRESTRIAL, (tēr-ō'strē-al) *a.* [L. *terrestris*, from *terra*, the earth.] Pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthy;—pertaining to the present state; sub-lunary;—consisting of or belonging to land in distinction from water;—also *terrestrial*.

TERRIBLE, (tēr'ē-bl) *a.* [L. *terribilis*, from *terrere*, to frighten.] Adapted to excite terror, awe, or dread;—frightful; dreadful; awful; formidable;—excessive; extreme; severe. [terribly.]

Terribleness, (tēr'ē-bl-nēs) *n.* Quality or state of being

Terribly, (tēr'ē-bl) *adv.* In a manner to excite terror; dreadfully;—violently; very greatly.



Term.

Terrier, (tér'-er) n. [F. from *L. terra*, the earth.] A dog or little hound remarkable for going into the ground after animals that burrow, of several species. [L. *tero*.] An auger; borer; wimble.



Scotch Terrier.

Terrific, (tér'-if'ik) a. [*L. terrificus*, from *terrere*, to frighten, and *faceré*, to make.] Causing terror; dreadful; frightful.

Terrify, (tér'-fi) v. t. To alarm or shock with fear; to frighten:—imp. & pp. *terrified*; ppr. *terrifying*.

Terrigenous, (tér'-ij'-en-us) a. [*L. terra*, the earth, and *gignere*, genitum, to beget.] Earth-born; produced by the earth.

Territorial, (tér'-e-tó'-re-al) a. Pertaining to territory or land:—limited to a certain district.

Territory, (tér'-e-tor-e) a. [*L. territorium*, from *terra*, the earth.] Land: country:—dominion:—possession:—the extent of land within the bounds or belonging to the jurisdiction of any state, city, or other body:—a tract of land belonging to or under the dominion of a prince or state, lying at a distance from the parent country or from the seat of government.

Terror, (tér'-ur) n. [*L. terror*, from *terrere*, to frighten.] Extreme fear: fear that agitates the body and mind: violent dread:—the cause of extreme fear; in *Scripture*, threatenings; apprehension of evil;—also judgments of God:—king of terrors, death.

Terrorism, (tér'-ur-izm) n. A state of being terrified, or a state impressing terror; government or system of ruling by terror.

Terrorist, (tér'-ur-ist) n. One who is easily frightened for the public safety; an alarmist;—one who advocates the system of ruling by terror.

Terrorless, (tér'-ur-less) a. Free from terrors.

Terror-struck, (tér'-ur-struk) a. Stricken with terror.

Terse, (tér's) a. [*L. terus*, pp. of *terere*, to rub or wipe off.] Smooth; polished by rubbing:—cleanly written; neat; elegant;—concise; compact with smoothness, grace, or elegance. [closely.]

Terseley, (tér's-le) adv. In a terse manner; neatly; concisely. (tér's-ne) n. Neatness, as of style; smoothness and elegance in diction;—conciseness; succinctness. [third.] Occurring every third day.

Tertian, (tér'-sho-an) a. [*L. tertianus*, from *tertius*, the third.] A disease or fever whose paroxysms return every third day.

Tertiary, (tér'-sho-er-e) a. [*L. tertiarus*, from *tertius*, the third.] Of the third formation, order, or rank; third. *Tertiary formation*, in *geology*, the uppermost group of strata, consisting chiefly of sand and clay, and abounding in organic remains of existing as well as of extinct animals.

Tertiatus, (tér'-sho-át) v. t. [*L. tertiare*, *tertium*, from *tertius*, the third.] To do or perform for the third time:—to examine the thickness of metal, as ordinance, in order to ascertain its strength.

Tessellate, (tes'-é-lát) v. t. [*L. tessella*, a little cube, diminutive of *tessera*, a square piece of stone, wood, &c., from *G. tessares*, four.] To form into squares or checkers: to lay with checkered work:—imp. & pp. *tessellated*; ppr. *tessellating*.

Tessellated, (tes'-é-lát-ed) a. Formed in little squares or mosaic work; checkered;—spotted like a chess-board:—also *tesselar*. [operation of making it.]

Tessellation, (tes'-é-lá-shun) n. Mosaic work or the tessular, (tes'-é-lár) a. Formed in squares, as the octahedron, tetrahedron, and other crystalline bodies.

Test, (test) n. [F. *test*, an earthen pot:—also, F. *test*, a shell, *L. testa*, and F. *test*, test, trial, *L. testis*, witness.] A cupel in which metals are melted for trial and refinement;—examination by the cupel;

hence, any critical trial and examination:—means of trial:—that with which any thing is compared for proof of its genuineness; a standard:—ground of admission or exclusion:—judgment; distinction; discrimination; a substance employed to detect any unknown constituent of a compound, by causing it to exhibit some characteristic property; a re-agent.

Test, (test) v. t. To bring to or try by a test; to examine and compare; to put to the proof; to prove the truth or genuineness of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard:—in *metallurgy*, to refine gold or silver by means of lead in a test:—in *chemistry*, to discover the nature and properties of a substance or compound body by means of a test-liquid, test-paper, or other re-agent:—imp. & pp. *tested*; ppr. *testing*.

Testable, (test'-a-bl) a. [*L. testabilis*, from *testari*, to testify, to publish one's last will.] Capable of being devised or given by will.

Testaceous, (tes'-tá-sho-us) a. [*L. testaceus*, from *testa*, a shell.] Pertaining to shells:—consisting of a hard shell, or having a strong, thick, entire shell, as oysters and clams, distinguished from *crustaceous animals*, whose shells are more thin and soft, and consist of several pieces jointed, as lobsters, crabs.

Testament, (tes'-ta-ment) n. [*L. testamentum*, from *testari*, to be a witness, to make one's last will, from *testis*, a witness.] A solemn, authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his estate and effects after his death; a will:—one of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred *Scriptures*, as the *Old Testament*, the *New Testament*:—often limited, in colloquial language, to the latter.

Testamental, (tes'-ta-ment'al) a. Pertaining to a testament; testamentary.

Testamentary, (tes'-ta-ment'-ar-e) a. Pertaining to a will or testament:—bequeathed by will; given by testament:—done, or appointed by, or founded on a testament or will. [ing made and left a will.]

Testate, (tes'-tát) a. [*L. testatus*, pp. of *testari*.] Having *Testation*, (tes'-tá-shun) n. [*L. testatio*.] Act of witnessing or attesting:—witness; evidence.

Testator, (tes'-tá-tor) n. A man who makes and leaves a will or testament at death.

Testatrix, (tes'-tá-trí-ks) n. A woman who makes and leaves a will at death; a female testator.

Tester, (tes'-tér) n. [*L. testa*, an earthen pot, the skull.] A flat canopy, as over a pulpit, tomb, and the like:—the top covering of a bed, consisting of some species of cloth supported by the bedstead.

Tester, (tes'-tér) n. [F. *teston*.] An old silver coin of the value of about sixpence sterling:—also *teston*.

Testicle, (tes'-tí-kl) n. [*L. testiculus*, diminutive of *testis*, a testicle.] One of the glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

Testiculate, (tes'-tí-k'ú-lát) a. In botany, ovate and solid; having two tubers resembling testicles in form, as the Jerusalem artichoke.

Testification, (tes'-te-fé-ká-shun) n. Act of witnessing or of giving testimony or evidence.

Testifier, (tes'-te-fí-er) n. One who gives testimony or bears witness:—also *testificator*.

Testify, (tes'-te-fí) v. t. [*L. testificari*, from *testis*, a witness, and *faceré*, to make.] To make a solemn declaration, verbal or written (and in law under oath or affirmation), to establish some fact; to give testimony; to bear witness:—to declare a charge against one:—to protest against:—v. t. To bear witness to; to support the truth of by testimony; to affirm or declare solemnly or under oath:—imp. & pp. *testified*; ppr. *testifying*. [peevishly.]

Testily, (tes'-te-fí) adv. In a testy manner:—peevishly. **Testimonial**, (tes'-te-mó-ní-ál) n. A writing or certificate which bears testimony in favour of one's character or good conduct;—a sum of money, or gift of plate,

portrait, bust, &c., raised by subscription, and presented to an individual as a token of respect.

Testimonial, (tes-to-mō-ne-al) *a.* Relating to or containing testimony.

Testimony, (tes-to-mō-ne) *n.* [*L. testimonium*, from *testari*, to be a witness, to testify, to attest.] A solemn declaration or affirmation made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact:—witness; proof of some fact:—formal witness in a case; evidence given upon oath:—witness borne to a particular point; attestation; confirmation:—hence, a public declaration in favour; manifestation:—witness, usually approving witness or voice of conscience:—in *Scripture*, the two tables of the law; the book of the law; the ark containing it:—also, the word or declarations of God:—the whole divine revelation.

Testiness, (tes'te-nes) *n.* Pretentiousness; peevishness; petulance.

Testing, (tes'ting) *n.* The act of trying for proof:—in *metallurgy*, the operation of refining gold and silver by means of lead in the vessel called a *test*; cupellation.

Test-paper, (tes't-pā-پر) *n.* A paper saturated with *testade*, (tes-tū'dō) *n.* [*L. from testa*, the shell of shell-fish.] The tortoise:—among the ancient Romans, a cover or screen which a body of troops formed with their shields or targets, by holding them over their heads when standing close to each other.

Testy, (tes'te) *a.* [*F. têtus*, from *tête*, the head.] Fretful; peevish; petulant; easily irritated.

Tetanus, (tē-tan'ik) *n.* A remedy for tetanus, which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles.

Tetanus, (tē'tā-nus) *n.* [*L. G. tetanus*, stretched, from *teinein*, to stretch.] A painful and usually fatal disease, resulting generally from a wound, of which the principal symptom is persistent spasm of the voluntary muscles.

Tete-a-tete, (tēt-a-tēt) *n.* [*F. head to head*.] In private:—a private conference or conversation:—a form of sofa for two persons, so curved that they are brought face to face while sitting on different sides of the sofa.

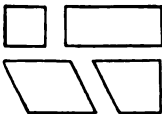
Tether, (tē'tēr) *n.* A rope or chain by which a beast is confined for feeding within certain limits.

Tether, (tē'tēr) *v. t.* To confine, as a beast, with a rope or chain, for feeding within certain limits.

Tetrachord, (tē'tra-kōrd) *n.* [*L. tetrachordon*, *G. tetrachordos*, four-stringed.] A series of four sounds, of which the extremes, or first and last, constituted a fourth.

Tetradynamia, (tē't-ra-de-nā-me-a) *n.* [*G. tettera*, four, and *dynamia*, strength.] An order of plants having six stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

Tetragon, (tē'tra-gon) *n.* [*L. tetragonum*, *G. tetra*, four and *gonia*, corner, angle.] A plane figure having four angles: a quadrangle:—an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth of a circle.



Tetragons

Tetragonal, (tē'trag-on-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to a tetragon: having four angles or sides:—having prominent longitudinal angles, as a stem.

Tetrahedral, (tē'tra-hē'dral) *a.* Having or composed of four sides.

Tetrahedron, (tē'tra-hē'dron) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *hedra*, seat, base.] A solid figure inclosed by four triangles.

Tetrameter, (tē'tram-ē'tēr) *n.* [*L. tetrametrum*, *G. tetra*, four, and *metron*, a measure.] A verse consisting of four measures, that is in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse of eight feet: in other kinds of verse of four feet.



Tetrahedron

Tetrarch, (tē'tārk) *n.* [*G. tetra*, four, and *arches*, a ruler.] A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province:—hence, any petty king or sovereign.

Tetrarchata, (tē'tārk'āt) *n.* The fourth part of a province under a Roman tetrarch; office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

Tetrarchial, (tē'tārk'ik-al) *a.* Of or pertaining to a Tetrarch; (tē'tārk-e) *n.* A tetrarchate.

Tetrasyllable, (tē'tra-sil-lab'ik) *a.* Consisting of or having four syllables.

Tetrasyllable, (tē'tra-sil-lā-bl) *n.* [*G. tetrasyllabos*, of four syllables.] A word consisting of four syllables.

Tetter, (tē'tēr) *n.* [*A.-S. tetter*, *tefr*.] A vascular disease of the skin; herpes; scab; scurf; ring-worm:—also, a cutaneous disease in animals.

Tetter, (tē'tēr) *v. t.* To affect with tetter:—imp. & pp. *tettered*; ppr. *tettering*. [tious; fretful; peevish.]

Tetish, (tē'tih) *a.* [*F. tete*, head, *Eng. tetchy*.] Cap-

Teutonic, (tū-ton'ik) *a.* Of or pertaining to the Teutons, a people of ancient Germany: or to their descendants, usually classified as *High German*, including the inhabitants of Upper and Middle Germany: *Low German*, or Saxon, including the Dutch, Flemings, Anglo-Saxon, &c.; and *Scandinavian*, including the Icelanders, Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes:—also, pertaining to the language of the Teutons, which is the root of the *German*, *Dutch*, *Anglo-Saxon*, &c.

Tew, (tū) *v. t.* [*A.-S. tawian*.] To work at: to prepare by working:—hence, to work hard: to fatigue:—to beat or dress, as leather, hemp, and the like: to taw:—imp. & pp. *tewed*; ppr. *tewing*.

Tewel, (tū'el) *n.* [*F. tuyau*.] A pipe or funnel, as for smoke: an iron pipe in a forge to receive the pipe of a bellows.

Text, (tekst) *n.* [*L. textus*, texture, structure, context, from *texere*, *textum*, to weave, to compose.] A discourse or composition on which a note or commentary is written: the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase or commentary:—a verse or passage of Scripture quoted as the subject of a discourse, or in proof of a doctrine:—a particular kind of handwriting—called from the size, *large*, *middle* or round, and *small*.

Text-book, (tekst'bōk) *n.* A volume, as of some classical author, on which a teacher lectures or comments:—hence, any manual of instruction; a school-book.

Text-hand, (tekst'hand) *n.* A large hand in writing.

Textile, (tekst'il) *a.* [*L. textile*, from *texere*, to weave.] Woven, or capable of being woven: formed by weaving. [the text.]

Textual, (tekst'ū-al) *a.* Pertaining to or contained in *Textualist*, (tekst'ū-ā-rist) *n.* One who is well versed in the Scriptures, and can readily quote texts:—one who adheres closely to the text:—also *textuary*; *textuist*; *textualist*.

Textuary, (tekst'ū-ā-ē) *a.* Contained in the text: textual:—serving as a text; authoritative.

Texture, (tekst'ūr) *n.* [*L. textura*, from *texere*, *textum*, to weave.] Act of weaving:—that which is woven: a web; a fabric formed by weaving:—the disposition or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven:—the disposition of the several parts of any body in connection with each other.

Thaler, (tāl'er) *n.* [*L. thalerus*.] A German coin or money of account, in value about three shillings.

Than, (THAN) *conj.* [*A.-S. thanne*, *thanne*, *Ger. dann*.] A particle expressing comparison, used after certain adjectives and adverbs which express comparison or diversity. It is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case. Sometimes, however, the object compared is placed in the objective case, and *than* may then be considered as a preposition.

Thane, (thān) *n.* [*A.-S. thegn*, *thēn*, a minister, a servant of the king, a nobleman, a soldier, *locl. thegn*, a freeman.] A dignitary under the Anglo-

Saxons and Danes in England. After the Conquest, this title was disused, and *baron* took its place.

Thanedom, (thán'dum) *n.* The land, property, or jurisdiction of a thane:—also *thaneage*.

Thane, (thán) *n.* The state or dignity of a thane.

Thank, (thank) *v. t.* [A.-S. *thancian*, Ger. *danken*, Sw. *tacka*.] To express gratitude to for a favour or for kindness bestowed—also used in a contrary or ironical sense:—*imp. & pp. thanked; ppr. thanking.*

Thank, (thank) *n.* [A.-S. *thanc*, *thanc*, thought, will, thanks, Go. *thapks*.] Expression of gratitude: acknowledgment expressive of a sense of favour or kindness received:—generally in the plural. *Thanks*, elliptical for thank you, or I give you thanks, a verbal acknowledgment of a favour or benefit.

Thankful, (thank'fúl) *a.* Impressed with a sense of kindness received and ready to acknowledge it: grateful.

Thankfully, (thank'fúl-ly) *adv.* In a thankful manner.

Thankfulness, (thank'fúl-ness) *n.* Gratitude: a lively sense of a favour or benefit received:—expression of thanks: grateful acknowledgment.

Thankless, (thank'less) *a.* Not acknowledging favours or expressing thankfulness for them: unthankful; ungrateful:—not deserving thanks:—not likely to receive thanks.

Thanklessly, (thank'less-ly) *adv.* In a thankless manner.

Thanklessness, (thank'less-ness) *n.* The state of being thankless; ingratitude.

Thankgiver, (thank's giv-er) *n.* One who gives thanks or acknowledges a kindness.

Thanksgiving, (thank's giv-ing) *n.* Act of rendering thanks or expressing gratitude for favours or mercies:—a public celebration of divine goodness:—also, a day set apart for such celebration.

Thank-offering, (thank'of-fer-ing) *n.* A sacrifice or gift made in acknowledgment of mercy or benefit received.

Thankworthy, (thank'wur-thy) *a.* Deserving thanks.

That, (thát) *pron. or conj.* [A.-S. *thæ*, *m.*, *thæt*, *f.*, *thát*, *n.*, Icel. *thát*.] A pronoun referring to something before mentioned, understood, or more remote, and used as a demonstrative pronoun, pointing out a person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood:—hence, it often designates a specific thing or person emphatically:—as a relative pronoun, equivalent to *who* or *which*, serving to point out and make definite a person or thing spoken of or alluded to before—in such cases it is used both in the singular and plural:—referring to an entire sentence or paragraph, and not merely to a word. [A.-S. *thát*, Go. *tháti*.] A conjunction, having much of the force of a demonstrative pronoun:—introducing a clause, as the object of the preceding verb:—introducing a reason or purpose, and sometimes a result:—in *that*, because; for the reason that.

Thatch, (thach) *n.* [A.-S. *thac*, Icel. *thak*, Ger. *dach*.] Straw or other substance used to cover the roofs of buildings or stacks of hay or grain.

Thatch, (thach) *v. t.* To cover with straw, reeds, or some similar substance:—*imp. & pp. thatched; ppr. thatching.*

Thatcher, (thach'er) *n.* One who thatches.

Thatching, (thach'ing) *n.* The act or art of covering buildings, stacks, &c., with thatch, so as to keep out rain or water: the materials used for this purpose.

Thaw, (thaw) *n. pl.* [Corrupted from *thawts*.] Benches in a boat on which the rowers sit.

Thaumaturgie, (thaw-ma-tur'jé) *a.* Exciting wonder: working miracles:—also *thaumaturgical*.

Thaumaturgy, (thaw-ma-tur'jé) *n.* [G. *thauma*, wonder, and *ergon*, work.] Act of working wonders; act of performing miracles:—creative power.

Thaw, (thaw) *v. i.* [A.-S. *thawan*, Icel. *tháma*, to consume, digest.] To melt, dissolve, or become fluid, as ice or snow:—to become so warm as to melt ice and

snow:—*v. t.* To cause to melt: to dissolve, as ice, snow, hail, or frozen earth:—*imp. & pp. thawed; ppr. thawing.*

Thaw, (thaw) *n.* The melting of ice or snow; liquefaction by heat of any thing congealed by frost.

Thawing, (thaw'ing) *a.* Liquefying by heat after having been frozen: thawing: melting.

The, (thé) *definite article, a.* [A.-S. *thæ* or *thæð*, Go. *thata*, Icel. *thát*.] A word placed before nouns and used to designate or specify a general conception, or to limit a meaning more or less definitely. [A.-S. *thæt*, *thé*, equivalent to *I. ec.*] Before adjectives in the comparative and superlative degree, to heighten or make more complete the contrast.

Theatre, (thé'a-tér) *n.* [L. *theatron*, G. *theatron*.] Among the ancients, an edifice in which spectacles or shows were exhibited:—in modern times, a house for the exhibition of dramatic performances: a playhouse:—that which resembles a theatre in form, use, and the like:—in universities, a public hall for the exhibition of scholastic exercises, conferring of degrees, and other meetings of the senate:—also, a room for anatomical demonstrations or performing anatomical operations by the professors in presence of the students:—any place of exhibition: arena or stage for the display of great actions, virtues, qualities, &c.:—a natural situation rising by gradations like the seats of a theatre:—a beautiful or pleasing scene or prospect.

Theatrical, (thé'a-trik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a theatre or to scenic representations: resembling the manner of dramatic performers:—hence, adapted for display: pompous: showy: affected: feigned.

Theatrically, (thé'a-trik-al-ly) *adv.* In a theatrical manner: in a manner suiting the stage.

Theatricals, (thé'a-trik-alz) *n. pl.* Dramatic performances:—also, scenes, dresses, and other apparatus required for dramatic performances.

Theban, (thé'ban) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Thebes:—also, a wise man.

Theban, (thé'ban) *a.* Pertaining to Thebes. *Theban year*, the Egyptian year of 365 days and 6 hours.

Thee, (thé) *pron.*: objective case of *thou*. [A.-S. *thæ*, *théc*.]

Theft, (théft) *n.* [A.-S. *thæf*, *thýf*.] The act of stealing:—the private, unlawful, felonious taking of another person's goods or movables with an intent to steal them.

Their, (théar) *a. pron.* [A.-S. *théara*, *théara*, properly gen. pl. of *thæ*.] Of them:—belonging to certain persons specified:—noting the possession of by two or more:—used as a qualifying adjective of the noun to which it refers.

Theirs, (théars) *a. pron.* [Intensive form of *their*.] Belonging to them:—used as a pronoun, or separate from the word to which it refers, or standing as a substitute for it, and therefore legitimately as the nominative of a verb, or the object of a verb or preposition.

Theism, (thé'izm) *n.* [G. *theos*, God.] The belief or acknowledgment of the existence of a God, as opposed to *atheism*.

Theist, (thé'ist) *n.* One who believes in the existence of a God: especially, one who believes in a personal God.

Theistic, (thé-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to theism or to a theist: according to the doctrine of theists.

Thelphusian, (thel-fú's-an) *n.* [G. *thélé*, nipple, and *pháusan*, to breathe.] One of a family of crustaceans, resembling the land-crab, which live in the earth near the shore.

Them, (thém) *pron.*: objective case of *they*. Those persons or things: those.

Thema, (thém) *n.* [L. *thema*, G. *thema*, from *tithestai*, to



Thelphusian.

set, place.] A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks:—a short dissertation, usually on some assigned topic.

Themselves, (thēm-selvz) *pron. pl. of himself, herself, or itself*:—frequently used after *they* by way of emphasis.

Then, (tñen) *adv.* [A.-S. *thonne*, *thanne*, Go. *than*, Ger. *dann*.] At that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future:—soon afterward or immediately: afterward:—at another time; hereafter:—upon this; thereupon:—in consequence of; in that case:—therefore; for this reason:—used adjectively for then existing.

Thence, (tñens) *adv.* [Ger. *dannen*, A.-S. *thanan*, *thanon*.] From that place:—from that time:—for that reason.

Thenceforth, (tñens-forth) *adv.* From that time.

Thenceforward, (tñens-for-ward) *adv.* From that time onward.

Theocracy, (thē-ōk'ra-se) *n.* [G. *theos*, God, and *kratein*, to rule.] Government of a state by the immediate direction or administration of God:—the state thus governed.

Theocratic, (thē-ō-kra'tik) *a.* Pertaining to a theocracy: administered by the immediate direction of God.

Theodolite, (thē-ōd'ō-lit) *n.* [Etymology uncertain—perhaps from G. *theonai*, I see, and *dolos*, cunning, or *dolichos*, long.] An instrument, variously constructed, used, especially in trigonometrical surveying, for the accurate measurement of horizontal angles, or the angular distances between objects projected on the plane of the horizon, consisting of a telescope moving freely on a horizontal and graduated circle, and elevated or depressed by a graduated vertical circle—the whole being set upon a portable frame with three legs, and a spirit-level to adjust it to the plane of the horizon.



Theodolite.

Theognist, (thē-ōg'ō-nist) *n.* A writer on theogony or the generation of the gods.

Theogony, (thē-ōg'ō-ne) *n.* [G. *theogonia*, from *theos*, a god, and *gonos*, race, birth.] The generation of the gods; that branch of heathen theology which taught the genealogy of their deities.

Theologian, (thē-ō-lō'jē-an) *n.* [L. *theologus*, from G. *theos*, God, and *legein*, to speak.] A person well versed in theology; a professor of divinity; a divine.

Theological, (thē-ō-lō'jē-al) *a.* Pertaining to divinity or the science of God and of divine things.

Theologically, (thē-ō-lō'jē-al-ly) *adv.* According to the principles of theology.

Theologist, (thē-ō-lō'jist) *n.* One versed in theology; a theologian:—also *theologer*, *theologue*.

Theology, (thē-ō-lō'jē) *n.* The science which treats of the existence, character, and attributes of the gods; the laws and government, the doctrines we are to believe, and the duties we are to practice.

Theopathic, (thē-ō-path'ik) *a.* Relating to theopathy.

Theopathy, (thē-ōp'a-the) *n.* [G. *theos*, God, and *pathos*, suffering, feeling.] Capacity for religious affections or worship:—emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety:—religious enthusiasm; mysticism:—sympathy with the divine nature.

Theophilanthropism, (thē-ō-fil-an-thrō-pism) *n.* [G. *theos*, God, *philos*, lover, *anthropos*, man.] Love to God and man. [of God; divinely inspired.]

Theopneustic, (thē-ōp-nūst'ik) *a.* Given by inspiration.

Theopneusty, (thē-ōp-nūst-ē) *n.* [G. *theopneustos*.] Divine inspiration.

Theorem, (thē-ō-rem) *n.* [G. *theōrēma*, from *theōrein*, to look at.] An established principle or position; a speculative truth:—a position requiring demonstra-

tion; a proposition that has to be proved, as distinguished from a problem that has to be solved:—in algebra, a rule; especially, a symbolic rule or formula.

Theorematic, (thē-ō-rē-mat'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a theorem: comprised in a theorem: consisting of theorems:—also *theoremic*, *theoretical*.

Theoretical, (thē-ō-ret'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to, depending on, or confined to theory; speculative:—terminating in theory or speculation; unpractical:—also *theoretic*.

Theoretically, (thē-ō-ret'ik-al-ly) *adv.* In or by theory; in speculation; speculatively: not practically.

Theorist, (thē-ō-rist) *n.* One who forms theories; one given to theory; a theorizer; speculatist.

Theorize, (thē-ō-ris) *v. i.* To form a theory or theories; to speculate:—imp. & pp. *theorized*; ppr. *theorizing*.

Theory, (thē-ō-re) *n.* [L. *theoria*, G. *theōria*, from *theōrein*, to look at.] A doctrine or scheme of things which terminates in speculation or contemplation without a view to practice; speculation:—an exposition of the general principles of any science:—the science distinguished from the art:—the philosophical explanation of phenomena, either physical or moral.

Theosophical, (thē-ō-sof'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to theosophy.

Theosophy, (thē-ō-sō-fē) *n.* [G. *theosophia*, from *theos*, God, and *sophos*, wise.] Divine wisdom; godliness:—knowledge of God derived from divine illumination:—also, a direct, as distinguished from a revealed knowledge of God, supposed to be attained by a certain system of thought and culture; mysticism; Swedenborgianism.

Therapeutic, (thēr-a-pūt'ik) *a.* [G. *therapeutikos*, from *therapeuin*, to take care of, to heal.] Pertaining to the healing art; curative.

Therapeutics, (thēr-a-pūt'iks) *n. sing.* That part of medicine which respects the discovery and application of remedies for diseases. [apeutics.]

Therapist, (thēr-a-pūt'ist) *n.* One versed in therapeutics.

There, (thēr) *adv.* [A.-S. *thær*, *thær*, Icel. & Go. *thær*.] In that place; further off, as opposed to *here*:—to that place—used as an exclamation or direction:—in composition, that. *There* is used to begin sentences, or before a verb, without adding essentially to the meaning.

Thereabouts, (thēr-a-bouts) *adv.* Near that place:—near that number, degree, or quantity; nearly:—concerning that:—also *thereabout*.

Thereafter, (thēr-af'tēr) *adv.* After that; afterward:—according to that; accordingly.

Thereat, (thēr-at') *adv.* At that place:—at that occurrence or event; in that account.

Thereby, (thēr-by) *adv.* By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

Therefor, (thēr-for) *adv.* For that, or this, or it.

Therefore, (thēr-for) *conj. & adv.* [From *there* and *for*.] For that or this reason, referring to something previously stated; for that:—consequently:—in return or recompense for this or that; accordingly.

Therefrom, (thēr-from') *adv.* From this or that.

Therein, (thēr-in') *adv.* In that or this place, time, or thing; in that particular.

Thereinto, (thēr-in-tō') *adv.* Into that or that place.

Thereof, (thēr-of') *adv.* Of that or this.

Thereon, (thēr-on') *adv.* On that or this.

Thereout, (thēr-out') *adv.* Out of that or this.

Thereto, (thēr-tō') *adv.* To that or this.

Thereunder, (thēr-un'dēr) *adv.* Under that.

Thereunto, (thēr-un-tō') *adv.* Unto that or this; thereto.

Thereupon, (thēr-up-on') *adv.* Upon that or this:—on account of that:—in consequence of that:—immediately; without delay. [mediately.]

Therewith, (thēr-with') *adv.* With that or this:—in-

Therewithal, (thēr-with-al') *adv.* Over and above:—at the same time;—along with that.

Thermal, (thér'mal) *a.* [G. *thermai*, hot springs, from *thermós*, heat.] Pertaining to heat; warm.

Thermo-electric, (thér'mō-ē-lék'trík) *a.* Pertaining to thermo-electricity.

Thermo-electricity, (thér'mō-ē-lék'tris'e-tē) *n.* [G. *thermos*, warm, hot, and Eng. *electricity*.] Electricity developed by the action of heat.

Thermometer, (thér'mom-ē't-ēr) *n.* [G. *thermos*, hot, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring temperature, consisting of a slender tube, with a small bulb, and a very small bore in the stem, containing mercury or spirits of wine.

Thermometrical, (thér'mō-met'rik-al) *a.* Pertaining to a thermometer;—made by means of a thermometer.

Thermoscope, (thér'mō-akóp) *n.* [G. *thermos*, hot, and *skopein*, to view.] Any instrument for indicating changes of temperature without indicating the degree of heat.

Thesaurus, (thē-saw'rūs) *n.* [L.] A treasury or store-house;—often applied to a comprehensive volume like a dictionary or cyclopedia. [opposed to *those*.]

These, (thēs) *pron.* [A.-S. *this*, *thás*.] Plural of *this*.

Thesis, (thēs'is) *n.* [L. *thesis*, G. *thesis*, from *tithenai*, to place, set.] A position or proposition which a person advances and offers to maintain, or which is actually maintained by argument; a theme;—especially, a subject or proposition for a school or university exercise, or the exercise itself;—hence, an essay upon a specific theme;—the unaccented part of the measure;—in *prosody*, the depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word;—the part of the foot upon which such a depression falls.

Theopian, (thē'pē-an) *a.* [G. *Theopia*, the founder of the Greek drama.] Theatrical; dramatic; belonging to the stage.

Thetis, (thēt'is) *n.* [G.] A sea-nymph, and the mother of Achilles;—a small asteroid between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Theurgical, (thē-ur'jīk-al) *a.* Pertaining to theurgy or the power of doing supernatural things.

Theurgist, (thē-ur'jīst) *n.* [G. *theourgós*, from *theos*, God, and *ergon*, work.] One who pretends to or is addicted to theurgy.

Theurgy, (thē-ur'jē) *n.* [G. *theourgia*.] Divine work or operation;—the power of doing supernatural things by divine agency, or by invocation of divine help;—the power of doing supernatural things by invocation of demons, devils, or other superhuman spirits; *necromancy*; or by mystic incantations, charms, spells, &c.; *the black art*;—power of doing supernatural things by superior knowledge of the properties of bodies and the processes of nature; *natural magic*.

Thew, (thū) *n.* [A.-S. *thēdw*, *thāw*, G. *ethos*.] Quality; custom; habit;—a muscle; sinew—chiefly pl. sinews; brawn;—bodily form or proportions betokening great strength.

They, (thē) *pron. pl.* [A.-S. *thā*, G. *thēi*.] The men; the women; the things;—those persons or things;—indefinitely, for any persons or people in general; the public.

Thick, (thīk) *a.* [A.-S. *thīces*, Icel. *thýckr*, Ger. *dick*, *dickt*.] Dense; not thin or rare; foggy;—not clear; turbid; muddy;—coagulated;—compact; solid;—close; not separated by much space; crowded;—abundant; frequent; following in quick succession;—noting the diameter of a body; great in circumference; not slender;—noting the third dimension of a body as distinguished from long and broad; deep;—not having a good articulation;—somewhat deaf; dull;—intimate; familiar.

Thick, (thīk) *n.* The thickest part, or the time when any thing is thickest;—a thicket.

Thick, (thīk) *adv.* Frequently; fast; quick;—closely;—to a great depth, or to a thicker depth than usual.

Thicken, (thīk'n) *v. t.* To make thick, in any of the senses of the word;—to render dense; to inspissate;

—to make close; to fill up interstices in;—*v. i.* To become thick;—to become more dense;—to become consolidated; to congregate;—to become dark or obscure; to become more close or numerous; to crowd to press;—to become quick or animated;—*imp. & pp.* thickened; *ppr.* thickening.

Thickening, (thīk'n-ing) *n.* Something put into a liquid or mass to make it thicker.

Thicket, (thīk'et) *n.* A wood or collection of trees or shrubs closely set.

Thickish, (thīk'ish) *a.* Somewhat thick.

Thickly, (thīk'ly) *adv.* In a thick condition or manner; deeply; compactly; closely; quickly.

Thickness, (thīk'nes) *n.* The quality or state of being thick; density;—consistence; spissitude;—grossness; dulness;—closeness; crowded state;—extent of a body from side to side, or from surface to surface; depth.

Thicket, (thīk'et) *a.* Close planted;—having a short, thick body; stout.

Thicket, (thīk'et) *n.* A close or thick hedge;—a kind of stout, twilled cotton cloth.

Thick-skinned, (thīk'skind) *a.* Having a thick skin; not sensitive; dull; obtuse. [slow to learn.]

Thick-skulled, (thīk'skuld) *a.* Dull; heavy; stupid.

Thief, (thēf) *n.* [A.-S. *thēaf*, *thēf*, Icel. *thíðr*, G. *thief*.] One who secretly unlawfully, and feloniously takes the goods or personal property of another;—an excrement or waste in the snuff of a candle.

Thieve, (thēv) *v. t.* To practise theft; to steal.

Thievery, (thēv'ērē) *n.* The practice of stealing; theft;—that which is stolen.

Thievish, (thēv'ish) *a.* Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft;—like a thief; acting by stealth; *al;* secret. [by theft.]

Thievishly, (thēv'ish-ly) *adv.* In a thievish manner.

Thievishness, (thēv'ish-nes) *n.* Practice or habit of stealing;—disposition to steal.

Thigh, (thī) *n.* [A.-S. *thēoh*, Icel. *thíð*, Ger. *dich-bein*, thick bone.] The part of the lower limb between the trunk and the leg;—the thick fleshy portion between the knee and the trunk.

Thigh-bone, (thī'bōn) *n.* The bone of the thigh.

Thill, (thīl) *n.* [A.-S. *thīll*, a board, plank, beam, Icel. *thīl*, a table.] A shaft of a cart, gig, or other carriage;—one of two arms of wood projecting from the body of a cart between which the last horse is placed.

Thiller, (thīl'ēr) *n.* The horse that goes between the thills or shafts and supports them.

Thimble, (thīm'bl) *n.* [Probably from *thumb-bill*, cover for the thumb.] A kind of metallic cap or cover, or sometimes a ring for the finger, used in sewing to protect the finger from the needle;—any thimble-shaped appendage or fixture;—an iron ring with a groove round its circumference to receive the rope which is spliced about it.

Thimbleful, (thīm'bl-fōol) *n.* As much as a woman's thimble will hold;—a very small quantity; a drop.

Thimble-rig, (thīm'bl-rīg) *n.* A sleight-of-hand trick played with three small cups shaped like thimbles, and a small ball or pea.

Thimble-rigger, (thīm'bl-rīg-ēr) *n.* One who practises the game of thimble-rig;—hence, a cheating gamester; a low trickster; a sharper.

Thin, (thīn) *a.* [A.-S. *thīnne*, *thynn*, G. *dunn*, L. *levis*.] Having little thickness or extent from one surface to the opposite;—rare; not dense;—applied to fluids or soft mixtures;—not close; not crowded; not filling the space;—hence, not abundant;—not full or well grown;—slim; slender; lean; gaunt;—small; fine; not full;—slight; flimsy; not sufficient for a covering.

Thin, (thīn) *adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state.

Thin, (thīn) *v. t.* To make thin, in any of its senses;—to make rare or less thick; to attenuate;—to make less close, crowded, or numerous;—to rarefy; to make

less dense;—*v. i.* To grow or become thin:—*imp. & pp.* *thinned*; *ppr.* *thinning*.

Thine, (*tain*) *pronoun* *a.* [*A.-S. thān*, gen. of *thū* or *thō*, thou, *Go. thina*, *Isol. thina*.] Belonging to thee; relating to thee; *thy*.

Thing, (*thing*) *a.* [*A.-S. thing*, *Ger. ding*.] A material object; an inanimate substance; whatever is that is not a person;—that which is created; an animal;—that which is manufactured or produced; article; commodity;—that which occurs or happens; event; occurrence;—that which is proposed, done, or told; deed; action;—a portion or part; something;—a piece of work; a composition, in depreciation;—a person, in contempt;—*pl.* personal property; accoutrements; clothes; furniture; appurtenances.

Think, (*think*) *v. i.* [*A.-S. thencan*, *Isol. thenkio*, *Go. thagkian*.] To have ideas; to compare things or terms in the mind; to perform any mental act of apprehension, illation, or judgment;—to cogitate; to deliberate;—to consider; to judge;—to conclude; to determine;—to imagine; to fancy;—to muse; to meditate;—to recollect; to remember;—to intend; to design;—*v. t.* To conceive; to imagine;—to believe; to consider; to esteem;—*imp. & pp.* *thought*; *ppr.* *thinking*. [*who thinks in a particular manner.*]

Thinker, (*think'er*) *a.* One who thinks, especially one *Thinking*, (*think'ing*) *a.* Having the faculty of thought; cogitative; capable of a regular train of ideas. [*judgment.*]

Thinking, (*think'ing*) *a.* Imagination; cogitation; *Thinly, (*thin'le*) *adv.* In a thin, loose, scattered manner.*

Thinner, (*thin'er*) *a.* One who thins or makes thin.

Thinness, (*thin'ness*) *a.* State of being thin in any of the senses of the word; smallness of extent from one side or surface to the opposite; tenuity; rareness.

Thinning, (*thin'ing*) *a.* The act of reducing the number of field or garden plants that have been sown, or the number of trees that have been planted, in order that the remainder may attain a fuller and maturer growth.

Thin-skinned, (*thin'skind*) *a.* Having a thin skin;—hence, unduly sensitive; irritable.

Third, (*therd*) *a.* [*A.-S. thrida*, *Ger. dritte*.] The next after the second; coming after two of the same class;—constituting one of three equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Third, (*therd*) *a.* The quotient of a unit divided by three; one of three equal parts;—the sixteenth part of a second of time;—the third part of any thing;—in music, the interval of a tone and a semitone, embracing three diatonic degrees of the scale.

Third-floor, (*therd'fōr*) *a.* The fourth story of a house.

Thirdly, (*therd'le*) *adv.* In the third place.

Thirl, (*therl*) *v. t.* [*A.-S. thirlan*.] To bore; to perforate; to drill;—hence, from the custom of boring the ears of slaves, to enslave; to thrall.

Thirst, (*therst*) *a.* The desire, uneasiness, or suffering, occasioned by want of drink;—a want and eager desire after any thing;—dryness; drought; parchedness.

Thirst, (*therst*) *v. i.* [*A.-S. thyrstan*, *Isol. thyrsta*, *Ger. dursten*.] To experience a painful sensation of the throat or fauces for want of drink;—to have a vehement desire—with *for* or *after*;—*imp. & pp.* *thirsted*; *ppr.* *thirsting*.

Thirstily, (*therst'le*) *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

Thirstiness, (*therst'ness*) *a.* State of being thirsty; *thirst*.

Thirsty, (*therst'e*) *a.* Feeling a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink;—deficient in moisture; dry; parched;—having a vehement desire of any thing.

Thirteen, (*ther'tēn*) *a.* [*A.-S. thredtyne*, from *thrt*, *three*, and *tēn*, *ten*, *ten*.] One more than twelve; ten and three.

Thirteen, (*ther'tēn*) *a.* The sum of ten and three;—a symbol representing thirteen units, as 13 or xiii.

Thirteenth, (*ther'tēnth*) *a.* Next in order after the twelfth;—being one of thirteen equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Thirteenth, (*ther'tēnth*) *a.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirteen; one of thirteen equal parts;—the interval comprising an octave and a sixth.

Thirtieth, (*ther'tē-eth*) *a.* Next in order after the twenty-ninth;—being one of thirty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Thirtieth, (*ther'tē-eth*) *a.* The quotient of a unit divided by thirty; one of thirty equal parts.

Thirty, (*ther'te*) *a.* [*Eng. thiritty*, *A.-S. thirtig*.] Three times ten; one more than twenty-nine.

Thirty, (*ther'te*) *a.* The sum of three times ten or twenty and ten;—a symbol representing thirty units, as 30 or xxx.

This, (*thi*) *pron.* [*A.-S. thes*, *m.*, *thede*, *f.*, *thia*, *n.*, *Isol. thesi*.] Denoting something that is present or near in place or time, or something just mentioned or that is just about to be mentioned;—denoting the last past time;—denoting the next future.

Thistle, (*thist'l*) *a.* [*A.-S. thistel*, *Isol. thistill*, *Ger. distel*.] One of numerous prickly plants of the class *Synghena*, of which there are upwards of thirty known species in Europe—it is the national badge of Scotland.

Thistly, (*thist'le*) *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

Thither, (*thith'er*) *adv.* [*A.-S. thider*, *Isol. thadira*, *Go. thaidir*.] To that place—opposed to *hither*;—to that point, end, or result.

Thitherward, (*thith'er-werd*) *adv.* Toward that place.

Thole, (*thōl*) *n.* [*A.-S. thol*, *Isol. thollr*, post, *pin*.] A pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat, to keep the oar in the rowlock in rowing.

Thong, (*thong*) *n.* [*Eng. thawng*, *A.-S. thewng*, from *O. Sax. thwunga*.] A strap of leather used for fastening any thing.

Thor, (*thor*) *n.* A Scandinavian divinity, the son of Odin, corresponding to the classic Jupiter, and worshipped as the god of the elements and of thunder.

Thoracic, (*thō-māk*) *a.* Pertaining to the thorax or breast.

Thorax, (*thō'raks*) *a.* [*L. torax*, a couch, bed.] Pertaining to a bed.

Thorax, (*thō'raks*) *n.* [*L. G. thōrax*.] The portion of the trunk between the neck and abdomen; the chest;—the second general segment of insects;—a breast-plate; a corselet.

Thorite, (*thō'rīt*) *n.* [From the god *Thor*.] A massive and compact mineral found in Norway, and resembling gadolinite—it contains 58 per cent. of the rare earth thorium, combined with other metallic substances.

Thorn, (*thorn*) *n.* [*A.-S. thorn*, *Go. thornas*, *Ger. dorn*.] A sharp, ligneous, or woody shoot from the stem of a tree or shrub; a spine;—popularly, but incorrectly, a prickly;—a tree or shrub armed with spines, or sharp, ligneous shoots;—sometimes incorrectly applied to a bush with prickles;—hence, any thing troublesome;—*pl.* In Scripture, difficulties or impediments; especially worldly cares or anxieties.

Thornback, (*thorn'bak*) *n.* A fish of the ray kind marked by strong, short recurved spines on the back and tail, commonly found on the British and Irish coasts.

Thorn-hedge, (*thorn'hej*) *n.* A hedge or fence consisting of thorn bushes.

Thorny, (*thorn'e*) *a.* Full of thorns or spines;—sharp; prickling;—troublesome; vexatious; harassing.

Thorough, (*thur'ō*) *a.* [*A.-S.*



Thistle.



Thornback.

thorough, (Ger. *durch*.) *v.* Passing through or to the end; hence, complete; perfect.

Thorough, (thur'ô) *prep.* From side to side or from end to end; through.

Thorough-bass, (thur'ô-bas) *n.* Representation of chords by figures placed under the bass—sometimes used as synonymous with *harmony*.

Thorough-bred, (thur'ô-bred) *a.* Completely bred or accomplished;—got by parents of full blood on both sides, as a horse;—hence, high-mettled; spirited.

Thoroughfare, (thur'ô-fâr) *n.* A passage through; a passage from one street or opening to another; an unobstructed way;—hence, a frequented street;—right of passage.

Thorough-going, (thur'ô-gô-ing) *a.* Going through or to the end or bottom; very thorough; complete;—going all lengths; undaunted;—out and out; consistent in all points. [*fully*; entirely; completely.

Thoroughly, (thur'ô-le) *adv.* In a thorough manner; **Thoroughness**, (thur'ô-nes) *n.* State or quality of being thorough; completeness; perfectness.

Thorough-paced, (thur'ô-pâst) *a.* Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; going all lengths.

Those, (tsoz) *pron.* [A.-S. *thæz*.] Plural of *that*; noting, as a correlative of *these*, the former as distinguished from the latter.

Thou, (tsou) *pron.* [A.-S. *thû*, Icel. *thú*, L. *tu*, G. *du*.] The second personal pronoun, in the singular number, denoting the person addressed—used in the solemn or poetical style and by Quakers.

Thou, (tsou) *v. i.* To use *thou* and *thee* in ordinary discourse.

Though, (tsô) *adv. & conj.* [A.-S. *thedh*, *thêh*, G. *thud*, Icel. *thô*.] Granting; admitting; notwithstanding;—however—used in familiar language at the end of a sentence.

Thought, (thawt) *n.* [A.-S. *thocht*, from *thencan*, *thencan*, to think.] Act of thinking; exercise of the mind in any way except sense and perception; reflection;—meditation; serious consideration;—that which is thought;—an opinion; a judgment;—a conceit; a fancy;—design; purpose; intention;—a small degree or quantity.

Thoughtful, (thawt'fôol) *a.* Full of thought; employed in meditation;—contemplative;—attentive; careful;—having the mind directed to an object;—promoting serious thought; favourable to musing or meditation;—anxious; solicitous.

Thoughtfully, (thawt'fôol-le) *adv.* With thought; considerately; carefully; anxiously; seriously.

Thoughtfulness, (thawt'fôol-nes) *n.* Deep meditation; solitude; anxiety;—consideration for others;—seriousness; attention to spiritual concerns.

Thoughtless, (thawt'les) *a.* Careless; negligent; heedless;—inconsiderate;—stupid; foolish.

Thoughtlessly, (thawt'les-le) *adv.* Without thought; carelessly; stupidly.

Thoughtlessness, (thawt'les-nes) *n.* Want of thought; inattention;—inconsiderateness;—heedlessness; carelessness.

Thousand, (thou'zand) *a.* [A.-S. *thûsæd*, Icel. *thúsund*.] Consisting of ten hundred; being ten times one hundred;—hence, consisting of a great number indefinitely.

Thousand, (thou'zand) *n.* The number of ten hundred;—hence, indefinitely, a great number;—a symbol representing one thousand units, as 1000, M, or CXC.

Thousandfold, (thou'zand-fôld) *a.* Multiplied by a Thousandth, (thou'zandth) *a.* The ordinal of thousand;—constituting one of a thousand equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Thousandth, (thou'zandth) *n.* The quotient of a unit divided by a thousand.

Thracian, (thrâ'he-an) *a.* Belonging to Thrace;—as a noun, a native or inhabitant of Thrace.

Thrall, (thrawl) *n.* [A.-S. *thral*, Icel. *thráll*.] A slave; a bondman;—slavery; bondage; servitude.

Thrall, (thrawl) *v. t.* To enslave; to inhale.

Thralldom, (thrawl'dum) *n.* Slavery; bondage; state of servitude.

Thraash, (thraash) *v. t.* [A.-S. *thraescan*, G. *thraiskan*, Icel. *thraescia*.] To beat out grain from; to separate from the husk of with a flail;—to beat soundly; to drub;—*v. i.* To practise thrashing;—hence, to labour; to drudge;—*imp. & pp.* thrashed; *ppr.* thrashing.

Thraasher, (thraash'gr) *n.* [A.-S. *thraascere*.] One who thrashes grain;—the fox-shark or sea-fox, a large species of shark.

Thrashing-floor, (thraash'ing-flôr) *n.* [From *thraash* and *floor*.] A floor or area on which grain is beaten out.

Thrashing-machine, (thraash'ing-ma-shên) *n.* A machine or apparatus for separating the grain from the straw.

Thread, (thred) *n.* [A.-S. *thred*, Icel. *thrádr*, G. *tráden*, to twist.] A very small twist of flax, wool, cotton, silk, or the like, drawn out to considerable length;—a filament, as of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark;—also, a line of gold or silver;—something continued in a long course or tenor;—the prominent spiral part of a screw or nut.

Thread, (thred) *v. t.* To pass a thread through the eye of;—to pass or pierce through, as a narrow way or channel;—*imp. & pp.* threaded; *ppr.* threading.

Threadbare, (thredbâr) *a.* Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off;—hence, worn out; trite; hackneyed; used till it has lost its novelty or interest.

Threadbareness, (thredbâr-nes) *n.* State of being worn out, used up, or hackneyed; triteness.

Thready, (thred'e) *a.* Like thread or filaments; slender;—containing or consisting of thread;—also *threaden*.

Threap, (threp) *v. i.* [A.-S. *threapian*, *threagan*.] To insist upon; to assert or deny with obstinacy or pertinacity; to try to palm upon; to cajole;—also *threep*. [*Scot.*]

Threat, (thret) *n.* Declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another; menace; denunciation.

Threaten, (thret'n) *v. t.* [A.-S. *thredian*, to urge, Icel. *threita*, to weary, G. *thraixan*, to grieve.] To hold up to, as a terror; to menace; to denounce evil against;—to terrify, or attempt to terrify by the exhibition of power or by the assertion of an intention to inflict evil;—to charge or enjoin with menace or denunciation of punishment;—to betoken coming evil; to present the appearance of something evil or unpleasant as approaching to or toward;—*v. i.* To use threats or menaces;—*imp. & pp.* threatened; *ppr.* threatening.

Threatener, (thret'n-er) *n.* One who threatens.

Threatening, (thret'n-ing) *a.* Indicating a threat or menace;—indicating something impending; imminent.

Threateningly, (thret'n-ing-le) *adv.* In a threatening manner; with a threat or menace.

Three, (thré) *a.* [A.-S. *thri*, Ger. *drei*, G. *dreis*, L. *tres*, G. *treis*.] Two and one.

Three, (thré) *n.* The sum of two and one;—a symbol representing three units, as 3 or iii.

Three-cornered, (thré'kor-nêrd) *a.* Having three corners **Three-decker**, (thré'dek-er) *n.* A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks. [*repeated.*]

Threefold, (thré'fôld) *a.* Consisting of three, or thrice **Threepence**, (thré'pens) *n.* A small silver coin of three times the value of a penny.

Threepenny, (thré'pen-s) *a.* Worth threepence;—hence, worth but little; poor; mean.

Three-ply, (thré'pli) *a.* [From *three* and *ply*, a fold.] Consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving, as cloth or carpeting.

Threescore, (thré'skôr) *a.* Sixty; thrice twenty.

Threescore, (thré'skôr) *n.* The number of sixty.

Three-sided, (thr3-aid3d) *a.* Having three sides, especially three plane sides.

Threnody, (thren3-de) *n.* [*G. threnos*, and *od3*, a song.]

A song of lamentation; a short funeral poem; a dirge; a threnode.

Thresh, (thresh) *v. t.* To thresh.

Thresher, (thresh3r) *n.* One who threshes; a thrasher.

Threshold, (thresh3ld) *n.* [*A.-S. threswold*, from *threscan*, to beat, and *wald*, door-step, *Ger. thurschwelle*, from *thur*, door, and *schwelle*, all.] The door-sill; the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door;—hence, entrance; gate; door;—the place or point of entering or beginning; outset.

Thrice, (thris) *adv.* [*O. Eng. thrice*, from *threc*.] Three times;—repeatedly; earnestly; emphatically.

Thrid, (thrid) *v. t.* [*From threed*.] To slide through by a narrow passage; to pass, as a thread, through the eye of a needle; to thread.—*imp. & pp. thridded; ppr. thridding*.

Thrift, (thrift) *n.* [*From thrive*.] A thriving state or condition; economical management; frugality; good husbandry;—profit; gain; prosperity;—success and advance in the acquisition of property;—vigorous growth, as of a plant. [*gally*: prosperously.]

Thrifty, (thrift3-e) *adv.* In a thrifty manner; frugally.

Thriftiness, (thrift3-nee) *n.* State or quality of being thrifty; frugality; good husbandry;—prosperity in business.

Thriftless, (thrift3-le) *a.* Not thrifty; deficient in thrift; profuse; extravagant; not thriving.

Thriftlessly, (thrift3-le) *adv.* In a thriftless manner; profusely; extravagantly.

Thriftlessness, (thrift3-le-nee) *n.* Want of thrift; profuseness; extravagance.

Thrifty, (thrift3) *a.* Frugal; sparing; not lavish or profuse; using economy and good management of property;—thriving by industry and frugality; increasing in wealth;—growing rapidly or vigorously, as a plant; thriving. [*sation*.]

Thrill, (thril) *n.* A warbling; a trill;—a thrilling sensation.

Thrill, (thril) *v. t.* [*A.-S. thryllan*, *Ger. drillen*, to drill, *trillen*, to trill.] To perforate by turning a pointed instrument; to bore; to drill;—hence, to pierce; to penetrate;—to affect, as if by something that pierces or pricks, or that causes a tingling sensation.—*v. i.* To pierce to penetrate;—to feel a sharp, shivering sensation running through the body;—*imp. & pp. thrilled; ppr. thrilling*.

Thrilling, (thrill3g) *a.* Piercing; penetrating; feeling a shivering sensation running through the nerves or body. [*tions*.]

Thrillingly, (thrill3g-le) *adv.* With thrilling sensation.

Thrive, (thriv) *v. i.* [*Ital. thrivax*, to grow, flourish, *thriv*, good success.] To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property;—to prosper in any business;—to grow vigorously or luxuriantly, as a plant; to flourish;—*imp. thrived* or *throve*; *pp. thrived* or *thriven*; *ppr. thriving*.

Thriving, (thriv3g) *a.* Growing; increasing;—prosperous; successful. [*increasingly*.]

Thrivingly, (thriv3g-le) *adv.* In a prosperous manner.

Throat, (thro3t) *n.* [*A.-S. throte*, *Ger. dross*.] The portion of the neck anterior to the spinal column, with its cavities or passages;—the passage through which any thing is ejected upward from the lungs or stomach;—any thing long and deep;—main road of any place;—opening; entrance;—in *seaman's language*, the curved end of a gaff which fits round the mast.

Throb, (thro3b) *v. i.* [*Sw. drabba*, allied to *G. thorubin*, to make a noise.] To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force or rapidity; to palpitate;—to heave or rise and fall, as the breast in sorrow or distress;—*imp. & pp. throbbled*; *ppr. throbbing*.

Throb, (thro3b) *n.* A beat or strong pulsation; a violent beating of the heart and arteries; a palpitation.

Throbbing, (thro3b3g) *n.* Act of beating with unusual force, as the heart or pulse; violent palpitation;—act of heaving, as the breast in mental distress.

Throe, (thro3) *n.* [*A.-S. thred*, *threda*, affliction, from *threowan*, to suffer.] Extreme pain; violent pang; anguish; agony; especially, the anguish of travail in childbirth or parturition;—also, last struggle; death-pang.

Throe, (thro3) *v. i.* To struggle with extreme pain; to agonize.

Throne, (thron3) *n.* [*L. thronus*, *G. thronos*, *F. trone*.] A chair of state; a royal seat;—hence, sovereign power and dignity;—also, the seat of a bishop;—in *Scripture*, the place where God manifests his power and glory;—*pl.* *Angles*; spiritual powers.

Throne, (thron3) *v. t.* To place on a royal seat; to enthrone;—to place in an elevated position; to exalt;—*imp. & pp. throned*; *ppr. throning*.

Throng, (throng) *n.* [*A.-S. thrang*, *throng*, from *thriegan*, to press.] A multitude of living beings pressing or pressed into a close body or assemblage; crowd.

Throng, (throng) *v. i.* To crowd together; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons;—*v. t.* To crowd or press, as persons;—*imp. & pp. thronged*; *ppr. thronging*.

Throats, (thro3t) *n.* [*A.-S. throste*, *Ital. throstr*, *Ger. drossel*.] A bird of the genus *Furdus*: song-thrush.

Throttles, (thro3t) *n.* [*Diminutive of throat*.] The wind-pipe or trachea; the wind.

Throttles, (thro3t) *v. t.* To have the throat obstructed so as to endanger suffocation; to choke; to suffocate;—to breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated;—*v. t.* To choke; to strangle;—*imp. & pp. throttled*; *ppr. throttling*. [*and*.]

Through, (thro3) *a.* Being or extending from end to end;—**Through**, (thro3) *prep.* [*A.-S. thurh*, *thural*, *Go. thurh*.] From end to end of, or from side to side of;—between the sides or walls of; within; by transmission or conveyance;—by passage between, among, or in the midst of;—by means of; by the agency of;—over the whole surface or extent of;—among or in the midst of;—from beginning to end; to the end or conclusion.

Through, (thro3) *adv.* From one end or side to the other;—from beginning to end;—to the end; to the ultimate purpose.

Throughout, (thro3-oot) *prep.* Quite through; in every part of; from one extremity to the other of.

Throughout, (thro3-oot) *adv.* In every part; quite through.

Throw, (thro3) *v. t.* [*A.-S. thrawan*, to twist, *Ger. drehen*.] To fling or cast in a winding direction; to hurl;—hence, to propel; to project; to send;—to wind or twist two or more filaments of, as silk, so as to form one thread;—to form or shape roughly on a potter's wheel;—to venture at dice;—to divest or strip one's self of; to put off;—to put on; to spread carelessly;—to overturn; to prostrate in wrestling;—to throw away, to reject;—to waste or lose;—to throw back, to retort;—to throw by, to lay aside; to neglect;—to throw down, to overthrow; to destroy;—to throw in, to inject;—to give or concede, as something additional to a bargain, &c.;—to throw off, to expel; to emit;—to discard; to renounce;—to throw on, to impose; to load or burden with;—to devote;—to throw out, to utter; to give, as a hint or suggestion;—to refuse sanction to; to reject;—to throw up, to surrender; to resign;—to discharge from the stomach;—*v. i.* To perform the act of casting; to cast; specifically, to cast dice;—*imp. threw*; *ppr. throwing*.

Throw, (thro3) *n.* Act of hurling or flinging; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine;—a cast of dice; the manner in which dice fall when cast;—the distance which a missile is or may be thrown.



Throne.

Thrower, (thrō'gr) *n.* One who throws; *specifically*, one who throws or twists silk; a throwster;—one who shapes vessels on a potter's wheel.

Throwster, (thrō'ter) *n.* [From *throw* and *ster*.] One who throws, twists, or winds silk.

Thrum, (thrum) *n.* [Icel. *thróm*, edge, lip, Ger. *trumm*, D. *trom*, end.] One of the ends of weavers' threads; a tuft; any coarse yarn.

Thrum, (thrum) *v. i.* [Icel. *thrúma*, to groan, to sigh, D. *trom*, a drum.] To play coarsely or monotonously on an instrument with the fingers;—*v. t.* To play, as an instrument, in a rude or monotonous manner;—to weave; to twist; to fringe; to knot;—to dress or work with thrums;—in *seaman's language*, to insert or work in, as short pieces of spun yarn into a sail or mat;—*imp. & pp.* thrummed; *ppr.* thrumming.

Thrummer, (thrum'gr) *n.* One who plays unmusically on the harp or guitar. [resembling *thrums*.]

Thrummy, (thrum'e) *a.* Made of thrums; containing or

Thrush, (thrush) *n.* [A.-S. *þrysc*, Ger. *drossel*, Icel. *þróstr*.] A small, plainly-coloured singing bird of the genus *Turdus*, of several species; especially the song-thrush, thrush, or mavis;—[From *thrust*.]

An inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of the horse and some other animals;—minute ulcers in the mouth, fauces, and oesophagus.



Thrush.

Thrust, (thrust) *v. t.* [Icel. *þrústa*, to force, urge, L. *trudere*, frequentative *trusare*.] To push or drive with force; to shove; to impel;—to pierce; to stab, with *through*;—to obtrude; to intrude, with *in*;—to drive away; to expel, with *out*;—*v. i.* To make a push; to attack with a pointed weapon;—to enter by pushing; to squeeze in;—to push forward; to press on; to intrude;—*imp. & pp.* thrust; *ppr.* thrusting.

Thrust, (thrust) *a.* A violent push or driving, as with a pointed weapon, or with the hand or foot; attack; assault;—a horizontal outward pressure, as of an arch against its abutments.

Thud, (thud) *n.* [A.-S. *thoden*, noise, din.] A stroke or blow causing a blunt, dull, and hollow sound. [Scot.]

Thumb, (thumb) *n.* [A.-S. *þuma*, Icel. *þuma* (*þmgr*, Ger. *daum*).] The short thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals.

Thumb, (thumb) *v. t.* To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers;—to soil or wear with the thumb or the fingers;—*v. i.* To play with the thumbs or with the thumbs and fingers; to thrum;—*imp. & pp.* thumbed; *ppr.* thumbing.

Thumb-screw, (thum'skrō) *n.* A screw having the head flattened in the direction of its length, so that it may be turned by the thumb and fore-finger;—an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb or hand by a screw, formerly used in Scotland; a thumbkin; thumbkins.

Thumbkin, (thum'kin) *n. pl.* Perfections;—a Hebrew word. The *urim* and *thummim* were worn as ornaments in the breastplate of the high priest when he attended the altar; but what they were has never been ascertained.

Thump, (thump) *n.* [An onomatopoeitic word.] The sudden fall of a heavy weight;—the sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, as of a hammer or the like.

Thump, (thump) *v. t.* To strike or beat with something thick or heavy, or so as to cause a dull sound;—*v. i.* To strike or fall with a heavy blow;—*imp. & pp.* thumped; *ppr.* thumping.

Thumper, (thump'gr) *n.* One who or that which thumps;—any thing huge, great, or extraordinary.

Thumping, (thumping) *a.* Heavy; stout; large.

Thunder, (thun'der) *n.* [A.-S. *thunder*, Icel. *þunnr*, Ger. *donner*.] The sound which follows a flash of lightning;—a thunder-bolt;—any loud noise;—an alarming or startling threat or denunciation.

Thunder, (thun'der) *v. i.* To sound, rattle, or roar, as an explosion of electricity;—to make a loud noise, especially, a heavy sound of some continuance;—*v. t.* To emit with noise and terror; to publish, as a threat or denunciation;—*imp. & pp.* thundered; *ppr.* thundering.

Thunder-bolt, (thun'der-bōlt) *n.* A shaft of lightning;—an iron bolt familiarly supposed to be shot by lightning—the emblem of Jupiter;—hence, a daring or irresistible hero;—ecclesiastical denunciation; fulmination.

Thunder-clap, (thun'der-klap) *n.* A burst of thunder; sudden report of an explosion of electricity.

Thunder-cloud, (thun'der-kloud) *n.* A cloud that discharges lightning and causes thunder.

Thunderer, (thun'der-er) *n.* One who thunders;—an epithet applied by the ancients to Jupiter.

Thundering, (thun'der-ing) *a.* The report of an electrical explosion; thunder; any loud noise;—fulmination; act of publishing threats or denunciations.

Thundering, (thun'der-ing) *a.* Uttering a loud sound; fulminating;—very loud or noisy;—very large; huge; excessively good or bad (colloquial).

Thunderous, (thun'der-us) *a.* Producing thunder;—making a noise like thunder; sonorous.

Thunder-rod, (thun'der-rod) *n.* A metallic rod erected and acting as a conductor to protect buildings or vessels from lightning.

Thunder-shower, (thun'der-show-er) *n.* A shower accompanied with thunder.

Thunder-storm, (thun'der-storm) *n.* A storm accompanied with lightning and thunder.

Thunder-struck, (thun'der-struk) *a.* Astonished; amazed; struck dumb by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

Thurible, (thi'rē-bl) *n.* [L. *Ambrosium*.] A censor of metal for burning incense, held in the hand or suspended by chains, used in solemn services of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thursday, (thur'dā) *n.* [A.-S. *thunres dæg*, from *thunres*, genitive of *thunor*, thunder, and *dæg*, day;—so called from its being originally consecrated to *Thor*, Icel. *Thor*, the god of thunder.] The fifth day of the week.

Thus, (trus) *adv.* [A.-S. *þus*, D. *duz*.] In this or that manner; on this wise;—to this degree or extent; so.

Thwack, (thwak) *v. t.* [A.-S. *thaccian*, to touch gently, to stroke.] To strike with something flat or heavy; beat or thrash; thump; belabour;—*imp. & pp.* thwacked; *ppr.* thwacking. [flat or heavy; a thump.]

Thwack, (thwak) *a.* A heavy blow with something thwarty, (thwarty) *a.* [A.-S. *thwært*, Icel. *þvært*, *adv.* *þvært*.] Across something else; transverse.

Thwart, (thwärt) *v. t.* To move across or counter to;—to cross, as a purpose; to oppose; hence, to frustrate or defeat;—*v. i.* To move or go in an oblique or crosswise manner;—*imp. & pp.* thwarted; *ppr.* thwarting.

Thwart, (thwärt) *n.* The seat or bench of a boat on which the rowers sit, placed athwart the boat.

Thwarting, (thwärt'ing) *n.* Act of crossing or opposing; frustration. [trariety;—transversely.]

Thwartly, (thwärt'le) *adv.* With opposition or counterthwart-ships, (thwärt'ships) *adv.* Across the ship.

Thy, (thi) *pron.* [Abbreviated from *thine*.] Of thee or belonging to thee; the possessive of *thou*—used in the solemn or grave style, and in poetry.

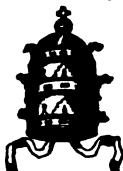
Thyme, (thim) *n.* [L. *thymum*, *thymus*, G. *thuin*, to sacrifice, to smell.] A plant of several species. The

garden thyme is a warm, pungent aromatic, used to give a relish to seasoning and soups.

Thymy, (tīm'e) *a.* Abounding in thyme; fragrant. **Thyself**, (tī-sēlf) *pron.* An emphasized form of the personal pronoun of the second person—used after *thou* to express distinction with emphasis.

Tiara, (tī-ā'ra) *n.* [F. *tiare*, probably of Persian origin.]

An ornamental hat or turban worn by the ancient Persian kings and dignitaries, of different forms according to their rank—the head-dress worn by the Pope on ceremonial occasions, in the form of three crowns piled one above the other, studded with precious stones, and surmounted by an orb and cross, from which depends on either side a chain of jewels.



Tiara.

Tibia, (tib'e-a) *n.* [L.] The shin-bone;—in *entomology*, the fourth joint of the leg.

Tibial, (tib'e-al) *a.* [L. *tibialis*, from *tibia*, the shin-bone, and a pipe or flute originally made of bone.] Pertaining to the large bone of the leg;—pertaining to a pipe or flute.

Tie-douloureux, (tik-dōol-ōō-rōō) *n.* [F. *tic*, a knock, and *douloureux*, painful.] Neuralgia in the face; a painful affection of a nerve coming on in sudden attacks, usually in the head or face, often abbreviated to *tic*. [Credit; trust.]

Tiek, (tik) *n.* [Probably abbreviated from *ticket*.] **Tiek**, (tik) *n.* [F. *tique*, Ger. *secke*.] A little insect of a livid colour that infests sheep, cows, and other animals.

Tiek, (tik) *n.* [D. *tik*, *tyk*, Ger. *siecke*, allied to L. *tegere*, to cover.] The cover or case of a bed containing feathers, wool, or other material.

Tiek, (tik) *v. i.* [From *tiek*, credit.] To go on trust or credit;—to give tick; to trust;—to make a small noise, as a watch or clock; to beat; to click;—*v. t.* To mark or dot—with off;—*imp. & pp.* *tieked*; *ppr.* *tiekling*.

Tiek, (tik) *n.* The distinct, quick beat, as of a watch or clock;—any small mark to direct attention to something else, or to serve as a check.

Tiekbean, (tik'bēn) *n.* A small field bean used for feeding horses and other animals.

Ticket, (tik'et) *n.* [F. *estiquette*, *stiquette*, a label, ticket.] A small piece of paper serving as a notice, certificate, or distinguishing token of something;—a certificate of right of admission to a place of assembly, or to be carried in a public conveyance;—a label to show the character or price of goods in a parcel;—a certificate or token of a share in a lottery, &c.;—a notice attached to a wall, window, &c., as of houses or lodgings to let, articles for sale, &c.

Ticket, (tik'et) *v. t.* To distinguish by a ticket;—to put a ticket on, as goods, &c.;—*imp. & pp.* *ticketed*; *ppr.* *ticketing*.

Ticket-porter, (tik'et-pōrt'er) *n.* A licensed porter wearing a badge by which he may be identified.

Tiekling, (tik'ling) *n.* [From *tiek*.] A closely-woven cloth used for making bed-ticks; ticken.

Tiekla, (tik'l) *v. t.* [Diminutive of *tiek*, to beat, L. *tittillare*.] To titillate;—to touch lightly so as to cause a peculiar thrilling sensation, which commonly causes laughter;—to please by slight gratification;—*v. i.* To feel titillation;—to excite the sensation of titillation;—*imp. & pp.* *tiekled*; *ppr.* *tiekling*. [pleases.]

Tiekler, (tik'ler) *n.* One who or that which tickles or Tiekling, (tik'ling) *n.* Act of affecting by slight touches; titillation;—act of pleasing by slight gratifications; excitement of the palate.

Tieklish, (tik'lish) *a.* Sensible to slight touches; easily tickled;—standing on as to be liable to totter and fall at the slightest touch;—unsteady; uncertain;—difficult; nice; critical.

Tieklishly, (tik'lish-le) *adv.* In a ticklish manner;—in a critical state.

Tieklishness, (tik'lish-ness) *n.* State or quality of being ticklish;—the state of being tottering or liable to fall;—criticalness of condition or state.

Tidal, (tid'al) *a.* Pertaining to tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing.

Tidbit, (tid'bit) *n.* A delicate or tender piece of any thing eatable;—written also *tidbit*.

Tide, (tid) *n.* [A.-S. *tīd*, *tīd*, time, season, from *tīden*, Sw. *tīda*, to happen.] Time; season;—the alternate rising and falling of the waters of the ocean, and of bays, rivers, &c., connected therewith;—stream; current;—tendency or direction of causes, influences, or events;—course; sometimes favourable concurrence of causes or influences;—also, turning point;—flow or current, as of blood;—among miners, a period of twelve hours.

Tide, (tid) *v. t.* To drive with the tide or stream;—*v. i.* To pour a tide or flood;—to work in or out of a river or harbour by favour of the tide, and anchor when it becomes adverse.

Tide-gate, (tid'gāt) *n.* A gate through which water passes into a basin when the tide flows, and which is shut to keep the water from flowing back at the ebb.

Tide-gauge, (tid'gā) *n.* A mechanical contrivance for registering the state of the tide. [tide.]

Tideless, (tid'les) *a.* Having no ebb or flow, as of the

Tide-lock, (tid'lok) *n.* A lock situated between an entrance-basin and a canal, harbour, or river, and forming a communication between them, being furnished with double gates, so that craft can pass either way at all times of the tide;—called also *guard-lock*.

Tide-mill, (tid'mill) *n.* A water-mill in which the wheel is driven one way with the flood-tide, and the reverse way with the ebb.

Tide-table, (tid'tā-bl) *n.* A table giving the time of high water at the principal ports or landing-places throughout the year.

Tide-waiter, (tid'wāt'er) *n.* An officer who watches the landing of goods to secure the payment of duties.

Tide-way, (tid'wā) *n.* The channel in which the tide sets. [simplicity.]

Tidily, (tid'e-le) *adv.* In a tidy manner; with neat

Tidiness, (tid'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being tidy; neatness.

Tidings, (tid'ings) *n. pl.* [O. Eng. *tīden*, A.-S. *tīden*, to happen.] Account of what has taken place, and was not before known;—news; information; intelligence.

Tidy, (tid'e) *a.* [Sw. *tidig*.] Seasonable; timely;—neat; dressed with simplicity;—kept in proper and becoming neatness, or habitually keeping things so.

Tidy, (tid'e) *n.* A cover, often of ornamental work, for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, and the like;—a child's pinafore. [singly; to make neat.]

Tidy, (tid'e) *v. t.* To put in order; to arrange becom-

Tie, (tī) *v. t.* [A.-S. *tīegan*, (tēn).] To fasten with a band or cord and knot; to bind;—to fold and make fast; to knit; to complicate;—to hold or constrain by authority or moral influence; to restrain; to confine;—in *binding*, to bind together two parts by a piece of timber or metal;—in *music*, to unite, as notes, by a cross line, or by a curve line drawn over them;—*imp. & pp.* *tied*; *ppr.* *tying*.

Tie, (tī) *n.* A knot; fastening;—bond; obligation, moral or legal;—a knot of hair;—an equality in numbers, as of votes, &c., which prevent either party from being victorious;—a beam, a rod, or the like, for holding two bodies or parts together;—in *music*, a curved line written over or under the notes, signifying that they are to be slurred, or closely united in the performance. [pinafore.]

Tier, (tī'er) *n.* One who or that which ties;—a child's Tier, (tēr) *n.* [A.-S. *tīer*, rank, series.] A row or rank, especially when two or more rows are placed one above another.

Tierce, (têrs) n. [*F. tiers, L. tertius*, the third.] A cask whose content is one-third of a pipe, that is, 42 wine gallons;—also, a liquid measure of 42 wine, or 35 imperial, gallons;—a cask for packing salt provisions for shipping, containing 336 pounds or 304 pounds;—sequence of three cards of the same suit;—a particular sort of thrust in fencing.

Tiercel, (têrsel) n. [*F. tiers*, the third, so called because the third in the nest is said to be a male.] The male hawk or goshawk.

Tie-rod, (tîrôd) n. A wrought iron bar or rod used to hold parts of structures together.

Tiff, (tif) n. [Etymology uncertain, said to be from *F. toper*, to *tope*, *tipple*; perhaps from *tif* off, drink off.] A draught of liquor; drink;—a fit of anger or peevishness; a slight altercation; tiff. [Scot.]

Tiff, (tif) v. i. To be in a pet; to quarrel.

Tiffany, (tif'a-ne) n. [*F. tiffe*, ornament, *tiffer*, to adjust, adorn.] A species of gauze or very thin silk.

Tiffin, (tifin) n. A lunch or slight repast between breakfast and dinner.

Tig, (tig) n. A child's play; tag; tig-tag.

Tiger, (tîger) n. [*L. tigris, G. tigris*.] A fierce and rapacious animal of the genus *Felis*, about the size of a lion, but longer in the body, and without a mane, of a fawn colour above, white below, and irregularly marked with black stripes, and found chiefly in India and the Indian islands;—a young servant in livery who rides behind his master or mistress.



Bengal Tiger.

Tiger-cat, (tîger-kat) n. A carnivorous animal resembling the tiger but of smaller size, as the ocelot.

Tiger-lily, (tîger-lîl-e) n. A species of lily having spotted flowers.

Tiger-moth, (tîger-moth) n. A large moth of the genus *Arctia*, with dark brown streaks on a cream-coloured ground on its wings.

Tight, (tit) a. [*Ger. dicht, D. & Sw. dicht*.] Close; firmly held together; compact;—close so as not to admit the passage of a fluid; not leaky;—close so as not to admit the entrance of air;—fitting close to the body;—whole: neat;—close; parsimonious; saving;—not slack or loose; taut;—applied to a rope extended or stretched out;—somewhat intoxicated;—scarce or dear; to be had only on good security or at a high rate of interest or discount, as money in the market;—noting high prices, little demand, and therefore few sales or transactions, as the market.

Tighten, (tîtn) v. t. To draw tighter; to straighten; to make more close in any manner;—imp. & pp. tightened; ppr. tightening. [cleverly; adroitly.]

Tightly, (tîtn) adv. Closely; compactly;—neatly;—tightness, (tîtnes) n. Closeness; compactness;—straitness;—neatness;—parsimoniousness;—scarcity, as of demand or supply.

Tights, (tîts) n. pl. Close-fitting pantaloons or trousers;—part of the stage dress of an actress, dancer, equestrian, &c.

Tigress, (tîg'res) n. [From *tiger*.] The female of the tiger. [blood-thirsty;—also *tigrine*.]

Tigriah, (tîgrîah) a. Resembling a tiger;—fierce;—**Tike**, (tik) n. [Armor. *tick*, a farmer, from *ti*, a house.] A countryman or clown. [Isol. *tîk*, a bitch, cur.] A dog; a cur;—a queer fellow;—an obstinate, snarling fellow; *tyke*. [Scot.]

Tile, (tîl) n. [*A.-S. tigel, tigel, L. tegula*, from *tegere*, to cover.] A plate or thin piece of slate-stone or of baked clay, used for covering the roofs of buildings, for floors, for drains, &c.

Tile, (tîl) v. t. To cover with tiles;—to cover, as tiles;—imp. & pp. tiled; ppr. tiling.

Tiler, (tîl'er) n. A man who covers buildings with

tiles;—a doorkeeper at a lodge of freemasons;—also *tyler*. [burned; a tile-kiln.]

Tilery, (tîl'gr-e) n. A place where tiles are made or Tiling, (tîl'ing) n. Act of covering with tiles;—the roof of a house covered with tiles;—tiles collectively.

Till, (tîl) n. A money-box in a shop; a drawer.

Till, (tîl) prep. [*A.-S. til, Ger. st, end, limit*.] To the time of; until;—up to the time specified in the sentence or clause following.

Till, (tîl) v. t. [*A.-S. tîlan, Ger. sîlôn*.] To plough and prepare for seed, and to dress crops of; to cultivate;—imp. & pp. tilled; ppr. tilling.

Tillable, (tîl'a-bl) a. Capable of being tilled; fit for the plough; arable.

Tillage, (tîl'ij) n. The operation, practice, or art of tilling;—a place tilled or cultivated;—culture; husbandry; farming; agriculture.

Tiller, (tîl'er) n. One who tills; a husbandman; a cultivator;—the bar or lever used to turn the rudder of a ship or boat;—the shoot of a plant springing from the root of the original stalk;—the sprout or young tree that springs from the root or stump.

Tiller, (tîl'er) v. i. To put forth new shoots from the root or round the bottom of the original stalk;—sometimes written *tillow*;—imp. & pp. tillered; ppr. tillering.

Tiller-rope, (tîl'gr-rôp) n. Among seamen, the rope which forms a communication between the fore end of the tiller and the steering wheel.

Tilt, (tîlt) n. [*Isol. tiald, Ger. seil, from A.-S. teldan*, to cover, shut in.] A covering overhead; a tent;—the cloth covering of a cart or wagon;—a small awning extended over the stern-sheets of a boat.

Tilt, (tîlt) v. t. To cover with a tilt or awning;—imp. & pp. tilted; ppr. tilting.

Tilt, (tîlt) v. t. [*A.-S. tealtrian, tealtian*, to waver, tealt, inconstant.] To raise one end of, as a cask, for discharging liquor from;—to point or thrust, as a lance;—to hammer or forge with a tilt-hammer;—v. i. To run or ride, and thrust with a lance;—to rush, as in combat;—to move forward, rising and falling on the waves; to pitch;—to lean; to fall, as on one side.

Tilt, (tîlt) n. A thrust, as with a lance;—a military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances; a tournament;—a tilt-hammer;—inclination forward.

Tilter, (tîl'ter) n. One who practises the exercise of pushing a lance on horseback;—one who hammers with a tilt or tilt-hammer.

Tilth, (tîlth) n. [*A.-S. tîlth, from tîlan, to till*.] State of being tilled or prepared for a crop; culture; husbandry;—also, cultivated land; tillage.

Tilt-hammer, (tîlt-ham-gr) n. A heavy hammer used in iron-works, which is lifted or tilted by projections or wipers on the axis of a wheel; a trip-hammer.

Tilting, (tîl'ting) n. Act or exercise of thrusting with a lance on horseback;—act of hammering or forging by means of a tilt-hammer.

Tilt-yard, (tîl'tyard) n. An inclosed place for tilts and tournaments on horseback; *tilting-list*.

Timber, (tim'ber) n. [*A.-S. timbor, timbor*, wood, *Ger. zimmer*.] That sort of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like;—the body or trunk of a tree;—a single piece or squared stick of wood for building;—woods or forest; wooded land;—in ships, a rib of a curving piece of wood branching outward from the keel and bending upward in a vertical direction.

Timber, (tim'ber) v. t. To furnish with timber;—imp. & pp. timbered; ppr. timbering.

Timbered, (tim'berd) a. Furnished with timber;—covered with growing timber;—built; constructed; contrived.

Timber-head, (tim'ber-hed) n. In ships, the top end of a timber rising above the gunwale, and serving for belaying ropes and the like.

Timbering, (tim'ber-ing) *n.* The act of furnishing with timber:—timbers taken collectively.

Timber-trade, (tim'ber-trád) *n.* Traffic or commerce in timber.

Timber-yard, (tim'ber-yard) *n.* A yard or place where timber is deposited.

Timbre, (tim'ber) *n.* [*F. timbre*.] In *heraldry*, a rank or row, as of ermine; also, the crest on a coat of arms;—the quality of tone distinguishing voices or instruments.

Timbrel, (tim'brel) *n.* [*It. tamburello*, diminutive of *tamburo*, a tabour.] An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabour, or tabret.

Time, (tim) *n.* [*A.-S. tīma*, *Íosl. tími*, *Ir. & Gael. tīm*, *F. temps*, *L. tempus*.] A particular period or part of duration, whether past, present, or future:—a proper season; an opportunity;—absolute or unmeasured duration:—the duration of one's life: hours and days one has at his disposal:—the period at which any definite event occurred or person lived; age; period;—allotted period; life-time:—the present state of things; earthly existence:—period of completed pregnancy; hour of travail in child-birth:—repetition; doubling; addition of a number to itself:—repeated act or performance; mention or statement of a thing done repeatedly:—in *music*, relative duration of sound or the measure of that duration; note; tone:—also, quickness or slowness of a movement or musical composition;—in *grammar*, a tense marking the period of action, present, past, or future:—*pl.* state of things at a particular period.

Time, (tim) *v. t.* To adapt to the time or occasion:—to regulate as to time:—to ascertain the time, duration, or rate of:—to measure, as in music or harmony:—*v. i.* To keep or beat time; to proceed in time:—*imp. & pp.* timed; *ppr.* timing.

Time-ball, (tim'bawl) *n.* A ball arranged to drop from the summit of a pole to indicate true mid-day time, as at Greenwich Observatory.

Time-bargain, (tim'bar-gin) *n.* In *commerce*, a contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise or of stock in the public funds at a certain time future.

Time-book, (tim'bóok) *n.* A book in which is kept a record of the time persons have worked.

Timeful, (tim'fúol) *a.* Timely; seasonable: early.

Timeist, (tim'íst) *n.* One who keeps good time in musical performance:—a time-server.

Time-keeper, (tim'kēp-er) *n.* A clock, watch, or other chronometer:—a person who keeps or marks the time of workers in a public work, &c.

Timeless, (tim'les) *a.* Unseasonable; done at the wrong time:—untimely; done before the right time; premature:—of unknown date.

Timeliness, (tim'le-nes) *n.* State or quality of being timely; seasonableness; being in good time.

Timely, (tim'le) *a.* Being in good time; sufficiently early; seasonable.

Timely, (tim'le) *adv.* Early; soon; in good season.

Timeous, (tim'us) *a.* Timely; early.

Timeously, (tim'us-le) *adv.* Seasonably; opportunely; in good time.

Time-piece, (tim'pēs) *n.* A clock, watch, or other instrument, to measure the progress of time; a chronometer.

Time-server, (tim'serv-er) *n.* One who adapts his opinions and manners to the times: one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power:—also *time-pleaser*.

Time-serving, (tim'serv-ing) *n.* An obsequious compliance with the spirit of the times, or the humours of men in power:—temporizing; trimming.

Time-table, (tim'tá-bl) *n.* A tabular statement of the time at which, or within which, something is to take place, as the arrival and departure of railway-trains, the rise and ebb of the tides, &c.

Time-worn, (tim'worn) *a.* Wasted or impaired by time.

Timid, (tim'id) *a.* [*L. timidus*, from *timere*, to fear.]

Wanting courage to meet danger:—timorous; afraid; cowardly; shrinking; retiring.

Timidity, (tim'id-e-ty) *n.* Quality or state of being timid; want of courage; timorousness; fearfulness:—also *timidness*. [*without courage*]

Timidly, (tim'id-le) *adv.* In a timid manner; weakly.

Timorous, (tim'or-us) *a.* [*L. timorose*, from *timere*, fear, from *timere*, to fear.] Fearful of danger; timid; destitute of courage:—indicating fear; full of scruples.

Timorously, (tim'or-us-le) *adv.* In a timorous manner; fearfully. [*want of courage*]

Timorousness, (tim'or-us-nes) *n.* Fearfulness; timidity.

Tin, (tin) *n.* [*A.-S. and Íosl. tīn*, *Ger. zin*, *L. stannum*.] A white, soft, nonelastic metal, very malleable:—thin plates of iron covered with tin:—a dish or bowl made of or covered with tin:—a shape for baking cakes, &c.

—*colloquially*, money.

Tin, (tin) *v. t.* To cover with tin or tinned iron, or to overlay with tin-foil:—*imp. & pp.* tinned; *ppr.* tining.

Tinctorial, (tingkt'or-al) *a.* [*L. tinctorius*, from *tinctor*, a dyer, *tingere*, to dye.] Relating to colour: serving to colour.

Tincture, (tingkt'ur) *n.* [*L. tinctura*, from *tingere*, *tinctus*, to tinge, dye.] A tinge or shade of colour:—the finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a solvent:—a spirit containing medicinal substances in solution:—alight taste superadded to any substance:—alight quality added to any thing.

Tincture, (tingkt'ur) *v. t.* To tinge; to impregnate with some extraneous matter:—to imbue the mind of; to communicate a portion of any thing foreign to:—*imp. & pp.* tintured; *ppr.* tinturing.

Tinder, (tin'der) *n.* [*A.-S. tender*, *tynder*, from *tender*, *Íosl. tendra*, to kindle.] Something very inflammable, used for kindling fire from a spark. [*kept*]

Tinder-box, (tin'der-boks) *n.* A box in which tinder is

Tine, (tin) *n.* [*A.-S. tind*, a prickle, *Íosl. tindr*.] The tooth or spike of a fork; a prong:—also, the tooth of a harrow or drag.

Tin-foil, (tin'fóil) *n.* Tin reduced to a thin leaf.

Ting, (ting) *n.* [*An onomatopoeic word. L. tinnare*, to ring, *W. tinnaw*.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkling.

Tinge, (tinj) *v. t.* [*L. tingere*, *G. tyeppia*.] To imbue or impregnate with something foreign; especially, to colour slightly:—dye; stain; discolour; taint:—*imp. & pp.* tinged; *ppr.* tingeing.

Tinge, (tinj) *n.* A slight degree of some colour, taste, or something foreign, infused into another substance or mixture, or added to it:—tincture.

Tinglass, (tin'glas) *n.* Bismuth.

Tingle, (ting'gl) *v. t.* [*Diminutive of ting*.] To feel a kind of thrilling sensation in the ears:—to feel a sharp, thrilling pain:—to have a sharp, thrilling sensation, or a slight pricking sensation:—*imp. & pp.* tingled; *ppr.* tingling.

Tingling, (ting'gling) *n.* A tremulous, thrilling sensation in the nerves:—a ringing in the ears.

Tink, (tingk) *v. t.* [*W. tinnaw*.] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle.

Tinker, (tingk'er) *n.* [*From tink*, because their way of procuring their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a tinkling noise.] A mender of brass kettles, pans, and other metal ware.

Tinker, (tingk'er) *v. t.* To mend or solder, as metal ware; hence, more generally, to mend; to cobble; to patch. [*of a tinker*:—mending; cobbling]

Tinkering, (tingk'ing) *n.* The act or employment

Tinkle, (tingk'l) *v. t.* [*Diminutive of tink*.] To make small, quick, sharp sounds, as by striking on metal: to clink:—to be heard or ring in the ears, as a small, sharp sound:—*v. t.* To cause to clink or make sharp, quick sounds:—*imp. & pp.* tinkled; *ppr.* tinkling.

Tinkle, (tingk'l) *n.* A small, sharp, quick sound, as that made by striking metal.

Tinkling, (tɪŋk'liŋ) *n.* A small, sharp, quick sound.
Tinman, (tɪn'mæn) *n.* A manufacturer of tin vessels; a dealer in tin ware. [obtained.]
Tin-mine, (tɪn'mɪn) *n.* Bed or vein from which tin is mined.
Tinner, (tɪn'ɜː) *n.* One who works in the tin-mines;—one who works in tin ware; a tinman.
Tinuing, (tɪn'ɪŋ) *n.* The act or process of covering or lining any thing with melted tin or with tin-foil, as kitchen utensils, locks, and the like; the covering or lining thus put on.
Tinny, (tɪn'ɪ) *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, abounding with, or resembling tin. [tɪn.]
Tin-plate, (tɪn'plæt) *n.* Thin sheet-iron coated with tin. [tɪn'sel] *n.* [F. *étincelle*, a spark, L. *scintilla*.] A shining material used for ornamental purposes;—something very shining and gaudy, or having a false lustre, and more gay than valuable;—a kind of ornamental lace.
Tinsel, (tɪn'sel) *v. t.* To adorn with tinsel; to deck out with cheap but showy ornaments:—*imp.* & *pp.* **tinselled**; *pp.* **tinselling**. [tɪnner.]
Tin-smith, (tɪn'smɪθ) *n.* One who works in tin; a **Tint**, (tɪnt) *n.* [F. *teint*, from L. *tinctus*, *pp.* of *tingere*, to dye.] A slight colouring distinct from the principal colour; a faint dye.
Tint, (tɪnt) *v. t.* To give a slight colouring to; to tinge:—*imp.* & *pp.* **tinted**; *pp.* **tinting**.
Tintinnabulary, (tɪn-tɪn-ə'bʊ-ləri) *a.* [L. *tintinnabulum*, a little bell.] Having or making the sound of a bell.
Tiny, (tɪne) *a.* [Probably a diminutive of *thin*, Dan. *tynd*.] Very small; little; puny.
Tip, (tɪp) *n.* [D. & Dan. *tip*, Ital. *tippi*.] The point or extremity of any thing small; the end:—in *botany*, an anther:—a slight stroke; a tap:—small present in money:—a hint; secret information.
Tip, (tɪp) *v. t.* To form a point upon; to cover the tip, top, or end of. [Ger. *tippen*, Sw. *tippa*.] To strike slightly or with the end of any thing small; to tap:—to bestow a gift or donour upon;—to lower one end of or to throw upon the end:—*v. i.* To fall on or toward one side; to fall headlong:—*imp.* & *pp.* **tipped**; *pp.* **tippling**.
Tipplet, (tɪp'et) *n.* [A-S. *tāppet*, from *tāppe*, tape.] A narrow covering for the neck made of fur or cloth.
Tipple, (tɪp'l) *n.* Drink; strong liquor.
Tipple, (tɪp'l) *v. i.* [Diminutive of *tip*.] To drink spirituous or strong liquors habitually; especially, to drink frequently, without absolute drunkenness:—*v. t.* To drink, as strong liquors in luxury or excess:—*imp.* & *pp.* **tippled**; *pp.* **tippling**.
Tippler, (tɪp'lɜː) *n.* One who habitually indulges in the excessive use of spirituous liquors.
Tippling-house, (tɪp'liŋ-haʊs) *n.* A dram shop; public house.
Tipply, (tɪp'se-le) *adv.* In a tipsey manner.
Tipsoness, (tɪp'se-ne) *n.* State of being affected by strong drink; intoxication.
Tipstaff, (tɪp'staf) *n.* An officer who bears a staff tipped with metal; a constable:—a staff tipped with metal.
Tipsey, (tɪp'se) *a.* [Ger. *tips*, drunkenness.] Affected with strong drink; fuddled; intoxicated:—staggering, as if from intoxication.
Tip-toe, (tɪp'to) *n.* The end of the toe—also used adverbially with *on* or *a*.
Tip-toe, (tɪp'to) *a.* Being or performed on the end of the toes:—hence, springy.
Tip-top, (tɪp'top) *n.* The highest or utmost degree.
Tip-top, (tɪp'top) *a.* Very excellent; most excellent or perfect.
Tirade, (te-rād) *n.* [F., from *tirer*, to draw.] A strain of censure or invective; a rambling dissertation; a volley of abuse.
Tire, (tɪr) *n.* [H. *tur*, Norm. *F. tiere*.] A row or rank:—a head-dress:—attire; apparel:—a band or hoop of iron, used to bind the felloes of wheels.

Tire, (tɪr) *v. t.* [A-S. *terian*, *tirian*, to vex, irritate, G. *teirien*, L. *terere*, to rub, waste.] To weary; to fatigue;—to exhaust the strength of by toil or labour;—to dress, as the head; to adorn; to attire:—*v. i.* To become weary; to be fatigued; to have the strength fail; to have the patience exhausted:—*imp.* & *pp.* **tired**; *pp.* **tiring**.
Tiredness, (tɪr'd-ne) *n.* State of being wearied; weariness.
Tiresome, (tɪr'sum) *a.* Fitted or tending to tire; exhausting the strength or patience; wearisome; fatiguing; tedious.
Tiresomeness, (tɪr'sum-ne) *n.* Quality of exhausting strength or patience; wearisomeness; tediousness.
Tiresomely, (tɪr'sum-le) *adv.* In a tiresome manner; wearisomely.
Tirl, (tɪrl) *v. t.* To drill; to bore:—especially, to bore or drill through the pin or peg fastening a door-latch on the inside;—hence, *v. i.* To try to raise the latch of the door:—to shake or rattle at the door. [Scot.]
Tis, (tɪs) *n.* Poetical form of *it* is.
Tissue, (tɪsh'ʊ) *n.* [F. *tissu*, *pp.* of *tisser*, to weave, from L. *texere*.] Cloth interwoven with gold or silver, or with figured colours:—the texture of anatomical elements of which any part of the body is composed:—in *botany*, the minute elementary parts of which the organs of plants are composed, arranged in the fibrous, cellular, or vascular form:—a connected series; a succession:—*tissue paper*, very thin gauze-like paper; silver paper.
Tissue, (tɪsh'ʊ) *v. t.* To form tissue; to interweave:—*imp.* & *pp.* **tissued**; *pp.* **tissuing**.
Tit, (tɪt) *n.* [G. *tithe*.] A teat.
Tit, (tɪt) *n.* [Ital. *tita*, a tender thing.] A small horse:—also, in contempt, a woman;—a small bird; a titmouse or tomtit.
Titan, (tɪ'tæn) *n.* [G.] In *mythology*, one of the giants, sons of Heaven and Earth, who warred against Jupiter:—hence, a man of gigantic stature, courage, intellect, &c.; a man of rebellious temper.
Titanic, (tɪ'tan'ɪk) *a.* Belonging to the Titans; gigantic; superhuman:—noting an acid, the peroxide of titanium.
Titanium, (tɪ'tæn'ɪ-um) *n.* A metal of a deep-blue colour, very light and brittle, but so hard as to scratch steel. [also *titidit*.]
Titbit, (tɪt'bit) *n.* A tender piece; a nice morsel:—**Titthable**, (tɪt'h-a-bl) *a.* Subject to the payment of tithes.
Tithe, (tɪtʃ) *n.* [A-S. *teóðha*, the tenth.] A tenth: the tenth part of any thing; specifically, the tenth part of the increase arising from the profits of land and stock, allotted to the clergy for their support;—hence, a small part or proportion.
Tithe, (tɪtʃ) *v. t.* To tax to the amount of a tenth; to levy a tenth part on:—*v. i.* To pay tithes:—*imp.* & *pp.* **tithed**; *pp.* **tithing**. [tɪtʃes.]
Tithe-gatherer, (tɪtʃ'gæθ-ɜː) *n.* One who collects tithing, (tɪtʃ'ɪŋ) *n.* Act of levying or taking tithe; that which is taken as tithe; a tithe:—a number or company of ten householders dwelling near each other, and sutes to the king for each other's good behaviour.
Titillate, (tɪt'ill-læt) *v. i.* [L. *titillare*, *titillatūm*.] To tickle:—*imp.* & *pp.* **titillated**; *pp.* **titillating**.
Titillation, (tɪt'ill-læt-shun) *n.* Act of tickling, or state of being tickled:—any pleasurable sensation.
Titlark, (tɪt'lark) *n.* A small bird; a species of lark.
Title, (tɪt'l) *n.* [L. *titulus*.] An inscription put over any thing as a name by which it is known:—the inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and sometimes the author's name:—a chapter or division of a book;—an appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons:—a name; designation;—that which constitutes a just cause of exclusive possession; right:—

the instrument which is evidence of a right; charter; title-deed.

Title, (tít'l) v. t. [*L. titularē*.] To call by a title; to name; to entitle:—*imp. & pp. titled*; *ppr. titling*.

Title-deeds, (tít'l-déds) n. *pl.* Writings evidencing a person's title or right to property.

Title-page, (tít'l-páj) n. The page of a book which contains its title.

Titling, (tít'ling) n. A bird of the genus *Saxicola*, belonging to the family of warblers; stonechatter.

Titmouse, (tít'mous) n. [*From tit, small, little, and A.-S. mûser, Ger. mûse.*] A native passerine, conirostral, and inessential bird, building in the holes of old trees, and storing up seeds for winter use—it is very small, active, and restless: *tit, towit*. There are numerous species.

Titter, (tít'ter) v. i. [*Is. titra*, to tremble, *Ger. kichern*, to titter.] To laugh with the tongue striking against the root of the upper teeth;—to laugh with restraint; to giggle:—*imp. & pp. tittered*; *ppr. tittering*.

Titter, (tít'ter) n. A restrained laugh.

Titile, (tít'l) n. [*Diminutive of tit, small.*] A small particle; a minute part; a jot; an iota.

Title-tattle, (tít'l-tat'l) n. [*A reduplication of tattle.*] Idle, trifling talk; empty prattle.

Title-tattle, (tít'l-tat'l) v. i. To talk idly; to prate;—to gabble; to gossip. [*gossiping.*]

Title-tattling, (tít'l-tat'ling) n. Act of talking idly:—

Titular, (tít'ú-lar) a. [*L. titulus*.] Existing in title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging its appropriate duties.

Titularly, (tít'ú-lar-le) adv. In a titular manner; nominally.

Titulary, (tít'ú-lar-e) n. A person invested with a title, in virtue of which he holds an office or benefice, whether he performs the duties of it or not.

Titulary, (tít'ú-lar-e) a. Consisting in a title; titular;—pertaining to a title.

To, (tó) prep. [*A.-S. tó, Go. du, for tu, Ir. & Gael. do.*] It primarily indicates approach and arrival, motion made in the direction of a place or thing and attaining it; and, also, motion or tendency without arrival—opposed to *from*;—hence, course, or tendency toward a time, a state or condition, an aim, or any limit to movement or action;—it connects transitive verbs with their remoter or indirect object, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action;—as sign of the infinitive, to had originally the use just defined, governing the infinitive as a verbal noun, and connecting it as indirect object with a preceding verb or adjective. But it has come to be the almost constant prefix to the infinitive, even in situations where it has no prepositional meaning. It denotes or implies extent; degree of comprehension;—end; consequence;—apposition; connection; opposition;—accord; adaptation;—comparison;—addition;—accompaniment.

Toad, (tód) n. [*A.-S. tādē, tadig.*] A small batrachian reptile, having a warty and thick body—it is useful in gardens by feeding on noxious insects.

Toad-eater, (tód-é-ter) n. [*Said to be from an old practice among mountebanks' boys of eating toads (vulgarily supposed to be poisonous), in order that their masters might have an opportunity of pretending to effect a cure.*] A fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant; a toady.

Toad-spawn, (tód-spawn) n. The seed of toads.

Toad-spit, (tód-spit) n. An excretion of a frothy kind found on plants:—also called *cuckoo-spit*.



Titmouse.

Toad-stone, (tód-stón) n. A variety of trap-rock of a brownish-gray colour;—a kind of jewel or precious stone formerly popularly supposed to be contained in the head of a toad.

Toad-stool, (tód-stóol) n. A poisonous mushroom or fungus which grows in moist and rich ground.

Toady, (tód'e) n. A toad-eater; a sycophant.

Toady, (tód'e) v. t. To fawn upon; to flatter meanly or hypocritically;—v. i. To play the sycophant;—*imp. & pp. toadied*; *ppr. toadying*. [*sycophancy.*]

Toadyism, (tód'e-izm) n. Practice or spirit of a toady:

Toast, (tóst) v. t. [*L. torere, testum, to parch, roast.*] To dry and scorch by the heat of the fire;—to warm thoroughly;—to name when a health is drunk; to drink to the health of or in honour of;—v. i. To propose a toast or health; to drink to the health of:—*imp. & pp. toasted*; *ppr. toasting*.

Toast, (tóst) n. Bread dried and scorched by the fire, sometimes put into milk or melted butter, and formerly into liquor;—a lady in honour of whom persons are invited to drink;—hence, the name of any person in honour of whom health is drunk;—hence also, any thing commemorated in a similar way; a sentiment. [*for toasting any thing.*]

Toaster, (tóst'er) n. One who toasts;—an instrument

Toasting, (tóst'ing) n. System or practice of proposing and drinking healths;—act of scorching or browning before the fire.

Toast-master, (tóst'mas-ter) n. One who at public dinners announces the toasts, and directs or times the cheering.

Tobacco, (tób-bak'3) n. [*From the Indian tobacco, the tube or pipe in which the Indians or the Caribbees smoked the plant.*] A plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, native of America, much used for smoking and chewing, and in snuff—as a medicine it is narcotic, emetic, and cathartic;—the leaves of the plant prepared for smoking, chewing, &c.

Tobaccoist, (tób-bak'3-nist) n. A dealer in tobacco; also, a manufacturer of tobacco.

Tobacco-pipe, (tób-bak'3-píp) n. A pipe used in smoking tobacco, made of clay, wood, meerschaum, &c.

Tobine, (tób'in) n. A twilled silk used for ladies' dresses; a species of Florentine. [*fantasia.*]

Tocoata, (tók-ká'tá) n. [*It.*] In music, a prelude; a

Tochar, (tooh'ér) n. [*Scott.*] Dowry brought by a bride to her husband.

Tocsin, (tók'sin) n. [*F. toquer, to strike, and aria, seint, a bell, L. signum, a sign.*] An alarm bell, or the ringing of a bell for the purpose of alarm.

Tod, (tód) n. [*Is. toddi*, a piece of a thing, *Ger. zotte, zote*, a tuft of hair.] A bush; a thick shrub;—a quantity of wool being 28 pounds or 2 stones.

To-day, (tód-dá) n. [*From to and day.*] The present day. [*day.*]

To-day, (tód-dá) adv. On this day; on the present

Toddle, (tód'l) v. i. [*Allied to totter and topple.*] To walk with short steps, as a child.

Toddy, (tód'e) n. [*Hind. tādī.*] A juice drawn from various kinds of the palm in the East Indies; or a spirituous liquor prepared from it;—a mixture of spirits and hot water sweetened.

To-do, (tód-dóo) n. Bustle; stir; commotion; ado.

Toe, (tó) n. [*A.-S. tād, Is. tād, Ger. säh.*] One of the small members which form the extremity of the foot;—the fore part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals;—the member of a beast's foot corresponding to the toe in man.

Toe, (tó) v. t. To touch or reach with the toes; to come fully up to:—*imp. & pp. toed*; *ppr. toeing*.

Toed, (tód) a. Having toes—used as the second element of a compound word, as long-toed, &c.



Tobacco plant.

Toffy, (to'f) *n.* A sweetmeat made of treacle thickened by boiling, with shred almonds or other ingredient to flavour it. [homestead.]

Toft, (toft) *n.* [A.-S.] A bush; a tuft;—a house; a Toga, (to'ga) *n.* [L. *tegere*, to cover.] The loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans, consisting of a single broad piece of cloth wrapped round the body.

Togated, (to'gāt-ed) *a.* [L. *togatus*, from *toga*, a covering, gown.] Dressed in a gown; wearing a gown:—also *toged*.

Together, (toó-gerh'er) *adv.* [A.-S. *togædere*, from *gader*, at] In the same place; at the same time; contemporaneously;—in company; unitedly;—in or into union; into junction;—in concert.

Togger, (to'ger-e) *n.* [O. Eng. *toge*, a toga, gown.] Clothes; garments; articles of dress.

Toggle, (tog'l) *n.* [Eng. *tug*, and Ger. *stüchel*, a little stick.] A small wooden pin tapering toward both ends with a groove around its centre.

Toggle-joint, (tog'l-joint) *n.* An elbow or knee joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line, and made to produce great end-wise pressure.

Toll, (toil) *v. i.* [A.-S. *teolian*, to strive, strain, titian, to prepare, to till, D. *tuylen*.] To exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind; to labour; to work hard:—*imp.* & *pp.* tolled; *ppr.* tolling.

Toll, (toil) *n.* Labour with pain and fatigue; labour that oppresses the body or mind; drudgery; exertion; task; travail.

Toll, (toil) *n.* [F. *toiles*, toils, nets, from *toile*, cloth, L. *telas*, a web.] A net or snare; a mesh, web, or string spread for taking prey.

Toller, (tol'ler) *n.* One who toils or labours with pain.

Tollet, (tol'et) *n.* [F. *toilette*, from *toile*, cloth, linen.] A covering spread over a table in a chamber or dressing-room;—a dressing-table;—mode of dressing or that which is arranged in dressing; attire; dress;—a bag or case for night-clothes.

Tollet-table, (tol'et-tā-bl) *n.* A dressing table.

Tollful, (tol'toöl) *a.* Tollsme; wearisome;—laborious; requiring exertion.

Tollsme, (tol'sum) *a.* Attended with toll or fatigue and pain; laborious; wearisome.

Tollsomely, (tol'sum-le) *adv.* In a tollsme manner; laboriously.

Tollsomeness, (tol'sum-nee) *n.* The quality or state of being tollsme; laboriousness; wearisomeness.

Tollworn, (tol'worn) *a.* Overcome with labour; over-worked; fatigued.

Tokay, (to-kā) *n.* A kind of wine produced at Tokay, in Hungary, made of white grapes, and having a remarkable aroma.

Token, (tók'n) *n.* [A.-S. *tācon*, from *tæcan*, to teach, Ger. *zeichen*.] A sign; a mark;—something intended or supposed to represent something else;—in medicine, an external mark; symptom;—a memorial of friendship; a souvenir;—a piece of metal intended for currency, and issued by a private party, redeemable by the issuer in lawful money;—in Scotland, a ticket of admission to the sacrament of the Lord's table, being either a printed card or a piece of metal stamped with the name of the church, &c.;—in printing, ten quires of paper;—colloquially, evidence; proof.

Tole, (töl) *v. t.* [Probably from *toll*, to call by the sound of a bell.] To allure by some bait:—*imp.* & *pp.* toled; *ppr.* tolling.

Toledo, (to-lē-dō) *n.* A sword-blade of the finest temper—so called from Toledo in Spain, once famous for its sword-blades.

Tolerable, (tol'er-a-bl) *a.* [L. *tolerabilis*.] Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, either physically or mentally;—fit to be tolerated; sufferable;—moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable.

Tolerableness, (tol'er-a-bl-nee) *n.* The state of being tolerable; tolerability.

Tolerably, (tol'er-a-blē) *adv.* In a tolerable manner; supportably;—moderately well; passably; not perfectly.

Tolerance, (tol'er-ans) *n.* Power of endurance; act of enduring; toleration;—feeling habit or practice of bearing with and not seeking to coerce those whose opinions, actions, &c., differ from our own; indulgence.

Tolerant, (tol'er-ant) *a.* Forbearing; patient of opposition; indulgent;—favouring toleration; liberal.

Tolerate, (tol'er-āt) *v. t.* [L. *tolerare*, from the root *tol*, whence *tollere*, to lift up, and *tuli*, perfect of *ferre*, to bear.] To suffer to be, or to be done without prohibition or hindrance; not to restrain:—*imp.* & *pp.* tolerated; *ppr.* tolerating.

Toleration, (tol'er-ā-shun) *n.* [L. *toleratio*.] Act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved;—*specifically*, the allowance of religious opinions and modes of worship in a state, when contrary to or different from those of the established church or belief;—freedom from bigotry in matters of religion;—permission of difference of opinion in matters of faith; latitude.

Toll, (töl) *n.* [A.-S. *toll*, Ger. *zoll*, G. *telos*, tax, duty, F. *tailleur*, to cut off, L. *tollere*.] A tax paid for some liberty or privilege, particularly for the privilege of passing over a bridge or on a highway;—an excise upon goods; a mulct of a part for the free passage of the rest;—a portion of grain taken by a miller as a compensation for grinding.

Toll, (töl) *v. t.* [L. *tollere*.] To take from, as an excise, custom, &c.; to exact tribute:—*v. i.* To pay toll or tollage;—to take toll, as a miller.

Toll, (töl) *v. i.* [W. *tol*, *tola*, a loud sound, a din.] To sound or ring as a bell, with strokes uniformly repeated at intervals, as at funerals;—*v. t.* To cause to sound, as a bell, with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated;—to strike or to indicate by striking, as the hour:—*imp.* & *pp.* tolled; *ppr.* tolling.

Toll, (töl) *n.* The sounding of the bell with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated.

Tollbar, (töl'bār) *a.* A bar or gate placed across the road at the toll-house to prevent passage until the toll is paid. [for passing it.]

Toll-bridge, (töl'brīj) *n.* A bridge where toll is paid.

Toll-corn, (töl'korn) *n.* Corn taken as pay for grinding at a mill.

Toll-dish, (töl'dīsh) *n.* Vessel for measuring the toll of corn taken for the trouble of grinding:—also *toll-hop*.

Toller, (tol'ler) *n.* A toll-gatherer;—one who tolls a toll-gatherer, (töl'gath-er-er) *n.* The man who takes or gathers toll. [by a receiver of tolls.]

Toll-house, (töl'hous) *n.* A house erected or occupied for tolling.

Tolling, (töl'ing) *n.* Ringing of a bell, usually with slow, measured stroke of the clapper.

Tollman, (töl'man) *n.* One who receives or collects toll; a toll-gatherer.

Tolu, (töl-lū) *n.* A resin or oleo-resin, produced by a tree of South America.

Tomahawk, (tom'a-hawk) *n.* [Indian.] A kind of war-hatchet used by the American Indians. It was originally made of stone, but afterwards of iron.

Tomahawk, (tom'a-hawk) *v. t.* To cut or kill with a hatchet called a tomahawk:—*imp.* & *pp.* tomahawked; *ppr.* tomahawking.

Tomato, (tō-mā'tō) *n.* [Of American origin.] A plant and its fruit, which is called also *love-apple*, and is eaten either raw or cooked.



Tomahawk.

Tomb, (tômb) *n.* [*G. tumbos, a tomb, grave.*] A pit in which the dead body of a human being is deposited; a grave:—a house or vault for the reception of the dead;—a tombstone; a monument in memory of the dead.

Tomb, (tômb) *v. t.* To place in a tomb; to bury; to inter.—*imp. & pp. tumbled; ppr. tumbling.*

Tombless, (tômbless) *a.* Destitute of a tomb or sepulchral monument.

Tomboy, (tom'boy) *n.* [From *Tom* and *boy*.] A rude, boisterous boy;—also, a romping girl; a hoyden.

Tombstone, (tômb'stôn) *n.* A stone erected over a grave to preserve the memory of the deceased; a monument.

Tomcat, (tom'kat) *n.* A male cat, especially when full grown or of large size.

Tome, (tôm) *n.* [*F. from G. tomos, a piece cut off, a part of a book, a volume, from temnein, to cut.*] A ponderous volume; a book.

Tomfool, (tom'fool) *n.* A great fool; a silly trifler.

Tomfoolery, (tom'fool'gr-e) *n.* Foolish trifling; ridiculous behaviour;—knick-knacks, trinkets, &c.

Tommy, (tom'e) *n.* Truck system; practice of paying workmen by goods or orders on the truck or tommyshop instead of by money. [*fool; a dunce.*]

Tomnoddy, (tom'nod-e) *n.* A sea-bird; the puffin;—a to-morrow, (tôd-mor'ô) *n.* [From *tom* and *morrow*.] The day after the present; the next day.

To-morrow, (tôd-mor'ô) *adv.* On the day after the present day; on the morrow.

Tompon, (tom'pe-on) *n.* The stopper of a cannon.

Tomtit, (tom'tit) *n.* [From *Tom* and *tit*.] A little bird; the titmouse. [*vogue.*]

Ton, (tong) *n.* [*F.*] The prevailing fashion or mode;—**Ton**, (tun) *n.* [*A.-S. tunne, a tun, tub, a large vessel, Ger. tonne.*] The weight of twenty cwts. or 2240 pounds avoirdupois;—a wine measure of capacity equal to two pipes or 352 gallons; a tun;—in navigation, a certain weight or space, as a measure of capacity, being forty two cubic feet, by which the burden of a ship is estimated;—a certain quantity of timber, consisting of 40 solid feet if round, or 54 feet if square.

Tone, (tôn) *n.* [*L. tonus, G. tonos, a stretching, a tone.*] Sound, or the character of a sound; a particular modification of a sound; note, either grave or acute;—any impulse or vibration of the air perceptible by the ear;—an accented sound; an inflection or modulation of the voice;—in music, a sound considered as to pitch;—the larger kind of interval in the diatonic scale, the smaller being called a *semitone*;—the peculiar quality of sound in any voice or instrument;—healthy and vigorous state of the body or of its organs;—state of mind; temper; mood;—tenor; spirit;—general or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, or sentiment;—in painting, harmonious relation of colours in light and shade.

Tone, (tôn) *v. t.* To utter with an affected tone;—to tune. To *tone down*, to subdue or soften:—*imp. & pp. toned; ppr. toning.*

Toned, (tônd) *a.* Having a tone, with a qualifying adjective prefixed, as high, loud, sweet, &c.

Toneless, (tônless) *a.* Having no tone; unmusical.

Tong, (tong) *n.* The catch of a buckle; tongue.

Tonga, (tongz) *n. pl.* [*A.-S. tange, Icel. tung, Ger. sange.*] An instrument consisting of two long shafts joined at one end—used for handling fire or heated metals.

Tongue, (tung) *n.* [*A.-S. tunge, Icel. tunga, Go. tuggô, L. lingua.*] A muscular organ attached by one end to the floor of the mouth, serving as the instrument of taste, and in man of articulation also;—hence, speech; discourse; sometimes, fluency of speech;—a language;—words or declarations only;—a nation, as distinguished by language;—a point; a projection; catch of a buckle; point of a balance;—a narrow strip, as of land stretching into the sea or a lake;—any tapering part or point.

Tongue, (tung) *v. t.* To modulate or modify with the

tongue, as notes in playing the flute, &c.;—to join by means of a tongue and groove;—to chide; to rebuke;—*v. i.* To talk; to prate;—to use the tongue in forming the notes, as in playing the flute and other wind instruments:—*imp. & pp. tongued; ppr. tonguing.*

Tongued, (tungd) *a.* Having a tongue.

Tongueless, (tungless) *a.* Having no tongue;—hence, speechless; mute;—unnamed; not spoken of.

Tongue-tied, (tung'tid) *a.* Destitute of the power of distinct articulation; having an impediment in the speech;—unable to speak freely from whatever cause.

Tonguing, (tung'ing) *n.* Act of fitting a pointed or tapering end of one piece of timber into the notched or forked end of another.

Tonic, (ton'ik) *a.* [*G. tonikos.*] Relating to tones or sounds;—increasing tension; hence, increasing strength;—increasing strength or the tone of the animal system.

Tonic, (ton'ik) *a.* A medicine that increases the strength and gives vigour of action to the system;—the key-tone or first tone of the scale.

To-night, (tô-nit) *n.* [From *to* and *night*.] The present night, or the night after the present day.

To-night, (tô-nit) *adv.* On this night.

Tonnage, (tun'aj) *n.* [From *ton*.] The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship;—the cubical content or burden of a ship in tons; or the amount of weight which a ship may carry;—a duty or impost on ships estimated per ton, or a duty, toll, or rate payable on goods per ton transported on canals;—the whole amount of shipping estimated by tons.

Tonsil, (ton'sil) *n.* [*L. tonsilla, pl.*] One of two glandular bodies in the throat or fauces—they have several excretory ducts opening into the mouth.

Tonsile, (ton'sil) *a.* [*L. tonsilis, from tonsere, to shear, clip.*] Capable of being clipped.

Tonsorial, (ton'sôre-al) *a.* [*L. tonsorius, from tonsere, a shearer, barber.*] Pertaining to a barber or to shaving.

Tonsure, (ton'shôr) *n.* [*L. tonsura.*] Act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; or the state of being shorn;—in the Roman Catholic Church, the corona or crown which priests wear as a mark of their order and of their rank in the church.

Tonsured, (ton'shôrd) *a.* Having the tonsure; shaven; clipped;—hence, bald.

Tontine, (ton'tên) *n.* [So called from its inventor, *Tontî*, an Italian in the 17th century.] An annuity or survivorship; or a loan raised on life-annuities with the benefit of survivorship.

Too, (tôo) *adv.* [*A.-S. tô.*] Over; more than enough;—overmuch;—noting an excess, or used to augment the signification of an adjective or adverb to an improper degree;—besides; over and above; likewise; also;—*too* is sometimes reduplicated by way of emphasis.

Tool, (tôol) *n.* [*A.-S. tôl, for tawil, from tawian, to make, prepare.*] An instrument used in the manual arts, to facilitate mechanical operations; any instrument used by a craftsman or labourer at his work; as implement;—a person used as an instrument by another person.

Tool, (tôol) *v. t.* To shape, form, or finish with a tool;—*imp. & pp. toiled; ppr. tooling.*

Tool-chest, (tôol'chest) *n.* A chest in which a workman keeps his tools.

Tooling, (tôol'ing) *n.* Workmanship performed with a tool;—in masonry, dressing a stone with a broad chisel, so as to form a fluted or channelled surface;—in book-binding, indenting the boards or back of a book with lines, curves, figures, &c. [*men's tool*]

Tool-maker, (tôol'mâk-er) *n.* One who makes work tools.

Tom, (tôom) *a.* [*Dan. tommer.*] Empty; vacant [*Book.*]

Toot, (tôot) *v. i.* [*A.-S. tottan, to project, to shoot* D. *tuyten.*] To stand out; to be prominent;—to make a peculiar noise by contact of the tongue with the root of the upper teeth at the beginning and end of the

sound;—also, to sound a horn in a similar manner:—*v. t.* To to cause to sound, as a horn, the note being modified at the beginning and end as if by pronouncing the letter *t*;—hence, to blow; to sound:—*imp.* & *pp.* *tooted*; *ppr.* *tooting*.

Toot, (tōót) n. A note or sound on a horn; a blast; a noise.

Tooth, (tōóth) n. [A.-S. *tōðh*, *pl.* *tēðh*, Go. *tunthus*, allied to G. *odous*.] One of the series of small bones attached to the jaws of vertebrate animals which serve the purpose of taking and chewing food;—hence, taste; palate;—any projection corresponding to the tooth:—a tine; a prong of a multifid instrument, as a rake, comb, &c.;—a projecting part on the axis of a wheel fitting into or catching correspondent parts in other bodies.

Teeth, (tōóth) v. t. To furnish with teeth:—to indent; to cut into teeth:—to lock or fit into each other:—*imp.* & *pp.* *toothed*; *ppr.* *toothings*.

Toothache, (tōóth'ák) n. Pain in the teeth.

Tooth-brush, (tōóth'brush) n. A brush for cleaning the teeth.

Toothed, (tōótht) a. Having teeth or jags, as a wheel;—in *botany*, having projecting points, remote from each other, about the edge; dentate.

Toothful, (tōóth'fōól) a. Palatable; pleasant to the taste; toothsome. [a mouthful.]

Toothful, (tōóth'fōól) n. A small glass of liquor; a sip; *toothless*, (tōóth'les) *a.* Having no teeth.

Tooth-pick, (tōóth'pik) n. An instrument for cleaning the teeth of substances lodged between them.

Tooth-powder, (tōóth'pōw-der) n. A powder for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice. [palatable.]

Toothsome, (tōóth'sum) a. Grateful to the taste; *top, (top) n.* [A.-S. *top*, Icel. *toppr*, W. *tod*.] The highest part of any thing; the upper end, edge, or extremity; the upper side or surface;—the utmost degree;—the highest rank; the most honourable position;—the chief person;—the crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the head;—the forelock;—in *ships*, a sort of platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, and projecting on all sides.

Top, (top) n. [Ger. *topf*.] A child's toy, commonly pear-shaped, made to spin on its point.

Top, (top) v. t. To rise aloft; to be eminent;—to predominate;—to excel; to rise above others;—*v. t.* To cover on the top; to tip; to cap;—to rise above;—to rise to the top of;—to outgo; to surpass;—to take off the top or upper part of; to crop:—*imp.* & *pp.* *topped*; *ppr.* *topping*.

Top-armour, (top'arm-er) n. In *ships*, a railing on the top, supported by stanchions, and equipped with netting.

Topaz, (tō'paz) n. [G. *topazios*, said to be from *Topazos*, an island in the Red Sea, also from Skr. *topas*, fire, the sun, perhaps from *tophus*, pebble, gravel.] A mineral; the silicate of alumina with a portion of fluorine, occurring in primitive rocks as loose or embedded crystals, rhombic in form, and yellow, blue, green, and white in colour. The Brazilian or yellow topaz is most valued by the lapidary.

Top-boots, (top'bōóts) n. pl. Boots with an ornamental band of bright-coloured leather around the upper part.

Top-coat, (top'kōt) n. An outer or over-coat.

Top-dressing, (top'dress-ing) n. A dressing of manure laid on the surface of the land for fertilizing it.

Top, (tōp) v. i. [F. *toquer*.] To drink hard; to drink spirituous liquors to excess:—*imp.* & *pp.* *topped*; *ppr.* *topping*. [drunkard; a sot.]

Top, (tōp'er) n. One who drinks to excess; a *Topful, (top'fōól) a.* Full to the top; full to the brim.

Top-gallant, (top'gai-lant) a. High; elevated; splendid;—noting the mast or the sail attached to it, which is above the topmast and topsail;—formerly the highest sail in a ship.

Top-heavy, (top'hev-e) a. Having the top or upper part too heavy for the lower.

Tophet, (tō'fet) n. [H. *tōphet*.] A place lying south-east of Jerusalem, in the valley of Hinnom, where fires were continually kept to burn dead carcasses, and where all the filth of the city was poured; hence, hell.

Tophus, (tō'fus) n. [L.] A loose, porous rock, consisting of calcareous matter deposited from water, and also formed from volcanic dust cemented by infiltration of water:—also written *tufa*.

Topiary, (tō'pē-ar-e) n. [L. *topiarius*, belonging to ornamental gardening, from G. *topos*, a place.] Shaped by cutting or pruning; made ornamental or fanciful by trimming or training.

Topic, (tō'pik) n. [L. *topica*, G. *topika*.] In *rhetoric* and *logic*, one of the various general forms of argument to be employed in probable as distinguished from demonstrative reasoning;—a treatise on or a scheme of forms of argument or oratory;—any subject of discourse or argument;—a branch or division of a general subject;—a subject of conversation; a commonplace;—the particular matter treated of; a theme;—the specific point handled in a discourse, argument, or literary composition; a matter treated of;—in *medicine*, an external local remedy applied as a plaster, a poultice, &c.

Topic, (tō'pik) a. [G. *topikos*, belonging to a place.] Pertaining to a place; limited; local;—pertaining to a point or subject of discourse or to a general head:—also written *topical*.

Topically, (tō'pik-al-ly) adv. In a topical manner; locally; with application to a particular part of the body;—with respect to a subject of argument or discourse; with limitation to the point in hand.

Top-knot, (top'not) n. A crest of feathers on the head or top, as of a bird; also, an ornamental bow worn on the top of the head by women.

Topman, (top'man) n. Sailor stationed in the top when all hands are called;—man who stands and works uppermost in a saw pit.

Topmast, (top'mast) n. The second mast or that which is next above the lower mast.

Topmost, (top'mōst) a. Highest; uppermost.

Topographer, (tō'pog-ra-fer) n. One skilled in the science of topography. [topography; descriptive of a place.]

Topographical, (tō'pō-graf'ik-al) a. Pertaining to topography. [topography; descriptive of a place.]

Topographically, (tō'pō-graf'ik-al-ly) adv. In a topographical manner.

Topography, (tō'pog-ra-fe) n. [G. *topos*, a place, and *graphein*, to describe.] The description of a particular place, city, town, manor, parish, or tract of land; the scientific description in minute detail of any place or region.

Topping, (top'ing) a. Rising above; surpassing;—hence, assuming superiority; proud.

Topping, (top'ing) n. Act of raising or tilting one end of a yard, gaff, boom, &c., above the other.

Toppingly, (top'ing-ly) adv. Highly; surpassingly;—proudly.

Topple, (top'pl) v. i. [Diminutive of *top*.] To fall forward; to pitch or tumble down;—*v. t.* To throw down; to throw over:—*imp.* & *pp.* *toppled*; *ppr.* *toppling*.

Top-sail, (top'sail) n. A sail extended across the topmast.

Topsey-turvy, (tō'pē-tur've) adv. [Tops or heads in the tur.] In an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; with the bottom upward; upside down.

Torch, (torch) n. [F. *torche*, from *torquere*, to twist, because it is twisted like a rope.] A light formed of some combustible substance; a large candle or flambeau.

Torch-bearer, (torch'bār-er) n. One who carries a torch-light, (torch'lit) *n.* The light of a torch or of torches;—a light kindled to supply the want of the sun.

Tore, (tōr) n. [L. *torus*.] In architecture, a large round moulding on the base of a column.

Toreumatology, (tôr-û-ma-to'lô-jé) *n.* [*G. toreuma*, sculpture, and *logos*, discourse.] The science or art of carving in bas-relief;—a treatise on sculpture.

Torment, (tôr'ment) *n.* [*L. tormentum*, an engine for hurling missiles, an instrument of torture, from *torquere*, to turn, to twist.] Extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery either of body or mind;—that which gives pain, vexation, or misery.

Torment, (tôr'ment) *v. t.* To put to extreme pain or anguish either of body or mind;—to pain; to distress; to afflict;—to tease; to vex; to harass;—*imp. & pp. tormented; ppr. tormenting.*

Tormenter, (tôr'men'ter) *n.* One who or that which torments;—one who inflicts penal torture;—in agriculture, an instrument in the form of a harrow run on wheels, for tearing or breaking up stiff or weedy soil;—also *tormentor*.

Tormentingly, (tôr'men'ting-le) *adv.* So as to torture;—in a manner to produce distress or anguish.

Tornado, (tôr-nâ'dô) *n.* [*Sp. tornar*, *It. tornare*, to turn.] A violent gust of wind, or a tempest distinguished by a whirling, progressive motion; a hurricane.

Torography, (tôr-nô-grâ-fe) *n.* [*Tornado*, and *G. graphêin*, to write.] A treatise on whirlwind hurricanes and tornadoes.

Torpedo, (tôr-pê'dô) *n.* [*L. from torpere*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] A species of ray having electric power;—it is also called *cramp-fish*;—an engine or machine used for destroying ships by blowing them up.



Torpedo
or Cramp-fish.

Torpescent, (tôr-pes'ent) *a.* [*L. torpescentia*, *ppr. of torpere*, to grow stiff, numb, or torpid.] Becoming torpid or numb.

Torpid, (tôr'pid) *a.* [*L. torpidus*, from *torpere*, to be stiff, numb, or torpid.] Having lost motion or the power of exertion and feeling; numb;—dull; stupid; sluggish; inactive; benumbed.

Torpidity, (tôr'pid-e-té) *n.* Torpidness; numbness; dulness; sluggishness.

Torpidly, (tôr'pid-le) *adv.* In a torpid manner; sluggishly; lazily.

Torpidness, (tôr'pid-nee) *n.* The state of being torpid; numbness;—dulness; inactivity; sluggishness; stupidity.

Torpor, (tôr'por) *n.* [*L. from torpere*, to be numb or torpid.] The state of being torpid; loss of motion or of the power of motion; numbness; inactivity;—dulness; laziness; sluggishness; stupidity.

Torques, (tôr'kwê) *n.* An ornament worn by the ancient Britons round the neck, formed of small rings of metal interlaced in each other.

Torrefaction, (tôr-fâk'shun) *n.* [*F. from L. torrefacere*.] Act or process of heating or drying by fire;—in *metallurgy*, the operation of roasting ores;—in *pharmacy*, the heating of drugs on a metallic plate, until they become friable and fit for compounding, mixing, &c.

Torrefy, (tôr-fî) *v. t.* [*L. torrefere*, to dry by heat, and *facere*, to make.] To dry by fire; to parch;—to roast or scorch, as metallic ores;—*imp. & pp. torrefied; ppr. torrefying.*

Torrent, (tôr'ent) *n.* [*L. torrens*, burning, roaring, boiling, *ppr. of torrefere*, to dry by heat, to burn.] A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like;—a violent or rapid flow; a strong current.

Torricellian, (tôr-re-sel'-e-an) *a.* Pertaining to Torricelli, an Italian philosopher, who discovered the principle on which the barometer is constructed. **Torricellian vacuum**, a vacuum which is formed in the barometer.

Torrid, (tôr'id) *a.* [*L. torridus*, from *torrefere*, to parch.] Parched; dried with heat;—violently hot; burning or parching. **Torrid zone**, that space or broad belt of the

earth included between the tropics, where the heat is always greatest.

Torsion, (tôr'shun) *n.* [*L. torsio*, from *torquere*, to twist.] Act of turning or twisting; that state with which a thread, wire, or rod of any material, strained or tends to return to a state of rest after it has been twisted.

Torsk, (tôrsk) *n.* A fish allied to the cod; *tusk*.

Torso, (tôr'sô) *n.* [*It. torso*, from *L. thyrsus*, *G. thyraos*, a light, straight staff.] The trunk of a statue mutilated of head and limbs.



Torsk.

Tortile, (tôr'til) *a.* [*L. tortilis*, from *torquere*, to twist, wind.] Twisted; wreathed; coiled.

Tortoise, (tôr'tis) *n.* [*F. tortue*, from *L. to rtus*, twisted, crooked.] A reptile inclosed in a case formed by two leathery or scaly shields, and having horny jaws in the place of teeth;—in *ancient warfare*, a position of defence assumed by the soldiers, each man stooping and raising his



Tortoise.

buckler over his head, so as to form a covering over the whole line like a tortoise shell.

Tortoise-shell, (tôr'tis-she) *n.* The shell or bony scutes or plates of the tortoise, used in inlaying and in various manufactures—also used *adjectively*.

Tortuous, (tôr'tû-us) *a.* [*L. tortuosus*, from *torquere*, to twist, crooked.] Bent in different directions; wreathed; twisted; winding;—deviating from rectitude; erroneous; crooked; deceitful.

Tortuosity, (tôr'tû-ô-si-té) *n.* Wreathed or twisted form;—mental crookedness; disposition to follow indirect and devious courses.

Tortuously, (tôr'tû-us-le) *adv.* In a crooked manner; insinuatingly; deceitfully.

Tortuousness, (tôr'tû-us-nee) *n.* State of being twisted; sinuosity;—crookedness of disposition or conduct; want of straightforwardness; hesec, deceitfulness.

Torture, (tôr'tûr) *n.* [*F. torture*, *It. tortura*, from *L. torquere*, to twist.] Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind; pang; agony; torment;—especially, severe pain inflicted judicially, either as a punishment for a crime, or for the purpose of extorting a confession.

Torture, (tôr'tûr) *v. t.* To put to torture; to pain extremely;—to punish with torture;—to keep on the stretch or in suspense; to vex; to harass;—*imp. & pp. tortured; ppr. torturing.* [*meat.*]

Torturer, (tôr'tûr-er) *n.* One who tortures; a torturer.

Tory, (tôr're) *n.* [*Said to be an Irish word denoting a robber or a savage.*] An advocate of the theory of the divine right of kings to reign, and of hereditary succession to the throne; an opponent of elective monarchy and of republican government;—a supporter of the union between church and state—the state maintaining the church by declarative act and endowment, and the church lending sanctity and spiritual authority to the acts of the state;—one who seeks to preserve the present constitution and to uphold the royal, ecclesiastical, and aristocratical institutions, as being in themselves right and good, and who is averse to any change, especially in the way of extension of democratical power;—an advocate of class distinctions and privileges, as opposed to the republican theory of equality;—a member of the conservative party, as opposed to the whig, radical, or progressive party.

Tory, (tôr're) *a.* Pertaining to the tories.

Toryism, (tôr're-izm) *n.* The principles of the tories.

Toss, (tôs) *v. t.* [*F. toiser*, to jerk, to toss, a quick jerk a snatch.] To throw with the hand; to throw upward;—to lift or throw up with a sudden or violent

motion:—to cause to rise and fall:—to agitate: to make restless:—*v. i.* To roll and tumble: to be in violent commotion:—to be tossed:—*imp. & pp.* tossed; *ppr.* tossing.

Toss, (tòs) n. A throwing upward or with a jerk:—a throwing up of the head with a jerk.

Tossing, (tòs'ing) n. The act of throwing upward: a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling.

Totipot, (tòt'pòt) n. A toper; an habitual drunkard.

Tot, (tòt) n. Any thing small—used as a term of endearment.

Total, (tò'tal) a. [L. *totalis*, from *totus*, all, whole.] Full: complete:—not divided:—whole; entire.

Total, (tò'tal) n. The whole; the whole sum or amount. [tity or amount.]

Totally, (tò'tal-ly) adv. In a total manner; wholly; entirely: fully; completely.

Totter, (tò'ter) v. t. [Ger. *dottern*, to tremble, shake.] To shake so as to threaten a fall:—to shake: to reel: to lean:—*imp. & pp.* tottered; *ppr.* tottering.

Toucan, (tò'kàn) n. [Sp. & S. American *tucán, tucána*, Pg. & Braz. *tucano*.] A bird of tropical America, of several species, remarkable for the large size of its bill.

Toucan, (tuch) v. t. [F. *toucher*, It. *toccare*, L. *tangere*, *tactum*.] To come in contact with: to extend the hand, foot, &c., so as to reach or rest on:—to perceive by the sense of feeling:—to come to; to reach: to attain to:—to relate to; to concern:—to make a faint impression on; to mark or delineate slightly:—to handle: to meddle or interfere with:—to treat or speak of superficially: to allude or advert to:—to move, as the feelings or sensibility: to affect:—to soften: to melt:—to influence: to act on by impulses:—to infect, as with disease: to seize slightly:—to strike, as an instrument of music: to play on:—to afflict or distress:—to touch up, to improve by slight strokes or corrections:—*v. i.* To be in contact:—to be in close union without intervening space:—to fasten on; to take effect on:—to treat of slightly in discourse:—to mention or discuss briefly:—to touch at, to go to or to call at a port or place without staying:—*imp. & pp.* touched; *ppr.* touching.

Toucan, (tuch) n. Act of touching: meeting of two bodies; superficial junction; contact:—the sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses:—act of handling; examination by a stone or other standard: test:—proof; tried and ascertained quality or worth:—a single stroke on a drawing or picture:—feature; lineament:—a small quantity intermixed: a little:—a hint; suggestion:—hence, a slight effort or essay:—power of exciting the affections:—personal reference or application: hit:—animadversion: censure:—in music, the resistance of the keys of an instrument to the pressure of the fingers:—also, the manner of touching, striking, or pressing the keys of a pianoforte; individual style of execution.

Toucan, (tuch'a-bl) a. Capable of being touched; tangible.

Toucan-hole, (tuch'hòl) n. The vent of a cannon or other species of fire-arms, by which fire is communicated to the powder.

Toucanly, (tuch'e-ly) adv. Irritably; peevishly.

Toucanness, (tuch'e-ness) n. The quality of being touchy: peevishness; irritability; irascibility.

Toucaning, (tuch'ing) a. Affecting; moving; pathetic.

Toucaning, (tuch'ing) prep. Concerning; relating to; with respect to.

Toucaning, (tuch'ing) n. The sense of feeling; touch.

Toucaning, (tuch'ing-ly) adv. In a manner to move the feelings; pathetically.



Toucan.

Toucan-me-not, (tuch'me-not) n. A plant of the genus *Impatiens*.

Toucan-needle, (tuch'néd-l) n. A small bar of gold and silver, either pure or alloyed in some known proportion with copper, prepared for trying gold and silver on a touch-stone.

Toucan-stone, (tuch'stòn) n. A variety of extremely compact silicious schist, used for ascertaining the purity of gold and silver by the streak impressed on the stone:—hence, any test or criterion.

Toucan, (tuch'e) a. Peevish; irritable; irascible; apt to take fire.

Tough, (tuf) a. [A.-S. *tāh*, Ger. *sahe*.] Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness:—not easily broken: able to endure hardship: firm; strong:—not easily separated: tenacious: ropy:—stiff; rigid: not flexible:—severe; violent; difficult; arduous.

Toughen, (tuf'n) v. i. To grow tough or tougher:—*v. t.* To make tough or tougher:—*imp. & pp.* toughened; *ppr.* toughening. [hard, or difficult.]

Toughish, (tuf'ish) a. Somewhat tough:—rather stiff.

Toughly, (tuf'ly) adv. In a tough or flexible manner.

Toughness, (tuf'ness) n. The quality of being tough; flexibility, with a firm adhesion of parts:—strength of constitution or texture:—viscosity; tenacity.

Tour, (tòor) n. [F., from G. *tournee*, a circle, a round.] A going round:—hence, a journey in a circuit:—any thing done successively, or by regular order: a turn; east; manner: excursion; trip; expedition; jaunt.

Tour, (tòor) v. i. To make a tour:—*imp. & pp.* toured; *ppr.* touring.

Tourist, (tòor'ist) n. One who makes a tour, or performs a journey in a circuit.

Tourmaline, (tòor'ma-lin) n. [From *tourmal*, a stone in Ceylon.] A mineral occurring usually in black three-sided or six-sided prisms, terminated by three-sided pyramids, consisting of silica, alumina, and boracic acid, with portions of manganese, lithia, &c.

Tournament, (tòor'na-ment) n. A mock-fight or military sport, in which a number of combatants were engaged:—a *joust* is a trial of skill between two.

Tourney, (tòor'ne) n. A tournament.

Tourney, (tòor'ne) v. i. [Norm. F. *tournoier*.] To perform tournaments; to tilt.

Tourniquet, (tòor'ne-ke't) n. [F. from *tourner*, to turn.] A surgical instrument or bandage which is tightened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check the flow of blood, as from wounds, amputation, or other surgical operation.

Touse, (tòus) v. t. [Ger. *zusen*, D. *tuea*.] To pull: to haul: to tear:—*v. i.* To tear about: to rave:—*imp. & pp.* toused; *ppr.* tousing.

Touale, (tòor'ly) v. t. [From *touse*.] To pull or haul about:—to dishevel: to disorder, as dress or hair. [Scot.]

Toualemeals, (tòor'ly-mwà) n. [F.] A granular, starchy substance, like arrowroot, obtained from the root-stocks of various species of *Canna*.

Tout, (tòot) v. i. [D. *tuyten*, to spy.] To look out for; to wait:—specifically, to wait and ply for customers to a hotel, &c.

Touter, (tòot'er) n. A hanger-on:—one who hangs on at stations, wharfs, &c., to solicit the custom of travellers to a hotel, &c.:—one who hangs about the training-ground of race-horses to pick up information which may be available for betting purposes.

Tow, (tò) v. t. [A.-S. *tōcan*, to lead, draw.] To drag, as a boat or ship through the water by means of a rope:—*imp. & pp.* towed; *ppr.* towing.

Tow, (tò) n. [A.-S. *tow*, tow, Ger. *taw*, a top.] The coarse and broken part of flax or hemp:—act of towing or state of being towed. [towing.]

Towage, (tò'ā) n. Act of towing:—price paid for

Toward, (tò'ard) prep. [A.-S. *tōward*, *tōwardes*.] In the direction of:—with direction to, in a moral sense:—with respect to; regarding:—nearly; about.

Toward, (tō'wārd) *adv.* Near; at hand; in a state of preparation;—also *towards*.
Toward, (tō'wārd) *a.* [A.-S. *ðeaward*.] Ready to do or learn; not forward; apt.
Towardness, (tō'wārd-le-ness) *n.* Quality of being toward; readiness to do or learn; aptness; docility.
Towardly, (tō'wārd-le) *a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; docile; tractable; compliant with duty. [*ness*.]
Towardness, (tō'wārd-ness) *n.* Towardliness; tractable.
Tow-boat, (tō'bōt) *n.* A boat which is towed;—a steamer used for towing other vessels.
Towel, (tow'el) *n.* [F. *touaille*, It. *tovaglia*, Icel. *thvo*, to wash.] A cloth used for wiping the hands and for other purposes; a napkin.
Towelling, (tow'el-ing) *n.* Cloth for towels.
Tower, (tow'er) *n.* [A.-S. *torr*, F. *tour*, L. *turris*.] A lofty building much higher than broad, and variously shaped, standing alone or forming part of another edifice, as of a church, castle, &c.;—a citadel; a fortress; hence, a defender;—a high head-dress formerly in vogue;—a high flight; elevation.
Tower, (tow'er) *v. t.* To be lofty or very high; hence, to soar;—*imp. & pp.* towered; *ppr.* towering.
Towered, (tow'erd) *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.
Towering, (tow'er-ing) *a.* Very high; elevated;—extreme; violent;—surpassing.
Towery, (tow'er-e) *a.* Adorned or defended by towers.
Tow-line, (tō'lin) *a.* A small hawser used to tow a ship, &c.
Tow-path, (tō'path) *n.* A path used by men or horses that tow boats;—also *towing path*.
Town, (town) *n.* [A.-S. *tān*, inclosure, garden, house, village, town, Icel. *tún*, Ger. *stún*.] A collection of houses inclosed by fences or walls;—hence, any collection of houses larger than a village, and not incorporated as a city;—the body of inhabitants resident in a town;—a township;—the court and of London;—the metropolis or its inhabitants;—a farm-stead;—village; hamlet.
Town-clerk, (town'klark) *n.* An officer who keeps the records of a town, and enters all its official proceedings.
Town-crier, (town'kri-er) *n.* A public crier.
Town-council, (town'koun-sil) *n.* Body or a meeting of the body of deputies elected by the male ratepayers of a town or burgh to manage its municipal affairs.
Town-councillor, (town'koun-sil-or) *n.* One who is a member of a town-council.
Town-hall, (town'hawl) *n.* A public room or building for transacting the business of a town.
Town-house, (town'hous) *n.* The house where the public business of the town is transacted by the inhabitants;—a house in town, in opposition to a house in the country. [*inhabitants of a city*.]
Towns-folk, (townz'fok) *n.* The people of a town; the Township, (town'ship) *n.* The district or territory of a town; the corporation of a town.
Townsmān, (townz'man) *n.* An inhabitant of a town; one of the same town with another.
Town-talk, (town'tawk) *n.* The common talk of a place or the subject of common conversation. [*boats*.]
Tow-rope, (tō'rōp) *n.* Any rope used in towing ships or
Toxiological, (toks-e-kō-lō'jīk-al) *a.* Pertaining to toxicology.
Toxicologist, (toks-e-kō-lō'jīst) *n.* One versed in toxicology; the writer of a treatise on poisons.
Toxicology, (toks-e-kō-lō'jī) *n.* [G. *toxikon*, poison, and *logos*, a discourse.] The science which treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, and tests.
Toxophilite, (toks-ōfō-lī) *n.* [G. *toxos*, a bow, and *philein*, to love.] An archer; one addicted to archery.
Toy, (toy) *n.* [D. *tooi*.] A plaything for children; a bauble; a thing for amusement, but of no real value; a trifle;—matter of no importance;—wild fancy; folly; trifling opinion or behaviour;—amorous dalliance.
Toy, (toy) *v. t.* To dally amorously; to trifle; to play; to wanton;—*imp. & pp.* toyed; *ppr.* toying.

Toy, (toy'er) *n.* One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks. [*trifling*.]
Toyful, (toy'fūl) *a.* Full of tricks; playful; sportive.
Toyish, (toy'ish) *a.* Trifling; wanton.
Toyishness, (toy'ish-ness) *n.* Disposition to trifling; amorous dalliance.
Toyman, (toy'man) *n.* One who deals in toys.
Toy-shop, (toy'shop) *n.* A shop where toys are sold.
Trace, (trās) *n.* A mark left by any thing passing; a footprint; a track;—a mark, impression, or visible appearance of any thing left when the thing itself no longer exists; remains;—a delineation or sketch; outline;—a small quantity; something barely perceptible.
Trace, (trās) *n.* One of the two stumps, chains, or ropes by which a carriage or sleigh is drawn by horses.
Trace, (trās) *v. t.* [F. *tracer*, from L. *tractus*, *pp.* of *trahere*, to draw.] To walk over; to pass through;—to draw or delineate with marks; especially, to copy, as a drawing, by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed;—to follow by footsteps or tracks or some mark that has been left by a person or thing which has preceded;—hence, to follow the trace or track of;—to follow with exactness;—*imp. & pp.* traced; *ppr.* tracing.
Traceable, (trās'ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being traced.
Tracer, (trās'er) *n.* One who or that which traces.
Tracery, (trās'er-e) *n.* An ornamental divergency of the mullions of a window into arches, curves, &c.;—the subdivisions of groined vaults and the like.
Trachea, (trā-kē'a) *n.* [G. *tracheia* (see *arteria*).] The windpipe or canal conveying air to the lungs; the windand;—the air-tubes of the body in insects and similar animals.
Tracheal, (trā-kē'al) *a.* Pertaining to the windpipe.
Tracing, (trās'ing) *n.* Act of delineating or drawing in lines;—an outline or drawing;—regular track or path; course.
Tracing-paper, (trās'ing-pā-per) *n.* Thin transparent paper, usually tissue paper soaked in oil or varnish, used for copying drawings, patterns, mouldings, &c.
Track, (trak) *n.* [F. *tracer*, D. *track*, a drawing.] A mark left by something that has passed along;—a mark or impression left by the foot, either of man or beast; trace; vestige; footprint;—a road; a beaten path;—course; way;—in railways, the permanent way.
Track, (trak) *v. t.* To follow when guided by a trace or by footsteps;—to draw or tow, as a vessel;—*imp. & pp.* tracked; *ppr.* tracking.
Trackage, (trak'āj) *n.* A drawing or towing, as of a boat.
Track-boat, (trak'bōt) *n.* A boat or vessel drawn or towed by a horse; canal-boat.
Trackless, (trak'les) *a.* Having no track or footprint; untrodden.
Tract, (trakt) *n.* [L. *tractus*, from *trahere*, to draw.] Something drawn out or extended;—a region or quantity of land or water of indefinite extent;—a written discourse or dissertation, generally not of great length; especially, a short treatise on practical religion;—continued or protracted duration; length; extent.
Tractability, (trakt-a-bl'e-te) *n.* Quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility; tractableness.
Tractable, (trakt'a-bl) *a.* [L. *tractabilis*.] Capable of being easily led, taught, or managed; docile; manageable;—capable of being handled; practicable; feasible.
Tractableness, (trakt'a-bl-ness) *n.* State or quality of being tractable; docility.
Tractably, (trakt'a-bl'e) *adv.* In a tractable manner.
Tractate, (trakt'āt) *n.* [L. *tractatus*.] A treatise;—a dissertation;—a pamphlet or small book.
Tractile, (trakt'il) *a.* [L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.] Capable of being drawn out in length; ductile.
Tractility, (trakt'il'e-te) *n.* Quality of being tractile; ductility.
Traction, (trak'ahūn) *n.* [L. *trahere*, *tractum*, to

draw.] Act of drawing or state of being drawn :—attraction : a drawing toward :—act of drawing a solid body along a plane. [tracting.]

Tractive, (trák'tiv) a. Serving to draw; pulling; at-

Tractor, (trák'tér) n. [L. *tractare*, *tractum*, to draw.] That which draws or is used for drawing :—*pl.* Two small pointed bars of brass and steel, which, being drawn over diseased parts of the body, were at one time supposed to give relief through the agency of electricity or magnetism.

Tract-society, (trák'ts-ə's-tē) n. A society formed for preparing, printing, and distributing small religious publications.

Trade, (trád) n. [F. *traite*, from *traiter*, to treat, to trade, L. *tractare*.] Act or business of exchanging commodities by barter; the business of buying and selling for money; commerce; traffic; barter :—particular occupation, manual or mercantile, distinguished from the liberal arts and the learned professions :—the business which a person has learned and which he carries on :—*especially*, mechanical employment :—business pursued :—instruments of any occupation :—custom; habit :—a company of men engaged in the same occupation :—*pl.* The trade-winds.

Trade, (trád) v. t. To barter or to buy and sell; to traffic; to bargain :—to buy and sell or exchange property in a single instance :—to act merely for gain; to be venal :—*v. i.* To sell or exchange in commerce :—to barter; to exchange :—*imp. & pp.* traded; *ppr.* trading.

Trade-mark, (trád'márk) n. A distinguishing mark or device used by a manufacturer on his goods or labels, the legal right in which is recognised by law.

Trade-price, (trád'prís) n. Price charged for goods to members of the same trade, or by wholesale dealers to retailers.

Trader, (trád'ér) n. One engaged in trade or commerce; a trafficker; a merchant :—also, a trading vessel; vessel plying regularly between two ports or countries.

Tradefolk, (trád'fólk) n. People employed in trades.

Tradesman, (trád'mán) n. One who trades; a shop-keeper;—any mechanic or artisan.

Trades-union, (trád'ün-yün) n. A combination among workmen for the purpose of maintaining their rights and privileges with respect to wages, hours of labour, and the like.

Trade-wind, (trád'wind) n. A wind in or near the Torrid Zone, which blows from the same quarter throughout the year—so called because of great advantage to navigators and trade—the general direction is from N.E. to S.W. on the north side, and from S.E. to N.W. on the south side of the equator.

Trading, (trád'ing) a. Carrying on commerce; engaged in trade :—venal; acting from interest rather than principle, as a politician, &c.

Tradition, (tra-dish'un) n. [L. *traditio*, from *tradere*, to give up, transmit.] Act of delivering into the hands of another; delivery :—act of handing down from mouth to mouth narratives of facts or incidents, or of transmitting from age to age customs and practices :—*especially*, act or process of transmitting from age to age, or from one member or functionary of the church to another, religious doctrines, opinions, rites, ceremonies, &c. :—sum of religious faith and observance derived from antiquity by oral communication :—that which is handed down : an ancient doctrine or belief; an old custom or practice; popular delusion or fancy; old fable; family story; legend, &c.

Traditional, (tra-dish'un-ál) a. Pertaining to or derived from tradition; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only.

Traditionally, (tra-dish'un-ál-le) adv. In a traditional manner; by tradition from age to age.

Traditionary, (tra-dish'un-á-ré) a. Pertaining to or derived from tradition; traditional.

Traditionist, (tra-dish'un-íst) n. One who adheres to tradition.

Traduce, (tra-dús) v. t. [L. *traducere*, from *trans*, across, over, and *ducere*, to lead.] To represent as blamable; wilfully to misrepresent; to calumniate; to defame; to slander :—to increase or continue by deriving from another :—*imp. & pp.* traduced; *ppr.* traducing.

Traducer, (tra-dús'ér) n. One who traduces; a calumniator; a slanderer.

Traducingly, (tra-dús'ing-le) adv. Slanderously; by defamation.

Traduction, (tra-duk'shun) n. Derivation from one of the same kind :—transmission from one to another; tradition; also, a translation into another language.

Traductive, (tra-duk'tiv) a. Derivable; that may be deduced.

Traffic, (traf'ik) n. Commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling; trade :—business done on a railway with reference to the number of passengers or the amount of freight :—dealing; barter; trade; exchange; merchandise.

Traffic, (trafik) v. i. [F. *trafiquer*, It. *trafficare*, from L. *trans*, across, and *facere*, to make, to do; A.-S. *fegan*, to suit, to fit.] To pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to trade; to buy and sell wares; to practise commerce :—to trade meanly; to deal on mercenary principles; to huckster :—*v. t.* To exchange in traffic :—*imp. & pp.* trafficked; *ppr.* trafficking. [a merchant.]

Trafficker, (trafik'ér) n. One who trafficks; a trader;

Trafficking, (trafik'ing) n. Bargaining; trading :—mean or mercenary dealing; jobbing.

Trafficless, (trafik'-les) a. Destitute of trade or traffic.

Tragacanth, (tragá-kánth) n. [G. *tragakantha*, from *tragos*, goat, and *akantha*, thorn.] Goat's horn : a leguminous plant of the genus *Astragalus*, yielding a gummy juice; *gum-dragon* :—the concrete juice or gum of several species of shrubby or herbaceous plants found in Persia, Arabia, and Siberia.

Tragedian, (tra-jé'de-an) n. A writer of tragedy :—a tragic actor or actress.

Tragedy, (tra-jé'de) n. [L. *tragædia*, G. *tragos*, a goat, and *ôdê*, a song.] A dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue :—a fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence.

Tragic, (traf'ik) a. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, tragedy :—fatal to life; calamitous :—mournful; expressive of tragedy, loss of life, or of sorrow.

Tragically, (traf'ik-ál-le) adv. In a tragical manner; mournfully.

Tragi-comedy, (traj-é-kom's-de) n. A composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

Tragi-comic, (traj-é-kom'ik) a. Pertaining to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

Trail, (trál) v. t. [Norm. F. *trailler*, to hunt a deer on a cold scent, D. *trellen*, to draw, to drag.] To hunt by the track :—to draw along the ground : to drag :—to draw a long floating or waving body :—to lower; to carry, as a fire-arm, with the breech near the ground, and the upper part inclined forward, the piece being held by the right hand near the middle :—to tread down, as grass, by walking through :—*v. i.* To be drawn out in length :—to grow to great length, especially when slender and creeping upon the ground, as a plant :—*imp. & pp.* trailed; *ppr.* trailing.

Trail, (trál) n. Track followed by the hunter :—scent left on the ground by an animal pursued :—any thing drawn to length :—any thing drawn behind in long undulations; a train :—the entrails of a fowl, especially of game :—that part of the stock of a gun-carriage which rests on the ground when the piece is unlim-

bered;—in architecture, a running ornament of leaves, flowers, sprigs, &c., in the hollow of a moulding.

Trailer, (trá'ler) *n.* One who or that which trails;—*especially*, a creeper; a plant which requires support: a trailing plant. [*a boat; a drag-net.*]

Trail-net, (trá'net) *n.* A net trailed or drawn behind. **Train**, (trán) *v. t.* [*F. traîner, lit. traînare, to train, to draw, L. trahere.*] To draw along; to trail;—to draw by persuasion, artifice, &c.; to entice; to allure; to form by practice; to exercise; to discipline;—to bring up; to teach; to educate;—to break, tame, and accustom to draw, as oxen;—to lead or direct, and form to a wall or espalier; to form by growth, lopping, or pruning;—*imp. & pp. trained; ppr. training.*

Train, (trán) *n.* That which draws along: artifice or enticement;—that which is drawn along in the rear of or after something;—that part of a gown which trails behind the wearer;—the after part of a gun-carriage;—the tail of a bird;—a number of followers; a retinue;—a succession of connected things; a series;—regular method; process; course;—a line of gunpowder laid to lead fire to a charge, or to a quantity intended for execution;—a continuous or connected line of cars or carriages on a railroad.

Trainable, (trán'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being trained.

Train-band, (trán-band) *n.* A band or company of militia. [*as of a robe.*]

Train-bearer, (trán'bár-er) *n.* One who holds up a train. **Trained**, (tránd) *a.* Having a train;—brought up; instructed;—exercised; disciplined.

Trainer, (trán'er) *n.* One who trains; *especially*, one who prepares men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race.

Training, (trán'ing) *n.* The process of educating; education;—the art of forming young trees, shrubs, or branches to grow in a particular direction or shape;—the art of disciplining troops;—the art of preparing men for athletic exercises, or horses for the race-course.

Training-ground, (trán'ing-ground) *n.* The ground where soldiers are exercised or horses prepared for the race. [*the blubber or fat of whales.*]

Train-oil, (trán'oil) *n.* [*D. traan, Ger. thran.*] Oil from **Trait**, (trá, trá) *n.* [*F. L. tractus, from trahere, to draw.*] A stroke; a touch;—a distinguishing or marked feature or peculiarity.

Traitor, (trá'tor) *n.* [*F. traître, L. traditor, from tradere, to deliver, to betray.*] One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason;—one who betrays his trust; a betrayer.

Traitress, (trá'tor-es) *a.* A woman who betrays.

Traitorily, (trá'tor-le) *a.* Like a traitor; treacherous; perfidious.

Traitorous, (trá'tor-us) *a.* Guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless;—consisting in or partaking of treason. [*oually; treacherously.*]

Traitorously, (trá'tor-us-le) *adv.* Faithlessly; perfidiously. **Traitorousness**, (trá'tor-us-nes) *n.* Perfidiousness; treachery; treachery.

Traitress, (trá'tres) *a.* A female traitor; a traitress. **Traject**, (tra-jekt') *v. t.* [*L. trajicere, from trans, across, and jacere, to throw.*] To throw or cast through;—*imp. & pp. trajected; ppr. trajecting.*

Traject, (tra-jekt') *n.* [*F. traject, L. trajectus.*] A ferry; passage for boats across a stream, canal, &c.

Trajection, (tra-jek'hun) *n.* Act of throwing or casting through or across; transportation;—also, emission;—in grammar, transposition.

Tram, (tram) *n.* A coal wagon used in some parts of England, especially at Newcastle;—one of the rails or tracks of a tram-road;—the shaft of a cart or barrow. [*Boat.*]

Trammel, (tram-el) *n.* [*F. trammel, L. tramela, a kind of net for taking fish.*] A kind of long net for catching birds or fishes;—a kind of shackles for regulating the motions of a horse;—whatever impedes activity, progress, or freedom;—an iron hook used for hanging

kettles and other vessels over the fire;—an instrument for drawing ellipses; also, elliptic or beam-compasses. **Trammel**, (tram-el) *v. t.* To confine; to hamper; to shackle;—to catch; to intercept;—*imp. & pp. trammelled; ppr. trammelling.*

Trammeller, (tram-el-er) *n.* One who or that which trammels or restrains;—one who uses a trammel-net. **Tramontane**, (tra-montá-ne) *a.* [*lit. transmontane, L. trans, across, beyond, and mont, montis, mountain.*] Lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous.

Tramp, (tramp) *v. t.* [*Ital. trampas, Go. trispem.*] To tread forcibly and repeatedly; to trample;—*v. i.* To travel; to wander or stroll;—*imp. & pp. tramped; ppr. tramping.* [*a trampler.*]

Tramp, (tramp) *n.* A foot-journey;—a foot traveller. **Trampler**, (tramp'er) *n.* One who tramps; a stroller; a vagrant. [*as a rail to form a tramway.*]

Tramplate, (tramp'plat) *n.* A flat piece of iron laid down. **Trample**, (tramp'el) *v. t.* [*Ger. trampeln, from trampen, D. trampen.*] To tread under foot; *especially*, to tread upon with pride, contempt, triumph, or scorn;—to prostitute by treading;—to treat with pride, contempt, and insult;—*v. i.* To tread in contempt;—to tread with force and rapidity;—*imp. & pp. trampled; ppr. trampling.*

Trampler, (tramp'er) *n.* One who tramples or treads down.

Tram-road, (tram'röd) *n.* A road prepared for easy transit of trains or wagons by forming the wheel-tracks of smooth beams of wood, blocks of stone, or plates of iron; tramway.

Trance, (trans) *n.* [*F. transe, fright, L. transitus, a passage.*] A state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being; an ecstasy;—total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion; pulsation and breathing continuing, and the muscles flexible; catalepsy.

Tranced, (trans-t) *a.* Lying in a trance;—entranced.

Tranrel, (tran-el) *n.* A sharp iron pin or bolt; a tree-nail.

Tranquil, (tran'kwil) *a.* [*L. tranquillus.*] Quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful; not agitated.

Tranquillity, (tran'kwil'e-te) *n.* [*L. tranquillitas.*] Quietness; calm or peaceful state; peace of mind;—peaceable condition, as of public affairs;—freedom from disturbance or agitation.

Tranquillization, (tran'kwil-e-si'zhan) *n.* Act of tranquillizing or state of being tranquillized.

Tranquillize, (tran'kwil-in) *v. t.* To compose; to render calm; to allay when agitated;—*imp. & pp. tranquillized; ppr. tranquillizing.*

Tranquilliser, (tran'kwil-is-er) *n.* One who or that which makes calm and peaceful;—a kind of chair in which patients are placed in a fit of delirium or frenzy. [*tranquillize.*]

Tranquillizingly, (tran'kwil-is-ing-le) *adv.* So as to tranquillize.

Tranquilly, (tran'kwil-e) *adv.* Quietly; peaceably.

Tranquillness, (tran'kwil-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being tranquil; quietness; peacefulness.

Transact, (trans-akt') *v. t.* [*L. trans, across, through, and agere, to lead, act.*] To do; to perform; to manage;—*v. i.* To conduct matters; to manage; to treat;—*imp. & pp. transacted; ppr. transacting.*

Transaction, (trans-ak'hun) *n.* The doing or performing of any business; management of any affair; negotiation;—that which is done or performed; act; affair;—result of negotiating or dealing;—a single sale or purchase;—in law, adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual consent;—*pl.* Proceedings; minutes or reports of the subjects investigated and discussed in certain scientific or philosophical associations.

Transactor, (trans-akt'er) *n.* [*L.*] One who manages or conducts any business or negotiation.

Transalpine, (trans-al'pin) *a.* [*L. trans, across, beyond, and alpinus, of the Alps.*] Lying or being

beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps—opposed to *Cisalpine*.

Transatlantic, (trans-at-lan'tik) *a.* Lying or being beyond the Atlantic.

Transcend, (tran-sen'd) *v. t.* [*L. transcendere*, from *trans*, beyond, over, and *scandere*, to climb.] To rise above; to surmount;—to pass over; to go beyond;—to excel; to exceed;—*v. i.* To rise above; to go beyond; to surpass;—*imp.* & *pp.* transcended; *ppr.* transcending.

Transcendence, (tran-sen'd'ens) *n.* State of being transcendent; superior excellence; supereminence.

Transcendent, (tran-sen'd'ent) *a.* Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing others;—transcending or going beyond the bounds of human knowledge.

Transcendental, (tran-sen'd-en't'al) *a.* Supereminent; surpassing others;—general; pervading many particulars;—ascending above the highest genera or categorical expressions; supereminent;—pertaining to the method of investigation *a priori*; not empirical;—noting knowledge of objects or ideas which stand in relation to thought, but not in relation to experience;—in popular language, mystical; vague; illusory.

Transcendentalism, (tran-sen'd-en't'al-izm) *n.* In the Kantian philosophy, the transcending or going beyond empiricism, and ascertaining *a priori* the fundamental principles of human knowledge;—system of investigation of the higher truths of being, human or divine, apart from the facts and forms of existence as ascertained by observation and experience, and the logical processes and formula of scientific enquiry; the highest philosophy;—in popular language, that which is vague, mystical, or extravagant in philosophical theories or statements.

Transcendentalist, (tran-sen'd-en't'al-ist) *n.* One who believes in transcendentalism.

Transcendentally, (tran-sen'd-en't'al-le) *adv.* In a transcendental manner.

Transcendently, (tran-sen'd-en't'le) *adv.* In a transcendent manner; very excellently; supereminently.

Transcribe, (tran-scrib) *v. t.* [*L. transcribere*, from *trans*, across, over, and *scribere*, to write.] To write over again or in the same words; to copy;—*imp.* & *pp.* transcribed; *ppr.* transcribing.

Transcriber, (tran-scrib'er) *n.* One who transcribes; a copyist.

Transcript, (tran-skript) *n.* [*L. transcriptus*, *pp.* of *transcribere*.] That which has been transcribed; a written copy;—a copy of any kind from an original; an imitation.

Transcription, (tran-skip'ahnn) *n.* Act of transcribing or copying;—a kind of free translation of a vocal into a pianoforte or an orchestral work.

Transcriptive, (tran-skip'tiv) *a.* Having the style or character of a transcript or copy; imitative.

Transsept, (tran'sept) *n.* [*L. trans*, across, beyond, and *septum*, an inclosure.] A cross aisle; the transverse portion of a church which is built in the form of a cross; one of the parts of a church that projects at right angles to the body (that is, the high central portion of either nave or choir); one of the arms of the cross.

Transfer, (trans-fer) *v. t.* [*L. transferre*, from *trans*, across, over, and *ferre*, to bear.] To convey from one place or person to another; to transport; to remove;—to convey; to give or grant to another;—to make over the possession or control of;—to remove from one substance to another;—*imp.* & *pp.* transferred; *ppr.* transferring.

Transfer, (trans-fer) *n.* Removal of a thing from one place or person to another;—conveyance of right, title, or property, either real or personal, from one person to another;—that which is transferred; estate, property, or right conveyed;—writ or deed of conveyance.

Transferable, (trans-fer'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being transferred or conveyed from one place or person to another;—negotiable, as a note, bill of exchange, &c.

Transfer-day, (trans-fer-da) *n.* One of certain regular days at the bank of England for registering transfers of bank stock and government funds in the books of the corporation.

Transferee, (trans-fer-er) *n.* The person to whom a transfer is made.

Transference, (trans-fer-ens) *n.* Act of transferring; Transfer-paper, (trans-fer-pa-per) *n.* A prepared paper used in lithography or copying presses for transferring impressions.

Transferrer, (trans-fer-er) *n.* One who makes a transfer.

Transferrible, (trans-fer-e-bl) *a.* Capable of being transferred; transferable.

Transferring, (trans-fer'ing) *n.* Act of removing from a place, or conveying from one person to another.

Transfiguration, (trans-fig-ur-a'shun) *n.* A change of form; especially, the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Saviour on the mount;—a feast on the 6th of August, in commemoration of this miraculous change.

Transfigure, (trans-fig'ur) *v. t.* [*L. transfigurare*, from *trans*, across, over, and *figurare*, to form, shape, from *figura*, form, *figura*.] To change the outward form or appearance of; to transform;—especially, to change to something very elevated and glorious;—*imp.* & *pp.* transfigured; *ppr.* transfiguring.

Transfix, (trans-fiks) *v. t.* [*L. trans*, across, through, and *figere*, to fix, fasten.] To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon;—*imp.* & *pp.* transfixed; *ppr.* transfixing.

Transform, (trans-form) *v. t.* [*L. trans*, across, over, and *formare*, to form.] To change the form of; to metamorphose;—to change into another substance; to transmute;—to change the disposition and temper of, from a state of enmity to God and his law into a disposition and temper conformed to the will of God;—to change into another form without altering the value, or changing the area or volume;—*imp.* & *pp.* transformed; *ppr.* transforming.

Transformable, (trans-form'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being transformed or changed.

Transformation, (trans-form-a'shun) *n.* Act or process of changing form or external appearance of; metamorphosis;—a changing of one metal into another; transmutation;—changing of the elements of one body into those of another; transubstantiation;—change of form or condition.

Transforming, (trans-form'ing) *a.* Effecting or able to effect a change of form or state.

Transfuse, (trans-fuz) *v. t.* [*L. transfundere*, *trans*, from *trans*, over, across, and *fundere*, to pour, pour out.] To pour, as liquor, out of one vessel into another;—to transfer, as blood, from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another;—to cause to pass from one to another;—*imp.* & *pp.* transfused; *ppr.* transfusing.

Transfusible, (trans-fuz'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being transfused.

Transfusion, (trans-fu'zhun) *n.* Act of transfusing or pouring, as liquor, out of one vessel into another;—act of transferring the blood of one animal into the vascular system of another.

Transgress, (trans-gres) *v. t.* [*L. trans*, across, and *gradi*, to pass.] To overpass, as any rule prescribed as the limit of duty; to break or violate, as a law, civil or moral;—*v. i.* To offend by violating a law; to sin;—*imp.* & *pp.* transgressed; *ppr.* transgressing.

Transgression, (trans-gresh'un) *n.* Act of transgressing; violation of a law or known principle of rectitude;—fault; offence;—crime; misdemeanour; sin.

Transgressional, (trans-gresh'un-al) *a.* Violating law or commandment; involving transgression.

Transgressive, (trans-gres'iv) *a.* Disposed to transgress; faulty; culpable.

Transgressor, (trans-gres'or) *n.* One who breaks a law or violates a command; a sinner.

Tranship, (tran-ship) *v. t.* To transfer or convey from one ship to another.

Transhipment, (tran-ship-ment) *n.* Act of transferring, as goods from one ship to another.

Transient, (tran/she-ent) *a.* [*L. transiens*, from *trans*, across, over, and *ire*, to go.] Passing, as it were, over or across a space or scene viewed, and then disappearing; hence, of short duration; not permanent or stationary;—hasty; momentary; imperfect;—fleeing; evanescent; temporary.

Transiently, (tran/she-ent-le) *adv.* In a transient manner; in passage; for a short time.

Transiency, (tran/she-ent-ness) *n.* State of being transient; speedy passage; shortness of continuance.

Transit, (tran-sit) *n.* [*L. transitus*, from *transire*, to go over.] Act of passing; passage through or over;—act or process of causing to pass; conveyance;—a line of passage or conveyance through a country;—the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or through the field of a telescope;—the passage of a smaller body across the disk of a larger, as of Mercury or Venus across the sun's disk;—a transit-instrument.

Transit-circle, (tran-sit-sirk-l) *n.* A transit-instrument with a graduated circle attached—used for observing the altitude of the star and the time of its transit.

Transit-duty, (tran-sit-dü-te) *n.* Custom due on goods that pass through a country.

Transit-instrument, (tran-sit-in-strö-ment) *n.* A kind of telescope, used in connection with a clock for observing the time of transit of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place.

Transition, (tran-sizh'un) *n.* [*L. transitio*.] Passage from one place or state to another; change;—a passing directly from one key to another;—a passing from one subject to another. [*ing*, or denoting transition.

Transitional, (tran-sizh-un-al) *a.* Containing, involving, or denoting transition.

Transitive, (trans-it-iv) *a.* [*L. transitivus*.] Having the power of passing;—active; noting a verb which is or may be followed by an object on which it acts; expressing an action, relation, or condition which is effected or transferred from the antecedent of the verb to its consequent, object, or words governed by it.

Transitively, (trans-it-iv-le) *adv.* In a transitive manner. [*manner*; of short continuance.

Transitorily, (trans'e-tor-e-le) *adv.* In a transitory

Transitoriness, (trans'e-tor-e-ness) *n.* The state of being transitory; speedy departure or evanescence.

Transitory, (trans'e-tor-e) *a.* [*L. transitorius*.] Continuing only for a short time; speedily vanishing or ceasing to be;—fleeing; evanescent; hasty; momentary; imperfect.

Translatable, (trans-lät'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

Translate, (trans-lät) *v. t.* [*L. transferre*, *translatum*.] To remove from one place to another;—to change to another condition, position, office, or form; hence, to remove, as by death;—to render into another language; hence, to explain or recapitulate in other words;—*imp. & pp.* translated; *ppr.* translating.

Translation, (trans-lä'shun) *n.* Act of translating, removing, or transferring; removal;—state of being translated or removed; especially, the removal of a bishop from one see to another;—act of rendering into another language; interpretation;—that which is translated; a version.

Translator, (trans-lät'er) *n.* One who translates.

Translucent, (trans-lü'sens) *n.* State of being translucent; clearness; partial transparency.

Translucent, (trans-lü'sent) *a.* [*L. translucens*, *ppr.* of *translucere*, to shine through.] Transmitting light; transparent; clear;—transmitting light, but not the outlines or colours of objects behind it, as ground glass, &c.; imperfectly diaphanous, as certain crystalline substances.

Translucently, (trans-lü'sent-le) *adv.* So as to be imperfectly visible.

Transmarine, (trans-ma-rén') *a.* [*L. trans*, across, beyond, and *marinus*, marine, from *mare*, the sea.] Lying or being beyond the sea.

Transmigrant, (trans-me-grant) *n.* [*L. transmigrans*, *ppr.* of *transmigrare*.] Migrating or passing from one place or state to another.

Transmigrate, (trans-me-grät) *v. i.* [*L. trans*, across, and *migrare*, to migrate.] To pass from one country to another for the purpose of residence; to migrate;—to pass from one body or state into another;—*imp. & pp.* transmigrated; *ppr.* transmigrating.

Transmigration, (trans-me-grä'shun) *n.* The passing of men—especially of a whole people—from one country to another for residence; emigration of a nation;—the passing of one body or substance into another;—especially, metempsychosis, or the passing of the soul into another body. [*migrate*.]

Transmigrator, (trans-me-grät-or) *n.* One who transmigrates.

Transmigratory, (trans-mi-grä-tor-e) *a.* Passing from one place, state, or body to another.

Transmissibility, (trans-mis-e-bil'i-te) *n.* The quality of being transmissible.

Transmissible, (trans-mis-e-bl) *a.* Capable of being passed from one to another; capable of being passed through a transparent substance.

Transmission, (trans-mish'un) *n.* Act of sending from one place or person to another;—act of passing or sending through, as light through a transparent body;—act of conveying or giving to another.

Transmissive, (trans-mis'iv) *a.* Capable of being transmitted;—transmitted or derived from one to the other,—having power to transmit.

Transmit, (trans-mit) *v. t.* [*L. trans*, across, over, and *mittere*, to send.] To cause to pass over or through; to send from one person or place to another;—to suffer to pass through;—*imp. & pp.* transmitted; *ppr.* transmitting. [*transmission*.]

Transmittal, (trans-mit'al) *n.* Act of transmitting.

Transmitter, (trans-mit'er) *n.* One who transmits.

Transmittible, (trans-mis'e-bl) *a.* Capable of being transmitted; transmissible.

Transmutability, (trans-müt-a-bil'i-te) *n.* Susceptibility of change into another substance.

Transmutable, (trans-müt'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being transmuted or changed into a different substance or form.

Transmutation, (trans-mü-tä'shun) *n.* Alteration; change of anything into a different substance or into a different form;—in *alchemy*, the process to which baser metals were subjected to convert them into gold or silver;—in *geometry*, the reduction of a figure or area to another figure or area having the same superficial extent or solidity but a different outline or form. —in *physiology*, the supposed change of one space into another.

Transmute, (trans-müt') *v. t.* [*L. trans*, across, and *mutare*, to change.] To change from one nature, form, or substance into another; to transform;—*imp. & pp.* transmuted; *ppr.* transmutating.

Transmuter, (trans-müt'er) *n.* One who transmutes.

Transom, (trans'um) *n.* [*L. transversa*.] A horizontal

—mullion or cross-bar in a window;—a lintel over a door;—a beam or timber across the stern-post of a ship;—the piece of wood or iron connecting the cheeks of gun-carriages.

Transparency, (trans-pär'an-se) *n.* Quality or condition of being transparent;—state or property of a body by which light passes freely through it, and objects behind it are distinctly visible;—a picture on thin cloth, glass, or celain, or the like, to be viewed by natural or artificial light, which shines through it.



Transparent, (trans-pär'ent) *a.* [*L. transparent, pp. of transparere, to be transparent.*] Having the property of transmitting rays of light, so that bodies can be distinctly seen through;—translucent; pellucid; clear; bright; diaphanous.

Transparently, (trans-pär'ent-le) *adv.* In a transparent manner; clearly.

Transparency, (trans-pär'ent-nes) *n.* The quality of being transparent; transparency.

Transpiration, (trans-pir'a-shun) *n.* Emission in vapour;—in *physiology*, cutaneous exhalation; excretion through the pores of the skin of obstructed fluids;—in *botany*, excretion of the superfluous water of the sap, usually deposited at the extremities of the leaves.

Transpirable, (trans-pir'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being transpired or of being emitted through pores.

Transpiratory, (trans-pir'a-tor-e) *a.* Relating to transpiration; serving to exhale; excretory.

Transpire, (trans-pir') *v. t.* [*L. trans, across, through, and spirare, to breathe.*] To emit through the excretories of the skin; to send off in vapour;—*v. i.* To pass off in insensible perspiration;—to escape from secrecy; to become public;—to happen or come to pass;—*imp. & pp. transpired; ppr. transpiring.*

Transplant, (trans-plant') *v. t.* [*F. transplantier, L. trans and plantare.*] To remove and plant in another place;—to remove and settle or establish for residence in another place;—*imp. & pp. transplanted; ppr. transplanting.*

Transplantation, (trans-plant'a-shun) *n.* Act of transplanting or removing to another soil, as plants;—removal; conveyance from one to another;—removal of men from one country to another.

Transplanter, (trans-plant'er) *n.* One who transplants.

Transplanting, (trans-plant'ing) *n.* Act of removing plants or trees from one situation to another.

Transplendent, (trans-plend'ent) *a.* Resplendent in the highest degree. [eminent splendour.]

Transportedly, (trans-plend'ent-le) *adv.* With super-transport, (trans-pört') *v. t.* [*L. trans, across, and portare, to carry.*] To carry or convey from one place to another; to remove;—to carry into banishment, as a criminal;—to carry away with vehement emotion; to ravish with pleasure or ecstasy;—*imp. & pp. transported; ppr. transporting.*

Transport, (trans-pört') *n.* Transportation; carriage; conveyance;—a ship or vessel employed for transporting—especially for carrying soldiers, warlike stores, &c., from one place to another, or to convey convicts to their destination;—vehement emotion; passion; ecstasy; rapture;—a convict transported or sentenced to exile. [transported.]

Transportable, (trans-pört'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being transported, (trans-pört'a-shun) *n.* Act of transporting from one place to another; removal; conveyance;—banishment for felony.

Transportedly, (trans-pört'ed-le) *adv.* In a transported manner; in a state of rapture or ecstasy.

Transporter, (trans-pört'er) *n.* One who transports or removes.

Transporting, (trans-pört'ing) *a.* Carrying away with vehement emotion; passionate; ecstatic.

Transportingly, (trans-pört'ing-le) *adv.* In a transporting manner; ravislingly.

Transposal, (trans-pöz'al) *n.* Act of changing the places of things and putting one in place of the other; substitution.

Transpose, (trans-pöz') *v. t.* [*L. trans, across, and ponere, to put, place.*] To change the place or order of; to substitute one thing for another;—to put out of place; to remove;—in *algebra*, to bring, as any term of an equation, from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation;—in *music*, to change the key of;—*imp. & pp. transposed; ppr. transposing.*

Transposition, (trans-pöz'ish'un) *n.* Act of changing the places of things and putting one in place of the

other; substitution;—removal from one place to another; reciprocal change;—in *music*, alteration of a composition, by scoring or performing it in a higher or lower key or pitch;—in *algebra*, the bringing of any term of an equation from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation.

Transpositional, (trans-pöz'ish'un-al) *a.* Pertaining to or involving transposition;—also *transpositive*.

Transubstantiate, (trans-sub-stan'ah-ät) *v. t.* [*L. trans, across, over, and substantia, substance.*] To change into another substance; especially, to change, as the sacramental bread and wine into the flesh and blood of Christ.

Transubstantiation, (trans-sub-stan-ah-ä-shun) *n.* A change into another substance;—in the Roman Catholic Church, the doctrine that the bread and wine in the eucharist are converted into the body and blood of Christ. [of transuding.]

Transudation, (trans-sü-dä-shun) *n.* The act or process of transuding, (trans-süd') *v. i.* [*L. trans, across, through, and sudare, to sweat.*] To pass through the pores or interstices of texture, as perspirable matter or other fluid;—*imp. & pp. transuded; ppr. transuding.*

Transversal, (trans-ver's'al) *a.* Running or lying across.

Transversal, (trans-ver's'al) *a.* A straight or curved line which intersects any system of other lines.

Transverse, (trans-ver's') *a.* [*L. transversus, pp. of transvertere, to turn or direct across.*] Lying or being across, or in a crosswise direction.

Transverse, (trans-ver's') *n.* That which crosses or lies in a cross direction.

Transverse, (trans-ver's') *v. t.* To change; to overturn;—to change from prose into verse.

Transversely, (trans-ver's'le) *adv.* In a transverse direction; across; athwart.

Trap, (trap) *n.* [*A.-S. trappe, trap, F. trape, It. trappola.*] A contrivance that shuts suddenly or with a spring, used for taking game;—an ambush; a stratagem;—a wooden instrument shaped somewhat like a shoe, used in the game of trap ball;—a drain-pipe for sinks, siphons, and the like;—*pl.* Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, or use; goods.

Trap, (trap) *n.* [*Sw. trapp, Dan. trappe, Ger. treppe, stairs.*] A heavy, igneous rock of a greenish-black or grayish colour, consisting of feldspar and hornblende or pyroxene.

Trap, (trap) *v. t.* To catch in a trap;—to insnare;—to take by stratagem;—to adorn; to dress with ornaments;—*imp. & pp. trapped; ppr. trapping.*

Trapan, (tra-pan') *v. t.* [*A.-S. treppan.*] To insnare; to catch by stratagem;—*imp. & pp. trapped; ppr. trapping.*

Trapping, [which shuts close like a valve.]

Trap-door, (trap'dör) *n.* A door, as in a floor or roof,

Trapes, (träps) *n.* A slattern; an idle sluttish woman.

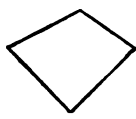
Trapes, (träps) *n.* A trapezium;—an apparatus for performing acrobatic feats, being a short bar of wood suspended by ropes at each end from the roof of the circus or theatre, and at a great height from the ground; sometimes two or more are suspended at distances of thirty or forty feet, and the acrobat swings or throws himself from one to the other;—performance on the trapeze.

Trapezian, (tra-pé'ze-an) *a.* [*F. trapezien.*] In crystallography,

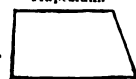
having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums, situated in two ranges between two bases.

Trapezium, (tra-pé'ze-un) *n.* [*G. trapezion, a little table.*] A plane figure contained under four right lines, of which no two are parallel.

Trapezoid, (träp'e-oid) *n.* [*G. trapezion and eidos, shape.*] A plane, four-sided figure, having two of the opposite sides parallel to each other.



Trapezium.



Trapezoid.

Trappean, (trap'e-an) *a.* Pertaining to or denoting trap or trap rock :—also *trappous*.

Trapper, (trap'gr) *n.* One who sets traps to catch animals, usually for fur.

Trappings, (trap'ings) *n. pl.* [From *trap*.] That which serves to trap or adorn; ornaments; external decorations :—especially, ornaments put on horses.

Trappist, (trap'ist) *n.* One of a Roman Catholic order of monks, founded in 1140, in the valley of La Trappe, in Normandy, and noted for their strict piety.

Trap-stair, (trap'stär) *n.* A narrow staircase or ladder.

Trash, (trash) *n.* [Norm. *F. trousse*, loppings or cuttings, Sw. *drasa*, a rag, Ger. *drecher*, chaff.] That which is worthless; stuff which is good for nothing :—especially, loppings of trees, bruised canes, and the like :—a worthless person :—irrelevant talk ;—nonsense.

Trash, (trash) *v. t.* To lop off; to crop :—to crush; to humble :—to encounter; to clog :—*v. i.* To trample after; to follow with fatigue and bustle.

Trashy, (trash'e) *a.* Like trash; waste; rejected; worthless; useless.

Travail, (trav'al) *v. i.* [*F. travailler*, It. *travagliare*.] To labour with pain; to toil :—to suffer the pangs of childbirth :—*imp. & pp. travelled*; *ppr. travelling*.

Travail, (trav'al) *n.* Labour with pain; severe toil :—parturition.

Trave, (träv) *n.* [*Sp. traba*.] A beam; a lay of joists; a traverse :—a wooden frame to confine a horse while the smith is setting his shoes :—a partition between two stalls in a stable :—also written *travis*.

Travel, (travel) *v. i.* [A different orthography and application of *travail*.] To go or march on foot; to walk :—to pass by riding, or in any manner, to a distant place; to journey :—to pass; to go; to move :—*v. t.* To journey over; to pass :—*imp. & pp. travelled*; *ppr. travelling*.

Travel, (travel) *n.* Act of travelling from place to place; a journey :—*pl.* An account of occurrences and observations made during a journey.

Travelled, (trav'eld) *a.* Having made journeys :—having gained knowledge or experience by travelling; hence, knowing.

Traveller, (travel'er) *n.* One who travels in any way; one who visits foreign countries :—a commercial agent who travels for the purpose of receiving orders for merchants, making collections, &c. :—an iron ring made to travel on a rope or boom.

Traversable, (trav'gr-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being traversed or denied.

Traverse, (trav'gr) *a.* [*L. transversus*.] Lying across; being in a direction across something else.

Traverse, (trav'gr) *adv.* Crosswise; athwart.

Traverse, (trav'gr) *n.* Any thing that traverses or crosses :—something that thwarts or obstructs :—a cross accident :—in architecture, a barrier, movable screen, or curtain :—a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building :—a work thrown up to intercept an enfilade or reverse fire along any line of work :—in law, a formal denial of some matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in any stage of the pleadings :—in geometry, a line or plane cutting or intersecting other lines or planes :—in navigation, the variation of a ship's course, or the zig-zag line of its progress caused from tacking, wearing, leeway, cross currents, &c. :—a flexure; a turning; a subterfuge; a trick.

Traverse, (trav'gr) *v. t.* To lay in a cross direction; to cross :—to thwart; to obstruct :—to wander over; to cross in travelling :—to pass over and view :—in gunnery, to turn to the one side or the other, in order to point in any direction :—in carpentry, to plane in a direction across the grain of the wood :—in law, to lodge objections to a pleading :—to deny formally, as what the opposite party has alleged :—*v. i.*

To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction, as in fencing :—to turn, as on a pivot :—to swivel :—*imp. & pp. traversed*; *ppr. traversing*.

Traverser, (trav'gr-er) *n.* One who or that which traverses or moves, as an index on a scale :—in law, one who opposes or denies a plea.

Traverse-sailing, (trav'gr-sail'ing) *n.* The method of finding the course and distance resulting from a series of different shorter courses and distances actually passed over by a ship.

Traversing, (trav'gr-ing) *n.* Act of crossing or obstructing :—act of opposing or denying a plea :—act of ranging or pointing, as a gun, in a required direction.

Travertine, (trav'er-tin) *n.* [*F. travertin*.] A white concretionary limestone, hard and crystalline, deposited from water that holds lime in solution.

Travesty, (trav'es-te) *n.* [*F. travestir*, from *L. trax*, across, and *vestire*, to dress, clothe.] A burlesque translation or imitation of a work; a parody.

Travesty, (trav'es-te) *v. t.* To translate or parody so as to render ridiculous or ludicrous :—*imp. & pp. travestied*; *ppr. travestying*.

Trawl, (trawl) *n.* A trawl-net :—a long line sometimes extending a mile or more, having short lines with baited hooks attached to it, used for catching certain fish.

Trawl, (trawl) *v. i.* To take fish with a trawl.

Trawler, (trawl'gr) *n.* One who fishes with a trawl-net :—a vessel which drags a trawl-net, or trails a drag-net behind it; *trawl-boat*.

Trawl-net, (trawl'net) *n.* A kind of drag-net for catching fish that live near the bottom of the water.

Tray, (trä) *n.* [*A.-S. trog*, Sw. *trug*, Dan. *trug*, a trough.] A small trough or wooden vessel for various domestic uses :—a waiter or salver.

Treachorous, (trech'gr-us) *a.* Like a traitor; involving treachery; traitorous to the state or sovereign; betraying a trust :—perfidious; insidious; plotting.

Treacherously, (trech'gr-us-le) *adv.* In a treacherous manner; faithlessly; perfidiously.

Treacherness, (trech'gr-us-ness) *n.* Quality or state of being treacherous; faithlessness; perfidiousness.

Treachery, (trech'gr-e) *n.* [*F. tricherie*, from *tricher*, to cheat, to trick.] Violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence :—treasonable or perfidious conduct.

Treacle, (trä'kl) *n.* [*F. triacle*, G. *thériakon* (sc. *pharmakon*), an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals, from *thérion*, a beast, a wild beast.] A medicinal compound used as a preventive of or cure for the effects of poison, or the bites of venomous animals :—a viscid, uncrystallizable sirup which drains from the sugar-refiner's moulde—the word is often used for molasses.

Tread, (tred) *v. i.* [*A.-S. tredan*, Go. *trudan*, allied to *L. trudere*, to thrust, shove forward.] To set the foot :—to walk or go :—to walk with solemn, stately, or measured step :—to copulate, as birds :—*v. t.* To step or walk on :—to beat or press with the feet :—to crush under the foot; to trample :—to copulate with :—to feather :—to cover—said of the male bird :—to put in action by the feet; to drive as a wheel :—*imp. tread*; *pp. tred*, trodden; *ppr. treading*.

Tread, (tred) *n.* A step or stepping; pressure with the foot :—a track :—a beaten path :—manner of stepping; pace :—act of the male bird in copulation :—in architecture, horizontal part of a step on which the foot is placed.

Treader, (tred'er) *n.* One who treads.

Treading, (tred'ing) *n.* Act of pressing with the foot :—act of the male bird in copulation.

Treadle, (tred'l) *n.* The part of a loom, or other machine, which is moved by the foot; *treadle*.

Treadmill, (tred'mil) *n.* A mill worked by persons treading on steps upon the periphery of a wide horizontal wheel :—also *tread-wheel*. It is used chiefly as a means of prison discipline.

Treason, (tré'zn) *n.* [*F. trahison*, *Pr. trahir*, *L. tradere*, to give up, betray.] The offence of attempting to overthrow or betray the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance; disloyalty; treachery;—overt act of devising or compassing the death of the sovereign, or members of the royal family, or levying war against the realm, or aiding and abetting the enemies of the realm;—writing or publication of writings hostile to the safety and authority of the sovereign and the peace of the realm.

Treasonable, (tré'zn-a-bl) *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, treason; involving the crime of treason, or partaking of its guilt.

Treasonableness, (tré'zn-a-bl-ness) *n.* State or quality of being treasonable.

Treasonably, (tré'zn-a-bl) *adv.* In a treasonable manner.

Treasure, (tréz'ür) *n.* [*L. thesaurus*, *G. thesauros*.] Wealth accumulated; a stock or store of money;—a great quantity of any thing collected for future use;—that which is very much valued; ample supply; great abundance.

Treasure, (tréz'ür) *v. t.* To collect and lay up, as money or other things, for future use; to hoard;—*imp. & pp. treasured*; *ppr. treasuring*.

Treasure-house, (tréz'ür-hous) *n.* A house or building where treasures and stores are kept.

Treasurer, (tréz'ür-ür) *n.* One who has the care of a treasure or treasury; one who has charge of collected funds.

Treasurership, (tréz'ür-ür-ship) *n.* Office of a treasurer.—**Treasure-trove**, (tréz'ür-tröv) *n.* [*From treasure*, and *F. trouver*, *pp. of trouver*, to find.] Any money, bullion, &c., found in the earth, the owner of which is not known, in which case it is claimed by the crown.

Treasury, (tréz'ür-e) *n.* A place or building in which stores of wealth are deposited; a place where public revenues are deposited; hence, the place of deposit and disbursement of any collected funds; also, a store-house or repository of great abundance;—a department of government which controls the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue;—the officers of the treasury department.

Treat, (trét) *v. t.* [*F. traiter*, *L. tractare*, to handle, manage, treat.] To manage; to use;—to discourse on; to handle in a particular manner, in writing or speaking;—to entertain with food or drink, especially the latter, as a compliment or expression of regard;—to manage in the application of remedies, as a disease or patient;—in *chemistry*, to subject to the action of;—*v. i.* To discourse; to handle a subject in writing or speaking;—to come to terms of accommodation; to give an entertainment of food or drink;—*imp. & pp. treated*; *ppr. treating*.

Treat, (trét) *n.* An entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords much pleasure;—a rich entertainment; a feast.

Treater, (trét'ür) *n.* One who treats; one who entertains;—one who handles or discourses on.

Treating, (trét'ür) *n.* Act of handling or discoursing on;—act of entertaining, especially of entertaining electors in order to secure their votes in parliamentary elections; species of bribery.

Treatise, (trét'iz) *n.* A written composition on a particular subject, in which the principles of it are discussed or explained;—dissertation; essay; excursus.

Treatment, (trét'ment) *n.* Manner in which a subject is treated; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, &c.;—manner of using; behaviour toward a person; usage;—manner of applying remedies to cure or check, as disease;—manner of applying remedies to, as a patient.

Treaty, (trét'e) *n.* [*F. traité*, *L. tractatus*.] Act of treating for the adjustment of differences; negotiation;—a formal agreement, league, or contract between two or more independent nations or sovereigns.

Treble, (treb'l) *a.* [*F. triple*.] Threefold; triple;—acute;

sharp;—playing or singing the highest part or most acute sounds.

Treble, (treb'l) *n.* Highest of the four principal parts in music; the part usually sung by women; soprano;—also, the air or melody of a part song or instrumental symphony.

Treble, (treb'l) *v. t.* To make thrice as much; to make threefold;—*v. i.* To become threefold;—*imp. & pp. trebled*; *ppr. trebling*.

Treblely, (treb'le) *adv.* With a threefold number or Tree, (tré) *n.* [*A.-S. treow*, *trêd*, *Ice. tré*, *Go. triv*.] A perennial plant having a trunk, bole, or woody stem, and sending forth branches with woody stems and structure similar to itself—distinguished from an herb as having a perennial stem, and from a shrub as having only one stem or trunk properly so called, and sometimes only by the superior hardness and height to which it attains;—something constructed in the form of, or considered as resembling a tree;—a piece of timber or something made of timber—used in composition;—a cross;—*genealogical tree*, family pedigree; in the form of a tree and branches illustrating the parent stock, and the different descendants who have sprung from it;—*tree of liberty*, tree planted to commemorate the achieving of liberty or of some accession to liberty by the people of a community or state.

Tree, (tré) *v. t.* To place upon a tree; to fit with a tree; to stretch upon a tree;—to drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree [*Amer.*];—*imp. & pp. treed*; *ppr. treeding*.

Tree-fallow, (tré-fal'ö) *v. t.* To plough a third time **Tree-fern**, (tré'fèrn) *n.* An arborescent fern growing twenty or twenty-five feet high; the existing species are confined to the tropics.

Tree-goose, (tré'góose) *n.* A species of goose found in northern seas; a barnacle.

Treeless, (tré'les) *a.* Destitute of trees.

Treenail, (tré'nail) *n.* [*From tree and nail*.] A long, wooden pin, used in fastening the planks of a ship to the timbers.

Trefoil, (tré'föil) *n.* [*L. tres*, three, and *folium*, a leaf.] A plant of many species of the genus *Trifolium*, which includes the white clover, red clover, &c.;—an ornament of three cusps in a circle, resembling three-leaved clover.

Trellage, (trél'ä) *n.* [*F. treillis*.] A sort of rail-work for supporting espaliers, and sometimes for wall-trees.

Trellis, (trél'is) *n.* [*F. treillis*, *L. trichila*, a bower, arbour, summer-house.] A frame of cross-barred work or lattice-work, used for screens, doors, windows, &c., and also for supporting wall-trees, &c.;—also written *trellice*.

Trellised, (trél'ist) *a.* Having a trellis or trellices.

Tremble, (trem'bl) *v. t.* [*F. trembler*, from *L. tremere*, to shake, tremble.] To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, or weakness; to quake; to quiver; to shiver; to shudder;—to totter; to shake;—said of a thing;—to quaver; to shake, as sound;—*imp. & pp. trembled*; *ppr. trembling*.

Tremble, (trem'bl) *n.* An involuntary quivering or Trembling, (trem'bling) *n.* One who trembles.

Trembling, (trem'bling) *n.* Act or state of shaking from cold, weakness, or fear.

Tremblingly, (trem'bling-le) *adv.* In a trembling manner; with shivering or shaking.

Trembling-poplar, (trem'bling-pop-lär) *n.* The aspen **Tremendous**, (tré-men'dus) *a.* [*L. tremendus*, fearful.] Fitted to excite fear or terror; such as may astonish or terrify by its magnitude, force, or violence; dreadful; frightful; fearful; formidable.

Tremendously, (tré-men'dus-le) *adv.* In a manner to astonish or terrify; with great violence; excessively.

Tremendousness, (tré-men'dus-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being tremendous, terrible, or violent.

Tremolo, (trem'ô-lo) [It.] In music, the agitation or quivering of the voice in strong emotion or passion.

Tremor, (trém'or, trem'or) n. [L. from *tremere*, to tremble.] An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion.

Tremulous, (trem'ô-lus) n. [L. *tremulus*, from *tremere*, to tremble.] Shaking; shivering; quivering; trembling; fearful; timid.

Tremulously, (trem'ô-lus-le) adv. With trembling or quivering. [or trembling.]

Tremulousness, (trem'ô-lus-ness) n. State of quivering.

Trench, (trench) v. t. [F. *trancher*, to cut, L. *truncare*.] To cut or dig, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth;—to dig and turn over the soil with a spade;—to fortify by digging a ditch and forming a rampart with the earth thrown up;—v. i. To encroach;—imp. & pp. *trenched*; ppr. *trenching*.

Trench, (trench) n. A long, narrow cut in the earth; a ditch;—a deep ditch, or the wall or breastwork formed of the earth thrown out of the ditch to cover troops in their approaches to a besieged town; also, a similar work to defend the approaches to a camp against the attacking party.

Trenchant, (trench'ant) a. [F. *tranchant*, ppr. of *trancher*.] Cutting; sharp;—unsparing; severe.

Trencher, (trench'gr) n. One who trenches or digs ditches.

Trencher, (trench'gr) n. [F. *tranchoir*.] A wooden plate on which meat was served or eaten at table;—hence, the table; hospitable board;—food; pleasures of the table.

Trencher-friend, (trench'gr-frend) n. One who frequents the tables of others; a sponger; a parasite;—also *trencher-fy*.

Trencher-man, (trench'gr-man) n. A feeder; a great eater; a gormandiser.

Trenching, (trench'ing) n. Act or method of digging, turning over, and pulverizing the soil to a greater depth than can be done by ordinary spade-digging.

Trench-plough, (trench'plow) n. A plough for opening land to a greater depth than that of common furrows.

Trench-plough, (trench'plow) v. t. To plough with deep furrows.

Trend, (trend) v. t. [Dan. & Sw. *trind*, round.] To run or stretch in a certain direction; to incline;—imp. & pp. *trended*; ppr. *trending*.

Trend, (trend) n. Inclination in a particular direction; tendency; direction.

Trendle, (tren'dl) n. [A.-S. *tryndel*, circle, ring.] A little wheel; the hoop of a wheel; a trundle.

Trental, (tren'tal) n. [It. *trenta*, from L. *triginta*, thirty.] An office for the dead in the Roman Catholic service, consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively;—a dirge; an elegy.

Trepan, (tré-pan) n. [F. *trepan*, It. *trapano*, from G. *trapēn*, to bore.] A cylindrical saw for perforating the skull and cutting out a circular piece—it is worked like a wimble or auger.

Trepan, (tré-pan) v. t. To perforate the skull with a trepan, and take out a piece;—[A.-S. *treppan*.] To insinuate; to trap;—imp. & pp. *trepanned*; ppr. *trepanning*.

Trepan, (tré-pan) n. A snare; a trepan.

Trepanner, (tré-pan'gr) n. One who trepanns; a cheat.

Trepanning, (tré-pan'ing) n. Operation of perforating or removing a portion of the skull to relieve the brain from compression, &c.;—act of insinuating or catching by deceit.

Trephine, (tré-fen) n. [Diminutive of *trepan*.] An instrument for trepanning, smaller than the trepan, worked by half turns of the hand alternately from right to left.

Trephine, (tré-fen) v. t. To perforate with a trephine; to trepan;—imp. & pp. *trephined*; ppr. *trephining*.

Trepidation, (trep-id-é-shun) n. [L. *trepidatio*.] An

involuntary trembling, sometimes an effect of paralysis, but usually caused by terror or fear; quaking; quivering; tremor;—hence, a state of terror; trembling alarm;—confused haste; agitation; hurry.

Trespass, (tré'pas) v. t. [F. *trespasser*, from *trans*, across, and *passer*, to pass.] To pass unlawfully over the boundary line of another's land;—to go too far; to intrude;—to commit any offence, or to do any act that injures or annoys another;—to violate any known rule of duty; to transgress;—imp. & pp. *trespasped*; ppr. *trespasping*.

Trespass, (tré'pas) n. Any injury or offence done to another;—any voluntary transgression of the moral law; any violation of a known rule of duty;—an unlawful act committed with force and violence on the person, property, or relative rights of another;—an action for injuries accompanied with force.

Trespasser, (tré'pas-gr) n. One who commits a trespass.

Trespass-offering, (tré'pas-of-gring) n. Among the Jews, an offering for a trespass.

Tress, (tres) n. [F. *trèss*, Sw. *træs*, D. *treesser*.] A braid, knot, or curl of hair; a ringlet.

Trestle, (trés'l) n. [D. *triestal*, a tripod, from *trieb*, three, and *stal*, a place, F. *tréteau*, *tréteau*.] The frame of a table;—a movable frame or support for anything, consisting of three or four legs secured to a top-piece, and forming a sort of stool or horse;—also, a kind of frame-work of strong posts or piles and cross-beams, for supporting a bridge, &c.;—also *trestel*.

Tret, (tret) n. [Etymology uncertain—said to be from Norm. F. *trètt*, F. *truit*, from *truire*, L. *trahere*, to draw, perhaps from L. *tritus*, worn out, wasted.] An allowance by wholesale dealers to retail purchasers for waste or refuse matter, of 4 pounds on every 104 pounds of weight, after tare is deducted.

Trey, (tré) n. [F. *trois*, L. *tres*, three.] A three at cards; a card of three spots.

Triable, (trí'a-bl) a. Fit or possible to be tried; liable to be subjected to trial or test;—liable to undergo a judicial examination.

Triad, (trí'ad) n. [G. *trias*, from *treis*, three.] The union of three; three objects or persons united;—the common chord, consisting of a tone with its third and fifth.

Trial, (trí'al) n. Act of trying or testing in any manner;—specifically, any exertion of strength for the purpose of ascertaining what it is capable of effecting;—act of testing by experience; experiment;—examination by a test;—that which tries or affects; that which tries the character or principle; that which tempts to evil;—state of being tried or tempted;—the formal examination of the matter in issue in a cause before a competent tribunal.

Triandria, (trí-an'dre-a) n. [G. *treis*, three, and *andros*, a man.] A class or order of monocious or hermaphrodite plants, having three distinct and equal stamens.

Triandrous, (trí-an'drus) a. [G. *treis*, three, and *andros*, a male.] Having three distinct and equal stamens in the same flower, with a pistil or pistilla.

Triangle, (trí'ang-gl) n. [L. *triangulum*.] A figure bounded by three lines and containing three angles;—plane triangle, triangle in which the three lines or sides are right or straight;—equilateral triangle, triangle in which all the three sides are equal (fig.);—isosceles triangle, triangle in which two sides are equal;—scalene triangle, triangle in which all the three sides are unequal;—right-angled triangle, triangle having one angle a right angle;—obtus-angled triangle, triangle having one obtuse angle;—acute-angled triangle, triangle in which all the angles are acute;—



Triangle

curvilinear triangle, triangle with curved lines or sides :—*spherical triangle*, triangle in which the sides are arcs of great circles of the sphere, or arcs of the same circle :—*in the army*, three halberds stuck in the ground and united at the top to which a soldier is tied when he is to be flogged :—*in music*, a bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, and struck with a small rod.

Triangular, (tri-ang'gū-lār) *a.* Having three angles :—flat or lamellar, and having three sides :—oblong, and having three lateral faces.

Triangularity, (tri-ang-gū-lār-e-tē) *n.* The quality of being triangular. (form of a triangle.)

Triangularly, (tri-ang-gū-lār-le) *adv.* In or after the *Triangulate*, (tri-ang-gū-lāt) *v. t.* To survey by means of a series of triangles properly laid down and measured :—to make triangular :—*imp. & pp.* triangulated ; *ppr.* triangulating.

Triarchy, (tri-ark-e) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *archē*, sovereignty.] Government by three persons.

Trias, (tri-as) *n.* [G. *trias*, union of three.] The upper new red sandstone formation—so called because composed of three strata or layers.

Triassic, (tri-as'ik) *a.* Pertaining to trias or the period of its formation.

Tribe, (trib) *n.* [L. *tribus*.] A family, race, or series of generations descending from the same progenitor, and kept distinct, as in the case of the twelve tribes of Israel :—a number of things having certain characters or resemblances in common :—a nation of savages or uncivilized people united under one leader or government :—any division, class, or distinct portion of people or persons.

Triblet, (trib'let) *n.* [F. *triboulet*.] A goldsmith's tool for making rings :—a steel cylinder round which metal is bent in forming tubes.

Tribraah, (tri-brak) *n.* [G. *treis* and *brachus*, short.] A poetic foot of three short syllables.

Tribulation, (trib-dī-lā'shun) *n.* [F. from L. *tribulare*, to thrash, to beat.] Severe affliction :—distress ; sorrow and suffering : the troubles and vexations of life :—in Scripture, persecution, or the troubles and distresses which arise from persecution ; special trial, sorrow, and suffering falling to the lot of a disciple of Christ.

Tribunal, (tri-bū'nāl) *n.* [L. *tribunal*, from *tribunus*, a tribune who administered justice.] The bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice :—hence, a court of justice.

Tribune, (trib'vūn) *n.* [L. *tribunus*, properly chief of a tribe, from *tribus*, tribe.] In ancient Rome, an officer or magistrate chosen by the people, to protect them from the oppression of the patricians or nobles :—a commander of a cohort :—a judgment-seat ; tribunal :—an elevated seat or bench in a school, hall, &c. :—in France, a desk or pulpit in the chamber of deputies, from which the members speak in turn.

Tribuneship, (trib'vūn-ship) *n.* The office of a tribune :—also *tribunate*.

Tributary, (trib'ū-tār-e) *a.* [L. *tributarius*.] Paying tribute to another :—hence, subordinate ; inferior :—paid in tribute :—yielding supplies of any thing ; contributing.

Tributary, (trib'ū-tār-e) *n.* One who pays tribute or a stated sum to a conquering power :—an affluent ; a stream which flows into a larger or distinct stream.

Tribute, (trib'ūt) *n.* [L. *tribuere*, *tributum*, to bestow, grant, pay.] An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing, paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty :—a personal contribution in token of services rendered, or as that which is due or deserved.

Tribute-money, (trib'ūt-mūn-e) *n.* Money paid as taxes or tribute.

Trice, (tris) *v. t.* [Ger. *trissen*.] To haul or tie up by means of a rope.

Trice, (tris) *n.* [Perhaps from *trice*, while one can count three.] A very short time ; an instant ; a moment.

Triennial, (tri-en-ne-āl) *a.* [L. *triennium*, from *triginta*, thirty, and *annus*, year.] Pertaining to thirty years ; occurring once in every thirty years.

Trichord, (tri-kord) *n.* [G. *treis*, three, and *chorde*, cord or string.] An instrument, as a lyre or harp, having three strings.

Trick, (trik) *n.* [D. *trek*, a pull or drawing, a trick, *trekken*, to draw, F. *tricher*, to cheat, to trick.] A trick-floe or stratagem ; a sly procedure, usually with a dishonest intent implied :—a sly, dexterous, or ingenious procedure fitted to puzzle or amuse :—mischievous or annoying behaviour :—a particular habit or manner ; a peculiarity :—the whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players :—the cards falling to the winner at one round :—among *seamen*, the time which each steersman works in turn at the helm.

Trick, (trik) *v. t.* To deceive ; to impose on ; to cheat :—*v. t.* [W. *treiciaw*, to furnish, to equip out.] To dress ; to decorate ; to set off ; to adorn fantastically :—*v. i.* To live by deception and fraud :—*imp. & pp.* tricked ; *ppr.* tricking.

Trickish, (trik'ish) *a.* Given to tricks ; full of deception and cheating ; knavish. [artfully ; knavishly.]

Trickishly, (trik'ish-le) *adv.* In a trickish manner ; **Trickishness**, (trik'ish-ness) *n.* State of being trickish or deceitful.

Trickle, (trik'l) *v. t.* [Ger. *trippeln*, *tröpfeln*, to fall in small drops, to trickle.] To flow in a small, gentle stream ; to run down :—*imp. & pp.* trickled ; *ppr.* trickling.

Trickster, (trik'ster) *n.* One who tricks ; a deceiver ; a **Tricky**, (trik'e) *a.* Given to tricks ; practising deception ; knavish.

Tricolour, (tri-kul-er) *n.* [L. *tri* and *color*, colour.] The national French banner, of three colours, blue, white and red flag.

Tricuspid, (tri-kus'pid) *a.* [L. *tres*, three, and *cuspid*, a point.] Having three cusps or points.

Trident, (tri'dent) *n.* [L. *trident*.] A kind of sceptre or spear with three prongs, the common attribute of Neptune :—a three-pronged fish-spear.

Trident, (tri'dent) *a.* Having three teeth or prongs. **Tridentate**, (tri-dent'āt) *a.* Having three teeth or prongs ; trident.

Tridentine, (tri-dent'in) *a.* [L. *Tridentum*, Trent.] Pertaining to Trent, or the celebrated council held in that city.

Triennial, (tri-en-ne-āl) *a.* [L. *triennium*.] Continuing three years :—happening or appearing once in every three years.

Triennially, (tri-en-ne-āl-le) *adv.* Once in three years.

Trier, (trif'r) *n.* One who tries ; one who makes experiments :—one who tries judicially ;—a person appointed to try challenges of jurors.

Trifarious, (tri-fā-re-us) *a.* [L. *trifarum*, in three manners.] Arranged in three rows or ways ; threefold.

Trifid, (tri'fid) *a.* [L. *trifidus*.] Divided half way into three parts ; three-cleft.

Trife, (tri'f) *n.* A thing of very little value or importance :—a dish composed of sweetmeats and cake with syllabub :—a certain sort of cake.

Trife, (tri'f) *v. t.* [D. *treffelen*, to trifle, A-S. *trifelan*, to break.] To act or talk with levity ; to indulge in light amusements :—*v. t.* To spend in vanity ; to waste to no good purpose ; to dissipate :—*imp. & pp.* trifled ; *ppr.* trifling.

Trifler, (tri'fler) *n.* One who trifles or acts with levity. **Trifling**, (tri'fling) *a.* Being of small value or importance ; trivial ; inconsiderable ;—petty ; slight ; unimportant ; insignificant.

Triflingly, (trifling-le) *adv.* In a trifling manner; with levity.

Triflingness, (trifling-ness) *n.* The state of being trifling; levity of manners; emptiness; vanity; triviality.

Trifloral, (tri-flô'ral) *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.] Bearing three flowers.

Trifoliate, (tri-flô-le-ât) *a.* [*L. tres* and *folium*, leaf.] Having three leaves, as clover.

Triform, (tri-form) *a.* [*L. tri-formis*, from *tres* and *forma*, form.] Having a triple form or shape.

Triformity, (tri-form-e-ty) *n.* The state of being triform, or of having a three-fold shape.

Trig, (tri) *v. t.* [*Dan. trykke*, to press, *A.-S. thryccan*, *W. trigaw*, to stay.] To stop, as a wheel, by placing something under it; to scotch.

Trig, (tri) *a.* [Allied to *trick*, to dress, to decorate.] Full: trim; neat.

Trigamy, (tri-ga-me) *n.* [*G. treis*, three, and *gamos*, marriage.] State of being married three times, or state of having three husbands or three wives at the same time.

Trigger, (tri-g'er) *n.* [From *trig*, *Ger. drücker*, the trigger of a gun.] A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on a declivity; — the catch of a musket or pistol, which, being pulled, looses the lock for striking fire. [A book in three languages.]

Triglot, (tri-glôt) *n.* [*G. treis*, three, and *glotta*, tongue.]

Triglyph, (tri-glif) *n.* [*L. triglyphus*, *G. treis*, three, and *gluphêia*, to carve.] An ornament in the frieze of the Doric column, repeated at equal intervals.

Triglyphic, (tri-glif-ik) *n.* Consisting of or pertaining to triglyphs. [corner, angle.] A triangle.

Trigon, (tri-gon) *n.* [*G.*, from *treis*, three, and *gônia*, a trigonal, (tri-gon-al) *a.* Having three angles or corners: triangular.

Trigonometrical, (tri-gon-ô-met'ri-k-al) *a.* Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry.

Trigonometrically, (tri-gon-ô-met'ri-k-al-le) *adv.* According to the rules or principles of trigonometry.

Trigonometry, (tri-gon-om-et'ri) *n.* [*G. trigônos*, a triangle, and *metron*, measure.] That branch of mathematics which treats of the relations of the sides and angles of triangles, with the methods of deducing from certain parts given other parts required.

Trigraph, (tri-graf) *n.* [*G. treis*, three, and *graphê*, a writing.] Three letters united in pronunciation so as to have but one sound, or to form but one syllable, as *tau* in *adieu*. [faces.]

Trihedral, (tri-hê-dral) *a.* Having three equal sides or **Trihedron**, (tri-hê-dron) *n.* [*G. treis*, three, and *hedra*, a seat, base.] A figure having three equal sides.

Trilateral, (tri-lat'er-al) *a.* [*F.*, from *L. tres*, three, and *latus*, *lateris*, side.] Having three sides.

Trilemma, (tri-lem'ma) *n.* [*G. treis*, three, and *lemma*, an assumption.] A syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor.

Trilingual, (tri-ling'wal) *a.* [*L. tres* and *lingua*.] Consisting of three languages or tongues.

Trilateral, (tri-lit'er-al) *a.* [*L. tres*, three, and *littera*, letter.] Consisting of three letters. [letters.]

Trilateral, (tri-lit'er-al) *a.* A word consisting of three **Trilith**, (tri-lith) *n.* [*G. treis*, three, and *lithos*, stone.]

In archaeology, a sepulchre or other monumental edifice, consisting of three stones or columns, one placed transversely above the other two, as a lintel on the door-post.

Trill, (tri) *n.* A shake or quaver of the voice in singing, or of the sound of an instrument.

Trill, (tri) *v. t.* [*It. trillare*, *D. trillen*, to tremble, to shake.] To utter with a quavering or tremulousness of voice; to shake; — *a. t.* To flow in a small stream;

to trickle; — to shake or quaver: — *imp. & pp.* *trilled*; *ppr.* *trilling*.

Trillion, (tri-lun) *n.* [*L. tres* and *millio*.] The product of a million involved to the third power, or the number represented by a unit with 18 ciphers annexed. [lobe.] Having three lobes.

Trilobate, (tri-lô-bât) *a.* [*G. treis*, three, and *lobos*, a Trim, (tri-m) *a.* [*A.-S. trum*.] Firm; compact; tight; snug; — fitly adjusted; being in good order, or made ready for service or use; — neat; cleanly; tidy.

Trim, (tri-m) *v. t.* [*A.-S. tryman*, *trymanas*, to prepare, dispose.] To put in order for any purpose; to adjust: — to dress; to decorate; to adorn; — to make ready by cutting or shortening; to clip or lop; — to dress, as timber; to make smooth; — to adjust, as a ship, by disposing the weight of persons or goods in due order for sailing; — to supply with oil and adjust the wick, as a lamp; — to improve; to rebuke; — to beat; to chastise; — *v. i.* To balance; to fluctuate between parties, so as to appear to favour each: — *imp. & pp.* *trimmed*; *ppr.* *trimming*.

Trim, (tri-m) *n.* Dress; gear; ornaments; — disposition; state or condition; — state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing.

Trimeter, (tri-mê'ter) *n.* [*G. trimetres*.] A poetical division of verse consisting of three measures.

Trimetrical, (tri-met'ri-k-al) *a.* Consisting of three poetical measures. [good order.]

Trimly, (tri-m-le) *adv.* In a trim manner; nicely; in **Trimmar**, (tri-m'er) *n.* One who arranges, fits, or ornaments: — one who fluctuates between parties, so as to appear to favour either; a time-server.

Trimming, (tri-m'ing) *n.* Act of one who trims: — versatility; political inconstancy; — that which serves to trim, adjust, ornament, and the like; the appendages, as of a garment; the concomitants of a dish; a relish — usually in the plural.

Trimness, (tri-m'nes) *n.* State of being trim; compactness; snugness; neatness.

Trinal, (tri-nal) *a.* [*L. trinus*, *triai*, three each, three-fold.] Threefold.

Trine, (tri-n) *n.* The aspect of planets distant from each other 120 degrees, or one third of the zodiac.

Trine, (tri-n) *v. t.* To put in the aspect of a trine.

Triangle, (tri-g'le) *n.* [*F. triangle*, of Celtic origin.] A little square member, as a lintel, regist, &c., but especially a little member fixed exactly over every triglyph: — a lathe or rod between the posts of a bed.

Trinitarian, (tri-n-e-t're-an) *a.* Pertaining to the Trinity or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trinitarian, (tri-n-e-t're-an) *n.* One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity: — one of a religious order instituted in 1198, in honour of the Trinity.

Trinitarianism, (tri-n-e-t're-an-izm) *n.* The doctrine of Trinitarians.

Trinity, (tri-n'e-ty) *n.* [*L. trinitas*, from *trini*, three each.] The union of three persons (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit) in one Godhead, so that all the three are one God as to substance, but three persons as to individuality.

Trinket, (tri-ng'et) *n.* [Perhaps originally *tricket*, from Prov. Eng. *trick*, triquet, neat, trim.] A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, or the like; — a thing of little value; tackle; tools. [kots; jewels.]

Trinketry, (tri-ng'et-ry) *n.* Ornaments of dress: **Trinomial**, (tri-nô-me-al) *n.* [*G. treis*, three, and *nome*, division, distribution.] A quantity consisting of three terms, connected by the sign + or —.

Trio, (tri-ô) *n.* [*It. Sp. & F.*, from *L. tres*, *tria*, three.] Three persons in company or acting together; — a composition for three voices or instruments.

Trip, (tri-p) *v. i.* [*D. trippen*, *Ger. trippen*, *F. triper*.] To move with light, quick steps; to skip; to move nimbly; — to take a brief or sudden journey; to travel; — to make a false step; to loose footing; to make a



Trihedron.

false movement;—to commit an offence against morality, propriety, or rule; to err;—*v. t.* To cause to take a false step; to cause to loose the footing, stumble, or fall;—to overthrow by depriving of support; to supplant;—to detect in a mistep; to catch; to convict;—to loose, as the anchor, from the bottom, by its cable or buoy-rope;—*imp. & pp.* tripped; *ppr.* tripping.

Trip, (trip) *n.* A quick, light step; a skip;—a brief journey or voyage; an excursion or jaunt;—a false step; a mistep; a loss of footing or balance;—a slight error; a failure; a mistake;—a stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.

Tripartite, (trip-ar-tit) *a.* [*L. tripartitus*, from *tres*, three, and *partiri*, to divide.] Divided into three parts;—having three corresponding parts or copies;—made between three parties.

Tripartition, (trip-ar-tish-un) *n.* A division by three or into three parts.

Tripe, (trip) *n.* [*F. tripe*, *D. tripe*.] The entrails; also, the large stomach of ruminating animals when prepared for food.

Tripedal, (trip-dal) *a.* [*L. tripedalis*, from *tres*, three, and *pes*, *pedis*, a foot.] Having three feet.

Tripetalous, (tri-pet-al-us) *a.* [*G. treis*, three, and *petalon*, a leaf.] Having three petals or flower-leaves.

Trip-hammer, (trip-ham-er) *n.* A heavy hammer at the end of a beam, which is raised, tilted, or tripped, by projecting teeth on a revolving shaft; a tilt-hammer.

Triphthong, (trif-thong, trip-thong) *n.* [*G. treis*, three, and *phōgē*, the voice, a sound.] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound; a union of three vowel characters representing together a single sound, as *ieu* in *adieu*; a trigraph.

Triphthongal, (trif-thong-gal) *n.* Of or pertaining to a triphthong; consisting of three letters pronounced together in a single syllable.

Tripinate, (tri-pin-nat) *a.* [*Tri* and *pinnate*.] Having the petiole branching twice with tripinnate leaflets arranged on each side.

Triple, (trip'l) *a.* [*L. triplex*, from *tres*, three, and *plicare*, to fold.] Consisting of three united; multiplied by three;—three times repeated; treble.

Triple, (trip'l) *v. t.* To make thrice as much or as many; to treble;—*imp. & pp.* tripled; *ppr.* tripling.

Triplet, (trip'let) *n.* [*From triple*.] Three of a kind, or three united;—three verses rhyming together;—three tones or notes sung or played in the time of two.

TriPLICATE, (trip'le-kāt) *a.* [*L. triplicatus*, *pp.* of *triplicare*.] Made thrice as much; threefold; tripled.

TriPLICATE, (trip'le-kāt) *n.* A third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

TriPLICATION, (trip'le-kā'shun) *n.* The act of tripling or making threefold; the state of being tripled.

TriPLICITY, (tri-plis'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being triple or threefold; trebleness.

Tripod, (tri'pod) *n.* [*L. tripus*, *tripodis*, *G. treis*, three, and *pous*, *podas*, a foot.] A seat or stool supported by three feet on which the priestess of Apollo sat when delivering the oracles;—a bowl or cup supported on a three-legged pedestal, in which the wine and water were mixed at the banquets of the ancients;—any utensil or vessel supported on three feet;—a three-legged frame or stand for supporting a theodolite, compass, or the like.

Tripoli, (tri'pō-le) *n.* An earthy substance (originally brought from Tripoli), used in polishing stones and metals.

Tripper, (trip'er) *n.* One who trips or supplants; one who walks nimbly.

Tripping, (trip'ing) *a.* Quick; nimble.

Tripping, (trip'ing) *n.* Act of one who trips;—a light kind of dance;—the loosing of an anchor from the ground by its cable or buoy-rope.

Trippingly, (trip'ing-le) *adv.* In a tripping manner.

Triptote, (trip'tōt) *n.* [*L. triptotum*, *G. treis*, three, and *ptōtos*, falling.] A name or noun having three cases only.

Triptych, (trip'tik) *n.* [*G. treis*, three, and *ptux*, a fold or leaf.] A writing tablet in three parts;—an altar piece in three compartments, the middle one affixed to the wall, and the other two folding on this.

Treme, (tri'rēm) *n.* [*L. triremis*, from *tres*, three, and *remus*, an oar.] A galley or vessel with three benches or ranks of oars on a side.

Trise, (tris) *v. t.* [*W. treisaw*, to seize.] To haul up; to hoist and tie up with a rope or line.

Trisect, (tri-sekt) *v. t.* [*L. tres*, three, and *secare*, *sectum*, to cut.] To cut or divide into three equal parts;—*imp. & pp.* trisected; *ppr.* trisecting.

Trisection, (tri-sek'shun) *n.* [*L. tres*, three, and *sectio*, a cutting, from *secare*, to cut.] The division of a thing, as an angle, into three equal parts.

Trisepalous, (tri-sep'al-us) *a.* Having three sepals or small bracts of a calyx.

Trisulcate, (tri-sul'kāt) *n.* [*L. trisulcus*, from *tres*, three, and *sulcus*, a fork.] Having three furrows, forks, or prongs.

Trisyllabic, (tris-sil'lab'ik) *a.* [*L. trisyllabus*, *G. trisul'labos*.] Of or pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables.

Trisyllable, (tris-sil'la-bl) *n.* A word consisting of three syllables. [*Trisyllable*, *pp.* of *terere*, to rub, to wear out.] Worn out; used until so common as to have lost its novelty and interest; hackneyed; stale.

Tritely, (tri'tle) *adv.* In a trite or common manner.

Triteness, (tri'tnes) *n.* Quality of being trite; commonness; staleness.

Trithemism, (tri-thē-izm) *n.* [*Prefix tri*, three, and *themism*.] The opinion that the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are three distinct Gods.

Tritheist, (tri-thē-ist) *n.* One who believes that the three persons in the Trinity are three distinct Gods.

Trithemistic, (tri-thē-ist'ik) *a.* Pertaining to trithemism.

Trithing, (tri'thing) *n.* One of the three divisions of the county of York;—now called *riding*.

Triturable, (tri't-rā-bl) *a.* Capable of being reduced to a fine powder by rubbing or grinding.

Triturate, (tri't-rāt) *v. t.* [*L. triturare*, from *terere*, to rub.] To rub or grind to a very fine powder;—*imp. & pp.* triturated; *ppr.* triturating.

Trituration, (tri't-rā'shun) *n.* Act of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

Triumph, (tri'umf) *n.* [*L. triumphus*, allied to *G. thriambos*, a procession in honour of Bacchus.] Among the ancient Romans, a magnificent ceremonial performed in honour of a general who had gained a decisive victory;—state of being victorious;—victory; conquest;—joy or exultation for success.

Triumph, (tri'umf) *v. i.* To celebrate victory with pomp; to exult in an advantage gained;—to obtain victory; to meet with success; to prevail;—to flourish; to be prosperous;—to insult upon an advantage gained;—*imp. & pp.* triumphed; *ppr.* triumphing.

Triumphal, (tri-umfal) *a.* Pertaining to triumph; indicating, or in honour of, a triumph.

Triumphant, (tri-umfant) *a.* Rejoicing for victory; triumphing;—celebrating victory;—graced with conquest; victorious.

Triumphantly, (tri-umfant-le) *adv.* In a triumphant manner; victoriously; with success;—rejoicingly;—with insolent exultation.

Triumpher, (tri-umfant'er) *n.* One who triumphs or rejoices for victory; one who vanquishes.

Triumvir, (tri-um'vir) *n.* [*L. from tres*, genitive *trium*, three, and *vir*, a man.] One of three men united in office.

Triumvirate, (tri-um'vir-āt) *n.* Government by three in coalition or association;—a coalition or association of three in office or authority.

Triune, (tri'un) *a.* [*L. tri*, three, and *unus*, one.]

Being three in one : at once three and one : expressing the unity of the Godhead in a trinity of persons.

Trivet, (triv'et) *n.* A three-legged stool, table, or other support.

Trivial, (triv'el) *a.* [F.] Vile : worthless : vulgar : of little worth or importance : inconsiderable : trifling.

Triviality, (triv'-el-ee) *n.* State or quality of being trivial : trivialness :—that which is trivial : a trifle.

Trivially, (triv'-el-ee) *adv.* Commonly : vulgarly : lightly : inconsiderably : in a trifling degree.

Trivialness, (triv'-el-ness) *n.* Commonness :—lightness : unimportance.

Trochaic, (trô-kâ'ik) *n.* A trochaic verse or measure.

Trochaic, (trô-kâ'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of trochees.

Troche, (trô'kê) *n.* [G. *troche*, a wheel, from *trechein*, to run.] A form of medicine in a circular cake, intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth, and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent.

Trochee, (trô'kê) *n.* [L. *trocheus*, G. *trochaïos* (acc. *pous*)] A foot of two syllables, the first long and the second short, or the first accented and the second unaccented.

Trochil, (trô'kill) *n.* [L. *trochilus*, G. *trechein*, to run.] An aquatic bird with long legs, and capable of running very swiftly :—also, the humming-bird ; honey-sucker.

Trochometer, (trô-kom'et-er) *n.* [G. *troche*, a wheel, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for computing the revolutions of a carriage or other wheel.

Troglydite, (trô-glô'dit) *n.* [G. *troglydites*, one who creeps into holes.] One dwelling in a subterranean cave.

Troll, (trôl) *v. t.* [Ger. *trollen*, to roll, to troll, W. *trollen*, to troll, trundle.] To move circularly or volubly : to roll : to turn :—to circulate, as a vessel in a company drinking :—to sing the parts of in succession, as of a round or catch : also, to sing loudly or freely :—to angle for with a hook drawn along the surface of the water : hence, to allure : to entice :—to fish in : to seek to catch fish from :—*v. i.* To roll : to run about :—to fish with a rod whose line runs on a wheel or pulley :—*imp. & pp.* trolled ; *ppr.* trolling.

Troll, (trôl) *n.* [Iscl. *troll*, Sw. *troll*.] A supernatural being of diminutive size, said to inhabit caves, hills, and like places. [W. *troll*, wheel.] A kind of reel over which the trolling line used in fishing for pike runs.

[woman loosely dressed : a slattern : a slut.]

Trolop, (trô'up) *n.* [From *troll*, to roll, to stroll.] A Trolleplash, (trô'up-lah) *n.* Slowly : dirty : tawdry.

Trombone, (trom'bôn) *n.* [It. *trombone*, augmentative of *tromba*, a trumpet.] A deep-toned brass instrument of the trumpet kind, consisting of three tubes, the middle one of which is doubled, and slides into the other two—by lengthening or contracting the slide



Trombone.

tube, the different notes of the scale are produced.

Trump, (trôm'p) *n.* [F. *troupe*, a water spout, a water-blowing machine.] A blowing apparatus used in furnaces. [ing of wool.]

Tronage, (tron'âj) *n.* A toll or duty paid for the weighing.

Troops, (trôop) *n.* [F. *troupe*, It. *truppa*, Ger. *truppe*, allied to L. *tribus*, a crowd.] A collection of people : a company : a number : a multitude :—*pl.* Soldiers taken collectively : an army :—specifically, a small body or company of cavalry, light-horse, or dragoons, commanded by a captain.

Troop, (trôop) *v. i.* To move in numbers : to come or gather in crowds :—to march on : to go forward in haste :—*imp. & pp.* trooped ; *ppr.* trooping.

Trooper, (trôop'er) *n.* A soldier in a body of cavalry : a horse-soldier.

Trope, (trôp) *n.* [G. *tropos*, from *trepein*, to turn.] Use of a word or expression in a different sense from that which properly belongs to it, as when we call a brave man a lion, or a shrewd man a fox :—the expression so used.

Trophied, (trô'fid) *a.* Adorned with trophies.

Trophy, (trô'fe) *n.* [L. *tropeum*, G. *trophaion*.] A pile of arms taken from a vanquished enemy :—the representation of such a pile in marble, on medals, &c. :—any thing taken from an enemy, and preserved as a memorial of victory :—evidence of victory.

Tropic, (trô'pik) *n.* [L. *tropicus*, from G. *trepein*, to turn.] One of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28', and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south :—one of the two corresponding parallels of terrestrial latitude :—*pl.* The space lying between the tropics, called the torrid zone.

Tropical, (trô'pik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the tropics ; being within the tropics :—incident to the tropics :—[From *trope*.] Rhetorically changed from its proper or original sense ; figurative.

Tropically, (trô'pik-al-ee) *adv.* In a tropical or figurative manner.

Tropist, (trô'pist) *a.* One who deals in tropes :—one who explains or interprets Scripture allegorically.

Tropological, (trô-pô-lô'jik-al) *a.* Characterized or varied by tropes ; changed from the original import.

Tropology, (trô-pô-lô'je) *n.* [G. *tropos*, a trope, and *logos*, discourse.] A rhetorical mode of speech including tropes.

Trot, (trôt) *v. t.* [F. *trotter*, It. *trottare*, G. *trotten*.] To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time :—to walk or move fast : to run :—*v. i.* To cause to move, as a horse or other animal, in the pace called a trot :—to trot out, to make to show his paces, as a horse :—to exhibit :—*imp. & pp.* trotted ; *ppr.* trotting.

Trot, (trôt) *n.* The pace of a horse or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk, when he lifts one fore foot and the hind foot of the opposite side at the same time :—a quick, hobbling kind of step :—an old woman, in contempt.

Troth, (trôth) *n.* [A.-S. *treothe*, truth.] Belief ; faith ; fidelity :—truth : verity : veracity.

Trothless, (trôth'less) *a.* Faithless ; treacherous.

Trothplight, (trôth'plît) *n.* Act of plighting or pledging faith ; betrothing. [sheep.]

Trotter, (trô'ter) *n.* A beast that trots :—the foot of a Trotter, (trô'ter) *v. t.* [F. *trotter*, L. *turbare*, to disturb, from *turbo*, crowd.] To put into confused motion : to agitate :—to disorder : to disturb : to perplex :—to distress : to make uneasy ; to vex ; to molest :—to busy : to engage overmuch :—to give occasion for labour to :—*imp. & pp.* troubled ; *ppr.* troubling.

Trouble, (trub'l) *n.* Agitation of mind ; commotion of spirits :—disturbance ; perplexity ; inconvenience ; annoyance ; uneasiness ; vexation :—public disorder : calamity ; affliction :—that which afflicts :—that which gives disturbance, annoyance, or vexation.

Troubler, (trub'l-er) *n.* One who troubles or disturbs.

Troublesome, (trub'l-sum) *a.* Giving trouble, disturbance, or inconvenience :—vexatious ; harassing ; annoying ; disgusting ; irksome ; burdensome ; tiresome ; wearisome ; importunate. [trouble] vexatiously.

Troublesomely, (trub'l-sum-le) *adv.* In a way to give Trouble, (trub'l) *n.* State or quality of being troublesome.

Troubling, (trub'ling) *n.* Putting into a state of commotion ; the act of afflicting.

Troublous, (trub'l-us) *a.* Full of trouble or commotion ; agitated ; tumultuous :—full of trouble or disorder ; troublesome ; full of affliction.

Trough, (trof) *n.* [A.-S. *trog*, *trok*, Icel. *trog*.] A long hollow vessel, generally for holding water or other liquid; also, a wooden channel for conveying water, as to a mill-wheel;—hence, a channel, receptacle, or depression of a long and narrow shape.

Trounce, (trouns) *v. t.* [*F. trancer*, to cut.] To punish or beat severely; to castigate:—*imp.* & *pp.* *trounced*; *ppr.* *trouncing*. [*Mon.*]

Trouncing, (trouns'ing) *n.* A beating; severe castigation. **Troop**, (troop) *n.* [*F.*, *troupe*.] A company or troop; especially, the company of performers in a play or opera. [*making trousers.*]

Trousing, (trous'ing) *n.* Cloth or material for Trousers, (trous'ers) *n. pl.* [*F. trousses*.] A loose garment worn by males, extending from the waist to the knee or to the ankle, and covering the lower limbs;—pantalons; breeches.

Trout, (trout) *n.* [A.-S. *trutt*, *L. trutta*.] A fresh-water fish of the genus *Salmo*, variegated with spots, and esteemed most delicate food.

Troulet, (trout'let) *n.* A small trout; *troutling*.

Troul-stream, (trout'strēm) *n.* River in which trout abound or breed.

Trover, (trō'vēr) *n.* [*F. trover*, *trouver*, to find.] The gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means;—an action to recover damages against one who found goods, and would not deliver them to the owner on demand.

Trow, (trō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *trōwian*, *trōwian*.] To believe; to trust; to think or suppose.

Trowal, (trōw'el) *n.* [*F. truelle*, *D. troffel*, *L. truella*.] A mason's tool used in spreading and dressing mortar, and breaking bricks;—a gardener's tool, somewhat like a mason's trowel.

Trowel, (trōw'el) *v. t.* To form or dress with a trowel. **Trowelled**, (trōw'el'd) *a.* Formed with a trowel.

Troy-weight, (trōy'wāt) *n.* [Said to be from Troyes, in France, where it was first adopted.] The weight by which gold and silver, jewels, and the like, are weighed.

Truancy, (trō'an-sē) *n.* Act of playing or state of being truant. [*Ing.* *idla*.]

Truant, (trō'ant) *a.* Wandering from business; loiterer. **Truant**, (trō'ant) *n.* [*F. truand*, *truant*.] One who stays away from business or duty; an idler; a pupil who stays away from school without leave.

Truce, (trōs) *n.* [*Go. trippes*, *Icel. tripd*, compact, league, from *trip*, to fold, to make fast.] A temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation or other purposes; an armistice;—hence, intermission of action, pain, or contest; short quiet. [*truce*.]

Truce-breaker, (trōs'brāk'er) *n.* One who violates a Truce, (truk) *v. t.* [*F. troquer*, *Sp. & Pg. trocar*.] To exchange commodities; to barter; to deal:—*v. t.* To exchange; to give in exchange; to barter:—*imp.* & *pp.* *trucked*; *ppr.* *trucking*.

Truck, (truk) *n.* Exchange of commodities; barter:—commodities appropriate to barter.

Truck, (truk) *n.* [*G. trockos*, a wheel, from *trechein*, to run.] A small wooden wheel not bound with iron;—a low carriage for carrying heavy articles; a kind of hand-barrow on two wheels;—a swivelling frame with wheels, springs, &c., to carry and guide one end of a locomotive or car;—a small wooden cap at the summit of a flag-staff or mast-head;—a small, solid wheel, as for a gun-carriage.

Truckage, (truk'aj) *n.* Practice of bartering goods; exchange;—money paid for conveyance on a truck.

Trucker, (truk'er) *n.* One who trafficks by exchange of goods.

Truckle, (truk'l) *n.* [Diminutive of *truck*.] A small wheel or caster.

Truckle, (truk'l) *v. t.* [*Ger. truggeln*, to flatter, to fawn, A.-S. *trucian*, to fall, diminish.] To yield or bend obsequiously to the will of another; to submit; to creep.

Truckle-bed, (truk'l-bed) *n.* A bed that runs on

wheels, and may be pushed under another; a trundle-bed.

Truckling, (truk'ling) *a.* Yielding obsequiously to the opinions and wishes of others; meanly submissive.

Truckman, (truk'man) *n.* One who conveys goods on a truck.

Truculence, (trō'kū-lens) *n.* Quality of being truculent; ferociousness;—terribleness of countenance:—also *truculency*.

Truculent, (trō'kū-lent) *a.* [*L. truculentus*, from *trux*, *truxis*, wild, fierce.] Fierce; savage; barbarous;—of ferocious aspect;—cruel; destructive; ruthless.

Truculently, (trō'kū-lent-le) *adv.* In a truculent manner; fiercely; destructively.

Trudge, (truji) *v. t.* [Allied to *tread*.] To go on foot;—to travel or march with labour; to jog along:—*imp.* & *pp.* *trudged*; *ppr.* *trudging*.

True, (trō) *a.* [A.-S. *trēwe*, faithful, Icel. *trír*, *Ger. treu*.] Conformable to fact; in accordance with the actual state of things;—conformable to a rule or pattern; exact;—steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince, or the like; faithful; loyal; actual; not counterfeited, adulterated, or pretended; genuine; pure; real;—not false; veracious; trust-worthy;—honest; not fraudulent;—rightful; lawful, as the heir.

True-bill, (trō'bil) *n.* Indorsement of a bill of indictment by the grand jury, when they find sufficient cause for sending the accused to trial.

True-blue, (trō'blū) *a.* Of inflexible honesty and fidelity;—a term derived from the true or Coventry blue, formerly celebrated for its unchanging colour.

True-blue, (trō'blū) *n.* A person of inflexible integrity and fidelity.

True-born, (trō'born) *a.* Of genuine birth; having a right by birth to any title or inheritance.

True-bred, (trō'bred) *a.* Of a genuine or right breed;—being of real breeding or education.

True-hearted, (trō'hart-ed) *a.* Of a faithful heart; honest; sincere.

True-love, (trō'lūv) *n.* One really beloved; a plant of the genus *Pur*, possessing narcotic properties, and formerly regarded as a powerful love-philter; oneberry. **Trueness**, (trō'nes) *n.* Quality of being true; truth; reality; genuineness; faithfulness; sincerity; exactness.

Truffle, (truf) *n.* [*F. truffe*, *L. tuber*.] A kind of mushroom found buried in the soil of woods at a depth of several inches, much esteemed in cookery.

Truism, (trō'izm) *n.* An undoubted or self-evident truth. [*strumpet*; a trollop.]

Trull, (trul) *n.* [*Ger. troll*, *trolle*.] A drab; a Trully, (trō'le) *adv.* In a true manner; according to truth;—exactly; justly; precisely;—sincerely; honestly; faithfully;—in fact; in reality.

Trump, (trump) *n.* [*F. trompe*, *It. tromba*.] A wind instrument of music; a trumpet;—a Jew's harp. [*Scot.*]

Trump, (trump) *n.* [*F. triomphe*, *It. trionfo*.] One of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits;—a good fellow.

Trump, (trump) *v. t.* To play a trump card when another suit has been led:—[*F. tromper*.] To deceive; to impose:—*v. t.* To take with a trump card:—*imp.* & *pp.* *trumped*; *ppr.* *trumping*.

Trumpery, (trump'er-e) *n.* [*F. tromperie*, deceit, from *tromper*, to deceive.] Something serving to deceive by false show or pretences; worthless but showy matter;—hence, things worn out and of no value; rubbish; trifles; empty talk. [*character*; paltry.]

Trumpery, (trump'er-e) *a.* Worthless or deceptive in **Trumpet**, (trump'et) *n.* A wind instrument of music, often used in war and military exercises;—soldier who blows the trumpet; a kind of herald;—one who praises or celebrates; the instrument of propagating praise.

Trumpet, (trump'et) *v. t.* To publish by sound of trumpet; to proclaim;—to sound the praises of:—*imp.* & *pp.* *trumpeted*; *ppr.* *trumpeting*.

Trumpet-call, (trump'et-kawl) *n.* A call by the sound of the trumpet.

Trumpeter, (trump'et-er) *n.* One who sounds a trumpet;—one who proclaims, publishes, or denounces:—a variety of the domestic pigeon:—a bird of S. America, somewhat resembling both the pheasants and the cranes:—so called from its uttering a noise resembling that of a trumpet.

Trumpet-fish, (trump'et-fish) *n.* A sea-fish, so called from its tubular muzzle; bellows-fish.

Trumpet-shaped, (trump'et-shapt)

a. Formed like a trumpet:—also *Trumpeter*, *Golden-trump-like*.

Trumpet-tongued, (trump'et-tangd) *a.* Having a tongue vociferous as a trumpet.

Truncate, (trunk'at) *v. t.* [*L. truncare, truncatum, from truncus, maimed, cut short.*] To cut off; to lop; to maim:—*imp. & pp. truncated; ppr. truncating.*

Truncate, (trunk'at) *a.* [*L. truncatus, pp. of truncare.*] In botany, appearing as if cut off at the tip, as a leaf.

Truncated, (trunk'at-ed) *a.* Cut off; cut short; maimed. *Truncated cone or pyramid*, a cone or pyramid whose vertex is cut off by a plane parallel to its base.

Truncation, (trunk'at-shun) *n.* Act of lopping or cutting off:—state of being truncated:—in *mineralogy*, replacement of an edge by a plane equally inclined to the adjoining faces.

Truncheon, (trun'shun) *n.* [*F. troncon, Truncated from L. truncus, cut short.*] A cudgel:—a short staff; a club:—a baton or staff of command.

Truncheon, (trun'shun) *v. t.* To beat with a truncheon; to cudgel.

Trundle, (trun'dl) *n.* [*A.-S. trendl, trundle, a round body.*] Any round rolling thing:—a kind of low cart with small wooden wheels; a motion as of something moving upon little wheels:—a wheel or pinion having its teeth formed of cylinders or spindles, as in mill-work:—one of the bars of such a wheel.

Trundle, (trun'dl) *v. t.* To roll, as a thing on little wheels:—to cause to roll:—*v. i.* To roll, as on little wheels:—to roll, as a hoop:—*imp. & pp. trundled; ppr. trundling.*

Trundle-bed, (trun'dl-bed) *n.* A low bed that is moved on little wheels, so that it can be pushed under a higher bed; a truckle-bed.

Trunk, (trungk) *n.* [*L. truncus, F. tronc.*] The stem or body of a tree, apart from its limbs and roots; stock:—the body of an animal, apart from the limbs:—the main body of any thing:—in *architecture*, the shaft of a column:—the snout or proboscis of an elephant:—a box or chest covered with leather or hide, for containing clothes, &c.; a portmanteau.

Trunk-hose, (trungk' hōs) *n.* Large breeches formerly worn, reaching to the knees.

Trunnion, (trun'yun) *n.* [*F. trognon.*] A knob projecting on each side of a piece of ordnance, and serving to support it on the cheeks of the gun-carriage.

Truss, (trus) *n.* [*F. trousse.*] A bundle, as of hay or straw:—a bandage or apparatus used in cases of hernia:—the rope or iron used to keep the centre of a yard to the mast:—a framed assemblage of timbers for fastening or binding a beam, or for supporting a roof, &c.

Truss, (trus) *v. t.* To bind or pack close:—to strain; to draw close or tight:—to skewer, as a fowl for cooking it:—to execute by hanging; to hang:—*imp. & pp. trussed; ppr. trussing.*

Trussing, (trus'ing) *n.* The timbers, &c., which form a truss taken collectively:—in *falconry*, the act of a hawk or other bird of prey in seizing its quarry and soaring with it into the air.



Trust, (trust) *n.* [*Ital. trust, confidence, security, Go. trusti.*] Confidence:—reliance on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, or other sound principle of another:—credit given; delivery of property or merchandise in reliance upon future payment:—dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual:—that which is committed or intrusted to one:—responsible charge or office:—that upon which confidence is reposed; ground of reliance:—an estate held for the use of another.

Trust, (trust) *v. t.* [*Ital. trusta, to confide, trust, faithful, firm.*] To place confidence in; to rely on:—to give credence to; to believe; to credit:—to show confidence by intrusting:—to commit, as to one's care; to intrust:—to give credit to; to sell to upon credit:—to venture confidently:—*v. i.* To confide in; to rely on; to depend on:—to be won to confidence:—to be credulous:—to be confident, as of something present or future:—to sell, exchange, or alienate, in reliance upon a promise to pay:—*imp. & pp. trusted; ppr. trusting.* [*to a trustee for some specific use.*]

Trust-deed, (trust'ded) *n.* A deed conveying property.

Trustee, (trust-ee) *n.* A person to whom property is legally committed in trust, to be applied either for the benefit of specified individuals or for public use.

Trusteeship, (trust-ee'ship) *n.* The office or duty of a trustee; the state of being placed in the hands of a trustee.

Truster, (trust'er) *n.* One who trusts or gives credit:—one who executes a trust-deed. [*Scott.*]

Trustful, (trust'fool) *a.* Full of trust; trusting.

Trustfully, (trust'fool-e) *adv.* Confidingly; trustingly.

Trustily, (trust'-e-le) *adv.* In a trusty manner; faithfully; honestly. [*honesty; integrity.*]

Trustiness, (trust'-e-ness) *n.* Fidelity; faithfulness.

Trustingly, (trust'ing-le) *adv.* In a trustful manner: with implicit confidence. [*inconstant.*]

Trustless, (trust'-less) *a.* Unfaithful; not to be trusted.

Trustworthiness, (trust'-wur-th-ness) *n.* State or quality of being trustworthy.

Trustworthy, (trust'-wur-thy) *a.* Worthy of trust or confidence; trusty.

Trusty, (trust'e) *a.* Honest; faithful; true; fit to be confided in; trustworthy; reliable:—hence, not liable to fail; strong; firm.

Truth, (trooth) *n.* [*A.-S. trowth, Ger. treue.*] The quality of being true:—conformity to fact or reality:—conformity to rule; exactness:—fidelity; constancy:—the practice of speaking truth; veracity:—honesty:—virtue:—real state of things; verity; reality:—a verified fact; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

Truthful, (trooth'fool) *a.* Full of truth; veracious.

Truthfully, (trooth'fool-e) *adv.* In a truthful manner.

Truthfulness, (trooth'fool-ness) *n.* The state of being truthful.

Truthless, (trooth'-less) *a.* Wanting truth; wanting reality:—faithless; unworthy of trust.

Try, (tri) *v. t.* To exert strength; to endeavour; to attempt:—*v. t.* [*F. trier, from L. terere, to rub, grind.*] To prove by experiment; to make experiment of; to test:—to purify or refine, as metals: to melt out and procure in a pure state, as oil, tallow, lard, &c.:—to subject to severe trial; to part to the test:—to examine judicially:—to experience; to have knowledge of by experience:—to essay:—*imp. & pp. tried; ppr. trying.*

Trying, (tri'ing) *a.* Adapted to try or put to severe trial; severe; afflictive.

Trysail, (tri'sal) *n.* A fore and aft sail set with a boom and gaff:—also, a fore and aft sail set with a gaff only.

Tryst, (trist) *n.* An appointment to meet; an appointed place of meeting:—a fair; a market. [*Scott.*]

Tryst, (trist) *v. t. or i.* To agree to meet, or agree with to meet.

Tab, (tub) *n.* [*D. tabbe*.] An open wooden vessel formed with staves, heading, and hoops—used for various domestic purposes;—the amount which a tub contains, as a measure of quantity;—a small cask;—a pulpit, in contempt.

Tab, (tub) *v. t.* To plant or set in a tub:—*imp.* & *pp.* tubbed; *ppr.* tubbing.

Tubbing, (tub'ing) *n.* The forming of a tub; materials for tubs:—a lining of timber or metal around the shaft of a mine.

Tube, (tüb) *n.* [*L. tubus*.] A hollow cylinder of any material, used for the conveyance of water, gas, sound, and the like; a siphon; a pipe; a conduit;—a vessel of animal bodies or plants which conveys a fluid or other substance;—the part of a telescope into which the lenses are fitted, and by which they are directed and used.

Tube, (tüb) *v. t.* To furnish with a tube:—*imp.* & *pp.* tubed; *ppr.* tubing.

Tuber, (tüb'er) *n.* [*L.*, a hump, knob, from *tumere*, to swell.] A fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter, as the potato;—in surgery, a knot or swelling in any part.

Tubercle, (tüb'er-kl) *n.* [*L. tuberculum*, diminutive of *tuber*.] A small swelling or excrescence; pimple;—a small mass or aggregation of diseased matter; especially, the deposit which accompanies scrofula or phthisis.

Tubercular, (tüb'er-klär) *a.* Having little knobs or tubercles;—affected with tubercles; *tuberculous*.

Tuberous, (tüb'er-us) *a.* [*L. tuberous*.] Covered with knobby or wart-like prominences;—consisting of or containing tubers.

Tabiform, (tä'bë-form) *a.* In the form of a tube.

Tubing, (tüb'ing) *n.* Act of making tubes;—a series of tubes; material for tubes.

Tabular, (tä'bü-lär) *a.* [*L. tabulus*, diminutive of *tubus*, a tube.] Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe; fistular.

Tabulated, (tä'bü-lät-ed) *a.* [*L. tabulatus*, from *tubulus*.] Made in the form of a small tube;—furnished with a tube.

Tubule, (tä'bül) *n.* [*L. tubulus*, diminutive of *tubus*, a tube, pipe.] A small pipe; a little tube.

Tubulous, (tä'bü-lus) *a.* Resembling or in the form of a tube;—containing small tubules.

Tub-wheel, (tüb'hwél) *n.* A horizontal water-wheel, usually in the form of a short cylinder, to the circumference of which floats, placed radially, are attached.

Tuck, (tuk) *n.* [*W. tucka*, a kind of knife, *tuc*, a cut or chip.] A long, narrow sword; a rapier;—a horizontal fold made in the skirt of a garment;—a kind of net.

Tuck, (tuk) *v. t.* [*Ger. tucken*, *suchen*, to draw.] To thrust or press in together; to fold under;—to inclose by pushing the clothes closely around;—*v. t.* To contract; to shrink in:—*imp.* & *pp.* tucked; *ppr.* tucking.

Tucker, (tük'er) *n.* One who or that which tucks;—a small, thin piece of dress for covering the breast of women or children.

Tuesday, (tü'dä) *n.* [*A.-S. Tīnesdæg*, from *Tīw*, the god of war, and *dæg*, a day.] The third day of the week.

Tufa, (täfä) *n.* [*It. tufo*.] A soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water;—a volcanic sand-rock, rather friable, formed of agglutinated, volcanic earth; also, a similar rock of trap or basaltic material.

Tuft, (tuft) *n.* [*F. touffe*, *toupet*, *Sp. tupe*.] A collection of small, flexible, or soft things in a knot or bunch;—a cluster; a clump.

Tuft, (tuft) *v. t.* To separate into tufts;—to adorn with tufts or with a tuft:—*imp.* & *pp.* tufted; *ppr.* tufting.

Tufted, (tufted) *a.* Adorned with a tuft;—growing in a tuft or clusters.

Tuftly, (tuft'ly) *a.* Abounding with tufts;—growing in

pull or draw with great effort; to drag along with continued exertion; to haul along;—*v. t.* To pull with great effort;—to labour; to strive; to struggle:—*imp.* & *pp.* tugged; *ppr.* tugging.

Tug, (tug) *n.* [*Ger. sug*.] A pull with the utmost effort;—a steam-vessel used to tow ships.

Tugger, (tug'er) *n.* One who tugs or pulls with great effort.

Tugging, (tug'ing) *n.* Act of pulling or hauling with

Tuition, (tü'ish-un) *n.* [*L. tuitio*, from *tueri*, *tuitus*, to see, watch, protect.] Superintending care over a young person; guardianship;—especially, the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning; instruction;—the money paid for instruction.

Tuitionary, (tü'ish-un-är-e) *a.* Pertaining to tuition.

Tulip, (tül'ip) *n.* [*F. tulipe*, *Ger. tulpe*.] A bulbous plant producing flowers of great beauty and of a variety of colours.

Tulipomania, (tül'ip-mä-ne-a) *n.* [*L. tulipa*, tulip, and *mania*, madness.] A violent passion for the acquisition or cultivation of tulips, such as occurred in Holland in the 17th century.

Tulle, (tul) *n.* [*F.*, so called from *Tulle*, in France, where it was first made.] A kind of open network or lace.

Tumble, (tum'bl) *v. t.* [*F. tomber*, *A.-S. tumbian*, to fall, *Dan. tumler*, *Ger. taweln*, to reel.] To fall down; to come down suddenly and violently to the ground;—to fall in great quantities or in confusion;—to roll about by turning one way and the other;—to play mountebank tricks by various contortions and movements of the body;—*v. t.* To turn over or throw about for examination; to roll or move in a rough, coarse, or unceremonious manner; to precipitate;—to disturb; to rumple;—to throw by chance or violence; to throw down:—*imp.* & *pp.* tumbled; *ppr.* tumbling.

Tumble, (tum'bl) *n.* Act of tumbling or rolling over;

Tumbler, (tum'bler) *n.* One who tumbles; one who plays the tricks of a mountebank;—that part of a lock which detains the shot-bolt in its place, until a key lifts it and leaves the bolt at liberty;—a drinking glass originally made without a foot or a stem, with a pointed base, so that it could not be set down with any liquor in it;—a small variety of the domestic pigeon.

Tumblerful, (tum'bler-föl) *n.* Quantity of liquid sufficient to fill a tumbler.

Tumbling, (tum'bling) *n.* Act of falling down or rolling about;—the performances or practice of a clown, harlequin, &c.

Tumbril, (tum'bril) *n.* [*F. tombrel*, from *tomber*, to fall, to tumble.] A ducking-stool for the punishment of scolds;—a rough cart;—a cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, cartridges, &c.

Tumefaction, (tü-më-fak-shun) *n.* Act or process of tumefying; a tumour; a swelling.

Tumefy, (tü-më-fy) *v. t.* [*L. tumere*, to swell, and *facere*, to make.] To swell; to cause to swell;—*v. t.* To rise in a tumour; to swell:—*imp.* & *pp.* tumefied; *ppr.* tumefying.

Tumid, (tü'mid) *a.* [*L. tumidus*, from *tumere*, to swell.] Swelled, enlarged, or distended;—rising above the level; protuberant;—swelling in sound or sense; pompous; bombastic; turgid.

Tumidly, (tü'mid'ly) *adv.* In a swelling form.

Tumidness, (tü'mid-ness) *n.* State or quality of being tumid.

Tumour, (tü'mor) *n.* [*L. tumor*, from *tumere*, to swell.] A morbid swelling or growth on any part of the body.

Tumoured, (tü'mord) *a.* Distended; swollen.

Tumorous, (tü'mor-us) *a.* Swelling; protuberant.



Tump, (tump) *n.* [W. *tomp*, *tow*.] A little hillock; a knoll.

Tump, (tump) *v. t.* To form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant or young tree:—*imp.* & *pp.* *tumped*; *ppr.* *tumping*.

Tumulus, (tūm'ū-lār) *a.* [L. *tumulus*, a mound, from *tumere*, to swell.] Consisting in a heap: formed or being in a heap or hillock. [also *tumulus*.]

Tumultuous, (tūm'ū-lūs) *a.* Full of heaps or hillocks:—**Tumult**, (tūm'ult) *a.* [L. *tumultus*, from *tumere*, to swell.] Commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices:—violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds:—irregular or confused motion; high excitement; stir; bustle:—riot; uproar; brawl. [duet; turbulence.]

Tumultuousness, (tūm'ult'ū-ar-e-nes) *n.* Disorderly commotion;—**Tumultuary**, (tūm'ult'ū-ar-e) *a.* Attended by or producing a tumult:—disorderly; riotous; promiscuous; confused; restless; agitated; unquiet.

Tumultuate, (tūm'ult'ū-at) *v. t.* To make a tumult; to storm; to rage or rave.

Tumultuation, (tūm'ult'ū-ah'un) *n.* Irregular and confused agitation; disorderly movement.

Tumultuousness, (tūm'ult'ū-us) *a.* Full of tumult; conducted with tumult; disorderly; noisy; confused:—turbulent; violent:—agitated by conflicting feelings or passions; disturbed; greatly excited.

Tumultuously, (tūm'ult'ū-us-le) *adv.* In a tumultuous or disorderly manner: by a disorderly multitude.

Tumultuousness, (tūm'ult'ū-us-nes) *n.* The state of being tumultuous; disorder; commotion; confusion.

Tumulus, (tūm'ū-lūs) *a.* [L. a mound, a sepulchral mound.] An artificial hillock, especially one raised over the grave of a person buried in ancient times; a barrow.

Tun, (tun) *n.* [A.-S. *tunne*, Icel. *Ir.* & Gael. *tunna*, Ger. *tonne*.] A large cask:—a certain measure for liquids, as for wine, consisting of two pipes or four hogsheds, or 252 gallons:—a large quantity—used proverbially.

Tun, (tun) *v. t.* To put into tuns or casks:—*imp.* & *pp.* *tunned*; *ppr.* *tunning*.

Tunable, (tūn'ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being tuned or made harmonious; harmonious; musical; tuneful.

Tunableness, (tūn'ā-bl-nes) *n.* State or quality of being tunable or tuneful; harmony; melodiousness.

Tunably, (tūn'ā-bl) *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.

Tune, (tūn) *a.* [A different spelling of *tone*.] A rhythmic, melodious series of musical tones for one voice or instrument, or for any number of voices or instruments in unison, or two or more such series forming parts in harmony; a melody; an air:—harmony; concert of parts; harmonious arrangement:—state of giving forth the due or proper sounds; correct intonation; pitch of the voice or an instrument:—hence, figuratively, right disposition; fit temper; agreeable humour.

Tune, (tūn) *v. t.* To put into a state adapted to produce the proper sounds; to harmonise:—hence, to put into a proper state or disposition:—to give tone to; to adapt in style of music:—to sing with melody or harmony:—*v. i.* To form accordant musical sounds:—*imp.* & *pp.* *tuned*; *ppr.* *tuning*. [Icel.

Tuneful, (tūn'fūl) *a.* Harmonious; melodious; musically.

Tunefulness, (tūn'fūl-nes) *n.* Quality of being tuneful; harmoniousness. [in a tuneful manner.]

Tunefully, (tūn'fūl-le) *adv.* Harmoniously; musically.

Tuneless, (tūn'les) *a.* Without tune; unharmonious; unmusical:—not employed in making music.

Tuner, (tūn'er) *n.* One who tunes; one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

Tungsten, (tung'sten) *n.* [Sw. *tungsten*, Ger. *tungstein*.] A metal of a grayish-white colour and considerable lustre.

Tunic, (tū'nik) *n.* [L. *tunica*.] An under garment

worn by both sexes in ancient Rome: also, a garment worn under the coat-of-mail by knights:—In anatomy, a membrane that covers or composes some part or organ:—in botany, a natural covering; an integument. **Tunicle**, (tū'ne-kl) *n.* [L. *tunicula*, diminutive of *tunica*, a tunic.] A natural covering:—a kind of long robe worn by priests.

Tuning-fork, (tūn'ing-fork) *n.* A steel instrument consisting of two prongs and a handle, which, being struck, gives a certain fixed tone—used for tuning instruments, or for ascertaining the pitch of tunes.

Tunnel, (tūn'el) *n.* [A.-S. *tanel*, F. *tonnelle*.] A tunnel:—a vessel with a broad mouth at one end, and a pipe or tube at the other, for conveying liquor into casks, bottles, or other vessels:—a flue for the passage of smoke:—an arched drain or sewer:—an arched subterranean passage or excavation through a hill or under a town or river, to carry a canal, road, or railway in a direct course.

Tunnel, (tūn'el) *v. t.* To form into a tunnel or like a tunnel:—to catch in a tunnel net:—to make an opening way for passage through, as a hill or mountain, or under, as a river:—*imp.* & *pp.* *tunnelled*; *ppr.* *tunnelling*.

Tunnelling, (tūn'el-ing) *n.* The work of cutting an arched passage through any eminence, or beneath a town or river, for the purpose of forming a canal, railway, road, &c.

Tunnel-net, (tūn'el-net) *n.* A net with a wide mouth at one end and narrow at the other.

Tunny, (tūn'e) *n.* [L. *Agnus*.] A fish of the genus *Scomberoides*, similar in form to the mackerel, but much larger, rounder, and with a shorter snout.

Tup, (tup) *n.* A ram.

Tup, (tup) *v. t.* To cover, as a ram.

Turban, (tur'ban) *n.* [Per. *dūband*.] A head-dress worn by some Orientals, consisting of a cap, and a neck or scarf wound about the cap:—a head-dress worn by ladies. [a turban.]

Turbaned, (tur'band) *a.* Wearing a turban: dressed in Turbid, (tur'bid) *a.* [L. *turbidus*, from *turbo*, tumult, disturbance.] Having the less disturbed; foul with extraneous matter; soiled; muddy; thick.

Turbidness, (tur'bid-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being turbid; muddiness; foulness:—also *turbidity*.

Turbinate, (tur'bin-āt-ed) *a.* [L. *turbatus*, from *turbo*, turbis, a whirl.] Shaped like a top or cone inverted: spiral; twisted conically:—whirling, as a body that turns round on its axis.

Turbine, (tur'bin) *a.* [L. *turbo*, *turbis*, a whirl.] A horizontal water-wheel, usually constructed with a series of curved floats upon the periphery.

Turbit, (tur'bit) *a.* [L.] A variety of the domestic pigeon remarkable for its short beak.

Turbot, (tur'bot) *n.* [F. *torbot*, W. *torbot*, from L. *turbo*, a top.] A native flat-fish of the genus *Rhombus*, next in size to the halibut, but smaller, and much more cirrular in form.

Turbulences, (tur'bū-lens) *n.* A disturbed state; tumult; confusion:—agitation or tumult of the passions:—tumultuousness; disposition to resist authority or raise strife and disorder; insubordination.

Turbulent, (tur'bū-lent) *a.* [L. *turbulentus*, from *turbo*, disorder.] Disturbed; agitated:—in violent commotion:—disposed to insubordination and disorder:—producing commotion:—restless; unquiet; refractory.

Turbulently, (tur'bū-lent-le) *adv.* In a turbulences manner; tumultuously; with violent agitation.



Tunny.



Turbot.

Tureen, (tū-rēn') *n.* [*F. terrine*, from *terre*, *L. terra*, earth.] A large, deep vessel for holding soup or other liquid food at the table.

Turf, (turf) *n.* [*A.-S. turf*, *Isol. torf*.] That upper stratum of earth which is filled with roots; sward; sod;—peat, especially when prepared for fuel;—race-ground; or horse-racing.

Turf, (turf) *v. t.* To cover with turf or sod;—*imp. & pp. turfed*; *ppr. turfing*.

Turf-clad, (turf'klad) *a.* Covered with turf.

Turfen, (turf'n) *a.* Turfy; consisting of turf.

Turfiness, (turf'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being turfy.

Turfy, (turf'y) *a.* Abounding with turf; made of or covered with turf;—having the appearance or qualities of turf.

Turgent, (tur'jent) *a.* [*L. turgens*, *ppr. of turgere*, to swell.] Rising into a tumour or puffy state; swelling;—inflated; bombastic.

Turgescence, (tur-je'sens) *n.* Act of swelling or state of being swelled;—superabundance of humours in any part;—empty pomposeness; bombast.

Turgescant, (tur-je'sent) *a.* [*L. turgescere*, to begin to swell, inchoative form of *turgere*, to swell.] Swelling; growing big.

Turgid, (tur'jid) *a.* [*L. turgidus*, from *turgere*, to swell.] Distended beyond the natural state by some internal agent or expansive force; swelled; bloated;—swelling in style or language;—pompos; inflated; bombastic. (tumidness)

Turgidity, (tur-jid'i-ty) *n.* State of being turgid.

Turgidness, (tur-jid-ness) *n.* The quality of being turgid.

Turk, (turk) *n.* A native of Turkey.

Turkey, (tur'kē) *n.* [So called because it was believed to have come originally from Turkey.] A large gallinaceous fowl, a native of America—the flesh is highly valued for food.

Turkey-buzzard, (tur'kē-buz-ard) *n.* A common American species of vulture, having a distant resemblance to a turkey.

Turkey-red, (tur'kē-red) *n.*

A fine durable red produced by madder upon calico or woollen cloth.

Turkey-stone, (tur'kē-stōn) *n.*

A kind of oil-stone from Turkey; novaculite.

Turkish, (turk'ish) *a.* Pertaining to the Turks or Turkey.

Turkish, (turk'ish) *n.* The language of Turkey.

Turmeric, (tur'mer-ik) *n.* [*L. terramerita*, *turmerica*.]

An East Indian plant;—the root or root-stock of the same plant—it is used for dyeing and also as a medicine.

Turmoil, (tur-moil') *v. t.* To harass with commotion;

to disquiet; to weary;—*v. i.* To be disquieted; to be in commotion.

Turmoil, (tur'moil) *n.* Harassing labour; trouble;

molestation by tumult; disturbance.

Turn, (turn) *v. t.* [*F. tourner*, *A.-S. tynnan*, to turn, *It. tornare*, a wheel, *L. tornare*, a lathe.] To put into a circular motion; to move round; to revolve;—to change or shift with regard to the sides; to put the upper side downward or one side in place of the other;—to alter, as a position;—to change the state of the balance;—to alter, as the posture of the body or the direction of the look;—to form on a lathe; to give circular or other curved or linear figures to;—hence, to give form to; to shape;—to give another direction, tendency, or inclination to;—to change from a given use or office; to divert, as to another purpose or end;—to change the quality or effect of; to transform;—to change from one opinion or party to another; to convert; also, to pervert;—to render into prose or verse; to translate;—to hand over; to transfer;—to



Turkey-buzzard.

make to nauseate, as the stomach;—to make giddy, as the head;—to infatuate; to make foolish;—to blunt or dull, as the edge of a tool;—to throw back; to retort;—*v. i.* To move round; to have a circular motion; to revolve entirely, repeatedly, or partially; to change position, so as to face differently;—hence, to revolve as if upon a point of support; to hinge; to depend;—to result or terminate; to issue;—to be deflected; to take a different direction or tendency; to be differently applied;—to be changed, altered, or transformed;—in specific uses, to become acid; to sour;—said of milk, ale, &c.;—to become giddy;—said of the head;—to be nauseated;—said of the stomach;—to become inclined in the other direction;—said of scales;—to change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb;—said of the tide;—*imp. & pp. turned*; *ppr. turning*.

Turn, (turn) *n.* Act of turning; movement or motion about a centre; revolution;—change of direction; different order, position, aspect of affairs, &c.;—hence, alteration; vicissitude;—successive portion of a course; reckoning from change to change;—a winding; a bend; a brief walk;—successive course; alternate or incidental occasion; appropriate time;—convenience; occasion; purpose;—form; cast; shape; manner; fashion;—used in a literal or figurative sense;—hence, form of expression;—one round of a rope or cord;—an embellishment, marked thus ~, formed of appoggiaturas, and consisting of the principal note, together with the note above and the semitone below, the note above being sounded first, the principal note next, and the semitone below last, the three being performed very quickly.

Turn-bench, (turn'benah) *n.* A small kind of iron lathe for working in metal.

Turncoat, (turn'tōt) *n.* One who forsakes his party or principles; a renegade; an apostate.

Turner, (turn'gr) *n.* One who turns;—especially, one whose occupation is to form articles with a lathe;—a variety of pigeon.

Turnery, (turn'gr-e) *n.* Art of fashioning solid bodies into various forms by means of a lathe;—things or forms made by a turner, or in the lathe.

Turning, (turn'ing) *n.* A winding; a bending course; flexure; a corner, as of a street or road;—deviation from the way or proper course;—a manoeuvre by which an enemy, or position, is turned;—act of forming solid substances into various forms by means of a lathe;—*pl.* Pieces detached in the process of turnery.

Turning-lathe, (turn'ing-lātr) *n.* A lathe used by turners to shape their work.

Turning-point, (turn'ing-point) *n.* The point upon which a question turns, and which decides a case.

Turnip, (turn'ip) *n.* [*W. turn*, round, and *maip*, a turnip, *A.-S. nāpe*, *L. napus*.] A plant much cultivated on account of its solid, bulbous root, which is valued as an article of food, especially for cattle.

Turnkey, (turn'kē) *n.* A person who has charge of the keys of a prison; gaoler.

Turn-out, (turn'out) *n.* Act of coming forth;—a short side track on a railroad; a shunt;—an equipage;—a strike, as of workmen.

Turn-over, (turn'ō-ver) *n.* Act or result of turning over;—a semicircular pie made by turning one half of a circular crust over the other.

Turnpike, (turn'pik) *n.* A frame consisting of two bars (originally with sharpened ends), crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms;—a toll-gate or gate set across a road;—a turnpike-road;—in military affairs, a beam full of spikes to obstruct the progress of an enemy.

Turnpike, (turn'pik) *v. t.* To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road;—*imp. & pp. turpiked*; *ppr. turpiking*.

Turnpike-road, (turn'pik-rōd) *n.* A road on which turnpikes or toll-gates are established by law.

Turn-serving, (turn'serv-ing) *a.* Available; useful; profitable.

Turnsole, (turn'soll) *n.* [*F. tournesol*, from *tourner*, to turn, and *L. sol.*] Heliotrope—so named because its flower is supposed to turn toward the sun;—a kind of dyes obtained from certain lichens; archil.

Turnspit, (turn'spit) *n.* One who turns a spit;—hence, one engaged in some menial office;—a variety of dog—so called from being formerly employed to turn a spit. [*path.*] a turnpike in a foot-road.

Turnstile, (turn'still) *n.* A revolving frame in a foot-turn-table, (turn'tā-bl) *n.* A large revolving platform for turning railroad cars, locomotives, &c., in a different direction.

Turnpentine, (tur'pen-tin) *n.* [*F. térébenthine*, from *L. terebinthus*, of the turpentine-tree.] An oleo-resinous substance exuding naturally or on incision from several species of trees, chiefly those of the coniferous kind.

Turnpentine-tree, (tur'pen-tin-trē) *n.* A tree of the genus *Pistacia*, a native of the eastern continent, which yields a highly aromatic kind of turpentine.

Turpitude, (tur'p-tyūd) *n.* [*L. turpitude*, from *turpis*, foul, base.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; extreme depravity; essential wickedness.

Turquoise, (tur'koiz) *n.* [*F. turquoise*, so called because it came first from Turkey.] A mineral of a peculiar bluish-green colour—it is susceptible of a high polish, and used in jewellery.

Turret, (tur'et) *n.* [*F. tourelle*, diminutive of *tour*, *L. turris*, tower.] A small eminence or spire attached to a building, and rising above it;—a small tower—formerly, square wooden erections of several stories in height, and moved on wheels, so as to serve in making approaches to a besieged city, &c.

Turret, (tur'et) *v. t.* To construct with turrets; to form like a turret. [*inlaid* with turrets.

Turreted, (tur'et-ed) *a.* Formed like a tower;—furred. **Turtle**, (tur'tl) *n.* [*F. tourterelle*, from *L. turtur*.] A gallinaceous bird—called also *turtle-dove* and *turtle-pigeon*—its note is plaintive and tender, and it is celebrated for the constancy of its affection.

Turtle, (tur'tl) *n.* Probably corrupted from *tor-toise*, but thought by some to be the same word as the preceding, transferred to a tortoise—often restricted to the large sea-tortoise.

Tuscan, (tus'kan) *a.* Pertaining to Tuscany in Italy;—noting one of the five great orders of architecture, which is distinguished by its extreme simplicity, by the absence of ornamentation in the capital, and of fluting in the column—synonymous with *Doric*.

Tuscan, (tus'kan) *n.* An inhabitant of Tuscany;—the order of architecture so called.

Tush, (tush) *interj.* Pshaw!—an exclamation indicating check, rebuke, or contempt.

Tusk, (tusk) *n.* [*A.-S. tasc*, *taz.*] The long, pointed, and often protruding tooth of certain rapacious animals; a fang;—a fish of the cod family; *toak*.

Tusked, (tuks't) *a.* Furnished with tusks.

Tussle, (tus'l) *n.* (From *tousser*, *tousser*, *Ger. sausen*, to pull.) A struggle; a conflict; a scuffle.

Tussle, (tus'l) *v. t.* To struggle, as in sport or wrestling; to scuffle. [*checking* or rebuking.

Tut, (tut) *interj.* Be still!—an exclamation used for Tutelage, (tū'tel-aj) *n.* [*L. tutela*, protection, from

tueri, to watch, defend.] Guardianship; protection—applied to the person protecting;—state of being under a guardian.

Tutelar, (tū'tel-ar) *a.* Having the charge of protecting a person or a thing; guardian; protecting.

Tutor, (tū'tor) *n.* [*L. tutor*, from *tueri*, to watch, defend.] One who protects, watches over, or has the care of another;—in law, one who has the charge of a minor; a guardian;—a private or public teacher;—an instructor of a lower rank than a professor.

Tutor, (tū'tor) *v. t.* To have the guardianship or care of; to teach; to instruct;—to treat with authority or severity;—to discipline; to correct;—*imp. & pp. tutored*; *ppr. tutoring*.

Tutorage, (tū'tor-aj) *n.* Office or occupation of a tutor; tutorage; guardianship. [*a government*.

Tutress, (tū'tor-ess) *n.* A female tutor; an instructress. **Tutorial**, (tū'tō-re-al) *a.* Belonging to or exercised by a tutor.

Tutanship, (tū'tor-ship) *n.* The office of a tutor.

Tutti, (tu'ti) *n. pl.* [*It.*, from *L. totus*, *pl. toti*, all.] All;—a direction for all the singers or players to perform together. [*responding* to *tutti*.

Tawhit, (tōd'hwit) *n.* The cry of the owl—usually *twaddle*, (twōd'l) *v. t.* To talk in a weak and silly manner; to prate.

Twaddle, (twōd'l) *n.* Silly talk; senseless verbiage; gabble. [*silly manner*.

Twaddler, (twōd'ler) *n.* One who prates in a weak and Twain, (twain) *a. or n.* [*A.-S. twegen*, *twad*, *two*, *Ger. zwei*.] Two.

Twang, (twang) *v. t.* [*Ger. zwing*, constraint, force.] To make the sound of a string which is stretched and suddenly pulled; to sound with a sharp, quick vibrating noise;—*v. t.* To make to sound, as by pulling a tense string and letting it go suddenly;—*imp. & pp. twanged*; *ppr. twanging*.

Twang, (twang) *n.* A harsh, quick sound, like that made by a stretched string when pulled and suddenly let go;—a kind of nasal sound of the voice; an affected intonation;—a peculiar taste or flavour, generally a disagreeable flavour. [*China*.

Twankay, (twang'kai) *n.* A species of green tea from **Twack**, (twāk) *v. t.* [*A.-S. twician*, to twitch, pull, *Ger. zwicken*.] To pinch and pull with a sudden jerk and twist; to twitch. [*distrom*.

Twack, (twāk) *n.* A sharp pinch or jerk;—trouble; **Twedd**, (twēd) *n.* A light, twilled cotton or woollen stuff, used for summer clothing.

Tweddle, (twēd'l) *v. t.* [*Ger. dudeln*, to play badly on an instrument.] To handle lightly—said with reference to awkward fiddling; hence, to influence, as if by fiddling; to coax; to allure.

Twesse, (twēs) *n.* [*F. etui*.] A surgeon's box of instruments;—also written *twesser*, *twesser*.

Twessers, (twēs'ers) *n. pl.* [*Eng. twess*.] A pair of delicate nippers;—small pliers used to pluck out hairs, &c.

Twelfth, (twelfth) *n.* The next succeeding the eleventh;—the ordinal of twelve;—constituting one of twelve equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Twelfth, (twelfth) *n.* One of twelve equal parts;—an interval comprising an octave and a fifth.

Twelfth-cake, (twelfth'kāk) *n.* A cake or bun baked for a twelve-night party.

Twelfth-night, (twelfth'nit) *n.* The evening of the twelfth day after Christmas or Epiphany, observed as a festival.

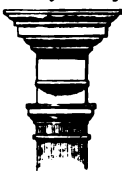
Twelve, (twelv) *a.* [*A.-S. twelf*, *Go. twelf*, from *ten*, *two*, and *lif*, *ten*.] One more than eleven; two and ten; twice six; a dozen.

Twelve, (twelv) *n.* The sum of ten and two, or of twice six;—a symbol representing twelve units, as *12* or *xii*. **Twelvemonth**, (twelv'month) *n.* A year, which consists of twelve calendar months.

Twelve-pence, (twelv'pens) *n.* A shilling sterling.



Turtle-dove.



Tuscan Order.

Twelvepenny, (twelv'pen-e) *a.* Sold for a shilling; worth twelve-pence.

Twentieth, (twen'te-eth) *a.* Next in order after the nineteenth;—the ordinal of twenty;—constituting one of twenty equal parts into which any thing is divided.

Twentieth, (twen'te-eth) *n.* One of twenty equal parts;—an interval comprising two octaves and a sixth.

Twenty, (twen'te) *a.* [A.-S. *twētig*, from *twen*, *twend*, two, and *Go. tig*, ten.] Twice ten;—an indefinite number—used proverbially.

Twenty, (twen'te) *n.* The number next following nineteen; twice ten;—a symbol representing twenty units, as 20 or xx.

Twenty-fold, (twen'te-fold) *a.* Twenty times as many.

Twice, (twis) *adv.* [O. Eng. *twies*, from *two*, with the termination of a genitive.] Two times; once and again;—doubly; in twofold quantity.

Twiddle, (twid'l) *v. t.* To touch lightly or play with; to twiddle; to twirl with the fingers;—*v. i.* To play or move with a tremulous motion; to quiver.

Twifallow, (twif'al-lō) *v. t.* [A.-S. *twi*, two, and Eng. *fallow*.] To plough a second time—said of land that is fallowed;—*imp. & pp.* twifallowed; *ppr.* twifallowing.

Twifallowing, (twif'al-lō-ing) *n.* Operation of ploughing a second time before sowing.

Twig, (twig) *n.* [A.-S. *twig*.] A small shoot or branch of a tree or other plant of no definite length or size.

Twig, (twig) *v. t.* To beat with twigs; to lash;—to understand the meaning of (colloquial);—to observe slyly.

Twiggen, (twig'en) *a.* Made of twigs or osiers; wicker.

Twiggy, (twig'gē) *a.* Full of twigs; abounding with shoots.

Twigless, (twig'less) *a.* Having no twigs.

Twilight, (twi'lit) *n.* [A.-S. *twi*, two, and Eng. *light*, *twēonlīcht*, i. e., doubtful light.] The faint light perceived before the rising and after the setting of the sun;—hence, a dubious or uncertain view.

Twilight, (twi'lit) *a.* Imperfectly illuminated; shaded; obscure.

Twill, (twil) *v. t.* [From *quill*, *Ir. cuille*, reed, Ger. *zwillich*, trellis work, from *zwilfen*, to separate in two.] To weave, as cloth, so as to produce the appearance of diagonal lines or ribs on the surface of.

Twil, (twil) *n.* An appearance of diagonal lines or ribs produced in textile fabrics;—a fabric woven with a twil. [with ribs, bars, or ridges.]

Twilled, (twild) *a.* Worked in twills or quills; woven.

Twinn, (twinn) *n.* [A.-S. *twinn*, double, *getwinnne*, twina.] One of two produced at a birth by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at a birth;—used chiefly in the pl.;—one very much resembling another.

Twinn, (twinn) *a.* Being one of two born at a birth;—being one of a pair much resembling one another.

Twinn-born, (twinn'born) *a.* Born at the same birth.

Twinn-brother, (twinn'bruth-er) *n.* One of two brothers who are twins.

Twine, (twinn) *v. t.* [A.-S. *twēnan*, from *twi*, two,] To twist together; to form by twisting or winding of threads;—to wind about; to embrace; to entwine;—*v. i.* To unite closely or by complication of parts;—to wind; to bend; to make turns;—*imp. & pp.* twined; *ppr.* twining.

Twine, (twinn) *n.* [D. *twijn*, *Isrl. trinn*, a double thread.] A twist; a convolution;—act of twining or winding round;—a strong thread composed of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together; a small cord or string.

Twinge, (twinj) *v. t.* [Ger. *zwingen*, allied to *zwang*, *twick*, and *zwang*.] To pull with a twich; to pinch; to twick;—to torment with pinching or sharp pains;—*v. i.* To have a sudden, sharp, local pain, like a twich;—*imp. & pp.* twinged; *ppr.* twinging.

Twinge, (twinj) *n.* A pinch; a twick; a twich;—a darting local pain of momentary continuance;—a sharp rebuke; & prick, as of conscience.

Twinging, (twinj'ing) *n.* A sudden, sharp local pain;—act of pinching or tormenting

Twinkle, (twing'kl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *twincelian*.] To open and shut the eye rapidly; to blink; to wink;—to sparkle; to flash at intervals; to scintillate;—*imp. & pp.* twinkled; *ppr.* twinkling.

Twinkle, (twing'kl) *n.* A closing or opening, or a quick motion of the eye; a wink;—the time of a wink;—a twinkling; a sparkling; a shining with intermitted tremulous light.

Twinkling, (twing'kl'ing) *n.* Act of that which twinkles; a wink;—a scintillation; a sparkling;—the time of a wink; a moment.

Twining, (twinj'ing) *n.* [From *twinn*.] A twin lamb.

Twin-like, (twinj'lik) *a.* Closely resembling; being a counterpart to another.

Twinned, (twind) *a.* Born at the same birth;—like, as twins; paired; matched. [flutter;—to simper.]

Twire, (twir) *v. i.* To twitter; to chirp; to quiver; to twirl. (twir'l) *v. t.* [A.-S. *thwiril*, a flail, Ger. *querlen*, allied to *whirl*.] To move or whirl round; to move and turn rapidly with the fingers;—*v. i.* To revolve with velocity; to be whirled round rapidly;—*imp. & pp.* twirled; *ppr.* twirling.

Twirl, (twir'l) *n.* A rapid circular motion; a whirling; quick rotation;—a twist; convolution.

Twist, (twist) *v. t.* [A.-S. *twist*, two, cloth of double thread, from *twi*, two, *Isrl. twistr*.] To contort; to complicate; to convolve;—hence, to turn from the true form or meaning; to pervert;—to wreathe; to wind; to unite by intertexture of parts;—hence, to form; to weave;—to wind in; to insinuate—used reflexively;—to unite by winding one thread, strand, or other flexible substance round another;—to form into a thread from many fine filaments;—*v. i.* To be contorted or united by winding round each other;—*imp. & pp.* twisted; *ppr.* twisting.

Twist, (twist) *n.* Any thing formed by winding strands round each other;—a cord; a string;—a single strand or ply of a cord or rope;—a small roll of tobacco;—manner of twisting; a form given in twisting;—contortion; writhes;—a convolution; a bending.

Twister, (twist'er) *n.* One who twists;—the instrument used in twisting or making twists.

Twit, (twit) *v. t.* [A.-S. *dwetan*, to reproach, from *dt*, at, to, and *etan*, to know.] To vex by bringing to notice or reminding of a fault, defect, misfortune, or the like;—upbraid; taunt;—*imp. & pp.* twitted; *ppr.* twitting.

Twitche, (twich) *v. t.* [A.-S. *twiccan*.] To pull with a sudden jerk; to pluck with a short, quick motion; to snatch;—*imp. & pp.* twitched; *ppr.* twitching.

Twitche, (twich) *n.* A pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull;—a sudden spastic contraction of the fibres or muscles. [switches.]

Twitche, (twich'er) *n.* One who or that which twitches.

Twitter, (twit'er) *v. t.* [D. *kwetteren*, Sw. *qvittera*.] To make a succession of small, tremulous, intermitted noises;—to have a slight trembling of the nerves;—to titter; to giggle;—*imp. & pp.* twittered; *ppr.* twittering.

Twitter, (twit'er) *n.* One who twits or reproaches.

Twittr, (twit'er) *n.* A small, tremulous, intermitted noise, like that made by a singing-bird;—a slight trembling or agitation of the nerves;—a half-suppressed laugh; a titter; a giggle.

Twittr, (twit'er) *n.* The act of one who or that which twitters; a state of slight excitement;—the act of uttering a succession of weak, interrupted sounds.

Twittingly, (twit'ing-le) *adv.* With taunting or upbraiding.

Twixt, (twixt) *a.* A contraction of *between*.

Two, (tū) *a.* [A.-S. *twegen*, *twed*, two, L., G. *duo*, Skr. *dvā*.] One and one.

Two, (tū) *n.* The sum of one and one;—a symbol representing two units, as 2 or ii.

Two-edged, (tū'edj) *a.* Having two edges, or edges on both sides.

Two-faced, (tō'fist) *a.* Having two faces; insincere; given to double dealing; equivocating.

Twofold, (tō'fōld) *a.* Double; duplicate; multiplied by two.

Twofold, (tō'fōld) *adv.* In a double degree; doubly.

Two-handed, (tō'hand-ed) *a.* Having two hands; hence, stout; strong; powerful;—used with both hands; requiring two hands to use it, as a sword.

Two-handed, (tō'hand-id) *a.* Having two handles or projections to hold by or lift.

Two-legged, (tō'legd) *a.* Having two legs; biped.

Two-pence, (tō'pens, tūpens) *n.* A small coin and money of account in England, equivalent to two pennies.

Two-penny, (tō'pen-s, tūpen-s) *a.* Of the value of two-pence; hence, of little worth; common; vulgar; mean.

Two-ply, (tō'pli) *a.* [From *two* and *ply*.] Consisting of two thicknesses;—woven double, as cloth or carpeting, by incorporating two sets of threads of the warp and two sets of the weft.

Two-tongued, (tō'tungd) *a.* Double-tongued; deceitful.

Tycoon, (ti-kōon) *n.* [Japanese.] The political sovereign of Japan.

Tye, (ti) *n.* A knot; a tie;—a bond; obligation.

Tye, (ti) *v. t.* To bind or fasten; to tie.

Tying, (ti'ing) *a.* Binding; fastening.

Tyke, (tik) *n.* A dog, or one as contemptible as a dog; a tike. [Scot.]

Tymbal, (tim'bāl) *n.* [F. *timbale*, It. *tabbalo*, from G. *tympanon*, to beat.] A kind of kettle-drum.

Typanum, (tim'pan) *n.* [L. *tympanum*, a kettle-drum, a panel of a door.] A panel; a tympanum;—in printing, a frame covered with parchment or cloth, on which the blank sheets are put in order to be laid on the form to be impressed. [panum; drum-like.]

Typanitic, (tim'pan'ik) *a.* Connected with the tymp.

Typanitic, (tim'pan'ites) *a.* An elastic distention of the abdomen; obstructed flatulence that swells the body like a drum; wind-drops.

Typanise, (tim'pan-iz) *v. t.* To stretch, as skin over a drum;—*v. i.* To beat the drum; to play, as a drummer.

Typanum, (tim'pan-um) *n.* [L. *G. tympanon*, a kettle-drum.] The middle hollow portion of the ear, separated by a membrane from the external passage; also, this membrane itself, on which atmospheric vibrations act directly in producing sound—the drum of the ear;—the naked face of a pediment;—the die of a pedestal;—the panel of a door.

Typany, (tim'pan-i) *n.* [G. *tympanon*, drum.] A flatulent distention of the belly.

Type, (tip) *n.* [L. *typus*, *G. typos*, root *tip*.] The mark or impression of something; stamp; emblem;—impressed form; kind; sort;—the aggregate of characteristic qualities; the representative; and especially, the ideal representation of a species or group, combining its essential characteristics;—the order in which the symptoms of a disease exhibit themselves and succeed each other;—a figure or representation of something to come; a token; a sign; a symbol;—a raised letter, figure, accent, or other character, cast in metal, or cut in wood;—types in general—spoken collectively.

Type-founder, (tip'found-er) *n.* One who casts or manufactures type.

Type-founding, (tip'found-ing) *n.* The art of forming metallic types used by printers.

Type-foundry, (tip'found-re) *a.* A place for the manufacture of types.

Type-metal, (tip'met-al) *a.* A compound of lead and antimony, used for making type—usually in a proportion of three to one.

Typhal, (ti'foid) *a.* [*G. typhos*, stupor from fever, and *eidos*, form, likeness.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling typhus; like typhus of a low grade.

Typhoon, (ti-fōon) *n.* [L. *typhon*, *G. typhōn*, a violent whirlwind—so called because it was held to be the work of *Typhon*, a giant struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount *Ætna*.] A violent tornado or hurricane occurring in the Chinese seas;—sometimes, the simoom.

Typhus, (ti'fus) *n.* [L., from *G. typhos*, smoke, stupor.] A continuous fever attended with great prostration and cerebral disorder.

Typical, (tip'ik-al) *a.* [L. *typicus*, *G. τυπιος*, from *typos*, type.] Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; emblematic; figurative;—also written *typic*.

Typically, (tip'ik-al-ly) *adv.* In a typical manner; figuratively. [being typical.]

Typicalness, (tip'ik-al-ness) *n.* State or quality of typicalness.

Typification, (tip'if-ik-ah'un) *n.* Act of representing by an image, form, or figure.

Typify, (tip'e-fi) *v. t.* [*G. typos*, type, and L. *facere*, to make.] To represent by an image, form, model, or resemblance; to prefigure; to show in emblem;—*imp.* & *pp.* *typified*; *ppr.* *typifying*.

Typographer, (ti-pog-ra-fer) *a.* A printer.

Typographical, (ti-pog-graf-ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to typography or printing; emblematic;—also written *typographic*.

Typographically, (ti-pog-graf-ik-al-ly) *adv.* By means of type; after the manner of printers;—emblematically; figuratively.

Typography, (ti-pog-ra-fi) *n.* [*G. typos*, type, and *graphein*, to write.] The art of printing, or the operation of impressing type on paper;—emblematic, figurative, or hieroglyphic representation.

Typology, (ti-pōlō-jē) *n.* [*G. typos*, type, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on types; the doctrine of types as taught in Scripture.

Tyrannical, (ti-ran'ik-al) *a.* [L. *tyrannicus*.] Of or pertaining to a tyrant; unjustly severe in government;—imperious; despotic; arbitrary.

Tyrannically, (ti-ran'ik-al-ly) *adv.* In a tyrannical manner. [disposition or practice.]

Tyrannicalness, (ti-ran-ik-al-ness) *n.* A tyrannical disposition.

Tyrannicide, (ti-ran'e-sid) *n.* [L. *tyrannicidius*, the killing of a tyrant, *tyrannicide*, the killer of a tyrant.] Act of killing a tyrant;—one who kills a tyrant.

Tyrannise, (ti-ran-iz) *v. t.* To act the tyrant; to exercise arbitrary power;—*v. i.* To subject to arbitrary, oppressive, or tyrannical treatment; to oppress;—*imp.* & *pp.* *tyrannised*; *ppr.* *tyrannizing*.

Tyrannous, (ti-ran-us) *a.* Tyrannical; arbitrary; despotic.

Tyrannously, (ti-ran-us-ly) *adv.* With despotic rule or authority; arbitrarily; cruelly; severely.

Tyranny, (ti-ran-e) *n.* [*G. tyrannia*.] Government or authority of a tyrant; arbitrary or despotic exercise of power;—cruel government or discipline;—severity; rigour.

Tyrant, (ti-rant) *n.* [L. *tyrannus*, *G. τυραννος*, an absolute sovereign.] An absolute ruler, or one unrestrained by law or constitution;—a monarch, or other ruler or master, who uses power to oppress his subjects; a despotic ruler; a cruel master; an oppressor.

Tyrian, (ti-ran) *a.* Pertaining to Tyre or its people;—being of a purple colour, like a celebrated dye formerly prepared at Tyre.

Tyro, (ti-rō) [L. *tyro*.] A beginner in learning; one in the rudiments of any branch of study; a novice;—a person imperfectly acquainted with a subject.

Tyroless, (ti-rō-lēs) *a.* Belonging to the Tyrol.

Tyroless, (ti-rō-lēs) *n.* A native or inhabitant of the Tyrol.

Tsar, (tsar) *n.* [From *Cæsar*.] The emperor of Russia;—more commonly written *Csar*.

Tsarina, (tsar-ē-na) *n.* The empress of Russia.

U.

U (ü) is the twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel in the English alphabet. Its true primary sound in Anglo-Saxon, was the sound which it still retains in most of the languages of Europe—that of *oo* in *cool*, *tool*. This sound was changed to that of *eu* or *yu*, as in *Duke*, *unite*, *union*, *uniform*, *annuity*, in the attempt made to introduce the Norman-French language into common use in England. Besides these two sounds, *u* has also two other sounds, a long sound as in *bull*, *full*, and a short sound as in *run*, *sun*, &c. The vowel *u* has a close affinity to the consonant *v*, and these two letters were formerly confounded in writing and printing.

Uberous, (ü'bër-us) *a.* [*F. uberous*, *L. uber*.] Fruitful; copious; abundant; plentiful.

Uberty, (ü'bër-te) *n.* [*L. ubertas*.] Abundance; fruitfulness; plentifulness.

Ubiquity, (ü-bë-te) *n.* [*L. ubiqus*, from *ubi*, where.] State of being in a place; local relation or apposition; *whenever*.

Ubiquitarian, (ü-bik-we-tär-ean) *n.* [*F. ubiquitaire*.] One of a school of Lutheran divines who held that the body of Christ is present every where, and especially in the eucharist, in virtue of his omnipresence.

Ubiquitary, (ü-bik-we-tär-e) *a.* [*L. ubique*, every where, from *ubi*, where.] Existing every where, or in all places; ubiquitous.

Ubiquitous, (ü-bik-we-tus) *a.* Existing or being every where; omnipresent.

Ubiquity, (ü-bik-we-te) *n.* [*L. ubique*, every where.] Existence in all places at the same time; omnipresence.

Udal, (ü'däl) *n.* [*Icel. odal*, a hereditary estate, *Swed. odal*, *Dan. odel*.] A freehold in the Shetland Isles; property held by udal or allodial right:—also *udaller*.

Udallman, (ü'däl-man) *n.* A freeholder in the Shetland Isles; one who holds property by udal or allodial right.

Udder, (ü'dër) *n.* [*A.-S. udder*, *L. uber*, *Skr. udhar*.] The gland of a female mammal in which the milk is secreted for the nourishment of the young:—the dug or teat of a cow or other large female animal.

Uddered, (ü'dërd) *a.* Furnished with udders.

Ugily, (ü'gë-le) *adv.* In an ugly manner; with deformity:—basely; wickedly.

Ugliness, (ü'gë-nes) *n.* Quality of being ugly; want of beauty:—turpitude of mind; moral depravity:—also, ill-nature; crossness.

Ugly, (ü'gë) *a.* [*A.-S. egle*, troublesome, hateful, *Go. agla*, base, *ogyan*, to frighten.] Offensive to the sight; of disagreeable or loathsome aspect:—ill-natured; cross-grained.

Ukase, (ü-käse) *n.* [*Russ. ukäse*.] In Russia, an imperial order having the force of law.

Ulcer, (ül'sër) *n.* [*L. ulcus*, *ulceris*.] A sore discharging pus, originating generally in a constitutional disorder.

Ulcerate, (ül'sëgr-ät) *v. i.* To become ulcerous:—*v. t.* To affect with an ulcer or with ulcers:—*imp. & pp.* ulcerated; *ppr.* ulcerating.

Ulceration, (ül'sëgr-äshun) *n.* Process of forming into an ulcer; state of being ulcerated;—an ulcer; a morbid sore discharging pus, &c. [*ated*.]

Ulcered, (ül'sërd) *a.* Having become ulcerous; ulcerous.

Ulcerous, (ül'sëgr-us) *a.* Having the nature or character of an ulcer:—affected with an ulcer or with ulcers.

Ulcerously, (ül'sëgr-us-le) *adv.* In an ulcerous manner.

Ulcerousness, (ül'sëgr-us-nes) *n.* The state of being ulcerous.

Uliginous, (ü-lif'in-us) *a.* [*L. uliginosus*, from *uligo*, moisture.] Muddy; oozing out alms.

Ullage, (ül'ä) *n.* [*F. cullage*, from *cullier*, *D. vullen*, to fill.] That quantity which a cask wants of being full.

Ulmaceous, (ül-mä'ähë-us) *a.* [*L. ulmus*, an elm.] Of or pertaining to an order of trees, of which the elm is the type.

Ulmic, (ül'min) *n.* A vegetable acid exuded by the elm, oak, and other trees:—also called *ulmic acid*.

Ulmus, (ül'mus) *n.* A genus of exogenous trees cultivated for their timber: the elm.

Ulna, (ül'nä) *n.* [*L. ulna*, *G. ölenä*, the elbow.] The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm.

Ulnar, (ül'när) *a.* Pertaining to the ulna.

Uterior, (ül-të're-or) *a.* [*L. ultior*, comparative of *ulter*, beyond or on the other side.] Situated beyond or on the further side:—further; remoter; more distant; succeeding.

Ultimate, (ül'të-mät) *a.* [*L. ultimus*, from *ultra*, the furthest.] Furthest; most remote:—last in a train of progression or consequences:—incapable of further analysis, division, or separation; constituent:—extreme; conclusive.

Ultimate, (ül'të-mät) *v. t. & i.* To come or bring to an end or issue; to end:—*imp. & pp.* ultimated; *ppr.* ultimating. [*end*.]

Ultimately, (ül'të-mät-le) *adv.* Finally; at last; in the **Ultimatum**, (ül'të-mät-tum) *n.* [*L.*] A final proposition or condition:—especially, the final propositions, conditions, or terms offered as the basis of a treaty.

Ultimo, (ül'të-mö) *n.* [*L. (sc. mense)*, in the last month.] The last month preceding the present:—often contracted to *ult*.

Ultra, (ül'trä) *a.* [*L. from ultra*, beyond or on the other side.] Disposed to go beyond others or beyond due limit; radical; extreme. [*an ultraist*.]

Ultra, (ül'trä) *n.* One who advocates extreme measures;

Ultratism, (ül'trä-izm) *n.* Principles of men who advocate extreme measures.

Ultraist, (ül'trä-ist) *n.* One who pushes a principle or measure to extremes; a radical or ultra.

Ultramarine, (ül'trä-mä-rën) *a.* [*L. ultra*, beyond, and *marinus*, marine.] Situated or being beyond the sea.

Ultramarine, (ül'trä-mä-rën) *n.* A blue pigment obtained originally by powdering the lapis-lazuli, but now made artificially.

Ultramontane, (ül'trä-mon'tän) *a.* [*L. ultra*, beyond, and *montanus*, from *mons*, *montis*, mountain.] Being beyond the mountains or Alps in respect to the one who speaks:—belonging to the Italian or extremely popish party of the Roman Catholic Church.

Ultramontane, (ül'trä-mon'tän) *n.* An adherent or advocate of extreme or ultra-popish views.

Ultramontanism, (ül'trä-mon'tän-izm) *n.* The principles of those who maintain extreme views as to the pope's supremacy:—the endeavour to render the Gallican and other national Catholic churches more subservient to the Romish see.

Ultramontanist, (ül'trä-mon'tän-ist) *n.* One who holds to ultramontanism.

Ultramundane, (ül'trä-mun'dän) *a.* [*L. ultra*, beyond, and *mundus*, the world.] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

Ultra-tropical, (ül'trä-trop'ik-al) *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the tropics; tropical temperature.

Ultraneous, (ül'trö-në-us) *a.* [*L. ultrenus*.] Spontaneous; voluntary; done of one's own will or consent.

Ululate, (ül'nä-lät) *v. i.* [*L. ululare*, *ululatum*, allied to *G. ululacin*.] To howl, as a dog or wolf.

Uulation, (ul-û-lâ'hun) *n.* A howl, as of the wolf or dog.

Umbel, (um'bel) *n.* [*L. umbella*, a little shadow, *umbra*, shade.] A kind of flower-cluster in which the flower-stalks spread moderately from a common point, and form a common plane or concave surface above, as in the carrot.



Umbel.

Umbellate, (um-bel'ât) *a.* Bearing umbels; pertaining to an umbel.

Umbelliferous, (um-bel-if'gr-us) *a.* [*L. umbellifer*, from *umbella* and *ferre*, to bear.] Producing the inflorescence called an *umbel*; bearing umbels.

Umbel, (um'ber) *n.* The *Scopus umbretta*, a gallinatorial bird of the heron family, inhabiting Africa;—a fish of the salmon family; a grayling.



Umbel.

Umbel, (um'ber) *n.* [*L. umbra*, shade, or from *Umbria*, a district in Italy, where it is said to have been first obtained.] An ochreous ore of iron, of a brown or blackish-brown colour, often used as a pigment.

Umbel, (um'ber) *v. t.* To colour with umbel; to shade or darken.

Umbilical, (um-bil'ik-al) *a.* [*L. umbilicus*, G. *omphalos*.] Of or pertaining to the navel.

Umbilicus, (um-bil'ik-us) *n.* [*L.*] A round cicatrix about the median line of the abdomen; the navel;—the scar left where the stalk of the seed separates from the base; hilum.

Umbles, (um'blz) *n. pl.* The entrails of a deer;—hence, sometimes, entrails in general.

Umbo, (um'bô) *n.* [*L.*] Pointed boss, or protuberant part of a buckle or shield;—in *conchology*, the point situated above the hinge of a bivalve shell.

Umbrage, (um'brâj) *n.* [*L. umbra*, a shade.] Shade; shadow;—hence, that which affords a shade, as a screen of trees;—the feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another, as standing in one's light or way;—hence, suspicion of injury; offence; resentment.

Umbrageous, (um-brâ'j-ûs) *a.* [*L. umbraticus*, from *umbra*, a shade.] Forming or affording a shade;—shady; shaded;—hence, obscure.

Umbrageously, (um-brâ'j-ûs-le) *adv.* Shadily; obscurely. [being umbrageous; shadiness.]

Umbrageousness, (um-brâ'j-ûs-nes) *n.* The state of Umbrage, (um'brât) *v. t.* [*L. umbrare*.] To shade; to shadow;—to forehead;—to typify.

Umbrella, (um-brê-lâ) *n.* [*L. umbra*, a shade, *umbella*, a sun-shade.] A shade or screen carried in the hand for sheltering the person from the rays of the sun, or from rain or snow.

Umpirage, (um'pir-âj) *n.* Power of an umpire to decide;—decision of an umpire; arbitration.

Umpire, (um'pir) *n.* [*F. impair*, *non-pair*, uneven;—*i. e.*, a third, *L. par*.] A third person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred;—a third person who is to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitrators, in case of their disagreement; referee. [umpire.]

Umpireship, (um'pir-ship) *n.* Office or authority of an Un, (un). [*A.-S. un*, on, Go, *Ger. un*, *L. in*.] A negative prefix of very wide application. It may be attached at will to almost any English adjective, or participle used adjectively, or adverb; from which it may be desired to form a corresponding negative adjective or adverb, while it is also prefixed to less numerous classes of nouns and verbs. [fused.]

Unabashed, (un-a-bash't) *a.* Not confounded or con-

Unabated, (un-a-bât'ed) *a.* Not lessened in strength or violence; undiminished. [assisted or aided.]

Unabatted, (un-a-bet'ed) *a.* Not supported; not

Unabiding, (un-a-bid'ing) *a.* Not permanent; tem-

Unajured, (un-ab-jôord') *a.* Not renounced on oath.

Unable, (un-a'b'l) *a.* Not able; not having sufficient strength, means, knowledge, skill, or the like; impotent. [maintaining in force.]

Unabashed, (un-a-bol'isht) *a.* Not repeated; re-

Unabridged, (un-a-brij't) *a.* Not shortened or curtailed; entire; complete. [forgiven.]

Unabsorbed, (un-ab-sôlv'd) *a.* Not acquired or

Unabsorbed, (un-ab-sôrv'd) *a.* Not absorbed or imbibed.

Unaccounted, (un-ak-ten't) *a.* Having no account.

Unacceptable, (un-ak-sept'a-bl) *a.* Not acceptable;

Unaccepted, (un-ak-sept'd) *a.* Not received; rejected.

Unaccommodating, (un-ak-kom'ô-dât-ing) *a.* Not

Unaccompanied, (un-ak-kum'pan-id) *a.* Having no

Unaccompanied, (un-ak-kom'plisht) *a.* Not accom-

Unaccountable, (un-ak-kount'a-bl) *a.* Not accountable

Unaccountably, (un-ak-kount'a-ble) *adv.* In an un-

Unaccustomed, (un-ak-kus'tumd) *a.* Not accustomed

Unachievable, (un-a-chiê'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be ac-

Unachieved, (un-a-chêvd') *a.* Not accomplished [attained.]

Unacknowledged, (un-ak-nol'ejd) *a.* Not owned or

Unacquainted, (un-ak-kwânt'ed) *a.* Not acquainted;

Unacquitted, (un-ak-kwit'ed) *a.* Not set free; not

Unacted, (un-ak'ted) *a.* Not performed; not put on

Unadjusted, (un-ad-just'ed) *a.* Not settled or regulat-

Unadorned, (un-a-dorn'd) *a.* Not decorated or embel-

Unadvisable, (un-ad-vîs'a-bl) *a.* Not advisable; not

Unadviseably, (un-ad-vîs'a-ble) *adv.* In an unadvisable

Unadvised, (un-ad-vîs'd) *a.* Not advised;—done without

Unadviseably, (un-ad-vîs'ed-le) *adv.* Without due

Unaffected, (un-af-fekt'ed) *a.* Not affected or moved;

Unaffectedly, (un-af-fekt'ed-le) *adv.* In an unaffected

Unaffectedly, (un-af-fekt'ing) *a.* Not pathetic; not

Unaided, (un-âd'ed) *a.* Not assisted; not helped.

Unaiming, (un-âm'ing) *a.* Having no particular aim

Unalienable, (un-âl'yen-a-bl) *a.* That cannot be

Unalarmed, (un-a-lârm'd) *a.* Not disturbed.

Unallied, (un-a-lîd') *a.* Having no alliance by treaty or

Unallowable, (un-a-low'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be per-

Unalloyed, (un-al-loid') *a.* Not alloyed; not reduced

Unalterable, (un-al'ter-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of change;

Unalterably, (un-al'ter-a-ble) *adv.* Unchangeably; in-

Unambiguous, (un-am-big-û-a) *a.* Not ambiguous;

Unambitious, (un-am-bi-ûs-a) *a.* Not aspiring; void

Unamenable, (un-a-men'a-bl) *a.* Not amenable or

Unamenable, (un-a-men'a-bl) *a.* Not amenable or

Unamenable, (un-a-men'a-bl) *a.* Not amenable or

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Unamenable, (un-a-men'a-bl) *a.* Not amenable or

Unamenable, (un-a-men'a-bl) *a.* Not amenable or

Unamended, (un-a-mend'ed) *a.* Not amended; unimproved. [*adapted to gain affection; unlovely.*]
Unamiable, (un-a-'me-a-bl) *a.* Not amiable; not
Unanimity, (û-nan-im'e-ty) *s.* [*L. unanimitas.*] State of being unanimous; agreement in opinion or determination.
Unanimous, (û-nan'e-mus) *a.* [*L. unus and animus.*] Of one mind; agreeing in opinion or determination; formed with the agreement of all.
Unanimously, (û-nan'e-mus-le) *adv.* In a unanimous manner.
Unannealed, (un-an-nâld') *a.* Not annealed; not
Unannounced, (un-an-nounst') *a.* Not declared or proclaimed.
Unanswered, (un-an-swer'ed) *a.* Not answered;—not
Unanswerable, (un-an-swer-a-bl) *a.* Not answerable; not capable of refutation.
Unanswerably, (un-an-swer-a-ble) *adv.* In a manner not to be answered; beyond refutation.
Unappalled, (un-ap-pawld') *a.* Undaunted; not impressed with fear.
Unapparent, (un-ap-pâ-rant) *a.* Not visible; obscure.
Unappealable, (un-ap-pel'a-bl) *a.* Not admitting of appeal; incapable of being carried to a higher court.
Unappeasable, (un-ap-pê-ra-bl) *a.* Implacable; that cannot be pacified.
Unappeased, (un-ap-pêzd') *a.* Not pacified.
Unapplied, (un-ap-plid') *a.* Not applied or used according to their destination, as funds. [*or esteemed.*]
Unappreciated, (un-ap-prê-he-â-ted) *a.* Not duly valued
Unapprehended, (un-ap-prê-hend'ed) *a.* Not understood;—not taken into custody.
Unapprised, (un-ap-prîzd') *a.* Not previously informed.
Unapproachable, (un-ap-prôch-a-bl) *a.* Inaccessible.
Unappropriated, (un-ap-prô'pre-â-ted) *a.* Not assigned or directed to be applied to a specific use, as funds, &c.;—not annexed to a college or other ecclesiastical corporation, as a benefice.
Unapproved, (un-ap-prôvd') *a.* Not approved.
Unapt, (un-apt') *a.* Not apt; not ready to learn; not qualified or fit; unsuitable.
Unaptly, (un-apt-le) *adv.* Unfitly; improperly.
Unarmed, (un-arm'd) *a.* Not furnished with arms, armour, or defence.
Unarraigned, (un-ar-rând') *a.* Not brought to trial.
Unarrayed, (un-ar-râd') *a.* Not dressed or adorned.
Unarrested, (un-ar-rest'ed) *a.* Not stopped or checked in its course;—not apprehended, as a criminal.
Unascertainable, (un-as-cr-tân'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be known or reduced to a certainty.
Unascertained, (un-as-cr-tând') *a.* Not certainly known;—not reduced to a certainty.
Unasked, (un-ask't) *a.* Unsolicited.
Unaspirated, (un-as-pî-râ-ted) *a.* Not having an aspirate.
Unaspiring, (un-as-pî-ring) *a.* Not ambitious.
Unassailable, (un-as-sal'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be attacked; impregnable.
Unassailed, (un-as-sald') *a.* Not attacked or assaulted.
Unassayed, (un-as-sâd') *a.* Unattempted.
Unassessed, (un-as-ess't) *a.* Not rated or taxed according to a fixed rate.
Unassignable, (un-as-sin'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be transferred by endorsement; not negotiable.
Unassimilated, (un-as-sim'il-â-ted) *a.* Not assimilated;—not united with or absorbed in the proper fluids or solids of the body, as food.
Unassisted, (un-as-sist'ed) *a.* Not aided or helped.
Unassociated, (un-as-â'shê-â-ted) *a.* Not united in company or society with; unconnected.
Unassuming, (un-as-sûm'ing) *a.* Not assuming; not bold or forward.
Unatoned, (un-a-tônd') *a.* Not expiated.
Unattached, (un-at-tacht') *a.* Not adhering; not united;—not arrested;—not joined in affection.
Unattainable, (un-at-tân'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being attained or gained; out of reach.

Unattempted, (un-at-tempt'ed) *a.* Not tried.
Unattended, (un-at-tend'ed) *a.* Unaccompanied; forsaken.
Unattested, (un-at-test'ed) *a.* Not signed or witnessed; without attestation. [*lured.*]
Unattracted, (un-at-trak'ted) *a.* Not attracted or allured.
Unattractive, (un-at-trak'tiv) *a.* Not inviting or alluring;—uninteresting.
Unauthorized, (un-aw'thor-îzd) *a.* Not properly commissioned;—not supported by authority.
Unavailing, (un-a-vâ'ing) *a.* Of no avail; not having the effect desired; ineffectual; useless.
Unavenged, (un-a-venjd') *a.* Not avenged or revenged.
Unavoidable, (un-a-vôid'a-bl) *a.* Not avoidable;—not to be shunned;—necessary; inevitable.
Unavoidably, (un-a-vôid'a-ble) *adv.* Necessarily; inevitably. [*inattentive.*]
Unaware, (un-a-wâr') *a.* Not aware; without thought;
Unaware, (un-a-wâr') *adv.* Without previous design or preparation; suddenly; unexpectedly.
Unawed, (un-aw'd') *a.* Unrestrained by fear or reverence.
Unbalanced, (un-bal'ânst) *a.* Not balanced; not in equipoise;—not adjusted; not brought to an equality of debt and credit;—unsteady; unsoond.
Unbaptised, (un-bap-tîzd') *a.* Not baptized.
Unbar, (un-bâr') *v. t.* To remove a bar or bars from; to unfasten; to open. [*dured.*]
Unbearable, (un-bâr'a-bl) *a.* Intolerable; not to be endured.
Unbeaten, (un-bêt'n) *a.* Untrodden;—not beaten.
Unbecoming, (un-bê-kum'ing) *a.* Not becoming; improper for the person or character; indecorous.
Unbefitting, (un-bê-fî'ting) *a.* Not becoming; unseemly.
Unbegotten, (un-bê-got'n) *a.* Not begot; not generated; especially, having never been generated; having always been self-existent.
Unbeknown, (un-bê-nôn') *a.* Not known; unknown.
Unbelief, (un-bê-lîf') *s.* The withholding of belief; incredulity;—especially, disbelief of divine revelation, or in a divine providence or scheme of redemption; want of faith; distrust; doubting.
Unbeliever, (un-bê-lîv'ér) *a.* One who does not believe; one who discredits revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.
Unbelieving, (un-bê-lîv'ing) *a.* Not believing;—discrediting divine revelation, or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.
Unbend, (un-bend') *v. t.* To free from flexure; to make straight;—to remit from a strain or from exertion; to set at ease for a time; to relax;—to unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails;—to cast loose or untie, as a rope.
Unbending, (un-bend'ing) *a.* Not suffering flexure;—unyielding; resolute; rigid; inflexible.
Unbendingly, (un-bend'ing-le) *adv.* In an unbending manner; obstinately. [*seemly.*]
Unbeseeing, (un-bê-êw'ing) *a.* Unbecoming; un-
Unbias, (un-bî'as) *v. t.* To free from bias or prejudice.
Unbidden, (un-bîd'n) *a.* Not commanded;—spontaneous; voluntary;—not invited.
Unbind, (un-bind') *v. t.* To remove a band from; to untie; to unfasten; to loose.
Unbleached, (un-blêcht') *a.* Not bleached or whitened.
Unblemished, (un-blem'isht) *a.* Not blemished; free from turpitude, reproach, or deformity; pure; spotless.
Unblenching, (un-blênsh'ing) *a.* Not shrinking or flinching; firm.
Unblest, (un-blêst') *a.* Not blest; excluded from benediction;—wretched; unhappy.
Unblushing, (un-blush'ing) *a.* Not blushing; destitute of shame; bold-faced; impudent.
Unbolt, (un-bôlt') *v. t.* To remove a bolt from; to unfasten; to open.
Unbolted, (un-bôlt'ed) *a.* Not having the bran or coarse part separated by a bolter; not bolted; unafined.
Unbookish, (un-bôok'ish) *a.* Not studious or fond of reading;—not cultivated by erudition.

Unborn, (un-born) *a.* Not born; not brought into life; still to appear; future. [one's own]
Unborrowed, (un-bor-ród) *a.* Genuine; native; being
Unbosom, (un-boó'sum) *v. t.* To disclose freely; to reveal in confidence. [not finding a purchaser]
Unbought, (un-baw't) *a.* Obtained without money;—
Unbound, (un-bound') *a.* Not bound; in sheets; loose;—
 —not tied by obligation.
Unbounded, (un-bound'ed) *a.* Having no bound or limit; unlimited in extent;—having no check or control; unrestrained.
Unboundedly, (un-bound'ed-le) *adv.* In an unbounded manner; without bounds or limits. [rous]
Unbounteous, (un-bount'e-us) *a.* Not liberal or generous
Unbowed, (un-bow'd) *a.* Not bent.
Unbowed, (un-bow'el) *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails; to eviscerate. [to loose]
Unbraze, (un-brá's) *v. t.* To free from tension; to relax;
Unbraid, (un-brád') *v. t.* To separate the strands of; to undo, as a braid.
Unbranched, (un-branah't) *a.* Not shooting into branches;—also *unbranching*. [for breathing]
Unbreathable, (un-bré'th-a-bl) *a.* Not respirable; unfit
Unbreathed, (un-bré'th'd) *a.* Not exercised.
Unbred, (un-bred') *a.* Not well bred; rude; uneducated; unpolished. [shamed by money or gifts]
Unbribed, (un-brid'd) *a.* Not bribed; not hired or influenced
Unbridled, (un-brid'ld) *a.* Loosed from the bridle, or as from the bridle; hence, unrestrained; violent.
Unbroken, (un-bró'k'n) *a.* Not broken or violated;—untamed; untaught;—unsubdued;—whole; entire.
Unbrotherly, (un-brú'th-er-le) *a.* Unbecoming a brother; unkind; unlike the character and relation of a brother.
Unbruised, (un-brú's'd) *a.* Not bruised; unhurt.
Unbuckle, (un-buk'l) *v. t.* To loose from buckles; to unfasten.
Unburden, (un-bur'dn) *v. t.* To relieve from a burden or burdens;—to throw of;—figuratively, to ease, as the mind or heart, by disclosing the cause of trouble, grief, &c.;—also written *unburthen*.
Unburied, (un-bur'ed) *a.* Uninterred; not honoured with funeral rites.
Unburnt, (un-burn't) *a.* Not consumed by fire;—not scorched;—not baked, as brick.
Unbutton, (un-but'n) *v. t.* To loose the buttons of.
Uncease, (un-ká's) *v. t.* To loose from, or as from a cage; to set free.
Uncalled, (un-kaw'ld) *a.* Not summoned or invited;—not required or demanded, with *for*.
Uncandid, (un-kan'did) *a.* Void of candour; not frank or sincere;—not fair or impartial.
Uncanonical, (un-ka-non'ik-al) *a.* Not agreeable to the canons; not recognized as authentic.
Uncanonized, (un-kan'on-iz'd) *a.* Not canonized;—not raised to the rank of a saint.
Uncared, (un-kárd') *a.* Not regarded; not attended to;—with *for*. [covering]—to strip; to flay.
Uncase, (un-kás) *v. t.* To disengage from a case or
Unceasing, (un-see'ing) *a.* Continual; uninterrupted.
Unceasingly, (un-see'ing-le) *adv.* Without intermission or cessation; continuously.
Uncensured, (un-sen'ahóord') *a.* Free from public reproach; unblamed; unreprieved.
Unceremonious, (un-see-e-mó-ne-us) *a.* Not ceremonious or formal;—plain; easy.
Uncertain, (un-se'r-tán) *a.* Not certain; not positively known;—not to be depended upon;—not having certain knowledge;—not sure of the direction or the result; doubtful; insecure.
Uncertainty, (un-se'r-tán-te) *n.* State of being uncertain; doubtfulness; dubiousness;—contingency;—want of certainty;—something unknown or undetermined. [finement, or slavery]
Unchain, (un-chán) *v. t.* To free from chains, constraints
Unchallenged, (un-cha'l-enjd) *a.* Not objected to;—not called to account;—not summoned to fight.

Unchangeable, (un-chán'g-a-bl) *a.* Not subject to change or variability; immutable.
Unchangeableness, (un-chán'g-a-bl-ness) *n.* Immutability;—state or quality of being not subject to change.
Uncharitable, (un-chár'e-ta-bl) *a.* Not charitable; contrary to charity; severe in judging.
Unchaste, (un-chást') *a.* Not chaste; not continent; not pure; libidinous; lewd.
Unchastely, (un-chást'le) *adv.* In an unchaste manner; incontinently; lewdly.
Unchastity, (un-chár'e-te) *n.* Want of chastity; lewdness.
Unchecked, (un-chékt') *a.* Unrestrained; not hindered;—not contradicted. [diverted]
Unchequered, (un-chék'erd) *a.* Not chequered;
Unchristian, (un-krist'yan) *a.* Not Christian;—converted to the Christian faith;—unbecoming a Christian.
Unchurch, (un-church') *v. t.* To expel from a church; to deprive of the character and rites of a church.
Uncial, (un'she-al) *n.* An uncial letter.
Uncial, (un'she-al) *a.* [L. *uncialis*.] Pertaining to a species of character of a large size, composed between the capital and smaller letters.
Unciform, (un'se-form) *a.* [L. *uncus* and *forma*.] Being a curved or hooked form.
Uncircumcised, (un-ser-kum-siz'un) *n.* Absence of want of circumcision;—those who are not circumcised.
Uncivil, (un-siv'il) *a.* Not civil or civilized;—not agreeable; not courteous; rude.
Uncivilized, (un-siv'il-iz'd) *a.* Not civilized; not claimed from savage life. [rude]
Uncivily, (un-siv'il-le) *adv.* In an uncivil manner.
Unclothed, (un-klád') *a.* Not clad; not clothed.
Unclothed, (un-klád') *a.* Not clothed; not clothed.
Unclosed, (un-klósd') *a.* Not closed or closed.
Unclosed, (un-klósd') *v. t.* To open or loose, as the is fastened with a clasp.
Unclassical, (un-klas'ik-al) *a.* Not classical;—according to the manner or idiom of the best standard writers.
Uncle, (ung'kl) *n.* [L. *avunculus*.] The brother of one's father or mother.
Unclean, (un-klén) *a.* Not clean; foul; dirty;—
 —ceremonially impure;—morally impure; sinful.
Uncleanliness, (un-klén'ness) *n.* Want of cleanliness; foulness; lewdness; incontinence.
Unclerical, (un-klér'ik-al) *a.* Unbecoming the clerical or clerical character.
Unclog, (un-klog) *v. t.* To disencumber; to free from encumbrances, or any thing that retards motion.
Unclose, (un-klóse) *v. t.* To open; to break the seal of; to disclose; to lay open. [sing: to lay bare]
Unclothe, (un-klóth) *v. t.* To strip or divest of clothes.
Unclothed, (un-klóth'd) *a.* Free from clothes;—velled; clear; not darkened or obscured by clouds.
Uncocked, (un-kókt') *a.* Not cocked, as a gun;—turned up at the brim, as a hat. [of a straw]
Uncoil, (un-kóil) *v. t.* To unwind or open the strands
Uncoined, (un-kóind') *a.* Not coined.
Uncoloured, (un-kul'erd) *a.* Not coloured, stained or dyed;—not heightened or embellished in decoration. [unusually; unbecomingly]
Uncomely, (un-kum'le) *a.* Not comely or graceful.
Uncomfortable, (un-kum'fort-a-bl) *a.* Not comfortable; affording no comfort; gloomy;—giving uneasiness.
Uncomfortably, (un-kum'fort-a-blé) *adv.* In an uncomfortable manner; without comfort or cheerfulness.
Uncommon, (un-kom'un) *a.* Not common; not usual; hence, remarkable; strange.
Uncommonly, (un-kom'un-le) *adv.* In an uncommon manner or degree; unusually; rarely.
Uncomplaining, (un-kom-plán'ing) *a.* Not complaining; disposed to be contented. [sourness]
Uncomplaisant, (un-kom-plá-sant) *a.* Not agreeable;—not disposed to be contented.
Uncompromising, (un-kom-pró-miz-ing) *a.* Not also

ting of compromise; not agreeing to terms; making no concession; unyielding.

Unconcern, (un-kon-sern) *a.* Want of concern; absence of anxiety; freedom from solitude.

Unconcerned, (un-kon-sern'd) *a.* Not concerned; not anxious; feeling no solitude; easy in mind; carelessly secure.

Unconcernedly, (un-kon-sern'd-le) *adv.* In an unconcerned manner; without anxiety.

Unconcerted, (un-kon-sert'd) *a.* Not concerted; acting independently.

Unconciliatory, (un-kon-sil'e-a-tor-e) *a.* Not tending or disposed to gain favour or conciliate.

Uncondemned, (un-kon-dem'd) *a.* Not found guilty; not disowned or denounced.

Unconditional, (un-kon-dish'un-al) *a.* Not conditional; absolute; unreserved.

Unconditionally, (un-kon-dish'un-al-le) *adv.* Without conditions; without reservation.

Unconfined, (un-kon-find') *a.* Not confined; free from restraint;—having no limits; unbounded.

Unconfirmed, (un-kon-ferm'd) *a.* Not fortified by resolution;—not supported by testimony;—not having been settled in the church by the rite of confirmation.

Unconformable, (un-kon-form'a-bl) *a.* Not conformable; inconsistent; not lying in a parallel position, as strata. [consistency; want of agreement.]

Unconformity, (un-kon-form'e-t) *n.* Incongruity; inconsistency.

Unconfounded, (un-kon-found'ed) *a.* Not confounded or confused; distinct.

Uncongealed, (un-kon-jald') *a.* Not frozen; not congealed by cold. [pulsive; distant.]

Uncongenial, (un-kon-jen'e-al) *a.* Not congenial; re-unconnected, (un-kon-nekt'ed) *a.* Not joined together; incoherent; not joined by a proper dependence in the various parts; loose; vague.

Unconquerable, (un-kong-ker'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be vanquished or defeated; invincible;—unable to be brought under control.

Unconquered, (un-kong-ker'd) *a.* Not vanquished or overcome; invincible; insuperable.

Unconscionable, (un-kon-shun-a-bl) *a.* Not conscionable; unreasonable; inordinate;—enormous; vast.

Unconscionably, (un-kon-shun-a-bl) *adv.* Unreasonably.

Unconscious, (un-kon'she-us) *a.* Not knowing; not perceiving;—not made the object of consciousness.

Unconsciously, (un-kon'she-us-le) *adv.* In an unconscious manner.

Unconsidered, (un-kon-sid'erd) *a.* Not considered or thought of;—not attended to.

Unconstitutional, (un-kon-ste-tishun-al) *a.* Not constitutional; not agreeable to the constitution or contrary to it.

Unconstrained, (un-kon-strind') *a.* Free from constraint or compulsion; acting voluntarily;—spontaneous. [pendent; or destroyed.]

Unconsumed, (un-kon-sund') *a.* Not wasted, exhausted.

Uncontaminated, (un-kon-tam'in-ated) *a.* Not tainted or corrupted; stainless.

Uncontemned, (un-kon-tem'd) *a.* Not despised.

Uncontested, (un-kon-tes'ted) *a.* Not contested or disputed.

Uncontrollable, (un-kon-tröl'a-bl) *a.* Not controllable; ungovernable;—that cannot be resisted.

Uncontroverted, (un-kon-trö-vert-ed) *a.* Not disputed; not called in question.

Unconverted, (un-kon-vert'ed) *a.* Not converted; not changed, as in opinion, or from one faith to another;—especially, not persuaded of the truth of the Christian religion; hence, unregenerate; impenitent.

Unconvicted, (un-kon-vik'ted) *a.* Not convicted.

Unconvincing, (un-kon-vins't) *a.* Not convincing or persuaded.

Uncooked, (un-kook't) *a.* Not cooked.

Uncoiled, (un-kord') *v. t.* To loose the cords of; to untie.

Uncorrected, (un-kor-rekt'ed) *a.* Not corrected or revised;—not amended. [depraved.]

Uncorrupted, (un-kor-rup'ted) *a.* Not vitiated; not

Uncouple, (un-kup'l) *v. t.* To loose, as dogs from their couples; to set loose; to disjoin.

Uncourteous, (un-kurt'e-us) *a.* Not courteous; uncivil; unpolite; not kind and complaisant; rude.

Uncouth, (un-kóoth') *a.* [A.-S. *uncūth*.] Having awkward manners; unseemly; awkward; clumsy.

Uncouthly, (un-kóoth'le) *adv.* In an uncouth manner; awkwardly; strangely.

Uncouthness, (un-kóoth'nes) *n.* State or quality of being uncouth; oddness; strangeness.

Uncover, (un-kuv'er) *v. t.* To take the cover from; to divest of covering; to lay open;—*v. i.* To take off the hat; to bare the head in token of respect.

Uncreated, (un-kre-át'ed) *a.* Not yet formed or created;—not existing by creation; self-existing.

Uncrossed, (un-kroest') *a.* Not crossed or cancelled;—not thwarted or opposed. [for want of room.]

Uncrowded, (un-krowd'ed) *a.* Not pressed or straitened.

Unction, (ung'shun) *n.* [L. *unctio*.] Act of smearing, or rubbing with oil, or ointment, especially for medical purposes, or as a symbol of consecration;—an unguent; an ointment;—hence, that quality in language, address, or the like, which excites emotion, especially strong devotion; religious fervour and tenderness;—divine and sanctifying grace.

Unctionless, (ung'shun-less) *a.* Wanting unction or devotional tenderness and fervour.

Unctuous, (ung-ti-ús'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being unctuous; greasiness; oiliness; fatness.

Unctuous, (ung-ti-ús) *a.* [L. *unctuosus*.] Fat; oily; greasy. [unctuous; fatness; oiliness.]

Unctuousness, (ung-ti-ús-nes) *n.* The quality of being unctuous.

Uncultivated, (un-kul'te-vát-ed) *a.* Untilled; unused in tillage;—uninstructed; uncivilized; rude and rough in manners.

Uncurbed, (un-kurb'd) *a.* Unbridled; unrestrained.

Uncured, (un-kúrd') *a.* Not healed or remedied.

Uncurl, (un-kur'l) *v. t.* To loose from curls or ringlets;—*v. i.* To fall from a curled state; to become straight. [abridged.]

Uncurtailed, (un-kur-táld') *a.* Not shortened or

Uncut, (un-kut') *a.* Not cut.

Undamaged, (un-dam'ájd) *a.* Not damaged, impaired, or spoiled. [not depressed or dejected.]

Undamped, (un-damp't) *a.* Not moistened or wet;—

Undated, (un-dát'ed) *a.* [L. *undare*.] Rising and falling in waves towards the margin, as a leaf.

Undated, (un-dát'ed) *a.* Not dated; having no date. [by fear; fearless; intrepid.]

Undaunted, (un-dánt'ed) *a.* Not subdued or depressed.

Undebauched, (un-dé-bawcht') *a.* Not corrupted by debauchery; pure.

Undecagon, (un-dek'a-gon) *n.* [L. *undecim*, and G. *gonia*.] A figure of eleven angles, and eleven sides.

Undecayed, (un-dé-kád') *a.* Not decayed; unimpaired by age, loss, &c.; being in full strength.

Undecaying, (un-dé-ká'ing) *a.* Not suffering diminution or decline;—undying; immortal.

Undeceive, (un-dé-sév') *v. t.* To free from deception, cheat, fallacy, or mistake. [settled.]

Undecided, (un-dé-sid'ed) *a.* Not determined;—not

Undecipherable, (un-dé-sif'ér-a-bl) *a.* Not decipherable; mysterious; enigmatic.

Undefended, (un-dé-fend'ed) *a.* Without defence; exposed to assault. [or corrupted.]

Undeffiled, (un-dé-fild') *a.* Unpolluted; not vitiated

Undeniable, (un-dé-ní-a-bl) *a.* Not deniable; incapable of denial; palpably true; obvious.

Undeniably, (un-dé-ní-a-bl) *adv.* In an undeniable manner; so plainly as to admit no contradiction or denial.

Undeprived, (un-dē-prīvd') *a.* Not divested of power; not deprived of any possession.

Under, (un'der) *prep.* [A.-S. *under*, Go. *undor*, Icel. *undir*.] In a lower position with respect to; so as to be covered, overhung, or overtopped by; beneath; below;—in relation to something or person that is superior, oppresses, governs, directs, powerfully influences, or the like;—in relation to something that exceeds in rank or degree, in number, size, weight, and the like;—in relation to something that comprehends or includes, that represents or designates, that furnishes a cover, pretext, or the like;—in the relation of being subject, of undergoing regard, treatment, and the like.

Under, (un'der) *adv.* In a lower, subject, or subordinate condition. [*ject*; subordinate.]

Under, (un'der) *a.* Lower in rank or degree; subordinate.

Underaction, (un-dēr-ak'shun) *n.* Subordinate action; action incidental and not essential to the story.

Under-age, (un-dēr-āj') *a.* Not yet arrived at full age; not twenty years of age.

Under-agent, (un-dēr-ā-jent) *n.* Subordinate agent.

Underbearer, (un-dēr-bār'er) *n.* In *funerals*, one of those who sustain the weight of the coffin, as distinguished from the relatives or friends, who sustain the pall. [another, as in auctions.]

Underbid, (un-dēr-bīd') *v. t.* To bid or offer less than **Underbred**, (un-dēr-brēd') *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners; vulgar.

Underbrush, (un'dēr-brush) *n.* Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest growing beneath large trees; undergrowth.

Undercharge, (un-dēr-chāj') *v. t.* To charge below or under; to charge less than is usual.

Underclothes, (un'dēr-klōthz) *n. pl.* Clothes worn under others.

Undercurrent, (un'dēr-kur-ent) *n.* A current below the surface of water, sometimes flowing in a contrary direction to that on the surface.

Underdo, (un-dēr-dō) *v. t.* To act below one's abilities;—*v. t.* To do less than is requisite; to cook insufficiently;—*imp.* underdid; *pp.* underdone; *ppr.* underdoing.

Underdrain, (un'dēr-drān) *n.* A covered drain or trench below the surface of the ground.

Underdrain, (un'dēr-drān') *v. t.* To drain by forming a covered channel below the surface.

Underestimate, (un-dēr-es'te-māt) *v. t.* To form too low an estimate of; to rate beneath the real value.

Underfed, (un'dēr-fed) *a.* Insufficiently fed.

Underfoot, (un'dēr-foot) *adv.* Beneath.

Undergird, (un-dēr-gīrd') *v. t.* To bind below; to gird round the bottom, as a ship.

Undergo, (un-dēr-gō) *v. t.* To be subjected to; to bear; to suffer; to sustain;—*imp.* underwent; *pp.* undergone; *ppr.* undergoing.

Undergraduate, (un-dēr-grād'u-āt) *n.* A student or member of a university or college who has not taken his first degree. [*face* of the ground.]

Underground, (un'dēr-ground) *a.* Being below the surface.

Undergrowth, (un'dēr-grōth) *n.* That which grows under trees; shrubs or small trees growing among large ones.

Underhand, (un'dēr-hand) *adv.* By secret means; in a clandestine manner;—by fraud; by fraudulent means.

Underhand, (un'dēr-hand) *a.* Secret; clandestine—usually implying meanness or fraud, or both.

Underside, (un-dē-rīvd') *a.* Not drawn or derived from any foreign source; not borrowed.

Underlay, (un-dēr-lā) *v. t.* To lay beneath; to support by something laid under;—*imp.* & *pp.* underlaid; *ppr.* underlaying. [*or* *lessee*.]

Underlease, (un'dēr-lēs) *n.* A lease granted by a tenant

Underlet, (un-dēr-let') *v. t.* To let below the value;—to let or lease at second hand; to let under a lease.

Underlie, (un-dēr-lī) *v. t.* To lie under; to be situated under;—to be at the basis of; to form the foundation

of; to support;—*imp.* underlay; *pp.* underlain; *ppr.* underlying. [*as words*; to undercore.]

Underline, (un-dēr-līn') *v. t.* To mark with a line below.

Underling, (un'dēr-ling) *n.* An inferior person or agent; a mean sorry fellow.

Undermine, (un-dēr-mīn') *v. t.* To excavate the earth beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall or be blown up;—to sap;—to remove the foundation or support of by clandestine means.

Underminer, (un-dēr-mīn'er) *n.* One who undermines, saps, or excavates. [*state*, or condition.]

Undermost, (un'dēr-mōst) *a.* Lowest in place, rank.

Underneath, (un'dēr-nēth') *adv.* [A.-S. *underneodan*.] Beneath; below; in a lower place.

Underneath, (un'dēr-nēth') *prep.* Under; beneath.

Underpart, (un'dēr-pārt) *n.* Subordinate or non-essential part. [*under* a skirt or another petticoat.]

Under-petticoat, (un-dēr-pet'e-kōt) *n.* A petticoat worn underpin, (un'dēr-pīn') *v. t.* To lay stones under, as the sills of a building on which it is to rest;—to place something underneath for support;—to prop; to support.

Underpinning, (un-dēr-pīn'ing) *n.* Act of one who underpins;—the stones on which a building immediately rests.

Underplot, (un'dēr-plōt) *n.* A series of events in a play proceeding collaterally with the main story, and subservient to it;—a clandestine scheme.

Underprop, (un'dēr-prop') *v. t.* To prop from beneath; to support.

Under-rate, (un'dēr-rāt') *v. t.* To rate too low; to rate below the value; to undervalue. [*under*.]

Under-score, (un-dēr-skōr') *v. t.* To draw a mark or line

Under-sell, (un'dēr-sel') *v. t.* To sell the same articles at a lower price than; to sell cheaper than;—*imp.* & *pp.* undersold; *ppr.* underselling.

Under-set, (un-dēr-set') *v. t.* To prop; to support.

Under-set, (un'dēr-set) *n.* A current of water below the surface flowing in a direction contrary to the wind, and to the surface-water moved by it.

Under-setter, (un'dēr-set'er) *n.* A prop; a pedestal; a support;—also written *undersetting*.

Under-shot, (un'dēr-shot) *a.* Moved by water passing beneath—said of a water-wheel, and opposed to *over-shot*.

Under-shrub, (un'dēr-shrub) *n.* A low shrub, woody and permanent at the base, but deciduous above.

Under-sign, (un'dēr-sīn') *v. t.* To write one's name at the foot or end of, as a letter or legal instrument.

Undersigned, (un-dēr-sīnd') *n.* The person who signs or has signed; the subscriber.

Undersized, (un'dēr-sīzd) *a.* Of a size less than is common. [*sub*small.]

Under-soil, (un'dēr-soil) *n.* Soil beneath the surface.

Understand, (un'dēr-stand') *v. t.* To have just and adequate ideas of; to apprehend the meaning or intention of; to know;—to be apprised; to have information of;—to hold or suppose to mean; to interpret; to ascribe intention to;—to mean without expressing; to imply;—*v. t.* To have the use of the intellectual faculties;—to be informed by another; to learn;—*imp.* & *pp.* understood; *ppr.* understanding.

Understanding, (un'dēr-standing) *n.* Act of a person who understands any thing [in the several senses of the word]; knowledge; exact comprehension;—intelligence between two or more persons; terms of communication; agreement of minds; union of sentiments;—adjustment of differences; any thing mutually understood or agreed upon;—in *philosophy*, the faculty of the human mind which receives or comprehends facts, ideas, and their relations;—the intellectual faculty; power of knowledge and judgment; power to distin-



Undershot-wheel.

guish between truth or error, good or evil, cause and effect, and means and ends :—in the *Kantian philosophy*, the logical faculty; the power of induction or of reasoning *a posteriori*, as distinguished from *reason*, or the intuitive faculty.

Understate, (un-der-stāt) *v. t.* To state or represent less strongly than the truth warrants.

Understratum, (un-der-strā-tum) *n.* Subsoil; the bed or layer of earth on which the mould or soil rests.

Understroke, (un-der-strōk) *v. t.* To underscore; to underline.

Undertake, (un-der-tāk) *v. t.* To take upon one's self; to engage in; to enter upon; to set about; to attempt;—*specifically*, to lay one's self under obligations, or enter into stipulations, or covenant or contract, to perform or to execute :—*v. i.* To take upon or assume any business or province; to promise; to be bound;—to venture; to risk :—*imp.* undertook; *pp.* undertaken; *ppr.* undertaking.

Undertaker, (un-der-tāk'er) *n.* One who undertakes :—*specifically*, one who takes the charge and management of funerals.

Undertaking, (un-der-tāk'ing) *n.* That which is undertaken; any business, work, or project which a person engages in or attempts to perform :—*enterprise*.

Under-tenant, (un-der-ten-ant) *n.* The tenant of a tenant; one who holds lands or tenements of a tenant.

Under-tone, (un-der-tōn) *n.* A low or subdued tone or utterance.

Undervalue, (un-der-val'ū) *v. t.* To rate or estimate below the real worth;—to esteem lightly; to despise.

Underwood, (un-der-wōd) *n.* Small trees that grow among large trees; coppice.

Underwork, (un-der-wurk) *v. t.* To undermine; to destroy by clandestine measures :—*v. i.* To work or labour upon less, or for a less price than is sufficient or proper :—*imp.* & *pp.* underworked or underwrought; *ppr.* underworking. [world.]

Under-world, (un-der-wurld) *n.* The lower or inferior

Underwrite, (un-der-rīt) *v. t.* To write under something else; to subscribe :—to set one's name to, as a policy of insurance, for the purpose of becoming answerable for loss or damage, for a certain premium per cent. :—*v. i.* To practise underwriting; to act as underwriter :—*imp.* underwrote; *pp.* underwritten; *ppr.* underwriting.

Underwriter, (un-der-rīt'er) *n.* An insurer—so called because he underwrites his name to the conditions of the policy. [insuring ships, goods, &c.]

Underwriting, (un-der-rīt'ing) *n.* Act or profession of **Underserved**, (un-dē-zērv'd) *a.* Unmerited; not deserved.

Undesigning, (un-dē-sin'ing) *a.* Sincere; upright; artless; having no artful or fraudulent purpose.

Undesirable, (un-dē-sir'a-bl) *a.* Not to be wished or desired; unpleasing.

Undetermined, (un-dē-ter'mind) *a.* Not decided; not settled; not limited; not defined.

Undeterred, (un-dē-ter'd) *a.* Not deterred or restrained by fear or obstacles.

Undeviating, (un-dē-ve-āt-ing) *a.* Not departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; regular; steady.

Undigested, (un-dē-jes'ted) *a.* Not digested; crude.

Undignified, (un-dig-nē-fid) *a.* Wanting dignity; mean; vulgar. [impaired.]

Undiminished, (un-dē-min-isht) *a.* Not lessened; undine, (un-din) *n.* [L. *unda*, a wave.] One of a class of fabled water-spirits.

Undisciplined, (un-dis'e-plind) *a.* Not duly exercised and taught; raw;—not instructed; untaught.

Undisclosed, (un-dis'klōd) *a.* Not disclosed; not revealed.

Undiscouraged, (un-dis-kur'ajd) *a.* Not disheartened.

Undiscoverable, (un-dis-kuv'r-a-bl) *a.* Not to be discovered or easily found out. [unseen; secret.]

Undiscovered, (un-dis-kuv'erd) *a.* Not found out;

Undiscriminating, (un-dis-krim'in-ēt-ing) *a.* Making or seeing no distinction or difference.

Undisguised, (un-dis-gi'zēd) *a.* Not covered with a mask or false appearance :—open; plain; sincere.

Undismayed, (un-dis-mād) *a.* Not discouraged or depressed with fear. [still on hand—with of.]

Undisposed, (un-dis-pōz'd) *a.* Not parted with; being

Undisputed, (un-dis-pūtēd) *a.* Not disputed or called in question :—incontrovertible.

Undissembled, (un-dis-sem'bl'd) *a.* Undisguised; unfeigned; open; honest.

Undistinguishable, (un-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being distinctly seen, or of being known by any peculiar mark or property.

Undistinguished, (un-dis-ting'gwish't) *a.* Not separately seen; not plainly discerned; not marked with any particular property; not treated with special favour.

Undistinguishing, (un-dis-ting'gwish-ing) *a.* Making no distinction or difference; indiscriminate.

Undistracted, (un-dis-trakt'ed) *a.* Not perplexed by variety or contrariety of thoughts, desires, or concerns.

Undisturbed, (un-dis-turb'd) *a.* Not disturbed or agitated :—free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid; serene.

Undivided, (un-de-vid'ed) *a.* Not separated or disunited; unbroken; whole.

Undividedly, (un-de-vid'ed-le) *adv.* In a manner so as not to be parted or separated.

Undivorced, (un-de-vōrst) *a.* Not divorced.

Undivulged, (un-de-vuljd) *a.* Not revealed or disclosed; secret.

Undo, (un-dō) *v. t.* To reverse, as what has been done; to annul :—to loose; to open;—to unfasten; to untie :—to bring to poverty, to ruin, as in reputation, morals, or the like :—*imp.* undid; *pp.* undone; *ppr.* undoing.

Undoak, (un-dok) *v. t.* To take out of dock, as a ship.

Undoing, (un-dō'ing) *n.* Ruin; destruction; fatal mischievousness;—act of reversing.

Undomesticated, (un-dō-mes'tik-ēt-ed) *a.* Not domesticated; unused to live in a family; wild; untamed.

Undone, (un-dun) *a.* Not performed or executed :—ruined; brought to destruction.

Undoubted, (un-dout'ed) *a.* Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable; indisputable.

Undoubtedly, (un-dout'ed-le) *adv.* Without doubt; without question; indubitably.

Undoubting, (un-dout'ing) *a.* Not doubting; not hesitating in belief. [portion.]

Undowered, (un-dow'erd) *a.* Not having a dowry or

Undramatic, (un-dra-mat'ik) *a.* Neither agreeing with the rules of the drama nor suited to it.

Undreamt, (un-drem't) *a.* Not dreamt or thought of.

Undress, (un-dres) *v. t.* To divest of clothes; to strip :—to deprive of ornaments; to disrobe :—to take the dressing or covering from, as a wound.

Undress, (un-dres) *a.* A loose, negligent dress :—authorized habitual dress of officers and soldiers, but not full uniform.

Undressed, (un-drest) *a.* Not dressed or attired :—not cooked or prepared :—not pruned or put in order; not trimmed.

Undried, (un-drid) *a.* Not dried; moist;—fresh; green.

Undue, (un-dū) *a.* Not due; not yet owing :—not agreeable to a rule or standard, or to duty; excessive; immoderate.

Undulate, (un-dū-lāt) *v. t.* [L. *undulare*, *undulatum*.] To move backward and forward, or up and down, as waves; to cause to vibrate :—*v. i.* To vibrate; to move back and forth; to wave :—*imp.* & *pp.* undulated; *ppr.* undulating.

Undulation, (un-dū-lā'shun) *a.* A waving motion or vibration :—the movement of a fluid collected in any natural or artificial cavity which is felt by pressure or by percussion :—a rattling or jarring of sounds, as

when discordant tones are sounded together :—a motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side in any fluid medium, propagated continuously among its particles : a vibration.

Undulatory, (un-dū-lā-tor-e) *a.* Moving in the manner of waves : resembling the motion of waves, which successively rise or swell and fall ; pertaining to a propagated alternating motion.

Unduly, (un-dū'le) *adv.* In an undue manner ; not according to duty or propriety ; not in proper proportion ; excessively.

Undutious, (un-dū'tē-us) *a.* Not performing duty ; disobedient ; irreverent :—also *undutiful*.

Undutifulness, (un-dū'tē-fōol-nēs) *n.* Neglect or violation of duty ; disobedience ; want of respect or reverence.

Undying, (un-dī'ng) *a.* Not dying or perishing ; immortal.

Unearth, (un-erth') *v. t.* To drive or draw from the earth ; hence, to bring out from concealment ; to disclose.

Unearthly, (un-erth'le) *a.* Not terrestrial ; supernatural.

Uneasily, (un-ē'e-le) *adv.* In an uneasy manner ; with uneasiness or pain.

Uneasiness, (un-ē'e-nēs) *n.* The quality or condition of being uneasy ; want of ease ; disquiet ; perturbation.

Uneasy, (un-ē'e) *a.* Not easy ; restless ; inquiet ; disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like ;—not easy in manner ; constrained ; stiff ; awkward :—cramping ; disagreeable ; unpleasant.

Unedifying, (un-ed-ē-fī'ng) *a.* Not edifying, improving, uneducated, (un-ed-ē-kāt'ed) *a.* Not educated or instructed ; unlearned.

Uneffaced, (un-ef-fāc't) *a.* Not effaced or obliterated.

Unelected, (un-ē-lekt'ed) *a.* Not elected ; not chosen or preferred.

Unembarrassed, (un-em-bā'rāst) *a.* Not perplexed in mind ; not confused ; free from pecuniary difficulties ; unembarrassed.

Unembodied, (un-em-bod'id) *a.* Incorporeal ; immaterial :—not formed into a body.

Unemployed, (un-em-ploid') *a.* Not employed or in use :—at leisure ; idle.

Unencumbered, (un-in-kum'berd) *a.* Not encumbered or burdened :—free from charge, mortgage, &c.

Unending, (un-end'ing) *a.* Not ending ; everlasting ; eternal.

Unendowed, (un-en-dow'd) *a.* Not invested or furnished, as with gifts, graces, funds, &c.

Unendurable, (un-en-dū'rā-bl) *a.* Not to be endured ; intolerable ; insufferable.

Unengaged, (un-en-gājd') *a.* Not engaged or employed ; not bound by covenant or promise.

Unengaging, (un-en-gā'ing) *a.* Not inviting or attractive.

Unenglish, (un-engl'ish) *a.* Not English.

Unenlightened, (un-en-lit'nd) *a.* Not illuminated or enlightened.

Unenviable, (un-en-ve'a-bl) *a.* Not to be envied or unequal, (un-ē'kwā) *a.* Not equal ; not matched ; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity, strength, talents, acquirements, age, station, or the like :—not uniform ; not regular.

Unequaled, (un-ē'kwāld) *a.* Not equalled or to be equalled ; unparalleled ; unrivalled.

Unequally, (un-ē'kwā-le) *adv.* In an unequal manner ; in different degrees.

Unequivocal, (un-ē-kwiv'kāl) *a.* Not doubtful ; clear ; evident ; not ambiguous ; not of doubtful signification ; not admitting different interpretations.

Unerring, (un-er'ing) *a.* Committing no mistake ; incapable of error ;—incapable of failure ; certain.

Unerringly, (un-er'ing-le) *adv.* Without mistake ; infallibly ; certainly.

Unessential, (un-es-en-she-āl) *a.* Not essential ; not necessary or of first importance.

Uneven, (un-ē'vū) *a.* Not even ; not level ; rough ;—not equal ; not of equal length.

Unevenness, (un-ē'vū-nēs) *n.* Quality of being uneven ; want of uniformity.

Unexamined, (un-egz-am'ind) *a.* Not examined ; not investigated or discussed.

Unexampled, (un-egz-am'pld) *a.* Having no example or similar case ; unprecedented ; unparalleled.

Unexceptionable, (un-ek-sē-phān-a-bl) *a.* Not liable to any exception or objection ; unobjectionable ; faultless.

Unexceptionably, (un-ek-sē-phān-a-blē) *adv.* In an unexceptionable manner.

Unexecuted, (un-ek-s'tūt-ed) *a.* Not done or performed :—not signed and sealed ; invalid.

Unexemplified, (un-egz-em'plē-fid) *a.* Not illustrated by example or instance.

Unexercised, (un-ek-s'er-sid) *a.* Not exercised ; unexercised ; unexercised.

Unexercised, (un-ek-s'er-sid) *a.* Not called into action.

Unexhausted, (un-egz-aw'stēd) *a.* Not spent ; not drained to the bottom.

Unexpected, (un-eks-pekt'ed) *a.* Not expected ; coming without warning ; not provided against ; sudden.

Unexpectedly, (un-eks-pekt'ed-le) *adv.* In an unexpected manner ; suddenly.

Unexpended, (un-eks-pend'ed) *a.* Not expended, had unexplained, (un-eks-plānd') *a.* Not made clear or obvious to the understanding ; not interpreted or illustrated.

Unexplored, (un-eks-plōrd') *a.* Not searched, viewed, unexplored, (un-eks-pōrd') *a.* Not exposed or laid open to view.

Unexpounded, (un-eks-pound'ed) *a.* Not expounded or unextorted, (un-eks-tort'ed) *a.* Not extorted ; spontaneous.

Unextracted, (un-eks-trakt'ed) *a.* Not extracted or unfading, (un-fād'ing) *a.* Not liable to wither :—retaining freshness or colour ; blooming.

Unfailing, (un-fāl'ing) *a.* Not failing ; not liable to fail ; not capable of being exhausted.

Unfair, (un-fār') *a.* Not honest ; not impartial ; disingenuous ; using or involving trick or artifice.

Unfairly, (un-fār'le) *adv.* In an unfair or unjust manner.

Unfairness, (un-fār-nēs) *n.* State or quality of being unfair ; dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice.

Unfaithful, (un-fāth'fōl) *a.* Not faithful ; not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty ; violating trust or confidence ;—treacherous ; faithless ; negligent.

Unfaithfully, (un-fāth'fōl-le) *adv.* In an unfaithful manner ; in violation of promises, vows, or duty ; treacherously.

Unfaithfulness, (un-fāth'fōl-nēs) *n.* Quality of being unfaithful ;—neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty ; treachery.

Unfallen, (un-fāw'ln) *a.* Not fallen ; upright.

Unfaltering, (un-faw'tēr-ing) *a.* Not faltering ; unhesitating.

Unfamiliar, (un-fam-il'yār) *a.* Uncommon ; unusual.

Unfashionable, (un-fāsh-un-a-bl) *a.* Not fashionable ; not according to the prevailing mode.

Unfasten, (un-fās'n) *v. t.* To unloose ; to unfix ; to unfathomable, (un-fārm'um-a-bl) *a.* Not fathomable ; not to be sounded with a line of ordinary length.

Unfathomed, (un-fārm'umd) *a.* Not fathomed or sounded ; bottomless.

Unfatigued, (un-fa-tēgd') *a.* Not wearied ; untired.

Unfavourable, (un-fā'vēr-a-bl) *a.* Not favourable ; not propitious ; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support ;—adverse ; discouraging.

Unfavourably, (un-fā'vēr-a-blē) *adv.* In an unfavourable manner ; unpropitiously ; unkindly.

Unfed, (un-fed') *a.* Not fed ; not supplied with food.

Unfeeling, (un-fē'ing) *a.* Destitute of feeling ; void of sensibility ; insensible ;—cruel ; hardhearted.

Unfeelingly, (un-fē'ing-le) *adv.* In an unfeeling manner ; cruelly ; unkindly.

Unfeigned, (un-fā'nd) *a.* Not counterfeit ; not hypo-

Unfelt, (un-felt') *a.* Not felt; not perceived.
Unfeminine, (un-fem'in-in) *a.* Not feminine or womanly;—bold; forward.
Unfetter, (un-fet'er) *v. t.* To loose from fetters; to unshackle;—to free from restraint; to set at liberty.
Unfilial, (un-fil'e-al) *a.* Unsuitable to a son or child; unfilial; not becoming a child.
Unfinished, (un-fín-ish't) *a.* Not finished; not brought to an end; imperfect; incomplete. [suitable]
Unfit, (un-ft) *a.* Not fit; unqualified; improper; unfit. (un-ft) *v. t.* To make unsuitable, to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for any thing;—to disqualify;—imp. & pp. *unfitted*; ppr. *unfitting*.
Unfitly, (un-ft'le) *adv.* In an unfit manner; not properly; unsuitably.
Unfitness, (un-ft'nes) *a.* Quality of being unfit;—want of suitable powers or qualifications.
Unfix, (un-flks) *v. t.* To loosen from a fastening; to detach from any thing that holds; to unhinge; to unsettle. [ing spirit].
Unflagging, (un-flag'ing) *a.* Not drooping; maintain.
Unfledged, (un-fled'j) *a.* Not furnished with feathers; young; immature. [ing].
Unflinching, (un-flín-sh'ing) *a.* Not flinching or shrink.
Unfold, (un-fold) *v. t.* To open the folds of; to expand; to spread out;—to open, as any thing covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation;—disclose; reveal; declare; divulge.
Unforbidden, (un-for-bid'n) *a.* Not prohibited; permitted; allowed.
Unforced, (un-forst') *a.* Not compelled or constrained;—not violent; gradual;—easy; natural.
Unforeseen, (un-for-sén) *a.* Not foreseen; not foreknown; unexpected.
Unforgiving, (un-for-gív'ing) *a.* Not forgiving; not disposed to overlook or pardon offences; implacable.
Unforgotten, (un-for-got'n) *a.* Not forgotten; remembered;—not overlooked or neglected.
Unformed, (un-for'm'd) *a.* Having the form destroyed; not formed; not arranged into regular shape, order, or relations.
Unfortified, (un-for-to-fid) *a.* Not fortified by walls or bulwarks;—unguarded; defenceless;—not strengthened against temptation.
Unfortunate, (un-for-tú-nát) *a.* Not fortunate; not prosperous; unlucky; attended with misfortune—sometimes used as a noun. [nate manner].
Unfortunately, (un-for-tú-nát-le) *adv.* In an unfortunate.
Unfounded, (un-found'ed) *a.* Not built or established;—having no foundation; baseless; vain; idle.
Unframe, (un-frám) *v. t.* To destroy the frame or construction of; to unsettle.
Unfrequented, (un-fré-kwen't'ed) *a.* Rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings.
Unfriendliness, (un-frend'lé-nes) *n.* The quality of being unfriendly; disfavour; unkindness.
Unfriendly, (un-frend'lé) *a.* Not friendly; not kind or benevolent; not favourable.
Unfrock, (un-frok) *v. t.* To deprive of a frock;—hence, to deprive of priestly character or privilege.
Unfrozen, (un-fro'z'n) *a.* Not frozen or congealed.
Unfruitful, (un-frúot'fúol) *a.* Not producing fruit; barren;—not producing offspring; not prolific; barren;—not producing good effects or works;—unproductive.
Unfruitfulness, (un-frúot'fúol-nes) *a.* Quality of being unfruitful; barrenness; infecundity; unproductiveness. [plished].
Unfulfilled, (un-fúol-fild) *a.* Not fulfilled; not accomplished.
Unfunded, (un-fund'ed) *a.* Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest.
Unfurled, (un-fur'l) *v. t.* To loose from a furled state; unfold; expand;—imp. & pp. *unfurled*; ppr. *unfurling*.
Unfurnished, (un-fur-nísh't) *a.* Not supplied with furniture, domestic utensils, &c.;—unsupplied with decorations or ornaments.

Ungainliness, (un-gán'le-nes) *a.* Clumminess; awkwardness.
Ungainly, (un-gán'le) *a.* [A.-S. *ungægne*.] Not expert or dexterous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.
Un gallant, (un-gal'ant) *a.* Not gallant; not polite; uncourteous; not chivalrous.
Un gallantly, (un-gal'ant-le) *adv.* Not gallantly; not politely; uncourteously.
Un garnished, (un-gar'e-sund) *a.* Unfurnished with soldiers for defence.
Un gathered, (un-gath'erd) *a.* Not cropped or picked.
Un generous, (un-jen'er-us) *a.* Not generous; illiberal; ignoble; unkind; dishonourable. [manner].
Un generously, (un-jen'er-us-le) *adv.* In an ungenerous.
Un genial, (un-jé-ne-al) *a.* Not kind or favourable for growth;—cold; unsympathetic.
Un genteel, (un-jen-tél) *a.* Not genteel; not consistent with good manners or polite breeding.
Un gentlemanly, (un-jen'ti-man-le) *adv.* Unbecoming the character of a gentleman.
Un gifted, (un-gift'ed) *a.* Not gifted or endowed.
Un gilded, (un-gild'ed) *a.* Not gilt; not overlaid with gold.
Un gird, (un-gerd) *v. t.* To loose from a girdle or band; to unbind;—imp. & pp. *ungirded* or *ungirt*; ppr. *ungirding*.
Un glazed, (un-glázd) *a.* Not glazed or covered with vitreous matter; not polished or shining.
Un godliness, (un-god'le-nes) *n.* Quality of being ungodly; impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands.
Un godly, (un-god'le) *a.* Not godly; neglecting the fear and worship of God; wicked; impious; sinful.
Un governable, (un-guv'ern-a-bl) *a.* Not capable of being ruled or restrained; licentious; wild; unbridled.
Un governably, (un-guv'ern-a-blé) *adv.* In an ungovernable manner; without restraint; wildly.
Un governed, (un-guv'ern'd) *a.* Unrestrained; unbridled; licentious.
Un graceful, (un-grás'fúol) *a.* Not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance; awkward; clumsy.
Un gracefully, (un-grás'fúol-le) *adv.* In an ungraceful manner; awkwardly; inelegantly.
Un gracious, (un-grá'she-us) *a.* Not gracious; showing no grace or kindness of heart; without good will; offensive; unpleasing; unacceptable.
Un grammatical, (un-gram-mat'ik-al) *a.* Not according to the established forms and rules of grammar.
Un grammatically, (un-gram-mat'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of grammar.
Un grateful, (un-grát'fúol) *a.* Not grateful; not thankful for favours;—unpleasing; unacceptable; disagreeable. [manner].
Un gratefully, (un-grát'fúol-le) *adv.* In an ungrateful.
Un gratified, (un-grat'ed) *a.* Not gratified;—not pleased or indulged. [or support; baseless].
Un grounded, (un-ground'ed) *a.* Having no foundation.
Un gual, (un-gwal) *a.* [L. *unguis*, a nail.] Pertaining to or resembling a nail, claw, or hoof.
Un guarded, (un-gard'ed) *a.* Not watched or defended;—negligent; careless; incautious;—said or done thoughtlessly or incautiously. [leasly].
Un guardedly, (un-gard'ed-le) *adv.* Incautiously; carelessly.
Un guent, (un-gwent) *a.* [L. *unguentum*, from *ungere*, to anoint.] A soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like; ointment.
Un guiculate, (un-gwik'ú-lát) *a.* [L. *unguiculatus*, from *unguis*, a nail or claw.] Having claws; clawed;—furnished with a claw, that is, a narrow base, as the petal in some flowers.
Un guiform, (un-gwe-form) *a.* [L. *unguis*, claw, nail, and *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a claw.
Un gula, (un-gú-la) *a.* [L. from *unguis*, a nail.] A section or part of a cylinder, cone, or other solid of revolution cut off by a plane oblique to the base.

Ungulate, (un-gù-lat) *a.* [*L. ungulatus*, from *ungula*, a hoof.] Shaped like a hoof;—having hoofs.
Unhallow, (un-hal'w) *v. t.* To profane; to desecrate.
Unhand, (un-hand') *v. t.* To loose from the hands; to let go; to take the hands from off.
Unhandedly, (un-hand'e-lee) *adv.* In an unhandy manner; awkwardly; clumsily.
Unhandsome, (un-hand'sum) *a.* Not handsome; not beautiful; ungraceful; unbecoming; unsuitable;—illiberal; disingenuous;—uncivil; unpolite.
Unhandsomely, (un-hand'sum-lee) *adv.* In an unhandy manner; ungracefully; illiberally.
Unhandy, (un-hand'e) *a.* Not handy; not dexterous; not ready in the use of the hands; awkward;—not convenient.
Unhang, (un-hang') *v. t.* To divest or strip of curtains or hangings;—to remove from the fastenings and let down. [*the galloways*.]
Unhanged, (un-hang'd) *a.* Not hanged or executed on.
Unhappily, (un-hap'e-lee) *adv.* In an unhappy manner; unfortunately; miserably; calamitously.
Unhappiness, (un-hap'e-nee) *n.* State or quality of being unhappy; misfortune; ill luck; infelicity; misery.
Unhappy, (un-hap'e) *a.* Not happy; unfortunate; unlucky;—in a degree miserable or wretched;—marked by infelicity; calamitous.
Unharmd, (un-harm'd) *a.* Unhurt; uninjured.
Unharness, (un-har'nee) *v. t.* To strip of harness;—to disarm; to divest of armour.
Unhealthful, (un-helth'fùl) *a.* Not healthful; unwholesome; noxious;—sickly; abounding with disease.
Unhealthily, (un-helth'e-lee) *adv.* In an unhealthy or unsound manner.
Unhealthiness, (un-helth'e-nee) *n.* Quality or condition of being unhealthy; want of health;—unsoundness; want of vigour;—unfavourableness to health.
Unhealthy, (un-helth'e) *a.* Wanting health; habitually weak or indisposed; unsound; wanting vigour;—abounding with disease; inauspicious; unwholesome;—not indicating health; morbid.
Unheard, (un-her'd) *a.* Not heard; not perceived by the ear;—not known by fame; not illustrious; obscure.
Unheeded, (un-hèd'ed) *a.* Disregarded; neglected.
Unheeding, (un-hèd'ing) *a.* Negligent; careless; heedless; unmindful; inattentive.
Unhelmed, (un-helmd') *a.* Divested of the helm, as a ship; not having a helm.
Unhelped, (un-helpt') *a.* Unaided; unassisted.
Unheroic, (un-hè-rò'ik) *a.* Not heroic or brave.
Unhesitating, (un-hè-re-tàt-ing) *a.* Not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready.
Unhesitatingly, (un-hè-re-tàt-ing-lee) *adv.* Without hesitation or doubt; promptly; readily.
Unhinge, (un-hinj') *v. t.* To take from the hinges;—to displace; to unfix by violence;—to render unstable or wavering. [*impetr.*]
Unholiness, (un-hò-le-nee) *n.* Quality of being unholy; Unholy, (un-hò'le) *a.* Not holy; not hallowed; not consecrated; profane; wicked; impious.
Unhonoured, (un-on'erd) *a.* Not honoured;—not regarded with respect or veneration;—not celebrated.
Unhook, (un-hòok') *v. t.* To loose from a hook; to undo or open by loosening or detaching the hooks of.
Unhoped, (un-hòpt') *a.* Not hoped for; unexpected.
Unhorse, (un-hòrs') *v. t.* To throw from a horse; to cause to dismount.
Unhouse, (un-hòur') *v. t.* To drive from the house or habitation; to dislodge; hence, to deprive of shelter.
Unhurt, (un-hurt') *a.* Not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury; safe and sound.
Unicorn, (ù-ne-kòrn) *n.* [*L. uni-cornis*, one-horned.] A fabulous



Unicorn. (*Her.*)

animal with one horn—often represented in heraldry as a supporter;—an animal so called in the Scriptures—probably the rhinoceros.
Unideal, (un-i-déal) *a.* Not ideal; real.
Uniform, (ù-ne-form) *a.* [*L. uniformis*, from *unus*, one, and *forma*, form.] Having always the same form, manner, or degree;—conforming to one rule or mode; consonant;—consistent with itself at all times; regular; constant; undeviating.
Uniform, (ù-ne-form) *n.* A dress of the same kind, by which persons are assimilated who belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other.
Uniformity, (ù-ne-form'e-tee) *n.* Quality of being uniform; resemblance to itself at all times;—conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance, consonance, or agreement;—consistency; sameness;—similitude between the parts of a whole;—continued or unvaried sameness or likeness. [*without variation*.]
Uniformly, (ù-ne-form-lee) *adv.* In a uniform manner.
Unify, (ù-ne-fi) *v. t.* [*L. unus*, one, and *facere*, to make.] To cause to be one; to make into a unit; to view as one;—*imp. & pp.* unified; *ppr.* unifying.
Unilateral, (ù-ne-lat'gr-al) *a.* Having one side;—being on one side only.
Unimaginable, (un-im-aj-in-a-bl) *a.* Not able to be imagined or conceived;—beyond the power of thought.
Unimaginative, (un-im-aj'in-a-tiv) *a.* Not imaginative; prosaic; literal.
Unimbed, (un-im-béd') *a.* Not imbedded; not tintured.
Unimparted, (un-im-pàrt'ed) *a.* Not imparted or shared.
Unimpassioned, (un-im-pash'and) *a.* Free from passion; calm;—wanting fire or spirit; cold; dull.
Unimpeachable, (un-im-pèch'a-bl) *a.* Not to be impeached; free from stain, guilt, or fault; irrefragable; blameless. [*called in question; fair*.]
Unimpeached, (un-im-pècht') *a.* Not accused; not
Unimportant, (un-im-pòrt'ant) *a.* Of no great moment; insignificant; immaterial;—not assuming airs of dignity.
Unimpressive, (un-im-près'iv) *a.* Not impressive or forcible; not fitted to excite the feelings, &c.
Unimprovable, (un-im-pròv'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of amendment or melioration; incapable of being cultivated.
Unimproved, (un-im-pròv'd) *a.* Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence;—not tilled; not cultivated, as land.
Uninfluenced, (un-in-fùt-ènst) *a.* Not influenced; not induced or moved by the persuasion of others; acting independently; free from bias or prejudice.
Uninformed, (un-in-fòrm'd) *a.* Not instructed; untaught;—not animated or enlivened.
Uninhabitable, (un-in-hab'it-a-bl) *a.* Not habitable; unfit for the residence of men.
Uninhabited, (un-in-hab'it-ed) *a.* Not inhabited by men;—unoccupied, as a dwelling. [*harm.*]
Uninjured, (un-in-jùrd) *a.* Unhurt; suffering no
Uninspired, (un-in-spìrd') *a.* Not inspired;—not prompted by another.
Uninstructed, (un-in-struk'ted) *a.* Uneducated; untaught;—having received no directions or instructions. [*against law*.]
Uninsured, (un-in-shòrd) *a.* Not insured; not assured
Unintelligible, (un-in-tel'j'e-bl) *a.* Not intelligible; that cannot be understood.
Uninterested, (un-in'tér-est-ed) *a.* Not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake;—not having the mind or the passions engaged.
Unintermitting, (un-in-ter-mitt'ing) *a.* Not ceasing; continuing; constant.
Uninterrupted, (un-in-ter-rup'ted) *a.* Not interrupted or broken; continuous;—not disturbed.
Uninured, (un-in-ùrd') *a.* Not inured; not hardened or accustomed by use and practice.
Uninvited, (un-in-vit'ed) *a.* Not invited;—not solicited.

Uninviting, (un-in-vīt'ing) *a.* Not inviting; forbidding; repulsive.

Union, (ūn'yūn) *n.* [*L. unio*, from *unus*, one.] Act of uniting or joining two or more things into one, or state of being united or joined;—agreement and conjunction of mind, spirit, will, affections, or the like; harmony;—combination or coalition of parts or members; a confederation; a consolidated body;—the upper, inner corner of an ensign, in distinction from the rest of the flag, which is called the fly;—a combination among the workmen of a particular trade to obtain higher wages, diminish the hours of labour, and other purposes;—a workhouse erected by several parishes in combination for the reception of the paupers in each;—sometimes, the United States.

Unionist, (ūn'yūn-ist) *n.* One who advocates or promotes union; especially, a loyal supporter of a federal union, as that of the United States.

Union-jack, (ūn'yūn-jāk) *n.* A small flag containing only the union without the fly.

Uniparous, (ū-nip-ar-us) *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing one at a birth.

Uniped, (ū-ne-ped) *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.] Having only one foot.

Unique, (ū-nēk) *a.* [*F. unique*, *L. unicus*, from *unus*, one.] Without a like or equal; unmatched; single in kind or excellence.

Uniradiated, (ū-ne-rā'de-āt-ed) *a.* [*L. uniradiatus*, from *unus*, one, and *radius*, a ray.] Having one ray.

Uniserial, (ū-ne-sē-ri-al) *a.* Having only one row or series.

Unison, (ū-ne-son) *n.* [*L. unisonus*, from *unus*, one, and *sonus*, a sound.] Harmony; agreement; concord; union;—an accordance or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body.

Unison, (ū-ne-son) *a.* Sounding alone;—sounded together.

Unisonance, (ū-nis'ō-nāns) *n.* Accordance of sounds.

Unisonant, (ū-nis'ō-nant) *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *sonans*, *ppr.* of *sonare*, to sound.] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

Unisonous, (ū-nis'ō-nus) *a.* Being in unison.

Unit, (ū'nit) *n.* [*L. unitum*, from *unire*, to unite, from *unus*, one.] A single thing or person; the least whole number; one.

Unitable, (ū-nit'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being united.

Unitarian, (ū-ne-tā're-an) *n.* [*L. unitas*, unity.] One who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, believing that God exists only in one person;—one who denies the divinity of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit;—one opposed to dualism in philosophy, science, and the like.

Unitarian, (ū-ne-tā're-an) *a.* Pertaining to Unitarians or to their doctrines;—of or pertaining to a system in philosophy, science, and theology, which is opposed to dualism.

Unitarianism, (ū-ne-tā're-an-izm) *n.* Doctrines of Unitarianism.

Unitate, (ū-nit'ē) *v. t.* [*L. unire*, *unitum*, from *unus*, one.] To put together or join, as two or more constituents, to form a whole; to cause to adhere;—hence, to join by a legal or moral bond, as families by marriage, nations by treaty, men by opinions; to associate.—*v. i.* To become one; to be cemented or consolidated; to grow together;—to join in an act; to act in concert.—*imp.* & *pp.* united; *ppr.* uniting.

United, (ū-nit'ed) *a.* Joined or combined; made one; attached together by growth.

Unitedly, (ū-nit'ed-ly) *adv.* With union or joint

Uniting, (ū-nit'ing) *v. t.* One who or that which unites.

Unit-jar, (ū-nit-jār) *n.* A small, insulated Leyden jar placed between the electrical machine and a larger jar or battery, so as to tell by its repeated discharges the amount of electricity passed into the larger jar.

Unity, (ū-ne-tē) *n.* [*L. unitas*, from *unus*, one.]

State of being one; oneness;—conjunction; agreement; uniformity;—any definite quantity, or aggregate of quantities or magnitudes, taken as one, or for which 1 is made to stand in calculation;—one of the principles by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation are preserved, and being in the Greek drama unity of *action*, *time*, and *place*;—the correspondence of all the various parts of a work so as to form a harmonious whole;—a kind of symmetry of style and character.

Univalve, (ū-ne-valv) *n.* A mollusc whose shell is composed of a single piece, as the snail.

Univalve, (ū-ne-valv) *a.* [*L. unus*, one, and *valva*, a valve.] Having one valve only, as a shell or pericarp.

Univalvular, (ū-ne-valv'ū-lār) *a.* Having one valve only.

Universal, (ū-ne-ver's'al) *a.* Extending to or affecting the whole number, quantity, or space; unlimited;—constituting or considered as a whole; total; whole;—comprising all the particulars.

Universal, (ū-ne-ver's'al) *n.* A general abstract conception, so called from being universally applicable to or predicable of each individual or species contained under it;—a universal proposition, or one in which the subject is taken in its widest extent, and the predicate applies to every thing which the subject can denote.

Universalism, (ū-ne-ver's'al-izm) *n.* The doctrine or belief that all men will be saved.

Universalist, (ū-ne-ver's'al-ist) *n.* One who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved, in opposition to the doctrine of eternal punishment;—also, one who believes in the universality of divine grace, in opposition to the Calvinistic doctrine of particular election.

Universality, (ū-ne-ver's'al-ē-tē) *n.* State of being universal; state of extending to the whole; unlimited extension or application.

Universalize, (ū-ne-ver's'al-iz) *v. t.* To make general or universal; to extend or make applicable to all.

Universally, (ū-ne-ver's'al-ly) *adv.* In a universal manner; with extension to the whole; without exception.

Universe, (ū-ne-ver's) *n.* [*L. universus*, from *unus*, one, and *vertere*, *versum*, to turn, i. e., turned into one.] All created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the world.

Universality, (ū-ne-ver's'al-ē-tē) *n.* [*L. universitas*, from *universus*, all together.] A universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning, or the four faculties of theology, medicine, law, and the sciences and arts; an assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred.

Univocal, (ū-niv'ō-kal) *a.* [*L. univocus*, from *unus*, one, and *vox*, *vocis*, a voice, word.] Having one meaning only;—having union of sound;—regular; pursuing always one tenor; uniform.

Univocal, (ū-niv'ō-kal) *n.* A generic term applicable in the same sense to all the species it embraces;—a word having but one meaning.

Univocally, (ū-niv'ō-kal-ly) *adv.* In one term; in one sense.

Unjointed, (un-joint'ed) *a.* Having no joint or articulation.

Unjudged, (un-jujd'ed) *a.* Not judicially determined;—unconsidered.

Unjust, (un-just) *a.* Acting contrary to the standard of right established by the divine law; not animated or controlled by justice;—contrary to justice and right; wrongful.



Univalve.

Unjustifiable, (un-jus'te-fi-a-bl) *a.* Not justifiable; that cannot be vindicated or defended.
Unjustifiableness, (un-jus'te-fi-a-bl-nes) *n.* Quality of not being justifiable.
Unjustifiably, (un-jus'te-fi-a-bl) *adv.* In a manner that cannot be vindicated or defended.
Unjustly, (un-jus'tle) *adv.* In an unjust manner.
Unkennel, (un-kem'e'l) *v. t.* To drive from a kennel or hole; to rouse from secrecy or retreat.
Unkind, (un-kind') *a.* Wanting in kindness or benevolence; cruel; harsh;—unnatural.
Unkindliness, (un-kind'le-nes) *n.* The quality of being unkindly; unkindness; unfavourableness.
Unkindly, (un-kind'le) *a.* Not kind; unkind;—unnatural; contrary to nature;—unfavourable; malignant.
Unkindly, (un-kind'le) *adv.* In an unkindly manner; without affection; cruelly;—unnaturally.
Unkindness, (un-kind'nes) *n.* Quality of being unkind; want of kindness; want of natural affection; disfavour.
Unkingly, (un-king'le) *a.* Unbecoming a king; ignoble;—also written *unkinglike*.
Unknightly, (un-nit'le) *a.* Unbecoming a knight.
Unknit, (un-nit') *v. t.* To separate, as threads that are knit; to open; to loose, as work that is knit or knotted;—*imp. & pp.* *unknit* or *unknitted*; *ppr.* *unknitting*.
Unknot, (un-not') *v. t.* To free from knots; to untie.
Unknowing, (un-nō'ing) *a.* Not knowing; ignorant; unprovoked;—[intentionally] ignorantly.
Unknowingly, (un-nō'ing-le) *adv.* Without design; unknowingly.
Unknown, (un-nō'n) *a.* Not known;—greater than is imagined;—not having had cohabitation;—not having communication.
Unlaboured, (un-lā'berd) *a.* Not produced by toil;—uncultivated;—natural; spontaneous; easy; free.
Unlace, (un-lās) *v. t.* To loose from lacing or fastening by a cord or strings passed through loops and holes;—to loose the dress of.
Unlade, (un-lād) *v. t.* To unload; to take out the cargo of;—to remove, as a load or burden; to discharge;—*imp. & pp.* *unladed* or *unlades*; *ppr.* *unlading*.
Unladylike, (un-lā'de-lfk) *a.* Unbecoming a lady.
Unlaid, (un-lād') *a.* Not placed or fixed;—not suppressed or pacified;—not laid out, as a corpse.
Unlamented, (un-la-ment'ed) *a.* Not lamented or deplored. [the lach.]
Unlatch, (un-lach') *v. t.* To open or loose by lifting.
Unlawful, (un-law'fōol) *a.* Not lawful; contrary to law; illegal; not permitted by law.
Unlawfully, (un-law'fōol-le) *adv.* In an unlawful manner; illegally;—illegitimately. [illegality.]
Unlawfulness, (un-law'fōol-nes) *n.* Contrariety to law; unlawfulness.
Unlearn, (un-lern') *v. t.* To forget, as what has been learned; to lose from memory; to learn the contrary of.
Unlearned, (un-lern'd) *a.* Not learned; ignorant; illiterate;—not gained by study; not known;—not suitable to a learned man. [manner] ignorantly.
Unlearnedly, (un-lern'd-le) *adv.* In an unlearned manner.
Unleavened, (un-lev'nd) *a.* Not leavened; not raised and made light by barm or yeast;—unfermented.
Unless, (un-les') *conj.* [A.-S. *unlesan*, to loose or release.] Except, that is, remove or dismiss the fact or thing stated in the sentence or clause which follows; if not; supposing that not. [illiterate.]
Unlettered, (un-let'terd) *a.* Unlearned; ignorant; illiterate.
Unlicensed, (un-li-sens't) *a.* Not licensed; not having legal permission. [un-tutored.]
Unlike, (un-likt') *a.* Shapeless; unformed;—rough.
Unlike, (un-likt') *a.* Not like; dissimilar; diverse; having no resemblance.
Unlikely, (un-likt'le) *a.* Not likely; improbable; not

to be reasonably expected;—likely to fail; unpromising. [improbably.]
Unlikely, (un-likt'le) *adv.* In an unlikely manner; unlikely.
Unlikeness, (un-likt'nes) *n.* Want of resemblance; dissimilitude.
Unlimber, (un-lim'ber) *v. t.* To detach the limber from, as a gun.
Unlimited, (un-lim'it-ed) *a.* Not limited; boundless;—undefined; indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions;—unconfined; not restrained.
Unlimitedly, (un-lim'it-ed-le) *adv.* Without bounds;—indefinitely. [not adjusted or settled; unpaid.]
Unliquidated, (un-lik'we-dit-ed) *a.* Not liquidated; unpaid.
Unload, (un-lōd') *v. t.* To discharge of a load or cargo; to disburden;—to relieve from any thing onerous or troublesome;—to take out the powder and ball, as a gun. [to open, in general; to lay open.]
Unlook, (un-lok') *v. t.* To unfasten, as what is locked;—unlocked, (un-lōkt') *a.* Unforeseen; unexpected;—with *for*. [free.]
Unloose, (un-lōse) *v. t.* To loose; to untie; to set free.
Unloved, (un-luv'd') *a.* Not loved.
Unloveliness, (un-luv'le-nes) *n.* State or quality of being unlovely; want of loveliness; unamiableness.
Unlovely, (un-luv'le) *a.* Not lovely; destitute of the qualities which attract love, or possessing qualities that excite dislike; disagreeable.
Unloving, (un-luv'ing) *a.* Not loving or fond;—unkind. [unfortunately.]
Unluckily, (un-luk'e-le) *adv.* In an unlucky manner; unluckily.
Unluckiness, (un-luk'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being unlucky.
Unlucky, (un-luk'e) *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; not successful; unhappy;—ill-omened; inauspicious;—slightly mischievous; mischievously wagging (colloquial). [omitted to be made.]
Unmade, (un-mād') *a.* Not made or formed;—unmade.
Unmadelily, (un-mād'a-le) *a.* Unbecoming a maiden; immodest.
Unmake, (un-māk') *v. t.* To destroy the form and qualities of; to deprive of being; to uncreate;—*imp. & pp.* *unmade*; *ppr.* *unmaking*.
Unmalleable, (un-māl'e-a-bl) *a.* Not malleable; not capable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by beating.
Unman, (un-man') *v. t.* To emascuate; to deprive of virility;—to deprive of the courage and fortitude of a man; to dishearten; to deject;—*imp. & pp.* *unmanned*; *ppr.* *unmanning*.
Unmanageable, (un-man'j-a-bl) *a.* Not manageable; not easily restrained or directed;—uncontrollable.
Unmanly, (un-man'le) *a.* Unsuitable to a man; effeminate;—not worthy of a noble mind; ignoble; ungenerous; cowardly.
Unmannerliness, (un-man'gr-le-nes) *n.* Want of good manners; breach of civility; rudeness of behaviour.
Unmannerly, (un-man'gr-le) *a.* Not mannerly; not having good manners; ill-bred; rude in behaviour.
Unmarked, (un-mārk't) *a.* Having no mark; unobserved; undistinguished. [unmarked.]
Unmarketable, (un-mārk'et-a-bl) *a.* Not marketable; unsaleable.
Unmarried, (un-mār'rid) *a.* Not married; not having a wife or husband.
Unmask, (un-māsk') *v. t.* To strip of a mask, or of any disguise; to lay open; to expose.
Unmatched, (un-macht') *a.* Matchless; having no match or equal.
Unmeaning, (un-mān'ing) *a.* Having no meaning; destitute of meaning or signification;—inexpressive; not indicating intelligence.
Unmeasured, (un-mez'urd) *a.* Not measured; plentiful; beyond measure;—immense; infinite.
Unmeet, (un-mēt') *a.* Not fit or proper; unworthy.
Unmelodious, (un-me-lō'de-us) *a.* Not melodious; discordant; harsh; grating. [spoken of.]
Unmentionable, (un-men'shun-a-bl) *a.* Not to be

Unmentioned, (un-men'shund) *a.* Not mentioned or named.
Unmerciful, (un-mēr'se-fōol) *a.* Not merciful; indisposed to mercy or grace; cruel; inhuman;—unconscionable; exorbitant.
Unmercifully, (un-mēr'se-fōol-le) *adv.* Without mercy or tenderness; cruelly.
Unmercifulness, (un-mēr'se-fōol-nes) *n.* The quality of being unmerciful; want of mercy; cruelty.
Unmerited, (un-mēr'it-ed) *a.* Undeserved.
Unmilitary, (un-mil'it-er-e) *a.* Not military.
Unminded, (un-mind'ed) *a.* Not minded or heeded.
Unmindful, (un-mind'fōol) *a.* Not mindful; forgetful; careless; inattentive.
Unmingled, (un-ming'gld) *a.* Unmixed; pure; unalloyed.
Unministerial, (un-min'is-tē-re-al) *a.* Not ministerial.
Unmistakeable, (un-mis-tāk-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being mistaken or misunderstood; clear; evident.
Unmistaken, (un-mis-tāk'n) *a.* Not mistaken; sure; certain. [softened, or pacified.]
Unmitigated, (un-mit'e-gāt-ed) *a.* Not mitigated.
Unmixed, (un-mikst) *a.* Not mixed; pure; unalloyed.
Unmodified, (un-mod'e-fid) *a.* Not altered in form; not qualified in meaning.
Unmolested, (un-mō-lest'ed) *a.* Not molested; free from disturbance or annoyance.
Unmoored, (un-mōor) *v. t.* To cause to ride with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables;—to loose from anchorage.
Unmounted, (un-mount'ed) *a.* Not seated on horseback; not placed on a carriage;—not furnished or set, &c.
Unmoved, (un-mōovd) *a.* Not put out of place;—not changed in resolution; not touched or affected by feeling or emotion; unimpressed.
Unmuffled, (un-muffl) *v. t.* To take a covering from, as the face;—to remove the muffling of, as a drum.
Unmusical, (un-mū'se-kal) *a.* Not harmonious or melodious; harsh. [deprived of a limb or part.]
Unmutilated, (un-mū'te-lāt-ed) *a.* Not mutilated or
Unmuzzled, (un-muzzl) *v. t.* To loose from a muzzle; to remove a muzzle from.
Unnamed, (un-nāmd) *a.* Not named; not mentioned.
Unnatural, (un-nat'ūr-al) *a.* Not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings;—acting without natural affections.
Unnaturally, (un-nat'ūr-al-le) *adv.* In an unnatural manner; in opposition to natural feelings and sentiments.
Unnecessarily, (un-nes'se-sāre-le) *adv.* In an unnecessary manner; without necessity; needlessly.
Unnecessary, (un-nes'se-sāre) *a.* Not necessary; not required by the circumstances of the case; useless; needless.
Unneighbourly, (un-nā'bur-le) *a.* Not suitable to the duties of a neighbour; unfriendly; unkind.
Unnerve, (un-nerv) *v. t.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken; to enfeeble.
Unnoticed, (un-nōt'ist) *a.* Not noticed; unobserved.
Unnumbered, (un-num'berd) *a.* Not counted; innumerable.
Unobjectionable, (un-ob-jek'shun-a-bl) *a.* Not liable to objection;—that need not be found fault with.
Unobservable, (un-ob-serv'a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being observed; not apparent or evident. [tentative.]
Unobserving, (un-ob-serv'ing) *a.* Not noticing; inattentive.
Unobstructed, (un-ob-strukt'ed) *a.* Not obstructed or hindered. [forward; modest.]
Unobtrusive, (un-ob-trōō'siv) *a.* Not obtrusive; not
Unobtrusiveness, (un-ob-trōō'siv-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being unobtrusive; modesty; bashfulness.
Unoffending, (un-of-fend'ing) *a.* Not offending; harmless; innocent;—not giving offence.
Unoffered, (un-of-ferd) *a.* Not offered or presented for acceptance.

Unofficial, (un-of-fish'e-al) *a.* Not official; not sanctioned by proper authority.
Unopened, (un-'ōpend) *a.* Not opened.
Unopposed, (un-'ōpōd) *a.* Not opposed or resisted.
Unostentatious, (un-'ōs-ten-tā'she-us) *a.* Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show or parade; modest; unassuming;—not glaring; not showy.
Unpack, (un-pak) *v. t.* To open, as things packed.
Unpaid, (un-pād) *a.* Not paid or discharged, as a debt;—not having received his wages, as a servant, &c. [give to the taste; nauseous.]
Unpalatable, (un-pal'at-a-bl) *a.* Not palatable; offensive.
Unparalleled, (un-par'al-eld) *a.* Having no parallel or equal; unequalled; unmatched.
Unpardonable, (un-pār'dun-a-bl) *a.* Not to be pardoned or forgiven; irremissible.
Unparliamentary, (un-pār-le-ment'ar-e) *a.* Contrary to the usages or rules of proceeding in parliament.
Unpastoral, (un-pes't-rāl) *a.* Not pastoral or becoming pastoral life or manners.
Unpatriotic, (un-pāt-re-ōt'ik) *a.* Not patriotic.
Unpaved, (un-pāv'd) *a.* Not paved; not covered with stone.
Unpawnd, (un-pawnd) *a.* Not pawnd or pledged.
Unpeeled, (un-pēld) *a.* Not stripped of the peel.
Unpeg, (un-peg) *v. t.* To pull out the peg; to open.
Unpeople, (un-pē'pl) *v. t.* To deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate; to dispeople. [observed.]
Unperceived, (un-per-sēvd) *a.* Not perceived; un-
Unperturbed, (un-per-turb'd) *a.* Not disturbed; cool; collected. [stone.]
Unpetrified, (un-pet're-fid) *a.* Not converted into
Unphilosophical, (un-fl-ō-sōf-ik-al) *a.* Not philosophical; not according to the laws or principles of philosophy or right reason.
Unpin, (un-pin) *v. t.* To loose from pins; to unfasten, as what is held together by pins.
Unpitied, (un-pit'ed) *a.* Not pitied or regarded with compassion.
Unpitiful, (un-pit'e-fōol) *a.* Not merciful; having no pity or compassion. [no compassion.]
Unpitying, (un-pit'e-ing) *a.* Having no pity; showing
Unpleasant, (un-pler'ant) *a.* Not pleasant; displeasing. [manner.]
Unpleasantly, (un-pler'ant-le) *adv.* In an unpleasant
Unpleasantness, (un-pler'ant-nes) *n.* The state or quality of being unpleasant; disagreeableness.
Unpledged, (un-plejd) *a.* Not pledged or engaged.
Unpliant, (un-pli'ant) *a.* Not easily bent; stiff;—not conforming to the will of another.
Unpoetical, (un-pō-et'ik-al) *a.* Not poetical;—unbecoming a poet;—not having the beauties of poetry;—having no taste for poetry; unimaginative.
Unpointed, (un-point'ed) *a.* Having no point;—not punctuated;—wanting the vowel points, as a Hebrew book. [filed.]
Unpolluted, (un-pōl-lūt'ed) *a.* Not corrupted; unde-
Unpopular, (un-pop'ul-ār) *a.* Not popular; not having the public favour; disliked by the people and community. [unpopular.]
Unpopularity, (un-pop'ul-ār'e-te) *n.* State of being
Unpractised, (un-prak-tist) *a.* Not skilled by use or experience; raw.
Unprecedented, (un-pres'e-dent'ed) *a.* Having no precedent or example; not having the authority of prior example.
Unprejudiced, (un-prej'ū-dist) *a.* Not prejudiced; free from undue bias or prepossession; impartial.
Unpremeditated, (un-prē-med'e-tā-ted) *a.* Not previously meditated or prepared in the mind;—not done by design.
Unprepared, (un-prē-pārd) *a.* Not prepared or made ready; unfitted or unfurnished;—not made fit for death and eternity.
Unpressed, (un-press) *a.* Not pressed or subjected to pressure;—not urged or enforced.

Unpretending, (un-prē-tēnd'ing) *a.* Not pretending; not claiming distinction; modest.

Unpretendingly, (un-prē-tēnd'ing-lē) *adv.* Without pretension; modestly.

Unpriestly, (un-prēst'le) *a.* Unbecoming a priest.

Unprincely, (un-prin'le) *a.* Unbecoming a prince.

Unprincipled, (un-prin'se-pld) *a.* Not having settled principles;—having no good moral principles; destitute of virtue; profligate.

Unprinted, (un-print'ed) *a.* Not printed;—unstamped.

Unproductive, (un-prō-duk'tiv) *a.* Not productive; barren;—not producing large crops; not making profitable returns for labour;—not producing profit or interest, as capital;—not efficient; not producing any effect.

Unproductiveness, (un-prō-duk'tiv-nes) *n.* The state or condition of being unproductive, as land, stock, capital, labour, and the like.

Unprofessional, (un-prō-fesh'ul) *a.* Not professional;—not belonging or suitable to a profession.

Unprofitable, (un-profit-a-bl) *a.* Not profitable; producing no gain, improvement, or advantage; useless.

Unprofitably, (un-profit'a-blē) *adv.* In an unprofitable manner; without gain; without any good effect or advantage.

Unprolific, (un-prō-lifik) *a.* Not producing young; barren;—not producing in abundance.

Unpromising, (un-prom'is-ing) *a.* Not promising; not affording a favourable prospect of success, of excellence, of profit, or the like.

Unpronounceable, (un-prō-nouns'a-bl) *a.* That cannot be pronounced. [uttered.]

Unpronounced, (un-prō-nounst) *a.* Not spoken or prophetic, (un-prō-fet'ik) *a.* Not foreseeing or predicting future events.

Unpropitious, (un-prō-pish'e-ns) *a.* Not propitious; not favourable; inauspicious.

Unprosperous, (un-pros'per-us) *a.* Not prosperous; not attended with success; unfortunate.

Unprotected, (un-prō-tēkt'ed) *a.* Not protected or defended; helpless. [by evidence or argument.]

Unproved, (un-prōv'ed) *a.* Not tried; not established.

Unprovided, (un-prō-vid'ed) *a.* Not provided; unsupplied; unfurnished.

Unprovoked, (un-prō-vōkt) *a.* Not provoked.

Unpublished, (un-pub'lish) *a.* Not published or made public;—secret. [with impunity.]

Unpunished, (un-pun'ish) *a.* Not punished; escaping.

Unpurchased, (un-pur-chāst) *a.* Not bought.

Unpurged, (un-purjd') *a.* Not purged or purified.

Unpursued, (un-pur-sūd') *a.* Not pursued.

Unqualified, (un-kwōl'e-fid) *a.* Not qualified; not having the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments;—not having taken the requisite oath or oaths;—not modified or restricted by conditions or exceptions; absolute; unconditional.

Unquenchable, (un-kwench'a-bl) *a.* Not to be extinguished or quenched.

Unquenched, (un-kwenst') *a.* Not extinguished.

Unquestionable, (un-kwest'yun-a-bl) *a.* Not questionable; not to be questioned; not to be doubted; indubitable; certain; unquestionless.

Unquestionably, (un-kwest'yun-a-blē) *adv.* In an unquestionable manner; without doubt.

Unquestioned, (un-kwest'yund) *a.* Not examined; undisputed. [less; uneasy; agitated; disturbed.]

Unquiet, (un-kwēt) *a.* Not calm or tranquil; restlessness.

Unquietness, (un-kwēt'nes) *n.* State or quality of being unquiet; want of quiet; restlessness; uneasiness.

Unravel, (un-rav'l) *v. t.* To disentangle; to disengage or separate, as threads that are knit;—hence, to clear from complication or difficulty; to unfold; to solve;—to separate the connected or united parts of;—to throw into disorder; to confuse.

Unready, (un-red'e) *a.* Not ready or prepared; not prompt or quick; slow; awkward.

Unreal, (un-rē'al) *a.* Not real; unsubstantial; having appearance only.

Unreasonable, (un-rē-zn-a-bl) *a.* Exceeding the bounds of reason; irrational; inordinate;—immoderate; exorbitant; excessive. [ity of being unreasonable.]

Unreasonableness, (un-rē-zn-a-bl-nes) *n.* State or quality of being unreasonable.

Unreasonably, (un-rē-zn-a-blē) *adv.* Immoderately; excessively.

Unreconciled, (un-rēk'on-sild) *a.* Not reconciled.

Unrecorded, (un-rē-kord'ed) *a.* Not registered or officially entered for attestation and preservation;—not narrated or recited in historical or other accounts;—not kept in remembrance by public monuments.

Unredeemed, (un-rē-dēmd') *a.* Not redeemed; not ransomed;—not taken up or recalled by payment of the principal, as bonds, mortgages, &c.

Unredressed, (un-rē-drest') *a.* Not relieved from injustice; not reformed or removed.

Unrefined, (un-rē-find') *a.* Not refined or purified;—literally or figuratively. [amended.]

Unreformed, (un-rē-form'd) *a.* Not corrected or reformed.

Unregarded, (un-rē-gard'ed) *a.* Not respected or heeded; neglected; slighted.

Unregenerate, (un-rē-jen'gr-it) *a.* Not born again; not brought to a new spiritual state; not renewed in heart.

Unregistered, (un-rēj'is-terd) *a.* Not put on the roll or registered; not recorded.

Unrelenting, (un-rē-lent'ing) *a.* Not relenting; having no pity; hard; cruel; implacable.

Unreliable, (un-rē-lifa-bl) *a.* Not reliable; not to be depended upon; not trustworthy.

Unremitted, (un-rē-mit'ed) *a.* Not remitted or forgiven;—not abated or relaxed; continued.

Unremitting, (un-rē-mit'ing) *a.* Not abating; not relaxing for a time; incessant; continued.

Unremunerative, (un-rē-mūn'gr-at-iv) *a.* Not repaying or recompensing for outlay or labour; unprofitable.

Unrenewed, (un-rē-nūd') *a.* Not made new; not born of the Spirit of God; unregenerate. [warded.]

Unrepaid, (un-rē-pāid') *a.* Not recompensed or repaid.

Unrevealed, (un-rē-pāid') *a.* Not abrogated or revoked.

Unrepented, (un-rē-pent'ed) *a.* Not repented of; not regretted or expiated by penitential sorrow.

Unrepenting, (un-rē-pent'ing) *a.* Not penitent or sorry for sin. [murmuring peevishly.]

Unrepining, (un-rē-pin'ing) *a.* Not complaining or unreported, (un-rē-pōrt'ed) *a.* Not narrated, described, or detailed by the press;—not officially stated or mentioned.

Unrepresented, (un-rēp-rē-zent'ed) *a.* Not represented; having no agent, delegate, &c., to act for one.

Unreproved, (un-rē-prōv'd) *a.* Not censured or rebuked.

Unreserved, (un-rē-serv'd) *a.* Not reserved;—not limited; not withheld in part; full; entire;—concealing or withholding nothing; open; frank.

Unreservedly, (un-rē-serv'd-lē) *adv.* Without limitation or reservation; frankly; openly.

Unresisted, (un-rē-sist'ed) *a.* Not resisted or opposed.

Unresisting, (un-rē-sist'ing) *a.* Not opposing; making no resistance.

Unresolved, (un-rē-solv'd) *a.* Not determined; having made no resolution;—not solved or cleared up.

Unrespited, (un-rē-spit'ed) *a.* Not respited or reprieved. [back;—not cured.]

Unrestored, (un-rē-stōrd') *a.* Not restored or given.

Unrestrained, (un-rē-strānd') *a.* Not hindered or checked;—unlimited;—loose; licentious.

Unrestricted, (un-rē-strikt'ed) *a.* Having no limitation, restriction, or qualification; absolute.

Unretracted, (un-rē-trakt'ed) *a.* Not withdrawn; not revoked.

Unrevealed, (un-rē-vēld') *a.* Not revealed or disclosed;—not made known by divine revelation.

Unrevenged, (un-rē-venj'd) *a.* Not revenged or avenged. [recompensed.]

Unrewarded, (un-rē-wawrd'ed) *a.* Not rewarded; not

Unriddle, (un-rīd'l) *v. t.* To read the riddle of; to solve or explain. [mantle.]

Unrig, (un-rīg') *v. t.* To strip of rigging; to dis-

Unrighteous, (un-rīt'yus) *a.* Not righteous; evil; wicked;—contrary to law and equity; unjust.

Unrighteously, (un-rīt'yus-le) *adv.* Unjustly;—sinfully; wickedly.

Unrighteousness, (un-rīt'yus-nes) *n.* Quality of being unrighteous; injustice; wickedness.

Unrip, (un-rīp') *v. t.* To rip open; to tear up.

Unripe, (un-rīp') *a.* Not ripe; not mature; not brought to a state of perfection;—not seasonable;—not prepared; not completed. [immaturity; crudity.]

Unripeness, (un-rīp-nes) *n.* State of being unripe.

Unrivalled, (un-rī-val'd) *a.* Having no rival; without a competitor; peerless. [dress; to disrobe.]

Unrobe, (un-rōb') *v. t.* To strip of a robe; to un-

Unroll, (un-rōl') *v. t.* To open, as what is rolled or convolved;—to display; to lay open.

Unromantic, (un-rō-man'tik) *a.* Not romantic; prosaic;—not fanciful or visionary;—commonplace.

Unroof, (un-rōōf') *v. t.* To strip off the roof or covering.

Unroot, (un-rōōt') *v. t.* To tear up from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate;—*v. i.* To become unrooted.

Unruffled, (un-ruf'ld) *a.* Not ruffled; calm; tranquil; peaceful; quiet.

Unruliness, (un-rōōl'e-nes) *n.* The quality or condition of being unruly; disregard of restraint; licentiousness; turbulence.

Unruly, (un-rōōl'e) *a.* Not submissive to rule; disregarding restraint;—apt to break over fences; licentious; turbulent; refractory.

Unsaddle, (un-sad'l) *v. t.* To strip of a saddle; to take the saddle from;—to throw from the saddle; to unhorse.

Unsafe, (un-sāf') *a.* Not safe; not free from danger; exposed to peril; dangerous; hazardous.

Unsafely, (un-sāf'le) *adv.* In an unsafe manner; insecurely; dangerously.

Unsaleable, (un-sāl'a-bl) *a.* Not meeting a ready sale; not in demand; unmarketable.

Unsalted, (un-sawlt'ed) *a.* Not seasoned with salt; not pickled; fresh. [consecrated; unholy.]

Unsanctified, (un-sank'to-fīd) *a.* Not sanctified or

Unsatiated, (un-sat'ed) *a.* Not satisfied or satiated.

Unsatisfactory, (un-sat-is-fak'tor-e) *a.* Not giving satisfaction;—failing to explain fully or to convince the mind.

Unsatisfied, (un-sat'is-fīd) *a.* Not pleased or contented;—not gratified to the full;—not fully convinced;—not fully liquidated.

Unsavory, (un-sā-vur-e) *a.* Not savory; tasteless; insipid;—disagreeable to the taste or smell; offensive; disgusting.

Unsay, (un-sā') *v. t.* To recant or recall, as what has been said; to retract;—*imp. & pp.* unsaid; *ppr.* unsaying. [with wounds.]

Unscarred, (un-akārd') *a.* Not scarred or marked

Unscholarly, (un-akōl'er-le) *a.* Not scholarly; unbecoming the training or habits of a scholar.

Unschoolled, (un-akōōld') *a.* Not educated or instructed;—undisciplined. [touched by fire.]

Unscorched, (un-akorcht') *a.* Not scorched or

Unscrew, (un-akrōō') *v. t.* To draw the screws from; to loosen or withdraw, as a screw, by turning it.

Unscriptural, (un-akrip'tā-ral) *a.* Not agreeable to scripture; not warranted by the word of God.

Unscrupulous, (un-akrōō'pū-lus) *a.* Not scrupulous; having no scruples; unprincipled.

Unseal, (un-sēl') *v. t.* To break or remove the seal of; to open, as what is sealed.

Unsearchable, (un-sērch'a-bl) *a.* Not searchable; inscrutable; hidden; mysterious. [explored.]

Unsearched, (un-sērcht') *a.* Not examined; not

Unseasonable, (un-sē'm-a-bl) *a.* Not seasonable; not in the proper season or time; ill-timed; untimely;—not suited to the time or occasion; unfit.

Unseasonably, (un-sē'm-a-bl) *adv.* In an unseasonable manner; not in due time, or not in the usual time.

Unseasoned, (un-sē'snd) *a.* Not seasoned;—not dried and hardened for use, as timber;—not salted, spiced, flavoured, &c., as provisions;—not insured by habit, use, or exercise. [privilege of a seat.]

Unseat, (un-sēt') *v. t.* To throw from the seat; to de-

Unseaworthy, (un-sē'wur-thē) *a.* Not in a fit state, as to repair, equipments, crew, to encounter the perils of a sea-voyage. [supported.]

Unseconded, (un-sēk'un-ded) *a.* Not seconded or

Unseemly, (un-sēm'le) *a.* Not seemly; not fit or becoming; uncomely; unbecoming; indecent.

Unseemingly, (un-sēm'le) *adv.* In an unseemly or unbecoming manner; indecently.

Unseen, (un-sēn') *a.* Not seen; not discovered; invisible; not discoverable.

Unselfish, (un-sel'fash) *a.* Not selfish; not unduly attached to one's own interest.

Unsent, (un-sent') *a.* Not dispatched or transmitted.

Unserviceable, (un-sērv'is-a-bl) *a.* Useless; bringing no advantage, profit, or convenience.

Unset, (un-sēt') *a.* Not placed or fixed;—not having sunk below the horizon.

Unsettle, (un-set'l) *v. t.* To move or loosen from a fixed state; to unhinge; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to unfix;—*v. i.* To become unfixd.

Unsevered, (un-sēv'erd) *a.* Not parted or divided.

Unsex, (un-sēks') *v. t.* To transform in respect of sex.

Unshackle, (un-shak'l) *v. t.* To loose from shackles or bonds; to set free from restraint; to unfetter.

Unshaken, (un-shāk'n) *a.* Not agitated or moved;—not weakened in resolution; firm; steady.

Unshapely, (un-shāp'le) *a.* Not well formed.

Unshapen, (un-shāp'n) *a.* Not well shapen; deformed; ugly. [sheath or scabbard, as a sword.]

Unsheathe, (un-shēth) *v. t.* To draw from the

Unshed, (un-shed') *a.* Not shed or split.

Unsheltered, (un-shel'terd) *a.* Not screened or protected.

Unship, (un-shīp') *v. t.* To take out of a ship or other water-craft;—to remove, as any part or implement, from the place where it is fixed or fitted.

Unshod, (un-shod') *a.* Not shod; having no shoes.

Unshorn, (un-shorn') *a.* Not shorn;—not clipped.

Unshrinking, (un-shrink'ing) *a.* Not shunning danger, toil, pain, &c.; firmly enduring.

Unshut, (un-shut') *a.* Not shut or closed; open.

Unshifted, (un-shīft'ed) *a.* Not separated by a sieve;—not critically examined; untried.

Unightly, (un-sītle) *a.* Not sightly; disagreeable to the eye; ugly; deformed.

Unisterly, (un-sīst'er-le) *a.* Unbecoming a sister.

Unskilful, (un-skīl'fūl) *a.* Not skilful; wanting the knowledge and dexterity which are acquired by observation, use, and experience; awkward; clumsy.

Unskilfulness, (un-skīl'fūl-nes) *n.* Quality of being unskilful; awkwardness; clumsiness.

Unslaked, (un-slākt') *a.* Not slaked or quenched.

Unsleeping, (un-slēp'ing) *a.* Awake; always vigilant.

Unslumbering, (un-slum'ber-ing) *a.* Never sleeping; always watchful.

Unsmoked, (un-smōkt') *a.* Not dried in smoke;—not used in smoking, as a tobacco pipe.

Unsociability, (un-sō-she-a-bl'e-tē) *n.* The state or quality of being unsociable; unsociableness.

Unsociable, (un-sō-she-a-bl) *a.* Not sociable; not inclined to society; adverse to companionship or conversation; solitary; reserved.

Unsociably, (un-sô'she-a-ble) *adv.* In an unsociable manner; reservedly. [not beneficial to society.]

Unsocial, (un-sô'she-al) *a.* Not adapted to society.

Unsoiled, (un-sôild') *a.* Not stained or tainted.

Unsold, (un-sôld') *a.* Not sold or exchanged for money or other consideration;—remaining on hand or in stock.

Unsoldierly, (un-sôl'jer-le) *a.* Unbecoming a soldier.

Unsolicted, (un-sô-lis'it-ed) *a.* Not requested or asked for;—hence, voluntary.

Unsolved, (un-sôlvd') *a.* Not solved or explained.

Unsuperficial, (un-sô-sûr'te-kât-ed) *a.* Not adulterated by mixture; pure; genuine;—hence, inartificial; natural. [according to kind, classes, &c.]

Unsorted, (un-sôrt'ed) *a.* Not separated and distributed.

Unsound, (un-sôund') *a.* Not sound; wanting any thing essential; deficient; defective;—infirm; sickly;—not orthodox; defective;—not sound in character; not honest; not faithful; not to be trusted; deceitful;—not close; not compact;—erroneous; wrong; sophistical;—not strong; not fast; not calm;—not well established; defective; questionable.

Unsoundly, (un-sôund'le) *adv.* In an unsound manner.

Unsoundness, (un-sôund'nes) *s.* The quality or state of being unsound; defectiveness.

Unsoured, (un-sôurd') *a.* Not soured;—not made morose or crabbed.

Unsprawn, (un-sôn') *a.* Not scattered, as seed;—not propagated by scattering seed;—not sown, as land.

Unsparring, (un-spâr'ing) *a.* Not sparing; not parsimonious; liberal; profuse.

Unspeakeable, (un-spêk'a-ble) *a.* Incapable of being uttered or adequately described; unutterable; ineffable; indescribable. [utterably.]

Unspeakeably, (un-spêk'a-ble) *adv.* Inexpressibly; un-

Unspent, (un-spent') *a.* Not spent or wasted;—not exhausted or weakened.

Unspelled, (un-spôld') *a.* Not pillaged or plundered;—not marred, corrupted, or rendered useless.

Unspoken, (un-spôk'n) *a.* Not spoken or uttered.

Unspotted, (un-spôtd') *a.* Not spotted; free from spot;—especially, free from moral stain; untainted with guilt; unblemished; immaculate.

Unstable, (un-stâ'bl) *a.* Not fixed or fast;—unsteady; irresolute; inconstant. [want; fickle; volatile.]

Unstaid, (un-stâd') *a.* Unsteady; not settled in judgment.

Unstained, (un-stând') *a.* Not stained or dyed;—not dishonoured; unpolluted. [pressed.]

Unstamped, (un-stamp't') *a.* Not stamped or im-

Unstatesmanlike, (un-stâts'man-lik) *a.* Unbecoming a statesman.

Unsteadfast, (un-sted'fast) *a.* Not standing or being firm;—not fixed in purpose; irresolute. [ner.]

Unsteadily, (un-sted'e-le) *adv.* In an unsteady manner.

Unsteadiness, (un-sted'e-nes) *s.* The quality or state of being unsteady;—unsteadiness; inconstancy; want of firmness; irresolution; mutableness.

Unsteady, (un-sted'e) *a.* Not steady; not constant; mutable; variable; changeable.

Unsteeped, (un-stêpt') *a.* Not steeped or soaked.

Unstinted, (un-stint'ed) *a.* Not stinted or limited.

Unstirred, (un-stêrd') *a.* Not stirred; not agitated.

Unstop, (un-stop') *v. t.* To free from a stopple, as a bottle or oak;—to free from any obstruction; to open.

Unstored, (un-stôrd') *a.* Not warehoused or laid up in store;—not supplied with stores or provisions.

Unstrained, (un-strând') *a.* Not forced; easy.

Unstratified, (un-strat'ifid) *a.* Not deposited in strata or beds.

Unstring, (un-string') *v. t.* To deprive of strings;—to relax the tension of; to loosen;—to take from a string;—imp. & pp. unstrung; ppr. unstringing.

Unstudied, (un-stud'id) *a.* Unpremeditated;—not laboured; easy; natural.

Unstuffed, (un-staft') *a.* Not stuffed; not filled.

Unsuccessful, (un-suk-ses'fûl) *a.* Not successful; not producing the desired event; not fortunate.

Unsuitable, (un-sû'ta-ble) *a.* Not suitable; not adapted; unfit;—unbecoming; improper.

Unsuitably, (un-sû'ta-ble) *adv.* In an unsuitable manner; incongruously.

Unsuited, (un-sû't'ed) *a.* Not fitted or adapted; unfit.

Unstalled, (un-sul'id) *a.* Not stained or tarnished;—spotless; pure. [verru.]

Unsung, (un-sung') *a.* Not sung;—not celebrated in

Unsupported, (un-sup-ported') *a.* Not assisted or countenanced;—not seconded;—not sustained by other testimony or evidence. [exceeded.]

Unsurpassed, (un-sur-past') *a.* Not surpassed or

Unsurveyed, (un-sur-vâd') *a.* Not surveyed.

Unsusceptible, (un-sus-sept'e-ble) *a.* Not capable of admitting or receiving impressions; insensible; unfeeling. [liable to suspicion of evil in design or act.]

Unsuspected, (un-sus-pekt'ed) *a.* Not suspected; not

Unsuspecting, (un-sus-pekt'ing) *a.* Not imagining evil in act or design; free from suspicion.

Unsuspected, (un-sus-pend'ed) *a.* Not hung up; not delayed. [having no suspicion.]

Unsuspecting, (un-sus-plah'e-us) *a.* Not suspicious.

Unsustained, (un-sus-tând') *a.* Not sustained or supported. [cleaned with a broom.]

Unswep, (un-swept') *a.* Not swept; not brushed or

Unswerving, (un-swêr'ing) *a.* Undeviating.

Unsymmetrical, (un-sim-met'rik-al) *a.* Wanting symmetry or due proportion of parts.

Untainted, (un-tânt'ed) *a.* Unsullied; unpolluted;—not charged with a crime;—not corrupted or perjured.

Untaken, (un-tâk'n) *a.* Not captured;—not swallowed;—not filled or occupied.

Untameable, (un-tâm'a-ble) *a.* That cannot be tamed.

Untamed, (un-tâmd') *a.* Not tamed or domesticated;—unsold. [employed.]

Untasted, (un-tâst'ed) *a.* Not tasted or tried;—not

Untaught, (un-taw't') *a.* Not educated or instructed.

Untaxed, (un-tâkst') *a.* Not charged with taxes;—not charged or assessed.

Untempered, (un-tem'perd') *a.* Not tempered; not duly prepared and hardened for use.

Untenable, (un-ten'a-ble) *a.* Not to be held in possession; indefensible; that cannot be defended or maintained. [unoccupied.]

Untenanted, (un-ten'ant-ed) *a.* Having no tenant;

Untendered, (un-ten'derd') *a.* Not offered.

Unthankd, (un-thangk't') *a.* Not thanked.

Unthankful, (un-thangk'fûl) *a.* Ungrateful; not returning acknowledgment for good received.

Unthinking, (un-think'ing) *a.* Not thinking; not heedful; thoughtless; inconsiderate;—not indicating thought or reflection. [tion; thoughtlessly.]

Unthinkingly, (un-think'ing-le) *adv.* Without reflection.

Unthought, (un-thaw't') *a.* Not supposed to be;—not heeded or regarded;—with ef.

Unthrif, (un-thrift') *a.* A prodigal;—extravagance; waste.

Unthrifty, (un-thrift'e) *a.* Profuse; prodigal; lavish;—not improving; not gaining;—unthriving.

Untidiness, (un-tid'e-nes) *s.* Want of tidiness or neatness; slovenliness. [kept in good order.]

Untidy, (un-tid'e) *a.* Not tidy or neat; slovenly;—not

Untie, (un-ti') *v. t.* To loosen; to disengage the parts of, as a knot;—to free from any fastening; to untie;—to free from hindrance or obstruction;—to resolve; to unfold; to clear;—imp. & pp. untied; ppr. untying.

Until, (un-til') *prep.* (Go. and. loel. and. Ger. and.) To; till; as far as—in respect to time.

Until, (un-til') *conj.* As far as; to the point that; to the place or degree that; up to the time that; till.

Untimely, (un-tim'le) *a.* Not timely; happening before the usual or natural time; premature; unseasonable. [time; prematurely; unseasonably.]

Untimely, (un-tim'le) *adv.* Before the natural or usual

Untinctured, (un-tingk'turd) *a.* Not tinged, stained, mixed, or affected;—also *untinted*, [wearing].
Untired, (un-tird) *a.* Not exhausted by toil; un-
Untiring, (un-tiring) *a.* Not becoming tired or ex-
 hausted; enduring; patient. [ner; indefatigably].
Untiringly, (un-tiring-le) *adv.* In an untiring man-
Untitled, (un-titld) *a.* Having no title.
Unto, (un-too) *prep.* [Go. *untē*, O. Sax. *unt*, to, till, and Eng. *to*.] To—now used only in antiquated, for-
 mal, or scriptural style.
Untold, (un-told) *a.* Not told; not related; not
 revealed;—not numbered or counted.
Untouched, (un-tuocht) *a.* Not touched or handled;—
 not meddled with;—not reached; unattained;—not
 moved or affected.
Untoward, (un-tō'ward) *a.* Froward; perverse;
 refractory;—awkward; ungraceful;—incon-
 venient; troublesome; unmanageable.
Untowardly, (un-tō'ward-le) *adv.* In an untoward
 manner; perversely; ungainly.
Untowardly, (un-tō'ward-le) *a.* Perverse; froward;
 awkward.
Untowardness, (un-tō'ward-ness) *n.* State or quality
 of being untoward; frowardness; perverseness; awk-
 wardness.
Untracked, (un-trakt) *a.* Not marked by footsteps;
 —not followed by the tracks;—also *untraced*.
Untrained, (un-trānd) *a.* Not trained; undisciplined;
 not instructed;—ungoverned; irregular.
Untranslatable, (un-trans-lāt-a-bl) *a.* That cannot be
 translated.
Untranslated, (un-trans-lāt'ed) *a.* Not translated.
Untravelled, (un-trav'eld) *a.* Not travelled; not trod-
 den by passengers;—having never seen foreign coun-
 tries.
Untried, (un-trīd) *a.* Not tried or attempted;—not
 experienced;—not judicially heard and determined.
Untried, (un-trīd) *a.* Not passed over or marked
 by the foot.
Untroubled, (un-trub'ld) *a.* Not agitated or dis-
 turbed; untruffed;—free from passion, &c.;—not
 muddy; clear.
Untrue, (un-trōō) *a.* Not true; false; contrary to
 the fact;—not faithful; inconstant; not fulfilling
 duties; disloyal.
Untruly, (un-trōō-le) *adv.* In an untrue manner;
 not truly; falsely; not according to reality.
Untruth, (un-trōōth) *n.* The quality of being untrue;
 contrariety to truth; falsehood; want of veracity;
 treachery; want of fidelity;—that which is untrue;
 a false assertion. [acity].
Untruthful, (un-trōōth'fōl) *a.* Wanting in ver-
Untunable, (un-tūn-a-bl) *a.* That cannot be tuned or
 brought to the proper pitch;—inharmonious; not
 musical.
Untune, (un-tūn) *v. t.* To make incapable of harmony;
 to put out of tune; to disorder.
Unturned, (un-turnd) *a.* Not turned.
Untutored, (un-tū'tord) *a.* Untaught; uninstructed.
Untwine, (un-twin) *v. t.* To untwist; to disentangle;
 to separate, as that which winds or clasps.
Untwist, (un-twist) *v. t. or i.* To separate and open,
 as threads twisted; to turn back that which is
 twisted;—to open; to disentangle.
Unused, (un-ūzd) *a.* Not used or accustomed;—never
 put to use;—unemployed. [rare].
Unusual, (un-ūz'ū-al) *a.* Not usual; uncommon;
Unusually, (un-ūz'ū-al-le) *adv.* Not commonly; not
 frequently; rarely.
Unutterable, (un-ut'er-a-bl) *a.* Incapable of being
 uttered or expressed; ineffable; inexpressible.
Unvalued, (un-val'ūd) *a.* Not valued or prized;
 neglected;—inestimable;—not estimated or ap-
 preciated.
Unvaried, (un-vā'rid) *a.* Not altered or diversified.
Unvarnished, (un-vā'riant) *a.* Not overlaid with

varnish;—not artificially coloured or adorned; not
 artfully embellished; plain. [constant].
Unvarying, (un-vā're-ing) *a.* Not liable to change;
Unveil, (un-vāl) *v. t.* To remove a veil from; to
 divest of a veil; to uncover; to disclose to view.
Unversed, (un-verst) *a.* Not versed or skilled in
 the forms or rules of any art or science.
Unviolated, (un-vi'ō-lāt-ed) *a.* Not violated; not
 broken or transgressed;—not injured.
Unvisited, (un-vi'z-it-ed) *a.* Not visited; not called
 on; not resorted to. [corrupted].
Unvitiated, (un-viā't-ēd) *a.* Not vitiated or
Unvouched, (un-voucht) *a.* Not warranted or sup-
 ported by testimony;—not fully tested.
Unwarily, (un-wā're-le) *adv.* In an unwary or careless
 manner; heedlessly. [lessness].
Unwariness, (un-wā're-ness) *n.* Carelessness; heed-
Unwarmed, (un-warmd) *a.* Not warmed; not excited.
Unwarned, (un-warnd) *a.* Not apprized or cautioned
 against danger.
Unwarped, (un-wārp't) *a.* Not warped; not biased;
 not turned from the true direction; impartial.
Unwarrantable, (un-wor'ant-a-bl) *a.* Not warrantable;
 indefensible; not justifiable; illegal; unjust; im-
 proper.
Unwarrantably, (un-wor'ant-a-bl) *adv.* In an un-
 warrantable manner; improperly; unjustly.
Unwarranted, (un-wor'ant-ed) *a.* Not warranted or
 authorized;—not made sure or certain;—not coven-
 anted to be sound, good, &c.
Unwary, (un-wā're) *a.* Not vigilant against danger;
 not cautious; unguarded; precipitate.
Unwashed, (un-wocht) *a.* Not washed or cleansed by
 water.
Unwasted, (un-wāst'ed) *a.* Not lavished or dissipated;
 not used or consumed;—not lost by evaporation,
 &c.
Unwatched, (un-wocht) *a.* Not watched or guarded.
Unwatered, (un-waw't'erd) *a.* Not watered; dry.
Unwavering, (un-wāv'er-ing) *a.* Not fluctuating or
 vacillating; firm; constant.
Unwearied, (un-wē'rid) *a.* Not fatigued or tired; per-
 sistent; indefatigable.
Unweariedly, (un-wē'rid-le) *adv.* In an unwearied
 manner; without fatigue.
Unweave, (un-wēv) *v. t.* To unfold; to undo, as what
 has been woven. [ately considered].
Unweighed, (un-wīd) *a.* Not weighed;—not deliber-
Unwelcome, (un-wel'kum) *a.* Not well received; not
 pleasing or agreeable. [in good health; ailing].
Unwell, (un-wel) *a.* Not well; indisposed; not
Unwholesome, (un-hōl'sum) *a.* Not wholesome;
 unfavourable to health; insalubrious;—pernicious;—
 injudicious.
Unwholesomeness, (un-hōl'sum-ness) *n.* The state or
 quality of being unwholesome; insalubrity.
Unwieldiness, (un-wīld'e-ness) *n.* The state or quality
 of being unwieldy; difficulty of being moved; heaviness.
Unwieldy, (un-wīld'e) *a.* Not wieldy; movable with
 difficulty; unmanageable; bulky; ponderous.
Unwilling, (un-wīl'ing) *a.* Not willing; loath; disin-
 clined; reluctant. [manner; reluctantly].
Unwillingly, (un-wīl'ing-le) *adv.* In an unwilling
Unwillingness, (un-wīl'ing-ness) *n.* The state or qual-
 ity of being unwilling; disinclination; reluctance.
Unwind, (un-wīnd) *v. t.* To wind off; to loose or
 separate, as what is wound or convolved;—to disen-
 tangle;—*v. i.* To become unwound; to be capable of
 being unwound;—*imp. & pp.* unwound; *ppr.* un-
 winding. [rubbing].
Unwiped, (un-wīpt) *a.* Not wiped or cleansed by
Unwise, (un-wīz) *a.* Not wise; defective in wisdom;
 injudicious; indiscreet; foolish. [faded].
Unwithered, (un-wīth'erd) *a.* Not withered; un-
Unwitnessed, (un-wī'tnest) *a.* Not witnessed or seen

by others;—not signed or attested in presence of witnesses. [Jodge or consciousness; ignorantly.]
Unwittingly, (un-wit'ing-le) *adv.* Without knowledge.
Unwonted, (un-wont'ed) *a.* Not wonted; unaccustomed; unused; not made familiar by practice;—uncommon; unusual; infrequent; rare.
Unwontedly, (un-wont'ed-le) *adv.* In an unwonted or unaccustomed manner.
Unwontedness, (un-wont'ed-ness) *a.* Quality of being unwonted; uncommonness; rareness; rarity.
Unworkmanlike, (un-wurk-man-like) *a.* Unbecoming a workman; unskilful; slovenly.
Unworldliness, (un-wurld'le-ness) *a.* Want of a worldly, carnal, or covetous spirit; spirituality.
Unworldly, (un-wurld'le) *a.* Not carnal, covetous, or self-seeking; spiritual.
Unworthy, (un-wur'the-le) *adv.* In an unworthy manner; not according to desert.
Unworthiness, (un-wur'the-ness) *a.* The quality of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.
Unworthy, (un-wur'the) *a.* Not worthy; undeserving; wanting merit;—worthless; base;—unbecoming; discreditable; inadequate. [injured.]
Unwounded, (un-wound'ed) *a.* Not wounded or unweakened, (un-wōn'ed) *a.* Not woven.
Unwrap, (un-rap) *v.t.* To open or undo, as what is wrapped or folded.
Unwrinkled, (un-ring'kid) *a.* Not shrunk or marked with ridges or furrows.
Unwritten, (un-rīt'n) *a.* Not written; not reduced to writing; verbal;—containing no writing; blank.
Unwrought, (un-raw't) *a.* Not laboured; not manufactured. [ing; unpliant; stiff; firm; obstinate.]
Unyielding, (un-yield'ing) *a.* Not yielding; unbending.
Unyoke, (un-yōk) *v.t.* To loose or free from a yoke;—to part; to disjoin.
Up, (up) *adv.* [A.-S. *up*, *wpp*, *Ice.* *up*, *Go.* *up*.] Aloft; on high; toward a higher place; in a higher position; above;—hence, from a lower to a higher position, literally or figuratively—used with verbs of motion;—in a higher place or position—used with verbs of rest, situation, and the like;—to or in a position of equal advance or equality; not short of, less than, away from, or the like—usually followed by *to* or *with*;—completely; wholly; quite.
Up, (up) *a.* The state of being up or above; a state of elevation, prosperity, and the like. [along.]
Up, (up) *prep.* From a lower to a higher place; on or **Upas**, (ū-pas) *a.* [Malay. *spas*, poison.] A tree common in the forests of Java and of the neighbouring isles, the secretions of which are poisonous. It has been fabulously reported that the atmosphere surrounding it is deleterious.
Upbear, (up-bār) *v.t.* To bear up; to raise aloft; to elevate; to sustain;—*imp.* *upbore*; *pp.* *upborne*; *ppr.* *upbearing*.
Upblind, (up-blind') *v.t.* To blind up;—to close.
Upbraid, (up-brād') *v.t.* [A.-S. *upbreðran*, to upbraid, reproach, from *up*, *up*, and *gebreðran*, to twist, to braid.] To charge with something wrong or disgraceful;—to reprove severely; to bring reproach on; to chide;—*imp.* & *pp.* *upbraided*; *ppr.* *upbraiding*.
Upbraiding, (up-brād'ing) *a.* Accusing another with something disgraceful; act of reproaching;—self-accusations of conscience.
Upbraidingly, (up-brād'ing-le) *adv.* In an upbraiding or reproachful manner.
Upcast, (up-kast) *a.* Thrown upward, as a bowl;—turned upwards, as the eyes.
Upcast, (up-kast) *a.* A cast; a throw.
Upheaval, (up-hē-val) *a.* Act of upheaving; a heaving or lifting up. [beneath.]
Upheave, (up-hēv) *v.t.* To heave or lift up from



Upas tree.

Uphill, (up'hil) *a.* Ascending; going up;—attended with labour; difficult.
Uphold, (up-hōld) *v.t.* To lift on high; to elevate;—to support; to sustain; to keep from falling; to maintain;—to give moral support to; to countenance;—*imp.* & *pp.* *upheld*; *ppr.* *upholding*.
Upholder, (up-hōld'er) *a.* One who or that which upholds; a supporter; a defender; a sustainer.
Upholster, (up-hōl'ster) *v.t.* To supply with curtains, &c., as a window; to cover anew and repair, as furniture.
Upholsterer, (up-hōl'ster-er) *a.* [A corruption of *upholder*.] One who furnishes houses with furniture, beds, curtains, and the like. [upholsterer.]
Upholstery, (up-hōl'ster-ee) *a.* Furniture supplied by Upholsterers.
Upland, (up-land) *a.* High land; ground elevated above the meadows and intervals which lie on the banks of rivers, near the sea, or between hills.
Upland, (up-land) *a.* High in situation; being on upland;—pertaining to uplands.
Uplander, (up-land-er) *a.* One dwelling in uplands; mountaineer; highlander.
Uplandish, (up-land'ish) *a.* Of or pertaining to uplands; dwelling on high lands or mountains; hence, rude; rustic.
Uplift, (up-lift') *v.t.* To lift or raise aloft; to raise; to elevate;—*imp.* & *pp.* *uplifted*; *ppr.* *uplifting*.
Upmost, (up-mōst) *a.* Highest; topmost; uppermost.
Upon, (up-on) *prep.* [A.-S. *uppan*, *uppon*.] On;—in contact with or lying above the surface or upper part of a thing and supported by it;—in the state of resting in, on, or upheld by;—in the state of acting or performing with the hand or fingers;—hence, in the sense of conveying action or influence, addition or increase, &c.;—hence, in addition to; besides;—in dependence or reliance;—at or near to;—at or in the time of; during;—after;—in consequence of; following;—in consideration of; by virtue of;—with the pledge of;—noting approach or attack;—noting dependence for means of subsistence.
Upper, (up'er) *a.* comp. of *up*. [Ger. *ober*, A.-S. *āfer*, higher.] Further up, literally or figuratively;—higher in situation, position, rank, dignity, or the like; superior.
Upperhand, (up'er-hand) *a.* Ascendancy; superiority.
Uppermost, (up'er-mōst) *a.* [Superlative of *up* or *upper*.] Further up; upmost; highest in situation, position, rank, power, or the like; supreme.
Uppish, (up'ish) *a.* [From *up*.] Proud; arrogant; assuming; putting on airs of superiority.
Uppishness, (up'ish-ness) *a.* The quality of being uppish; pride or arrogance of manner.
Upraise, (up-rāz') *v.t.* To raise; to lift up.
Uprear, (up-rēr') *v.t.* To rear; to raise.
Upright, (up-rīt') *a.* In an erect position or posture; pointing directly upward; perpendicular;—honest; just;—conformable to moral rectitude.
Upright, (up-rīt') *a.* Something standing erect or perpendicular.
Uprightly, (up-rīt-le) *adv.* In a direction perpendicular to the plane of the horizon;—with strict rectitude; honestly.
Uprightness, (up-rīt-ness) *a.* Quality or condition of being upright; perpendicular erection; erectness;—integrity in principle or practice; honesty; rectitude; probity.
Uprise, (up-ris') *v.t.* To get up; to rise from a bed or seat;—to ascend above the horizon;—*imp.* *uprose*; *pp.* *uprisen*; *ppr.* *uprising*.
Uprising, (up-ris'ing) *a.* The act of rising; also, a steep ascent.
Uproar, (up-rōr) *a.* [Ger. *auß*, and *raufen*, A.-S. *Arēras*, to stir, agitate.] Great tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamour.
Uproarious, (up-rōr'e-us) *a.* Making or accompanied by great noise and tumult; boisterous; disorderly.

Uproariously, (up-rō'e-us-le) *adv.* Noisily; boisterously; in a disorderly and tumultuous manner.

Uproot, (up-rōōt) *v. t.* To tear up by the roots; to eradicate. [sleep; to awake.]

Uprouse, (up-rouz) *v. t.* To rouse up; to rouse from sleep; (up-set) *v. t.* To set up; to put upright;—to overturn, overthrow, or overset —*imp.* & *pp.* **upset**; *ppr.* **upsetting**. [carriage.]

Upset, (up'set) *n.* An overturn; an overthrow, as of a vessel, (up'set) *a.* Offered or exposed for sale;—noting the price at which an article is put up for sale.

Upshot, (up'shot) *n.* Final issue; conclusion; end.

Upside, (up'said) *n.* The upper side; the part that is uppermost. *Upside down*, with the upper part undermost, hence, in confusion.

Upstairs, (up-stārz) *adv.* Towards or in the upper floor or story. [denly.]

Upstart, (up-stārt') *v. i.* To start or spring up suddenly. (up'start) *n.* Something that starts or springs up suddenly;—one suddenly arisen from low life to wealth, power, or honour; a parvenu.

Upstay, (up-stā') *v. t.* To sustain; to support.

Upturn, (up-turn) *v. t.* To turn up; to direct upward; to throw up.

Upward, (up'wārd) *a.* Directed to a higher place.

Upward, (up'wārd) *adv.* In a direction from lower to higher; toward a higher place; toward the source or origin;—in the upper parts; above;—yet more;—also upwards. [containing uranium.]

Uranic, (ū-rā'n'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, obtained from, or Uranium. (ū-rā'ne-nūm) *n.* [L. from *G. ouranos*, heaven.] A metal of a reddish-brown colour, commonly obtained in a crystalline form.

Uranology, (ū-ra-nol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *ouranos*, heaven, and *logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the heavens and the heavenly bodies.

Uranus, (ū-rā'nūs) *n.* [L.] One of the primary planets—it is about 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun.

Urban, (ur'bān) *a.* [L. *urbānus*, from *urbs*, *urbis*, a city.] Belonging to a city; municipal.

Urbane, (ur-bān') *a.* Courteous in manners; polite; civil; refined.

Urbanity, (ur-ban'ē-te) *n.* Civility or courtesy of manners; suavity; refinement; courteousness; courtliness.

Urchin, (ur'chīn) *n.* [O. Eng. *urcheon*, *kirchen*, F. *hérisson*, L. *erinaeus*.] A hedgehog;—a mischievous elf supposed sometimes to take the form of a hedgehog;—a child; a port or rough little fellow.

Uræter, (ū-rē'tēr) *n.* [L. from *G. ourēthra*, the urinary duct, from *ourēin*, to make water.] One of the excretory ducts of the kidney, conveying the urine to the bladder.

Uræthra, (ū-rē'thra) *n.* [L. from *G. ourēthra*, from *ourēin*, to make water.] The canal by which the urine is conducted from the bladder and discharged.

Uræthral, (ū-rē'thral) *a.* Of or pertaining to the uræthra.

Urge, (urj) *v. t.* [L. *urgere*, *urgere*.] To press; to push; to drive; to impel; to force onward;—to ply with motives, arguments, persuasion, or importunity;—to press hard upon; to follow closely;—to present in an urgent manner; to press upon attention;—to treat with forcible means; to take severe or violent measures with;—*imp.* & *pp.* **urged**; *ppr.* **urging**.

Urgency, (ur'jen-se) *n.* Quality of being urgent; importunity; earnest solicitation;—pressure of necessity.

Urgent, (ur'jent) *a.* [L. *urgens*, *ppr.* of *urgere*.] Pressing with necessity; instant; of the last importance;—violent; vehement;—besetting; plying with importunity.

Urgently, (ur'jent-le) *adv.* In an urgent manner; pressing; with earnest importunity;—forcibly; vehemently.

Uris, (ū'rik) *a.* [G. *ouron*, urine.] Pertaining to or obtained from urine;—noting an acid which occurs in urine and gouty concretions.

Urim, (ū'rim) *n.* [H. *urim*, *pl.* of *ūr*, flame, fire, or,

light.] An ornament worn along with the *thummiin* on the breastplate of the high priest among the ancient Jews, on certain occasions, on which he received and delivered to the people special revelations of the Divine will.

Urinal, (ū'rin-al) *n.* [L. *urina*, urine.] A bottle in which the urine of diseased persons was formerly conveyed for medical inspection;—a vessel for containing urine;—a convenience, either public or private, for men to discharge their urine in;—also **urinary**.

Urinary, (ū'rin-ar-ē) *a.* Pertaining to urine;—resembling or of the nature of urine. [water.]

Urinatè, (ū'rin-āt) *v. i.* To discharge urine; to make

Urinatè, (ū'rin-āt) *n.* Micturition; act of passing or voiding urine. [urine; diuretic.]

Urinative, (ū'rin-āt-iv) *a.* Provoking the flow of

Urine, (ū'rin) *n.* [L. *urina*, G. *ouron*, Ger. *harn*, urine, and Skr. *udri*, water.] An animal fluid secreted by the kidneys, whence it is conveyed into the bladder by the ureters, and through the urethra discharged.

Urinous, (ū'rin-us) *a.* Pertaining to urine or partaking of its qualities.

Urn, (urn) *n.* [L. *urna*.] A vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, and furnished with a foot or pedestal, employed for holding liquids, for ornamental uses, for holding lots to be drawn, and for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation.

Urn, (urn) *v. t.* To inclose in an urn, or as if in an urn.

Urnal, (urn'al) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an urn.

Urnful, (urn'fūl) *n.* As much as an urn will hold; enough to fill an urn.

Urn-shaped, (urn-shāpt) *a.* Formed like an urn; having the shape of an urn.

Uroscopy, (ū-ro'skō-pe) *n.* [G. *ouron*, urine, and *skopein*, to view.] Judgment of diseases by the inspection of the patients' urine—formerly universal among physicians.

Ursa, (ur'sā) *n.* [L.] A bear. *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear, one of the constellations, situated near the pole—it contains the stars which form the Dipper or Charles' Wain. *Ursa Minor*, the Little Bear, the constellation nearest the north pole—it contains the pole-star, which is situated in the extremity of the tail.

Ursine, (ur'sin) *a.* [L. *ursinus*, from *ursa*, a bear.] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

Ursuline, (ur'sū-lin) *n.* One of an order of nuns, so called from *St. Ursula*, devoted to the education of the young.

Ursus, (ur'sus) *n.* [L.] The bear; a genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals of several varieties, black, brown, and white.

Urtication, (ur-to-kā'hūn) *n.* [L. *urtica*, a nettle.] Stinging with a nettle; whipping with nettles—sometimes applied medicinally to a paralysed limb, &c.

Us, (us) *pron. pl.* [A.-S. *as*, local. *oss*, Go. *uns*.] The objective case of *we*.

Usable, (ū'sā-bl) *a.* Capable of being used.

Usage, (ū'sāj) *n.* [F. *usage*, from L. *usus*, use, custom.] Act of using; mode of using or treating; treatment;—long-continued practice; habitual use;—legal custom; prescription;—ordinary employment, as of a word in a particular sense or signification.

Usance, (ū'sāns) *n.* The time which, by custom, is allowed in certain countries for the payment of a bill of exchange;—usury; interest paid for money.

Use, (ūz) *n.* [L. *usus*, from *uti*, *usus*, to use.] Act of employing any thing or of applying it in any man-



Urn.



Ursa Major.

ner or for any purpose, but especially for a profitable purpose; handling; practical exercise; application; employment;—occasion or need to employ; necessity;—advantage derived; usefulness; utility;—continued or repeated practice; customary employment; usage; custom;—the benefit or profit of lands and tenements.

Use, (ûz) *v. t.* [L. *uti, usus, to use*.] To make use of; to convert to one's service; to put to a purpose;—to handle, occupy, or apply;—to waste, consume, or exhaust by employment;—to behave toward; to act with regard to; to treat;—to practise customarily;—to accustom; to habituate;—to frequent; to inhabit;—*v. i.* To be wont or accustomed; to practise customarily.—*imp. & pp. used; ppr. using.*

Useful, (ûs'fûl) *a.* Full of use, advantage, or profit; producing or having power to produce good; beneficial; profitable. [*fitably.*]

Usefully, (ûs'fûl-lé) *adv.* In a useful manner; profitably.

Usefulness, (ûs'fûl-nes) *n.* State or quality of being useful; conduciveness to some valuable end; serviceability; advantage; profit.

Useless, (ûs'les) *a.* Having no use; unserviceable; producing no good end; answering no valuable purpose; fruitless; ineffectual; unprofitable.

Uselessly, (ûs'les-lé) *adv.* In a useless manner; without profit or advantage.

Uselessness, (ûs'les-nes) *n.* Unserviceableness; unfitness for any good purpose, or for the proposed end or design.

Usher, (ush'ér) *n.* [Norm. *F. ussier, F. Auisier, from Auis, a door.*] An officer or servant who has the care of the door of a court, hall, or the like; an officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank;—an under-teacher or assistant to the preceptor of a school.

Usher, (ush'ér) *v. t.* To introduce, as forerunner, or harbinging; to forerun.—*imp. & pp. ushered; ppr. ushering.* [*tion.*]

Usherness, (ush'ér-ans) *n.* Act of ushering; introduction.

Ushership, (ush'ér-ship) *n.* Office or rank of an usher;—also *usherdom.*

Usquebaugh, (us'kwé-bâ) *n.* [Ir. *uisge beatha, i. e., water of life.*] A kind of whiskey made in Ireland and Scotland;—a liquor compounded of brandy, raisins, cinnamon, and other spices.

Ustion, (ust'yun) *n.* [L. *ustio, from urere, ustum, to burn.*] Act of burning; state of being burned.

Usual, (û'shû-ál) *a.* [F. *usuel, It. usuale, from L. usus, use.*] Common; general; such as occurs in ordinary practice, or in the course of events; customary; ordinary; frequent.

Usually, (û'shû-ál-lé) *adv.* In the usual manner; commonly; customarily; ordinarily.

Usufruct, (û'shû-frukt) *n.* [L. *usus/fructus, from usus, use, and fructus, fruit.*] The right of using and enjoying the produce, benefit, or profits of a thing belonging to another, provided that it be without alienating or impairing the substance.

Usufructuary, (û'shû-fruk'tû-ár-e) *n.* A person who has the use of property and reaps the profits of it, but without the right or title of ownership.

Usufructuary, (û'shû-fruk'tû-ár-e) *a.* Pertaining to or in the nature of a usufruct.

Usurer, (û'shûr-ér) *n.* Formerly, a person accustomed to lend money and take interest for it; now, one who lends money at a rate of interest beyond that established or permitted by law.

Usurious, (û'shûr-e-us) *a.* [L. *usurarius.*] Practising usury; taking exorbitant interest for the use of money;—containing usury. [*usurious.*]

Usuriousness, (û'shûr-e-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being usurious.

Usurp, (û-sûrp) *v. t.* [L. *usurpare, from usus, by use, and rapere, to seize.*] To seize and hold in possession by force or without right; assume; appropriate;—*imp. & pp. usurped; ppr. usurping.*

Usurpation, (û-sûrp-â-shun) *n.* Act of seizing, or

occupying and enjoying, the power or property of another without right.

Usurper, (û-sûrp'ér) *n.* One who seizes or occupies the power or property of another without right.

Usurpingly, (û-sûrp-ing-lé) *adv.* In a usurping manner; without just right or claim.

Usury, (û'shû-re) *n.* [L. *usura, from uti, usus, to use.*] Interest; premium paid or stipulated to be paid for the loan or use of money; exorbitant interest;—one charged for the use of borrowed money beyond the legal or customary amount;—the practice of lending money on interest; the profession of a money lender.

Utensil, (û-tên'sil) *n.* [F. *utensile, from L. utensilis, fit for use.*] An instrument; an implement; especially, an instrument or vessel used in a kitchen, or in domestic and farming business.

Uterine, (û'tér-in) *a.* [L. *uterinus, from uterus, the womb.*] Pertaining to the womb; belonging to the uterus;—born of the same mother, but by a different father.

Utero-gestation, (û'tér-ô-ges-tâ'shun) *n.* [L. *uterus, the womb, and gestare, to carry.*] Pregnancy; act or period of carrying in the womb from conception to birth.

Uterus, (û'tér-us) *n.* [L. *uterus.*] The womb.

Utilitarian, (û-tîl-e-tâ're-an) *a.* [L. *utilitas, utility.*] Consisting in or pertaining to utility; pertaining to utilitarianism. [*trine of utilitarianism.*]

Utilitarianism, (û-tîl-e-tâ're-an) *n.* One who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism. [*trine of utilitarianism.*]

Utilitarianism, (û-tîl-e-tâ're-an-izm) *n.* The doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the end and aim of all social and political institutions;—the doctrine that virtue is founded in utility, or that the practice of morality is binding on man, and enjoined by God solely on the ground of its tendency to promote the happiness of mankind;—the doctrine that utility is the sole standard of virtue, or that every thing is morally right which is conducive to the well-being of society.

Utility, (û-tîl-e-té) *n.* [L. *utilitas, from utilis, useful.*] State or quality of being useful; production of good; profitableness to some good end; advantage; use; benefit; profit; service. [*state of being utilized.*]

Utilization, (û-tîl-e-zâ'shun) *n.* Act of utilizing or utilizing.

Utilize, (û-tîl-iz) *v. t.* To make useful; to turn to profitable account or use;—*imp. & pp. utilized; ppr. utilizing.*

Utmost, (ut'môst) *a.* [A.-S. *utemôst, utemest.*] Situated at the furthest point or extremity; furthest out; most distant; extreme; last;—being in the greatest or highest degree.

Utmost, (ut'môst) *n.* The most that can be; the greatest power, degree, or effort.

Utopia, (û-tô-pe-â) *n.* [G. *ou, not, and topos, a place.*] An imaginary island represented by Sir Thomas More, as enjoying the greatest perfection in politics, laws, and the like;—a place or state of ideal perfection.

Utopian, (û-tô-pe-an) *a.* Pertaining to Utopia; ideal; chimerical; fanciful.

Utricle, (û'tré-kl) *n.* [L. *utriculus, diminutive of uter, utris, a bag.*] A little bag or bladder;—a microscopic cell in the structure of an egg, or animal, or plant.

Utricular, (û-trîk'û-lâr) *a.* Containing utricles; furnished with glandular vessels like small bags, as plants.

Utter, (ut'ér) *a.* [A.-S. *ûtter, ðter, exterior, from ðt, ðte, out.*] Situated on the outside or remote from the centre; outer;—placed or being beyond compass; in no known place;—utmost; extreme; excessive;—complete; total; final;—peremptory; absolute;—perfect; entire.

Utter, (ut'ér) *v. t.* To speak; to pronounce; to express;—to disclose; to discover;—to publish; to issue;—to sell; to vend;—to put in circulation, as

money; to put off, as currency; to cause to pass in trade.—*imp. & pp. uttered*; *ppr. uttering*.
Utterable, (ut'gr-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being uttered, pronounced, or expressed.
Utterance, (ut'gr-ans) *n.* Act of uttering; pronunciation; manner of speaking; vocal expression;—*emission*; circulation; publication;—*issuing*, as of false coin.
Utterer, (ut'gr-er) *n.* One who utters or pronounces;—one who discloses or divulges;—one who sells;—one who puts into circulation;—*issuer*, as of false coin. [*perfectly*; *totally*.]
Utterly, (ut'gr-le) *adv.* To the full extent; fully;
Uttermost, (ut'gr-mōst) *a.* Extreme; utmost; being in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree.
Utmost, (ut'gr-mōst) *n.* Utmost; highest degree of measure; extremest thing or degree possible.
Uvula, (ū'vū-us) *a.* [*L. uvula*, from *uva*, a grape.] Resembling a grape.

Uvula, (ū'vū-la) *n.* [*L. diminutive of uva*, a grape.] The fleshy conical body suspended from the middle of the lower border of the soft palate.
Uvular, (ū'vū-lār) *a.* Pertaining to the uvula.
Uxorial, (uks-ō're-al) *a.* Dotingly fond of, or servilely submissive to a wife; uxorious;—*becoming a wife*, pertaining to a wife.
Uxoricide, (uks-ō're-sid) *n.* [*L. uxor*, wife, and *cædere*, to kill.] The murder of a wife by her husband;—one who murders his wife.
Uxorious, (uks-ō're-us) *a.* [*L. uxorius*, from *uxor*, a wife.] Submissively or excessively fond of a wife.
Uxoriously, (uks-ō're-us-le) *adv.* With fond or servile submission to a wife.
Uxoriousness, (uks-ō're-us-ness) *n.* State or quality of being uxorious; excessive and foolish fondness for a wife.

V.

V (vè), the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet, is a labial articulation formed by the junction of the upper teeth with the lower lip, and is nearly allied to *f*, from which it differs in being simply vocal, and not aspirate. *V* and *v* were formerly interchangeable, and in some cases *v* was pronounced as *w*—being allied to the Semitic *vaw* or *vaw*. But in English it is a distinct consonant, having one uniform sound, as in *vain*, *vote*, *lavish*.

Vacancy, (vā'kan-se) *n.* [*F. vacance*, from *L. vacans*.] Empty space; vacancy;—a space between bodies or things; chasm; gap;—state of a post or employment when it is unfilled or unsupplied; absence of the incumbent or regular officiating functionary;—a place or post unfilled or open to candidature; an unoccupied office;—time of leisure; unemployed time; intermission of business;—relaxation;—listlessness; want of thought; inanity.

Vacant, (vā'kant) *a.* [*L. vacans*, *ppr. of vacare*, to be empty, to be free from labour.] Empty; unfilled; void;—exhausted of air, as a receiver;—unencumbered; uncrowded;—free; not engaged with business or care; unemployed; having leisure;—unoccupied;—not filled or occupied with an incumbent, possessor, or officer;—thoughtless; empty of thought; not studious or reflective;—in law, abandoned; having no heir, possessor, claimant, or occupier.

Vacantly, (vā'kant-le) *adv.* In a vacant manner.
Vacate, (va-kāt) *v. t.* [*L. vacare*, *vacuum*, to be empty.] To make vacant; to leave empty;—to quit possession of;—to annul; to make of no authority or validity.—*imp. & pp. vacated*; *ppr. vacating*.

Vacation, (va-kā'shun) *n.* [*L. vacatio*, a being free from duty, a service, &c.] The act of vacating, making void, or of no force;—intermission of a stated employment, procedure, or office; *specifically*, intermission of judicial proceedings; the space of time between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; non-term;—the intermission of the regular studies and exercises of a college or other seminary, when the students have a recess;—the time when a see or other spiritual dignity or office is vacant.

Vaccinate, (vak'sin-āt) *v. t.* [*L. vaccinare*, belonging to a cow, from *vacca*, a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox or a virus taken from cows, called vaccine matter—for the purpose of securing from the contagion of small-pox.—*imp. & pp. vaccinated*; *ppr. vaccinating*.

Vaccination, (vak-sin-ā'shun) *n.* Act, art, or practice of vaccinating or of inoculating persons with the cow-pox or kine-pox.

Vaccinator, (vak'sin-āt-er) *n.* One who inoculates with the cow-pox or kine-pox.

Vaccine, (vak'sin) *a.* [*L. vaccinus*, from *vacca*, a cow.] Pertaining to cows or to vaccination.

Vacillate, (vas'il-lāt) *v. t.* [*L. vacillare*, *vacillatum*.] To move one way and the other; to reel;—to fluctuate in mind or opinion; to be unsteady or inconstant;—*imp. & pp. vacillated*; *ppr. vacillating*.

Vacillating, (vas'il-lāt-ing) *a.* Inclined to fluctuate; wavering; unsteady.

Vacillatingly, (vas'il-lāt-ing-le) *adv.* In a vacillating manner; unsteadily.

Vacillation, (vas'il-lā'shun) *n.* Act of vacillating; a wavering; a reeling or staggering;—fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness; inconstancy. [*or void*.]

Vacuate, (vak'ū-āt) *v. t.* [*L. vacuare*.] To make empty
Vacuity, (va-kū-ē-ty) *n.* [*L. vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, empty.] Quality of being vacuous; a state of being unfilled; emptiness;—space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; void; vacuum.

Vacuous, (vak'ū-us) *a.* [*L. vacuus*.] Empty; unfilled; void. [*or void*.]

Vacuousness, (vak'ū-us-ness) *n.* State of being empty
Vacuum, (vak'ū-um) *n.* [*L. from vacuus*.] Space empty or devoid of all matter or body.

Vagabond, (vag'a-bond) *a.* [*L. vagabundus*, from *vagari*, to stroll about.] Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro;—moving from place to place without any settled habitation; wandering.

Vagabond, (vag'a-bond) *n.* One who wanders from town to town or place to place, having no certain dwelling, and usually without the means of honest livelihood; a vagrant.

Vagabondage, (vag'a-bond-āj) *n.* Condition of a vagabond; a state or habit of wandering about in idleness;—also *vagabondism*.

Vagarious, (va-gā're-us) *a.* Whimsical; capricious; ranging from one theme or place to another; crochety.

Vagary, (va-gā're) *n.* [*L. vagari*, to stroll about.] A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

Vagina, (va-jī'na) *n.* [*L.*] In *anatomy*, the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus or womb;—in *botany*, the sheath formed by the convolution of the petiole or leaf-stalk round the stem, as in grasses, &c.

Vaginal, (va-jī-nal) *a.* Pertaining to a sheath or resembling a sheath;—in *anatomy*, pertaining to the vagina.

Vagrancy, (vā'grān-sē) *n.* State of a vagrant; a wandering without a settled home.

Vagrant, (vā'grānt) *a.* [Norm. *F. vagrant*, *L. vagari*.] Moving without certain direction; unsettled;—wandering from place to place without any settled habitation.

Vagrant, (vā'grānt) *n.* One who strolls from place to place; an idle wanderer; a sturdy beggar; a vagabond.

Vagranly, (vā'grānt-le) *adv.* In a vagrant, wandering, unsettled manner.

Vague, (vāg) *a.* [*L. vagus*.] Unsettled; unfixed; undetermined; indefinite;—proceeding from no known authority; loose; uncertain; flying.

Vaguely, (vāg-le) *adv.* In an uncertain or indefinite manner; loosely.

Vagueness, (vāg'nes) *n.* The state of being loose, general, or undefined;—indefiniteness; uncertainty.

Vail, (vāl) *n.* [*F. voile*, *L. velum*.] A concealing screen or envelope; a cover;—also written *Veil*.

Vail, (vāl) *v. t.* [*F. avaler*.] To let fall; to lower;—to sink;—especially, to lower in token of inferiority, reverence, submission, or the like.

Vails, (vāl) *n. pl.* Gratuities or money given to the servants of a household by a guest.

Vain, (vān) *a.* [*F. from L. vanus*, *Skrt. vana*.] Empty; worthless; having no substance, value, or importance; fruitless; ineffectual; done or said to no purpose;—meanly proud; proud of petty things or of small attainments; conceited; elated by a high opinion of one's personal appearance, talents, or accomplishments, with the implied sense that such elation is groundless and silly;—empty; unreal; unsatisfying;—light; inconsistent;—false; deceitful;—showy; ostentatious.

Vainglorious, (vān-glō're-us) *a.* Vain to excess of one's own achievements; boastful; vaunting.

Vaingloriously, (vān-glō're-us-le) *adv.* In a vain-glorious manner.

Vain glory, (vān-glō're) *n.* Excessive vanity excited by one's own performances; empty pride; undue elation of mind.

Vainly, (vān-le) *adv.* Without effect; ineffectually; boastingly;—proudly; arrogantly;—idly; foolishly.

Vainness, (vān'nes) *n.* The state or quality of being vain; inefficacy; ineffectiveness.

Vair, (vār) *n.* One of the furs employed in heraldic blazonry—usually represented as white or argent, and blue or azure.

Vairy, (vār'e) *a.* [*L. varius*, variegated.] In heraldry, charged with vair; variegated with argent and azure colours.

Valance, (val'āns) *n.* [Norm. *F. valant*, *F. avalant*, descending.] Hanging drapery for a bed, a couch, a window, &c.; especially, that which hangs around a bedstead from the bed to the floor.

Valance, (val'āns) *v. t.* To furnish with a valance; to decorate with hanging fringes;—*imp. & pp.* valanced; *ppr.* valancing.

Vale, (vāl) *n.* [*L. vallis*, *F. val*.] A tract of low ground, or of land between hills;—valley; dell; dale.

Vale, (vāl'e) *adv.* [*L.*] Farewell; adieu.

Valédiction, (val-ē-dik'shun) *n.* [*L. valédicere*, *valédicere*, to say farewell.] A farewell; a bidding farewell.

Valédictory, (val-ē-dik'tor-e) *a.* Bidding farewell; taking leave; suitable or designed for an occasion of leave-taking.

Valédictory, (val-ē-dik'tor-e) *n.* A farewell oration or Valencia, (val-en'ābe-a) *n.* A kind of stuff for waistcoats having the web of wool and the warp of silk or cotton;—also written *Valencia*.

Valenciennes, (val-en'shē-nēs) *n.* [*F.*] A rich kind of lace made at Valenciennes, in France.

Valentine, (val'en-tin) *n.* A sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day;—a letter containing professions of love or affection sent by one young person to another on St. Valentine's day.

Valentine's day, (val'en-tin-dā) *n.* A day sacred to St. Valentine, being the 14th of February.

Valet, (val'et) *n.* [*F. valet*.] A servant who attends on a gentleman's person;—a body servant or personal attendant;—also written *vadlet*, *valliet*, *varlet*, &c.;—in the *wandje*, a kind of good or stick armed with an iron point.

Valetudinarian, (val-ē-tūd-in-ār'e-an) *a.* [*F. valetudinair*, from *L. valetudo*, health, from *valere*, to be strong.] Of infirm health; seeking to recover health; sickly; weakly; infirm.

Valetudinarian, (val-ē-tūd-in-ār'e-an) *n.* A person of a weak, infirm, or sickly constitution; one who is seeking to recover health.

Valetudinarianism, (val-ē-tūd-in-ār'e-an-izm) *n.* A state of feeble health; infirmity.

Valetudinary, (val-ē-tūd'in-ār-e) *a.* Infirm; sickly.

Valetudinary, (val-ē-tūd'in-ār-e) *n.* An infirm person; a valetudinarian.

Valhalla, (val-hāl'a) *n.* [*Icel. valhöll*, hall of the slain.] In *Scandinavian mythology*, the palace of immortality inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle.

Valiant, (val'yant) *a.* [*F. vaillant*, *L. valens*, *ppr.* of *valere*, to be strong.] Stout; puissant;—intrepid in danger; heroic; courageous; brave;—performed with valour; bravely conducted; gallant.

Valiantly, (val'yant-le) *adv.* Stoutly; vigorously; courageously; bravely; heroically.

Valiantness, (val'yant-nes) *n.* Stoutness; strength; valour; bravery; intrepidity in danger.

Valid, (val'id) *a.* [*L. validus*, from *valere*, to be strong.] Having sufficient strength or force; founded in truth; capable of being justified, defended, or supported;—having legal strength or force; executed with the proper formalities;—just; weighty; sufficient.

Validity, (val'id-ē-ty) *n.* State or quality of being valid; strength; force; especially, power to convince; justness; soundness;—legal strength or force; that quality of a thing which renders it supportable in law or equity.

Validly, (val'id-le) *adv.* In such a manner or degree as to make firm or to convince; justly; soundly;—legally; so as to bind effectually.

Valise, (val-īs'e) *n.* [*F.*] A small sack or case for containing the clothes, &c., of a traveller; a portmanteau.

Vallation, (val-lā'shun) *n.* [*L. vallare*, to surround with a rampart, from *vallum*, rampart.] A rampart or intrenchment.

Valley, (val'e) *n.* [*L. vallis*, *F. vallée*.] A hollow or low tract of ground between hills or mountains;—a low alluvial tract of ground or plain permeated by a river;—in architecture, the gutter or internal angle formed by two inclined sides of a roof.

Vallum, (val'um) *n.* [*L.*] A trench, mound, or rampart round a camp or town.

Valorous, (val'ur-us) *a.* Possessing or exhibiting valour; brave; courageous; gallant; fearless.

Valorously, (val'ur-us-le) *adv.* In a valorous manner; heroically.

Valour, (val'ur) *n.* [*L. valor*, from *valere*, to be strong.] Strength of mind in regard to danger; personal bravery; warlike courage; heroism; intrepidity; prowess; gallantry; boldness; fearlessness.

Valuable, (val'ā-a-bl) *a.* Having value or worth; being of great price; costly; precious;—possessing qualities which are useful and esteemed;—worthy; deserving esteem.

Valuable, (val'ā-a-bl) *n.* A thing of value; a choice article of personal property; precious merchandise in small bulk—generally used in the plural.

Valuation, (val-ā-ā'shun) *n.* The act of estimating the value or worth; estimation; appraisement;—value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

Valuator, (val'ā-ā-tor) *n.* One who sets a value on any thing; an appraiser.

Value, (val'ü) *n.* [F. *valeur*, pp. *valu*, L. *valere*, to be worth.] Worth; the property or properties of a thing which render it useful; or the degree of such property or properties; utility; price;—rate or estimated worth; amount obtainable in exchange for a thing; equivalent;—importance; efficacy in producing effects;—import; precise signification;—account; estimation;—high rate or estimation.

Value, (val'ü) *v. t.* To estimate the worth of; to rate at a certain price; to appraise;—to reckon with respect to number, power, importance, and the like;—to rate at a high price; to have in high esteem; to hold in respect and admiration. [worth.]

Valueless, (val'ü-less) *a.* Of no value; having no value.

Valuer, (val'ü-er) *n.* One who values; an appraiser;—one who holds in esteem.

Valvate, (valv'ät) *a.* Resembling or serving as a valve; consisting of or opening by a valve or valves.

Valve, (valv) *n.* [L. *valva*.] A folding door, or one of the leaves of such a door;—in *mechanics*, a lid or covering to an aperture, orifice, or tube, so formed as to open a communication in one direction, and close it in the other by lifting, turning, or sliding;—in *anatomy*, a membrane which opens in certain vessels to admit the blood, and closes to prevent its regurgitation;—in *botany*, the outer coat or covering of a capsule or other pericarp;—in *conchology*, the shell—classified as *univalve*, when formed of one piece, *bivalve*, when formed of two, and *multivalve*, when formed of more than two pieces.

Valved, (valvd) *a.* Having valves; composed of valves.

Valvular, (valv'ü-lär) *a.* Pertaining to valves;—containing valves; serving as a valve; opening by means of valves.

Valvule, (valv'ül) *n.* A little valve.

Vambrace, (vam'bräs) *n.* [F. *avant bras*, before the arm.] Piece of plate armour worn for the defence of the fore-arm from the elbow-joint to the wrist.

Vamp, (vamp) *n.* [F. *avant-pied*, forefoot, Sp. *avampies*, also W. *gwm*, that goes round.] The upper leather of a shoe or boot.

Vamp, (vamp) *v. t.* To provide, as a shoe, with new upper leather; hence, to piece, as an old thing with a new part; to repair;—*imp.* & *pp.* *vamped*; *ppr.* *vamping*. [thing with something new.]

Vamper, (vamp'er) *n.* One who vamps or pieces an old thing.

Vampire, (vam'pär) *n.* [Ger. & D. *vampir*.] A dead person superstitiously believed to return from the other world, and to wander about the earth doing every kind of mischief to the living, and to suck the blood of persons asleep;—hence, one who lives by preying on others; an extortioner;—a large species of bat found in tropical America.

Vampirism, (vam'pär-izm) *n.* Belief in the existence of vampires; the practice of blood-sucking;—hence, figuratively, the practice of extortion.

Van, (van) *n.* [F. *van*.] The front of an army;—the front line or foremost division of a fleet either in sailing or in battle.

Van, (van) *n.* [L. *vannus*.] A fan for cleansing grain or the like; a winnowing machine;—a wing with which the air is beaten;—a large, light, covered wagon, for the transportation of goods and the like.

Van-courier, (van'koo-ré-er) *n.* [F. *avant-courrier*, from *avant*, before, and *courrier*, a runner.] One sent in advance; a precursor; especially, one of a body of light-armed soldiers sent before armies to beat the road upon the approach of an enemy.

Vandal, (van'däl) *n.* One of the most barbarous of the northern nations that invaded Rome in the 5th century, notorious for destroying the monuments of

art and literature;—hence, one hostile to the arts and literature; one who is ignorant and barbarous.

Vandalic, (van-däl'ik) *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Vandals; hence, ferocious; rude; barbarous.

Vandalism, (van'däl-izm) *n.* Spirit or conduct of Vandals; ferocious cruelty;—hostility to the arts and literature.

Vane, (vän) *n.* [A.-S. *fana*, banner, Go. *fana*, cloth.] A fixture attached to some elevated object for the purpose of showing which way the wind blows—usually a plate or thin slip of metal or wood movable on a pivot;—in ships, a piece of bunting;—any flat extended surface moved by the wind; hence, a similar fixture moved in or by water;—the thin, membranous part or web of a feather on the side of the shaft;—a broad flag or pennon carried on the spear-head by knights in a tournament.

Vang, (vang) *n.* In ships, a brace leading from the end or peak of a gaff to the ship's side to steady the gaff.

Vanguard, (van'gärd) *n.* [F. *avant garde*, from *avant*, before, and *garde*, guard.] The troops who march in front of an army; the first line.

Vanilla, (vä-nil'ä) *n.* [Sp. *vainilla*, diminutive of *vaino*, a sheath, a pod.] A genus of plants of the orchid group, natives of tropical America;—the capsule of one species is employed in seasoning liquors, lozenges, &c.

Vanish, (van'ish) *v. t.* [F. *évanouir*, L. *vanescere*, from *vanus*, empty, vain.] To pass from a visible to an invisible state; to be lost to view; hence, to disappear gradually;—to be annihilated or lost; to pass away;—*imp.* & *pp.* *vanished*; *ppr.* *vanishing*.

Vanish, (van'ish) *n.* A sound that gradually becomes weaker till it ceases;—the final or closing portion of a syllable or of a vocal element. [Amer.]

Vanishment, (van'ish-ment) *n.* Disappearance; passing beyond the limits of vision; a vanishing.

Vanity, (van'y-é) *n.* [L. *vanitas*, from *vanus*, empty, vain.] Emptiness; inanity; uncertainty;—fruitless desire or endeavor; useless labour;—empty pleasure; idle show; unsubstantial enjoyment;—unreality; shadow;—especially, an inflation of mind upon slight grounds; empty pride;—conceit of one's personal appearance, dress, talents, accomplishments, &c.—usually implying a silly and forward display of them, and an eager desire to court the notice and approbation of others;—love of indiscriminate admiration;—ostentation; vainglory;—that which is vain; any thing empty, visionary, or unsubstantial;—one of the characters in the old moralities and puppet-shows.

Vanquish, (vangk'wish) *v. t.* [F. *vaincre*, pret. *vainquis*, L. *vincere*.] To subdue in battle, as an enemy; to conquer;—to overcome; to surmount, as obstacles;—to defeat in any contest; to get the better of; to put down; to refute in argument;—*imp.* & *pp.* *vanquished*; *ppr.* *vanquishing*.

Vanquishable, (vangk'wish-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being vanquished or conquered. [a conqueror.]

Vanquisher, (vangk'wish-er) *n.* One who vanquishes;—**Vanquishment**, (vangk'wish-ment) *n.* The act of vanquishing, or the state of being vanquished or subdued.

Vansire, (van'air) *n.* [F.] A small, digitigrade, carnivorous mammal, somewhat resembling a weasel.

Vantage, (van'täj) *n.* Superior or more favourable situation or opportunity; advantage. **Vantage-ground**, place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

Vapid, (vap'id) *a.* [L. *lapidus*.] Having lost its life and spirit; spiritless; insipid; flat; dull; unanimated.

Vapidly, (vap'id-le) *adv.* In a vapid manner.

Vapidity, (vap'id-nes) *n.* State of being vapid; flatness; deadness; dullness; want of life or spirit.

Vaporable, (vä'por-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being converted into vapour by the agency of heat.

Vaporation, (vap-or-a'shun) *n.* Act or process of con-



Vampire Bat.

verting into vapour or of passing off in vapour; evaporation.

Vaporific, (vā-por-īf-ik) *a.* [L. *vapor*, vapour, and *facere*, to make.] Forming into vapour; converting into steam.

Vaporization, (vā-por-iz-ā-shun) *n.* Act of vaporizing, or state of being converted into vapour; the artificial formation of vapour.

Vaporize, (vā-por-iz) *v. t.* To convert into vapour by the application of heat;—*v. i.* To pass off in vapour:—*imp. & pp.* vaporized; *ppr.* vaporizing.

Vaporous, (vā-por-us) *a.* Full of vapours or exhalations;—windy; flatulent;—proceeding from the vapours; unreal; vain.

Vapory, (vā-por-ē) *a.* Full of vapours; vaporous;—hypochondriacal; splenetic; peevish.

Vapour, (vā-pur) *n.* [L. *vapor*.] Any substance in the gaseous or æthereal state, the condition of which is ordinarily that of a liquid or solid;—in a loose and popular sense, any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency, as smoke, fog, or the like;—wind; flatulence;—vain imagination; unreal fancy; airy or unsubstantial dream;—something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory;—*pl.* A disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if visible; hypochondriacal affections; dejection; spleen.

Vapour, (vā-pur) *v. t.* [L. *vaporare*.] To pass off in fumes, or a moist, floating substance; to steam; to be exhaled; to evaporate;—to boast or vaunt with a vain, ostentatious display of worth; to brag;—*v. i.* To emit, diffuse, or scatter in fumes or steam;—*imp. & pp.* vapoured; *ppr.* vapouring.

Vapours, (vā-pur-er) *n.* A braggart; a boaster.

Vapouringly, (vā-pur-ing-ly) *adv.* In a vapouring or boasting manner.

Vapourish, (vā-pur-ish) *a.* Full of vapours; affected by hysterics; splenetic; peevish; hypochondriacal.

Variability, (vā-re-a-bil-ē-tē) *n.* Susceptibility of change; liability to change; mutability;—fickleness; inconstancy; levity.

Variable, (vā-re-a-bl) *a.* [F., L. *variabilis*, from *varius*, various.] Changeable; capable of alteration in any manner;—fickle; inconstant; mutable; liable to change.

Variable, (vā-re-a-bl) *n.* A quantity which may increase or decrease; a quantity which admits of an infinite number of values in the same expression;—a shifting trade-wind.

Variableness, (vā-re-a-bl-ness) *n.* State or quality of being variable; susceptibility of change; lability or aptness to alter;—inconstancy; fickleness; levity.

Variably, (vā-re-a-blē) *adv.* In a variable manner; changeably.

Variance, (vā-re-ans) *n.* Difference that produces controversy; disagreement; dissension; discord;—any alteration or change of condition;—in law, an alteration in the tenor of a writ or deed, or a difference between the declaration or pleading and the deed on which it is grounded;—hence, discrepancy; inconsistency; want of agreement.

Variant, (vā-re-ant) *a.* Different; diverse.

Variate, (vā-re-āt) *v. t.* [L. *variare*, *variatus*.] To alter; to make different; to vary.

Variation, (vā-re-ā-shun) *n.* Act of varying; a partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of the same thing;—difference; change from one to another;—change from itself; inconsistency;—deviation;—in grammar, inflection; change of termination in nouns and adjectives, constituting gender, number, and case;—the extent to which a thing varies; amount or rate of change;—repetition of a tune or melody with various embellishments and fanciful changes.

Variouse, (vā-re-kos) *a.* [L. *varix*, *varicis*, a dilated vein.] Presumably enlarged or permanently dilated;—applied only to veins. (*here or forms*.)

Variouly, (vā-red-ly) *adv.* Diversely; in different man-

Variagate, (vā-re-ā-gāt) *v. t.* [L. *varius*, various, and *agere*, to move, make.] To diversify in external appearance; to mark with different colours; streak; stripe;—*imp. & pp.* variagated; *ppr.* variagating.

Variation, (vā-re-ā-gā-shun) *n.* Act of diversifying, or state of being diversified by different colours; diversity of colours.

Variety, (vā-rī-ā-tē) *n.* Quality of being various; intermixture or succession of different things;—difference; unlikeness;—variation; deviation;—a number or collection of different things;—something varying or differing from others of the same general kind;—a subdivision of a species.

Variform, (vā-re-form) *a.* [L. *varius*, different, and *forma*, shape.] Having different shapes or forms.

Vary, (vā-re-l) *v. t.* To diversify; to make different.

Varicella, (vā-rī-ē-lā) *n.* [L.] The small pox—so called from the spotted effect it produces on the skin.

Variclar, (vā-rī-ē-lār) *a.* Pertaining to or designating the small pox;—also *varietic*, *variculous*.

Varicled, (vā-rī-ē-lōd) *n.* [L. *varicla*, the small pox, and *G. ridos*, form.] The small pox as modified by previous inoculation or vaccination.

Variorum, (vā-re-ō-rum) *a.* [L. *cum notis variorum*, with notes of various persons.] Designating editions of the Greek and Roman classics with notes of numerous commentators—published chiefly in Holland in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Various, (vā-re-us) *a.* [L. *varius*.] Different; diverse; several; manifold;—changeable; uncertain; unfixed;—variagated; diversified. [*ways*]

Variouly, (vā-re-us-ly) *adv.* In various or different

Varlet, (vār-let) *n.* [Norm. F.] A page or knight's follower;—a servant or attendant;—a footman;—hence, a low fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.

Varnish, (vār-nish) *n.* [F. *vernis*, Ger. *Strich*, L. *verstric*.] A thick, viscid liquid laid on straw to give it a gloss;—glossy appearance;—an artificial covering to give a fair appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss.

Varnish, (vār-nish) *v. t.* [F. *vernir*, *verniser*, L. *vitruire*, to glaze.] To lay varnish on; to cover with something that gives a fair external appearance;—to give a fair colouring to;—*imp. & pp.* varnished; *ppr.* varnishing.

Varnisher, (vār-nish-er) *n.* One who varnishes.

Varnishing, (vār-nish-ing) *n.* The act of laying on varnish;—also, materials for varnish.

Vary, (vā-re) *v. t.* [L. *variare*, from *varius*, various.] To change the aspect of; to alter in form, appearance, substance, or position;—to change to something else; to exchange; to alternate;—to diversify; to variagate;—*v. i.* To alter or be altered in any manner; to suffer a partial change;—to differ or be different;—to alternate;—to deviate; to depart;—to disagree; to be at variance;—*imp. & pp.* varied; *ppr.* varying.

Vascular, (vāskū-lār) *a.* [L. *vasculum*, a small vessel, diminutive of *vas*, vessel.] Consisting of vessels or containing them, as an essential part of animal and vegetable bodies;—operating by means of or made up of an arrangement of vessels;—pertaining to the vessels of animal or vegetable bodies.

Vascularity, (vāskū-lār-ē-tē) *n.* State or quality of being vascular.

Vase, (vā, vāz) *n.* [L. *vas*, *vasum*.] A vessel of various forms and materials for domestic purposes, and anciently for sacrificial uses; an ornament of sculpture placed on a pedestal representing one of the vessels of the ancients;—the body or naked ground of the Corinthian and Composite capital.

Vassal, (vā-sal) *a.* Subservient; servile; meanly submissive.

Vassal, (vā-sal) *n.* [F. *vassal*, It. *vassallo*, Vasa.



from *W. gwasel*, serving, from *gwaed*, a youth, page, servant.] One who holds land of a superior, and who vows fidelity and homage to him; a feudatory;—a dependant; a servant; a bondman; a slave.

Vassalage, (vas'al-ij) *n.* State of being a vassal;—political servitude; dependence; slavery.

Vast, (vast) *a.* [*F. vaste*, *L. vastus*, empty, waste.] Waste; desert;—being of great extent; very spacious or large;—very great in numbers or amount;—very great in force;—very great in importance; immense; mighty; prodigious; astonishing.

Vast, (vast) *n.* A waste region; boundless space.

Vastation, (vas-tā'shun) *n.* [*L. vastatio*, from *vastare*, to lay waste, from *vastus*, empty, waste.] A laying waste; depopulation; devastation.

Vastly, (vast'le) *adv.* To a vast extent or degree; very. **Vastness**, (vast'nes) *n.* State or quality of being vast; enormous magnitude, amount, or importance; immense bulk or extent; immensity.

Vasty, (vast'e) *a.* Very spacious; immense; vast.

Vat, (vat) *n.* [*A.-S.*, *loel fat*, *Ger. fass*.] A large vessel or cistern; a large cask-like receptacle;—a measure for liquids, and also a dry measure of varying capacity.

Vatican, (vat'e-kan) *n.* A magnificent assemblage of buildings in Rome, including the pope's palace, a museum, the library, &c.; the seat of the papal authority.

Vaticanist, (vat'e-kan-ist) *n.* One who strongly adheres to the papal authority; a devoted papist.

Vaticide, (vat'e-sid) *n.* [*L. vates*, a prophet, and *caedere*, to kill.] The murder of a prophet;—one who murders a prophet.

Vaticinate, (va-'tis-in-'ās) *v. t. & i.* [*L. vaticinari*, *vaticinatus*, from *vates*, a prophet.] To prophesy; to foretell.

Vaticination, (va-'tis-in-'āshun) *n.* [*L. vaticinatio*.] Prediction; prophecy.

Vaudeville, (vōd'vèl) *n.* [*F.*] A kind of song of a lively character, sung to a familiar air in couplets with a refrain;—a theatrical piece the dialogue of which is intermingled with light or satirical songs.

Vauds, (vōd'wa) *n.* An inhabitant or the inhabitants of the Swiss canton of Vaud.

Vault, (vawlt) *n.* [*F. voule*, *It. volta*, from *L. volvere*, *volutus*, to roll, to turn about.] A continued arch, or an arched roof or ceiling;—an arched apartment, especially, a subterranean room used for storing articles, for a prison, for interment, and the like; a cell;—a cave; a cavern; a cellar;—a leap or bound; especially, the bound or leap of a horse.



Vault.

Vault, (vawlt) *v. t.* [*It. voltare*, *F. vouter*.] To form with a vault, or to cover with a vault; to give the shape of an arch to; to arch;—to leap on; to mount by leaping;—*v. t.* [*It. volteggiare*, *F. voltiger*.] To leap; to bound; to jump; to spring;—to exhibit feats of tumbling or leaping.

Vaulted, (vawlt'ed) *a.* Arched; concave;—covered with an arch or vault.

Vaulter, (vawlt'er) *n.* One who vaults; a leaper; a vaulting, (vawlt'ing) *n.* The art or operation of constructing arched roofs or vaults;—vaults in general;—the art or practice of leaping and tumbling; the profession of a vaulter.

Vaulting-shaft, (vawlt'ing-shaft) *n.* A short pillar rising from a corbel in the wall of a Gothic structure, from the top of which the ribs of the vault spring.

Vault, (vawnt, vawt) *v. i.* [*F. vanter*, *L. vanitare*, from *vanus*, vain.] To boast; to talk with vain ostentation; to brag;—*v. t.* To boast of or to make a vain display of;—*imp. & pp.* vaunting, *ppr.* vaunting.

Vault, (vawnt) *n.* A vain display of what one is,

Vauter, (vawnt'er) *n.* One who vaunts; a boaster; a braggart.

Vaunting, (vawnt'ing) *n.* Act of one who vaunts; **Vauntingly**, (vawnt'ing-le) *adv.* Boastfully; with vain ostentation.

Vaward, (vā'ward) *n.* The fore part; vanward.

Veal, (vèl) *n.* [*F. veél*, *L. vitulus*, a calf.] The flesh of a calf killed for the table.

Veda, (vè'da) *n.* [*Skr.* from *vid*, to know.] The ancient sacred literature of the Hindoos; also, one of four collections constituting the most ancient portions of that literature, viz., *Rig*, *Yajust*, *Saman*, and *Atharvan*.

Vedette, (vè-det') *n.* [*F.*, *It. vedetta*, from *vedere*, to see.] A sentinel, usually on horseback; a vidette.

Veer, (vèr) *v. t.* [*F. virer*, *D. vieren*, *It. virare*.] To change direction; to turn;—*v. t.* To direct to a different course; to turn;—to veer out, to let out; to pay out;—to slacken;—to veer and haul, to slacken and pull tight; to pay out and take in alternately;—*imp. & pp.* veered; *ppr.* veering.

Veering, (vè'ring) *n.* In ships, act of wearing; act of turning the stem to leeward, and so going about on the other course or board, instead of turning it to windward, as in tacking.

Veeringly, (vè'ring-le) *adv.* In a veering manner; **Vegetable**, (vej'è-ta-bl) *n.* An organized body destitute of sense and voluntary motion, deriving its nourishment through pores on its outer surface, or vessels adhering to some other body, as the earth, and in general propagating itself by seeds;—in a more limited sense, a plant cultivated in gardens, and used for culinary purposes.

Vegetable, (vej'è-ta-bl) *a.* [*L. vegetabilis*, enlivening, from *vegetare*, to enliven.] Belonging to plants;—consisting of or comprising plants;—having the nature of plants.

Vegetal, (vej'è-tal) *a.* Pertaining to a vegetable;—pertaining to a class of vital phenomena common to plants and animals.

Vegetarian, (vej'è-tā'r-e-an) *n.* One who holds that vegetables constitute the only proper food for man; one who abstains from animal flesh, and lives on vegetables, milk, &c.

Vegetarianism, (vej'è-tā'r-e-an-izm) *n.* The theory and practice of living solely on vegetables.

Vegetate, (vej'è-tāt) *v. t.* [*L. vegetare*, *vegetatum*, to enliven.] To grow, as plants; to sprout; to germinate;—hence, figuratively, to lead a life too low for an animate creature; to do nothing but eat and grow;—*imp. & pp.* vegetated; *ppr.* vegetating.

Vegetation, (vej'è-tā'shun) *n.* Act or process of vegetating; vegetable growth;—vegetables or plants in general.

Vegetative, (vej'è-tāt-iv) *a.* Growing or having the power of growing, as plants;—having the power to produce growth in plants;—in physiology, partaking of simple growth and enlargement of the systems of nutrition and generation.

Vegetativeness, (vej'è-tāt-iv-nes) *n.* The quality of being vegetative.

Vehehement, (vè'hè-mens) *n.* [*F.* from *L. vehemens*.] Violence; force derived from velocity; impulsive power; impetuous force; impetuosity;—violent ardour; animated fervour; great heat;—also written *vehemency*.

Vehement, (vè'hè-ment) *a.* [*L. vehemens*, from *ve*, an inseparable particle denoting privation, and *mens*, the mind.] Acting with great force; forcible; mighty;—very ardent; very eager, urgent, or fervent; violent; impetuous; passionate.

Vehemently, (vè'hè-ment-le) *adv.* With great force or violence; impetuously;—urgently; forcibly;—ardently; with great zeal.

Vehicle, (vè'he-kl) *n.* [*L. vehiculum*, from *vehere*, to carry.] That in which any thing is or may be

carried, as a coach, waggon, cart, carriage, or the like; a conveyance;—that which is used as the instrument of conveyance or communication;—a substance in which medicine is taken;—a liquid in which pigments are dissolved and prepared for use.

Vehicular, (vê-hik'û-lâr) *a.* Pertaining to or serving as a vehicle.

Vehme, (vêm) *n.* [Ger.] A secret society in Westphalia during the middle ages, originally for protection against feudal tyranny, and executing justice in the community—but afterwards used for political purposes.

Vehmie, (vêm'ik) *a.* Pertaining to the Vehme; done by order of the Vehme:—also *Vehmique*.

Veil, (vâl) *n.* [L. *velum*, a sail, covering, curtain, It. *velo*, F. *voile*.] A cover; a curtain;—something to intercept the view and hide an object; especially, a screen, usually of thin gauze or similar material, to hide or protect the face:—a cover; a disguise.

Veil, (vâl) *v. t.* To throw a veil over; to cover with a veil:—to hide; to conceal:—*imp. & pp.* veiled; *ppr.* veiling.

Veilless, (vâl'les) *a.* Not having or being covered

Vein, (vân) *n.* [L. *vena*.] A vessel in animal bodies which receives the blood from the capillaries and returns it to the heart; a blood-vessel:—in botany, a tube or congeries of tubes through which the sap circulates; a small rib or branch of the frame-work of leaves, &c.;—in geology, a seam or layer more or less wide, intersecting a rock or stratum, and not corresponding with the stratification:—a fissure, cleft, or cavity, as in the earth or other substance:—a streak or wave of different colour appearing in wood, in marble, and other stones:—a train of associations, thoughts, and the like; a course;—peculiar temper; tendency or turn of mind; humour:—strain; quality.

Vein, (vân) *v. t.* To form or mark with veins; to fill or

Veined, (vând) *a.* Full of veins; streaked; variegated:—having vessels branching over the surface, as a leaf.

Veinless, (vân'les) *a.* Having no vein, as a leaf.

Veinlet, (vân'let) *n.* A small vein; a vein branching off from a larger vein.

Vein-stone, (vân'stôn) *n.* The rock or mineral material which accompanies or incloses ores in veins;

Veiny, (vân'ô) *a.* Full of veins; veined; marked with

Vellicity, (vel-lîc'ô-te) *n.* [L. *velle*, to will, to be willing.] The lowest degree of desire; imperfect or incomplete volition.

Vellicate, (vel'ô-kât) *v. t. & i.* [L. *vellicare*, *vellicatus*, from *vello*, to pluck, pull.] To ruffle spasmodically; to twitch:—*imp. & pp.* vellicated; *ppr.* vellicating.

Vellication, (vel'ô-kât'shun) *n.* Act of twitching or of causing to twitch:—a local twitching or convulsive motion of a muscular fibre, especially of the face.

Velium, (vel'um) *n.* [F. *velin*, L. *vitulus*, a calf.] A fine kind of parchment or skin prepared for writing;

—a coarser kind used in book-binding.

Velocipede, (vê-loc'ô-pêd) *n.* [L. *velox*, swift, and *pes*, *pedis*, It. *pede*, a foot.] A light road-carriage for a single person, usually propelled by means of a bar or pedal which puts in motion the cranked axle of the wheels.

Velocity, (vê-loc'ô-te) *n.* [L. *velocitas*, from *velox*, swift, quick.] Quickness of motion:—rate of motion; relation of motion to time, measured by the number of units of space passed over by the moving body in a unit of time; swiftness; celerity; fleetness; speed.



Velocipede.

Velvet, (vel'vet) *n.* [It. *velluto*, F. *velours*, velvet, from *velous*, hairy, L. *villosus*, from *villos*, shaggy hair.] A soft material of silk, or of silk and cotton mixed, having a loose pile or short shag of thread on the surface.

Velvet, (vel'vet) *a.* Made of velvet; soft and delicate

Velveteen, (vel'vet-ên) *n.* A kind of cloth made of cotton in imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

Velveting, (vel'vet-ing) *n.* The fine shag of velvet; a piece of velvet; velvet goods.

Velvety, (vel'vet-ô) *a.* Made of velvet or like velvet; soft; smooth; delicate.

Venal, (vên'al) *a.* [L. *vena*, a vein.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in the veins; venous.

Venal, (vên'al) *a.* [L. *venalis*, from *venus*, sale, veint, to be sold.] To be bought or obtained for money or other valuable consideration; held for sale; mercenary; prostitute:—that may be purchased or procured by bribery, as a vote.

Venality, (vên-nal'ô-te) *n.* State or quality of being venal or purchasable; mercenariness; prostitution of talents, office, or services for money, promotion, or other reward.

Venary, (vênâr-ê) *a.* [L. *venarius*, from *venari*, *venatus*, to hunt.] Relating to hunting.

Venatorial, (ven-at'ôr-âl) *a.* [L. *venaticus*.] Used in hunting:—relating to hunting:—also *venatorial*.

Venation, (ven-â'shun) *n.* [L. *venatio*.] Act or practice of hunting:—state of being hunted:—in botany, the manner in which the veins of leaves are arranged.

Vend, (vend) *v. t.* [L. *vendere*.] To dispose of by sale; to sell:—*imp. & pp.* vendcd; *ppr.* vending.

Vendean, (vend-dân) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Vendee or La Vendee.

Vendee, (vend-dê) *n.* The person to whom a thing

Vender, (vend'er) *n.* One who vende; a seller.

Vendibility, (vend-ê-blî-ô-te) *n.* State of being vendible or saleable.

Vendible, (vend'ê-bl) *a.* [L. *vendibilis*, from *vendere*, to sell.] Capable of being disposed of, as an object of trade; saleable.

Vendibleness, (vend'ê-bl-nês) *n.* State or quality of being vendible; vendibility.

Vendor, (vend'er) *n.* A vender; a seller.

Vendus, (vend'û) *n.* [F. *vendre*, *ppr.* *vendus*, to sell.] A public sale of any thing by outcry to the highest bidder: an auction.

Veneer, (vê-nêr) *v. t.* [Ger. *furnieren*, F. *fournir*, to furnish.] To overlay or plate with a thin layer of wood or other material for outer finish or decoration:—*imp. & pp.* veneered; *ppr.* veneering.

Veneer, (vê-nêr) *n.* A thin leaf or layer of a more valuable or beautiful material for overlaying an inferior one.

Veneering, (vê-nêr-ing) *n.* The act or art of overlaying a coarse or inferior wood with thin leaves of a superior material:—the covering thus laid on.

Venerable, (ven'gr-ê-bl) *a.* [L. *venerabilis*.] Capable of being venerated; worthy of veneration or reverence:—rendered sacred by religious or other associations.

Venerableness, (ven'gr-ê-bl-nês) *n.* State or quality of venerable.

Venerably, (ven'gr-ê-bl-ô) *adv.* In a venerable manner

Venerate, (ven'gr-ât) *v. t.* [L. *venerari*, *veneratus*.] To regard with respect and reverence; revere:—*imp. & pp.* venerated; *ppr.* venerating.

Veneration, (ven'gr-â'shun) *n.* Act of venerating or the state of being venerated; respect mingled with awe:—among phrenologists, an organ or bump in the middle of the coronal region of the brain, and supposed to be the faculty which produces respect or reverence.

Venerator, (ven'gr-ât-er) *n.* One who venerates

Venerual, (vê-nêr'û-âl) *a.* [L. *venervus*, from *Venus*, *Veneris*, the goddess of love.] Pertaining to Venus

or sexual love:—arising from sexual intercourse:—

adapted to the cure of venereal diseases;—adapted to excite sexual desire; aphrodisiac.

Venery, (ven'ér-e) n. [*L. Venus, Feneris*, the goddess of love.] Sexual love: sexual intercourse.

Venery, (ven'ér-e) n. [*F. vènerie*, from *L. venari*, to hunt.] Act or exercise of hunting; sports of the chase.

Venesection, (ven-è-ek'shun) n. [*L. vena*, a vein, and *sectio*, a cutting.] Act or operation of opening a vein for letting blood; blood-letting.

Venetian, (vè-nèsh-àn) a. Pertaining to Venice. *Venetian blind*, 'a blind for windows, doors, &c., made of thin bars, slats, or pieces of wood or metal, set transversely in a frame, with movable end pins, so as to overlap each other when closed, and to open for the admission of air and light.

Vengeance, (ven'jàns) n. [*F. from venger*, *L. vindicare*, to avenge.] The infliction of pain or loss on another in return for an injury or offence; due retribution; just recompense;—in *Scripture*, penal retribution; divine punishment of wrong-doing;—also, divine right to vindicate law, and punish evil and injustice;—often, in a bad sense, passionate or unrestrained revenge. [vengeful]

Vengeful, (venj'fóol) a. Vindictive; retributive; revengeful. **Vengefully**, (venj'fóol-le) adv. In a vengeful manner; vindictively.

Venial, (vè-ne-ál) a. [*It. veniale*, *F. veniel*, from *L. venia*, forgiveness.] Capable of being forgiven; not heinous; excusable; pardonable;—allowed; permitted. *Venial sin*, in the *Romish Church*, a sin which does not destroy grace or exclude from absolution and communion, as opposed to *mortal* or *deadly* sin.

Veniality, (vè-ne-ál-e-te) n. State or quality of being venial or pardonable.

Venially, (vè-ne-ál-le) adv. In a venial manner; pardonably.

Venialness, (vè-ne-ál-nes) n. State or quality of being venial.

Venison, (ven'e-zn, ven'zn) n. [*F. venaison*, from *L. venatio*, hunting.] The flesh of edible beasts of chase; game;—especially, the flesh of deer.

Vennel, (ven'nel) n. [*F. venelle*, small street.] A small or narrow street; an alley;—a gutter; a sink.

Venom, (ven'um) n. [*L. venenum*, *F. venin*.] Matter fatal or injurious to life; poison;—spite; malice; malignity.

Venom, (ven'um) v. t. To infect with venom; to poison; to envenom;—v. i. To be infected or poisoned. **Venomous**, (ven'um-us) a. [*O. Eng. venomous*, *L. venenum*, poison.] Full of venom; noxious to animal life; poisonous;—noxious;—mischievous; malignant; spiteful.

Venomously, (ven'um-us-le) adv. In a venomous manner; poisonously; malignantly; spitefully.

Venomousness, (ven'um-us-nes) n. Quality of being venomous.

Venous, (vè-nus) a. [*L. venosus*, from *vena*, a vein.] Pertaining to a vein or to veins; contained in veins;—marked with veins; veined.

Vent, (vent) a. [Probably from *F. vent*, wind, *L. ventus*.] A small aperture; a hole or passage for air or any fluid to escape;—the flue or funnel of a fire-place;—the opening at which the excrements are discharged;—the opening at the breech of a fire-arm; touch-hole;—in *architecture*, a loop-hole;—the act of opening;—passage; emission;—escape from confinement;—[*F. vente*.] Sale;—opportunity to sell; demand; publication; issue.

Vent, (vent) v. t. To let out at a vent or small aperture;—to suffer to escape from confinement; to let out;—to utter; to pour forth;—to publish;—to sell;—v. i. To shuff; to snort;—imp. & pp. vented; ppr. venting.

Ventage, (vent'áj) n. A small hole, as in a flute.

Venter, (ven'ter) n. [*L.*] The abdomen or lower belly;—formerly, any cavity of the body containing viscera,

as the head and breast;—in *law*, the womb;—hence, mother.

Ventiduct, (vent'e-duk't) n. [*L. ventus*, gen. *venti*, wind, and *ductus*, a leading, conduit.] A passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.

Ventilate, (vent'e-lát) v. t. [*L. ventilare*, *ventilatum*, from *ventus*, a slight wind.] To fan with wind; to open and expose to the free passage of air or wind; to air;—to winnow; to sift and examine; to expose to examination and discussion; to agitate;—imp. & pp. ventilated; ppr. ventilating.

Ventilation, (vent'e-lát'shun) n. Act of ventilating or state of being ventilated; free exposure to air;—act of fanning or winnowing for the purpose of separating chaff and dust from the grain;—act of sifting and bringing out to view or examination; public discussion. [to secure ventilation.]

Ventilative, (vent'e-lát-iv) a. Pertaining to or adapted for ventilating. **Ventilator**, (vent'e-lát-ér) n. A contrivance for drawing off or expelling foul or stagnant air from any close place or apartment, and introducing that which is fresh and pure.

Ventose, (ven'tós) a. Windy; flatulent. **Ventosity**, (ven'tós-e-te) n. [*F. ventosité*, from *L. ventus*, wind.] State of being ventose; windiness; flatulency;—vainglory; pride.

Ventral, (ven'tral) a. [*L. ventralis*, from *venter*, the belly.] Belonging to the belly;—in *botany*, pertaining to that side of an organ, &c., which faces toward the centre of a flower;—in *fishes*, noting the fin between the anus and the throat.

Ventricle, (ven'tré-kl) n. [*L. ventriculus*, diminutive of *venter*, the belly.] A cavity of the animal body, as of the brain or larynx; especially, either of the two cavities of the heart which communicate with the auricles, and propel the blood to the arteries.

Ventricular, (ven'trí-kl-ár) a. Pertaining to a ventricle;—having a cavity; distended in the middle.

Ventriloquism, (ven'trí-ló-kwizm) n. [*L. ventriloquus*, speaking from the belly.] Act, art, or practice of speaking in such a manner that the voice appears to come, not from the person, but from some distant place. [ventriloquism.]

Ventriloquist, (ven'trí-ló-kwist) n. One who practises *Ventriloquism*. **Venture**, (vent'úr) n. [*F. aventure*, Sp. & It. *ventura*.] An undertaking of chance or danger; a hazard;—an event that is not or can not be foreseen; chance; contingency; luck;—the thing put to hazard; a risk; especially, something sent to sea in trade.

Venture, (vent'úr) v. t. To have the courage to do, undertake, or say; to dare;—to run a hazard or risk;—v. i. To expose to hazard; to risk;—to put or send on a venture or chance;—imp. & pp. ventured; ppr. venturing.

Venturer, (vent'úr-ér) n. One who ventures or puts to hazard; an adventurer.

Venturesome, (vent'úr-sum) a. Inclined to venture; not loath to run risk or danger; bold; daring.

Venturesomely, (vent'úr-sum-le) adv. Boldly; daringly.

Venturing, (vent'úr-ing) n. The act of putting to hazard; risking. [fearless; adventurous.]

Venturous, (vent'úr-us) a. Daring; bold; hardy.

Venturously, (vent'úr-us-le) adv. Daringly; fearlessly; boldly; intrepidly.

Venturousness, (vent'úr-us-nes) n. Boldness; hardness; intrepidity; daring.

Venus, (vè'nus) n. [*Norm. F. viane*, from *L. vicinus*, neighbouring.] A neighbourhood or near place; the place or county in which an act or fact is alleged to have happened; the place where an action is laid.

Venus, (vè'nus) n. [*L. W. gæster*, from *gwyn*, fair, white.] In *mythology*, the goddess of female beauty and of love;—one of the planets, the second in order from the sun;—the most brilliant of the planets.

Veracious, (vè-rák'she-us) a. [*L. verax*, *veracis*, from *verus*, true.] Observant of truth; habitually disposed

to speak truth; truthful;—characterized by truth; true. [manner; truthfully.]

Veraciously, (və-rā'se-us-le) *adv.* In a veracious **Veracity**, (və-rā'se-to) *n.* State or quality of being veracious; habitual observance of truth; truthfulness; truth;—consistency of a statement with fact; accuracy;—consistency of a statement with the author's belief; honesty; integrity.

Veranda, (və-ran'da) *n.* [Mal. *buranda*, Skr. *varāṇḍa*, Hind. & Per. *bārdmāḍā*.] A kind of light, open portico or outer gallery with a sloping roof.

Veratrum, (və-rā'tre-a) *n.* [L. *veratrum*, *hellebore*.] A vegetable alkaloid, nearly white, acrid and poisonous.

Verb, (verb) *n.* [L. *verbum*, a word.] A word which affirms or predicates something of some person or thing; a part of speech expressing being, action, or the suffering of action.

Verbal, (verb'al) *a.* [L. *verbalis*, from *verbum*, a word.] Expressed in words; addressed to the ear; spoken; oral; not written;—consisting in words, dealing with words rather than things;—having word; answering to word; literal;—derived directly from a verb.

Verbalism, (verb'al-izm) *n.* Something expressed verbally or orally.

Verbalist, (verb'al-ist) *n.* A literal adherent to, or a minute critic of words; one skilled in words.

Verbality, (verb'al-ite) *n.* Mere words; bare, literal expression.

Verbalize, (verb'al-iz) *v. t.* To convert into a verb; to make verbal;—*imp.* & *pp.* verbalized; *ppr.* verbalizing. [formally;—word for word.]

Verbally, (verb'al-ly) *adv.* In words; by words spoken;

Verbatim, (verb-bā'tim) *adv.* [L. *from verbum*, word.] Word for word; in the same words;—*verbatim et litteratim*, word for word and letter for letter; in the form of an exact copy.

Verbena, (verb-bē'nā) *n.* [L.] A genus of plants, of which several species are extensively cultivated, some for their lemon-scented, fragrant foliage, and others for the great beauty of their flowers; vervain.

Verberate, (verb-ber-āt) *v. t.* [L. *verberare*, *verberatum*.] To beat; to strike.

Verberation, (verb-ber-ā'shun) *n.* [L. *verberatio*.] Act of beating or striking blows;—impulse of a body which causes sound.

Verbiage, (verb-be-ij) *n.* The use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; verbosity; wordiness.

Verbose, (verb-bō's) *a.* [L. *verbosus*, from *verbum*, a word.] Abounding in words; using more words than are necessary; prolix; wordy.

Verbosely, (verb-bō's-le) *adv.* Wordily; prolixly.

Verbosity, (verb-bō's-ite) *n.* [L. *verbositas*.] Quality of being verbose; use of more words than are necessary; prolixity;—also written *verboseness*.

Verdancy, (verb-dan'se) *n.* Quality or condition of being verdant; greenness;—hence, rawness; inexperience.

Verdant, (verb-dant) *a.* [F. *verdoyant*, from L. *viridus*, green, from *virere*, to be green, to flourish.] Flourishing; growing;—covered with growing plants or grass; green; fresh;—green in knowledge; ignorant of the ways of the world. [freshly.]

Verdantly, (verb-dant-le) *adv.* In a verdant manner;

Verderer, (verb-der-er) *n.* [F. *verdirer*, from *verd*, *vert*, green.] An officer who has the charge of the king's forests to preserve the vert and venison, &c.;—also *verderor*.



Veranda.

Verdict, (verb-dikt) *n.* [L. *verum dictum*, a true declaration.] The answer of a jury given to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their examination and determination;—decision; judgment; opinion pronounced.

Verdigris, (verb-dē-gris) *n.* [F. *vert*, green, *de*, of, and *gris*, gray.] The bibasic acetate of copper, used as a green pigment.

Verdure, (verb-dūr) *n.* [F. from *verd*, *vert*, L. *viridis*, green.] Green; greenness; freshness of vegetation.

Verdureless, (verb-dūr-less) *a.* Destitute of verdure; free of vegetation.

Verge, (verj) *n.* [F. L. *virga*, from *vivere*, to be green.] A kind of rod carried as an emblem of authority; the mace of a dean;—the shaft of a column; or a small ornamental shaft;—the spindle of a watch-balance.

Verge, (verj) *n.* [L. *vergere*.] The extreme side or end of any thing which has length;—edge; margin; brink;—in law, the compass or extent of the king's court;—in horticulture, the edge or outside of a border;—a slip of gram between the gravel walks and the parterre.

Verge, (verj) *v. i.* [L. *vergere*.] To tend downward; to bend; to slope;—to border upon; to tend; to approach;—*imp.* & *pp.* verged; *ppr.* verging.

Verge-board, (verbj-bōrd) *n.* The projecting ornament of wood-work upon the gable of a house; barge-board.

Vergers, (verbj-er) *n.* [F. from *verge*, a rod.] One who carries a verge or emblem of office; an attendant upon a dignitary, as on a bishop, a dean, a justice, and the like;—the beadle of a cathedral church.

Verifiable, (verb-ē-fi-ā-bl) *a.* Capable of being verified, proved, or confirmed by evidence.

Verification, (verb-ē-fi-kā'shun) *n.* Act of proving to be true or correct; confirmation; authentication.

Verifier, (verb-ē-fi-er) *n.* One who verifies or proves.

Verify, (verb-ē-fi) *v. t.* [F. *verifier*, from L. *verus*, true, and *facere*, to make.] To prove to be true or correct; to confirm;—to establish the authenticity of; to authenticate;—to fulfil, as a promise or prediction;—to make good or valid;—*imp.* & *pp.* verified; *ppr.* verifying.

Verily, (verb-ē-le) *adv.* [From *very*.] In a true manner; in truth; in fact;—with great confidence; really; truly.

Verisimilar, (verb-ē-sim-ē-lās) *a.* [L. *verisimilis*, from *verus*, true, and *similis*, like.] Having the appearance of truth; probable; likely.

Verisimilitude, (verb-ē-sim-ē-lē-tūd) *n.* Appearance of truth; probability; likelihood.

Veritable, (verb-ē-tā-bl) *a.* [L. *veritas*, truth.] Agreeable to truth or to fact; actual; real; true.

Veritably, (verb-ē-tā-bl) *adv.* In a veritable manner; really; truly.

Verity, (verb-ē-tē) *n.* [L. *veritas*, from *verus*, true.] Quality of being very true or real; consonance of a statement, proposition, or other thing to fact; moral truth;—consonance of the words with the thoughts or belief of the speaker; truthfulness;—a true assertion or tenet.

Verjuice, (verbj-ūs) *n.* [F. *verjus*, from *vert*, green, and *jus*, juice.] The sour juice of crab-apples, of green or unripe grapes, apples, &c.;—also, a kind of vinegar made from such juice.

Vermeeology, (verb-mē-ō-lō-jē) *n.* [L. *vermes*, worms, and *G. logos*, discourse.] A discourse or treatise on worms, or that part of natural history which treats of them; helminthology.

Vermicelli, (verb-mē-chel-lē) *n.* [It. *vermicello*, L. *vermiculus*, diminutive of *vermis*, a worm.] A kind of wheat paste made into slender, worm-like tubes or threads, and used in this country to thicken soups, &c. It is manufactured chiefly in Naples.

Vermicular, (verb-mik-ū-lār) *a.* [L. *vermiculus*, diminutive of *vermis*, a worm.] Pertaining to a worm;

shaped like a worm; *especially*, resembling the motion of a worm; peristaltic.

Vermiculate, (ver-mik'ŭ-lăt) *v. t.* To form, as work, by inlaying which resembles the tracks or motion of worms.—*imp. & pp.* vermiculated; *ppr.* vermiculating.

Vermiculation, (ver-mik'ŭ-lăt'shun) *n.* Act of moving in the form of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines;—act of forming so as to resemble the motion of a worm.

Vermiculous, (ver-mik'ŭ-lus) *a.* Containing worms; full of worms or grubs;—resembling worms;—also *vermiculose*.

Vermiform, (ver-me-form) *a.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of a worm.

Vermifugal, (ver-mif'ŭ-gal) *a.* Possessing the qualities of a vermifuge; tending or serving to expel worms.

Vermifuge, (ver-me-fŭj) *n.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *fugare*, to drive away.] A medicine or substance that expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic; wormkiller;—also written *vermicide*.

Vermillion, (ver-mil'yun) *n.* [F. *vermeil*, *vermillon*, It. *vermiglione*, from L. *vermiculus*, a little worm.] Originally the oothineal, considered to be a worm;—a native red sulphuret of mercury; cinnabar; also, a prepared sulphide of mercury in the form of a fine powder of a bright red colour;—any beautiful red colour. (with a delicate red)

Vermillion, (ver-mil'yun) *v. t.* To dye red; to cover

Vermine, (ver-min) *n. sing. & pl.* [F. and It. *vermine*, from L. *vermis*, a worm.] A noxious or mischievous animal; *especially*, collectively, noxious little animals or insects, as squirrels, rats, mice, worms, grubs, flies, &c.;—hence, noxious human beings, in contempt.

Vermineate, (ver-min-ăt) *v. i.* [L. *verminare*, to have worms, from *vermis*, a worm.] To breed vermin.

Vermination, (ver-min-ăt'shun) *n.* Generation or breeding of vermin;—a gripping of the bowels.

Vermineous, (ver-min-us) *a.* [L. *verminosus*, from *vermis*, a worm.] Tending to breed vermin; full of or infested by vermin;—caused by or arising from the presence of vermin.

Vermivorous, (ver-min'ŭ-rus) *a.* [L. *vermis*, a worm, and *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on worms.

Vernacular, (ver-nak'ŭ-lăr) *a.* [L. *verna*, a slave born in his master's house, a native.] Belonging to the country of one's birth; native;—belonging to one by birth. [guage: one's mother tongue.]

Vernacular, (ver-nak'ŭ-lăr) *n.* The vernacular language.

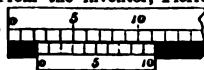
Vernacularism, (ver-nak'ŭ-lăr-izm) *n.* A vernacular idiom.

Vernacularly, (ver-nak'ŭ-lăr-le) *adv.* In agreement with

Vernal, (ver-nal) *a.* [L. *vernalis*, from *ver*, spring.] Belonging to or appearing in spring;—hence, belonging to youth, the spring of life. [in spring.]

Vernant, (ver-nant) *a.* [L. *vernans*.] Flourishing, as *Vernation*, (ver-năt'shun) *n.* [L. *vernatio*.] Disposition of the leaves within the bud; prefoliation.

Vernier, (ver-ne-er) *n.* [From the inventor, Pierre Vernier.] A short graduated scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument for measuring parts of its spaces.



Vernier.

Veronese, (ver'ŭ-nĕs) *a.* Pertaining to Verona in Italy;—as a noun, an inhabitant or the inhabitants or natives of Verona.

Verrel, (ver-el) *n.* The ring at the end of a cane, ramrod, and the like; a ferrule.

Versatile, (ver'se-til) *a.* [L. *versatilis*, from *versare*, to turn.] Capable of turning; easily turned; changeable; variable;—liable to be turned in opinion;—turning with ease from one thing to another; readily

applied to a new task or to various subjects;—unsteady; fickle.

Versatility, (ver-se-til'e-ty) *n.* Readiness to be turned;—aptness to change; variableness;—ready application of one's mental gifts or adaptation of one's views or sentiments to other positions or circumstances;—talent of ranging or the extent of range from one topic, theme, science, art, &c., to another, and the facility or measure of facility in handling or treating them.

Verse, (vers) *n.* [F. *vers*, L. *versus*, a verse, from *vertere*, to turn.] A line consisting of a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to metrical rules;—metrical arrangement and language; poetry;—a short division of poetical composition; a stanza; stave;—a short division of any composition, especially of the chapters in the Old and New Testaments;—a piece of poetry. [call.]

Verse, (vers) *v. t.* To tell in verse; to relate poetically.

Versed, (vers't) *a.* [L. *versatus*, *pp.* of *versari*, to turn about frequently, to be engaged in a thing.] Acquainted or familiar with, as the result of experience, study, practice, and the like; skilled; practised.

Verser-monger, (vers'mung-ger) *n.* A writer of verses; a poetaster, in contempt.

Versicle, (vers'e-kl) *n.* [L. *versiculus*, diminutive of *versus*.] A little verse.

Versicoloured, (vers'e-kul-erd) *a.* [L. *versare*, to turn, to change, and *color*, colour.] Having various colours; changeable in colour.

Versicular, (vers-alk'ŭ-lăr) *a.* Pertaining to verses; designating distinct divisions of a writing.

Versification, (vers'e-fŭ-kăt'shun) *n.* Act, art, or practice of versifying; metrical composition.

Versifier, (vers'e-fi-er) *n.* One who makes verses;—one who expresses in verse the ideas of another written in prose.

Versify, (vers'e-fi) *v. i.* [L. *versificare*, from *versus*, a verse, and *facerre*, to make.] To make verses;—*v. t.* To relate or describe in verse;—to turn into verse.—*imp. & pp.* versified; *ppr.* versifying.

Version, (ver'shun) *n.* [L. *versio*.] Act of translating;—a translation; that which is rendered from another language;—change; transformation. [language.]

Versus, (vers'us) *prep.* [L.] Against—used in legal

Versute, (ver-sŭt) *a.* Crafty; cunning; wily; artful.

Vert, (vert) *n.* [F. *vert*, green, L. *virere*, to be green.] Every thing that grows and bears a green leaf within the forest;—in *heraldry*, a green colour represented in a drawing or engraving by parallel lines sloping downward toward the right.

Vertebra, (vert'e-bra) *n.* [L., from *vertere*, to turn.] A joint or segment of the back-bone or spinal column

in a fish, reptile, bird, or quadruped, and in man;—*pl.*

Vertebrae, the assemblage of small bones or joints which compose the spine;—hence, the spine.



Vertebra.

Vertebral, (vert'e-bral) *a.* Pertaining to the joints of the spine or back-bone;—having a back-bone.

Vertebrate, (vert'e-brăt) *n.* An animal having an internal jointed back-bone or spinal column.

Vertebrate, (vert'e-brăt) *a.* Having a back-bone or vertebral column containing the spinal marrow.

Vertex, (vert'eks) *n.* [L. *vertex* or *vortex*.] Principal or highest point; summit; crown;—the summit or top of a hill;—the crown or top of the head;—in *optics*, the pole of a glass;—in *astronomy*, the zenith; the point in the heavens which is directly overhead or perpendicular to the spectator;—in *mathematics*, the point in any figure opposite to or furthest from the base; the apex of a cone, pyramid, triangle, or other figure.

Vertical, (vert'ik-al) *a.* Situated at the vertex or

highest point; directly overhead or in the zenith;—perpendicular to the plane of the horizon;—upright; plumb. [from above downward.]

Vertically, (vert'ik-al-le) *adv.* In a vertical manner; **Verticil**, (vert'is-il) *n.* [*F. verticille.*] A little whorl; a mode of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring.

Verticillate, (vert'is'il-lät) *a.* [*L. verticillatus*, from *vertex*.] Arranged in a ring or whorl; arranged around a stem or pedicel, like the rays of a wheel.

Vertiginous, (ver-tij'in-us) *a.* [*L. vertiginosus*, from *vertigo*, giddiness.] Turning round; whirling; rotary;—affected with vertigo; giddy; dizzy. [giddiness.]

Vertiginously, (ver-tij'in-us-le) *adv.* With a whirling or **Vertigo**, (ver-tij'gö) *n.* [*L. from vertere*, to turn.] Dizziness or swimming of the head; giddiness.

Vervain, (ver-vän) *n.* [*F. verveine.*] A plant of the genus *Verbena*.

Verve, (verv) *n.* [*F.*] Nervous energy in the composition, expression, utterance, or performance of artistic works;—imaginative enthusiasm; poetical fire; intense and lively spirit.

Very, (ver'e) *a.* [*O. Eng. veray*, *verray*, *F. vrai*, from *L. verus*, true.] True; real; actual.

Very, (ver'e) *adv.* In a high degree; to no small extent; exceedingly; excessively.

Vesicant, (ves'e-kant) *a.* A blistering application.

Vesicate, (ves'e-kät) *v. t.* [*L. vesicare*, *vesication*, from *vesica*, a bladder, blister.] To raise little bladders or blisters upon; to blister;—*imp.* & *pp.* *vesicated*; *ppr.* *vesicating*. [of raising blisters on the skin.]

Vesication, (ves-e-kä'hun) *n.* Process of vesicating or **Vesicatory**, (ves'e-kä-tor-e) *a.* A blistering application or plaster. [blister.]

Vesicatory, (ves'e-kä-tor-e) *a.* Having a power to **Vesicles**, (ves'e-k'l) *n.* [*L. vesicula*, diminutive of *vesica*, a bladder.] A bladder-like vessel; a membranous cavity; a cyst; a cell;—a small bladder-like body in the substance of a vegetable, or upon the surface of a leaf;—a small orbicular elevation of the cuticle containing lymph.

Vesicular, (väs-ik'ü-lär) *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of vesicles;—full of interstices; hollow;—having little bladders or glands on the surface, as the leaf of a plant.

Vesper, (ves'per) *n.* [*L. vesper*, *G. hesperos*.] The evening star; Hesper; Venus; hence, the evening.

Vesper, (ves'per) *a.* Pertaining to the evening, or to the service of vespers.

Vespers, (ves'pers) *n. pl.* The evening song or evening service in the Roman Catholic Church.

Vespertine, (ves'per-tin) *a.* [*L. vesperturnus*.] Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.

Vessel, (ves'el) *n.* [*F. vaisseau*, *vaisseau*, *It. vasello*, *vascello*, from *L. vasculum*, diminutive of *vas*, a vessel.] A utensil proper for holding any thing; a hollow dish of any kind;—any structure made to float upon the water for purposes of commerce or war; a ship;—in *anatomy*, any tube or canal in which the blood and other fluids are contained, secreted, or circulated;—in *botany*, a canal or tube of very small bore in which the sap is contained and conveyed;—something receiving or containing; one into whom, or that into which, any thing is conceived as poured.

Vesselful, (ves'el-füöl) *n.* As much as a vessel will hold; the whole contents of a vessel.

Vest, (vest) *n.* [*L. vestis*, *F. veste*, *It. vesta*, *Go. vaxjan*, to clothe.] An article of clothing covering the person; an outer garment;—hence, any outer covering;—specifically, a waistcoat or body garment for men, without sleeves, and worn under the coat.

Vest, (vest) *v. t.* To clothe with a garment, or as if with a garment; to cover, surround, or encompass closely;—hence, to put in possession; to furnish; to endow;—to give an immediate fixed right of present or future enjoyment;—*v. i.* To come or descend; to be fixed; to take effect, as a title or right.

Vesta, (ves'ta) *n.* [*L.*] In mythology, a virgin divinity, the goddess of the hearth and of fire;—a small planet or asteroid;—a small wax incense match.

Vestal, (ves'tal) *a.* Pertaining to Vesta, the goddess of fire among the Romans, and a virgin;—hence, pure; chaste.

Vestal, (ves'tal) *n.* A virgin consecrated to Vesta, and to the service of watching the sacred fire, which was to be perpetually kept burning upon her altar.

Vested, (vest'ed) *a.* Covered; clothed;—placed in possession of;—fixed; inalienable;—not in a state of contingency or suspension. [robe or to dress.]

Vestiarium, (ves-te-är'e-an) *a.* Pertaining to a wardrobe, **Vestibule**, (ves'tib'ü-lär) *n.* [*L. vestibulum*.] Room in a monastery or abbey where the clothes were kept; a wardrobe. [vestibule.]

Vestibular, (ves'tib'ü-lär) *a.* Pertaining to or like a vestibule, (ves'tib'ü-lär) *n.* [*L. vestibulum*.] The porch or entrance into a house; an antechamber between the hall and the outer door; a lobby;—in *anatomy*, the porch of the ear; a cavity in the labyrinth of the ear.

Vestige, (ves'tij) *n.* [*L. vestigium*.] The mark of the foot left on the earth; a track or footprint; trace; sign; hence, faint mark of something which has been; small or feeble remains—often in the plural.

Vesting, (vest'ing) *n.* Cloth for vests; a vest pattern.

Vestment, (vestment) *n.* [*L. vestimentum*, from *vestire*, to clothe, from *vestis*, a garment, clothing.] A covering or garment; some part of clothing or dress; a dress; a robe.

Vestry, (ves'tre) *n.* [*L. vestiarius*, from *vestis*, a garment.] A room appendant to a church, in which the sacerdotal vestments and sacred utensils are kept and where parochial meetings are held;—an assembly of persons who manage parochial affairs.

Vesture, (vest'ür) *n.* [*F. vesture*, *It. vestura*, from *L. vestire*, to clothe.] A garment; a robe; dress; apparel; habit;—clothing; covering;—hence, external form;—guise; semblance.

Vestured, (ves'türd) *a.* Covered with a vesture or garments; clothed; dressed. [volcano in Italy.]

Vesuvian, (ves'ü-vän) *a.* Pertaining to Vesuvius, a **Vesuvian**, (ves'ü-vän) *a.* A kind of incense match.

Vetch, (vech) *n.* [*F. vesce*, *It. vicia*, *G. wicke*, *D. wick*.] A leguminous plant allied to the peas, tares, &c., of several species, some of which are valuable for fodder.

Vetchling, (vech'ling) *n.* [From *vetch*.] A small leguminous plant; everlasting pea.

Vetahy, (vech'e) *a.* Consisting of vetches or of pea straw;—abounding with vetches.

Veteran, (vet'er-an) *a.* [*L. veteranus*, from *vetus*, *veteris*, old.] Long exercised in any thing, especially in military life and the duties of a soldier; having great experience;—grown old in service.

Veteran, (vet'er-an) *n.* One who has been long exercised in any service or art, particularly in war.

Veterinarian, (vet'er-in-är'e-an) *n.* [*L. veterinarius*.] One skilled in the diseases of cattle or domestic animals; veterinary surgeon.

Veterinary, (vet'er-in-är-e) *a.* Pertaining to the art of healing or treating the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, and the like.

Veto, (vë'tö) *n.* [*L. veto*, I forbid.] Any authoritative prohibition; especially, the power possessed by the executive branch of a legislative body, as a king, president, governor, &c., to negative a bill which has passed the other branches of the legislature; also, the act of exercising this power.

Veto, (vë'tö) *v. t.* To withhold assent to, especially to a bill for a law, and thus prevent its enactment;—*imp.* & *pp.* *vetoed*; *ppr.* *vetoing*.

Vex, (vek) *v. t.* [*L. vexare*.] To make angry by little provocations; to irritate; to torment;—to disturb; to disquiet; to agitate;—to trouble; to distress; to

afflict, -v. i. To be uneasy; to fret; -to be irritated or teased: -imp. & pp. **vexed**; ppr. **vexing**.

Vexation, (vex-á'shun) n. [L. *vexatio*.] Act of troubling, harassing, or irritating: -state of being disturbed or irritated in mind; -disquiet; uneasiness; -annoyance; bother; -the cause of disquiet or trouble; -affliction; severe judgment; -a harassing by law; a vexing or troubling, as by a malicious suit; a slight grievance.

Vexatious, (vex-á'she-us-le) a. Causing vexation; disturbing or agitating to the mind; -distressing; harassing; -full of trouble, or disquiet; -annoying; teasing; slightly troublesome.

Vexatiously, (vex-á'she-us-le) adv. In a manner to give trouble or annoyance.

Vexatiousness, (vex-á'she-us-nee) n. The quality of being vexatious or of giving trouble and disquiet.

Vexed, (vex-át) a. Disturbed; agitated; -troubled; irritated; provoked; annoyed.

Vexer, (vex-ér) n. One who vexes, irritates, or troubles.

Vexingly, (vex-íng-le) adv. In a manner to vex, vitiate, (vi-á-bí-le-te) n. Quality of being viable; capacity of living after birth; -capacity of living or being distributed over wide geographical limits.

Viable, (vi-á-bl) a. [F. from *vie*, life, L. *vita*, from *vivere*, to live.] Capable of living; born in such a state as to be capable of living, as a new-born infant or premature child.

Viaduct, (vi-á-duk-t) n. [L. *viaductus*, from *via*, a way, and *ductus*, a leading.] A structure of considerable magnitude, and usually of masonry, being a bridge or series of arches for conducting a carriage or railway road above the level of the ground across a valley or river.



Viaduct.

Vial, (vi-ál) n. [F. *viole*, G. *phialé*.] A small bottle, usually of glass; a phial.

Vland, (vi-ánd) n. [F. *viande*, meat, food, L. *vivenda*, from *vivere*, to live.] An article of food; food; victuals; -chiefly in the plural; -cooked or dressed provisions.

Viatic, (vi-át-ik) a. [L. *viaticus*, from *via*, a way.] Of or pertaining to a journey or to travelling.

Viaticum, (vi-át-e-kum) n. [L. from *via*, a way.] Provisions for a journey; -among the *ancient Romans*, an allowance to those who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service; -an allowance to the officers and soldiers of the army; -in the *Roman Catholic Church*, the communion given to persons in their last moments.

Vibrate, (vi-brát) v. i. [L. *vibrare*, *vibratum*.] To swing; to oscillate; to move to and fro, or from side to side, as a pendulum, &c. -to have the constituent particles move to and fro, with alternate compression and dilation of parts, as the air or any elastic body; -to quiver; to sound with a tremulous noise; -to pass from one state to another; -v. t. To brandish; to move to and fro; to swing; -to cause to quiver; -to affect with vibratory motion; -imp. & pp. **vibrated**; ppr. **vibrating**.

Vibratile, (vi-brá-tíl) a. Adapted to or used for a vibratory motion.

Vibration, (vi-brá'shun) n. Act of vibrating or state of being in vibratory motion; quick motion to and fro; oscillation.

Vibratory, (vi-brá-tor-e) a. Consisting in vibration or oscillation; vibrating; -causing to vibrate.

Vicar, (vik-ár) n. [F. *vicaire*, L. *vicarius*, from *vice*, in turn.] One deputed or authorised to perform the functions of another; a substitute in office; -the incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice; the clergyman of a parish in which the tithes belong

to a chapter, college, layman, &c., who receive them, and allow out of them a salary to the clergyman.

Vicarage, (vik-ár-áj) n. The benefice of a vicar; -the residence of a vicar.

Vicarial, (vi-ká're-ál) a. Pertaining to a vicar.

Vicariate, (vi-ká're-át) n. Delegated office or power; vicarship; the office or oversight of a vicar.

Vicarious, (vi-ká're-us) a. [L. *vicarius*, from *vici*, change, turn.] Pertaining to a substitute or deputy; deputed; delegated; -acting or suffering for another; -performed or suffered in the place of another; substituted.

Vicariously, (vi-ká're-us-le) adv. In a vicarious manner; in the place of another; by substitution.

Vicarship, (vik-ár-ship) n. Office or functions of a vicar.

Vice, (vis) n. [L. *vitium*.] A defect; a fault; a blemish; an imperfection; -a moral fault or failing; especially, immoral conduct or habit; unworthy or undesirable custom; -depravity or corruption of manners; -a bad trick in a horse; -a character in the old English moralities; iniquity; wickedness.

Vice, (vis) n. [F. *vis*.] A smith's instrument consisting of two jaws, closing by a screw, for holding work, as in filing, &c.; -a grasp; a gripe; -in architecture, a spiral or winding staircase.

Vice, (vis) v. t. To press closely or squeeze with a vice, or as if with a vice; -imp. & pp. **viced**; ppr. **vicing**.

Vice, (vis) [L. *vice*, in the place of, instead of.] A prefix in words signifying persons, and denoting one who acts in the place of another, or who is second in rank or authority.

Vice-admiral, (vis-ad'me-rál) n. A naval officer of the second rank; -he flies his flag on the fore-top-gallant mast; formerly, the second officer in command.

Vice-consul, (vis-kon'sul) n. One who acts in the place of a consul.

Vice-chancellor, (vis-chan'sel-lor) n. A judge in Chancery, subordinate to the Lord Chancellor, but sitting in a separate court; -there are now three, the highest of which is called Vice-Chancellor of England; -an officer in a university in England, annually elected to manage affairs in the absence of the Chancellor.

Vicegerency, (vis-jér-en-se) n. The office of a vicegerent; deputed power; lieutenantancy.

Vicegerent, (vis-jér-ent) n. An officer deputed by a superior, or by proper authority, to exercise the powers of another; a lieutenant. [gated power.]

Vicegerent, (vis-jér-ent) a. Having or exercising dele-Vicenary, (vi-sen-á-re) a. [L. *vicinarius*.] Belonging to twenty.

Vicennial, (vi-sen-ne-ál) a. [L. *viceni*, twenty, and *annus*, year.] Lasting or continuing twenty years.

Vice-presidency, (vis-pres'e-den-se) n. The office of vice-president. [rank below a president.]

Vice-president, (vis-pres'e-ent) n. An officer next in Vice-regal, (vis-ré-gál) a. Pertaining to a viceroxy or viceroynalty.

Viceroxy, (vis-roi) n. [F. *vice-roi*, from *vice*, in the place of, and *F. roi*.] The governor of a kingdom or country who rules as the king's substitute.

Viceroyalty, (vis-roy-ál-te) n. Dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroxy.

Vicinage, (vis-in-áj) n. [L. *vicinus*, neighbouring, from *vici*, a village.] The place or places adjoining or near; neighbourhood; vicinity.

Vicinity, (ve-sin-e-te) n. [L. *vicinitas*.] Quality of being near; propinquity; proximity; -that which is near or not remote; that which is adjacent to any thing; neighbourhood; -immediately adjoining country.

Vicious, (viah-us) a. [L. *vitiosus*, from *vitium*, vice.]



Vice.

Defective; imperfect;—depraved; wicked;—addicted to vice; corrupt in principles or conduct;—lacking purity;—physically corrupt; foul; insalubrious;—faulty; not pure or authorized, as idioms or style;—not well born; given to bad tricks; unruly, as a horse. [faultily; corruptly; incorrectly.]

Viciously, (vish'us-le) *adv.* In a vicious manner; **Viciousness**, (vish'us-ness) *n.* Addictedness to vice; corruptness of moral principles or practice; depravity;—unruly or refractory disposition and action; wickedness; immorality; profligacy; unruliness.

Vicissitude, (ve-sis'e-tid) *n.* [L. *vicissitudo*, from *vici*, change, turn.] Regular change or succession from one thing to another; alternation;—change; mutation, as in human affairs. [tudes; full of changes.]

Vicissitudinous, (ve-sis-e-tū'din-us) *a.* Subject to vicissitudes; **Victim**, (vik'tim) *n.* [L. *victima*, a beast of sacrifice adorned with the fillet or *vitta*.] A living being sacrificed to some deity, or in the performance of a religious rite;—a person or thing destroyed or sacrificed in the pursuit of an object or gratification of a passion;—a person or living creature destroyed by, or suffering, grievous injury;—one who is caught or cheated; a dupe; a gull.

Victimise, (vik'tim-iz) *v.t.* To make a victim of; to sacrifice;—to subject to pecuniary charge or damages:—*imp. & pp. victimized; ppr. victimizing.* **Victor**, (vik'tor) *n.* [L. from *vincere*, *victus*, to conquer.] One who gets the better of another in any struggle; especially, one who conquers in war; one who defeats an enemy in battle; winner; gainer.

Victor, (vik'tor) *a.* Gaining the victory; victorious. **Victress**, (vik'tō-res) *n.* A female who vanquishes. **Victorine**, (vik-tor-ēn') *n.* A lady's fur tippet;—a fruit allied to the peach.

Victorious, (vik-tō're-us) *a.* [L. *victoriosus*.] Belonging to a victor; having conquered in battle or contest;—producing conquest;—emblematic of conquest; indicating victory; triumphant; successful. **Victoriously**, (vik-tō're-us-le) *adv.* In a victorious manner; triumphantly.

Victory, (vik'tō-re) *n.* [L. *victoria*, from *victor*, a victor.] The defeat of an enemy in battle or of an antagonist in contest; conquest; triumph;—in scripture, superiority gained over spiritual enemies, sinful habits or desires, temptations, &c.;—in *mythology*, a goddess who presided over victories, &c.

Victual, (vit'l) *v.t.* To supply with provisions for subsistence; to provide with food:—*imp. & pp. victualled; ppr. victualling.*

Victualler, (vit'l-ēr) *n.* One who furnishes victuals or provisions;—one who keeps a house of entertainment;—a provision ship; a vessel employed to carry provisions and stores to other vessels or to troops on a foreign coast;—also *victualling ship*.

Victuals, (vit'ls) *n. pl.* [F. *victuailles*, from L. *victualis*, belonging to living or nourishment, from *victus*, nourishment.] Food for human beings prepared for eating; that which supports human life; provisions; meat; sustenance.

View, (vidē) [L. imperative of *videre*, to see.] See —used to direct attention to something.

Videlicet, (vi-del'e-set) *adv.* [L. *videlicet*, one may or can see.] To wit; namely;—often abbreviated to *viz.* **Vidimus**, (vi'de-mus) *n.* [L., we have seen.] An examination or inspection;—a statement, report, or abstract of papers, documents, accounts, &c.

Viduage, (vid'ū-ā) *n.* [L.] The state or class of widows; widowhood;—also written *viduity*.

Vidual, (vid'ū-āl) *a.* [L. *vidualis*, from *vidua*, a widow.] Pertaining to the state of a widow; widowed. **Viennese**, (vi-en-nēr) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Vienna;—in the plural, the people of Vienna.

Vie, (vi) *v.i.* [A-S. *wigan*, *wiggan*, to fight.] To strive for superiority; to contend; to use emulous effort, as in a race, contest, competition, rivalry,

or strife;—*v.t.* To practice in competition:—*imp. & pp. vied; ppr. vying.*

View, (vū) *v.t.* To look at with attention or for the purpose of examining; to behold; to inspect; to explore;—to survey intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider:—*imp. & pp. viewed; ppr. viewing.*

View, (vū) *n.* [F. *vue*, from *voir*, to see, L. *videre*.] Act of seeing or beholding; sight; survey; inspection;—hence, mental survey; intellectual examination;—reach of the sight; power of seeing, either physically or mentally;—that which is seen or beheld; scene; prospect; display as apprehended by one who looks;—the representation of a scene; a sketch, either drawn or painted;—mode of looking at or receiving any thing; manner of apprehension;—that which is looked toward or kept in sight, as object, aim, intention, purpose, design;—appearance; show.

Viewer, (vū-ēr) *n.* One who views, surveys, or examines.

Viewing, (vū'ing) *n.* Act of beholding or surveying.

Viewless, (vū'les) *a.* Not to be viewed, beheld, or seen; not perceivable by the eye; invisible.

Viewly, (vū'le) *a.* Striking to the view; handsome; personable.

Vigesimal, (ve-je's-mal) *a.* [L. *vigesimus*, twentieth, from *viginti*, twenty.] Twentieth; divided into or consisting of twenties or twenty parts.

Vigil, (vij'il) *n.* [L. *vigilia*, from *vigil*, awake, watchful.] Abstinence from sleep, either usual sleep or at the customary time; sleeplessness; watch;—watching or waking for religious exercises;—the evening before any feast; a religious service performed in the evening preceding a holiday; also, a feast observed on the day preceding a holiday; a wake.

Vigilance, (vij'il-ans) *n.* [L. *vigilantia*.] State or quality of being vigilant; forbearance of sleep; watchfulness; caution; circumspection; carefulness.

Vigilant, (vij'il-ant) *a.* [L. *vigilare*, to watch, from *vigil*, awake.] Attentive to discover and avoid danger or to provide for safety; wakeful; watchful; circumspect; cautious; careful. [watchfully.]

Vigilantly, (vij'il-ant-le) *adv.* In a vigilant manner; **Vignette**, (vin-et') *n.* [F. *vignette*, from *vigne*, a vine.] A running ornament consisting of leaves and tendrils used in Gothic architecture;—a capital letter in ancient manuscripts;—formerly, any kind of printers' ornaments, as heads, flowers, and tail-pieces; more recently, any kind of wood-cut, engraving, &c., not inclosed within a definite border;—in *photography*, a head or quarter-length likeness projected without accessories or surroundings on a plain card.

Vigorous, (vig'or-us) *a.* Full of physical strength or active force;—powerful; strong;—not weakened or lessened; forcible;—having full possession and use of all its faculties, as intellect; full of life and spirit; energetic; active. [forcibly.]

Vigorously, (vig'or-us-le) *adv.* In a vigorous manner; **Vigorousness**, (vig'or-us-ness) *n.* The quality of being vigorous, or possessed of active strength.

Vigour, (vig'or) *n.* [L. *vigor*, from *vigere*, to be lively or strong.] Active strength or nerve of body; physical force;—strength of mind; intellectual might or energy;—healthy and lively growth; sound and perfect organic form; vital activity in animal or vegetable nature;—strength; energy; efficiency.

Viking, (vī'king) *n.* One of the pirate chiefs from among the Northerners who plundered the coasts of Europe in the eighth and ninth centuries.

Vile, (vil) *a.* [L. *vilis*.] Base; low; despicable;—morally base or impure; depraved by sin; hateful in the sight of God and men; abominable; sordid; mean; wicked; worthless; impure.

Vilaly, (vil'e) *adv.* Basely; meanly; shamefully; in a cowardly manner.

Vileness, (vil'ness) *n.* The quality of being vile; baseness; meanness;—moral degradation or depravity;

extreme wickedness; worthlessness; odiousness; shamelessness. (defaming.)

Vilification, (vil'-e-fé-káshun) *n.* Act of vilifying or vilifier.

Vilifier, (vil'-e-fé-er) *n.* One who vilifies or defames.

Vilify, (vil'-e-fí) *v. t.* [L. *viliſcare*, from *vilitas*, vile, and *facere*, to make.] To attempt to degrade by slander; to defame; traduce; slander; calumniate;—to debase; to make vile or despicable:—*imp. & pp.* vilified; *ppr.* vilifying.

Villa, (vil'la) *n.* [L. and It. *villa*, F. *ville*.] A country-seat; a country residence, usually of a wealthy person.

Village, (vil'aj) *n.* [L. *villa*.] A small inhabited place; an assemblage of houses in the country, less than a town or city; hamlet.

Villager, (vil'aj-er) *n.* An inhabitant of a village.

Villain, (vil'an) *n.* [F. *villain*, L. *villanus*, from *villa*, a farm.] A feudal tenant of the lowest class; a bondman or servant;—a vile, wicked person; a deliberate scoundrel; a designing rascal:—also *villain*.

Villainous, (vil'an-us) *a.* Base; vile; becoming a villain;—wicked; depraved; mischievous; destructive;—sorry; poor—in contempt;—rascally; vile; infamous.

Villainously, (vil'an-us-le) *adv.* In a villainous manner; with extreme wickedness or depravity; basely.

Villainousness, (vil'an-us-nee) *n.* Quality of being villainous; extreme depravity; baseness.

Villainy, (vil'an-e) *n.* Extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness;—depraved or infamous talk;—the act of a villain;—a deed of deep depravity; a crime:—written also *villany*.

Villanage, (vil'an-aj) *n.* [F. *villanage*.] State of a villain; serfdom;—a tenure of lands on condition of doing the meanest services to the superior or lord:—also written *villanage*. (defame.)

Villanize, (vil'an-iz) *v. t.* To debase; to degrade; to villainize, (vil'lar-iz) *v. t.* A mineral of a yellowish-green colour, being a hydrous silicate of magnesia.

Villatide, (vil-at'ik) *a.* [L. *villatilis*.] Pertaining to a village or to villages.

Villi, (vil'i) *n. pl.* [L., *pl. of villus*, shaggy hair.] Minute papillary elevations on animal membranes, giving them a velvety appearance;—fine hairs on plants.

Villiform, (vil'e-form) *a.* [L. *villus*, shaggy hair, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of villi; like close-set fibres, either hard or soft.

Villosity, (vil-loe'e-te) *n.* A covering of long, weak hairs; shagginess.

Villous, (vil'lus) *a.* [L. *villosum*.] Abounding or covered with fine hairs or woolly substance; nappy;—furnished with fine fibril-like projections over a surface; downy:—also *villous*.

Viminal, (vim'in-al) *a.* [L. *vimen*, a plant twig.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing twigs.

Vimaceous, (vi-min'us) *a.* [L. *vimineus*, from *vimen*, a plant twig.] Made of or producing twigs or shoots.

Vinaigrette, (vin'á-gret) *n.* [F., from *vinaigre*, vinegar.] A sauce of which vinegar, oil, &c., are ingredients;—a small box, usually silver or plated, having an inner lid, movable and perforated on the top, for containing a sponge saturated with aromatic vinegar, and used as a smelling bottle to stimulate the nerves of the nose, eyes, and brain.

Vincibility, (vin-se-bil'e-te) *n.* State or quality of being vincible.

Vincible, (vin-se-bil) *a.* [L. *vincibilis*, from *vincere*, to conquer.] Capable of being overcome or subdued; conquerable.

Vinculum, (ving'kú-lum) *n.* [L., from *vincere*, *vincitum*, to bind.] A bond of union;—in *algebra*, a straight, horizontal mark placed over several members of a compound quantity which are to be subjected to the same operation, or are to be treated as one quantity.

Vindemia, (vin-dém'e-al) *a.* [L. *vindemia*, a vintage.] Pertaining to a vintage.

Vindemiate, (vin-dé'me-at) *v. t.* To gather the vintage.

Vindicable, (vin-de-ka-bl) *a.* Capable of being vindicated, defended, or justified.

Vindicate, (vin'de-kát) *v. t.* [L. *vindicare*, *vindicatum*.] To defend; to justify; to allege and maintain as true, lawful, or right against denial, censure, or objections;—to assert or maintain with success; to prove to be just, valid, or right;—to clear from censure;—to claim or establish a claim effectually;—to maintain and defend, as a cause, by force or otherwise;—hence, to avenge:—*imp. & pp.* vindicated; *ppr.* vindicating.

Vindication, (vin-de-ka'shun) *n.* Act of vindicating;—justification of an act against censure or objections; defence or support of a statement, &c., against denial or doubt; maintaining a cause by force or otherwise; assertion of a right or title; establishment of a claim, &c. (vindication.)

Vindicative, (vin'de-kát-iv) *a.* Tending to vindicate; Vindicator, (vin'de-kát-or) *n.* One who justifies, maintains, or defends.

Vindictory, (vin'de-kát-or) *a.* Tending to vindicate; justificatory;—inflicting punishment; avenging; punitive. [Given to revenge; revenged.]

Vindictive, (vin-dik'tiv) *a.* [L. *vindicta*, revenge.] Vindictively, (vin-dik'tiv-le) *adv.* In a vindictive manner; revengefully. [per: revengefulness.]

Vindictiveness, (vin-dik'tiv-nee) *n.* Revengeful temper.

Vine, (vin) *n.* [F. *vigne*, from L. *vinca*.] The plant from which wine is made: the woody, climbing plant that produces grapes;—hence, a climbing or trailing plant; a creeper.

Vine-dresser, (vin'dres-er) *n.* One who cultivates vines.

Vine-fretter, (vin'fret-er) *n.* A small insect that injures vines; the aphid.

Vinegar, (vin'gar) *n.* [F. *vinaigre*, from *vin*, wine, and *aigre*, sour.] An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, and the like, by acetic fermentation;—hence, any thing sour—used metaphorically.

Vinegar-crut, (vin'e-gár-krút-et) *n.* Small glass bottle for holding vinegar at table.

Vinegarrette, (vin'e-gár-et) *n.* [F. *vinaigrette*.] A bottle or small box, usually of silver, to contain aromatic acid, smelling salts, &c.

Vinery, (vin'er-e) *n.* A structure usually inclosed with glass, and having a stove and flues attached, for rearing vines and forcing grapes by artificial heat.

Vineyard, (vin'yárd) *n.* [From *vine* and *yard*.] An inclosure or yard for grape vines; a plantation of vines producing grapes.

Vinous, (vínus) *a.* [L. *vinosus*, from *vinum*, wine.] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine:—also *vinose*.

Vintage, (vint'aj) *n.* [From *vine*.] The produce in grapes or in wine of the vine for the season;—the time of gathering the crop of grapes.

Vintage, (vint'aj) *v. t.* To pluck, crop, or gather grapes in the season;—*v. t.* To gather grapes and make wine. [or grape crop.]

Vintage, (vint'aj-er) *n.* One who gathers the vintage

Vintaging, (vint'aj-ing) *n.* The act of gathering a crop of grapes.

Vintner, (vint'ner) *n.* [O. Eng. *vintener*, L. *vinetarius*, from *vinum*, wine.] One who deals in wine; a retail seller of wine;—an inn-keeper; a publican.

Viny, (vin'e) *a.* Belonging to vines; producing grapes;—abounding in vines.

Viol, (v'ol) *n.* [F. *viola*, It. *viola*.] A stringed musical instrument formerly in use, of the same form as the violin, but larger, and having six strings.

Viola, (v'ol-a) *n.* [It.] The tenor violin; a larger kind



Vine.

of violin, intermediate in compass between the second violin and the violoncello. [being violated.]

Violable, (vîô-la-bl) *a.* [*L. violabilis.*] Capable of Violation. (vi-ô-lâ-ble-us) *a.* [*L. violacæus*, from *viola*, a violet.] Resembling violet in colour.

Violate, (vîô-lât) *v. t.* [*L. violare, violatum*, from *vis*, strength, force.] To treat in a violent manner; to abuse; to break in upon; to disturb;—to infringe; to transgress;—to treat with irreverence; to profane;—to injure; to hurt;—to commit rape on; to ravish;—*imp. & pp. violated*; *ppr. violating.*

Violation, (vi-ô-lâ-shun) *n.* Act of violating; interruption, as of peace;—infringement; transgression; non-observance;—profanation or contemptuous treatment of sacred things;—ravishment; rape.

Violator, (vîô-lât-or) *n.* One who injures, interrupts, or disturbs;—one who infringes or transgresses;—one who profanes or treats with irreverence;—a ravisher.

Violence, (vîô-lens) *n.* [*L. violentia.*] Physical force; strength of action or of motion; impulsive or impetuous force, as of the wind or other elements;—excessive or unjust exertion of moral power;—impulsive eagerness, as of desire; fury, as of passions;—unjust force; outrage;—forcible assault or attack;—the effects of unlawful force; injury; hurt; murder; especially, rape.

Violent, (vîô-lent) *a.* [*L. violentus.*] Forcible; urged or driven by force;—excited by strong feeling or passion; vehement; outrageous;—produced by force; not spontaneous or natural;—acting by force; fierce; severe; extreme;—committing outrage; breaking law or right; furious; impetuous; passionata.

Violently, (vîô-lent-le) *adv.* In a violent manner; forcibly; vehemently.

Violescent, (vi-ô-le-sent) *a.* Tending to a violet colour.

Violet, (vîô-let) *n.* [*F. violette, It. violetta.*] An herbaceous plant of the genus *Viola*, of many species; especially the blue, purple, and scented species;—the colour seen in a violet, being one of the seven primary colours of the solar spectrum.

Violet, (vîô-let) *a.* Dark blue, inclining to red; red and blue combined.

Violin, (vîô-lin) *n.* [*It. violino*, diminutive of *viola*, *L. viola*, diminutive of *fides*, fiddle, Ger. *fiedel*.] A musical instrument with four strings played with a bow; a fiddle.

Violinist, (vîô-lin-ist) *n.* A player on a violin.

Violoncellist, (vi-ô-lon-sel-ist) *n.* One who plays on the violoncello.

Violoncello, (vi-ô-lon-sel-ô) *n.* [*It.*, diminutive of *viola*, a bass-viol.] A bass-violin with long, large strings, giving sounds an octave lower than the tenor violin or viola.

Violone, (vi-ô-lône) *n.* [*It.*, augmentative of *viola*, a viol.] The largest instrument of the violin kind, having strings tuned an octave below those of the violoncello; double-bass; contra-bass.

Viper, (vî-per) *n.* [*L. vipera*, contracted from *vivipera*, from *vivus*, alive, and *perere*, to bring forth, because it was believed to be the only serpent that brings forth living young.] One of a family of poisonous reptiles belonging to the order of the snakes;—hence, a malignant person.

Viperous, (vî-per-us) *a.* Having the qualities of a viper; malignant; venomous.

Virago, (ve-râ-gô) *n.* [*L.*] A woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female warrior;—hence, a bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant; a vixen.

Virelay, (vir-â-lâ) *n.* [*F. virelai*, from *vivre*, to turn, and *lai*, a song, a lay.] An ancient French song,

wholly in two rhymes, and composed in short lines, with a refrain.

Virescent, (vi-res-ent) *a.* [*L. virescens*, *ppr.* of *virescere*, to grow green.] Slightly green; beginning to be green; greenish.

Virgate, (ver-gât) *a.* [*L. virgatus*, from *virga*, a twig, rod.] Having the shape of a rod or wand.

Virgilian, (vir-jîl-é-an) *a.* Pertaining to Virgil, the Roman poet; resembling the style of Virgil.

Virgin, (ver-jîn) *n.* [*L. virgo, virginis*, from *virgo*, to be green.] A female of unspotted purity; she who has preserved her chastity; a maiden;—a person of either sex who has not been married;—the sign of the Zodiac, in which the sun is in August.

Virgin, (ver-jîn) *a.* Chaste; pure; undefiled; fresh; new;—becoming a virgin; maidenly; modest; indicating modesty.

Virginal, (ver-jîn-al) *a.* Pertaining to a virgin; maidenly; modest.

Virginal, (ver-jîn-al) *n.* [Probably so called from being used by virgins.] An instrument formerly in use, somewhat resembling the spinet.

Virginia, (ver-jîn-é-a) *n.* A kind of tobacco, so called from Virginia, the place of its growth.

Virginity, (ver-jîn-é-te) *n.* Maidenhood; state of being a virgin, or of having had no carnal intercourse;—purity;—freshness.

Virgo, (ver-gô) *n.* [*L.*, a virgin.] A sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of August;—a constellation of the zodiac containing 110 stars.

Virid, (ver-id) *a.* [*L. viridia*.] Green; verdant.

Viridescant, (ver-e-des-ent) *a.* Slightly green; greenish.

Viridity, (ve-rid-é-te) *n.* [*L. viridis*, from *viridis*, green.] Greenness; verdure; the colour of fresh vegetables;—also *viridescence*.

Virile, (vir-il) *a.* [*L. virilis*, from *vir*, a man.] Pertaining to a man; belonging to the male sex;—manly; not perile; not feminine;—procreative.

Virility, (ve-ri-lé-te) *n.* Quality of being virile; manhood; manly character;—power of procreation.

Viripotent, (vir-i-pô-tent) *a.* [*L. viripotens*.] Fit for husband; marriageable.

Virole, (ver-ô) *n.* The hoop, ring, or mouth-piece of a bugle or hunting-horn.

Virtu, (ver-tû) *n.* [*It. virtù*, from *L. virtus*.] A branch of the fine arts; a taste for curiosities;—objects of art or antiquity taken collectively.

Virtual, (ver-tû-al) *a.* [*L. virtualis*, from *virtus*, strength, power.] Being in essence or effect, not in fact; potential; having the power of acting, or efficacy. [*power*; efficacy; potentiality.]

Virtuality, (ver-tû-âl-ité) *n.* Virtual character.

Virtually, (ver-tû-âl-le) *adv.* In a virtual manner; with efficacy or effect only.

Virtue, (ver-tû) *n.* [*L. virtus*, courage, virtue, the vir, a man.] Active quality or power; strength; efficacy;—natural excellence; worth;—moral excellence; morality; uprightness;—a particular moral excellence;—especially, female chastity; virginity; purity;—one of the orders of the celestial hierarchy;—medicinal quality or efficacy;—legal power or efficacy; authority.

Virtueless, (ver-tû-less) *a.* Destitute of virtue; want of efficacy or active power or qualities.

Virtuosity, (ver-tû-ô-sé-te) *n.* The character, view, or spirit of a virtuoso; dilettantism;—a form of vanity springing from artistic or æsthetic perception or from abstract philosophical considerations, or the vague and indefinite emotions; sentimentality.

Virtuoso, (ver-tû-ô-sô) *n.* [*It.*] One skilled in the arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like;—a connoisseur in art, especially in music.



Viper.

Virtuosoship, (ver-tū-sō-ship) *n.* Character or pursuits of a virtuoso.

Virtuous, (ver-tū-us) *a.* Possessing or exhibiting virtue;—showing moral virtue or excellence; good; blameless; righteous;—chaste; pure—applied to women;—being in conformity with the divine law or the standard of moral goodness; done from high principle or generous motives;—powerful; efficacious;—having medicinal qualities.

Virtuously, (ver-tū-us-le) *adv.* In a virtuous manner.

Virulence, (vir-ū-lens) *n.* Quality of being virulent; injurious activity; poisonousness;—acrimony of temper; extreme bitterness or malignity;—rancour; venom.

Virulent, (vir-ū-lent) *a.* [L. *virulentus*, from *virus*.] Extremely poisonous or venomous; very active in doing injury;—very bitter in enmity;—malignant; rancorous; spiteful.

Virulently, (vir-ū-lent-le) *adv.* In a virulent manner.

Virus, (vir-ū-s) *n.* [L.] Contagious or poisonous matter, as of specific ulcers, the bite of snakes, &c.;—the special contagion of a disease;—hence, the spirit, aim, or drift of any thing injurious of a moral nature.

Via, (vis) *n.* [L.] Force; power;—in physiology, vital power and its effects;—in law, violence; constraint;—*vis inertia*, the resistance of matter, as when a body at rest is set in motion, or a body in motion is brought to rest, or has its motion changed.

Visage, (viz-āj) *n.* [F. It. *viaggio*, from L. *videre*, *visum*, to see.] The face, countenance, or look of a person.

Visaged, (viz-āj-d) *a.* Having a visage or countenance.

Viscera, (vis-er-ā) *n.* [L.] The contents of the great cavities of the body, as of the head, thorax, and abdomen, but especially those of the abdomen; bowels.

Visceral, (vis-er-al) *a.* Pertaining to the viscera;—having bowels of compassion.

Viscerate, (vis-er-āt) *v. t.* To deprive of the entrails or viscera; to eviscerate; to embowel;—*imp.* & *pp.* viscerated; *ppr.* viscerating.

Viscid, (vis-id) *a.* [L. *viscidus*, from *viscum*, the mistletoe, bird-lime.] Sticking or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency;—adhesive; sticky; tenacious.

Viscidly, (vis-id-e-te) *n.* Quality of being viscid; glutinousness; tenacity; stickiness;—that which is viscid; glutinous concretion.

Viscosity, (vis-kō-sē-te) *n.* [L. *viscositas*.] Quality of being viscous; viscosity.

Viscount, (vi-kōunt) *n.* [F. *vicomte*.] An officer who formerly supplied the place of the count or earl; the sheriff of the county;—a nobleman next in rank below an earl; also, his degree or title of nobility. *Viscount's Coronet*, a cap of crimson-coloured velvet, turned up at the bottom with ermine, and surmounted at the top with a golden tassel, and encircled with a broad band of chased gold, surmounted with twelve balls.

Viscountess, (vi-kōunt-es) *n.* The lady of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth order.

Viscous, (vis-kūs) *a.* [L. *viscosus*, from *viscum*, bird-lime.] Adhesive or sticky, ropy or glutinous;—clammy; tenacious.

Vise, (vis) *n.* [F. *vis*.] A spiral staircase, the steps of which wind round a perpendicular shaft or pillar;—an instrument for gripping and holding things, closed by a screw.

Vise, (vê-zā) *n.* [F. *vise*, *pp.* of *viser*, from L. *videre*, to see.] An indorsement made by the police officers of certain countries on the continent of Europe on a passport, denoting that it has been examined, and that the person who bears it is permitted to proceed on his journey.

Vise, (vê-zā) *v. t.* To examine and indorse, as a



Viscount's Coronet.

passport; to visa:—*imp.* & *pp.* visced; *ppr.* vise-ing.

Vishnu, (viah-nū) *n.* [Skr. from *vish*, to pervade all nature.] A Hindoo deity, the second of the *trimurti* or three great gods of creation, and regarded as the preserver, while Brahma is the creator, and Shiva the destroyer of life.

Visibility, (viz-e-bil-ē-te) *n.* [L. *visibilitas*.] State or quality of being visible or perceivable by the eye; perceptibility; state of being apparent; conspicuousness.

Visible, (viz-e-bl) *a.* [L. *visibilis*, from *videre*, *visum*, to see.] Noticeably by the eye; to be seen; perceptible; in view;—noticeable; apparent; open; conspicuous.

Visibleness, (viz-e-bl-ness) *n.* State or quality of being visible; visibility.

Visibly, (viz-e-ble) *adv.* In a manner perceptible by the eye; noticeably; apparently; clearly.

Visigoth, (viz-e-goth) *n.* One of the Western Goths, or that branch of the Gothic tribes which settled in Dacia.

Vision, (vizh-un) *n.* [L. *visio*, from *videre*, *visum*, to see.] Act of seeing external objects; actual sight;—faculty of seeing; sight;—that which is seen; an object of sight;—something imagined to be seen; a phantom; spectre; supernatural appearance;—a mental or optical delusion;—a dream; something shown in a dream;—hence, something imaginary; a creation of fancy;—in scripture, a revelation of God; some thing exhibited or presented to the minds of the prophets or other inspired writers while in a trance, and fitted to convey spiritual truths or to prefigure future events.

Vision, (vizh-un) *v. t.* To see in vision; to dream:—*imp.* & *pp.* visioned; *ppr.* visioning.

Visional, (vizh-un-al) *a.* Pertaining to a vision.

Visionary, (vizh-un-ar-ē) *a.* Affected by phantoms; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; given to reverie;—existing in imagination only; having no solid foundation;—fanciful; fantastic; unreal; imaginary.

Visionary, (vizh-un-ar-ē) *n.* [F. *visionnaire*.] One whose imagination is disturbed;—one who forms impracticable schemes.

Visionless, (vizh-un-le) *a.* Destitute of vision.

Visit, (viz-it) *v. t.* [F. *visiter*, It. & L. *visitare*, from *visere*, to go to see.] To go or come to see; to attend;—hence, *specifically*, to go or come to see for inspection, examination, correction of abuses, or the like;—hence, in scripture language, to come to for the purpose of chastising, rewarding, comforting, or the like; to appear and judge;—*v. i.* To keep up the interchange of civilities and salutations:—*imp.* & *pp.* visited; *ppr.* visiting.

Visit, (viz-it) *n.* Act of visiting or going to see a person or thing; a brief stay of business, friendship, ceremony, curiosity, and the like;—act of going to view or inspect; official or formal inpection.

Visitable, (viz-it-a-bl) *a.* Liable or subject to be visited or inspected.

Visitant, (viz-it-ant) *n.* One who visits; one who goes or comes to see another;—one who is a guest in the house; visitor.

Visitation, (viz-it-ā-shun) *n.* Act of visiting, or the state of being visited;—a judicial inspection and examination, as by a bishop in his diocese, or by commissioners appointed to report on the state of colleges, schools, hospitals, or other public institutions;—in scripture, the divine act of sending afflictions, distresses, calamities, &c., on men, to punish them for their sins or to prove them;—also, communication of divine favour and goodness.

Visite, (vê-zēt) *n.* [F.] A light cape or short cloak of silk or lace worn by ladies in summer.

Visiting, (viz-it-ing) *n.* The act of attending on

professionally;—the act of calling on another, or staying as a guest, in a friendly way.

Visitor, (viz'it-or) n. One who visits, or who comes or goes to see another;—a superior or person authorized to visit a corporation or any institution, for the purpose of seeing that the laws, regulations, &c., are observed. [visitor or superintendent.]

Visitorial, (viz-it-ō're-al) a. Belonging to a judicial Visage, (vén) n. [Norm. F., from L. *vicinia*, neighbourhood.] Neighbourhood; venue.

Visor, (viz'ur) n. [L. *videre*, view, to see.] A part of a helmet perforated for the purpose of seeing through;—a mask used to disguise and disguise;—the forepiece of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes—also written visor. [guised.]

Visored, (viz'urd) a. Wearing a visor; masked; disguised. **Vista, (viz'ta) n.** [It., sight, view, from *vedere*, to see, L. *videre*.] A view, especially a distant view through or between intervening objects, as trees; hence, the trees or other things that form an avenue.

Visual, (vizh'ū-al) a. [F. *visuel*, It. *visuale*, from L. *visus*, a seeing, sight.] Belonging or relating to sight; used in sight; instrumental to vision.

Vital, (vī'tal) a. [L. *vitalis*, from *vita*, life.] Belonging or relating to life, either animal or vegetable;—contributing or necessary to life;—containing life; living;—being the seat of life; being that on which life depends;—very necessary; highly important;—essential.

Vitality, (vi-tal-i-te) n. [L. *vitalitas*.] State or quality of being vital; the principle of life; animation.

Vitalize, (vī'tal-iz) v. t. To make vital or alive; to give life to;—imp. & pp. *vitalized*; ppr. *vitalizing*.

Vitalization, (vi-tal-iz-ā-shun) n. Act or process of infusing the vital principle.

Vitally, (vī'tal-i) adv. In a vital manner; so as to give life;—essentially.

Vitals, (vī'tals) n. pl. Parts of animal bodies essential to life;—the part essential to life, or to a sound state.

Vitiate, (viah'e-āt) v. t. [L. *vitare*, vitium, from *vitium*, a fault, vice.] To make vicious, faulty, or imperfect; to render defective;—to cause to fail of effect, wholly or in part; to destroy, as the binding force of an instrument or transaction;—corrupt; deprave; defile; pollute; taint; contaminate;—imp. & pp. *vitiated*; ppr. *vitiat*.

Vitiation, (viah-e-ā-shun) n. Act of vitiating, or state of being vitiated; depravation; corruption;—act of destroying the legal force of, as a deed; invalidation;—contamination; pollution.

Vitiosity, (viah-e-ō-e-te) n. Quality of being vicious; corrupt state; depravation.

Vitreous, (vit're-us) a. [L. *vitreus*, from *vitrum*, glass.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, glass;—consisting of glass;—resembling glass. *Vitreous electricity*, the kind of electricity excited by rubbing glass with certain substances, as distinguished from that developed by the friction of resinous substances;—called also *positive electricity*.

Vitreousness, (vit're-us-ness) n. State or quality of being vitreous.

Vitrescence, (ve-tres'ens) n. State of being vitreous; the quality of being capable of conversion into glass.

Vitrescent, (ve-tres'ent) a. [L. *vitrum*, glass.] Capable of being formed into glass; tending to become glass.

Vitrification, (vit-re-fak'ā-shun) n. Act, process, or operation of vitrifying, or of converting into glass by heat.

Vitrification, (vit-re-fak'tār) n. [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to make.] The manufacture of glass and pottery. [or converted into glass.]

Vitrifiable, (vit're-fi-a-bl) a. Capable of being vitrified

Vitriform, (vit're-form) a. [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *forma*, form.] Having the form or appearance of glass; resembling glass.

Vitry, (vit're-fi) v. t. [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facere*, to

make.] To convert into glass by fusion or the action of heat;—v. t. To become glass; to be converted into glass;—imp. & pp. *vitified*; ppr. *vitifying*. **Vitriol, (vit're-ol) n.** [F. *vitriol*, from L. *vitrum*, glass.] A soluble sulphate of any of the metals. *Oil of vitriol*, sulphuric or vitriolic acid.

Vitriolate, (vit're-ō-lit) v. t. To convert into a vitriol;—imp. & pp. *vitriolated*; ppr. *vitriolating*.

Vitriolation, (vit-re-ō-lā'shun) n. The act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

Vitriolic, (vit're-ō-līk) a. Pertaining to vitriol; being the qualities of vitriol, or obtained from it.

Vitoline, (vit'ā-līn) a. [L. *vitulina*, from *vitula*, calf.] Pertaining to a calf or to veal.

Vituperable, (vi-tū'per-a-bl) a. Liable to or deserving vituperation or censure; blameworthy or censurable.

Vituperate, (vi-tū'per-āt) v. t. [L. *vituperare*, to vituperate, a fault, and *perare*, to prepare, or per, to bring forth.] To find fault with; to overbraid with; to abuse; to censure.

Vituperation, (vi-tū'per-āt-shun) n. Act of vituperating; abuse; severe censure; blame.

Vituperative, (vi-tū'per-āt-iv) a. Uttering or writing censure; abusive.

Vivacious, (vi-vā'she-us) a. [L. *vivax*, from *vivere*, to live.] Lively; active;—having great vivacity or vigorous powers of life;—sprightly in temper;—conducing;—animated. [or quick.]

Vivaciously, (vi-vā'she-us-le) adv. With vivacity; lively.

Vivacity, (vi-vas'e-te) n. Life; spiritiveness;—sprightliness of temper or behaviour; air of life and activity;—liveliness; animation;—also *vivaciousness*.

Vivandiers, (ve-vong'de-er) n. [F.] A female attendant.

Vivarium, (vi-vā're-um) n. [L. *vivarium*, from *vivere*, to live, and *vivus*, alive, and *vivus*, to live.] A place artificially arranged for keeping or raising living animals, as a pond, cage, &c.;—vivary.

Vives, (vivz) n. pl. [F. *arivez*.] A disease among bees consisting in the swelling or tumour of the pectoral glands.

Vivid, (viv'id) a. [L. *vividus*, from *vivere*, to live.] True to the life; exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness;—animated;—forming brilliant images or painting in lively colours; lively;—bright;—striking.

Vividly, (viv'id-le) adv. In a vivid manner;—with life;—with brightness; in bright colours;—with animated exhibition to the mind.

Vividness, (viv'id-ness) n. Quality of being vivid; life; spiritiveness;—strength of colouring; brightness.

Vivide, (viv'īfīk) a. [L. *vivus*, alive, and *vivere*, to make.] Giving life; reviving; enlivening.

Vivification, (viv-e-fīk'ā-shun) n. Act of vivifying; restoration of life; revival.

Vivify, (viv'īfī) v. t. To endue with life; to quicken to animate;—imp. & pp. *vivified*; ppr. *vivifying*.

Viviparous, (vi-vī'par-us) a. [L. *viviparus*, from *vivus*, alive, and *parere*, to bear, bring forth.] Producing young in a living state, as all mammals.

Vivisection, (viv-e-ek'shun) n. [L. *vivus*, alive, and *sectio*, a cutting.] The dissection of an animal while alive for the purpose of making physiological investigations.

Vixen, (vik'sen) n. [A.-S. *fox*, a she fox.] A bitch of either sex;—a cross, ill-tempered woman.

Vixenly, (vik'sen-le) a. Having the qualities of a vixen. [that is, cross.]

Viz, (viz) adv. [A contraction of *vide licet*.] To see.

Vizard, (viz'ard) n. [F. *visière*.] A mask; a headdress used to conceal or disguise the face.

Vizier, (viz'yer) n. [A. *vezir*, *vezir*, a bearer of a dena, a porter.] A high executive officer in Turkey and other Oriental countries. Grand vizier, the chief minister of the Turkish empire.

Vocable, (vō'ka-bl) n. [L. *vocabulum*, from *vocare*, to call.]

to call, from *vox*, a voice.] A word; a term; a name; specifically, a word considered as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning.

Vocabulary, (vô-kab'ü-lär-é) *n.* [F. *vocabulaire*, from L. *vocabulum*, a word.] A list or collection of words arranged in alphabetical order and explained;—a word-book;—the whole sum of words and terms employed in a particular science, &c.;—range or extent of language at command; the stock of words which an individual, author, or speaker employs.

Vocal, (vôkal) *a.* [L. *vocatus*, from *vox*, *vocis*, voice.] Having a voice;—uttered or modulated by the voice;—pertaining to a vowel or voice-sound;—also, spoken with tone, intonation, and resonance; sonant;—said of certain articulate sounds.

Vocalism, (vôkal-izm) *n.* The exercise of the vocal organs;—art or profession of singing.

Vocalist, (vôkal-ist) *n.* A vocal musician, as opposed to an instrumental performer;—a public singer distinguished by superior powers of voice and execution.

Vocality, (vôkal-é-te) *n.* Quality of being utterable by the voice; power of utterance; resonance.

Vocalization, (vôkal-iz-â-shun) *n.* Act of vocalizing;—formation and utterance of vocal sounds.

Vocalize, (vôkal-iz) *v. t.* To form into voice; to make vocal or sonant;—to practise singing on the vocal sounds;—*imp. & pp.* vocalized; *ppr.* vocalizing.

Vocally, (vôkal-é) *adv.* In a vocal manner; with voice; orally;—in words; verbally.

Vocation, (vô-kâ-shun) *n.* [L. *vocatio*, from *vocare*, to call, from *vox*, *voce*.] Call; summons; citation; especially, designation to a particular state or profession;—hence, destined or appropriate employment; occupation; business;—a calling by the will of God;—the bestowment of God's distinguishing grace upon a person or nation, by which that person or nation is put in the way of salvation;—a peculiar mission or call to voluntary, religious, or philanthropic efforts;—in irony or contempt.

Vocative, (vôka-tiv) *a.* [L. *vocativus*, from *vocare*, to call.] Relating to, or used in, calling or address;—said of that case of the noun, pronoun, or adjective, in which a person or thing is addressed.

Vocative, (vôka-tiv) *n.* The case in which a word is put when the person or thing is addressed; the fifth case or state of nouns in the Latin tongue.

Vociferate, (vô-sif'er-ât) *v. i.* [L. *vox*, *voce*, voice, and *ferre*, to bear.] To cry out with vehemence; to exclaim;—*v. t.* To utter with a loud voice;—*imp. & pp.* vociferated; *ppr.* vociferating.

Vociferation, (vô-sif'er-â-shun) *n.* A vehement utterance of the voice; a violent outcry.

Vociferous, (vô-sif'er-us) *a.* Making a loud outcry; clamorous; noisy.

Vociferously, (vô-sif'er-us-le) *adv.* In a vociferous manner; with great noise in calling, shouting, or the like.

Vociferousness, (vô-sif'er-us-nes) *n.* The quality of being vociferous; clamorosity.

Voe, (vô) *n.* In Orkney and Shetland, a creek; an inlet; a bay.

Vogue, (vôg) *n.* [F. *vogue*, course of a ship, It. *voga*, rowing, Ger. *wogen*, to wave.] Temporary mode, custom, or practice; popular reception;—as the phrase in vogue.

Voice, (vois) *n.* [L. *vox*, It. *voce*, F. *voix*.] Sound or audible noise uttered by the mouth; utterance; hence, the tone or sound emitted by any thing;—mode of speaking, singing, or otherwise producing sound; distinctive character or quality of tone;—language; words; expression; signification of feeling or opinion;—opinion or choice expressed; a vote;—command; precept;—chiefly in scriptural language;—a particular mode of conjugating or inflecting verbs, by means of which the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed by it is indicated, and

classed as active voice, passive voice, and middle voice;—in music, the part assigned to a human voice in a composition or part-song, and the kind of voice suitable for performing it—classed as *alto*, *treble*, and *contralto* in females, and *tenor*, *baritone*, and *bass* in males.

Voice, (vois) *v. t.* To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of;—to rumour; to report; to give expression to;—hence, to vote;—*imp. & pp.* voiced; *ppr.* voicing.

Voiced, (voist) *a.* Furnished with a voice;—usually with a qualifying adjective prefixed, as loud, deep, &c.

Voiceful, (vois'fûl) *a.* Having a voice; vocal; tuneful.

Voiceless, (vois'les) *a.* Having no voice, utterance, or vote.

Void, (void) *a.* [F. *vide*, from L. *viduus*, widowed, deprived of.] Empty; vacant; not occupied;—being without; destitute; free;—having no incumbent; unoccupied;—having no legal or binding force; null; not sufficient to produce its effect;—unsubstantial; vain. [*ness*; vacancy.]

Void, (void) *n.* An empty space; a vacuum; emptiness. [*void*, (void) *v. t.* To make or leave vacant or empty; to quit; to leave;—to throw, emit, or send out; to evacuate;—to render of no validity or effect; to nullify; to annul;—*imp. & pp.* voided; *ppr.* voiding.]

Voidable, (void'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being voided or evacuated;—capable of being adjudged void, invalid, and of no force;—capable of being avoided.

Voidance, (void'âns) *n.* Act of voiding or emptying; ejection; especially, ejection from a benefice;—state of being void; vacancy, as of an incumbent in a benefice.

Voider, (void'er) *n.* One who or that which voids or empties, vacates, or annuls.

Voiding, (void'ing) *n.* The act of one who or that which voids; that which is voided or evacuated; a remnant; a fragment.

Voidness, (void'nes) *n.* State or quality of being void; emptiness; vacuity; destitution; nullity; inefficacy;—want of substantiality.

Volant, (vôl'ânt) *a.* [L. *volans*, *ppr.* of *volare*, to fly.] Passing through the air upon wings; flying; hence, passing from place to place; current;—nimble; light and quick; active; rapid;—in heraldry, represented as flying; having the wings spread.

Volatile, (vôla'til) *a.* [L. *volatilis*, from *volare*, to fly.] Flying; passing through the air;—having power to fly;—having the power of spontaneous evaporation;—easily passing into the æthereal state;—lively; gay; full of spirit; airy; hence, fickle; apt to change.

Volatileness, (vôl'a-til-nes) *n.* Quality of being volatile; disposition to exhale or evaporate; great sprightliness; mutability; levity; fickleness;—also volatility. [*volatilized*.]

Volatilizable, (vôl'a-til-iz-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being volatilized or rendering volatile.

Volatilization, (vôl'a-til-iz-â-shun) *n.* Act or process of volatilizing or rendering volatile.

Volatilize, (vôl'a-til-iz) *v. t.* To render volatile; to cause to exhale or evaporate;—*imp. & pp.* volatilized; *ppr.* volatilizing.

Volcanic, (vôl-kan'ik) *a.* Pertaining to a volcano or to volcanoes;—produced by a volcano; changed or affected by the heat of a volcano.

Volcanist, (vôl-kan-ist) *n.* One versed in the phenomena of volcanoes;—one who believes in the effects of eruptions of fire in the formation of mountains.

Volcanite, (vôl-kan-it) *n.* A volcanic mineral;—also called *augite*.

Volcano, (vôl-kan'ô) *n.* [L. *Fulcanus*, the god of fire, It. *Volcano*, a burning mountain.] A mountain from which lava, steam, sulphureous gases, and the like, are ejected.

Vole, (vôl) *n.* [F. *vole*, from *voler*, to steal, to steal away, to fly.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks;—an animal of the rat kind; a water-rat.

Vole, (vôl) *v. i.* To win all the tricks in cards.

Volery, (vol'èr-e) *n.* [*F. volerie*, from *vole*, to fly.] A flight of birds;—a cage large enough for birds to fly in;—also written *volary*.

Volitation, (vol'it-à-shun) *n.* [*L. volitare*.] Act of flying; rapid flight.

Volition, (vô-lî-àn) *n.* [*L. volitio*, from *volo*, *velle*, to will, be willing.] Act of willing or choosing; exercise of the will; power of willing or determining.

Volitive, (vol'it-iv) *a.* Having the power to will or exercise free choice;—relating to the will;—expressing a wish.

Volley, (vol'e) *n.* [*F. volée*, a flight, from *vole*, to fly.] A flight of shot; the discharge of many small arms at once;—a burst or emission of many things at once.

Volley, (vol'e) *v. t.* To discharge with a volley;—*v. i.* To be thrown out at once; to be discharged in a volley, or as if in a volley;—*imp. & pp.* volleyed; *ppr.* volleying.

Volt, (vôlt) *n.* [*F. volte*, a ring, *It. volta*, a turn, from *L. volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, wind.] A round or circular tread; a gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a centre;—in *fencing*, a sudden movement or turn to avoid a thrust.

Volta, (vôlt) *(It.)* In music, a direction to repeat a passage one or more times.

Voltaic, (vol-tâ'ik) *a.* Pertaining to, originated by, or named in honour of, *Volta*, who first devised apparatus for developing electric currents by chemical action, and established this branch of electric science;—pertaining to voltaism or voltaic electricity.

Voltaic battery, an apparatus consisting of a series of plates or pieces of dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, arranged in pairs, and subjected to the action of a saline or acid solution, by which a current of electricity is generated whenever the two poles or ends of the series are connected by a conductor; a galvanic battery.

Voltaism, (vol'ta-izm) *n.* That form of electricity which is developed by the chemical action between metals and different liquids; also, the branch of science which treats of this form of electricity;—called also *galvanism*, from Galvani, who was the first to discover the remarkable effect which this species of electricity produces on animal bodies.

Voltmeter, (vol-tam'et-er) *n.* [From *Volta*, and *G. metron*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the strength of a voltaic battery or of a voltaic current, by passing it through a graduated tube nearly filled with a solution of sulphuric acid and water;—the strength of the current is indicated by the rate of decomposition of the solution, which may be read off on the scale of the tube.

Volteiger, (vol'te-zhür) *n.* [*F.* from *volteiger*, to vault.] A leaper or vaulter;—a light infantry soldier.

Volubility, (vol-â-bil'e-te) *n.* [*L. volubilitas*.] State or quality of being voluble;—aptness to roll;—act of rolling;—fluency of speech.

Voluble, (vol'â-bl) *a.* [*L. volubilis*, from *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll, to turn round.] Easily rolling or turning; rotating; apt to roll;—moving with ease and smoothness in uttering words; of rapid speech; fluent.

Volubly, (vol'â-ble) *adv.* In a voluble, rolling, or fluent manner.

Volume, (vol'üm) *n.* [*L. volumen*, a thing rolled up, a roll of writing, from *volvere*, *volutum*, to roll.] A roll; a scroll;—hence, a book; a tome; especially, that part of an extended work which is bound up

together in one cover;—any thing of a rounded or swelling form;—dimensions; compass; space occupied, as measured by cubic inches, feet, yards, and the like;—power, fulness, quantity, or calibre of voice or tone.

Volume, (vol'ünd) *a.* Having the form of a volume or roll;—bulky; massive.

Voluminous, (vô-lü'min-us) *a.* Consisting of many rolls or complications;—consisting of many volumes or books;—having written much or made many volumes copious; diffuse.

Voluminously, (vô-lü'min-us-le) *adv.* In a voluminous manner; in many volumes; very copiously.

Voluminousness, (vô-lü'min-us-nes) *n.* State or quality of being voluminous.

Voluntarily, (vol'un-tär-e-le) *adv.* In a voluntary manner; of one's own accord; without compulsion; spontaneously.

Voluntariness, (vol'un-tär-e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being voluntary; spontaneousness.

Voluntary, (vol'un-tär-e) *a.* [*L. voluntarius*, from *voluntas*, will, choice.] Proceeding from the will; free; unconstrained;—willing; ready;—proceeding from choice or free will; done of his or its own accord; spontaneous;—done by design or intention; purposed; intended;—subject to the will; regulated by the will;—endowed with the power of willing;—free; without consideration; gratuitous;—pertaining to the voluntaries.

Voluntary, (vol'un-tär-e) *n.* A piece played by a musician, often extemporarily, according to his fancy; now generally used to indicate the organ-playing at the opening of church service;—a composition for the organ;—one who engages in any affair of his own accord; a volunteer;—in *ecclesiastical history*, a dissenter; one who is opposed to state endowments or compulsory rates or taxes for the support of the clergy;—one who objects to all state grants on behalf of religion, and to the union of church and state.

Voluntarism, (vol'un-tär-e-izm) *n.* The principles or practice of a voluntary in church affairs;—system of maintaining religion, and especially the clergy, by voluntary contributions or free-will offerings from the people, as opposed to compulsory rates or taxes, state endowments, or other legal provision.

Volunteer, (vol-un-tër) *n.* One who enters into any service of his own free will;—one who enters into military service voluntarily, but when in service is subject to discipline and regulations like other soldiers.

Volunteer, (vol-un-tër) *a.* Entering into service of free will;—composed of volunteers.

Volunteer, (vol-un-tër) *v. t.* To offer or bestow voluntarily or without solicitation or compulsion;—*v. i.* To enter into any service of one's free will, without solicitation or compulsion;—*imp. & pp.* volunteered; *ppr.* volunteering.

Voluptuary, (vô-lupt'ü-ar-e) *n.* [*L. voluptuarius*, from *voluptas*, pleasure.] A person who makes his own bodily enjoyments his chief object or care;—one addicted to luxurious living, carnal pleasures, &c.;—sensualist; epicure.

Voluptuous, (vô-lupt'ü-us) *a.* [*L. voluptuosus*, from *voluptas*, pleasure.] Full of delight or pleasure; ministering to sensual gratification; exciting sensual desire; sensual;—given to the enjoyments of luxury and pleasure.

Voluptuously, (vô-lupt'ü-us-le) *adv.* In a voluptuous manner; with free indulgence of sensual pleasures; luxuriously.

Voluptuousness, (vô-lupt'ü-us-nes) *n.* Luxuriousness; addictiveness to sensual gratification; animal pleasure;—bodily form, attitude, or expression attracting or suggesting sensuality.

Volutation, (vô-lü-tâ-shun) *n.* [*L. volutatio*.] Act of rolling; wallowing.



Voltaic battery.

Volute, (vô-lût) *n.* [F., *It. voluta*, from *volvere*, *volu- tum*, to roll.] A kind of spiral scroll used in the Ionic and Composite capitals.

Voluted, (vô-lût'ed) *a.* Having a volute; formed with a spiral scroll.

Vomic-nut, (vom'ik-nut) *n.* The fruit of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, of the size of a small orange, and of the same colour—the seeds are medicinal but not emetic, however, as the name implies.

Vomit, (vom'it) *v. t.* [*L. vomere*, *vomitum*, allied to *G. emein*.] To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to puke; to spew;—*v. t.* To throw up; to disgorge;—hence, to eject from any hollow place; to belch forth; to emit;—*imp. & pp.* vomited; *ppr.* vomiting.

Vomit, (vom'it) *n.* [*L. vomitus*, from *vomere*.] The matter ejected from the stomach;—an emetic.

Vomiting, (vom'it-ing) *n.* Act of ejecting the contents of the stomach from the mouth;—act of throwing out or belching forth from a hollow place, as a volcano, &c.

Vomitory, (vom'e-tor-e) *a.* Procuring vomiting; causing to eject from the stomach; emetic; vomitive.

Vomitory, (vom'e-tor-e) *n.* An emetic; a vomit;—a principal door or entrance of a large building, as of an amphitheatre.

Voracious, (vô-râ'she-us) *a.* [*L. vorax*, *voracis*, from *vorare*, to devour.] Greedy for eating; very hungry; eager to devour or swallow;—ravenous; rapacious.

Voraciously, (vô-râ'she-us-le) *adv.* In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously.

Voraciousness, (vô-râ'she-us-ness) *n.* Quality of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenousness; rapaciousness.

Voracity, (vô-ras'e-te) *n.* Quality of being voracious; greediness of appetite; voraciousness.

Vortex, (vor'teks) *n.* [*L. vortex*, from *vertere*, *vertere*, to turn.] A whirling or circular motion of any fluid, forming a kind of cavity in the centre of the circle; a whirlpool;—a whirling of the air; a whirlwind.

Vertical, (vor'tik-al) *a.* [*L. vortex*, *vorticis*.] Pertaining to or resembling a vortex in form or motion; whirling.

Votress, (vô'târ-es) *n.* A female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life; a female votary.

Votary, (vô'târ-e) *a.* [*L. votus*, *pp.* of *vovere*, to vow, to devote.] Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted; promised.

Votary, (vô'târ-e) *n.* One devoted, consecrated, or engaged by a vow or promise;—one devoted to any particular worship, service, study, pursuit, or manner of life.

Vote, (vôt) *n.* [*L. votum*, a vow, wish, will, from *vovere*, *votum*, to vow.] Wish, choice, or opinion of a person or body of persons, expressed in some received and authorized way; suffrage;—that by which will or preference is expressed in elections, or in deciding propositions;—expression of will by a majority.

Vote, (vôt) *v. t.* [*F. voter*.] To express or signify the mind, will, or preference;—*v. t.* To choose by suffrage; to elect;—to enact, establish, grant, or the like, by a vote; to determine;—*imp. & pp.* voted; *ppr.* voting.

Voter, (vôt'er) *n.* One who votes; one who has a legal right to a vote or suffrage.

Voting, (vôt'ing) *n.* Act of expressing the mind, will, choice, preference, &c., or of enacting, establishing, granting, &c., by giving or taking and recording the voices or suffrages of the electors, members, managers, &c.

Votive, (vôt'iv) *a.* [*L. votivus*, from *votum*, a vow.] Given by vow; devoted.

Vouch, (vouch) *v. t.* [*Norm. F. voucher*, from *L. vocare*, to call.] To attest; to call upon to witness;—to attest; to declare;—to warrant; to maintain by affir-



Volute.

mations;—to back; to support; to establish;—to call into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title;—*v. t.* To bear witness; to give testimony or full attestation;—*imp. & pp.* vouched; *ppr.* vouching.

Voucher, (vouch'er) *n.* One who vouches, or gives witness or full attestation to any thing;—a book, paper, or document which serves to vouch the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind;—in Scotland, a receipt or written evidence of payment.

Vouchsafe, (vouch-sâf) *v. t.* [*From vouch and safe.*] To permit to be done without danger;—to condescend to grant;—*v. t.* To condescend; to deign; to yield; to descend or stoop;—*imp. & pp.* vouchsafed; *ppr.* vouchsafing.

Voussoir, (vô'sswâr) *n.* [*F.*, from *vouter*, to vault.] One of the wedge-like stones forming part of an arch;—middle voussoir, the key-stone.

Vow, (vow) *n.* [*L. votum*, from *vovere*, *votum*, to vow, *F. vœu*.] A solemn promise made to God or to some deity; a devotion of one's self; a dedication of some part of life or some part of property, talents, time, or other possessions, to a particular service or duty;—a promise of fidelity; a pledge of love or affection.

Vow, (vow) *v. t.* To give, consecrate, or dedicate to God by a solemn promise;—to devote;—*v. t.* To make a vow or solemn promise;—to declare or affirm solemnly; to asseverate;—*imp. & pp.* vowed; *ppr.* vowing.

Vowel, (vow'el) *n.* [*F. voyelle*, *It. vocale*, *L. vocalis*, from *vox*, *voce*, a voice, sound.] A simple sound; an articulation which can be uttered by itself; a sound uttered by opening the mouth, or through a more open position of the organs than that with which a consonant is uttered; also, a letter or character which represents such a sound.

Vowel, (vow'el) *a.* Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

Vowelled, (vow'eld) *a.* Furnished with vowels.

Vower, (vow'er) *n.* One who makes a vow.

Vow-fellow, (vow'fel-ô) *n.* One bound by the same vow.

Voyage, (voy'âj) *n.* [*F. voyage*, from *voie*, way, *L. viaticus*, belonging to a road or journey.] Originally a passage on the way; a journey in general; a passing by sea or water from one place, port, or country to another; especially, a passing or journey by water to a distant place or country.

Voyage, (voy'âj) *v. t.* To take a voyage or journey; especially, to sail or pass by water;—*v. t.* To travel; to pass over;—*imp. & pp.* voyaged; *ppr.* voyaging.

Voyageable, (voy'âj-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being sailed over; navigable.

Voyager, (voy'âj-er) *n.* One who sails or passes by sea.

Vulcan, (vul'kan) *n.* [*L. vulcanus*.] In mythology, the god of fire and of working in metals;—hence, a smith; especially, a blacksmith.

Vulcanian, (vul'kân-ian) *a.* Pertaining to Vulcan or to works in iron or other metals;—pertaining to the system or theory which ascribes the changes in the earth's surface to the agency of fire, or maintains that all rocks are of igneous origin;—also Volcanian, Plutonian.

Vulcanisation, (vul'kan-e-zâ'shun) *n.* The art or process of imparting new properties to caoutchouc by causing it to combine with sulphur.

Vulcanise, (vul'kan-iz) *v. t.* To change the properties of, as caoutchouc or India rubber, by the process of vulcanization;—*imp. & pp.* vulcanized; *ppr.* vulcanizing.

Vulgar, (vul'gar) *a.* [*L. vulgaris*, from *vulgus*, the multitude, the common people.] Pertaining to the mass or multitude of people; common; general; ordinary; public; hence, in general use; vernacular;—belonging to the common people; pertaining to common life; plebeian; lacking cultivation or refinement.

rustic; boorish; also, offensive to good taste, refined feelings, or delicacy.

Vulgar, (vul'gär) *n.* The common people.

Vulgarian, (vul'gäre-an) *n.* A vulgar person; one who has vulgar ideas.

Vulgarism, (vul'gär-izm) *n.* Grossness of manners; vulgarity;—a vulgar phrase or expression.

Vulgarity, (vul'gäre-to) *n.* Quality of being vulgar; the state of the lower classes of society;—grossness or clownishness of manners or language;—coarseness; rudeness; want of delicacy or refinement.

Vulgarize, (vul'gär-iz) *v. t.* To make vulgar;—*imp.* & *pp.* vulgarized; *ppr.* vulgarizing.

Vulgarily, (vul'gär-le) *adv.* In a vulgar manner; in the ordinary manner; among the common people; commonly;—meanly; rudely; clownishly.

Vulgate, (vul'gät) *n.* [*L. vulgatus*, *pp.* of *vulgare*, to make general or common.] A very ancient Latin version of the Scriptures—so called from its common use in the Latin church. [*of the Scriptures.*]

Vulgate, (vul'gät) *a.* Pertaining to the Latin version.

Vulnerability, (vul'ner-a-bil-ty) *n.* State of being vulnerable;—susceptibility of injury or harm.

Vulnerable, (vul'ner-a-bl) *a.* [*L. vulnerabilis*, from *vulnerare*, to wound.] Capable of being wounded; susceptible of external injuries;—liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously; assailable.

Vulnerary, (vul'ner-are) *a.* [*F. vulneraire*, from *L. vulnus*, *vulneris*, a wound.] Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries.

Vulnerary, (vul'ner-are) *n.* Any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds.

Vulneration, (vul'ner-a-shun) *n.* The act of wounding; infliction of injury or hurt.

Vulnifer, (vul'ni-f'ik) *a.* [*L. vulnus*, a wound, and *facere*, to make.] Causing wounds; inflicting wounds.

Vulpine, (vul'pin) *a.* [*L. vulpinus*, from *vulpes*, a fox.] Pertaining to or resembling the fox; cunning; crafty; artful.

Vulture, (vult'ür) *n.* [*L. vultur*.] A rapacious bird belonging to the hawk and the owl, and characterized by an elongated beak, of which the upper mandible is curved at the end, and by the want of feathers on the head and part of the neck. It feeds chiefly on offal and dead carcases, and acts as a kind of scavenger in the warm countries in which it is distributed.

Vulturine, (vult'ür-in) *a.* Pertaining to the vulture;—having the qualities of or resembling the vulture; rapacious.

Vulturish, (vult'ür-ish) *a.* Like a vulture; having the habits of a vulture.

Vulturous, (vult'ür-us) *a.* Like a vulture; rapacious.

W.

W (dub'l-d), the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet, takes its form and name from the repetition of a V, the Roman U. It is properly a vowel formed by expiration and opening of the lips, when previously fully rounded and closed. It is, however, regarded as a consonant, because it acts as such at the beginning of words and syllables, as in war, onward; because it is invariably followed by a vowel unless in the specified case of A, and because it never terminates a word unless preceded by a vowel. The terminal w is sometimes mute, as in low (*lō*), know (*nō*); and also the initial before r, as in write (*rit*).

Wabble, (wob'l) *v. t.* [*Ger. wabbeln*.] To move staggering from one side to the other; to vacillate.

Wabble, (wob'l) *a.* A hobbling, unequal motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung.

Wabbling, (wob'ling) *a.* Having an eccentric motion forward and backward.

Wabster, (wah'ster) *n.* A weaver;—also *webster*. [*Scot.*]

Wacko, (wak'ō) *n.* [*Ger.*] A rock allied to basalt, of which it may be regarded as a more soft and earthy variety. *Graywacke*, a kind of conglomerate grit-rock.

Wad, (wod) *n.* [*D. & Ger. watte*, allied to *A.-S. wæd*, clothing.] A little mass, tuft, or bundle, as of hay or tow;—especially, a little mass of soft material for stopping the charge of powder in a gun and pressing it close to the shot; hence, a soft mass of some loose fibrous substance used for various purposes, as for stopping an aperture.

Wad, (wod) *v. t.* To form into a mass or wad, or into wadding;—to insert or crowd a wad into;—*imp.* & *pp.* wadded; *ppr.* wadding.

Wad, (wod) *n.* [*A.-S. wæddian*, to promise, *L. vœs*, *vædis*, a pledge.] A pledge; a promise;—a wager; a bet.

Wad, (wod) *v. t.* To pledge; to wager; to bet.

Wadding, (wod'ing) *n.* A wad or the materials for wads;—a kind of soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing garments; also, sheets of carded cotton prepared for the same purpose.

Waddle, (wod'l) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wæddian*, to wander, *Ger.*

waddeln.] To walk with short steps, throwing the body from one side and the other, like a duck or a very fat person;—*imp.* & *pp.* waddled; *ppr.* waddling.

Waddler, (wod'ler) *n.* One who waddles.

Waddlingly, (wod'ling-le) *adv.* In a waddling manner; with a vacillating gait.

Wade, (wäd) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wædan*, *Ger. waden*, allied to *L. vadere*, to go.] To walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, mud, &c.;—to move or pass with difficulty or labour;—*v. t.* To pass or cross by walking in or through mud, snow, or other yielding substance;—especially, to cross a stream by walking on the bottom of it;—*imp.* & *pp.* waded; *ppr.* wading.

Wader, (wäd'ër) *n.* One who or that which wades;—one of an order of long-legged birds that wade in the water in search of food.

Wadset, (wod'set) *n.* In *Scots' law*, a conveyance of land in pledge of or for satisfaction of a debt; a kind of mortgage.

Wady, (wod's) *n.* [*A. waddi*, a valley, a channel of a river, a river.] The channel of a water-course which is dry except in the rainy season.

Wafel, (wä'fer) *n.* [*Ger. waffel*, *D. wafel*.] A thin cake or loaf of flour and other ingredients;—a thin leaf-like bread, used by the Roman Catholics in the Eucharist;—a thin leaf of paste, used in sealing letters, &c.

Wafel, (wä'fer) *v. t.* To seal or close with a wafer;—*imp.* & *pp.* wafered; *ppr.* wafering.

Waft, (wä'f) *v. t.* [*Allied to wawe*.] To bear through a fluid or buoyant medium; to convey through water or air; to buoy up; to cause to float; to keep from sinking;—to cast lightly or gently, as the eyes; to direct, as a momentary glance towards;—to convey, as a sign or hint by a motion of the hand;—*v. t.* To be moved or to pass in a buoyant medium; to float;—*imp.* & *pp.* wafted; *ppr.* wafting.

Waft, (wä'f) *n.* A signal made by moving something, as a flag in the air; a motion or wave, as of the hand.

Waftage, (wä'f'ä) *n.* Conveyance through a buoyant medium, as air or water; transportation; carriage.

Wafter, (waf'ter) *n.* One who or that which wafts.
Wafture, (waf'tür) *n.* The act of waving; wave-like motion.

Wag, (wag) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wegan*, *wagian*, Sw. *wigan*, to carry, move.] To move one way and the other with quick turns; to cause to vibrate, as a part of the body;—to move or shake slightly, or from side to side;—*v. i.* To move one way and the other; to be shaken to and fro; to vibrate;—to be in action or motion; to move; to stir;—*imp. & pp.* wagged; *ppr.* wagging.

Wag, (wag) *n.* [From the verb.] A man full of sport and humour; a ludicrous fellow; a humorist; a wit.

Wage, (waj) *v. t.* [Ger. *wagen*, F. *pager*, to wage, lay, A.-S. *wedd*, a pledge, promise.] To pledge; to hazard on the event of a contest; to stake; to bet; to lay; to wager;—to expose one's self to, as a risk; to venture;—to carry on, as a war;—*imp. & pp.* waged; *ppr.* wagging.

Wage, (waj) *n.* [A.-S. *wedd*, pledge, promise, allied to L. *vas*, *vadis*.] That for which one labours; stipulated payment for service performed;—hire; reward; allowance; pay.

Wager, (waj'jer) *n.* Something deposited or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; a bet; a stake; a pledge;—that on which bets are laid;—in law, formerly an offer to make oath of innocence in an accusation, or of non-indebtedness in a suit—now abolished;—*wager of battle*, the giving of a gage or pledge, usually by throwing down a gauntlet or glove, for the trying of a cause by single combat with the accuser or the opponent, either in person or by champion—now abolished.

Wager, (waj'jer) *v. t.* To hazard on the issue of a contest, or on some question that is to be decided, or on some casualty; to lay; to bet;—*v. i.* To make a bet; to lay a wager.

Wagerer, (waj'jer-er) *n.* One who wagers or lays a bet.
Wages, (waj'es) *n.* [Plural in termination but singular in signification.] A compensation given to a hired person for his or her services;—hire; salary; pay; recompense; remuneration.

Waggery, (waj'jer-e) *n.* Manner or action of a wag; sarcasm in good humour; pleasantry.

Waggish, (waj'ish) *a.* Like a wag; roguish in merriment or good humour;—done, made, or laid for sport;—merry; roguish; droll; frolicsome.

Waggishly, (waj'ish-le) *adv.* In a waggish manner; in sport.

Waggishness, (waj'ish-nes) *n.* State or quality of being waggish.
Waggle, (wag'gl) *v. i.* [Diminutive of wag, allied to L. *wacillare*.] To reel or move from side to side; to waddle;—*v. t.* To move one way and the other; to wag;—*imp. & pp.* wagged; *ppr.* wagging.

Waggon, (wag'un) *n.* [A.-S. *wægn*, Icel. *vagn*, Ger. *wagen*.] A four-wheeled carriage used for carrying heavy burthens or freight;—a railway goods truck or van.

Waggon, (wag'un) *v. t.* To carry or transport in a Waggoner, (wag'un-er) *n.* One who conducts a waggon; a waggon-driver;—a constellation; Ursa Major; Charles's wain.

Waggonette, (wag-un-et) *n.* A kind of carriage or drag without a top, and with two seats *vis à vis* to hold six or eight persons, and a driver's box.

Waggonful, (wag'un-fool) *n.* As much as a waggon will hold; enough to fill a waggon.

Wagtail, (wag'tail) *n.* A small bird of several species, so named from the incessant motion of its long tail;—especially the pied or black and white species, called the waterwag-tail.

Waif, (waf) *n.* [Norm.-F. *waf*, *wief*, O. Eng. *waive*.]



Wagtail.

Goods found of which the owner is not known;—hence, that which comes along, as it were, by chance.
Wail, (wail) *v. t.* [Icel. *wala*, to lament, fr. *waill*, W. *awylw*.] To lament; to moan; to bewail; to grieve over;—*v. i.* To express sorrow audibly; to lament; to weep;—*imp. & pp.* wailed; *ppr.* wailing.

Wail, (wail) *n.* Loud weeping; violent lamentation; great mourning.

Wailer, (wail'ing) *n.* One who wails, grieves, or laments.
Wailing, (wail'ing) *n.* Loud cries of grief; audible sorrow; lamentation.

Wailingly, (wail'ing-le) *adv.* In a wailing manner; with deep grief and sorrow.

Wain, (wain) *n.* [A.-S. *wægn*.] A carriage for the transportation of goods on wheels; a waggon;—a constellation; Ursa Major.

Wainscot, (wain'skot) *n.* [D. *wagenschot*, a clap-board.] A wooden lining or boarding of the walls of apartments made in panels.

Wainscot, (wain'skot) *v. t.* To line with boards or panel-work, or as if with panel-work;—*imp. & pp.* wainscoted; *ppr.* wainscoting.

Wainscoting, (wain'skot-ing) *n.* Act of covering or lining with boards in panel;—the material used to wainscot a house, or the wainscot as a whole.

Waist, (wast) *n.* [A.-S. *waesta*, form, figure, W. *gwast*, from *gwastga*, to squeeze.] That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax;—hence, the middle part of other bodies; especially, that part of a ship which is between the quarter-deck and fore-castle.

Waist-band, (wast'band) *n.* The band or upper part of breeches, trousers, or the like, which encompasses the waist;—a sash worn by ladies around the waist.

Waist-cloth, (wast'kloth) *n.* A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist;—a covering of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks stowed on the gangways, between the quarter-deck and the fore-castle.

Waistcoat, (wast'köt) *n.* A short coat or garment, without sleeves, worn under the coat, and covering the waist; a vest.

Wait, (wät) *v. i.* [F. *guetter*, It. *guatare*, Ger. *wahen*, to watch.] To stay or rest in expectation; to stop or remain stationary till the arrival of some person or event;—to rest in patience;—to lie in ambush, as an enemy;—to wait on, to attend, as a menial; to act as a servant or hired attendant;—to go to see; to visit;—to stay the leisure of;—to follow, as a consequence;—*v. t.* To stay for; to wait; to expect;—to attend; to accompany with submission;—*imp. & pp.* waited; *ppr.* waiting.

Wait, (wät) *n.* Ambush;—*pl.* Itinerant musicians who perform in the streets about Christmas time at night or in the early morning; serenaders.

Waiter, (wät'er) *n.* One who waits; an attendant; especially, an attendant in a hotel or place of public entertainment;—a salver; a tray or plate on which something is carried, as tea things, &c.

Waiting, (wät'ing) *n.* The act of staying in hope or expectation; attendance on others.

Waiting-maid, (wät'ing-mäd) *n.* A female servant who attends a lady.

Waitress, (wät'res) *n.* A female waiter or attendant in a public room or at an inn.

Waive, (wäv) *v. t.* To relinquish; to give up claim to; to forego;—to throw away; to cast off;—to defer; to put off for a season;—to put out of the protection of law, as a woman;—*imp. & pp.* waived; *ppr.* waiving.

Waiver, (wäv'er) *n.* [Norm.-F. *queser*, *quaver*.] The act of waiving or not insisting on some right, claim, or privilege.

Wake, (wäk) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wacan*, Go. *wakan*, Icel. *waka*.] To be or to continue awake; to watch; not to sleep;—to hold a night revel;—to awake; to be awakened; to cease to sleep;—to be stirred up from a dormant,

torpid, or inactive state;—*v. t.* To rouse from sleep;—to put in motion or action; to arouse; to excite;—to bring to life again; to re-animate; to revive;—to sit up or watch with at night, as a dead body;—*imp. & pp. waked; ppr. wakening.*

Wake, (wák) *n.* Act of waking or being awakened; state of foregoing sleep; vigils;—hence, *specifically*, an annual parish festival in commemoration of the dedication of the church;—the sitting up of persons with a dead body, chiefly among the Irish;—the track left by a vessel in the water. [*ful*: vigilant.

Wakeful, (wák'fúul) *a.* Indisposed to sleep; watch-
Wakefully, (wák'fúul-nee) *adv.* In a wakeful manner; with watching or sleeplessness.

Wakefulness, (wák'fúul-nee) *n.* Quality or condition of being wakeful; indisposition to sleep; want of sleep.

Waken, (wák'n) *v. t.* To wake; to cease to sleep; to be awakened;—*v. i.* To excite or arouse from sleep; to awaken;—to rouse into action; to stir up;—*imp. & pp. wakened; ppr. wakening.*

Wakener, (wák'n-er) *n.* One who wakens.

Wakening, (wák'n-ing) *n.* The act of one who wakens; the act of ceasing to sleep.

Waldenses, (wálden-séz) *n. pl.* A sect of Christians substantially Protestant in principles, who never submitted to, and were frequently persecuted by, the Roman Catholic Church—they reside in the valleys of Piedmont.

Wale, (wául) *n.* [*A.-S. wala*, a mark of stripes, *Go. wala*, a rod, staff, also *A.-S. wel*, a web of cloth, a strip.] The mark of a rod or whip on animal flesh;—a ridge or streak rising above the surface of cloth, &c.;—one of the strong planks extending along a ship's sides, throughout the whole length, at different heights.

Wale, (wául) *v. t.* To mark with wales or stripes.

Walk, (wawk) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wealcen*, *Ger. wullen*, to rove, to wander.] To move along on foot; to advance by steps; to go on without running;—to move or go on the feet for exercise or amusement;—to be stirring; to be abroad; to go restlessly about;—to appear as a spectre;—to move off; to depart (colloquial);—hence, to behave; to conduct one's self;—*v. t.* To pass through or upon; to perambulate;—to cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace;—to move off; to dismiss;—*imp. & pp. walked; ppr. walking.*

Walk, (wawk) *n.* Act of walking; advance without running or leaping;—act of walking for air or exercise;—manner of walking; gait; step;—the slowest pace of a horse or beast of burden;—that in or through which one walks; an avenue set with trees; place or distance walked over; a place or region in which animals may graze;—habitual place of action; sphere;—conduct; course of action; behaviour.

Walk, (wawk) *v. t.* [*G. walken*, to full, *A.-S. wealcere*, a fuller.] To felt, as hats; to full, as cloth.

Walker, (wawk'er) *n.* One who walks;—an officer appointed to walk over or inspect a certain space of a forest; a ranger;—[*A.-S. wealcere*.] A fuller of cloth;—street walker, a common prostitute.

Walking, (wawk'ing) *n.* Act of going on foot; act of moving with a slow step, as opposed to running, trotting, &c.

Walking-staff, (wawk'ing-staf) *n.* A staff carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking; a cane.

Wall, (wawl) *n.* [*A.-S. wall*, *L. wallum*.] A solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, a park, a town, or the like; also, one of the upright inclosing parts of a building or room;—*pl.* Fortifications in general; works for defence;—hence, a defence; means of security and protection.

Wall, (wawl) *v. t.* To inclose with a wall;—to defend by walls;—to close or fill with a wall;—*imp. & pp. walled; ppr. walling.*

Wallachian, (wal-lá-ke-an) *n.* A native or inhabitant of Wallachia, in Northern Turkey; a Wallach.

Wall-cress, (wawl'kres) *n.* A cruciferous plant of the genus *Arabis*, growing on walls, and in dry stony places.

Wallet, (wólet) *n.* [*F. wallette*, valise, diminutive of *walle*, a trunk, *Ger. walthe*.] A bag or sack for carrying the necessities for a journey; a knapsack;—a pedlar's pack;—a bag carried by beggars or vagrants;—a kind of pocket-book with wide flaps for holding papers;—a kind of leather pouch or purse;—any thing protuberant and swagging.

Wallstee, (wólet-ér) *n.* One who carries a wallet.

Wall-eye, (wawl'í) *n.* [*A.-S. wealcan*, to wither, to fade away, and *eye*.] An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish colour—said usually of horses;—an eye in which the white is very large and distorted.

Wall-flower, (wawl'flou-er) *n.* A cruciferous, evergreen plant, which grows in old walls, &c.; a stock gillyflower;—a lady who keeps her seat at the side of a ball-room, failing to find a partner for the dance.

Wall-fruit, (wawl'frúut) *n.* Fruit which, to be ripened, must be planted against a wall. [*wául*]

Walling, (wawl'ing) *n.* Walls in general;—material for Wall-knot, (wawl'not) *n.* Among seamen, &c., a knot made by twisting the strands at the end of a rope, and interweaving them in a particular manner.

Wallop, (wól'up) *v. i.* [*A.-S. weallan*, *wellan*, *Ger. wellen*, to boil up, to bubble;] To boil with a continued bubbling;—to be heaved or tossed up and down or to and fro;—to move or walk with a rolling put; to waddle;—to be slatternly;—*v. t.* To beat soundly; to fog; to whip;—*imp. & pp. walloped; ppr. wallaping.*

Wallop, (wól'up) *n.* A rolling movement; a heavy swing to a side;—a stroke or blow.

Walloper, (wól'up-er) *n.* One who wallops—used in the compound, *pot-walloper*, one who boils his pot in his own house; a householder.

Wallaping, (wól'up-ing) *n.* A beating.

Wallow, (wól'ó) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wealderian*.] To roll one's self about, as in mire, or on other substance; to flounder;—to live in filth or gross vice;—*imp. & pp. wallowed; ppr. wallowing.* [*wheal*]

Wallower, (wól'ó-er) *n.* One who wallows;—a huter-walnut, (wawl'nút) *n.* [*A.-S. wealh*, foreign, and *waln*, a nut, *D. walnoot*.] A tree of the genus *Juglans* and its fruit, comprehending several species—the nut is used both raw and pickled on the dinner table, and the timber is extensively employed for the better kinds of cabinet-maker's work.

Walrus, (wól'rus) *n.* [*D. & Ger. wal*, in *wealrich*, a whale, and *ros*, a horse.] An aquatic carnivorous mammal of the seal family, found in the Arctic seas—it is hunted for the sake of its oil and tusks.

Waltz, (wawl'ts) *n.* [*D. wals*, *Ger. waltzer*, from *walzen*, to revolve.] A dance performed by two persons in circular figures with a whirling motion; also, a piece of music composed for this kind of dance.

Waltz, (wawl'ts) *v. t.* To dance a waltz;—*imp. & pp. waltzed; ppr. waltzing.*

Waltzer, (wawl'ts-er) *n.* A person who waltzes.

Wamble, (wóm'bl) *v. i.* [*Dan. wammel*, squeamish, *Iscl. wama*, to nauseate.] To be disturbed with nausea;—to move irregularly to and fro; to roll.

Wampum, (wóm'pum) *n.* Small beads made of abells, used by the North American Indians as money, and wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.

Wan, (wón) *a.* [*A.-S. wean*, *wean*.] Having a pale or sickly hue; pale.

Wan, (wón) *v. t.* To grow wan; to become pale or sickly in looks.

Wand, (wónd) *n.* [*Iscl. vándr*, *Go. wandus*.] A small



Walrus

stick; a rod;—hence, *specifically*, a staff of authority;—a rod used by conjurers or diviners.

Wander, (won'dər) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wandrian*, *wandlian*, to change, Ger. *wandeln*, *it. andare*, to go.] To ramble here and there; to range about;—to go away; to stray off; to go astray;—to be delirious;—err; deviate; depart;—*imp. & pp.* wandered; *ppr.* wandering.

Wanderer, (won'dər-er) *n.* One who wanders; a rambler; one who roves.

Wandering, (won'dər-ing) *n.* Act or habit of going or travelling from place to place; roving; peregrination;—a divergence from the direct road; especially, aberration from the path of duty; deviation from rectitude;—hence, want of fixedness; uncertainty;—distraction of the thoughts or attention from the point or business in hand; want of concentration;—discursiveness in style or speech; want of logical coherence;—rambling of the mind or raving, as in delirium, fever, &c.

Wane, (wān) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wanian*, Ger. *wachsen*, from A.-S. *wan*, *wanne*, Ger. *wan*, empty.] To be diminished; to decrease—especially applied to the illuminated part of the moon;—to decline; to fall; to sink;—*imp. & pp.* waned; *ppr.* waning.

Wane, (wān) *n.* Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the eye of a spectator;—decline; failure; decrease; declension.

Waning, (wān-ing) *n.* Act or process of declining; decreasing;—diminution or decrease.

Faunly, (won'le) *adv.* In a pale or wan manner.

Faunness, (won'nes) *n.* The state or quality of being wan; a pallor, dead, pale colour; paleness.

Fauniah, (won'ish) *a.* Somewhat wan; of a pale hue.

Fant, (wont) *n.* [A.-S. *wan*, *wanne*, Ger. *wan*, empty.] State of not having; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired;—in a general sense, destitution; poverty;—that which is needed or desired; a thing of which the loss is felt.

Fant, (wont) *v. t.* To be without; to be destitute of;—to have occasion for, as useful, proper, or requisite; to require; to need;—to feel need of; to wish or long for; to desire;—to be lacking in respect of or to the mount of;—to lack;—*v. i.* To be deficient or lacking; to fail; to fall short;—to be missed; not to be present;—*imp. & pp.* wanted; *ppr.* wanting.

Wanting, (won'ting) *a.* Absent; deficient;—slack; illing; insufficient.

Wanton, (won'tan) *a.* [W. *gwantan*, variable, *gwantsey*, *kle.*] Moving or flying loosely; playing in the wind; running to excess; loose; unrestrained;—luxuriant; overgrown;—not turned or formed with regularity;—wandering from moral rectitude; licentious; volute;—*especially*, deviating from the rules of rectitude;—skittish; frisky; lascivious; libidinous.

Wanton, (won'tun) *n.* A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman;—an insignificant or vain trifler.

Wanton, (won'tun) *v. t.* To rove and ramble without traint, rule, or limit; to revel; to frolic;—to sport lewdness or lasciviously;—to move irregularly; to go loosely, as in the wind;—*imp. & pp.* wanted; *v.* wanting.

Wantonly, (won'tun-le) *adv.* In a wanton manner; playfully; sportively; gayly; lasciviously.

Wantonness, (won'tun-nes) *n.* Quality of being wanton;—lasciviousness; lechery;—licentiousness; liguence of rule or restraint;—sportiveness; *io.*

Wapiti, (wā'pin-shaw) *n.* [A.-S. *wæpen*, a pon, and *acea*, a show.] An exhibition of arms, an exercise and trial of skill in their use, made certain seasons in some districts of the kingdom.

Wapiti, (wā'pen-tā) *n.* [A.-S. *wæpenetide*.] Some northern counties of England, a division district answering to the *Hundred* in other ties.

Wapiti, (wā'pe-te) *n.* The North American elk—so called in the Iroquois dialect.

War, (wawr) *n.* [A.-S. *werre*, Ger. *werre*.] A state of opposition or contest; enmity; hostility;—a contest between nations or states carried on by force; armed conflict of sovereign powers;—the profession of arms; art of war.



War, (wawr) *v. i.* To contend; to strive violently; to fight;—to make war; to carry on hostilities; to be in a state of contest by violence;—*imp. & pp.* warred; *ppr.* warring.

Warble, (wawr'bl) *v. t.* [Ger. *wirbeln*, to warble.] To sing in a quavering or vibratory manner; to trill;—to utter musically; to carol;—to cause to quaver or vibrate;—*v. i.* To be quavered or modulated; to be uttered melodiously;—to sing in a trilling manner or with many turns and variations;—*imp. & pp.* warbled; *ppr.* warbling.

Warble, (wawr'bl) *n.* A quavering modulation of the voice; a song.

Warbler, (wawr'blər) *n.* One who or that which warbles; a singer; a songster—applied chiefly to birds.

War-cry, (wawr'kri) *n.* A cry or signal used in war.

War-dance, (wawr'dans) *n.* A dance among savages preliminary to going to war.

Ward, (wawrd) *v. t.* [A.-S. *weardian*, to keep, protect, *weardian*, to defend, Ger. *wearten*.] To keep in safety; to watch; to guard;—to defend; to protect;—to fend off; to repel; to turn aside, as any thing mischievous that approaches;—*v. i.* To be on the watch; to keep guard;—*imp. & pp.* warded; *ppr.* warding.

Ward, (wawrd) *n.* [A.-S. *weard*, keeper, guard, *Go. variis*, *F. garde*.] Act of guarding; watch; guard;—state of being under guard; custody; confinement;—guardianship; the condition of a child under a guardian;—one who or that which guards; defence; protection; defender; protector;—a fortress; a stronghold;—a guarding or defensive motion or position in fencing;—a minor or person under the care of a guardian;—a certain division or quarter of a town or city;—a division of an hospital;—a projecting ridge of metal in the interior of a lock.

Ward, (wawrd) *a.* Pertaining to a townward or district division of a city.

Warden, (wawrd'en) *n.* A keeper; a guardian;—the master or president of a college;—a jailor or officer of a prison;—one of the managers of a church and parish.

(diction of a warden.

Wardenship, (wawrd'en-ship) *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a warden.

War-department, (wawrd'e-part-ment) *n.* That part of civil government connected with the maintenance and general control of the army;—the officials and the public offices attached to the department.

Warder, (wawrd'er) *n.* One who wards or keeps; a keeper; a guard;—a truncheon or staff of command.

Wardmote, (wawrd'mōt) *n.* A meeting of a municipal ward; also, a court of the ward, whose province it is to present defaults in matters relating to the watch, police, and the like.

Wardrobe, (wawrd'rōb) *n.* A room, apartment, or portable closet, where clothes are kept;—wearing apparel in general.

Wardroom, (wawrd'rōm) *n.* A room occupied as a mess-room by the commissioned officers of a war-vessel.

Wardship, (wawrd'ship) *n.* Office of a ward or keeper; guardianship; right of guardianship;—state of being under a guardian; pupillage.

Ware, (wār) *v. t.* To wear; to wear.

Ware, (wār) *a.* [A.-S. *war*, Dan. *vær*.] Being in expectation of; provided against;—cautious; wary.

Ware, (wâr) *n.* [A.-S. *wæru*, Icel. *vara*.] Article of merchandise; especially: in the plural, goods; commodities; merchandise.

Warehouse, (wâr'hôus) *n.* A storehouse for goods.

Warehouse, (wâr'hôus) *v. t.* To deposit or secure in a warehouse; to place in the government or custom-house stores, to be kept until duties are paid:—*imp. & pp.* warehoused; *ppr.* warehousing.

Warehouseman, (wâr'hôus-man) *n.* One who keeps a warehouse:—one who keeps a wholesale shop for soft goods or wares.

Warehousing, (wâr'hôuz-ing) *n.* The act of placing goods in a warehouse or in a custom-house store;—*warehousing system*, an arrangement for lodging imported articles in the custom-house stores, without payment of duties, until they are taken out for home consumption. [goods.]

Wareroom, (wâr'rôom) *n.* An apartment for holding

Warfare, (waw'r(fâr) *n.* [From *war* and *fare*, to go, to pass, A.-S. *fara*.] Military service; war; hostilities:—*contest*; *struggle*.

Warfare, (waw'r(fâr) *v. i.* To lead a military life; to carry on continual war.

War-horse, (waw'r'hôrs) *n.* A strong, powerful, spirited horse for military service; a charger.

Warily, (wâr'e-lé) *adv.* In a wary manner; cautiously.

Wariness, (wâr'e-nés) *n.* Prudent care to foresee and guard against evil; caution;—*circumspection*; *fore-sight*; *care*.

Warlike, (waw'rlik) *a.* Fit for war; disposed for war;—*pertaining to war*; *military*; *having a martial appearance*;—*threatening war*; *hostile*.

Warlikeness, (waw'rlik-nés) *a.* A warlike disposition or character.

Warlock, (wâr'lok) *n.* [A.-S. *wærlôga*.] A male witch; a wizard; a sprite; an imp.

Warm, (wawrm) *a.* [A.-S. *wærm*, G. *varius*, Icel. *varmr*.] Having heat in a moderate degree; not cold;—*subject to heat*;—*zealous*; *ardent*; *not indifferent*; *lukewarm*, or the like, in spirit or temper;—*vehement*; *excited*; *passionate*;—*vigorous*; *spirightly*;—*easy in money matters*; *rich*;—*in painting*, having yellow or yellow-red for a basis of colour.

Warm, (wawrm) *v. t.* To communicate a moderate degree of heat to;—*to make engaged or earnest*; *to excite interest, ardour, or zeal in*;—*v. i.* To become moderately heated;—*to become ardent or animated*:—*imp. & pp.* warmed; *ppr.* warming.

Warm-blooded, (wawrm'blud-ed) *a.* Having warm blood—*applied especially to birds and mammals*.

Warmer, (wawrm'er) *n.* One who warms; that which warms—*used as the second element of a compound word, as plate-warmer, foot-warmer*.

Warm-hearted, (wawrm'hârt-ed) *a.* Possessing lively interest or affection; cordial; sincere; hearty.

Warming, (wawrm'ing) *n.* Act of heating moderately;—*state of becoming warm*;—*chiefly used in the compound house-warming, a feast made when a person or family have entered on the occupation of a new house, &c.*

Warming-pan, (wawrm'ing-pan) *n.* A pan used for warming a bed with ignited coals;—*a person put into a place or office to keep it till the nominee can take possession*.

Warmly, (wawrm'le) *adv.* In a warm manner; with some degree of temper or anger;—*eagerly*; *earnestly*; *ardently*.

Warmth, (wawrmth) *n.* Gentle heat;—*fervour of mind*; *zeal*;—*a state of lively and excited interest*;—*earnestness*; *eagerness*;—*enthusiasm*;—*the glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colours, and also from the use of transparent colours in the process of glazing*.

Warn, (wawrn) *v. t.* [A.-S. *warnian*, Icel. *varna*, Ger. *warnen*.] To make aware; to give previous information or notice to; hence, to notify or summon by au-

thority;—*to caution against evil practices or any thing that may prove injurious*;—*to admonish of duty*;—*imp. & pp.* warned; *ppr.* warning.

Warner, (wawrn'er) *n.* One who warns; an admoner.

Warning, (wawrn'ing) *n.* Caution against danger or against faults or practices which incur danger;—*admonition*;—*previous notice*;—*notice to quit, as a house, service, &c.*

Warp, (wawrp) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wearpan*, Ger. *werfen*.] To throw, to cast. To turn, twist, or be twisted out of a straight direction, as a board in seasoning or by shrinking;—*to turn or incline from a straight, true, or proper course*; *to deviate*; *to swerve*;—*to fly with a bending or waving motion*;—*v. t.* To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction;—*to turn aside from the true direction*; *to pervert*;—*to tow or move, as a vessel, with a line or warp attached to buoys, to anchors, or the like*;—*to run off the reel into hauls to be tarred, as yarns*;—*imp. & pp.* warped; *ppr.* warping.

Warp, (wawrp) *n.* The threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom and crossed by the woof;—*the state of being warped or twisted*;—*a towing-line*; *a warping-hawser*.

Warper, (wawrp'er) *n.* One who forms yarn or thread into warps or webs for the loom.

Warping, (wawrp'ing) *n.* Act or operation of one who or that which warps;—*act of changing or perverting*;—*art or occupation of preparing the warp of webs for the weaver*.

War-proof, (wawrp'proof) *a.* Able to resist attack.

Warp-thread, (wawrp'thred) *n.* One of the threads which form the warp.

Warrant, (wor'ant) *v. t.* [W. *garantir*, Norm. F. *garantir*, F. *garantir*, to guarantee.] To authorize, to give power or right to do or forbear with assurance of safety or indemnity;—*to make secure*; *to guarantee safety to*;—*to support by authority or proof*; *to justify*.—*to secure to, as a grantee, an estate granted*; *to assure*;—*to indemnify against loss*;—*to secure to, as a purchaser, the quality or quantity of the goods sold as represented*;—*to assure, as a thing sold, to the purchaser—that is, to engage that the thing is what it is represented to be*;—*imp. & pp.* warranted; *ppr.* warranting.

Warrant, (wor'ant) *n.* That which warrants or authorizes; a commission giving authority or justifying the doing of any thing;—*a precept authorizing an officer to seize an offender and bring him to justice*;—*that which vouches or insures for any thing*; *guarantee*; *security*; *that which attests or proves*; *a voucher*;—*a writing which authorizes a person to receive money or other thing*.

Warrantable, (wor'ant-a-bl) *a.* Authorized by commission, precept, or right; justifiable; defensible.

Warrantableness, (wor'ant-a-bl-nés) *n.* Quality of being warrantable.

Warrantably, (wor'ant-a-ble) *adv.* In a warrantable manner; justifiably.

Warranter, (wor'ant'er) *n.* One who warrants, gives authority, or legally empowers; one who assures or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right, or to make good any defect of title or quality.

Warranty, (wor'ant-e) *n.* An engagement or undertaking, express or implied, that a certain fact regarding the subject of a contract is or shall be as it is expressly or impliedly declared or promised to be;—*a stipulation or engagement by a party insured that certain things relating to the subject of insurance, or affecting the risk, exist, or shall exist, or have been, or shall be done*;—*security*; *warrant*; *guarantee*.

Warranty, (wor'ant-e) *v. t.* To warrant; to guarantee.

Warren, (wôren) *n.* [Norm. F. *garraie*.] A place privileged, by prescription or grant from the king, for keeping certain beasts and fowls;—*a piece of ground*

for the breeding and preservation of rabbits:—a place for keeping fish in a river.

Warren, (wōr'en-er) *n.* The keeper of a warren.

Warrior, (waw'r-er) *n.* [From *war*, *F. guerrier*.] A man engaged in war or military life; a soldier; a champion; especially, a good soldier; a brave man;—also used adjectively.

Wart, (wawrt) *n.* [*A.-S. weart*, *loel. warta*, *Ger. warze*.] A small hard excrescence on the skin:—a glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on plants.

Wart-cress, (wawrt'kres) *n.* A low, dwarfish annual plant of the genus *Coronopus*, having small, whitish flowers.

Wart-hog, (wawrt'hog) *n.* A pachyderm of the genus *Phacochoerus*, having a large head, tusks of remarkable size inclining laterally upward, and a thick fleshy lobe on each cheek, resembling a large wart, whence the name. [*warts*:—of the nature of warts.

Warty, (wawrt'e) *a.* Having warts; overgrown with

War-worm, (waw'r-wōrm) *a.* Worm with military service.

Wary, (wā're) *a.* [*A.-S. weor*, *loel. war*.] Cautious;

watchful; carefully watching and guarding against deceptions, artifices, and dangers; timorously prudent; circumspect; discreet. [*stantive verb to be.*

Was, (wos) [*A.-S. waz*.] The past tense of the sub-

Wash, (wash) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wascan*, *Ger. waschen*.] To

cleanse by ablution, or by dipping or rubbing in water;

to scrub with water, &c.:—to cover with water; to

wet; hence, to overflow or dash against:—to waste

or abrade by the force of water in motion;—to re-

move by washing; to take away by the action of

water:—to tint lightly and thinly:—to overlay with

a thin coat of metal:—in Scripture, to purify; to free

from the pollution and taint of sin:—*v. i.* To per-

form the act of ablution:—to perform the business

of cleansing clothes in water:—to bear the operation

of being washed:—to be wasted or worn away by the

action of water:—*imp. & pp.* washed; *ppr.* washing.

Wash, (wash) *n.* Act of washing; ablution; a

cleansing, wetting, or dashing with water; hence, the

quantity of clothes washed at once:—the shallowest

part of a river or arm of the sea; also, a bog; a

marsh:—substances collected and deposited by the

action of water:—waste liquor, the refuse of food,

&c., from a kitchen:—the fermented wort from which

the spirit is extracted:—that with which any thing

is washed, or wetted, smeared, tinted, coated, &c.,

upon the surface:—a cosmetic for the complexion;

a liquid dentifrice; a preparation for the hair:—a

lotion:—a thin coat of colour spread over spaces of

a picture:—a thin coat of metal laid on any thing for

beauty or preservation.

Wash-ball, (wash'ball) *n.* A ball of soap to be used

in washing the hands or face.

Wash-board, (wash'bōrd) *n.* A board with a fluted

or ribbed surface on which clothes are rubbed in

being washed:—a board running round the walls of

a room, next to the floor; mop-board:—a broad, thin

plank fixed on the top of a vessel's side, to prevent the

sea from breaking over.

Washer, (wash'gr) *n.* One who or that which washes;

—a ring of metal, leather, or other material, used to

relieve friction, to secure tightness of joints, or for

other purposes.

Washer-woman, (wash'gr-wōm-an) *n.* A woman

who washes clothes for others or for hire.

Wash-house, (wash'houz) *n.* A house for washing

linens, &c.

Washing, (wash'ing) *n.* Act of one who washes;

ablution:—clothes washed, especially those washed

at one time; wash.

Washing-machine, (wash'ing-ma-shēn) *n.* A machine

for cleansing family linen, or cotton, calicoes, or

other fabrics—of various forms of construction.

Wash-pot, (wash'pot) *n.* A pot or vessel in which any

thing is washed.

Wash-stand, (wash'stand) *n.* A piece of furniture holding the ewer, basin, and other requisites for washing the hands and face. [*washed*.]

Wash-tub, (wash'tub) *n.* A tub in which clothes are

Washed, (wash'e) *a.* Watery; damp; soft:—lacking

substance or solidity; weak; thin.

Wasp, (wosp) *n.* [*A.-S. wæp*, *wæpe*, *Ger. wespe*. *L.*

vespa.] A hymenopterous insect, al-

lied to the hornet, and capable of

stinging severely — it constructs

combs and rears its young in the

cells.

Waspish, (wosp'ish) *a.* Having a

slender waist, like a wasp:—quick

to resent a trifling affront:—irritable;

irascible; peevish.

Waspishly, (wosp'ish-le) *adv.* In

a waspish or snappish manner; irri-

tably; petulantly.

Waspishness, (wosp'ish-ness) *n.* State or quality of

being waspish; irritability; irascibility; snappish-

ness.

Wassail, (was'sail) *n.* [*A.-S. was-hal*, be in health.]

An ancient expression of good wishes on a festive

occasion, especially in drinking to one;—a festive

season; roystering festivity:—a liquor composed of

wine or ale, sugar, nutmeg, and roasted apples:—a

song or glee sung at a festive gathering.

Wassail, (was'sail) *v. i.* To hold a festive occasion, at

which there was much drinking of healths: to

carouse. [*convivial*; festive.

Wassail, (was'sail) *a.* Pertaining to or used for wassail;

Wassailer, (was'sail-er) *n.* One who drinks wassail; a

reveller.

Wast, (wost) *imp.* of the substantive verb to be, in the

second person singular, indicative.

Waste, (wäst) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wæstan*, *Ger. wüsten*, *L.*

vastare.] To bring to ruin; to devastate; to de-

stroy:—to wear away by degrees; to impair gradually;

—to spread unnecessarily or carelessly; to employ

prodigally; to lavish:—to spend; to consume:—in

law, to damage, impair, or injure, as an estate,

voluntarily, or by suffering the buildings, fences,

&c., to go to decay:—*v. i.* To be diminished; to be

consumed by any cause; to dwindle:—*imp. & pp.*

wasted; *ppr.* wasting.

Waste, (wäst) *a.* Desolate; devastated; stripped;

bare; hence, dreary; dismal:—lying unused; of no

worth; valueless:—lost for want of occupiers:—un-

productive; wild; uncultivated.

Waste, (wäst) *n.* Act of wasting, desolating, lavish-

ing, expending and the like:—that which is wasted

or desolate; uncultivated, or wild country; unoccu-

pied or unemployed space; desert:—that which is

of no value; worthless remnant; refuse:—spoil,

destruction, or injury done to houses, woods, fences,

lands, &c., by a tenant:—prodigality; dissipation.

Waste-basket, (wäst'bas-ket) *n.* A small, light basket

used in offices, libraries, and the like, for holding

waste papers, and other refuse.

Waste-book, (wäst'bōok) *n.* A book in which rough

entries of transactions are made, previous to their

being carried into the journal.

Wasteful, (wäst'fōol) *a.* Full of waste:—expending

property, or that which is valuable, without necessity

or use:—profuse; prodigal; extravagant.

Wastefully, (wäst'fōol-le) *adv.* In a wasteful man-

ner; lavishly.

Wastefulness, (wäst'fōol-ness) *n.* The quality of

being wasteful; lavishness; prodigality.

Wasteness, (wäst'ness) *n.* The state of being waste;

a desolate state; solitude.

Waste-pipe, (wäst'pīp) *n.* A pipe for conveying

waste water and the like.

Waster, (wäst'gr) *n.* One who squanders property;

one who consumes extravagantly or without use:—a



Wasp.

kind of cudgel;—a thief in a candle or excrescence on the wick which causes the candle to gutter.

Watch, (woch) *n.* [A.-S. *wæcce*, *Go. wæhted*, *loel. wæht*.] Act of watching; forbearance of sleep; close observation; guard; preservative or preventive vigilance;—one who watches or those who watch; a sentry; a guard;—post or office of a watchman; also, the place where he is posted;—the period of the night in which one person, or one set of persons, stands as sentinels; hence, a division of the night;—a small timepiece or chronometer to be carried in the pocket;—in ships, an allotted portion of time, usually four hours, for watching or being on duty;—that part of the officers and crew of a vessel who together attend to working her for an allotted time.

Watch, (woch) *v. t.* To be awake; to be or continue without sleep;—to be attentive or vigilant; to be on the look-out; to keep guard;—to be expectant; to wait; to seek opportunity;—to attend during the night, as a nurse, &c.—*v. i.* To give heed to; to keep in view;—to tend; to guard; to have in keeping;—to observe from a secret place or ambush; to lie in wait for;—to observe in order to detect or prevent;—*imp. & pp.* watched; *ppr.* watching.

Watch-box, (woch'box) *n.* A sentry-box.

Watch-case, (woch'kase) *n.* The case or outside covering of a watch.

Watch-dog, (woch'dog) *n.* A dog kept to guard premises or property, and to give notice of the approach of intruders.

Watcher, (woch'er) *n.* One who watches; especially, one who attends upon the sick during the night;—a diligent observer.

Watchful, (woch'fūl) *a.* Vigilant; attentive; cautious; careful to observe or guard, with of before the thing observed and against before the thing to be avoided or prevented.

Watchfully, (woch'fūl-le) *adv.* In a watchful manner; vigilantly; attentively; cautiously; heedfully.

Watchfulness, (woch'fūl-nee) *n.* State or quality of being watchful; careful and diligent observation for the purpose of preventing or escaping danger, or of avoiding mistakes and misconduct;—vigilance; wakefulness; circumspection; cautiousness.

Watch-glass, (woch'gias) *n.* In ships, a half-hour sand-glass to measure the time or divisions of a watch;—a concavo-convex glass for covering the face or dial-plate of a pocket watch.

Watch-house, (woch'hous) *n.* A house in which a watch or guard is placed;—a place where persons under temporary arrest by the police of a city are kept; a lock-up.

Watch-light, (woch'lit) *n.* A light used for watching or sitting up in the night; a candle having a rush wick.

Watchmaker, (woch'mak'er) *n.* One whose occupation is to make and repair watches.

Watchman, (woch'man) *n.* One set to watch; a sentinel;—one who guards the streets of a city or building by night.

Watch-tower, (woch'tow'er) *n.* A tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies or the approach of danger.

Watchword, (woch'wurd) *n.* The word given to sentinels and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend is known from an enemy; a countersign; pass-word.

Watch-work, (woch'work) *n.* The different internal parts of a watch.

Water, (waw'ter) *n.* [A.-S. *wæter*, *Ger. wasser*, *G. Auditor*.] The fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, seas, &c.;—a body of water, standing or flowing;—especially, the sea; ocean;—one of various liquid secretions, humours, &c.—so named from their resemblance to water; urine;—the colour & lustre of a diamond.

Water, (waw'ter) *v. t.* To wet or overflow with water;—to irrigate;—to supply with water for drink;—to wet and calender, as cloth, so as to impart to it a lustrous appearance in wavy lines;—*v. i.* To shed water or liquid matter;—to get or take in water;—*imp. & pp.* watered; *ppr.* watering.

Water-bearer, (waw'ter-bär'er) *n.* A sign of the zodiac, and the constellation from which it is named; Aquarius.

Water-borne, (waw'ter-börn) *a.* Borne on the water; floated;—conveyed by water.

Water-butt, (waw'ter-but) *n.* A large cask set up on end to contain water.

Water-carriage, (waw'ter-kär-ij) *n.* Conveyance by water;—the means of conveying by water.

Water-cart, (waw'ter-kärt) *n.* A cart bearing water, especially, one by means of which water is sprinkled, as in the streets, &c.

Water-cask, (waw'ter-kaak) *n.* In ships, a large strongly hooped barrel or cask for holding water.

Water-clock, (waw'ter-klok) *n.* An hourglass for measuring time by the dropping of water instead of sand; a clepsydra.

Water-closet, (waw'ter-klos-et) *n.* A privy; especially, a privy furnished with a contrivance for introducing a stream of water to cleanse it.

Water-colour, (waw'ter-kul'er) *n.* A colour ground with water and gum or size; a colour the vehicle of which is water.

Water-colour painting, (waw'ter-kul'er-pänt-ing) *n.* Art or process of painting or drawing in water colours instead of oil.

Water-course, (waw'ter-körs) *n.* A stream of water;—a channel or canal for the conveyance of water, especially in draining lands.

Water-crane, (waw'ter-krän) *n.* An apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank, as to the tender of a locomotive.

Water-cure, (waw'ter-kür) *n.* The mode or system of treating diseases with water; hydropathy;—also, an establishment where such treatment is employed.

Water-dog, (waw'ter-dog) *n.* A variety of dog remarkable for its aquatic habits, which render it valuable to sportsmen;—a small floating cloud supposed to indicate rain;—a sailor (colloquial).

Water-drain, (waw'ter-drän) *n.* A drain or channel for water to run off.

Water-drop, (waw'ter-drop) *n.* A drop of water;—*cially*, a tear.

Watered, (waw'terd) *a.* Sprinkled with water;—supplied with water;—made lustrous and wavy in appearance by being wet and calendered.

Waterer, (waw'ter'er) *n.* One who waters.

Water-fall, (waw'ter-fawl) *n.* A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade; a cataract;—a kind of female head-dress or arrangement of the long hair at the back of the head.

Water-fowl, (waw'ter-fowl) *n.* A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or on or near the sea; an aquatic fowl.

Water-gall, (waw'ter-gawl) *n.* [*Ger. wasserpötte*.] A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water;—a watery appearance in the sky accompanying the rainbow.

Water-gauge, (waw'ter-gäj) *n.* An instrument for measuring or ascertaining the depth or quantity of water.

Water-gilder, (waw'ter-gild'er) *n.* One who practices the art of water-gilding.

Water-gilding, (waw'ter-gild-ing) *n.* The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of amalgam of gold and mercury, and then volatilizing the mercury by heat.

Water-gruel, (waw'ter-gröö-el) *n.* A liquid food, composed of water and a small portion of meal, or other farinaceous substance, boiled.

Wateriness, (waw'ter-e-ness) *n.* Humidity; moisture; state of abounding in water.

Watering, (waw'ter-ing) *n.* Act of supplying with water for drink;—the place of such supply;—act of sprinkling with water artificially, as plants;—irrigation, as of land;—process of sprinkling with water and calendering, as silks and other textile fabrics, to give them a lustrous wavy appearance and reflections or plays of light.

Watering-place, (waw'ter-ing-plas) *n.* A place where water may be obtained, as for a ship, for cattle, &c.;—a place to which people resort for mineral water, or for bathing, &c. [*watery*;—somewhat watery; moist.

Waterish, (waw'ter-ish) *a.* Resembling water; thin; **Waterishness**, (waw'ter-ish-ness) *n.* State or quality of being waterish; wateriness.

Water-level, (waw'ter-lev-el) *n.* The level formed by the surface of still water;—a levelling instrument in which water is employed for determining the horizontal line.

Water-lily, (waw'ter-lil-e) *n.* An aquatic plant, distinguished for its beautiful and usually very fragrant flowers, and large, floating leaves.

Water-line, (waw'ter-lin) *n.* A horizontal line supposed to be drawn about a ship's bottom at the surface of the water; classified as *tight* when the vessel is empty, and *load* when it has a full cargo on board.



Water-lily.

Water-logged, (waw'ter-logd) *a.* Rendered log-like, heavy, or clumsy in movement, in consequence of being filled with water, as a ship.

Waterman, (waw'ter-man) *n.* A man who manages water-craft; a boatman; a ferryman;—an attendant on cab stands, &c., who supplies water to the horses, and touts for fares.

Water-mark, (waw'ter-märk) *n.* A mark indicating the height to which water has risen, or at which it has stood;—a letter, device, &c., wrought into paper during the process of manufacture.

Water-melon, (waw'ter-mel-on) *n.* A plant (*Cucurbita Citrillus*) and its pulpy fruit, which abounds with a sweetish liquor highly prized for its cooling qualities. [*ohinery* is moved by water.

Water-mill, (waw'ter-mil) *n.* A mill whose machine, (waw'ter-ööl) *n.* An aquatic bird; the dipper.

Water-pot, (waw'ter-pot) *n.* A vessel for holding, conveying, or sprinkling water, &c.

Water-power, (waw'ter-pow-er) *n.* The power of water employed to move machinery, &c.;—a fall of water which may be used to drive machinery.



Water-ouzel.

Water-privilege, (waw'ter-priv-e-lee) *n.* The right to use water for mills or to drive machinery. [*as not to admit water.*

Water-proof, (waw'ter-proof) *a.* So firm and compact

Water-proof, (waw'ter-proof) *n.* A substance or preparation for rendering any thing, as cloth, leather, &c., impervious to water [*Amer.*];—a coat or other garment made water-tight. [*cloth, &c., is made water-proof.*

Water-proofing, (waw'ter-proof-ing) *n.* Process by which

Water-rail, (waw'ter-räl) *n.* A wading bird of the genus *Rallus*.

Water-rate, (waw'ter-rät) *n.* A municipal rate or tax for the supply of water.

Water-rot, (waw'ter-rot) *v. t.* To rot by steeping in water;—*imp. & pp.* water-rotted; *ppr.* water-rotting.

Water-shed, (waw'ter-shed) *n.* A range of high land between two



Water rail.

river-basins, and discharging its waters into them from opposite directions.

Water-soak, (waw'ter-sök) *v. t.* To soak in water; to fill the interstices of with water.

Water-spout, (waw'ter-spout) *n.* A meteorological phenomenon, of the nature of a tornado or whirlwind, usually observed over the sea, and sometimes over the land—it consists of a dense cloud, generally of a conical shape, hanging downward from the clouds toward the earth, and when uniting with a similar portion from below, they together form an unbroken column from the earth to the cloud—it often discharges water in vast quantities, whence the name.



Water-spout.

Water-tight, (waw'ter-tit) *a.* So tight as to retain or not to admit water, or to suffer it to escape; not leaky.

Water-wheel, (waw'ter-hwöl) *n.* Any wheel for propelling machinery or other purposes, that is made to rotate by the direct action of water—called an *overshot-wheel* when the water is applied at the top, an *undershot-wheel* when at the bottom, a *breast-wheel* when at an intermediate point, and a *turbine-wheel* when its axis is vertical, and the water acts upon different sides of the wheel at the same time.

Water-work, (waw'ter-würk) *n.* Any hydraulic machine for raising, retaining, conducting, or distributing water, or for obtaining and utilizing motive power from the flow or fall of water;—also, the engine, pumps, aqueducts, pipes, &c., by which water is supplied and distributed for manufacturing or domestic purposes;—an artificial spout or play of water from a fountain, &c.

Water-worn, (waw'ter-wörn) *a.* Rounded or smoothed on the surface by the action of running water, as pebbles, &c.

Watery, (waw'ter-e) *a.* Resembling water; thin or transparent, as a liquid;—hence, abounding in thin, tasteless, or insipid fluid;—abounding with water; wet;—pertaining to water;—aqueous; humid; wet.

Wattle, (wotl) *n.* [*A.-S. wætel*, a twig, allied to *withe*, *I. vitis*, a shoot.] A twig or flexible rod; hence, a hurdle made of such rods;—a rod laid on a roof to support the thatch;—the fleshy excrescence that grows under the throat of a cock or turkey, or a like substance on a fish.

Wattle, (wotl) *v. t.* To bind with twigs;—to twist or interweave, as twigs, one with another; to plait;—to form of platted twigs;—*imp. & pp.* wattled; *ppr.* wattling.

Wattling, (wotl'ing) *n.* The act or process of binding or plating with twigs;—also, the plating itself.

Waukt, (wawt) *n.* [*A.-S. wækt.*] A large draught of liquor;—also *waukt*. [*Scot.*]

Waul, (wawl) *v. t.* [*Allied to wail.*] To cry as a cat; to squall.

Wave, (wäv) *n.* [*A.-S. wep, wey, Ger. woge, Sw. wäg.*] An advancing ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid; a moving swell or volume of water; a billow;—hence, the sea;—an undulation; a vibration propagated from particle to particle through a body or elastic medium, as in the transmission of sound;—inequality of surface;—the undulating line or streak of lustre on cloth watered and calendered;—a waving or undulating motion.

Wave, (wäv) *v. t.* To move like a wave one way and the other; to undulate;—to be moved, as a signal;—to fluctuate; to waver;—*v. t.* To raise into inequalities of surface;—to waft; to remove any thing floating;—to move one way and the other; to brandish;—to signal by a waving motion; to beckon;—*imp. & pp.* waved; *ppr.* waving.

Waveless, (wá'les) *a.* Free from waves; undisturbed; unagitated.

Wavelet, (wá'vlet) *n.* A little wave; a ripple.

Wave-offering, (wá'v-of-ér-ing) *n.* An offering in the Jewish services by waving the object toward the four cardinal points.

Waver, (wá'v-ér) *v. i.* [*D.* *wajfelen*, to totter, hesitate, *A.-S.* *wæfian*.] To play or move to and fro;—to fluctuate; to be unsettled in opinion; to be undetermined;—to be in danger of falling; to totter; to reel:—*imp. & pp.* wavered; *ppr.* wavering.

Waverer, (wá'v-ér-ér) *n.* One who wavers.

Waveringly, (wá'v-ér-ing-le) *adv.* In a wavering, fluctuating, doubtful manner.

Wavy, (wá'v) *a.* Rising or swelling in waves;—playing to and fro; undulating.

Wax, (waks) *n.* [*A.-S.* *wæx*, *loal. var.* *Ger.* *wachs*.] A fatty, viscid, tenacious substance, produced by bees;—hence, any substance resembling wax in consistency or appearance;—a thick, tenacious substance secreted in the ear;—a wax-like composition used for uniting surfaces, or for excluding air, and like purposes;—a composition used by shoemakers for rubbing their thread.

Wax, (waks) *v. t.* To smear or rub with wax; to treat with wax;—*v. i.* [*A. B.* *waxan*, *loal. var.* *Ger.* *wachsen*.] To increase in size; to grow; to become larger or fuller;—to pass from one state to another; to become;—*imp.* waxed; *pp.* waxed or waxes; *ppr.* waxing.

Wax-candle, (waks'kan-dl) *n.* A candle made of wax.

Wax-chandler, (waks'chand-ler) *n.* A maker of wax candles.

Wax-cloth, (waks'kloth) *n.* Cloth covered with a coating of wax in ornamental figures, and used to cover tables, floors, &c.

Waxes, (waks'n) *a.* Made of wax;—resembling wax; hence, soft; yielding;—covered with wax.

Waxiness, (waks'e-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being wax.

Waxlight, (waks'lit) *n.* A taper made of wax;—a wax candle;—a match made of wax; a vesta.

Wax-modelling, (waks-mód-el-ing) *n.* Art or profession of forming busts, figures, &c., in wax; ceroplasty art.

Wax-painting, (waks-pá-nt-ing) *n.* A mode of painting among the ancients upon wax liquefied by heat, giving great brilliancy and permanency to the colours; encaustic painting.

Wax-paper, (waks-pá-per) *n.* Paper prepared with a coating of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti.

Wax-wing, (waks'wing) *n.* A dextrostral bird of the genus *Bombicilla*, about six or eight inches long—there are several beautiful species.

Wax-work, (waks'wark) *n.* Work made of wax; especially, a figure or figures formed of wax in imitation of real beings; also, imitations in wax of flowers, fruits, &c.;—also, anatomical figures imitated in wax;—a public exhibition or show of wax models or figures of historical personages, living celebrities, notorious criminals, &c.

Waxy, (waks'e) *a.* Resembling wax in appearance or consistency; viscid; adhesive; soft;—hence, yielding; pliable;—moist; not mealy, as a potato.

Way, (wá) *n.* [*A.-S.* *weg*, *Ger. & D.* *weg*, *F.* *voie*, *L.* *via*.] A passing; a passage;—place or means of passing; road; street; lane; thoroughfare; highway, &c.;—advance; progress;—room for passage; scope;—range; sphere of observation;—length of space; distance; interval;—course or direction of motion or progress;—means by which any thing is reached or any thing is accomplished; scheme; device;—manner;

method; mode; fashion;—regular course; habitual method of life or action;—determined course; resolved mode of action or conduct;—in *law*, the right of passing through or over the land of another; the space over which such right is exercisable;—in *navigation*, motion of a ship through the water;—*pl.* The timbers on which a ship is launched.

Way-bill, (wá'bil) *n.* A list of passengers in a public vehicle, or of the baggage or goods transported by it.

Wayfarer, (wá'fár-ér) *n.* A traveller; a passenger.

Wayfaring, (wá'fár-ing) *a.* Travelling; passing; being on a journey.

Waylay, (wá'li-ér) *v. t.* [*From way and lay*.] To lie in wait for; to watch insidiously in the way of, with a view to seize, rob, or slay;—*imp. & pp.* waylaid; *ppr.* waylaying.

Waylayer, (wá'li-ér) *n.* One who waylays or lies in wait.

Way-mark, (wá'mark) *n.* A mark to guide in travelling.

Way-side, (wá'sid) *n.* The edge or border of a road or highway.

Wayward, (wá'wárd) *a.* [*A.-S.* *wærdwille*, wantonly, from *wæd*, *weo*, evil, *ard*, station, practice, and *læc*, like.] Liking one's own way; full of humours; forward; perverse; wilful.

Waywardly, (wá'wárd-le) *adv.* In a wayward manner.

Waywardness, (wá'wárd-ness) *n.* The quality of being wayward.

We, (wé) *pron.*, *pl. of I.* [*A.-S.* *we*.] I and others; a number in whom I am included;—*we* is used by authors, editors, and the like, to avoid the appearance of egotism in the too frequent repetition of the pronoun *I*;—also by royalty.

Weak, (wék) *a.* [*A.-S.* *wéc*, from *wican*, to yield, to totter, *loal. wæir*.] Wanting physical strength; feeble; infirm; sickly;—not able to sustain a great weight;—easily broken or separated into pieces;—not stiff; pliant; frail; soft;—easily subdued or overcome;—lacking force of utterance or sound; low; small;—of less than the usual strength or spirit;—lacking ability for an appropriate function or office;—feeble of mind; spiritless;—unwise; injudicious; hence, foolish;—not having full confidence or conviction;—not able to withstand temptation, urgency, persuasion, or the like;—not having power to convince; not supported by force of reason or truth;—wanting in point or vigour of expression;—not prevalent or effective, or not felt to be prevalent;—not yielding or having authority or energy; deficient in the resources that are essential to a ruler or nation.

Weaken, (wék'n) *v. t.* To make weak; to lessen the strength of; to debilitate; to enfeeble; to enervate;—to reduce in strength or spirit;—*imp. & pp.* weakened; *ppr.* weakening.

Weakened, (wék'n-ed) *a.* He who or that which weakens.

Weak-hearted, (wék'hárt-ed) *a.* Having little courage; dispirited.

Weakening, (wék'ling) *n.* A weak or feeble creature.

Weakly, (wék'le) *adv.* In a weak manner; feebly; with little strength; faintly; timorously; indiscreetly.

Weakly, (wék'le) *a.* Not strong of constitution; infirm.

Weakness, (wék'ness) *n.* State or quality of being weak; want of physical strength;—want of spirit;—want of moral force or effect upon the mind;—want of judgment; weak trait or characteristic;—defect; failing; fault.

Weak-side, (wék'sid) *n.* That part of one's character or natural disposition by which he is most easily influenced, deceived, or enjayed; particular vanity or conceit; individual whim or hobby;—that part which most readily yields to temptation; moral infirmity; frailty; foible.

Weak-sighted, (wék'sáit-ed) *a.* Having deficient or weak vision.

Weal, (wél) *n.* [*A.-S.* *wæl*, *Ger.* *wahl*, *Dan.* *væl*.] A wale.

Weal, (wél) *n.* [*A.-S.* *wæla*, *Ger.* *wahl*, *Dan.* *væl*.] A wale.



Wax-wing.

sound, healthy, or prosperous state of a person or thing; prosperity; happiness; public interest; common good.

Weald, (weld) n. [A.-S.] A wood; a forest;—a woody place or waste—also *wald*; *walt*; *wold*, and used in composition of names of places:—a valley or tract of country lying between the North and South Downs of Kent and Sussex in England.

Wealden, (weld'en) a. Pertaining to a formation of rocks lying beneath the greensand and above the oolite in the *wealds* of Kent and Sussex.

Wealth, (welth) n. [Eng. *weal*, A.-S. *welega*, *weiga*, rich, riches.] Large possessions of money, goods, or land:—riches; affluence; opulence; abundance.

Wealthily, (welth'e-le) adv. In a wealthy manner; richly.

Wealthiness, (welth'e-ness) n. State of being wealthy or rich.

Wealthy, (welth'e) a. Having great wealth or large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of men; opulent; affluent; rich.

Wean, (wēn) v. t. [A.-S. *wenian*, to accustom, *dwennan*, *dwēnian*, to wean.] To accustom and reconcile to a want or deprivation of the breast:—hence, to detach or alienate, as the affections, from any object of desire:—*imp.* & *pp.* *weaned*; *ppr.* *weaning*.

Weaning, (wēn'ing) n. Act of depriving a child of its mother's milk, and accustoming it to other food:—alienation and transference, as of the affections or desires from any thing or person to another.

Weanling, (wēn'ling) n. A child or animal newly weaned.

Weapon, (wep'un) n. [A.-S. *weapen*, Icel. *vepna*, G. *weapn*, pl.] An instrument of offensive or defensive combat; something to fight with:—hence, that with which one contends against another.

Weaponed, (wep'und) a. Furnished with weapons or arms; armed; equipped.

Weaponless, (wep'un-less) a. Having no weapon; unarmed.

Weaponry, (wep'un-re) n. Weapons taken collectively.

Wear, (wār) v. t. [A.-S. *wearian*, to carry, to wear, as arms or clothes, *W. gearian*, to spend.] To carry or bear upon the person, as an article of clothing, decoration, warfare, or the like: to have on:—to have or exhibit an appearance of:—to consume by use; to use up:—to impair, waste, or diminish by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, and the like:—to cause or occasion by friction or wasting:—to affect by degrees:—to put on another tack, as a ship, by turning her round, with the stern toward the wind; to veer:—to wear out, to waste by degrees; to consume:—to harass; to tire; to exhaust:—to wear until it is threadbare, as a garment:—*v. i.* To endure or suffer use; to bear the consequences of use, as waste, consumption, or attrition:—to suffer injury by use or time:—to be consumed by slow degrees:—*imp.* *wore*; *pp.* *worn*; *ppr.* *wearing*.

Wear, (wār) n. Act of wearing or state of being worn; consumption by use:—the thing worn; style of dress; the fashion.

Wear, (wār, wār) n. [A.-S. *wear*, an inclosure, a fishpond, from *wearian*, to defend, protect.] A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, &c.:—a fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for catching fish:—also written *weir*.

Wearable, (wār'a-bl) a. Capable of being worn; suitable to be worn.

Wearer, (wār'er) n. One who wears or carries as an appendant to the body:—that which wastes or diminishes. [inconstant.]

Weariless, (wār'e-less) a. Incapable of being wearied:—

Wearily, (wār'e-le) adv. In a weary manner.

Weariest, (wār'e-ness) n. State of being weary or tired; lassitude; exhaustion of strength; fatigue.

Wearing, (wār'ing) n. Act of turning, as a ship, round to the other tack; veering.

Wearing, (wār'ing) a. Noting what is worn:—good, useful, or lasting:—designed for wearing, as apparel.

Wearisome, (wār'e-sum) a. Causing weariness:—troublesome; tedious:—exhausting; fatiguing:—tiresome; annoying.

Wearisomely, (wār'e-sum-le) adv. Tediously; so as

Wearisomeness, (wār'e-sum-ness) n. The quality of exhausting patience; tireousness; tediousness.

Weary, (wār'e) a. [A.-S. *wērig*, O. Sax. *wuorig*.] Having the strength exhausted by toil or exertion:—tired; fatigued:—impatient of further effort or labour; desirous to discontinue:—impatient of what is irksome or monotonous; sick of:—causing weariness; tiresome.

Weary, (wār'e) v. t. To tire; to fatigue:—to reduce or exhaust the physical strength or endurance of:—to make impatient by continuance:—to harass by any thing irksome:—*v. i.* To become tired or weary: to become impatient of continuance:—*imp.* & *pp.* *wearied*; *ppr.* *wearying*.

Weasand, (wē'zand) n. [A.-S. *weasend*, *wasend*.] The windpipe; the canal through which air passes to and from the lungs; the throttle.

Weasel, (wē'zē) n. [A.-S. *weasle*, Ger. *wiesel*, D. *weasel*.] A small carnivorous quadruped of the genus *Mustela*, about 6 inches in length, with a tail about 2 inches long. It is remarkable for its slender form and agile movements.



Weather, (wēth'er) n. [A.-S. *weader*, Icel. *veðr*, Ger. *wetter*.]

Weather, (wēth'er) n. The air or atmosphere with respect to its state as regards heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness, &c.; meteorological condition of the atmosphere.

Weather, (wēth'er) v. t. To expose to the air; to air; to season by exposure to air:—to sail to the windward of; to pass between the wind and:—hence, to sustain the trying effect of; to endure; to resist:—*imp.* & *pp.* *weathered*; *ppr.* *weathering*.

Weather-beaten, (wēth'er-bēt-n) a. Beaten or harassed by the weather; worn by exposure to the weather.

Weather-board, (wēth'er-bōrd) n. That side of a ship which is toward the wind:—the windward side:—in architecture, a board extending from the ridge to the eaves, and forming a close junction between the shingling of a roof and the side of the building beneath. [weather.]

Weather-bound, (wēth'er-bound) a. Delayed by bad weather:—

Weather-cook, (wēth'er-kok) n. A vane or weather-vane:—a thin piece or plate of wood or metal, often in the form of a section of the body of a cock, and placed on the top of a spire, &c., to show by its turning the direction in which the wind blows:—hence, any thing or person that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.

Weathered, (wēth'erd) a. Made sloping, so as to throw off water;—in geology, having the surface altered in colour, texture, or composition, or the edges rounded off by exposure to the elements.

Weather-gage, (wēth'er-gā) n. Position of a ship to the windward of another; hence, a position of advantage or superiority.

Weather-glass, (wēth'er-glas) n. An instrument to indicate the state of the atmosphere, changes of atmospheric pressure, and hence, changes of weather.

Weather-proof, (wēth'er-prūf) a. Proof against rough weather. [windward of a ship.]

Weather-shore, (wēth'er-shōr) n. The shore to the weather-wise, (wēth'er-wis) a. Skilful in foreseeing the changes or state of the weather.

Weave, (wēv) v. t. [*A.-S. wefan, Icel. ve/a, Go. wefan.*] To unite, as threads of any kind, in such a manner as to form a texture:—to form, as cloth, by interlacing threads; to intertwine, as twigs or other flexible material; to form into a fabric; to compose;—hence, to unite intimately or by close connection or intermixture; to form by insertion; to work into;—v. i. To practise weaving; to work with a loom;—to become woven or interwoven;—imp. *wove*; pp. *woven, wove*; ppr. *weaving*.

Weaver, (wēv'ər) n. One who weaves.

Weaver-bird, (wēv'ər-bērd) n. A passerine bird of the family of finches, species *Ploceus*, found in both hemispheres, and remarkable for their skill in interweaving small twigs, blades of grass, &c., to form their nests.



Weaver-bird.

Weaving, (wēv'ing) n. The act or art of forming cloth in a loom by the union or intertexture of threads; the work to be done in making textile fabrica.

Weasen, (wē'm) a. [*A.-S. wiesian, to wither.*] Thin; lean;—withered; wizened—used chiefly in the compound *wasen-faced*.

Web, (web) n. [*A.-S. webb, weob, Ger. geweb, Sw. väf.*] That which is woven; texture; textile fabric;—a piece of cloth;—a kind of dusky film that forms over the eye; suffusion;—in *ornithology*, the membrane which unites the toes of some aquatic birds;—the texture of very fine thread spun by a spider; a cobweb.

Web, (web) v. t. To unite or surround with a web, or as if with a web; to envelope; to entangle;—imp. & pp. *webbed*; ppr. *webbing*.

Webbed, (webd) a. [From *web*.] Having the toes united by a membrane or web.

Webbing, (web'ing) n. A strong and narrow fabric of hemp, used for suspenders, straps, &c., and for supporting the seats of stuffed chairs, sofas, &c.

Web-footed, (web'fōot-ed) a. Having webbed feet; palmiped. [*webster*.] [Scott.]

Webster, (web'ster) n. A weaver;—also *webster*.

Wed, (wed) v. t. [*A.-S. weddian, to covenant, promise.*] To take for husband or for wife; to marry;—to join in marriage; to give in wedlock;—to unite closely in affection; to connect indissolubly or strongly;—v. i. To contract matrimony; to marry;—imp. & pp. *wedded*; ppr. *wedding*.

Wedded, (wed'd) a. Pertaining to wedlock or marriage; matrimonial. [*festivities*; marriage; nuptials.

Wedding, (wed'ing) n. Nuptial ceremony; nuptial

Wedding-day, (wed'ing-dā) n. The day of marriage.

Wedding-feast, (wed'ing-fest) n. An entertainment provided for the guests at a wedding.

Wedge, (wej) n. [*A.-S. wecc, Icel. veppr, D. wig.*] A piece of wood, metal, or other hard material, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting wood, rocks, &c.—it is one of the mechanical powers;—any thing in the form of a wedge, as a body of troops drawn up in such a form;—a mass or lump of metal.



Wedge, (wej) v. t. To cleave or separate with a wedge; to rive;—to force or drive, as a wedge is driven;—to force, as a wedge forces its way;—to fix in the manner of a wedge;—to fasten with a wedge or with wedges;—imp. & pp. *wedged*; ppr. *wedging*. [*like a wedge.*]

Wedge-shaped, (wej-shāpt) a. Cuneiform; shaped like a wedge.

Wedge-wood-ware, (wej wōod-wā) n. [From the inventor.] A kind of semi-vitrified pottery, without much superficial glaze, made of white clay, but capable of receiving different colours by means of metallic oxides and ochres; Staffordshire ware.

Wedlock, (wed'lōk) n. [*A.-S. weddē, from wedd, a pledge, and lde, a gift.*] Marriage; matrimony.

Wednesday, (wēdn'dā) n. [*A.-S. Wōdnesdæg, from Wōden, Icel. Odinn, the god of the Scandinavians, and A.-S. dæg, day.*] The fourth day of the week.

Wee, (wē) a. [*Ger. wenig.*] Small; little. [Scott.]

Weed, (wēd) n. [*A.-S. weod, wōd.*] Any plant that is useless or troublesome;—anything useless.

Weed, (wēd) n. [*A.-S. weod, Icel. vōd, Go. vōdaz, to bind.*] A garment; clothing; especially, an upper or outer garment;—an article of dress worn in token of grief; especially, in the plural, mourning garb, as of a widow.

Weed, (wēd) v. t. To free from noxious plants;—to take away, as noxious plants;—to free from any thing hurtful or offensive; to root out;—imp. & pp. *weeded*; ppr. *weeding*.

Weeder, (wēd'ər) n. One who or that which weeds;—a weeding tool; spud.

Weeding, (wēd'ing) n. Act or process of freeing from noxious weeds—also used adjectively before the different tools used in weeding.

Weedy, (wēd'ē) a. Relating to or consisting of weeds;—abounding with weeds.

Week, (wēk) n. [*A.-S. woece, wice, Icel. vika, Go. vika.*] A period of seven days, usually that reckoned from one Sabbath or Sunday to the next.

Week-day, (wēk'dā) n. Any day of the week except the Sabbath or Sunday.

Weekly, (wēk'lē) a. Pertaining to a week or to week-days;—happening or done once a week; hebdomadary.

Weekly, (wēk'lē) n. A publication issued once in seven days, or appearing once in a week. [*periodic.*]

Weekly, (wēk'lē) adv. Once a week; by hebdomadal

Ween, (wēn) v. i. [*A.-S. weānan, Ger. wahnern.*] To think; to imagine; to fancy.

Weep, (wēp) v. i. [*A.-S. wepan, Go. wopjan.*] To show grief or distress by shedding tears; to cry;—to lament; to complain;—to flow or run in drops;—to drip; to be very wet;—to hang the branches, as if in sorrow; to droop;—v. t. To lament; to bewail; to bemoan;—to shed or pour forth, as tears; to shed drop by drop, as tears;—imp. & pp. *wept*; ppr. *weeping*.

Weeper, (wēp'ər) n. One who weeps or sheds tears;—a white linen cuff worn on the sleeve of a coat or gown as a badge of mourning.

Weeping, (wēp'ing) n. Lamentation; shedding of tears.

Weeping, (wēp'ing) a. Lamenting; shedding tears;—drooping; pendulous, as ash, birch, and other trees.

Weepingly, (wēp'ing-lē) adv. With tears or lamentation.

Weeping-willow, (wēp'ing-wil-ō) n. A species of willow whose branches grow very long and slender, and hang down nearly in a perpendicular direction.



Weeping-willow.

Weevil, (wēv'il) n. [*A.-S. wifel, Ger. weibel.*] A small insect of the beetle tribe, with a long, beaked head.

Wef, (weft) n. [*A.-S. weft, from wefan, to weave.*] The wool of cloth; the threads that cross the warp from selvaige to selvaige;—a thing woven; a web.

Weigh, (wē) v. t. [*A.-S. weagan, to bear, Ger. weagen, Icel. vega, allied to L. vehere.*] To bear up; to raise; to lift so that it hangs in the air;—to examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight of;—to be equivalent to in weight; to counterbalance;—to pay, allot, or take by weight;—to ponder in the mind; to estimate deliberately and maturely;—v. i. To have weight; to be heavy;—hence, to be considered as important;—to bear heavily; to press hard;—imp. & pp. *weighed*; ppr. *weighing*.

Weigh, (wē) n. A certain quantity estimated by weight; an English measure of weight.

Weightable, (wē'a-blē) a. Capable of being weighed.

weigher, (wē'gr) *n.* One who weighs;—an officer whose duty it is to weigh commodities.

weighing-machine, (wē'ing-ma-shēn) *n.* Any machine or apparatus for weighing; especially, platform scales arranged for weighing heavy bodies, as waggons with their loads, cattle, and the like.

weight, (wāt) *n.* [A.-S. *wīht*, Ger. *gewicht*, D. *wigt*.] The quality of being heavy; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the centre of the earth;—quantity of heaviness; quantity of matter as estimated by the balance; that which any thing weighs;—hence, pressure; importance; influence; consequence;—a scale or graduated standard of heaviness;—a ponderous mass; something heavy;—a definite mass of iron, lead, brass, or other metal, to be used for ascertaining the weight of other bodies;—the resistance against which a machine acts, as opposed to the power which moves it.

weight, (wāt) *v. t.* To load with a weight or weights; to load down; to attach weights to;—*imp. & pp. weighted*; *ppr. weighting*.

weightily, (wāt'e-le) *adv.* In a weighty manner; ponderously;—with force or impressiveness.

weightiness, (wāt'e-nes) *n.* State or quality of being weighty; ponderousness; heaviness;—solidity; impressiveness; importance.

weighty, (wāt'e) *a.* Having weight; heavy; ponderous;—burdensome; onerous;—serious; important; momentous; grave;—adapted to turn the balance in the mind, or to convince.

weir, (wēr) *n.* [A.-S. *wer*, Ger. *D. wehren*.] A dam in a river to stop and raise the water, for conducting it to a mill, for taking fish, and the like;—a fence of stakes or twigs set in a stream for taking fish; a weir. **weird**, (wērd) *n.* A spell or charm;—fate; destiny. *Book.*

weird, (wērd) *a.* [A.-S. *wyrð*, fate, fortune, one of the Fates.] Skilled in witchcraft;—caused by or suggesting magical influences; supernatural; unearthly; wild;—*weird sisters*, the Fates.

welcome, (wel'kum) *a.* [A.-S. *wilcuma*, from *wel*, well, and *cuma*, to come.] Received with gladness;—producing gladness in its reception; grateful; pleasing;—free to have or enjoy gratuitously.

welcome, (wel'kum) *n.* Salutation of a new comer;—kind reception of a guest or new comer.

welcome, (wel'kum) *v. t.* To salute with kindness, as a new comer; to receive and entertain hospitably and cheerfully;—*imp. & pp. welcomed*; *ppr. welcoming*.

welcomely, (wel'kum-le) *adv.* In a welcome manner; with kindness or hospitably; cheerfully; gladly.

weld, (weld) *n.* [A.-S. *wad*, *waade*, Ger. *weld*.] A plant growing in England and various European countries;—wood—used by dyers to give a yellow colour;—the colour or colouring matter extracted from this plant.

weld, (weld) *v. t.* [Ger. & D. *schmelzen*.] To press or beat into intimate and permanent union, as two pieces of iron when heated almost to fusion;—*imp. & pp. welded*; *ppr. welding*.

weld, (weld) *n.* State of being welded; joint made by weldable, (weld'a-bl) *a.* Capable of being welded.

welder, (weld'gr) *n.* One who welds or unites by welding.

welfare, (welfār) *n.* [From *wel* and *fare*, to go, to be in any state.] Well-doing or well-being in any respect; enjoyment of health and the common blessings of life; exemption from sickness, calamity, or evil; prosperity; happiness;—applied to individuals;—exemption from evil, war, pestilence, famine, or other calamity; enjoyment of the blessings of peace, good order, plenty, &c.—applied to communities or states.

welkin, (wel'kin) *n.* [A.-S. *wolcen*, Ger. *wolke*.] The vault of heaven; the sky.

well, (wel) *n.* [A.-S. *wel*; from *wealian*, to boil.] An issue of water from the earth; a spring; a fountain;—hence, a source;—a cylindrical hole sunk into the earth

to such a depth as to reach a supply of water;—an inclosure in the middle of a ship's hold, around the pumps to preserve them from damage;—an apartment in the hold of a fishing-vessel having holes to let in fresh water for the preservation of fish.

well, (wel) *v. i.* To issue forth, as water from the earth; to flow; to spring;—*imp. & pp. welled*; *ppr. welling*.

well, (wel) *a.* [A.-S. *wel*, *well*, Ger. *wohl*, L. *valens*.] Good in condition or circumstances; desirable, either in a natural or moral sense;—being in health; sound in body; not ailing, diseased, or sick;—being in favour; favoured.

well, (wel) *adv.* [A.-S. *wel*, *loel*, *wel*.] In a good or proper manner; justly; rightly;—sufficiently; abundantly; fully; adequately; thoroughly;—in such manner as is desirable; favourably; advantageously; conveniently;—considerably; not a little; far; skilfully; with due art;—*well enough*, tolerably;—*well nigh*, nearly; almost.

well-a-day, (wel'a-dā) *interj.* [A.-S. *weladā*.] Alas! **Well-appointed**, (wel'ap-point-ed) *a.* Fully furnished and equipped.

Well-behaved, (wel'bē-hāvd) *a.* Decorous; proper.

Well-being, (wel'bē-ing) *n.* Welfare; happiness; prosperity.

Well-born, (wel'born) *a.* Born of a noble or respectable

Well-bred, (wel'bred) *a.* Educated to polished manners; polite; cultivated; refined.

Well-doing, (wel'dō-ing) *n.* A doing well; performance.

Well-done, (wel'dun) *interj.* In a right manner; nobly; bravely—a word of praise.

Well-done, (wel'dun) *a.* Cooked thoroughly.

Well-favoured, (wel'fā-vur-d) *a.* Handsome; well-formed; beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

Well-grounded, (wel'grūnd-ed) *a.* Based on good and valid reasons; solid; sure;—also *well-founded*.

Well-head, (wel'hed) *n.* A source, spring, or fountain.

Well-informed, (wel'in-form-d) *a.* Correctly informed; possessing stores of knowledge or general information;—also *well-instructed*. [or acknowledged.]

Well-known, (wel'nōn) *a.* Fully known; generally known

Well-meaning, (wel'mēn-ing) *a.* Having a good intention. [friendly.]

Well-meant, (wel'ment) *a.* Rightly intended; kind; well-nigh, (wel'nī) *adv.* Almost; nearly.

Well-room, (wel'rōom) *n.* A room where a well or spring is situated; especially, one built over a mineral spring.

Well-spoken, (wel'spōk-n) *a.* Speaking with fitness or grace, or speaking kindly;—spoken with propriety.

Well-spring, (wel'spring) *n.* A fountain; a spring; a source of continual supply.

Well-water, (wel'waw-ter) *n.* The water that flows into a well from subterranean springs; water drawn from a well.

Well-wisher, (wel'wish-gr) *n.* One who wishes another well; a person benevolently inclined.

Welsh, (welsh) *a.* Belonging or relating to Wales or its inhabitants;—*welsh rabbit*, cheese toasted and served usually on slices of toasted bread;—*welsh hannel*, a very fine kind of flannel.

Welsh, (welsh) *n.* The language of Wales or of the

Welsh, (welsh) *pl.* The natives or inhabitants of Wales.

Welt, (welt) *n.* [W. *gweldw*, to welt or to hem.] That which, being folded or brought round, serves to guard, strengthen, or adorn something, as a small cord covered with cloth and sewed on a seam or border to strengthen it; an edge of cloth folded on itself and sewed down;—a narrow strip of leather around a shoe, between the upper leather and sole.

Welt, (welt) *v. t.* To furnish with a welt; to sew a welt on;—*imp. & pp. welted*; *ppr. welting*.

Welter, (wel'ter) *v. i.* [A.-S. *weltan*, to roll, to welter, *loel*, *welta*.] To roll, as the body of an animal; to wallow; to tumble about, especially in any thing foul or degrading;—to rise and fall, as waves; to tumble over, as billows;—*imp. & pp. weltered*; *ppr. weltering*.

Welter, (wel'ter) *n.* A state of confusion; a mess.
Wetting, (wet'ting) *n.* Act of sewing on or strengthening with a welt; — the welt put on; — the materials for a welt.

Wen, (wen) *n.* [A.-S. *wenn*, D. *wen*, Ger. *wenn*.] An encysted indolent tumour, without inflammation or change of colour of the skin.

Wench, (wench) *n.* [A.-S. *wenche*, a maid, a daughter, Ger. *wenig*, small.] A low, vicious, coarse young woman; a drab; a strumpet; — a black woman; a coloured female servant. [Amer.]

Wench, (wench) *v. t.* To frequent the company of wenchers or women of ill fame; — *imp.* & *pp.* wenching; *ppr.* wenching.

Wencher, (wenah'gr) *n.* One who wenchers; a lewd man. [pany of loose women.]

Wenching, (wenah'ing) *n.* Act of frequenting the company.
Wend, (wend) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wendias*, to turn, to go.] To go; to pass; to betake one's self; — *v. t.* To direct; to betake. [of a wen; resembling a wen.]

Weniah, (wen'ah) *n.* [From *wen*.] Having the nature of, (went) *imp.* of *wend* — now used as the preterit of *go*, but in origin having no connection with it.

Were, (wer) *imp. ind. pl.* & *imp. subj. sing. & pl. of be.* [A.-S. *were*, Icel. *were*, to be.] The imperfect tense plural used in the declension of the verb to be, as *was* is for the singular. [spid. [Scot.]]

Werah, (werah) *a.* Destitute of salt; tasteless; in-
Wert, (wert) *n.* A certain Russian measure of length; a verst.

Wert, (wert) *n.* The second person singular of the subjunctive imperfect tense of *be*.

Weasleyan, (wes'le-an) *n.* A follower of the sect of Armenian Methodists founded by John and Charles Wesley, who dissented from the Church of England about 1740. [Wesleyanism.]

Weasleyan, (wes'le-an) *a.* Pertaining to Wesley or to Wesleyanism, (wes'le-an-izm) *n.* The doctrines or system of church polity instituted by John Wesley; — the principles and practices of the Wesleyan Methodists.

West, (west) *n.* [A.-S. *west*, Icel. *vestr*, Ger. *west*.] The direction or quarter of the heavens where the sun sets; the point, direction, or region opposed to east; — a country situated in a region toward the sunsetting, with respect to another.

West, (west) *a.* Situated toward the west, or in the direction of the setting sun; relating to the west; — coming or moving from the west or western region.

West, (west) *adv.* [A.-S. *west*.] To the western region; at the westward; more westward.

Westerly, (west'gr-le) *a.* Being toward the west; situated in the western region; — moving from the westward.

Westerly, (west'gr-le) *adv.* Tending, going, or moving, toward the west.

Western, (west'grn) *a.* Situated in the west; being in that quarter where the sun sets; — moving toward the west.

Westward, (west'ward) *adv.* Toward the west.

Wet, (wet) *a.* [A.-S. *wet*, Icel. *vatn*, water.] Containing water; full of moisture; — very damp; rainy; — humid; moist; watery.

Wet, (wet) *n.* Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable degree; — rainy weather; foggy or misty weather.

Wet, (wet) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wetan*, Icel. & Sw. *vatn*.] To fill or moisten with water or other liquid; — to dip or soak in liquor; — *imp.* & *pp.* wet; *ppr.* wetting.

Wet-dock, (wet'dok) *n.* A dock in which a uniform level of water is maintained sufficient to keep vessels afloat at ebb-tide.

Wether, (wer'gr) *n.* [A.-S. *wedder*.] A castrated ram.

Wetness, (wet'nes) *n.* State of being wet; moisture; humidity; — a watery or moist state of the atmosphere.

Wet-nurse, (wet'nurse) *n.* A nurse who suckles a child, especially the child of another woman.

Wettish, (wet'ish) *a.* Somewhat wet; moist; humid.
Wey, (wé) *n.* A certain measure of weight — a wey of wool is $\frac{1}{4}$ tods, or 182 lbs.; a wey of butter or cheese varies from 2 to 3 cwts.; a wey of corn or salt is 40 bushels, &c.

Whack, (hwak) *v. t.* [From *thwack*.] To strike; to give a heavy or resounding blow to; — *v. i.* To strike any thing with a smart blow.

Whack, (hwak) *a.* A smart, resounding blow.

Whale, (hwál) *n.* [A.-S. *weald*, Sw. & Dan. *hval*, Ger. *wal*, *hwal*, L. *baleena*.]

A large aquatic mammalian of the genus *Otacea*, of which there are several species. The Greenland whale, or right whale, when fully grown, is from fifty to seventy feet in length, and from thirty to forty feet in its greatest circumference. The whale furnishes oil, whalebone, &c. [sharp at both ends, used by whalemen.]



Greenland Whale.

Whale-boat, (hwál'bót) *n.* A long, narrow boat.

Whalebone, (hwál'bón) *n.* A firm, elastic substance resembling bone, taken from the upper jaw of the right whale, used as a stiffening in stays, funnels, &c.

Whale-fishery, (hwál'fah-gré) *n.* The fishery or occupation of taking whales. [fishery.]

Whaler, (hwál'gr) *n.* A ship employed in the whale-fishery.
Whale-shot, (hwál'shot) *n.* The spermoceti or matter from the head of the whale — so called by Dutch and English whalers. [taking whales; whale-fishery.]

Whaling, (hwál'ing) *n.* Business of fishing for or whaling, (hwál'ing) *a.* Relating to the fishing for or taking of whales. [shoa. [Scot.]]

Whang, (hwang) *n.* A leathern thong for fastening a whip, (hwop) *n.* [A.-S. *weap*, a whip, *weapscian*, to whip, scourge.] A blow or quick, smart stroke.

Whapper, (hwop'er) *n.* Something uncommonly large of the kind; — especially, a bold lie — also written *whopper*.

Wharf, (hwawrf) *n.* [A.-S. *wearf*, from *wearcian*, to turn.] A perpendicular mound of timber or stone and earth, raised on the shore of a harbour, river, canal, or extending into the water, for the convenience of lading and unlading vessels; a mole; a pier; a quay.

Wharf, (hwawrf) *v. t.* To hold up, as earth or water, by an embankment of stone or timber; — to lay alongside of a wharf; — to land or lodge in a wharf.

Wharfage, (hwawrf'aj) *n.* The fee paid for the privilege of using a wharf; — a wharf or wharves in general.

Wharfinger, (hwawrf'in-jer) *n.* [From *wharfing*.] A man who has the care of a wharf; or the proprietor of a wharf.

What, (hwot) *pron.* [A.-S. *hwæt*, Icel. *hvað*, L. *quid*.] An interrogative pronoun, used in asking questions as to things or inanimate objects, corresponding thus to *who*, which is used for persons; — used as an exclamatory word, meaning *how remarkable* or *how great*; — sometimes prefixed to adjectives in an adverbial sense, as nearly equivalent to *how*; — a compound relative equivalent to *that which*; adjectively to *the . . . which*; the sort or kind of the . . . which; and rarely to *the . . . on or at which*; used also in a corresponding adverbial sense; — whatever; whatever — used indefinitely; — in part; partly — with repetition, and followed by *with*.

Whatever, (hwot-ev'gr) *pron.* Any thing *soever* which; being this or that; all that; the whole particulars included in that.

What-not, (hwot'not) *n.* A kind of stand or piece of household furniture, having shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

Whatever, (hwot-ev'gr) *a.* Whatever.

Wheat, (hwäl) *n.* [A.-S. *weala*.] A pustule; a tumour.

Wheat, (hwät) *n.* [A.-S. *weat*, Ger. *weizen*, D. *weiz*.] A plant of the genus *Triticum*, and the seed of the plant, which furnishes a white flour for bread.

Wheat-ear, (hwät'är) *n.* An ear of wheat;—a small bird common in Europe, and found in Greenland—called also fallow-chat or fallow-finch.

Wheat-eat, (hwät'n) *a.* [A.-S. *weatena*.] Made of wheat.

Wheat-fly, (hwät'fli) *n.* One of several insects injurious to wheat.

Wheat-moth, (hwät'moth) *n.* An insect whose grubs devour wheat; grain-moth.

Wheedle, (hwäd'l) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wadian*, to be poor, to beg.] To entice by soft words;—to gain or get away by flattery;—*v. i.* To flatter; to coax;—*imp. & pp.* wheedled; *ppr.* wheedling.

Wheel, (hwäl) *n.* [A.-S. *hwæol*, Icel. *híol*, wheel, allied to Go. *valja*, to roll.] A circular frame turning on an axis; a rotating disk—sometimes formed of one piece, but usually consisting of a nave or hub of wood or iron, from which radiate bars or spokes of wood to support a circular rim or felly;—*wheel and axle*, one of the mechanical powers;—hence, any circular body or instrument having a similar form;—an instrument for punishing criminals, formerly but now no longer used;—a circular frame having handles on the rim, used in steering a ship;—a round, wooden disk revolving horizontally at the top of a vertical shaft or spindle, on which the clay is shaped;—a turn or revolution; rotation; compass;—a kind of round game in cards.

Wheel, (hwäl) *v. t.* To convey on wheels;—to put into a rotatory motion; to cause to turn or revolve;—*v. i.* To turn on an axis or as on an axis; to revolve; to rotate;—to go round in a circuit;—to roll forward;—to move or turn round;—*imp. & pp.* wheeled; *ppr.* wheeling.

Wheel-barometer, (hwäl'bar-om-et-er) *n.* A barometer having its scale on a circular dial, the index of which is moved by a thread passing over a pulley on its axis.

Wheel-barrow, (hwäl'bar-ö) *n.* A light frame with a box for conveying articles, supported by one wheel, having two handles, and rolled by a single person.

Wheel-carriage, (hwäl'kär-ij) *n.* A carriage moved on wheels.

Wheel-cutting, (hwäl'kut-ing) *n.* Operation of cutting the teeth or cogs in wheels, pinions, &c.

Wheeled, (hwäld) *a.* Having wheels—with a qualifying adjective, as four, two, &c.

Wheeler, (hwäl'er) *n.* One who wheels or turns;—one of the hindmost horses in a carriage, or one next the wheels, as opposed to leader; shaft-horse—also *wheel-horse*.

Wheel-house, (hwäl'hou) *n.* A small house on deck which contains the steering-wheel.

Wheeling, (hwäl'ing) *n.* The act of conveying on wheels;—the act of turning or moving troops in companies or ranks round, half-round, &c.;—convenience or suitable condition for driving wheel-carriages.

Wheel-plough, (hwäl'plow) *n.* A swing-plough with a wheel or pair of wheels attached under the beam to steady it and keep the share at a uniform level in making the furrow. [wheel is fixed.]

Wheel-race, (hwäl'ras) *n.* The place in which a water-wheel-ropes, (hwäl'röp) *n.* A rope which connects the steering-wheel and the rudder.

Wheel-window, (hwäl'win-dö) *n.* A circular window with mullions radiating from the centre.



Wheat-ear.

Wheel-work, (hwäl'wark) *n.* A combination of wheels, and their connection in a machine.

Wheel-wright, (hwäl'rit) *n.* A man who makes wheels and wheel-carriages.

Wheeze, (hwiz) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hweosan*, Icel. *hvísa*, to hiss, whiz.] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as persons affected with asthma;—*imp. & pp.* wheezed; *ppr.* wheezing.

Wheik, (hwelk) *n.* [A.-S. *hwylca*, varicose vein, *lylca*, a bend.] A wrinkle; an inequality on the surface; a protuberance;—a stripe or mark; a streak;—a mollusc having a one-valved, spiral, and gibbous shell, with an oval aperture ending in a short canal or gutter.

Whelm, (hwelm) *v. t.* [A.-S. *for-welman*, *hwelfan*, to overwhelm, to cover.] To cover with water or other fluid;—to cover completely; to immerse deeply; to overburden;—*imp. & pp.* whelmed; *ppr.* whelming.

Whelp, (hwelp) *n.* [A.-S. *hwelp*, Icel. *hwelpr*, Ger. *welf*.] The young of the canine species, and also of beasts of prey; a puppy; a cub; a child; a youth—contemptuously so called.

Whelp, (hwelp) *v. i.* To bring forth young, as the female of the canine species and some beasts of prey;—*imp. & pp.* whelped; *ppr.* whelping.

When, (hwen) *adv.* [A.-S. *hwenne*, *hwanne*, Go. *hwan*.] At what time—used interrogatively;—at what time; at the time that—used relatively;—while; whereas—used in the manner of a conjunction;—which time; then—elliptically used as a substantive.

Whence, (hwens) *adv.* [O. Eng. *whennes*, A.-S. *hwana*, *hwanon*.] From what place; from what or which source, origin, antecedent, premise, &c.; how—used interrogatively;—from what or which place, source, &c.; the place, source, &c., from which—used relatively.

Whencesoever, (hwens-ö-ö'er) *relative adv. or conj.* From what place soever; from what cause or source soever. [ever time.]

Whenever, (hwen-ö'er) *relative adv. or conj.* At what-Whencesoever, (hwen-ö-ö'er) *relative adv. or conj.* At what time soever; at whatever time; whenever.

Where, (hwär) *adv.* [A.-S. *hwar*, Go. & Icel. *hvar*.] At what place; in what situation, position, or circumstances—used interrogatively;—at which place; at the place in which—used relatively;—to what or which place; whither—used interrogatively and relatively.

Whereabout, (hwär'a-bout) *adv.* About where; near what or which place—used interrogatively and relatively;—concerning which; about which—also used subalternatively;—whereabouts.

Whereas, (hwär-är) *conj.* Considering that; since—used to introduce a preamble;—when in fact; the case being in truth that—implying opposition to something that precedes, or implying a recognition of facts.

Whereat, (hwär-at) *adv.* At which—used relatively;—at what—used interrogatively.

Whereby, (hwär-bi) *adv.* By which—used relatively;—by what—used interrogatively.

Wherefore, (hwär'för) *adv.* [From *where* and *for*.] For which reason—used relatively;—for what reason; why—used interrogatively.

Wherein, (hwär-in) *adv.* In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, or the like—used relatively;—in what—used interrogatively.

Whereof, (hwär-öf) *adv.* Of which—used relatively;—of what—used indefinitely;—of what—used interrogatively.

Whereon, (hwär-on) *adv.* On which—used relatively; on what—used interrogatively.

Wheresoever, (hwär-ö-ö'er) *adv.* In what place soever; in whatever place, or in any place indefinitely; wherever.

Wherethrough, (hwär-thróö) *adv.* Through which.

Whereto, (hwär-töö) *adv.* To which—used relatively;

Whinchat, (hwín'chat) *n.* [From *whine* and *chat*.] A small singing-bird of the genus *Saxicola*, allied to the stone-chatter.



Whinchat.

Whine, (hwín) *v. i.* [Icel. *veina*, to creak, *veina*, to lament, Ger. *weinen*, to deplore, A.-S. *weinan*, *weinan*, to mourn, howl, Go. *weinan*, to groan.] To utter a plaintive cry; to complain in a shrill, long-drawn tone; hence, to complain in a mean, unmanly way:—*imp.* & *pp.* *whined*; *ppr.* *whining*.

Whine, (hwín) *n.* A plaintive tone; the nasal puerile tone of mean or affected complaint.

Whiner, (hwín'er) *n.* One who whines.

Whiningly, (hwín'ing-le) *adv.* In a whining manner.

Whinny, (hwín'e) *v. t.* [L. *hinnire*.] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh:—*imp.* & *pp.* *whinnied*; *ppr.* *whinnying*. [neigh.]

Whinny, (hwín'e) *n.* The cry or note of a horse; a **Whinny**, (hwín'e) *n.* Abounding in whins, gorse, or furze-bushes.

Whin-stone, (hwín'stón) *n.* [From *whin* and *stone*.] Trap or green-stone—a provincial name given to basaltic rocks, and applied by miners to any kind of dark-coloured and hard, unstratified rock.

Whip, (hwíp) *v. t.* [A.-S. *weapian*, to whip, Icel. *veipa*.] To strike with a lash, a cord, a rod, or any thing lithe;—to beat;—to drive with lashes;—to punish with the whip; to flog;—to lash, as with sarcasm, abuse, or the like;—to sew lightly; to form into gathers by overcasting a rolled edge and drawing up the thread;—to overlay, as a cord, rope, &c., with other cords; to wrap;—to take or move by a sudden motion; to jerk; to snatch;—among seamen, to hoist or purchase by means of a whip;—*v. i.* To move nimbly; to start suddenly and run; to turn and run:—*imp.* & *pp.* *whipped*; *ppr.* *whipping*.

Whip, (hwíp) *n.* An instrument for driving horses or other animals, or for correction;—a coachman or driver of a carriage;—one of the fore-arms or frames of a windmill on which the sails are spread;—a small tackle with a single rope, used to hoist light bodies.

Whip-cord, (hwíp'kórd) *n.* A kind of hard-twisted or braided cord, sometimes used for making lashes.

Whip-hand, (hwíp'hánd) *n.* The hand that holds the whip in driving;—advantage over; upperhand.

Whip-lash, (hwíp'lásh) *n.* The lash of a whip.

Whipmaker, (hwíp'mák'er) *n.* One who makes or sells whips.

Whipper, (hwíp'er) *n.* One who whips; especially, an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal whipping;—one who raises coal with a tackle from a ship's hold.

Whipper-in, (hwíp'er-in) *n.* A huntsman who keeps the hounds from wandering, and whips them in, if necessary, to the line of chase;—hence, one who enforces the discipline of a party, and urges the attendance of the members on all necessary occasions.

Whipper-snapper, (hwíp'er-snap'er) *n.* A diminutive, insignificant person. [rod; flagellation; beating.]

Whipping, (hwíp'ing) *n.* Correction with a whip or whipping-post, (hwíp'ing-póst) *n.* Post or pillar to which criminals were tied or bound when whipped.

Whipping-top, (hwíp'ing-top) *n.* A top caused to whirl with a lash.

Whipple-tree, (hwíp'l-tré) *n.* The bar to which the traces or tugs of a harness are fastened.

Whip-poor-will, (hwíp'póór-wíl) *n.* An American bird, allied to the night-hawk and nightjar, so called from its note, or the sounds of its voice:—also *whippowill*.



Whip-poor-will.

Whip-snake, (hwíp'snák) *n.* A kind of venomous snake found in the east, having a long, slender body resembling the lash of a whip. [is turned; a tiller.]

Whip-staff, (hwíp'stáf) *n.* A bar by which the rudder **Whipster**, (hwíp'stér) *n.* [From *whip*.] A nimble little fellow.

Whip-stock, (hwíp'stok) *n.* The rod or staff to which the lash of a whip is fastened; sometimes, the whole whip.

Whirl, (hwér) *v. i.* [A.-S. *weorfan*, to turn.] To whirl round with noise; to fly with a buzzing or whizzing sound:—*v. t.* To hurry away.

Whirl, (hwér) *n.* A buzzing or whizzing sound produced by the rapid or whirling motion of any thing.

Whirl, (hwér) *v. t.* [Icel. *virfa*, Ger. *wirbeln*, A.-S. *weorfan*, to turn, to whirl.] To turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate with velocity;—to remove quickly, with away;—*v. i.* To be turned round rapidly; to move round with velocity; to gyrate;—to move hastily:—*imp.* & *pp.* *whirled*; *ppr.* *whirling*.

Whirl, (hwér) *n.* A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation;—any thing that moves or is turned with velocity, especially on an axis or pivot;—a revolving hook used in twisting;—a whorl.

Whirl-bat, (hwér'bat) *n.* Any thing moved with a whirl as preparatory for a blow, or to augment the force of it;—in poetry, the ancient cestus.

Whirl-blast, (hwér'blást) *n.* A whirling blast of wind; a whirlwind.

Whirl-bone, (hwér'bón) *n.* [A.-S. *wearbon*, *weorfan*.] The patella; the cap of the knee; the knee-pan.

Whirligig, (hwér'gíg) *n.* One who or that which whirls.

Whirligig, (hwér'gíg) *n.* [From *whirl* and *gig*.] A child's toy spun or whirled around like a wheel upon an axis, or like a top;—a wooden cage turning on a pivot in which petty offenders in the army were inclosed and whirled round by way of punishment.

Whirlpool, (hwér'póol) *n.* An eddy of water; a vortex or gulf in which the water moves round in a circle.

Whirlwind, (hwér'wínd) *n.* A violent wind moving in a circle as if round an axis, and having a progressive motion.

Whirring, (hwér'ing) *n.* The sound of the wings of a partridge or pheasant in rapid flight.

Whisk, (hwísk) *n.* [Icel. *risk*, Ger. *wisch*.] Act of whisking; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light;—a small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used for a brush; hence, a brush or small besom;—a small culinary instrument for whisking or beating eggs, cream, &c.;—part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet;—a quick motion of wind; a sudden gale.

Whisk, (hwísk) *v. t.* [Ger. *wischen*, D. *wischen*.] To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion;—to move nimbly over the ground; to sweep along;—*v. i.* To move nimbly and with velocity:—*imp.* & *pp.* *whisked*; *ppr.* *whisking*.

Whisker, (hwísk'er) *n.* That part of the beard which grows upon the sides of the face or the cheeks;—the long, projecting hairs growing at the sides of the mouth of a cat or other such animal.

Whiskered, (hwísk'erd) *n.* Formed into whiskers; furnished with whiskers; having whiskers.

Whiskey, (hwísk'e) *n.* A kind of one-horse chaise—formerly called *tim-whiskey*.

Whisky, (hwísk'e) *n.* [Corrupted from *uasquebaugh*, from Ir. Gael. *uisge*, water, *featha*, life.] A spirit distilled from barley, wheat, rye, maize, &c.

Whisper, (hwís'pér) *v. i.* [A.-S. *hwisperian*, Icel. *hvisra*.] To speak softly or under the breath;—to make a low, sibilant sound or noise;—to speak with suspicion or timorous caution;—to plot secretly; to devise mischief;—*v. t.* To utter in a low tone;—to address in a low voice;—to prompt or suggest secretly:—*imp.* & *pp.* *whispered*; *ppr.* *whispering*.

Whisper, (hwís'pér) *n.* A low, soft, sibilant voice:

words uttered with such a voice;—a cautious or timorous speech.

Whisperer, (hwis'per-er) *n.* One who whispers;—one who talks secretly; tattler; backbiter; slanderer.

Whispering, (hwis'per-ing) *a.* Speaking in a low tone of voice; talking secretly; insinuating; backbiting.

Whispering, (hwis'per-ing) *a.* Speaking in a low tone of voice; cautious speech;—slandering; backbiting.

Whisperingly, (hwis'per-ing-le) *adv.* In a whisper or low voice.

Whist, (hwist) *a.* [Ger. *st!* *pat!* *bat!* *hush!* *peace!* *silence!*] Not speaking; not making a noise; silent; mute; still.

Whist, (hwist) *n.* A certain game at cards;—so called because it requires silence or close attention.

Whist, (hwist) *interj.* Be silent; be still; hush.

Whistle, (hwis'l) *v. t.* [A.-S. *hwistlan*, D. *huidster*, L. *stula*, a pipe.] To utter a kind of musical sound by pressing the breath through a small orifice formed by contracting the lips;—to make a shrill sound with a wind instrument like that made with the lips;—to sound shrill or like a pipe;—*v. t.* To form, utter, or modulate by whistling;—to send or call by a whistle;—*imp. & pp.* whistled; *ppr.* whistling.

Whistle, (hwis'l) *n.* [A.-S. *hwistle*, L. *stula*.] A sharp, shrill sound, made by pressing the breath through a small orifice of the lips, or through an instrument which gives a similar sound; the shrill note of a bird; the shrill sound made by wind passing among trees or through crevices; the shrill noise of steam or gas escaping through a small orifice;—an instrument producing a sound like that made by the passage of breath through the compressed lips;—a sportsman's call to his dogs;—in ships, a boatwain's pipe or call summoning or directing the crew to duty.

Whistler, (hwis'ler) *n.* One who whistles.

Whistling, (hwis'ling) *n.* Act of one or of that which whistles;—the sound made through a pipe or a small orifice of the lips; shrill sound, as of the wind.

Whit, (hwit) *n.* [A.-S. *wit*, a creature, a thing.] The smallest part or particle imaginable; a bit; a jot.

White, (hwit) *a.* [A.-S. *hwit*, local *Awit*, Go. *Aveitt*.] Being without colour; formed by the mixture of all colours; in popular language, appearing like pure snow; snowy; reflecting to the eye all the rays of the spectrum combined;—having the colour of fear; pale;—having the colour of innocence; pure; clean;—spotless; unblemished;—gray, as from age;—hoary; venerable; fortunate; auspicious;—in scripture, purified from sin; sanctified;—*white heat*, temperature at which metals or other substances become incandescent or emit a bright white light;—*white lead*, a carbonate of lead, used as a pigment, &c.;—*white vitriol*, sulphate of zinc;—*white wine*, any wine of a clear, transparent colour, as Madeira, Sherry, &c.

White, (hwit) *a.* The colour of pure snow; one of the natural colours of bodies, yet not strictly a colour, but a composition of all the colours;—something having the colour of snow, or reflecting to the eye the rays of light unseparated;—the centre of a mark at which an arrow or other missile is shot;—formerly painted white;—one of the white race of men.

White, (hwit) *v. t.* To make white; to whiten; to whitewash;—*imp. & pp.* whitened; *ppr.* whitening.

White-bait, (hwit'bät) *n.* A very small, delicate fish of the herring kind, common in the Thames.

White-bear, (hwit'bär) *n.* A species of bear which inhabits the polar regions, so called from its colour.

White-boy, (hwit'boy) *n.* One of certain disturbers of the peace by night in Ireland, so called from the colour of their clothes.

White-clover, (hwit-klov'er) *n.* A small species of



White-bait.

perennial grass or clover, bearing white flowers—much relished by cattle and by the honey bee.

White-feather, (hwit'fer-er) *n.* To show the white feather, to shrink from fighting in a just cause; to show symptoms of fear or cowardice.

White-fish, (hwit'fish) *n.* A haddock or whiting.

White-friars, (hwit'fri-ars) *n. pl.* Monks or mendicant friars, of which there are several orders, so called from wearing a white habit.

White-livered, (hwit'liv-er) *a.* Having a pale look; feeble; cowardly.

White-meat, (hwit'mët) *n.* [A.-S. *hwitmeat*.] Meat made of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and the like;—young or delicate flesh, as veal, poultry, rabbits, and the like.

White-money, (hwit'mun-e) *n.* Silver coin.

Whiten, (hwit'n) *v. t.* To make white; to bleach; to blanch;—*v. i.* To grow white; to turn or become white or whiter;—*imp. & pp.* whitened; *ppr.* whitening.

Whitener, (hwit'n-er) *n.* One who bleaches or whitens. **Whiteness**, (hwit'nes) *n.* State or quality of being white;—paleness;—freedom from stain or blemish; purity; cleanness.

Whitening, (hwit'ning) *n.* Chalk purified, pulverised, and sometimes made into cakes, used for polishing, &c.

White-smith, (hwit'smith) *n.* One who works in tinned iron or white iron;—a worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work, in distinction from one who forges it.

White-squall, (hwit'skwäl) *n.* A sudden, violent, and dangerous gale of wind in tropical latitudes, and usually preceded by a small white cloud in a very clear sky.

Whitewash, (hwit'wash) *n.* A wash or liquid composition for whitening something;—a wash for making the skin fair;—a composition of lime and water, or of whiting, size, and water, used for whitening the plaster of walls, and the like.

Whitewash, (hwit'wash) *v. t.* To cover with a white liquid composition, as with lime and water, &c.;—to make white; to give a fair external appearance; hence, to clear, as an insolvent or bankrupt of debts or bowes;—*imp. & pp.* whitewashed; *ppr.* whitewashing.

Whitewasher, (hwit'wash-er) *n.* One who whitewashes. **Whither**, (hwit'her) *adv.* [A.-S. *hwider*, *hwider*.] To what place—used interrogatively;—to what or which place—used relatively;—to what point or degree.

Whithersoever, (hwit'her-so-ev-er) *adv.* To whatever place.

Whitherward, (hwit'her-wär) *adv.* [Toward what place.] In what direction.

Whiting, (hwit'ing) *n.* [From *white*.] A sea-fish allied to the cod, valued on account of its delicacy and lightness as an article of food;—ground chalk carefully cleaned from all stony matter.



Whiting.

Whitish, (hwit'ish) *a.* Somewhat white; white in a moderate degree;—covered with an opaque white powder.

Whitishness, (hwit'ish-nes) *n.* Quality of being somewhat white.

Whit-leather, (hwit'ler-er) *n.* Leather dressed with alum, salt, &c., remarkable for its pliability and toughness;—a broad, tough, white ligament on the neck of quadrupeds which supports the weight of the head.

Whitlow, (hwit'lö) *n.* [A.-S. *hwit*, white, and *low*, flame, fire.] An inflammation of the fingers or toes, usually under the nails, and terminating in suppuration;—in sheep, an inflammatory swelling round the hoof filled with acid matter.

Whit Monday, (hwit'mun-dä) *n.* The Monday after Whitsunday.

Whitsun, (hwit'sun) *a.* Pertaining to or observed at

[Whitsunda.]

Whitsunday, (hwit'sun-da) *n.* [From *white* and *Sunday*, or *tide*.] The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival commemorative of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost—so called, because, in the primitive church, those who had been newly baptized appeared in white garments;—in Scotland, the midsummer term day for payment of rents, interest, &c.; the fifteenth of May;—also *Whitsuntide*.

Whittle, (hwit'l) *n.* [*A.-S. hwitl*.] A knife; a pocket, sheath, or clasp-knife.

Whittle, (hwit'l) *v. t.* To pare or cut off the surface of with a small knife;—*v. i.* To cut or shape a piece of wood with a small knife;—*imp.* & *pp.* whittled; *ppr.* whittling.

Whity-brow, (hwit'e-brown) *a.* Of a colour between *whiz*, (hwiz) *v. t.* [An onomatopoeic word allied to *hiss*.] To make a humming or hissing sound like an arrow or ball flying through the air;—*imp.* & *pp.* whizzed; *ppr.* whizzing.

Whiz, (hwiz) *n.* A hissing and humming sound.

Whizzingly, (hwiz'ing-le) *adv.* With a hissing, whirling, or whizzing sound.

Who, (hoo) *pron.* [*A.-S. hwa*, *Go. hwa*, *Isrl. hwer*, *L. quis*, *qui*.] As a relative, the person or persons previously spoken of;—as an interrogative, which or what one of persons present, or of many persons, or of persons indefinitely. [without exception.]

Whoever, (hoo-ev-er) *pron.* Whatever person; any one

Whole, (höl) *a.* [*A.-S. Adl*, healthy, sound, whole, *Go. hails*, *W. holl*.] Containing the total amount, number, and the like;—all; total;—complete; entire;—not defective or imperfect;—unimpaired; uninjured;—unbroken; healthy; sound; well.

Whole, (höl) *n.* The entire thing; the entire assemblage of parts; totality;—a regular combination of parts; a system;—amount; aggregate; gross; sum.

Whole-headed, (höl'hooft) *a.* Having an undivided hoof. [from end to end.]

Whole-length, (höl'length) *n.* The extent or surface

Whole-length, (höl'length) *a.* Extending from end to end;—representing the full length or figure, as a portrait or statue. [ness; totality; completeness.]

Wholeness, (höl'nes) *n.* State of being whole; entire

Wholesale, (höl'säl) *n.* Sale of goods by the piece or large quantity, as distinguished from retail;—*by whole-sale*, in the mass; without distinction or discrimination.

Wholesale, (höl'säl) *a.* Buying and selling by the piece or in large quantities or in the lump, as a merchant, &c.;—extensive; done on a large scale; general, as trade;—pertaining to the trade by the piece or in large quantities; noting the price charged to a retail trader.

Wholesome, (höl'sum) *a.* [*Ger. heilsam*, *Eng. whole and some*.] Salubrious; tending to promote health; favouring health;—contributing to the health of the mind; sound; orthodox; conducive to religion or morality;—conducive to public peace and prosperity; salutary;—useful;—kindly; pleasing.

Wholesomely, (höl'sum-le) *adv.* In a wholesome or salutary manner; salubriously.

Wholesomeness, (höl'sum-nes) *n.* The quality of being wholesome; salubrity;—salutariness; conduciveness to the good or happiness of the individual, or to the welfare of the state.

Wholly, (höl'le) *adv.* In all the parts or kinds;—entirely; completely; perfectly;—to the exclusion of other things; totally.

Whom, (hoom) *pron.* The objective of *who*.

Whosoever, (hoom-sö-ev-er) *pron.* the objective of *who*.

Whoop, (hwöop) *n.* A shout of pursuit or of war; a halloo; a hoot, as of an owl.

Whoop, (hwöop) *v. i.* [*A.-S. hroopan*, *Go. ropjan*, to call, to cry out.] To utter a loud cry of eagerness, enthusiasm, or enjoyment; to shout; to hoot, as an owl;—*v. t.* To insult with shouts or yells; to hoot;—*imp.* & *pp.* whooped; *ppr.* whooping.

Whooping-crane, (hwööp'ing-kran) *n.* One of the family of *Gruidæ*, with long necks and bills—so named from its peculiar note.

Whop, (hwop) *v. t.* To beat severely;—to turn over suddenly.

Whop, (hwop) *n.* A sudden fall, or the suddenness of striking in a fall;—a heavy blow.

Where, (hör) *n.* [*A.-S. Ger. Aurr*, *W. Auran*, from *Auraw*, to hire.] A woman who practises unlawful sexual commerce with men, especially one who does it for hire;—barlot; courtesan; prostitute; strumpet.

Where, (hör) *v. t.* To have unlawful sexual commerce.

Whereas, (hör'dum) *n.* Practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex; fornication; lewdness;—in *Scripture*, the desertion of the worship of the true God for the worship of idols; idolatry.

Whoremaster, (hör'mas-ter) *n.* A man who practises lewdness; a lecher;—a pimp; a procurer.

Whoremonger, (hör'mung-ger) *n.* A whoremaster; a lecher; a pimp.

Whoreson, (hör'sun) *n.* A bastard.

Whoresom, (hör'sun) *a.* Illegitimate;—hence, base; mean;—dirty; sourry.

Whorish, (hör'sh) *a.* Addicted to unlawful sexual commerce; incontinent; lewd; unchaste.

Whorishness, (hör'sh-nes) *n.* The practice of lewdness;—the character of a lewd woman.

Whorl, (hworl) *n.* [Allied to *whirl*.] An arrangement of a number of leaves, flowers, or other organs, around a stem, in the same plane with each other;—a wreath or turn of the spire of a univalve shell.

Whorled, (hworid) *a.* Furnished with whorls; arranged in the form of a whorl or whorls.

Whort, (hwort) *n.* The fruit of the whortleberry; also, the shrub itself.

Whortleberry, (hwor'tl-ber-e) *n.* [*A.-S. heortberp*.] A native plant of the genus *Vaccinium*, akin to the bilberries, cranberries, &c., and its small, round, edible berry, the huckleberry. [of *who* or *which*.]

Whose, (hooz) *pron.* The possessive or genitive case

Whosoever, (hooz-sö-ev-er) *pron.* The possessive of *who*soever; of any person whatever.

Whosoever, (hooz-sö-ev-er) *pron.* Whatsoever person; any person whatever that.

Whur, (hwur) *v. i.* To make a rough humming sound, like one who pronounces the letter *r* with too much force;—to snarl or growl, as a dog.

Whur, (hwur) *n.* A humming sound like that of a body moving through the air with velocity; whirr.

Why, (hwi) *adv.* [*A.-S. hwy*, *why*, *Avea*, *Aveat*, *who*, *what*.] For what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account—used interrogatively;—for which reason or cause; on which account—used relatively;—*why* is sometimes used as an expletive.

Wiek, (wik) *n.* [*A.-S. wecca*, *wecca*, *Ger. wieke*, *lint*.] A cotton cord which by capillary attraction draws up the oil, melted tallow, or wax, or other material used for illumination, in small, successive portions, to be burned.

Wiek, (wik) *n.* [*A.-S. wic*, *wyc*, *L. vicus*.] A village; a mansion;—a jurisdiction—used as the second element of compound names, as Berwick, Norwich, Alnwick, &c.

Wicked, (wik'ed) *a.* [Etymology uncertain—said to be from *A.-S. wiccan*, to bewitch, because crimes were attributed to witchcraft;—probably from *Sw. wika*, *A.-S. wican*, to decline, to fall away, *Ger. weich*, weak.] Evil in principle or practice; contrary



Whooping-crane.



Whorls.

to the moral law; addicted to vice; immoral; sinful;—spiteful; malicious—also, troublesome; mischievous;—baneful; pernicious; hurtful; unjust; unrighteous; unholly; irreligious; ungodly; profane.

Wickedly, (wik'ed-lee) *adv.* In a wicked manner; viciously; corruptly; immorally;—also, bitterly; spitefully; maliciously.

Wickedness, (wik'ed-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being wicked; sinfulness; immorality;—transgression of the divine law; guilt;—evil and corrupt dispositions; depravity; inherent corruption of the whole man;—maliciousness; spitefulness;—a sinful thought, word, or deed; crime; sin.

Wicker, (wik'er) *a.* [*Isol. widdr*, willow.] Made of or covered with twigs or osiers.

Wicker, (wik'er) *n.* A small twig or osier; a rod for making basket-work and the like.

Wicker-work, (wik'er-wurk) *n.* Basket work; a texture of osiers or twigs.

Wicket, (wik'et) *n.* [*F. guicket*, from *Isol. wik*, recess, corner, *A.-S. wic*, recess, part.] A small gate or door, especially one forming part of a larger door or gate;—a small gate-like framework of rods, usually three, to support the balls in playing cricket.



Wickets.

Wicking, (wik'in) *n.* The material of which wicks are made.

Wickliffe, (wik'lif-it) *n.* A follower of Wickliffe, the early English reformer and translator of the Scriptures.

Widdy, (wid's) *n.* [*A.-S. widdig*.] A rope or halter made of withs or willows;—the galloway. [*Scott.*]

Wide, (wid) *a.* [*A.-S. wtd*, *Isol. wdr*, *Ger. weit*.] Broad; having a great extent every way; spacious; vast;—having considerable distance or extent between the sides; not narrow;—of a certain measure between the sides;—remote; distant; ample; comprehensive; diffusive.

Wide, (wid) *adv.* To a distance; far.

Widely, (wid'le) *adv.* In a wide manner; to a wide degree; far; extensively;—very much; to a great degree.

Widen, (wid'n) *v. t.* To make wide or wider;—*v. i.* To grow wide or wider; to enlarge;—*imp. & pp.* widened; *ppr.* widening.

Wideness, (wid'ness) *n.* Quality or state of being wide; breadth; width;—large extent in all directions.

Widgeon, (wi'jun) *n.* [*F. vingeon*, *gingeon*.] A waterfowl of the duck group, smaller than the common duck.

Widow, (wid'ö) *n.* [*A.-S. widuwe*, *Go. viduero*, *L. vidua*, *Skrt. vidhava*, from *vi*, without, and *dava*, husband.] A woman who has lost her husband by death and has not taken another. *Grass-widow*, a wife who has been separated for a considerable time from her husband, or who has been deserted by her husband.

Widow, (wid'ö) *v. t.* To bereave of a husband;—to deprive of one who is loved; to make desolate or bare;—*imp. & pp.* widowed; *ppr.* widowing.

Widower, (wid'ö-er) *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death, and has not married again.

Widowhood, (wid'ö-hood) *n.* The state of being a widow; also, more rarely, the state of being a widower.

Width, (width) *n.* [*Isol. widd*, *Ger. weite*.] Extent from side to side; breadth; wideness.

Wiel, (wel) *n.* [*A.-S. weel*.] A small whirlpool; an eddy. [*Scott.*]

Wield, (wield) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wealdan*, *Go. valdan*, to command, *Isol. valda*, to effect.] To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder;—to use or employ; to control; sway; manage; handle;—*imp. & pp.* wielded; *ppr.* wielding.

Wieldable, (wield'a-ble) *a.* That may be wielded; manageable.

Wielder, (wield'er) *n.* One who wields or employs; a

Wife, (wif) *n.* [*A.-S. wif*, *Isol. wif*, *Ger. weib*.] A woman; an adult female;—the lawful consort of a man; a woman who is united to a man in wedlock.

Wifehood, (wif'hood) *n.* State and character of a wife.

Wifeless, (wif'less) *a.* Without a wife; unmarried.

Wifely, (wif'le) *a.* Becoming or like a wife; pertaining to a wife.

Wig, (wig) *n.* [*Ger. weck*.] An artificial covering of hair for the head;—a sort of cake; a bun.

Wig-block, (wig'blok) *n.* A block on which wigs are woven and shaped. [*wig*; peruked.]

Wigged, (wig'd) *a.* Having the head covered with a wig.

Wiggling, (wig'ing) *n.* [*A.-S. wig*, *war*.] A scolding; a rating.

Wight, (wit) *n.* [*A.-S. wigt*, a creature, animal, *Go. wichte*, *Isol. witt*.] A being; a person;—used in poetry or burlesque. [*powerful*;—*swift*; active.]

Wight, (wit) *a.* [*A.-S. wigena*, a warrior.] Brave; **Wigmaker**, (wig'mak-er) *n.* A person who makes wigs.

Wigwam, (wig'wam) *n.* [*Algonquin or Massachusetts, wekw-on-wi*, "in his (or their) house," contracted by the English to *wekwam* and *wigwam*.] An Indian cabin or hut of a conical shape, made of bark or mats.



Wigwam.

Wild, (wild) *a.* [*A.-S. wild*, *Isol. wldr*, *Go. viltheis*, *W. gwyllt*.] Living in a state of nature; not tamed or domesticated;—growing or produced without culture; native;—desert; not inhabited;—not refined by culture; rude, savage; uncivilized;—ungoverned; licentious;—loose; disorderly;—uncouth; strange;—not well planned or digested; imaginary; impracticable;—violent; turbulent;—exposed to the wind and sea; unsheltered;—indicating strong emotion, intense excitement, or bewilderment; crazy; ungoverned; irregular; disorderly.

Wild, (wild) *n.* An uninhabited and uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; a wilderness.

Wild, (wild) *v. t.* [*Eng. wild*.] To cause to lose the way or track; to bewilder;—*imp. & pp.* wildered; *ppr.* wildering.

Wilderness, (wil'der-ness) *n.* A tract of land or region uncultivated and uninhabited by human beings, whether a forest or a wide, barren plain; a wild; a waste; a desert.

Wild-fire, (wild'fir) *n.* A composition of inflammable materials, which when inflamed is very hard to quench.

Wild-geese, (wild'göds) *n.* An aquatic fowl of the genus *Anas*, a bird of passage, and the congener of the domestic goose; gray goose; greylag.

Wilding, (wild'ing) *n.* A wild crab-apple;—a young tree that is wild or growing without cultivation.

Wildish, (wild'ish) *a.* Somewhat wild.

Wildly, (wild'le) *adv.* In a wild condition or manner;—without cultivation;—with perturbation or distraction; with a fierce or roving manner or look; irrationally; extravagantly; fiercely; irregularly.

Wildness, (wild'ness) *n.* State or quality of being wild; rude or uncultivated state;—irregularity of manners or speech; inordinate vivacity; savageness; brutality;—wandering; deviation from a settled course;—aberration of mind; craziness;—state of being untamed.

Wild-oat, (wild'öt) *n.* A kind of grain that grows wild, having twisted awns. *To sow one's wild oats*,

to pass through a period of youthful extravagance and thoughtless dissipation.

Wilde, (wíldz) *n.* The part of a plough by which it is drawn.—waste tracts or regions of land; uninhabited deserts.

Wile, (wíl) *n.* [A.-S. *wile*, Icel. *viel*.] A trick or stratagem practised for insinuating or deception; lure; artifice; snare.

Wile, (wíl) *v. t.* To impose upon; to deceive; to beguile.

Wilful, (wílfúol) *a.* Full of wiles; trickish; mischievous.

Wilful, (wílfúol) *a.* [From *wil* and *full*.] Governed by the will without yielding to reason;—obstinate; perverse; inflexible; stubborn; refractory;—done or suffered by design.

Wilfully, (wílfúol-le) *adv.* Obstinate; stubbornly;—**Wilfulness**, (wílfúol-nes) *n.* Quality of being wilful; obstinacy; stubbornness; perverseness.

Willy, (wílf-e) *adv.* By stratagem; with insidious art;—fraudulently.

Wilyness, (wílf-e-nes) *n.* Guile; cunning;—**Wily**, (wílf) *n.* [A.-S. *weole*, a shellfish, D. *weik*.] A species of mollusc.

Will, (wíl) *n.* [A.-S. *willu*, Icel. *vil*, G. *boull*.] Power of choosing; mental power by which we determine to do or to refrain from doing something which we conceive to be in our power; the natural attribute of a moral and responsible agent; volition;—that which is willed; determination; choice;—state of being in one's power to will; discretion; good pleasure;—determination of one who has authority; command; direction; arbitrary disposal;—especially, divine determination; counsel, purpose, commandment, or law of God;—disposition; inclination; desire;—strong wish or desire;—in law, the legal declaration of a person's mind as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; testament; devise;—**good-will**, favour, kindness;—right intention;—transfer, as of a business and of its custom, with desire to put the purchaser in a favourable position to retain it;—**ill-will**, enmity; malice; spite.

Will, (wíl) *v. t.* [A.-S. *willan*, Ger. *wollen*.] [I *will*, thou *wilt*, he *will*; *imp. would*, *pp. wanting*.] Used as an auxiliary, to denote futurity dependent on the subject of the verb. Thus, in the first person, "I *will*" denotes willingness, consent, promise; and when "*will*" is emphasized, it denotes determination or fixed purpose. In the second and third persons, the idea of distinct volition, is evanescent, and simple certainty is expressed. [I *will*, thou *willest*; he *will*; *imp. & pp. willed*; *ppr. willing*.] To determine by an act of choice; to ordain; to decree;—to give or direct the disposal of by testament; to bequeath; to devise;—to command; to direct;—*v. i.* To exercise an act of volition;—to be inclined or disposed; to desire; to choose;—to order or direct by testament.

Willing, (wíling) *a.* [Ger. *willig*, Dan. & Sw. *willig*.] Free to do or grant; having the mind inclined; disposed; spontaneous; free;—ready; prompt;—desirous; pleased;—received of choice or without reluctance; chosen; desired.

Willingly, (wíling-le) *adv.* In a willing manner; with free will; without reluctance; cheerfully.

Willingness, (wíling-nes) *n.* Quality of being willing; free choice or consent of the will; readiness of the mind to do or forbear.

Willow, (wíló) *n.* [A.-S. *wilig*, D. *wilg*.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Salix*, of many species, found in most temperate climes in moist soil and beside water-courses—its slender branches, from the pliancy of the shoot and the toughness of the fibre, are used for making hoops, baskets, &c.;



Willow.

—a machine in which cotton is opened and cleansed—probably so called from having been originally a cylindrical cage made of willow rods.

Willow, (wíló) *v. t.* To open and cleanse, as cotton, by means of a willow;—also *willy*.

Willowed, (wílóed) *a.* Abounding with willows; containing willows.

Willowish, (wíló-ish) *a.* Resembling the colour of Willow.

Willowy, (wíló-e) *a.* Abounding with willows;—resembling a willow; pliant; flexible; pendent; drooping.

Willy, (wílf) *n.* A machine for opening and cleansing wool similar to the willow used in cotton manufatures.

Wilt, (wílt) *v. i.* [Ger. *welken*, to fade, A.-S. *hwile*, lean.] To lose freshness and become flaccid, as a plant when exposed to great heat in a dry day, or when separated from its root; to droop;—*v. t.* To make flaccid, as a green plant;—hence, to depress or destroy the vigour and energy of;—*imp. & pp. wilted*; *ppr. wilting*.

Wily, (wílf) *a.* [From *wile*.] Full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems; mischievously artful; wily; crafty; subtle; insidious.

Wimble, (wímbl) *n.* [Scott. *wimble*, D. *wimpel*.] An instrument for boring holes turned by a handle; a gimlet; a kind of auger.

Wimble, (wímbl) *v. t.* To bore or pierce, as with a wimble;—*imp. & pp. wimbled*; *ppr. wimbaling*.

Wimbrel, (wímbrél) *n.* A bird of the curlew kind;—*schimbril*.

Wimple, (wímpl) *n.* [Ger. *wimpel*.] A covering of silk, linen, or other material, laid in folds, for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, formerly worn by women as an out-door covering, and still retained in the conventional dress of nuns; a hood;—*a veil*;—*a fold*;—*a winding*. [Scott.]



Wimple.

Wimple, (wímpl) *v. t.* To draw down or to lay in folds or plaits, as a veil; to cover, as with a veil; hence, to hood-wink;—*v. i.* To ripple; to undulate;—to wind in its flow; to meander; to run in small eddies, as a stream [Scott.];—*imp. & pp. wimpled*; *ppr. wimpling*.

Win, (wín) *v. t.* [A.-S. *winnan*, G. *viennen*, Icel. *vinna*.] To gain by success in competition or contest;—to allure to kindness; to bring to compliance;—to gain over to one's side or party; to render friendly or approving; to gain by courtship;—to gain by persuasion or artifice;—to gain by play;—to earn, as bread or livelihood;—*v. i.* To gain the victory; to be successful; to gain ground;—to be a gainer at cards or other games;—to win upon, to gain favour or influence;—*imp. & pp. won*; *ppr. winning*.

Wince, (wínz) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wincian*, to bend one's self, W. *guingaw*, to struggle, F. *guincher*.] To shrink, as from a blow or from pain; to flinch; to start back;—to kick or flounce, as a horse when unsteady or impatient of a rider;—*imp. & pp. winced*; *ppr. wincing*.

Wince, (wínz) *n.* One who or that which winces.

Winch, (wínsh) *n.* [A.-S. *wince*.] A lever having a projecting handle at one end and the other end fixed to an axle of a wheel or cylinder which it serves to turn;—a crank-handle;—an axle turned by a crank-handle for raising weights; a windlass;—a twist or turn;—the kick of a horse impatient of its rider or from fretfulness or pain.

Winch, (wínsh) *v. t.* [F. *guincher*, A.-S. *wincian*.] To wince; to shrink;—to kick, as a horse, with impatience or uneasiness.

Winchester-bushel, (wín-ches-ter-bóosh-el) *n.* The English standard dry measure established by Henry VII., containing 2150.42 cubic inches.

Wind, (wínd) *n.* [A.-S. *wind*, Icel. *vindr*, L. *ventus*.]

Air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity; a current of air: a breeze:—air artificially put in motion:—breath modulated by the respiratory and vocal organs or by an instrument:—power of respiration; breath:—gas generated in the stomach and bowels; flatulence:—air impregnated with an odour or scent:—a direction in which the wind may blow: a point of the compass: especially, one of the cardinal points:—any thing insignificant or light as wind: mere breath or talk.

Wind, (wind) v. t. To expose to the wind; to winnow; to ventilate:—to perceive or follow by the scent:—to ride or drive hard, as a horse, so as to render it scant of breath: to blow:—also, to rest, as a horse, that it may recover its wind; to breathe:—imp. & pp. *winded*; ppr. *winding*.

Wind, (wind) v. t. To blow; to sound by blowing; especially, to sound so that the notes shall be prolonged and mutually involved:—imp. & pp. *wound*; ppr. *winding*.

Wind, (wind) v. t. [A.-S. *windan*, Go. *windan*, Icel. *vinða*.] To turn completely or with repeated turns: to turn about something fixed; to coil; to twine; to twist:—to enfold; to encircle:—to turn and bend at one's pleasure; to regulate; to govern:—to introduce by insinuation: to change; to vary; to cover or surround with something coiled about:—to wind up, to bring to an end; to settle:—to raise by degrees:—to straiten, as a string, by turning that on which it is rolled:—to put in order for continued action, as a clock or watch, by raising the weights or tightening the spring:—v. i. To turn completely or repeatedly; to become coiled about any thing:—to have a circular course or direction:—to bend; to crook:—to move round; to double:—to go to the one side or the other; to meander:—imp. & pp. *wound* (rarely *winded*); ppr. *winding*.

Windage, (wind'āj) n. [From *wind*.] The difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of a ball or shell.

Wind-bag, (wind'bag) n. A bag filled with air:—hence, something hollow or unsubstantial:—an empty talker.

Windbound, (wind'bound) a. Prevented from sailing by a contrary wind.

Wind-broken, (wind'brök-n) a. Diseased in the power of breathing by the rupture, dilatation, or running together of some of the air-cells.

Wind-egg, (wind'eg) n. An addle egg.

Winder, (wind'er) n. One who or that which winds: hence, a creeping or winding plant:—a reel or swift for winding silk, cotton, &c., on:—one of the steps of a winding staircase.

Windfall, (wind'fawl) n. Any thing blown down or off by the wind, as fruit from a tree:—an unexpected legacy or other gain.

Wind-gall, (wind'gawl) n. A soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a horse—formerly supposed to contain air.

Wind-gauge, (wind'gaj) n. An instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind; an anemometer.

Wind-gun, (wind'gun) n. A gun discharged by the force of compressed air; air-gun.

Wind-hover, (wind'huv-er) n. A species of hawk—so called from hovering in the air while watching for its prey.

Windiness, (wind'e-ness) n. State of being windy or tempestuous:—flatulence:—tendency to generate wind, gas, or flatulence:—tumour; puffiness.

Winding, (wind'ing) a. Twisting or bending from a direct line or an even surface.

Winding, (wind'ing) n. A turn or turning; a bend; flexure; meander:—a call by the boatswain's whistle.

Winding-sheet, (wind'ing-shēt) n. A sheet in which a corpse is wound or wrapped.

Wind-instrument, (wind'in-strōo-ment) n. An instrument of music sounded by means of wind, especially

by means of the breath, as a flute, clarinet, and the like.

Windlass, (wind'lās) n. [D. *windas*, *windaas*, from *winden*, to wind, and *as*, an aria.] A cylinder or roller for raising weights, turned by a crank or lever, with a rope or chain attached to the weight.

Windle, (wind'l) n. A kind of reel; a spindle.

Windless, (wind'les) a. Having no wind; calm:—exhausted of air; out of breath. [read for plating]

Windestraw, (wind'el-straw) n. A stalk of grass; a

Windmill, (wind'mill) n. A mill turned by the wind.

Window, (wind'ō) n. [Dan. *viaduc*, Icel. *viandauga*, properly wind-eye.] An opening in the wall of a building for the admission of light and air, usually closed by glazed sashes, capable of being opened and shut:—the door or sash that closes or covers the aperture or opening:—a lattice or casement; an aperture or opening resembling a window:—*windows of heaven*, clouds; rain-clouds.

Window, (wind'ō) v. t. To furnish with windows; to place at a window.

Window-blind, (wind'ō-blind) n. A blind to intercept or obscure the light of a window.

Window-curtain, (wind'ō-kur-tān) n. A curtain, usually decorative, hung inside, and over the recess of a window. [frame to close up a window]

Window-shutter, (wind'ō-shut-er) n. A wooden or iron

Windpipe, (wind'pip) n. The passage for the breath to and from the lungs; the trachea.

Windmill, (wind'mill) n. A wide funnel of canvas, with the mouth open to the wind, to convey fresh air into the lower parts of a ship:—the sail of a windmill.

Wind-tight, (wind'tit) a. Impervious to wind.

Windward, (wind'ward) a. The point from which the wind blows:—to lay an anchor to the windward, to adopt previous or anticipatory measures for success or security. [direction from which the wind blows]

Windward, (wind'ward) adv. Toward the wind; in the

Windy, (wind'e) a. Consisting of wind;—next the wind:—tempestuous; boisterous:—flatulent; attended or caused by wind in the intestines:—empty; airy.

Wine, (win) n. [A.-S. *wīn*, Ger. *wein*, L. *vinum*.] The fermented juice of grapes:—hence, a liquor resembling that from grapes yielded by other kinds of fruit:—any spirituous liquor produced by fermentation:—drinking; intoxication. *Spirit of wine*, alcohol.

Wine, (win) v. t. To furnish or supply with wine:—v. i. To drink wine. [wine; a great drinker]

Wine-bibber, (win'bib-er) n. One who drinks much

Wine-biscuit, (win'bis-ket) n. A kind of biscuit served with wine. [wine is kept]

Wine-cask, (win'kask) n. A butt or barrel in which

Wine-cooler, (win'kool-er) n. Any contrivance for cooling wine in bottle for the table. [is drank]

Wine-glass, (win'glas) n. A small glass in which wine

Wine-measure, (win'mesh-ūr) n. The measure by which wines and other spirits are sold.

Wine-merchant, (win'merch-ant) n. Importer of, wholesale dealer in, or retailer of wines. [purchased]

Wine-press, (win'pres) n. A place in which grapes are

Wing, (wing) n. [Icel. *edgtr*, wing, stage, agitation, fanning, Ger. *wing*.] One of two anterior limbs of a fowl, corresponding to the arms of a man, and by most birds used for flying:—any similar member or instrument; the limb of an insect:—passage by flying; flight:—motive or incitement:—acceleration of speed:—that which agitates the air as a wing does, as a fan or vane for winnowing grain:—one of two corresponding appendages attached to the sides of any thing; or a single appendage so attached:—a side-building less than the main edifice:—a membranous expansion of



Windmill.

a plant;—the right or left division of an army, regiment, and the like;—that part of the hold or orlop of a vessel which is nearest the sides;—in a fleet, one of the extremities when the ships are drawn up in a line, or when forming the two sides of a triangle;—one of the sides of the stage.

Wing, (wing) *v. t.* To furnish with wings; to enable to fly or to move with celerity;—to supply with wings or side-pieces;—to cut off the wings of; to wound in the wing;—*imp. & pp.* winged; *ppr.* winging.

Winged, (wingd) *a.* Furnished with wings or wing-like expansions;—swift; rapid;—wounded or hurt in the wing.

Winged-bull, (wingd'bóol) *n.* A colossal figure of a bull sculptured in high relief on the gateways, porches, &c., of Assyrian, Persian, &c., temples and palaces, having wide-spreading wings rising over the back, a human head and beard, and the breast and parts of the bodies covered with curly hair.



Winged-bull.

Wingless, (wing'les) *a.* Having no wings; not able to fly.

Winglet, (wing'let) *n.* A little wing.

Wing-shell, (wing'shel) *n.* The case or shell which covers the wing of a coleopterous insect, as a beetle;—also written *wing-case*.

Wingy, (wing'e) *a.* Having wings; rapid.

Wink, (wingk) *v. i.* [*A.-S. wincian, Ger. winten.*] To close the eyelids with a quick motion;—to close and open the eyelids quickly; to blink;—to give a hint by a motion of the eyelids;—to shut the eyes purposely for the sake of not seeing any thing, or as if not seeing;—to connive at any thing; to avoid taking notice;—to be dim; to flicker, as a light;—*imp. & pp.* winked; *ppr.* winking.

Wink, (wingk) *n.* Act of closing the eyelids quickly;—a motion of the eye;—a hint given by shutting the eye with a significant cast; a brief closing of the eye;—a short period, as of sleep. [*blinder.*]

Winker, (wing'kr) *n.* One who winks; a horse's Winner, (win'er) *n.* One who wins or gains by success in competition or contest. [*favour; charming.*]

Winning, (win'ing) *a.* Attracting; adapted to gain

Winning, (win'ing) *n.* The sum won or gained by success in competition or contest—usually in the plural.

Winningly, (win'ing-ly) *adv.* In a winning or enticing manner.

Winning-post, (win'ing-póst) *n.* In horse-racing, the post or goal at the end of a race-course.

Winnow, (win'ó) *v. t.* [*A.-S. windwian, L. vannare, from vannus, a fan.*] To separate and drive off the chaff from by means of wind;—to sift for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth;—to fan; to beat, as with wings;—*v. i.* To separate chaff from grain;—*imp. & pp.* winnowed; *ppr.* winnowing.

Winnowy, (win'ó-er) *n.* One who winnows.

Winnowing, (win'ó-ing) *n.* The act of one who or that which winnows.

Winnowy, (win'ó-nes) *a.* [*A.-S. wynnum, winnum, from synn, joy.*] Cheerful; merry; comely; attractive;—agreeable; pleasant.

Winter, (win'ter) *n.* [*A.-S. winter, Go. rintrus, probably allied to wind, because it is the windy season of the year.*] The cold season of the year; in common usage, in the northern hemisphere, the period from the first day of December to the first day of March; in astronomical usage, the period from the solstice in December (about the twenty-first day) to the vernal equinox in March (about the twenty-first day);—a year.

Winter, (win'ter) *v. t.* To pass the winter;—*v. t.* To keep, feed, or manage during the winter;—*imp. & pp.* wintered; *ppr.* wintering.

Winter, (win'ter) *a.* Pertaining to winter.

Winter-apple, (win'ter-ap'l) *n.* An apple that keeps well in winter; a late kind of apple.

Winter-garden, (win'ter-gar-dn) *n.* Ornamental garden for winter.

Wintering, (win'ter-ing) *n.* Act of passing the winter;—act of feeding, keeping, or preserving in winter.

Wintery, (win'ter-le) *a.* Of a wintry kind; such as is suitable in winter.

Winter-quarters, (win'ter-kwár-terz) *n. pl.* The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

Winter-solstice, (win'ter-eol'stis) *n.* The time when the sun enters capricorn, December 21st.

Winter-wheat, (win'ter-hwét) *n.* Wheat sown in autumn, which lives during the winter, and ripens in the following summer.

Wintry, (win'tre) *a.* Suitable to winter; resembling winter;—cold; stormy; snowy; frosty; icy.

Winy, (win'e) *a.* Having the taste or qualities of wine.

Winze, (win'ze) *n.* In mining, a small shaft sunk from one level to another for the purpose of ventilation.

Wipe, (wip) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wipian, to wrap up.*] To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by rubbing;—to strike off gently;—to remove by rubbing; to rub off; to clear;—to wipe out, to efface;—to wipe off, to clear away;—to wipe down, to rub down and clean;—*imp. & pp.* wiped; *ppr.* wiping.

Wipe, (wip) *n.* Act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning;—a blow; a stroke; a hit;—a gibe; a jeer.

Wiper, (wip'er) *n.* One who wipes;—something used for wiping, as a towel or rag. [*thread of metal.*]

Wire, (wir) *n.* [*A.-S. wir, wire, Icel. wírr.*] An even

Wire, (wir) *v. t.* To bind with wire; to apply wire to;—to put upon a wire;—to snare by means of a wire or wires;—to transmit by wire; to telegraph [*Amer.*];—*imp. & pp.* wired; *ppr.* wiring.

Wire-cloth, (wir'kloth) *n.* A coarse cloth made of woven metallic wire, and used for strainers and other purposes.

Wire-draw, (wir'draw) *v. t.* To form, as a piece of metal into wire by drawing it through a hole in a plate of steel;—hence, to draw by art or violence;—hence, also, to draw or spin out to great length and tenuity;—*imp. wire-drew; pp. wire-drawn; ppr. wire-drawing.*

Wire-drawer, (wir'draw-er) *n.* One who draws metal into wire;—one who draws the wires and regulates the motion of puppets, marionettes, &c.;—hence, a scheming politician; one who guides and influences the actions of others, himself being in the background; wire-puller.

Wire-gauze, (wir'gawz) *n.* A texture of finely interwoven wire resembling gauze.

Wire-puller, (wir'pól-er) *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means; an intriguer. [*twisted wire.*]

Wire-rope, (wir'röp) *n.* A rope formed of strands of

Wire-worker, (wir'wurk-er) *n.* One who manufactures articles from wire.

Wireness, (wir'e-nes) *n.* The state of being wiry.

Wiry, (wir'e) *a.* Made of wire; like wire; drawn out like wire;—capable of endurance; tough; sinewy.

Wis, (wis) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wisan, G. wissen, D. weten.*] To know; to be aware;—to think; to suppose; to imagine;—*imp. & pp.* wist.

Wisdom, (wis'dum) *n.* [*A.-S. wisaðm, from wisa, wise, and the termination ðm, from ðm, doom, judgment, power.*] Quality of being wise; knowledge and the capacity to make due use of it; discernment and judgment; discretion; sagacity;—practical truth;—in scripture, profitable words or doctrine;—the revelation of God; the Word; the Son of God;—spiritual understanding or discernment;—godliness; piety;—quality of acting wisely; prudence; reasonableness.

Wisdom-tooth, (wis'dum-tóoth) *n.* A large, back double tooth—familiarily so called because appearing after the person has arrived at the age of wisdom.

Wise, (wis) *a.* [*A.-S. wisa, loel. wia, Go. wis, Ger. weise.*] Having knowledge; enlightened;—especially, having knowledge to discern and judge correctly; able to discriminate between what is true or false, right or wrong, proper or improper; sagacious;—practically knowing; discreet; judicious; able to choose right, proper, or expedient objects or ends, and to devise and carry out the best means to effect them;—skilful; dexterous;—skilled in arts, sciences, or philosophy; learned;—skilled in hidden arts, magic, or divination;—used ironically;—godly; pious; religious;—dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious, as counsel;—becoming a wise man; grave, as deportment.

Wise, (wis) *n.* [*A.-S. wisa, Ger. weis, F. guise.*] Way of being or acting; manner; mode;—used adverbially with *on this, in any, in no*, and also in composition with *like, other, no, end, &c.*

Wiseacre, (wis'a-ker) *n.* [*Ger. weiseger, a foreteller.*] One who makes undue pretensions to wisdom; hence, a simpleton; a dunce.

Wise-hearted, (wis'hart-ed) *a.* Wise; knowing; skilful.

Wiselike, (wislik) *a.* Resembling that which is wise; seemingly wise.

Wisely, (wisle) *adv.* Prudently; judiciously; discreetly; with wisdom;—craftily; cunningly.

Wise-woman, (wis'wóom-an) *n.* A witch; an enchantress; a sorceress.

Wish, (wish) *v. t.* [*A.-S. wiscan, Ger. wünschen.*] To have a desire; to long; to hanker;—to be disposed or inclined;—to entertain hope or fear in respect to anything;—*v. i.* To desire; to long for; to hanker after;—to frame or express desires concerning; to invoke in favour of or against any one; to implicate;—*imp. & pp. wished; ppr. wishing.*

Wish, (wish) *n.* Desire; eager desire; longing;—expression of desire; request; petition; hence, invocation or imprecation;—a thing desired; object of desire.

Wishable, (wish'a-bl) *a.* Capable or worthy of being wished for; desirable.

Wish-bone, (wish'bón) *n.* The forked bone in front of the breast-bone in birds;—called also *merry-thought*.

Wisher, (wish'er) *n.* One who wishes or expresses a wish.

Wishful, (wish'fóol) *a.* Having desire or ardent desire;—*Wishfully*, (wish'fóol-le) *adv.* In a wishful manner; with desire or ardent desire; with the show of desiring.

Wishfulness, (wish'fóol-ness) *n.* The state of having or showing desire.

Wish-weak, (wish'woah) *n.* Any weak or thin drink.

Wishy-washy, (wish'e-woh'e) *a.* Thin and pale; without force or solidity; also, very weak, when said of liquor.

Wisp, (wisp) *n.* [*loel. & Dan. visk.*] A small bundle of straw or other like substance;—a whisk or small broom.

Wistful, (wist'fóol) *a.* [*From wist, pret. of wis.*] Eagerly attentive; engrossed; earnest;—eagerly looking with hope or expectation;—expressing a longing desire.

Wistfully, (wist'fóol-le) *adv.* Earnestly; eagerly; with longing desire.

Wistfulness, (wist'fóol-ness) *n.* The state or quality of wit.

Wit, (wit) *v. i.* [*A.-S. witaan.*] To know—now used only in the infinitive, *to wit*, and equivalent to *namely*, *that is to say*.

Wit, (wit) *n.* [*A.-S. wit, loel. wit.*] Mind; intellect; understanding; sense;—a mental faculty or power of the mind; imagination; fancy;—the faculty of associating ideas seemingly incongruous by selection of some point of real or fancied resemblance in a quick, pointed, and amusing manner;—the sentiment excited by quickness of fancy, or by the felicitous association of

ideas, or by aptness and liveliness of expression;—humour; ingenuity; cleverness in repartee;—a person of eminent sense or knowledge; a man of genius, fancy, or humour; one distinguished for bright or amusing sayings, for repartee, and the like;—*pl.* Soundness of mind; unimpaired intellect;—also, presence of mind; readiness of resource; fertility of device, &c.

Witch, (wich) *n.* [*A.-S. wicca, enchanter.*] A person, especially a woman, who is given to the black art; a sorcerer or sorceress;—a charming person—said of a woman.

Witch, (wich) *v. t.* To bewitch; to fascinate; to enchant;—*imp. & pp. witched; ppr. witching.*

Witchcraft, (wich'kraft) *n.* Practices of witches; sorcery; enchantments;—power more than natural.

Witchery, (wich'er-ee) *n.* Sorcery; enchantment; witchcraft;—fascination; entrancing influence.

Witching, (wich'ing) *a.* Suited to enchantment or witchcraft;—fascinating; enchanting.

Witnagmets, (wit-en-ag-s-mót) *n.* [*A.-S. wita, a wise man, and gemot, a meeting.*] A meeting of wise men; the national council of England in the days of the Anglo-Saxons before the conquest.

With, (with) *prep.* [*A.-S. wiða, Ger. mit.*] With denotes or expresses nearness; proximity; association; connection; partnership; intercourse;—situation or estimation among; treatment or regard by;—assistance; countenance;—accompanying cause or occasion; instrument; means;—correspondence; comparison;—close succession; immediate subsequence.

With, (with) *n.* [*A.-S. wiðig, Ger. weide, L. vitis, vitex.*] A flexible, slender twig or branch used as a band; a willow twig; a withy;—a band consisting of a twig or twigs twisted;—also *Withs*.

Withal, (with-awl) *adv.* [*From with and all.*] With the rest; likewise; at the same time.

Withdraw, (with-draw) *v. t.* To take away, as what has been enjoyed; to draw back; to recall;—to cause to go away or retire;—to take back; to retract;—*v. i.* To quit a company or place; to go away; retire; retreat; recede;—*imp. withdrew; pp. withdrawn; ppr. withdrawing.*

Withdrawal, (with-draw'al) *n.* Act of withdrawing or taking back; recalling;—state of being taken back, recalled, or retired.

Withdrawing-room, (with-drawing-róom) *n.* A room behind another room for retirement; a smaller or inner drawing-room.

Withdrawment, (with-draw'ment) *n.* Act of withdrawing or state of being withdrawn; withdrawal.

Withs, (with) *v. t.* To bind or fasten with withs or twigs;—*imp. & pp. withed; ppr. withing.*

Wither, (with'er) *v. t.* [*A.-S. gwyðærod, withered, dried by the weather or air, Ger. verwittem, to be decayed by the operation of the weather.*] To fade; to lose freshness;—to lose or want animal moisture; to pine away, as animal bodies;—to languish; to perish; to pass away;—*v. t.* To cause to fade and become dry;—to cause to shrink, wrinkle, and decay;—to cause to languish, perish, or pass away;—*imp. & pp. withered; ppr. withering.*

Wither-band, (with'er-band) *n.* A piece of trim in a saddle near a horse's withers to strengthen the bow.

Withered, (with'erd) *a.* Dried; shrunk;—faded; decayed.

Withering, (with'er-ing) *a.* Shrinking; fading;—decaying; drying up; scorching;—hence, figuratively, extremely sarcastic.

Witheringly, (with'er-ing-le) *adv.* In a manner tending to wither or cause to shrink.

Withers, (with'ers) *n. pl.* [*Ger. widderris, from wider, against, and riss, an elevation, elevated part.*] The ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse at the bottom of the neck.

Withhold, (with-hold) *v. t.* To hold back; to restrain;

to keep from action;—to retain; to keep back; not to grant;—*imp.* withheld; *pp.* withheld or withholds; *ppr.* withholding.

Withholder, (wîr's-hôld'gr) *n.* One who withholds.

Within, (wîr'in) *prep.* [*A.-S.* *widānan*, from *wîd*, with, and *nan*, in, inwardly.] In the inner or interior part of; inside of;—in the limits or compass of; not further in length than;—hence, inside the reach or influence of; not beyond, overstepping, exceeding, or the like.

Within, (wîr'in) *adv.* In the inner part; inwardly; internally;—in the house; in doors.

Without, (wîr's-out) *prep.* [*A.-S.* *widānan*, from *wîd*, with, and *utan*, út, out.] On or at the outside of; out of; not within;—beyond; out of the limits of; out of reach of;—not with; otherwise than with;—in a state of absence from; apart from;—in a state of not having;—in a state of being destitute or deprived of;—independently of; not by the use or exercise of;—in a state of exemption from; exclusively of.

Without, (wîr's-out) *adv.* Not within; on the outside; out of doors; externally.

Without, (wîr's-out) *conj.* Unless; except; if not.

Withstand, (wîr's-stand) *v. t.* To oppose; to resist, either with physical or moral force;—*imp.* & *pp.* withstood; *ppr.* withstanding. [and tough.]

Withy, (wîth'e) *a.* Made of withs; like a with; flexible.

Witless, (wî't'es) *a.* Destitute of wit or understanding; thoughtless; inconsiderate;—hence, indiscreet; not under the guidance of judgment.

Witlessly, (wî't'es-le) *adv.* Without understanding or judgment;—thoughtlessly.

Witlessness, (wî't'es-nes) *a.* Want of understanding or judgment; thoughtlessness.

Witling, (wî't'ling) *n.* A person who has little wit or understanding; a simpleton;—a pretender to wit; a man of petty smartness.

Witness, (wî't'nes) *a.* [*A.-S.* from *witan*, to know.] Attestation of a fact or event; testimony;—that which furnishes evidence or proof;—one who beholds or otherwise has personal knowledge of any thing;—one who gives evidence before a judicial tribunal;—one who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony;—one who gives testimony.

Witness, (wî't'nes) *v. t.* To see or know by personal presence; to have direct cognizance of; to observe;—to give testimony to; to testify to something;—to see the execution of, as an instrument, and subscribe it for the purpose of establishing its authenticity;—*v. i.* To bear testimony; to give evidence; to testify;—*imp.* & *pp.* witnessed; *ppr.* witnessing.

Witnesser, (wî't'nes-gr) *n.* One who witnesses.

Witness-box, (wî't'nes-boks) *n.* The box where a witness stands when examined before a court.

Witted, (wî't'ed) *a.* Having wit or understanding;—used in composition with qualifying adjective, as *sharp*, *quick*, &c.

Witticism, (wî't'e-sîzm) *n.* A sentence or phrase which is affectively witty; an attempt at wit;—a witty remark; stroke of humour or repartee, pun, &c.

Wittily, (wî't'e-le) *adv.* In a witty manner; ingeniously; artfully; with wit.

Witfulness, (wî't'e-nes) *a.* The quality of being witty.

Wittingly, (wî't'ing-le) *adv.* Knowingly; with knowledge.

Witty, (wî't'e) *a.* Possessing wit or humour; good at repartee;—imaginative; fanciful;—incentive; ingenious;—judicious;—sarcastic; pungent.

Wive, (wîv) *v. t.* [*From wîfe.*] To marry, as a man; to take a wife;—*v. i.* To match to a wife; to provide with a wife; to take for a wife; to wed, as a man;—*imp.* & *pp.* wived; *ppr.* wiving.

Wiving, (wîv'ing) *a.* Act of taking a wife.

Wizard, (wîz'ard) *n.* [*From wîze* and the termination *ard*.] One devoted to the black art; a magician; a conjurer; a sorcerer.

Wizard, (wîz'ard) *a.* Enchanting; charming; haunted by wizards.

Wizen, (wîz'n) *a.* [*A.-S.* *wîmian*, to grow dry, *Ger.* *weizen*, lean.] Thin; dried up; weazen.

Wizen, (wîz'n) *v. t.* To wither; to become dry, hard, and shrivelled.

Wood, (wôd) *n.* [*A.-S.* *wôdd*, *Ger.* *wald*, *weid*.] An herbaceous plant of the genus *Isatis*, formerly cultivated for the blue colouring matter derived from its leaves;—the colouring matter, or the colour derived from the plant.

Woe, (wô) *n.* [*A.-S.* *wôd*, *Isel.* *ro*, *Ger.* *weh*, *Go.* *wai*, *L.* *vae*.] Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity;—a curse; malediction.

Woe-begone, (wô'bë-gon) *a.* [*Eng.* *wee* and *begone*.] Overwhelmed with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.

Woful, (wô'fôol) *a.* Sorrowful; distressed with grief and calamity; unhappy; sad;—full of distress; mournful; lamentable, as a day;—bringing distress, affliction, or evil; calamitous, as an event;—miserably small; sorry; palty;—excessive; distressingly great.

Wofully, (wô'fôol-le) *adv.* In a woful manner; sorrowfully;—wretchedly; miserably.

Wofulness, (wô'fôol-nes) *a.* The quality of being woful; misery; calamity.

Wolf, (wôlf) *n.* [*A.-S.* *wulf*, *Go.* *wulf*, *Ger.* & *D.* *wolf*.]

A digitigrade carnivorous animal of the genus *Canis*, crafty, ravenous, and noted for its depredations on the sheep-cote, farm-yard, &c.;—hence, any thing very ravenous, dangerous, or destructive.

Wolf-dog, (wôlf'dog) *n.* A dog of a large breed, kept to guard sheep.

Wolfish, (wôlf'ish) *a.* Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf.

Wolfishly, (wôlf'ish-le) *adv.* In a wolfish manner.

Wolf's-bane, (wôlf's'bân) *n.* A poisonous plant of the genus *Aconitum*; monk's-hood.

Wolverine, (wôlf'ver-in) *n.* [*From wôlf*.] A carnivorous mammal of the genus *Gulo*, inhabiting the coasts of the Arctic Seas; the glutton.

Woman, (wôom'an) *n.* [*A.-S.* *wî-mann*, *wîmann*.] The female of the human race, especially when grown to adult years;—a female attendant or servant.

Woman-born, (wôom'an-born) *a.* Born of a woman; human.

Woman-hater, (wôom'an-hât'er) *n.* One who has an aversion to the female sex; a misogynist.

Womanhood, (wôom'an-hôod) *n.* State, character, or qualities of a woman;—women collectively.

Womanish, (wôom'an-ish) *a.* Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; feminine;—unmanly; effeminate; soft; weak.

Womanishly, (wôom'an-ish-le) *adv.* In a womanish manner; effeminately.

Womankind, (wôom'an-kind) *n.* The female sex; the race of females of the human kind.

Womanly, (wôom'an-le) *a.* Becoming a woman; feminine; not masculine;—not childish or girlish;—resembling a woman. [woman.]

Womanly, (wôom'an-le) *adv.* In the manner of a woman. [*A.-S.* *womb*, *Go.* *wamba*, *Isel.* *wûmb*.] The uterus of a female;—the place where any thing is generated or produced;—any cavity containing and enveloping any thing;—the belly; the stomach; *wæme*. [Boot.] [reside]—to live.

Won, (wun) *v. i.* [*A.-S.* *wonon*, *wonon*.] To dwell; to

Wonder, (wun'dr) *n.* [*A.-S.* *wunder*, *wunder*, *Ger.*



Wolf.



Wolverine.

wonder.] The emotion excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, and not well understood: surprise; astonishment;—cause of wonder; that which excites surprise; a prodigy; a miracle.

Wonder, (wun'der) *v. i.* To be affected by surprise or admiration; to be struck with astonishment; to marvel;—to feel doubt and curiosity;—*imp.* & *pp.* **wondered**; *ppr.* **wondering**.

Wonderer, (wun'der-er) *n.* One who wonders.
Wonderful, (wun'der-fool) *a.* Adapted to excite wonder or admiration; exciting surprise;—amazing; astonishing; surprising.

Wonderfully, (wun'der-fool-le) *adv.* In a wonderful manner.

Wonderfulness, (wun'der-fool-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being wonderful.

Wonderment, (wun'der-ment) *n.* Surprise; astonishment; wonder.

Wonder-struck, (wun'der-struk) *a.* Struck with wonder, admiration, or surprise.

Wonder-worker, (wun'der-wurk-er) *n.* One who performs wonders or miracles.

Wonder-working, (wun'der-wurk-ing) *a.* Doing wonders or surprising things.

Wondrous, (wun'drus) *a.* Such as may excite surprise and astonishment;—strange; prodigious; marvellous; admirable.

Wondrously, (wun'drus) *adv.* In a surprising degree; wondrously.

Wondrously, (wun'drus-le) *adv.* In a strange or wonderful manner or degree.

Wont, (wunt) *a.* [A.-S. *wonian*.] Using or doing customarily; accustomed; habituated.

Wont, (wunt) *n.* Custom; habit; use.

Wont, (wunt) *v. t.* To be accustomed or habituated; to be used;—*imp.* **wont**; *pp.* **wont** or **wonted**; *ppr.* **wonting**.

Wonted, (wunt'ed) *a.* Accustomed; customary; used.
Wontedness, (wunt'ed-ness) *n.* The state of being accustomed.

Woo, (wóo) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wógian*.] To solicit in love; to court;—to invite with importunity;—*v. i.* To court; to make love;—*imp.* & *pp.* **wooed**; *ppr.* **wooing**.

Wood, (wóod) *a.* [A.-S. *wóod*.] Mad; raging; furious;—*wud*. [Scot.]

Wood, (wóod) *n.* [A.-S. *wudin*, *wuda*, *Ger. wald*.] A large and thick collection of trees; a forest;—the hard substance of trees; timber;—the material of succulent plants and parts of shrubs not hardened and ligneous, as well as of trees;—trees cut or sawed for the fire or other uses;—an idol made of wood.

Wood, (wóod) *v. t.* To supply with wood, or get supplies of wood for;—*v. i.* To take in wood; to supply with wood;—*imp.* & *pp.* **wooded**; *ppr.* **wooding**.

Wood-ashes, (wóod-ash'es) *n. pl.* The remains of burnt wood or plants.

Wood-bricks, (wóod'briks) *n. pl.* Pieces of timber cut in the form of bricks and inserted in the interior walls of buildings to serve as holds for brackets, pipes, and other metal fittings.

Woodbine, (wóod'bin) *n.* [A.-S. *wudubend*, *wudubind*.] A climbing plant having flowers of great fragrance; the honeysuckle.

Woodchat, (wóod'chat) *n.* A species of butcher-bird or shrike.

Woodchuck, (wóod'chuk) *n.* In New England, a rodent mammal, a species of marmot. It burrows in the ground, and is very troublesome to farmers by devouring grain, &c.

Wood-coal, (wóod'kól) *n.* Charcoal; also, lignite or brown coal.



Woodchuck.

Woodcock, (wóod'kok) *n.* A wild bird of the snipe family, noted by its long robust bill, short legs, and rapid flight;—its flesh is highly esteemed for food.



Wood-craft, (wóod'kraft) *n.* Skill and practice in shooting and other sports of the chase; especially, skill in hunting the deer.

Wood-cut, (wóod'kut) *n.* An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving.

Wood-cutter, (wóod'kut-er) *n.* A person who cuts wood; one who makes wood-outs; an engraver on wood.

Wood-cutting, (wóod'kut-ing) *n.* The art or profession of cutting wood;—wood-engraving.

Wooded, (wóod'ed) *a.* Supplied or covered with wood.

Wooden, (wóod'n) *a.* Made or consisting of wood; clumsy; awkward. [on wood.]

Wood-engraver, (wóod'en-gráv-er) *n.* One who engraves wood-engraving, (wóod'en-gráv-ing) *a.* The act or art of engraving on wood, or of cutting figures of natural objects on wood; xylography;—an engraving on wood.

Wood-grouse, (wóod'grúus) *n.* The largest species of grouse; cock of the mountain; capercaillie. [Scot.]

Wood-house, (wóod'húus) *n.* A house or shed in which wood is deposited. [woody.]

Woodiness, (wóod'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being woodland, (wóod'land) *a.* Relating to woods; sylvan.

Woodland, (wóod'land) *n.* Land covered with wood, or land on which trees are suffered to grow either for fuel or timber.

Wood-lark, (wóod'lark) *n.* A species of lark.

Wood-louse, (wóod'lóus) *n.* An insect of the genus *Oniscus*; the millipede.

Woodman, (wóod'man) *n.* A forest officer appointed to take care of the king's wood;—a sportsman; a hunter;—one who cuts down trees; a wood-cutter.

Woodmonger, (wóod'mung-er) *n.* Buyer or seller of wood; wood-merchant; dealer in wood.

Woodnote, (wóod'nót) *n.* Music or song of the wood; natural tone of a bird;—hence, natural and genuine musical or poetical expression, as opposed to artificial or elaborately artistic.

Woodnymph, (wóod'nimf) *n.* A nymph inhabiting the woods; a fabled goddess of the woods; a dryad.

Wood-offering, (wóod'of-er-ing) *n.* An offering or sacrifice of wood;—wood burned on the altar.

Woodpecker, (wóod'pek-er) *n.* A scansorial bird of many species;—it has a strong bill, and pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees in pursuit of insects.

Wood-pigeon, (wóod'pij-un) *n.* The ring dove.

Woodruff, (wóod'ruf) *n.* A native plant of the genus *Asperula*, the leaves of which when bruised or dried emit a strong fragrant odour.

Wood-screw, (wóod'skrób) *n.* A screw made of iron, and furnished with a sharp thread for insertion in wood. [ture which is wrought of wood.]

Wood-work, (wóod'wurk) *n.* That part of any structure, (wóod'e) *a.* Abounding with wood;—consisting of wood; ligneous. [in love.]

Woer, (wóo'er) *n.* One who woos, courts, or solicits.

Wool, (wóol) *n.* [A.-S. *wólan*, to weave.] The threads that cross the warp in weaving; the web;—texture; cloth. [soliciting; courtship.]

Woing, (wóo'ing) *n.* The act or art of inviting or wooing, (wóo'ing-le) *adv.* Enticingly; with persuasiveness.

Wool, (wóol) *n.* [A.-S. *wúll*, *Ger. wolle*, *D. wol*.] That soft, curled, or crisped species of hair which grows on sheep and some other animals;—short, thick hair,



Woodpecker.

especially when crisped or curled;—in *botany*, a pubescence or covering of dense, fine hairs on the surface of parts of plants;—the fibre of the cotton plant;—the fleece of a sheep.

Wool-bearing, (wóol'bär-ing) *n.* Producing wool.

Wool-burring, (wóol'bur-ing) *n.* Act or process of teasing or of cleansing wool with burs.

Wool-comber, (wóol'kôm-er) *n.* One whose occupation is to comb wool. [combing wool.]

Wool-combing, (wóol'kôm-ing) *n.* Act or process of wool, (wóold) *v. t.* [*D. wullen*, Ger. *wullen*.] To wind a rope round, as a mast or yard, when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they have been fished or scarfed, for confining and supporting them:—*imp.* & *pp.* wóolded; *ppr.* wóolding.

Wooling, (wóold'ing) *n.* The act of winding, as a rope round a mast; a rope used for binding masts and spars.

Wool-driver, (wóol'driv-er) *n.* One who purchases wool from the farmer, &c., and carries it to market.

Wool-dyed, (wóold'id) *a.* Dyed in the form of yarn before being made up as cloth.

Wooled, (wóold) *a.* Having or made of wool—with a qualifying adjective prefixed, as *fine*, &c.

Wool-gathering, (wóol'gath-er-ing) *n.* Indulgence in idle exercise of the imagination; a foolish or useless pursuit or design; vagary.

Wool-gathering, (wóol'gath-er-ing) *a.* Idly fanciful; visionary; indulging in vain dreams.

Wool-grower, (wóol'grô-gr) *n.* A person who raises sheep for the production of wool. [wool.]

Wool-growing, (wóol'grô-ing) *a.* Producing sheep and woolen, (wóol'en) *n.* Cloth made of wool; woolen goods.

Woolen, (wóol'en) *a.* [*A.-S. wullen*, *wylen*.] Made of wool; consisting of wool;—pertaining to wool.

Woolen-drapeer, (wóol'en-drâp-er) *n.* One who deals in woolen goods. [woolly.]

Wooliness, (wóol'e-ness) *n.* State or quality of being Woolly, (wóol'e) *a.* Consisting of wool;—resembling wool; of the nature of wool;—clothed with wool;—clothed with a pubescence resembling wool.

Wool-pack, (wóol'pak) *n.* A pack or bag of wool weighing 240 pounds;—any thing bulky without weight.

Wool-sack, (wóol'sak) *n.* A sack or bag of wool; *specifically*, the seat of the lord chancellor of England in the House of Lords, being a large, square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth.

Wool-sorter, (wóol'sort-er) *n.* One who sorts or arranges different kinds of wool according to their texture or value.

Wool-stapler, (wóol'stâ-pler) *n.* One who deals in wool;—one who sorts wool according to its adaptation to different manufacturing purposes.

Wool-winder, (wóol'wind-er) *n.* A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles for sale.

Word, (wurd) *n.* [*A.-S. word*, Ger. *wort*.] The spoken sign of a conception or idea; a single component part of human speech or language; a term; a vocable;—the written or printed character or characters expressing such a term;—talk; discourse; oral expression;—account; tidings; message;—signal; order; command;—statement; affirmation; declaration; promise;—verbal contention; dispute;—a brief remark or observation; a phrase, clause, or short sentence;—a proverb; a motto;—*the Word*, Scripture; the revelation or the book containing the revelation of the will of God to man;—the second person of the Trinity; Christ before his incarnation.

Word, (wurd) *v. t.* To express in words; to phrase:—*imp.* & *pp.* worded; *ppr.* wording.

Word-book, (wurd'bôok) *n.* A collection of words; a vocabulary; a dictionary.

Wordiness, (wurd'e-ness) *n.* The state or quality of

being wordy or abounding with words; verbosity;—diffusiveness of style; prolixity.

Wording, (wurd'ing) *n.* The act of expressing in words; phrasing;—the manner of expressing in words; style of expression; phraseology;—the term or terms in which an idea is conveyed.

Word-picture, (wurd'pik-tür) *n.* An accurate and vivid description which presents an object clearly to the mind, as if in a picture. [containing many words.]

Wordy, (wurd'e) *a.* Using many words; verbose;—

Work, (wurk) *v. t.* [*A.-S. weycan*, Icel. *verka*.] To exert one's self for a purpose; to labour; to be engaged in the performance of a task, a duty, or the like;—to operate; to act;—hence, to be effective;—to have effect or influence;—to carry on business;—to be customarily engaged or employed; to toil;—to be in a state of severe exertion; to move heavily; to strain; to labour;—to make one's way slowly and with difficulty; to proceed with effort;—to ferment, as a liquid;—to act or operate on the stomach and bowels, as a cathartic;—*v. t.* To labour or operate upon; to prepare for use; to stir and mix, as materials;—to manufacture;—to produce by labour; to accomplish; to effect;—to produce by slow degrees;—to wear or bore, as a passage through, by active force or continued action;—to put into use or exercise; to exert; to strain;—to influence by acting upon, as the feelings;—to form with a needle and thread or yarn; especially, to embroider;—to set in action, as machinery or motive power; to manage; to govern;—to direct the course of, as a ship, &c.;—to cause to ferment, as liquor;—*imp.* & *pp.* worked or wrought; *ppr.* working.

Work, (wurk) *n.* Toil; labour; employment; exertion of strength; effort directed to an end; particularly, manual labour;—the matter on which one is at work; material for working upon; subject of exertion;—that which is produced as the result of labour; product; performance; fabric; manufacture; or in a more general use, act, deed, effect, result, feat;—indifferent or awkward performance;—bungling attempt;—manner of working; management; treatment;—that which is produced by mental labour; a composition; a book;—embroidery;—*pl.* Structures in civil, military, or naval engineering, as docks, bridges, embankments, trenches, &c.; also, the structures and grounds of a manufacturing establishment;—the mechanism of a watch;—in *theology*, moral duties or external performances, as a ground of pardon or justification, in opposition to *grace*.

Workable, (wurk-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being worked, as a metal;—capable of being worked or worth working, as a mine.

Work-box, (wurk'boks) *n.* A box for holding instruments or materials for work.

Worker, (wurk'er) *n.* One who or that which works; a labourer; a performer. [work with another.]

Work-fellow, (wurk'fel-b) *n.* One engaged in the same work;—*pl.* Persons that labour.

Work-house, (wurk'hous) *n.* A house in which the poor are maintained at the public expense, and provided with labour; a poor-house.

Working, (wurk'ing) *a.* Employed in manual work; labouring;—operating; producing;—fermenting.

Working, (wurk'ing) *n.* Act of labouring;—motion; operation;—fermentation.

Working-class, (wurk'ing-klas) *n.* The class of people who are engaged in manual labour, or are dependent on it for support; labourers; operatives; mechanics, &c.

Working-day, (wurk'ing-dâ) *n.* A day on which work is performed, as distinguished from the Sabbath, festivals, and the like.

Working-day, (wurk'ing-dâ) *a.* Plodding; hard-working; common; coarse; gross.

Workman, (wurk'man) *n.* A man employed in labour;

a worker; a labourer;—especially, a skilful artificer or mechanic. [man; skilful; well performed.]

Workmanlike, (wurk'man-lik) *a.* Becoming a workmanly, (wurk'man-le) *adv.* In a skilful manner; in a manner becoming a workman.

Workmanship, (wurk'man-ship) *n.* Skill of a workman; execution or manner of making any thing;—that which is effected, made, or produced: manufacture; especially, something made by manual labour.

Work-people, (wurk'pē-pl) *n. pl.* Those who labour in a manufactory, workshop, &c.:—labourers.

Workshop, (wurk'shop) *n.* A shop where any manufacture is carried on.

Work-table, (wurk'tā-bl) *n.* A table for holding work, especially needlework, and materials and implements for it.

Work-woman, (wurk'wōm-an) *n.* A woman who performs any work; especially, a woman skilled in needlework.

World, (wɜrld) *n.* [A.-S. *werold*, *werold*, *Ioel*, *werōld*, *D. werelt*.] The earth and its inhabitants with their concerns;—in a more restricted sense, a division of the globe, or of its inhabitants;—in an extended sense, the earth and the surrounding heavens; the creation; universe;—any planet or heavenly body considered as inhabited;—present existence; this life;—customs, practices, and interests of men; general affairs of life; human society; public society; sphere of notoriety, rank, fashion, &c.:—individual experience of or concern with life; course of life;—the inhabitants of the earth; the human race; mankind;—the earth and its affairs, as distinguished from heaven; a secular, as opposed to a religious life; hence, worldly corruption;—the ungodly or wicked part of mankind;—a great multitude or quantity; a large number.

Worldliness, (wɜrld'le-ness) *n.* Quality of being worldly; a predominant passion for or attachment to wealth or to temporal honours, pleasures, or enjoyments;—covetousness. [world and its enjoyments.]

Worldling, (wɜrld'ling) *n.* One who is devoted to this world, (wɜrld'le) *a.* Relating to the world; human; common;—pertaining to this life, in contradistinction from the life to come; secular; temporal; devoted to this life and its enjoyments; covetous; greedy of gain;—carnal; not spiritual.

Worldly, (wɜrld'le) *adv.* In a worldly manner.

Worldly-minded, (wɜrld'le-mind-ed) *a.* Devoted to worldly interests; covetous of gain or of temporal prosperity; honour, or pleasures;—not heavenly-minded; carnal; not spiritual.

Worldly-mindedness, (wɜrld'le-mind-ed-ness) *n.* State of being worldly-minded; love of this present world; engrossing attention to temporal interests, pursuits, and pleasures; covetousness; carnality; want of spirituality of mind.

Worm, (wɜrm) *n.* [A.-S. *wyrm*, *Ger. wurm*, *Go. wurms*, *L. vermis*.] Originally, any creeping or crawling animal; a serpent, caterpillar, snail, or the like;—a being debased or despised;—*pl.* Animals which live and breed in the intestines of other animals;—figuratively, something that gnaws or afflicts one's conscience;—any thing spiral, vermiculated, or resembling a worm;—the thread of a screw;—a spiral instrument for drawing cartridges from fire-arms;—a small worm-like ligament under a dog's tongue;—a spiral metallic pipe through which vapour passes in distillation;—a short revolving screw the threads of which drive a wheel by gearing into its teeth.

Worm, (wɜrm) *v. t.* To work slowly, gradually, and secretly;—*v. i.* To drive by secret and slow means, with *into*;—to expel or undermine by slow and secret means, with *out*;—to extort or draw out, as a secret;—to draw a wad or cartridge from; as, a fire-arm;—to cut the ligament called a worm from under the tongue of, as a dog, for the purpose of checking the disposition to gnaw;—to wind rope, yarn, or other material

spirally round;—*imp.* & *pp.* wormed; *ppr.* worming.

Worm-eaten, (wɜrm'ētn) *a.* Gnawed by worms;—having cavities in the interior made by worms;—hence, old; worthless.

Worm-wheel, (wɜrm'hwel) *n.* A wheel having teeth formed to fit into the spiral threads of a screw so that the wheel may be turned by the screw;—*tangent-wheel*.

Wormwood, (wɜrm'wōd) *n.* [A.-S. *wermod*, *Ger. wormuth*.] A plant having a bitter nauseous taste;—so called because formerly supposed to be fatal to worms.

Wormy, (wɜrm'e) *a.* Containing a worm; abounding with worms;—earthy; grovelling.

Worn-out, (wɜrn'out) *a.* Consumed or rendered useless by wearing, as a garment; trite; old; exploded.

Worry, (wɜr'e) *v. t.* [D. *woeyen*, to strangle, *Ger. würgen*.] To harass with impatience or with care and anxiety; to torment; to trouble;—to harass with labour; to fatigue;—to harass by pursuit and harking; also, to tear or mangle with the teeth;—*v. i.* To express undue care and anxiety;—*imp.* & *pp.* worried; *ppr.* worrying.

Worry, (wɜr'e) *n.* A state of disturbance from care and anxiety; vexation; anxiety; trouble.

Worse, (wɜrs) *a.* [A.-S. *wyrra*, comparative of *weorr*, perverse, bad.] Bad, ill, evil, or corrupt in a higher degree; in poorer health; more sick;—used both in a physical and moral sense.

Worse, (wɜrs) *adv.* In a manner more evil or bad.

Worsen, (wɜrs'n) *v. t.* To make worse; to deteriorate; to impair.

Worship, (wɜr'ship) *n.* [From *worth* and the termination *ship*.] Dignity; eminence; excellence;—honour; respect;—hence, a title of honour used in addresses to certain magistrates, &c.:—religious reverence and homage; adoration paid to God or to a being viewed as God;—idolatry of lovers.

Worship, (wɜr'ship) *v. t.* To adore; to pay divine honours to; to venerate with religious rites;—to pay civil reverence to; to treat with the highest respect;—*v. i.* To perform acts of adoration;—to perform religious service;—to attend church; to wait on the ministry of word and sacrament;—*imp.* & *pp.* worshipped; *ppr.* worshipping.

Worshipful, (wɜr'ship-fōl) *a.* Entitled to worship, reverence, or high respect.

Worshipfully, (wɜr'ship-fōl-le) *adv.* In a worshipful manner; respectfully. [being worshipful.]

Worshipfulness, (wɜr'ship-fōl-ness) *n.* The quality of worshipper, (wɜr'ship-er) *n.* One who worships.

Worshipping, (wɜr'ship-ing) *n.* Act of paying divine honours to; adoration.

Worst, (wɜrst) *a.* Bad, evil, or pernicious in the highest degree, whether in a physical or moral sense.

Worst, (wɜrst) *n.* That which is most bad or evil; the most severe, calamitous, or wicked state or degree.

Worst, (wɜrst) *v. t.* To gain advantage over in contest; to get the better of; to defeat; to overthrow;—*imp.* & *pp.* worsted; *ppr.* worsting.

Worsted, (wɜst'ed) *n.* [From *Worsted*, a town in Norfolk.] Well-twisted yarn spun of long-staple wool which has been combed to lay the fibres parallel.

Worsted, (wɜst'ed) *a.* Made of woollen yarn; spun from wool; consisting of worsted.

Wort, (wɜrt) *n.* [A.-S. *wyrt*, *wirt*, *Ger. wurt*, *Go. wewurt*.] A plant; an herb;—used chiefly in compounds;—especially, a plant of the cabbage kind.

Wort, (wɜrt) *n.* [A.-S. *wirt*, must.] New beer fermented or in the act of fermentation.

Worth, (wɜrth) *n.* [A.-S. *werōth*, *Go. weirtha*.] The quality of a thing which renders it valuable or useful; value; hence, often, value as expressed in a standard, as money;—value of moral or personal qualities; virtue; eminence; usefulness;—importance; consequence.

Worth, (wurth) *a.* Equal in value to;—deserving of—chiefly in a good sense;—having wealth or estate to the value of.

Worthily, (wurth-le) *adv.* In a worthy manner; deservedly; justly; suitably; becomingly.

Worthiness, (wurth-ness) *n.* State or quality of being worthy;—desert; merit; excellence; dignity; virtue.

Worthless, (wurth-less) *a.* Destitute of worth; having no value, virtue, excellence, dignity, or the like;—undeserving; useless; vile; base.

Worthlessly, (wurth-less) *adv.* In a worthless manner.

Worthlessness, (wurth-less-ness) *n.* Want of value;—state of being useless;—want of excellence; want of dignity;—meanness; baseness.

Worthy, (wurth) *a.* Having worth or excellence; deserving; meritorious;—having dignity; noble; illustrious;—estimable; virtuous;—equal in value to; entitled to;—suitable to any thing bad;—deserving of ill.

Worthy, (wurth) *n.* A man of worth; a person of conspicuous desert;—one distinguished for useful and estimable qualities;—a man of valour—often in the plural.

Wot, (wot) *v. i.* [A.-S. *witt*, present of *witan*, to know.] To know; to be aware.

Would, (wood) *imp. of will*, used as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the subjunctive mood; also, to express condition or supposition; to express a simple desire, to wish to do, or to wish to have.

Would-be, (wood-be) *a.* Desiring or professing to be.

Wound, (woodn) *a.* [A.-S. *wund*, Icel. *und*, Go. *vunda*.] A cut, stab, bruise, rent, or the like;—hence, injury; hurt; damage; detriment.

Wound, (woodn) *v. t.* To hurt by violence, as by a cut, stab, bruise, and the like; to injure; to damage; hence, to hurt the feelings of; to pain; to affront;—*imp. & pp. wounded*; *ppr. wounding*.

Woundable, (woodn-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being wounded.

Woundily, (woodn-e-le) *adv.* Excessively; greatly.

Wounding, (woodn-ing) *n.* Act of injuring by violence; hurt; injury.

Woundy, (woodn-a) *a.* Excessive; vastly great.

Wreck, (rak) *n.* [F. *varce*.] A marine plant out of which kelp is made, and which is also of great utility as a manure;—sea-weed in general, thrown ashore by the waves. [thin, flying cloud; a rack.]

Wreck, (rak) *n.* [A.-S. *rec*, Ger. *rauch*, *rauchen*.] A

Wraith, (rath) *n.* [Probably corrupted from *searath*.] An apparition of a person in his exact likeness, seen before death, or a little after; a spectre; an unreal image.

Wrangle, (rangl) *v. i.* [A.-S. *wringan*, to wring, strain, press.] To dispute angrily; to quarrel peevishly and noisily; to brawl; to altercation;—in universities, to dispute publicly; to maintain or oppose a thesis;—*imp. & pp. wrangled*; *ppr. wrangling*.

Wrangle, (rangl) *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel;—bickering; brawl; jar; contest; controversy.

Wrangler, (rangl-er) *n.* One who wrangles; an angry disputant;—at Cambridge University, one in the first or highest class of those who take the degree of Bachelor of Arts;—*senior wrangler*, the first on this list.

Wranglership, (rangl-er-ship) *n.* The distinction or position of taking first-class honours in arts.

Wranglesome, (rangl-sum) *a.* Contentious; quarrelsome. [altercation.]

Wrangling, (rangl-ing) *n.* Act of disputing angrily;

Wrap, (rap) *v. t.* [Probably allied to *warp*.] To wind or fold together;—to envelop completely; to enfold;—to conceal by enveloping or enfolding; to hide; hence, to involve, as an effect or consequence;—to comprise; to contain;—*imp. & pp. wrapped*; *ppr. wrapping*.

Wrapper, (rap-er) *n.* One who wraps;—that in which any thing is wrapped or inclosed; envelope; covering;—*specifically*, a loose outer garment; an overcoat worn by men;—a woman's undress, morning gown, or negligee. [any thing; an envelope.]

Wrapping, (rap-ing) *n.* A wrapper; that which covers

Wrasse, (ras) *n.* [W. *wrack*.] A prickly-spined, hard-boned fish of several species, inhabiting the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

Wrath, (rath) *n.* [A.-S. *wræth*.] Violent anger; vehement exasperation; indignation; rage; fury; ire;—the effects of anger;—the just punishment of an offence or crime.

Wrathful, (rath-fool) *a.* Full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed;—springing from or expressing wrath;—furious; raging; passionate. [sionately.]

Wrathfully, (rath-fool-le) *adv.* Angrily; furiously; passionately.

Wrathfulness, (rath-fool-ness) *n.* The state of being wrathful; vehement anger.

Wreak, (ræk) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wreccan*, Go. *wrikan*.] To execute in vengeance or passion; to inflict; to hurl or drive;—*imp. & pp. wreaked*; *ppr. wreaking*.

Wreath, (ræth) *n.* Something twisted or curled;—a garland; a chaplet; an ornamental twisted band for the head; *especially*, one given to a victor.

Wreathe, (ræth) *v. t.* [A.-S. *wræthan*, Ger. *widen*, Icel. *wida*.] To twist; to wind one about another; to entwine;—to surround with any thing twisted or convolved; to encircle; to enfold;—to twine or twist about;—*v. i.* To be interwoven or entwined;—*imp. & pp. wreathed*; *ppr. wreathing*. [wreath.]

Wreathing, (ræth-ing) *n.* The act of encircling; a

Wreathless, (ræth-less) *a.* Destitute of a wreath.

Wreath-shell, (ræth-shel) *n.* The spiral shell of a mollusc of the genus *Turbo*; screw-shell.

Wreathy, (ræth-a) *a.* Twisted; curled; spiral.

Wreck, (ræk) *n.* [D. *wrak*, damaged, brittle, *wracke*, a wreck.] Destruction; ruin; desolation;—*specifically*, the destruction or injury of a vessel by being cast on shore or on rocks, or by being disabled or sunk by the force of winds or waves;—the ruins of a ship stranded or otherwise rendered useless by violence and fracture;—the remains of any thing ruined; dead weeds and grass;—goods, &c., which, after a shipwreck, are cast upon the land by the sea;—any thing in a state of ruin or decay;—a person worn out by disease, dissipation, &c.

Wreck, (ræk) *v. t.* To destroy, disable, or seriously damage, as a vessel, by driving against the shore or on rocks, by causing to founder or the like;—hence, to bring ruin upon; to destroy;—*imp. & pp. wrecked*; *ppr. wrecking*.

Wreckage, (ræk-ij) *n.* Act of wrecking;—that which has been wrecked; the remains of a vessel or cargo which has been wrecked.

Wrecker, (ræk-er) *n.* One who plunders the wrecks of ships;—one who by false lights or otherwise draws vessels from their proper course that they may be cast ashore, wrecked, and plundered.

Wren, (ren) *n.* [A.-S. *wrenna*, Ir. *drean*.] A small insectivorous bird of the genus *Trochilus*, lively and active in its habits, feeding chiefly on insects, and in winter sheltering in house roofs, barns, stacks, &c.

Wrench, (rensh) *v. t.* [D. *verwringen*, to wrench, A.-S. *wrencan*, to wring.] To wrest, twist, or force by violence;—to strain; to sprain; to distort;—*imp. & pp. wrested*; *ppr. wrenching*.

Wrench, (rensh) *n.* A violent twist, or a pull with twisting;—a sprain;—an instrument for exerting a



Wreath.



Wren.

twisting strain, as in turning bolts, nuts, screw-taps, &c.;—hence, contrivance; means of compulsive action; hold.

Wrest, (rest) v. t. [*A.-S. *wrestan*.*] To turn; to twist; especially, to twist or extort by violence; to pull or force away by violent wringing or twisting;—to turn from truth or twist from its natural meaning; to distort; to pervert;—*imp. & pp. wrested*; *ppr. wrestling*.

Wrest, (rest) n. Violent pulling and twisting; distortion; perversion;—a key or hammer used in tuning a stringed instrument.

Wrestler, (rest'ler) n. One who wrests or perverts.

Wrestle, (res'l) v. t. [*A.-S. *wrestlian*, allied to *wrestan*, to wrest.*] To contend, as two persons by grappling together and each striving to throw the other down;—hence, to struggle; to strive; to contend;—*imp. & pp. wrestled*; *ppr. wrestling*.

Wrestle, (res'l) n. A struggle between two to see which will throw the other down; a struggle.

Wrestler, (res'ler) n. One who wrestles; one who is skilful in wrestling.

Wrestling, (res'ling) n. Act of grappling one with another and trying to throw the other down;—contention; strife;—struggle; hand to hand contest.

Wretch, (rech) n. [*A.-S. *wrecca*, an exile.*] A miserable person; one profoundly unhappy;—one sunk in vice or degradation; a base, despicable person;—a poor sorry creature, in pity or slight contempt;—a dear or fondly loved person.

Wretched, (rech'ed) n. Very miserable; sunk in deep affliction or distress either from want, anxiety, or grief; calamitous;—worthless; paltry; very poor or mean;—despicable; base; vile and contemptible.

Wretchedly, (rech'ed-le) adv. In a wretched manner; miserably;—unhappily; meanly; despicably.

Wretchedness, (rech'ed-ness) n. Quality or state of being wretched;—extreme misery or unhappiness;—meanness; despicableness.

Wriggle, (rig'l) v. t. [*D. *wrikken*, A.-S. *wrigian*, to bend.*] To move the body to and fro or from side to side with short motions;—*v. t.* To put into a quick, reciprocating motion; to move by twisting and squirming; to introduce by a shifting motion; to insinuate by going from side to side;—*imp. & pp. wriggled*; *ppr. wriggling*.

Wriggler, (rig'ler) n. One who wriggles.

Wriggling, (rig'ling) n. Act of moving one way and the other with quick turns; twisting from side to side.

Wright, (rit) n. [*A.-S. *wyrhta*, from *wyrkan*, to work.*] One whose occupation is some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman—chiefly used in compounds suggesting workmanship in wood.

Wring, (ring) v. t. [*A.-S. *wringan*, Ger. *ringen*.*] To twist and compress; to turn and strain with violence;—to extract or obtain by twisting and compressing; to squeeze or press out; hence, to extort;—to turn or twist, as the body in pain; to writh;—to gripe closely; to pinch;—hence, to pain; to distress;—to bend or strain out of its position;—hence, to distort; to pervert;—*v. i.* To turn or twist, as with pain; to writh in anguish;—*imp. & pp. wrung*; *ppr. wringing*.

Wringing, (ring'ing) n. Act of pressing and twisting, as the hands, in anguish, despair, &c.

Wring-bolt, (ring'bolt) n. A bolt used by shipwrights to bend and secure the planks;—also *ring-bolt*.

Wringer, (ring'er) n. One who or that which wrings; hence, an extortioner;—especially, an instrument for forcing water out of anything, particularly for wringing water from clothes after they have been washed.

Wring-stave, (ring'stäv) n. In shipbuilding, a strong bar or piece of wood used in applying wring-bolts.

Wrinkle, (ring'kl) n. [*A.-S. *wriccle*, L. *rugos*, a wrinkle, W. *rhag*, a furrow.*] A small ridge, prominence, or furrow formed by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth substance;—a corrugation of the skin of the

face; a sign of age or of care, &c.;—a fold or rumple in cloth; a crease;—any roughness or unevenness.

Wrinkle, (ring'kl) v. t. To contract into furrows and prominence; to corrugate;—to make rough or uneven;—*v. i.* To shrink into furrows and ridges;—*imp. & pp. wrinkled*; *ppr. wrinkling*.

Wrinkly, (ring'kle) a. Full of wrinkles; liable to be wrinkled; corrugated.

Wrist, (rist) n. [*A.-S. *wrist*, allied to *wrestan*, to wrest, to twist.*] The joint by which the hand is united to the arm; the carpus;—also used adjectively;—*bride-wrist*, a horseman's left hand.

Wristband, (rist'band) n. That band or part of a shirt-sleeve which covers the wrist.

Writ, (rit) a. [*From *writ*.*] That which is written; writing;—especially the Scriptures; Bible;—an instrument in writing, under seal, issued from the proper authority, and directed to some public officer, or to some private person, commanding him to do something in relation to a suit, action, or other service, official or personal;—a judicial summons by which one is cited to appear before a legal tribunal;—an order to elect in a certain town or district one or more members of parliament;—a legal instrument; a deed.

Write, (rit) v. t. [*A.-S. *writan*, Icel. *rita*, to write, Go. *writa*, a stroke.*] To set down, as legible characters; to inscribe on any material by a suitable instrument;—to express in legible or intelligible characters; to inscribe; hence, specifically, to set down in an epistle; to communicate by letter;—hence, to compose or produce, as an author;—to impress durably;—to make known by writing; to record;—*v. i.* To form characters, letters, or figures as representatives of sounds or ideas; to be regularly employed or occupied in writing, copying, or accounting;—to frame or combine ideas and express them in words; to recite or relate in books; to compose;—to call one's self; to be entitled to; to use the style of;—*imp. wrote*; *pp. writ or written*; *ppr. writing*.

Writer, (rit'er) n. One who writes or has written; a scribe; a clerk;—an author;—in Scotland, a legal practitioner; a solicitor; an attorney.

Writhe, (rits) v. t. [*A.-S. *wridhan*.*] To twist with violence; to distort; to wring;—to wrest; to distort; to pervert;—*v. i.* To twist; to be distorted;—*imp. & pp. writhed*; *ppr. writhing*.

Writing, (rit'ing) n. Act or art of forming letters and characters on paper, wood, stone, or other material;—anything written or expressed in letters; a legal instrument; a pamphlet; a book; a manuscript; an inscription;—*pl.* Official papers; deeds; instruments of conveyance, &c.

Writing-desk, (rit'ing-desk) n. A table with a sloping top for writing upon;—also, a portable desk for writing on and containing writing materials.

Writing-master, (rit'ing-mas'ter) n. One who teaches the art of penmanship.

Writing-paper, (rit'ing-pä-per) n. Paper finished with a smooth surface, sized, and fitted for writing upon.

Writing-table, (rit'ing-tä-bl) n. A table for writing on—usually with a sloping top, and fitted with drawers, &c., beneath.

Wrong, (rong) a. [*Icel. *rdagr*, oblique, wrong, A.-S. *wrang*, wrong, injury.*] Not physically right;—not fit or suitable to an end or object; not appropriate for use;—not suitable to the highest and best end; not morally right;—not according to truth; unjust; faulty; incorrect; erroneous; improper; mistaken.

Wrong, (rong) n. That which is not right; whatever deviates from moral rectitude; any injury done to another; a trespass; injustice; injury.

Wrong, (rong) adv. Not rightly; amiss; morally ill; erroneously.

Wrong, (rong) v. t. To treat with injustice; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice

from; to injure;—to impute evil to unjustly;—*imp.* & *pp.* wronged; *ppr.* wronging. [or does wrong.]
Wrong-doer, (rong'dō-er) *n.* One who injures another.
Wrongful, (rong'fōol) *a.* Full of wrong; injurious; unjust; unfair. [injuriously; unjustly.]
Wrongfully, (rong'fōol-le) *adv.* In a wrongful manner;
Wrongheaded, (rong'hed-ed) *a.* Wrong in opinion; perverse; having a crotchety or impracticable mind.
Wrongheadedness, (rong'hed-ed-nes) *n.* The quality of being wrongheaded; perverseness; erroneousness.
Wrongly, (rong'le) *adv.* In a wrong manner; unjustly; amiss.
Wrongness, (rong'nes) *n.* Quality of being wrong; wrong disposition; erroneousness;—state of being wrong; error. [illegal.]
Wrongous, (rong'us) *a.* Constituting a wrong; unjust;
Wrong-timed, (rong'timd) *a.* Done at an improper time; ill-timed.
Wroth, (rawth) *a.* [A.-S. *wroðh.*] Full of wrath; angry; incensed; indignant; provoked; enraged.
Wrought, (rawt) *a.* Worked into a tough state by welding and hammering, in distinction to *cast*, as iron, &c.;—*wrought up*, excited; inflamed;—*wrought upon*, influenced; persuaded.
Wry, (ri) *a.* [Ga. *vraivs*, curved, A.-S. *wridan*, to

twist.] Turned to one side; twisted; distorted;—hence, deviating from the right direction;—perverted; wrested.

Wry, (ri) *v. t.* To distort; to turn aside; to wrest;—*v. i.* To be turned aside or distorted; to deviate from the right line, direction, &c.

Wryneck, (ri'nek) *n.* A twisted or distorted neck;—a small native bird of the genus *Funz*, allied to the woodpecker—so called from the manner in which, when surprised, it turns its head over its shoulder.

Wrynecked, (ri'nekt) *a.* Having a distorted neck.

Wryness, (ri'nes) *n.* State of being wry or distorted.

Wye, (wi) *n.* One of the two forked pieces or bearings resembling the letter Y in shape, in the opening or notch of which rest the ends of the axis supporting the telescope in a theodolite, the pivots in a transit instrument, and the like;—written also Y, *pl.* Y's.

Wynd, (wind) *n.* [A.-S. *windan*.] A narrow lane or alley. [Scott.]



Wryneck.

X.

X (eks), the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, is borrowed, as to its form, from the Greek X, and is not found as an initial letter, with one exception, unless in words of Greek origin. It is called a consonant or compound consonantal sound, being at once guttural, palatal, and sibilant. At the end of words it has the sound of *ks*, as in *war*; in the middle, the sound of *ks*, or sometimes of *gz*, as in *axis*, *example*. At the beginning of a word, *x* is pronounced as *z*.

Xanthian, (zan'the-an) *a.* Pertaining to Xanthus, an ancient town of Asia Minor;—noting certain marbles found near that place.

Xanthia, (zan'thik) *a.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow.] Tending toward a yellow colour, or to one of those colours, green being excepted, in which yellow is a constituent, as scarlet, orange, and the like.

Xanthine, (zan'thin) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow.] The yellow, insoluble, colouring matter contained in certain plants and the petals of certain flowers.

Xanthophyll, (zan'thō-fl) *n.* [G. *xanthos*, yellow, and *phylon*, leaf.] Yellow colouring matter contained in the leaves of some trees in autumn.

Xanthous, (zan'thus) *a.* Yellow; yellowish-fair;—noting the fair races or tribes of mankind.

Xantippe, (zan'tip'pe) *n.* [G., the wife of Socrates.] A female scold; a shrew.

Xabec, (zā'bek) *n.* [Sp. *zabeco*, Pg. *zabeco*.] A small, three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean sea. It carries two large, square sails, or, when close hauled, large lateen sails.

Xerophagy, (zē-rof-a-jē) *n.* [G. *xēros*, dry, and *phagein*, to eat.] The eating of dry meats—a sort of fast among the primitive Christians.

Xerophthalmia, (zē-rof'thal-mē) *n.* [G. *xēros*, dry, and *ophthalmos*, the eye.] A dry, red soreness or itching of the eyes, without swelling or a discharge of humours.

Xerotes, (zē'rō-tēs) *n.* [G. *xerōtēs*, dryness.] A dry habit or disposition of body.

Xiphias, (zīf-e-as) *n.* [G. *xiphos*, a sword.] The sword-fish;—a comet shaped like a sword.

Xiphoid, (zīfoid) *a.* [G. *xiphoidēs*.] Resembling a sword;—*xiphoid cartilage*, a small cartilage placed at the bottom of the breast-bone.

Xylograph, (zī'lō-graf) *n.* An engraving on wood or the impression from such an engraving.

Xylophagan, (zī-lō-fa-gan) *n.* One of a tribe of coleopterous insects, comprehending those of which the larvae devour the wood of trees in which they are developed;—one of a family of dipterous insects, the larvae of which have similar destructive habits.

Xylophagous, (zī-lō-fa-gus) *a.* [G. *xylophagos*, eating wood.] Eating or feeding on wood. [raphy.]

Xylographer, (zī-log'raf-er) *n.* One who practices xylography.

Xylography, (zī-log'ra-fe) *n.* [G. *xylos* and *graphein*.] Art or art of cutting figures in wood in representation of natural objects; wood-engraving.

Xyst, (zist) *n.* [G. *zustos*.] In ancient architecture, a covered portico or court in which the athletes practised or performed their exercises.

Xyster, (zist'er) *n.* [G. *zuster*, a scraper.] A surgeon's instrument for scraping bones.

Y.

Y (wi), the twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet, derives its form from the Greek γ. At the beginning of words or syllables, it is called a consonant, produced by bringing the root of the tongue in close contact with the lower part of the palate, in the position in which the soft *g* is produced. Hence, *y* has been substituted for *g* in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, as *year* for *gear*, *yellow* for *gealew*. In the middle

and at the end of words it is a vowel, having precisely the same sounds as *i*, viz., a long sound, as in *defy* (de-fī'), and a short sound, as in *synonymous* (sin-on-ē-mus), *glory* (glō're).

Y, (wi) *n.* One of the forked pieces which support the pivots of a transit instrument, of the telescope, of a theodolite, and the like;—a *wye*—so called from its form;—a portion of a railway-line consisting of

two converging tracks connected by a cross-track:—*pl. Ya.*

Yacht, (yot) n. [*D. jagt, from jacht, a chase, hunting, from jagen, to chase, hunt.*] A light and elegantly furnished sea-going vessel used for pleasure trips, racing, and the like; also, a vessel of state, for conveying kings and other dignitaries across sea.

Yachter, (yot'er) n. One who keeps, commands, or sails in a yacht; a yachtsman.

Yachting, (yot'ing) n. Sailing on pleasure excursions in a yacht.

Yachting, (yot'ing) a. Relating to a yacht or yachts.

Yachtsman, (yot'sman) n. One who owns or sails a yacht; one employed on board of a yacht.

Yager, (yaw'ger) n. [*Ger. jäger, from jagen, to hunt.*] A hunter:—a huntsman; a royal or princely forester;—one of certain regiments in the Germanic states;—a footman behind a carriage; a tiger.

Yahoe, (yah'oo) n. (One of a tribe of animals with certain human attributes, passions, and vices—introduced in Swift's Gulliver.) A savage, brutal person; a man of strong passions, and given to gross vices;—also, a rude, boorish member of society.

Yam, (yam) n. [*West Indian name.*] A large, succulent tuber or root of a genus of climbing plants, growing in tropical climates, and forming, when roasted or boiled, a wholesome, palatable, and nutritious food.

Yammer, (yam'er) v. i. [*Ger. jammeren.*] To speak or cry out loudly;—to talk loosely and incoherently;—*v. t.* To blurt out; to utter without thought.

Yankee, (yang'kē) n. An American; a native or subject of the United States—so called in Europe;—a New Englander; a native of the Northern States—so called in America;—colloquially, a man shrewd and sharp at a bargain; sometimes, one who takes an unfair advantage, or tries to overreach another in his dealings.

Yankee, (yang'kē) a. Belonging to the Yankees or to the United States of America.

Yankee-doodle, (yang'kē-doo-dl) n. An American or native of the United States;—the national air of America; a tune or song—so called.

Yankeeism, (yang'kē-izm) n. A practice or idiom of the Yankees.

Yap, (yap) v. t. [*F. japper, to yelp.*] To bark; to yelp;—to snarl.

Yapping, (yap'ing) n. Barking;—snapping.

Yard, (yard) n. [*A.-S. yerd.*] A measure of length, three feet or thirty-six inches, being the standard of English measure;—also, a rod or stick of that length; yard-stick;—the penis;—a long, slender piece of timber, nearly cylindrical, suspended upon the mast, by which a sail is extended.

Yard, (yard) n. [*A.-S. gearð, hedge, allied to gyrdan, to gird.*] A small, inclosed place in front of or around a house or barn; an inclosure within which any work or business is carried on, or in which material is stored.

Yard-arm, (yard'arm) n. Either half of a ship's yard from the centre or mast to the end.

Yardful, (yard'fūl) n. As much as a yard will contain; enough to fill a yard.

Yard-stick, (yard'stik) n. A stick three feet in length, used as a measure of cloth and the like;—also written *yard-wand*.

Yare, (yār) a. [*A.-S. gearwe.*] Ready; dexterous;—active; handy.

Yarn, (yarn) n. [*A.-S. gearn, Icel. & Ger. garn.*] Woollen thread; also, thread of other materials, as



Yacht.

of cotton, flax, hemp, or silk;—one of the threads of which a rope is composed;—a story spun out by a sailor for the amusement of his companions.

Yarrow, (yar'ō) n. [*A.-S. gearwe.*] A composite plant having a strong odour and pungent taste.

Yataghan, (yat-a-gan) n. [*Turk. yatagda.*] A long Turkish dagger;—also *ataghan*.

Yaw, (yaw) v. i. [*Ger. wiegen, to rock, wagen, to totter, shake.*] To steer wild, or out of the line of her course, as a ship;—*imp. & pp. yawed; ppr. yawing.*

Yaw, (yaw) a. A movement of a vessel by which she temporarily alters her course; an irregular deviation; a sheer.

Yawl, (yawl) n. [*D. jol, Ger. & Dan. jolle.*] A small ship's-boat, usually rowed by four or six oars; a small decked fishing-boat.

Yawn, (yawn) v. i. [*A.-S. gānian, Ger. gähnen, & chainen.*] To open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dulness, or fatigue;—to gape;—to open wide, as if to allow the entrance or exit of any thing;—hence, to be eager; to desire to swallow any thing;—*imp. & pp. yawned; ppr. yawning.*

Yawn, (yawn) n. A deep and involuntary inspiration, with a pretty wide opening of the mouth, followed by a prolonged and more or less sonorous expiration; a gaping;—an opening wide; a gape.

Yawningly, (yaw'n-ing-le) adv. In a yawning manner.

Yaws, (yaws) n. [*African yaw, a raspberry.*] A disease characterized by cutaneous tumours which, in shape and appearance, resemble raspberries.

Ye, (yē) pron. [*A.-S. ge.*] The nominative plural of the second person—sometimes used as the objective.

Yes, (yē) adv. [*A.-S. gea, Ger. & Go. ja.*] Yes; ay—used affirmatively, meaning it is so—used interrogatively, meaning is it so?—enforcing the previous affirmation; not only so but more;—in Scripture, used substantively to denote certainty, assurance, or absolute confirmation;—*pl. Yeas, those who vote in the affirmative; ayes.*

Yean, (yēn) v. t. & i. [*A.-S. eanian.*] To bring forth young, as a goat or sheep;—*imp. & pp. yeanned; ppr. yeanning.* [*sheep; a lamb.*]

Yeanning, (yēn'ing) n. [*From yean.*] The young of

Year, (yēr) n. [*A.-S. gear, Go. jēr, Ger. jahr, Icel. ár.*] Time of the apparent revolution of the sun through the ecliptic; period occupied by the earth in making its revolution around the sun; also, a period more or less nearly agreeing with that adopted by various nations as a measure of time;—*pl. Age, or old age.*

Year-book, (yēr'bōok) n. A reference book of facts and statistics published yearly;—a book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England.

Yearling, (yēr'ling) n. A young animal one year old.

Yearling, (yēr'ling) a. Being a year old.

Yearly, (yēr'le) a. Happening, accruing, or coming every year; annual;—lasting a year;—accomplished in a year.

Yearly, (yēr'le) adv. [*A.-S. gearlice.*] Annually; once a year; from year to year.

Yearn, (yērn) v. i. [*A.-S. gearnian, from gearn, desirous, Go. gearnian, to desire.*] To be filled with longing desire or with emotions of affection or tenderness; to long; to be eager;—*v. t.* To grieve; to vex;—*imp. & pp. yearned; ppr. yearning.*

Yearning, (yēr'n'ing) a. Longing; feeling strong emotions of pity and tenderness;—having a longing desire.

Yearning, (yēr'n'ing) n. Act or state of being moved with pity or tenderness; longing desire;—mental uneasiness arising from emotions of compassion, sympathy, &c.

Yearningly, (yēr'n'ing-le) adv. With longing desires;



Yataghan.

with feelings of compassionate sympathy, tenderness, &c.

Yearnings, (yern'ingz) *n. pl.* The maws or stomachs of young calves, used as a rennet for curdling milk.

Yeast, (yest) *n.* [*A.-S. gist, Ger. gäset, D. gist.*] The foam or froth of beer or other liquor in fermentation, used for raising dough; harm. [*for frothy.*]

Yeastiness, (yest'-ness) *n.* The state of being yeasty.

Yeasty, (yest'-e) *a.* Frothy; foamy; spumy, like yeast.

Yell, (yel) *v. t.* [*A.-S. gellan, Ger. gellen.*] To cry out or scream, as with agony or horror:—*v. t.* To utter with a yell:—*imp. & pp.* yelled; *ppr.* yelling.

Yell, (yel) *n.* A sharp, loud, hideous outcry.

Yelling, (yel'ing) *n.* Act of loud screaming or crying.

Yellow, (yel'ō) *a.* [*A.-S. geolw, Ger. gelb.*] Being of a bright saffron-like colour; of the colour of gold or brass;—hence, jealous. *Yellow fever*, a malignant febrile disease of warm climates, often attended with yellowness of the skin.

Yellow, (yel'ō) *n.* A bright golden colour; one of the simple or primitive colours. [*yellow.*]

Yellow, (yel'ō) *v. t.* To make yellow:—*v. i.* To grow yellowish, (yel'ō-ish) *a.* Somewhat yellow.

Yellowness, (yel'ō-ness) *n.* The state or quality of being yellow; jealousy;—also *yellowishness*.

Yellows, (yel'ōz) *n.* A disease of the bile in horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of eyes; jaundice.

Yelp, (yelp) *v. i.* [*A.-S. gelpen, Ger. gelben, to boast.*] To utter a sharp, quick cry, as a hound; to bark shrilly with eagerness, pain, or fear:—*imp. & pp.* yelped; *ppr.* yelping.

Yelping, (yelp'ing) *n.* Act of barking shrilly.

Yeoman, (yō'man) *n.* [Etymology uncertain—said to be from *A.-S. geman, Ger. gemein*, common, *i. e.*, a common man;—also from *A.-S. ye* or *yeo*, young, and *man*,—perhaps from *Go. gavi, G. ge, Ger. gaw, ge*, land, and *man*; in *Fris. gaemen* is a villager.] A man who lives on and farms his own land; a freeholder; a man of small estate in land; a gentleman farmer;—formerly, a kind of steward on an estate;—an officer in the king's household;—in a *man-of-war*, an inferior officer charged with the stowage, account, and distribution of the stores.

Yeomanry, (yō'man-re) *n.* The collective body of yeomen or freeholders;—a body of volunteer cavalry composed of yeomen, freeholders, &c.

Yerk, (yerk) *v. t.* To kick or strike suddenly; to jerk:—*v. i.* To throw out the heels; to kick;—to move with a quick, jerking motion.

Yerk, (yerk) *n.* A sudden or quick thrust or motion.

Yea, (yes) *adv.* [*A.-S. gese, from gea, ye, indeed, and se, let it be.*] Ay; yea—a word expressing affirmation or consent;—even so; not only so but more.

Yeast, (yes'ter) *a.* [*A.-S. gæstern, gæstern, gæstran, Ger. gæstern, L. hesternus.*] Being before the present day; last past; next before the present—scarcely used save in composition [*next before the present.*]

Yesterday, (yes'ter-dā) *n.* The day last past; the day

Yesterday, (yes'ter-dā) *adv.* On the day last past; on the day preceding to-day.

Yester-eve, (yes'ter-ēv) *n.* The evening of yesterday; the evening last past:—also *yester-evening*; *yestreen*. [*Scott.*]

Yester-morn, (yes'ter-morn) *n.* The morning of yesterday:—also *yester-morning*. [*last past.*]

Yester-night, (yes'ter-nit) *n.* Last night; the night

Yester-night, (yes'ter-nit) *adv.* On the last night.

Yester-noon, (yes'ter-nōon) *n.* The noon of yesterday; the noon last past.

Yet, (yet) *adv.* [*A.-S. get, git.*] In addition; further; besides; over and above:—at the same time; still;—up to the present time; thus far; hitherto:—at least;—even; after all.

Yet, (yet) *conj.* Nevertheless; notwithstanding; how-

Yett, (yet) *n.* A gate. [*Scott.*]

Yew, (ū) *n.* [*A.-S. ēow, ie, W. yewen, Ger. eibe.*] A native coniferous tree of the genus *Taxus*, allied to the fir, pine, &c. It is a tree ramifying in numerous, widely spreading branches, and is planted for its umbrageousness in church-yards, &c. Its wood was formerly employed in making bows, and is prized for its hard, compact grain by turners, &c.

Yewen, (ŷen) *a.* Made of yew.

Yield, (yeld) *v. t.* [*A.-S. geldan, gildan, to pay, to render, W. gildaw, to produce, to contribute.*] To give in return for labour or cultivation; to produce; to render back, as interest or profit from capital, stock, funds, &c.;—to produce in general;—to afford; to exhibit;—to emit; to expire;—to resign; to surrender;—to give up, as something that is claimed or demanded; to make over to one who has a claim or right;—to admit to be true; to concede; to permit; to grant;—*v. i.* To give up the contest; to submit;—to comply;—to give way; not to oppose;—to give place, as inferior in rank or excellence:—*imp. & pp.* yielded; *ppr.* yielding.

Yield, (yeld) *n.* Amount yielded; product—applied especially to products resulting from growth or cultivation.

Yieldable, (yeld'a-bl) *a.* Disposed to yield; complying;—capable of being yielded or conceded.

Yielding, (yeld'ing) *a.* Inclined to give way or comply;—obsequious; flexible; compliant; accommodating;

Yieldingly, (yeld'ing-le) *adv.* In a yielding manner; with compliance.

Yieldingness, (yeld'ing-ness) *n.* The quality of being yielding; disposition to comply.

Yird, (yird) *n.* Earth; the ground; the soil. [*Scott.*]

Yoke, (yōk) *n.* [*A.-S. geoc, Go. juk, F. jouk, L. jugum.*] That which connects or binds; bond of connection;—specifically, the frame of wood by which two oxen are fastened together for drawing;—a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended on each side;—a frame or convex piece by which a bell is hung for ringing it;—a frame at right angles to the head of a boat's rudder, from the end of which are lines by which the boat is steered;—a mark of servitude; hence, slavery; bondage; service;—two animals yoked together; a couple; a pair that work together.

Yoke, (yōk) *v. t.* To put a yoke on; to join in a yoke;—to couple; to join with another;—to enslave; to bring into bondage;—to restrain; to confine;—to harness and put to work, as horses;—*v. i.* To be joined or associated; to be intimately connected; to consort closely:—*imp. & pp.* yoked; *ppr.* yoking.

Yoke-fellow, (yōk'-fel-ō) *n.* An associate or companion;—a mate; a fellow; especially, a partner in marriage.

Yokel, (yō'kel) *n.* A country bumpkin.

Yoking, (yō'king) *n.* Act of putting a yoke on;—act of joining or coupling;—act of harnessing and putting to work, as horses or other draught animals;—amount of work by draught animals done at one time.

Yolk, (yōk) *n.* The yolk of an egg;—an unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep.

Yolk-bag, (yōk'-bag) *n.* In an egg, the sac which holds the yolk of the ovule.

Yon, (yon) *a.* At a distance within view; yonder.

Yon, (yon) *adv.* Yonder.

Yonder, (yon'der) *a.* Being at a distance within view or conceived of as within view; that or those there.

Yonder, (yon'der) *adv.* [*A.-S. gend, there, beyond.*] At a distance within view.

Yore, (yōr) *adv.* [*A.-S. gedra, formerly allied to gedr, a year.*] In long time past; in old time; long since.

You, (ū) *pron.* [*A.-S. ēow, Icel. þú.*] The pronoun of the second person in the nominative or objective case, indicating the person or persons addressed.

Young, (jung) *a.* [*A.-S. gejung, Icel. ungr, L. juvenis.*] Not long born; not yet arrived at adolescence, maturity, or age; not old; juvenile;—being in the

first part of growth:—having little experience; ignorant. [single animal or offspring collectively.]

Young, (yung) *n.* The offspring of animals, either a youngish, (yung'ish) *a.* Somewhat young.

Youngling, (yung'ling) *a.* A young person; a youth; also, any animal in the first part of life.

Youngly, (yung'le) *adv.* Early in life:—ignorantly; weakly: in an inexperienced manner.

Youngly, (yung'le) *a.* Youthful.

Youngster, (yung'ster) *a.* A young person; a lad:—a midshipman.

Younger, (yung'kpr) *a.* A young person; a stripling.

Your, (ür) possessive pron. [A.-S. *eower*, Icel. *yðhar*.] Belonging, pertaining, or relating to you; of you:—the possessive of you.

Yourselves, (ür-self) pron. Your own person or self.

Youth, (yóoth) *a.* [A.-S. *yeguth*, Icel. *youth*.] State, condition, or quality of being young; juvenility:—the part of life that succeeds to childhood; the whole

early part of life from childhood or infancy to manhood:—a young person; especially, a young man:—young persons collectively.

Youthful, (yóoth'fool) *a.* Not yet mature or aged: young:—pertaining to the early part of life:—suitable to the first part of life:—fresh; vigorous, as in youth.

Youthfully, (yóoth'fool-le) *adv.* In a youthful manner.

Youthfulness, (yóoth'fool-ness) *a.* The quality of being youthful.

Yttria, (it're-a) *a.* [So called from *Ytterby*, a quarry in Sweden.] A fine, white powder or earth, without taste or smell, and insoluble in water; an oxide of yttrium.

Yttrium, (it're-um) *a.* A very rare metal of a soft texture and grayish-black colour.

Yule, (ül) *a.* [A.-S. *geol*, Go. *juleia*.] Christmas, or the feast of the nativity of our Saviour—applied also sometimes to the festival of Lammas. *Yule log*, a large log of wood formerly put on the hearth on Christmas eve as the foundation of the fire.

Z.

Z (zed). The twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a sonant or vocal *s*. In Italian and German it is a double consonant, or has a compound sound of *ds* or *dz*. But in English it has one uniform sound, as in *haze*, *maize*, which bears the same relation to *s* that *v* does to *f*, that of a vocal as contrasted with an aspirate articulation. [a column.]

Zaache, (zak'hó) *n.* The lowest part of the pedestal of *Zaffer*, (sæ'fr) *a.* [It. *safrica*.] Impure oxide of cobalt, obtained by the calcination of cobalt:—also *zaffar*, *zaffre*; *saphara*. [Ionian Islands.]

Zantet, (zan'te-öt) *n.* A native of Zante, one of the *Zany*, (sä'ne) *a.* [It. *zanni*, a buffoon, merry Andrew.]

A merry-andrew; a buffoon. [Zany.]

Zanyism, (sä'ne-izm) *a.* The state or character of a *Zaz*, (saks) *a.* [A.-S. *sax*, *sax*, knife, Icel. *sax*.] An instrument for cutting slate.

Zea, (sæ'a) *a.* [L. *G.*, Skr. *yava*, barley.] A cereal plant cultivated in most warm climates for producing breadstuffs—especially the American variety; Indian corn; maize.

Zeal, (sél) *n.* [G. *zelos*.] Passionate ardour in the pursuit of any thing; eagerness in favour of a person or cause; earnestness; enthusiasm.

Zealot, (zel'ot) *n.* [G. *zelótés*.] One who is zealous; especially, one who is over-zealous, or carried away by his zeal; an enthusiast; a fanatical partizan.

Zealotism, (zel'ot-izm) *a.* The character or conduct of a zealot; zealotry.

Zealotry, (zel'ot-re) *a.* The character and behaviour of a zealot; excess of zeal; fanatical devotion to a cause.

Zealous, (zel'us) *a.* Filled with zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in behalf of an object; earnest; passionate; enthusiastic.

Zealously, (zel'us-le) *adv.* In a zealous manner; with **Zealousness**, (zel'us-ness) *a.* State or quality of being zealous; zeal.

Zebra, (sæ'bra) *a.* [Of African origin.] A quadruped of Southern Africa, nearly as large as a horse, white, with numerous brownish-black bands of greater or less intensity, and lighter down the middle of each band.

Zebra-wood, (sæ'bra-wóod) *a.* A kind of wood from South America, used in cabinet-making; having the stripes of brown and black on a white ground, resembling those of



Zebra.

a zebra—it is obtained from the *Omphalotus lamberti*.

Zebu, (sæ'bó) *a.* [The native Indian name.] A small ruminant mammal of the bovine tribe, remarkable for its long, pendulous ears, and a fatty excrescence on the shoulders, which is valued for food.



Zebu.

Zechin, (sæ'kin) *a.* [It. *zecchino*, Sp. *segúnia*.] An Italian gold coin; a sequin, worth about 5s. 3d. sterling:—also, a Turkish coin, worth about 5s. 6d.

Zemindar, (sem-in-dár) *a.* [Per. *zemín*, land, and *dar*, holding.] In India, a feudatory or landholder under the government, with the right of underletting the land, and certain other privileges. [zemindár.]

Zemindary, (sem-in-dár-é) *a.* The jurisdiction of a **Zemana**, (sæ-ná'na) *a.* [Per. *zemánah*.] The part of dwelling appropriated to women in the East Indies.

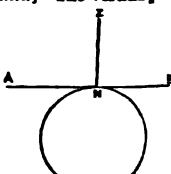
Zend, (zend) *a.* [Abbreviation of *Zendavesta*.] Properly the translation of the Avesta or Zoroastrian scriptures:—the language, an ancient Persian dialect in which the Avesta is written.

Zenith, (sæ'nith) *a.* [F. *le zénit*.] The vertical pass or highest point in the heavens the upper pole of the celestial horizon—opposite to the nadir or lower pole; that point in the sky which is directly over-head of the spectator, and which would be indicated by a plumb-line hanging freely and at rest:—hence, figuratively, the point of culmination; greatest height; the height of success or prosperity.

Zenith-distance, (sæ'nith-dis-tans) *a.* The distance of a heavenly body from the zenith, being the complement of the altitude when the body is above the horizon, and the depression increased by 90°, when the body is below the horizon.

Zenith-sector, (sæ'nith-sek-tor) *a.* An instrument for measuring with great accuracy the distances from the zenith of stars which pass near that point.

Zephyr, (sæ'fr) *a.* [L. *zephyrus*, G. *zephyrus*, from *sophos*, the dark side, west.] The west wind; and poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze.



Z. Zenith; N. Nadir.

Zero, (zêrô) *n.* [It. *zero*, from A. *ca/rum*, *cî/rum*, empty.] Cipher; nothing; naught;—the point from which the graduation, as of a thermometer, commences.

Zest, (zest) *n.* [Per. *zîstan*, to peel, allied to G. *schistos*, cleft, from *schidein*, to divide.] A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give flavour to liquor, or the fine, thin oil that spurts out of it when squeezed;—hence, something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste, or the taste itself; an appetizer; hence, keen enjoyment; relish.

Zest, (zest) *v. t.* To cut into thin alips, as the peel of an orange, lemon, &c.; or to squeeze, as peel over the surface of any thing;—to give a relish or flavour to; to heighten the taste or relish of:—*imp. & pp. zested; ppr. zesting.*

Zetetic, (zê-tet'ik) *a.* [G. *zêtein*, to seek.] Proceeding by inquiry.

Zetetic, (zê-tet'ika) *n. sing.* A branch of algebra which relates to the direct search for unknown quantities.

Zeugma, (zûg'ma) *n.* [G. *zeugmuni*, to yoke, join.] A figure by which an adjective or verb, which agrees with a nearer word, is referred also to another more remote.

Zibet, (zî'bet) *n.* [It. *zibetto*.] A digitigrade carnivorous mammal of the genus *Viverra*, somewhat resembling the weasel, and secreting an odoriferous substance like that of the civet.



Zig-zag, (zîg'zag) *a.* Having short, sharp turns.

Zig-zag, (zîg'zag) *n.* [Ger. *zick-zack*, from *sack*, a dent, tooth.] Something that has short turns or angles.

Zig-zag, (zîg'zag) *v. t.* To form with short turns:—*imp. & pp. zigzagged; ppr. zigzagging.*

Zimb, (zim) *n.* [A. *zimû*.] An insect of the genus *Tabanus*; the dog-fly;—the hornet of Scripture.

Zinc, (zingk) *n.* [Ger. *zink*, allied to *zinn*, tin.] A metal of a brilliant white colour, with a shade of blue; spelter. It is not brittle, but less malleable than copper, lead, or tin, and is largely employed in the manufacture of brass and other alloys.

Zinciferous, (zin-îfer-us) *a.* [Eng. *zinc*, and L. *ferre*, to bear, produce.] Containing or affording zinc.

Zincographer, (zing-kô-gra'fer) *n.* An engraver on zinc.

Zincographio, (zing-kô-gra'fik) *a.* Pertaining to zincography.

Zincography, (zing-kô-gra'fe) *n.* [Eng. *zinc*, and G. *graphein*, to write.] Engraving on zinc in the style of woodcut.

Zincous, (zing'kus) *a.* Pertaining to zinc; pertaining to the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

Zingiber, (zin'jê-ber) *n.* [L.] A genus of tropical plants found in both hemispheres; especially the *Zingiber officinale*, the root of which furnishes the Jamaica ginger of the shops.

Zinky, (zing'kê) *a.* Pertaining to zinc or having its appearance:—written also *zincy*.

Zion, (zî'on) *n.* [H. *zîyôn*, originally a hill.] A hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors;—hence, the theocracy or church of God.

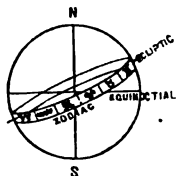
Zircon, (zêr'kon) *n.* [Cingalese.] A mineral containing the earth zirconia and silica, occasionally red, and often nearly transparent.

Zirconia, (zêr-kô-ne-a) *n.* An oxide of zirconium. It is, when pure, a white powder, soluble in sulphuric acid.

Zirconium, (zêr-kô-ne-um) *n.* A metal obtained from the minerals zircon and hyacinth. It is commonly in the form of a black powder.

Zisel, (zî'el) *n.* A small round quadruped found in the North of Germany and Russia; the earless marmot; *suslik*.

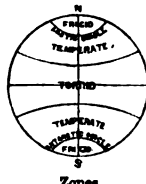
Zodiac, (zô-de-ak) *n.* [L. *zodiacus*, G. *zôdiakos* (sc. *kuklos*).] An imaginary belt in the heavens in the middle of which is the ecliptic or sun's path. It comprises the twelve constellations which once constituted, and from which are named, the twelve signs of the Zodiac;—a girdle.



Zodiacal, (zô-dî'ak-al) *a.* Pertaining to the zodiac; within the zodiac.

Zollverein, (zôl'ver-in) *n.* [Ger. *zoll*, duty, and *verein*, union.] An agreement or union among the German States for the collection of custom-house duties.

Zone, (zôn) *n.* [L. *zona*, G. *zônê*, from *zônnunai*, to gird.] A girdle;—one of the five great divisions of the earth with respect to latitude and temperature, viz. the *torrid zone* between the two tropical circles; two *temperate zones* between the two tropical and two polar circles; and two *frigid zones* between the polar circles and the poles;—the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes;—a band or stripe running round any object;—a band or areacircling any thing;—circuit; circumference. [zones or concentric bands.]



Zoned, (zônd) *a.* Wearing a zone or zones;—having zones.

Zoneless, (zôn'les) *a.* Not having a zone.

Zoogony, (zô-ôg'ô-ne) *n.* [G. *zôon*, animal, and *genesis*, generation.] The doctrine of the formation of the organs of living beings.

Zoographer, (zô-ô-gra'fer) *n.* One who describes animals, their forms and habits.

Zoographical, (zô-ô-gra'fik-al) *a.* Pertaining to the description of animals.

Zoography, (zô-ô-gra'fe) *n.* [G. *zôon*, an animal, and *graphein*, to write.] A description of animals, their forms and habits; zoology.

Zooid, (zô'oid) *n.* [G. *zôon*, animal, and *eidos*, form.] An organic cell having locomotion like a true animal, as a spermatozoa; an animal in one of its inferior stages of development; one of the individuals in a composite group, as of zoophytes.

Zoolite, (zô-ô-lit) *n.* [G. *zôon*, an animal, and *lithos*, stone.] An animal substance petrified or fossil.

Zoological, (zô-ô-loj'ik-al) *a.* Pertaining to zoology or the science of animals.

Zoological-garden, (zô-ô-loj'ik-al-gâr-den) *n.* A public garden or place where a collection of animals, wild and tame, is kept.

Zoologically, (zô-ô-loj'ik-al-le) *adv.* According to principles of zoology.

Zoologist, (zô-ô-lô-jist) *n.* One versed in the natural history of animals; one who describes animals.

Zoology, (zô-ô-lô-jê) *n.* [G. *zôon*, an animal, and *logos*, discourse.] That part of natural history which treats of the classification, structure, habits, and habitations of animals.

Zoonic, (zô-on'ik) *a.* [G. *zôon*, an animal.] Pertaining to animals; obtained from animal substances.

Zoonomy, (zô-on'ô-me) *n.* [G. *zôon*, an animal, and *nomos*, a law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

Zoophagous, (zô-ô-fa-gus) *a.* [G. *zôon*, an animal, and *phagîn*, to eat.] Feeding on animals.

Zoophoric, (zô-ô-for'ik) *a.* [G. *zôon*, an animal, and *phoros*, bearing.] Bearing or supporting the figure of an animal.

Zoophorus, (zō-ō'f-or-us) *n.* The part between the architrave and cornice of a building—so called from the figures of animals carved upon it.

Zoophyte, (zō-ō'fit) *n.* [G. from *zōon*, an animal, and *phuton*, plant.] An organic body sharing, or supposed to partake of the nature, both of an animal and of a plant, as madreporae, melleporae, coral-lines, &c.;—*pl.* One of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, the simplest in organic structure, containing such as have their parts or organs more or less distinctly radiating from a centre or arranged round an axis—there are five subdivisions, polypi, infusoria, aculepha, echinodermata, and entozoa.



Zoophyte.

Zoophytic, (zō-ō'fit'ik) *a.* Pertaining to zoophytes.

Zoophytology, (zō-ō'f-e-tol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *zōophyton*, an animal plant, and *logos*, discourse.] The natural history of zoophytes.

Zootomy, (zō-ō't'ō-me) *n.* [G. *zōon*, an animal, and *temnein*, to cut.] The anatomy of animals; comparative anatomy.

Zoster, (zō's'tēr) *n.* [G. *zoster*, a girdle.] A kind of erysipelas which spreads round the body like a girdle; shingles.

Zostera, (zō's'tēr-a) *n.* A genus of aquatic plants; grass-wracks; sea-wracks.

Zouave, (swāv) *n.* [From the Arabic *Zouawa*, a tribe in Algeria.] One of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now composed of Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress.

Zounds, (zounds) *interj.* [Contracted from *God's wounds*.] An exclamation formerly used as an oath, and an expression of anger or wonder.

Zygomatic, (zig-ō-mat'ik) *n.* [G. *zygma*, the cheek-bone.] Pertaining to the bony arch placed in man upon the side of the head, back of the cheeks, and extending from the prominence of the cheeks to the ear.

Zymology, (zi-mol'ō-je) *n.* [G. *zymē*, ferment, and *logos*, discourse.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

Zymometer, (zi-mom'et-ēr) *n.* [G. *zymē*, ferment, and *metron*, measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in fermentation.

Zymosis, (zi-mō'sis) *n.* [G. *zymosis*, fermentation.] A morbid action in the blood analogous to fermentation in vegetable fluids.

Zymotic, (zi-mot'ik) *a.* [G. *zymoun*, to ferment.] Of, pertaining to, or caused by fermentation. *Zymotic disease*, any epidemic, endemic, contagious, or sporadic affection which is produced by some morbid principle acting on the system like a ferment.

WORDS AND PHRASES

FROM THE

GREEK, LATIN, AND MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS, AND THE FRENCH
PHRASES SPELT PHONETICALLY.

ABBREVIATIONS—G. Greek; L. Latin; F. French; It. Italian; Sp. Spanish.

A bas, (a-ba) [F.] Down; upon the ground.
Ab extra, [L.] From without.
Ab hoc et ab hâc, [L.] From this and that; confusedly.
Ab initio, [L.] From the beginning.
Ab intra, [L.] From within.
A bon chat, bon rat, (a-bong-sha bong-ra) [F.] To a good cat a good rat; set a thief to catch a thief.
A bon marché, (a-bong mâr-shâ) [F.] Cheap; at a bargain.
Ab origine, [L.] From the beginning.
Ab ovo usque ad mala, [L.] From the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.
A bras ouverts, (a-braz-ô-ô-ver) [F.] With open arms.
Absente reo, [L.] The defendant being absent.
Ab uno disce omnes, [L.] From one learn all; from a single instance infer the whole.
Ab urbe conditâ, [L.] From the founding of the city.
Abusus non tollit usum, [L.] Abuse is not an argument against proper use.
A capite ad calcem, [L.] From head to foot.
Accedas ad curiam, [L.] You may come into court—a writ at common law in English practice.
Accessit, [L.] He came near—applied to one second in merit.
Acerta errando, [Sp.] He blunders into the right.
A chaque saint sa chandelle, (a-shak-sang-sa-shang-del) [F.] To each saint his candle.
A cheval, (a-shâ-val) [F.] On horse.
A compte, (a-kongt) [F.] On account.
A coup sur, (a-kôo-sur) [F.] With certainty; surely.
A couvert, (a-kôo-ver) [F.] Under a cross salus, [L.] Salvation from the cross.
Actum est de republica, [L.] It is all over with the commonwealth.
Ad arbitrium, [L.] At pleasure.
Ad astra, [L.] To the stars or to an exalted state.
Ad Calendas Græcas, [L.] To or at the Greek Calends, i. e., never, as the Greeks had no Calends.

Ad captandum vulgus, [L.] To catch the ordinary or vulgar mind, taste, opinion, &c.
Ad eundem (sc. gradum), [L.] To the same degree.
Ad extremum, [L.] To the last or highest point.
Ad finem, [L.] To the end.
Ad hominem, [L.] To the man, that is, to his interests, passions, opinions, or declarations, &c.
Ad infinitum, [L.] To infinity.
Ad inquirendum, [L.] For inquiry.
Ad interim, [L.] In the meanwhile.
A discrétion, (a-dis-kre-seong) [F.] At discretion.
Ad libitum, [L.] At pleasure.
Ad modum, [L.] After the manner of; to pattern.
Ad nauseam, [L.] To disgust.
Ad patres, [L.] To his fathers; that is, dead.
Ad rem, [L.] To the point.
Ad unguem, [L.] To the nail; exactly.
Ad utrumque paratus, [L.] Prepared for either event.
Ad valorem, [L.] According to the value.
Æquo animo, [L.] With an equal mind; with equanimity.
Ære perennius, [L.] More lasting than brass; enduring ever.
Ætatis sue, [L.] Of his age; of her age.
Affaire d'amour, (af-fâr-da-môor) [F.] An affair of love.
Affaire d'honneur, (af-fâr-don-ur) [F.] An affair of honour; a duel.
Affaire du cœur, (af-fâr-du-kôor) [F.] An affair of the heart.
Affirmatif, [L.] In the affirmative.
A fin de, (a-feng-de) [F.] To the end.
A gauche, (a-gosh) [F.] To the left.
Agenda, [L.] Things to be done.
A grands frais, (a-grong-frâ) [F.] At great expense.
Aide toi et le ciel t'aidera, (âd-twa-â-le-se-el-tâ-dra) [F.] Help yourself and heaven will help you.
A l'abandon, (a-la-bang-dong) [F.] At random.
A la bonne heure, (a-la-bon-ur) [F.] In good time; very well; excellent.
A la Française, (a-la-frang-sâz) [F.] After the French mode.

A la Grecque, (a-la-grek) [F.] After the Greek fashion.
A l'Américaine, (a-la-mêr-e-kân) [F.] After the American fashion.
A la mode, (a-la-môd) [F.] In fashion.
A l'Anglaise, (a-lang-glâz) [F.] After the English fashion.
A la Parisienne, (a-la-pa-ri-sen) [F.] After the Parisian fashion.
A l'envi, (a-lang-vê) [F.] Emulously.
A l'extrémité, (a-leks-trâ-me-tâ) [F.] At the point of death.
Alia tentanda via est, [L.] Another method must be tried.
Alieni appetens, sui profusus, [L.] Laviish of his own property while coveting that of others.
A l'improviste, (a-leng-prô-vêst) [F.] Unawares; on a sudden.
A l'Italienne, (a-le-tal-een) [F.] In the Italian mode.
Allez vous en, (âl-lâ-vôoz-ang) [F.] Away with you.
Allons, (âl-long) [F.] Let us go.
Alma mater, [L.] A fostering mother; the university or college in which one is or has been instructed.
A l'outrance, (a-lôo-trongse) [F.] To the utmost.
Al più, [It.] At most.
Alter ego, [L.] Another self.
Alter idem, [L.] Another precisely similar.
Amantium ira, [L.] Lovers' quarrel.
A maximis ad minima, [L.] From the greatest to the least.
Amende honorable, (a-môngd-on-or-ab-l) [F.] Satisfactory apology; reparation.
A mensâ et thero, [L.] From bed and a wonder.
A merveille, (a-mêr-ve-yâ) [F.] To a wonder.
Amicus curiæ, [L.] A friend of the curia.
Amicus usque ad aras, [L.] A friend even to the altar, that is, to the last extremity.
A moitié, (a-mwa-te-â) [F.] By halves.
Amor patriæ, [L.] Love of country.
Amour propre, (a-môor-prô-pr) [F.] Self-love; vanity.
Ancien régime, (ong-se-ang-rhêm) [F.] Ancient order of things.
Anglôis, [L.] According to the English manner.

Anguis in herba, [L.] A snake in the grass. [of stealing.]
Animus furandi, [L.] The intention.
Anno statim sum, [L.] In the year of his or her age. [Christ.]
Anno Christi, [L.] In the year of our Lord.
Anno Domini, [L.] In the year of our Lord.
Anno mundi, [L.] In the year of the Anno urbis conditæ, [L.] In the year the city Rome was built.
Annus mirabilis, [L.] Year of wonders.
Ante bellum, [L.] Before the war.
Ante lucem, [L.] Before the light.
Ante meridiem, [L.] Before noon.
A perte de vue, (a-per-de-vu) [F.] Beyond one's view; out of sight.
A peu près, (a-pu-prê) [F.] Nearly.
A pezzi, [It.] By the piece; piece by piece.
A piacere, [It.] At pleasure.
A pied, (a-pe-à) [F.] On foot.
A plomb, (a-plong) [F.] Perpendicularly; firmly.
A point, (a-pwang) [F.] To a point; exactly right; just enough.
A posteriori, [L.] From the effect to the cause. [war.]
Apparatus belli, [L.] Materials for Appetitus rationi pareat, [L.] Let appetite yield to reason.
Appui, (ap-pwe) [F.] Point of support; prop.
A prima vista, [It.] At first sight.
A priori, [L.] From the cause to the effect.
A propos de rien, (a-prô-pô-de-re-ang) [F.] A propos to nothing; not pertinently. [cohort.]
Aqua vitæ, [L.] Brandy; spirit; alcohol.
Aquila non capit muscas, [L.] An eagle does not catch flies.
Arbiter elegantiarum, [L.] Master of ceremonies; an umpire in matters of taste.
Arcana imperii, [L.] The mysteries of government; state secrets.
Arc-en-ciel, (ark-ang-se-el) [F.] The rainbow.
Argumentum ad crumenam, [L.] An argument to the purse; an appeal to interest.
Argumentum ad hominem, [L.] An argument to the man; deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.
Argumentum baculinum, [L.] Club law; appeal to force.
Arctia auribus, [L.] With attentive ears.
Arrière pensée, (ar-re-ar-peng-sê) [F.] A mental reservation.
Ars est celare artem, [L.] True art is to conceal art.
Ars longa, vita brevis, [L.] Art is long, but life is short.
Artium magister, [L.] Master of arts—usually abbreviated to A.M. or M.A.
A teneris annis, [L.] From tender years.
A tort et à travers, (a-tôr-â-a-tra-ver) [F.] At cross purposes.
A toute force, (a-tôt-fôr) [F.] With all one's force.

A tout prix, (a-tôt-prê) [F.] At any price. [not broken.]
At spes non frusta, [L.] But hope is.
Au bon droit, (ô-bông-drwa) [F.] To the just right.
Au bout de son Latin, (ô-bô-de-sông-la-tin) [F.] At the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.
Au contraire, (ô-kông-trâr) [F.] On the contrary. [sides.]
Audi altam partem, [L.] Hear both.
Au fait, (ô-fa) [F.] Well instructed; expert.
Au pis aller, (ô-pe-al-la) [F.] At the worst.
Au reste, (ô-rest) [F.] As for the rest.
Au revoir, (ô-rev-wâr) [F.] Adieu till we meet again.
Auri sacra fames, [L.] The accursed thirst for gold.
Aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait, (ô-se-tô-dit ô-se-tô-fa) [F.] No sooner said than done.
Autant d'hommes, autant d'avis, (ô-tang-dom, ô-tang-da-vê) [F.] So many men, so many opinions.
Aut vincere aut mori, [L.] Either to conquer or die; victory or death.
Aux armes, (ôz-arm) [F.] To arms.
Avant-coursur, (a-vông-kôo-rur) [F.] A forerunner.
Avant propos, (a-vông-prô-pô) [F.] Preface; preliminary remark.
Avec permission, (a-vek-per-mis-ang) [F.] By or with consent.
A verbis ad verbera, [L.] From words to blows.
A vinculo matrimonii, [L.] From the tie of marriage.
A volenté, (a-vô-lông-ta) [F.] At pleasure. [health.]
A vostra salute, [It.] To your health.
A votre santé, (a-vô-tr-sông-ta) [F.] To your health.

B.

Banco regis, [L.] On the king's bench.
Bas bleu, (ba-blû) [F.] A blue-stock; a literary woman.
Battre la campagne, (bat-tr-la-kông-pân) [F.] To beat the bush; to scour the country. [mory.]
Beata memoria, [L.] Of blessed memory.
Beau idéal, (bô-â-dâ-âl) [F.] A perfect model of beauty, or a model of ideal perfection.
Beau monde, (bô-môngd) [F.] The fashionable world.
Beaux esprits, (bôz-es-prê) [F.] Gay spirits; men of wit.
Belle esprit, (bel-es-prê) [F.] A brilliant mind; a person of wit or genius. [hateful to women.]
Bella matronis detestata, [L.] Wars Beneficium accipere, libertatem vendere, [L.] To receive a favour is to sell your liberty.
Bene crasse, est bene studiuisse, [L.] To have prayed well, is to have studied well.
Beneplacito, [L.] At pleasure.
Beneigne numine, [L.] By the favour of Providence.

Ben trovato, [It.] Well found; a happy discovery or invention.
Ben vixens, et vixens sola, [Sp.] Welcome, if thou comest alone—spoken of misfortune.
Bête noir, (bêt-nwâr) [F.] A black beast; an object of dislike or aversion; a bugbear.
Bien-séance, (be-ang-sê-angs) [F.] Civility; decorum.
Billet doux, (bil-la-dôo) [F.] A love letter.
Bis dat, qui citò dat, [L.] He who gives promptly gives twice as much.
Blasé, (bla-zâ) [F.] Filled; surfeited; rendered incapable of continued enjoyment.
Bleondine, (blông-dên) [F.] A hair with fair complexion and hair; a blonde.
Bonâ fide, [L.] In good faith; in reality.
Bon ami, (bon-a-mê) [F.] Good.
Bon gré, mal gré, (bông-grâ mal-grâ) [F.] Willing or unwilling.
Bon jour, (bông-thôor) [F.] Good day; good morning. [near.]
Bonne, (bon) [F.] A nurse or governess.
Bonne foi, (bon-fwa) [F.] Good faith.
Bon soir, (bông-svâr) [F.] Good evening.
Bouleversement, (bôol-ver-sang) [F.] Subversion; overturning.
Boutique, (bôo-têk) [F.] A stall for the sale of goods.
Brevi manu, [L.] With a short hand; extemporaneously.
Brevi esse laboro, obscurus fio, [L.] In endeavouring to be concise, I become obscure.
Brutum fulmen, [L.] A harmless thunderbolt; an empty threat.
Buena mano, [It.] A small present.

C.

Cabaretier, (kab-ar-et-ê) [F.] An innkeeper.
Cachot, (kash-ô) [F.] A dungeon.
Cacothese lequendi, [L.] A rage for speaking.
Cacothese scribendi, [L.] An itch for scribbling.
Cedit questio, [L.] The question falls; there is no further discussion.
Cetera desunt, [L.] The remainder is wanting. [being equal.]
Ceteris paribus, [L.] Other things being equal.
Camio non è furto, [It.] Exchange is no robbery. [Lord.]
Cantate Domino, [L.] Sing to the Lord.
Capias ad respondendum, [L.] You may take to answer—a writ for taking and keeping the defendant to answer the plaintiff in the action.
Capias ad satisfaciendum, [L.] You may take to satisfy—a writ for taking and keeping the party named until he gives satisfaction to the party by whom it is issued.
Capitulum, [L.] Head; section.
Caput, [L.] Head; chapter.
Carpe diem, [L.] Enjoy the present day; seize the opportunity.

Carte de visite, (kârt-de-ve-zît) [F.] A visiting card :—a small photographic likeness on a card.
Casus belli, [L.] That which involves or justifies war; occasion or ground of quarrel.
Casus conscientiam, [L.] A case of conscience.
Catalogue raisonné, (kat-a-log-râ-sôn-nâ) [F.] A catalogue of books arranged according to their subjects.
Caveat actor, [L.] Let the doer beware.
Caveat emptor, [L.] Let the buyer beware.
Cedant arma togæ, [L.] Let arms yield to the gown :—let military authority yield to the civil power.
Cede Deo, [L.] Submit to Providence.
C'en est fait de lui, (sen-a-fâ-de-lû-e) [F.] It is all over with him.
C'est à dire, (sâ-tâ-dêr) [F.] That is to say.
C'est une autre chose, (sâ-tun-ô-tr-shôz) [F.] That is quite a different thing.
Chacun a son goût, (sha-kun-a-song-gû) [F.] Every one to his taste.
Champs Elysées, (shang-zâ-le-zâ) [F.] Elysian fields; a beautiful public park in Paris.
Chanson, (shang-song) [F.] A song.
Chapeau bas, (sha-pô-ba) [F.] Hats off.
Charmante, (shâr-mongt) [F.] A charming lady; a lady-love.
Châteaux en Espagne, (sha-tô-zang-e-pân) [F.] Castles in Spain; castles in the air.
Chef-d'œuvre, (shâ-dôô-vr) [F.] A master-piece.
Chère ami (shâr-a-mê) [F.] A dear friend; a mistress.
Chevalier d'industrie, (shâ-val-yâ-dong-dus-trê) [F.] A knight of industry; one who lives by his wits.
Chiaroscuro, [It.] Distribution of light and shade in painting.
Chi dà presto raddoppia il dono, [It.] He that gives quickly doubles the gift.
Chi tace confessa, [It.] Silence is confession.
Ci-devant, (se-de-vong) [F.] Former.
Ciurum et venerabile nomen, [L.] An illustrious and venerable name.
Colum non annum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, [L.] They change their sky, not their affections, who cross the sea.
Coma Domini, [L.] The Lord's supper.
Cognoscente, [It.] A connoisseur.
Gomme il faut, (kom-êl-fô) [F.] As it should be.
Commune bonum, [L.] A common good.
Commun consensus, [L.] By common consent.
Compagnon de voyage, (kong-pân-yong-de-voy-ash) [F.] A travelling companion.
Componere lites, [L.] To settle disputes.
Compos mentis, [L.] Of sound mind.
Comptoir, (kong-twâr) [F.] A counting-room.
Con amore, [It.] With love; earn-

est diligencia, [It.] With diligence.
Conditio sine qua non, [L.] A necessary condition.
Con dolore, [It.] With grief.
Confère, (kong-frâr) [F.] An associate.
Congé d'élire, (kong-zhâ-dê-lêr) [F.] Consensus facit legem, [L.] Consent makes the law.
Contra venos mores, [L.] Against good manners.
Copia verborum, [L.] Copiousness of words; fluency of speech.
Coram nobis, [L.] Before us.
Corps de garde, (kor-de-gârd) [F.] A body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
Corps diplomatique, (kor-dip-lô-mâtêk) [F.] A diplomatic body.
Corpus delicti, [L.] The body or foundation of the offence.
Corpus juris canonici, [L.] The body of the canon law.
Corpus juris civilis, [L.] The body of the civil law.
Corrigenda, [L.] Corrections to be made.
Couleur de rose, (kôo-lur-de-rôz) [F.] Rose colour; hence, an aspect of beauty; favourable or agreeable representation.
Coup d'essai, (kôo-des-sâ) [F.] A first essay; attempt.
Coup d'état, (kôo-dâ-ta) [F.] A stroke of policy; a violent measure in public affairs.
Coup de grâce, (kôo-de-gras) [F.] A finishing stroke.
Coup de main, (kôo-de-meng) [F.] A sudden enterprise or effort.
Coup de maître, (kôo-de-mâ-tr) [F.] A master-stroke.
Coup de plume, (kôo-de-plôm) [F.] A literary attack.
Coup de soleil, (kôo-de-sô-lêl) [F.] A stroke of the sun.
Courage sans peur, (kôo-rash-sang-pur) [F.] Courage without fear.
Coute qu'il coute, (kôot-kâl-kôot) [F.] Cost what it may.
Crescit eundo, [L.] It increases by going.
Crimen falsi, [L.] Falsehood; perjury.
Crimen læsæ majestatis, [L.] High treason.
Cui bono, [L.] For whose benefit is it?—what good and does it serve?
Cum privilegio, [L.] With privilege.
Cum grano salis, [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance or qualification.
Currente calamo, [L.] With a running or rapid pen.
Custos morum, [L.] The guardian of morality.
Custos rotularum, [L.] Keeper of the

Dame d'honneur, (dâm-don-ur) [F.] Mai of honour.
De bonne grace, (de-bon-gras) [F.] With good grace; willingly.
Deceptio visus, [L.] An illusion of the sight.
Decies repetita placebit, [L.] Ten times repeated it will please.
Decipimur specie recti, [L.] We are deceived by the appearance of goodness or truth.
De die in diem, [L.] From day to day.
De facto, [L.] From the fact; really.
Dégagé, (dâ-ga-zhâ) [F.] Easy and unconstrained.
Dégout, (de-gôo) [F.] Disrelish.
De gustibus non est disputandum, [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
Dehors, (de-hôr) [F.] Without.
Dei gratia, [L.] By the grace of God.
Dejeuner à la fourchette, (de-zhun-a-la-fôr-shet) [F.] A meat breakfast.
De jure, [L.] From the law; by right.
De mal en pis, (de-mal-ang-pê) [F.] From bad to worse.
Demi-monde, (dem-e-mongd) [F.] Disreputable female society; class of gay courtizans.
De mortuis nil nisi bonum, [L.] Say nothing but good of the dead.
De nihilo nihil fit, [L.] Of nothing nothing is made.
De novo, [L.] Anew.
Deo gratias, [L.] Thanks to God.
Deo juvante, [L.] With God's help.
Deo volente, [L.] God willing;—usually contracted *D. V.*
De profunda, [L.] Out of the depths.
Dernier ressort, (dêrn-yâ-res-sôr) [F.] A last resource.
Desideratum, [L.] A thing desired.
Desipere in loco, [L.] To jest at the proper time.
Desunt cætera, [L.] The remainder.
De trop, (de-trô) [F.] Too much or too many.
Detur digniori, [L.] Let it be given to the more worthy.
Deus vobiscum, [L.] God be with you.
Dextro tempore, [L.] At a favourable time.
Dictum, [L.] A saying; a decision.
Dies faustus, [L.] A lucky day.
Dies infaustus, [L.] An unlucky day.
Dies ira, [L.] Day of wrath—the title of a celebrated Latin hymn.
Dies non, [L.] A day in which the court does not sit, or in which no business is done.
Dieu défend le droit, (de-ôô-de-fang-le-draw) [F.] God defends the right.
Dieu et mon droit, (de-ôô-â-mong-draw) [F.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde, (de-ôô-vôô-gârd) [F.] God protect you.
Dii majorum gentium, [L.] The gods of the superior class.
Dii penates, [L.] Household gods.
Dilectante, [It.] A lover of the fine arts.
Di novelle tutto par belle, [It.] New things always appear fine.
Di salto, [It.] By a leap or sudden step.

D.

Dabit Deus his quoque finem, [L.] God will put an end to these also.
D'accord, (dak-kor) [F.] Agreed; in tune.
Da locum melioribus, [L.] Give place to your betters.

Disiecta membra, [L.] Scattered limbs or remains.
Distinctus, (dis-ting-gwâ) [F.] Distinguished; eminent.
Distract, (dis-trâ) [F.] Absent in thought.
Dites moi, s'il vous plaît, (dêt-mwa-sêl voo-plâ) [F.] Tell me, if you please.
Divide et impera, [L.] Divide and Decendo discimus, [L.] We learn by teaching.
Dolce, [It.] In music, soft and agreeable.
Dolce far niente, [It.] Sweet doing nothing; sweet idleness.
Doleroso, [It.] In music, soft and pathetic.
Dominus vobiscum, [L.] The Lord
Domus est placens uxor, [L.] A house and pleasing wife.
Double entendre, (doo-bi-ang-tang-dr) [F.] Double meaning; a play on words.
Douceur, (doo-sur) [F.] Sweetness.
Doux yeux, (dooz-e-û) [F.] Soft and tender glances; sweet looks.
Dramatis personæ, [L.] Characters represented in a drama.
Droit des gens, (dra-da-zhong) [F.] The law of nations.
Dulce domum, [L.] Sweet home.
Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, [L.] It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
Dum spiro spero, [L.] While I breathe I hope.
Dum vivimus vivamus, [L.] While we live let us live.
Durante vitâ, [L.] During life.

E.

Eau de Cologne, (ô-de-kô-lôn) [F.] Cologne water.
Eau de lavande, (ô-de-la-vongd) [F.] Lavender water.
Eau de vie, (ô-de-vê) [F.] Water of life; brandy.
Ecoe homo, [L.] Behold the man—specially applied to any picture representing the Saviour given up by Pilate to the people, and wearing a crown of thorns.
Ecoe signum, [L.] Behold the sign.
E contrario, [L.] On the contrary.
Editio princeps, [L.] The first edition.
Egalité, (â-gal-e-tâ) [F.] Equality.
Eheu, fugaces labuntur anni, [L.] Alas, the fleeting years glide by.
Eloge, (â-lôx) [F.] A funeral oration; a panegyric on the dead.
Emigré, (â-me-grâ) [F.] An emigrant.
Employé, (ang-plwa-yâ) [F.] A person employed by another.
Emportement, (ang-pôrt-mang) [F.] Transport; passion.
Empressionnement, (ang-pres-mang) [F.] Zeal; ardour; interest.
En avant, (ang-a-vang) [F.] Forward.
En bagatelle, (ang-bag-a-tel) [F.] Triflingly; contemptuously.
Enclenche, (ang-ee-angt) [F.] Pregnant; with child.

En deshabillé, (ang-des-a-be-yâ) [F.] In undress.
Enfamille, (ang-fa-me-yâ) [F.] In a domestic state; in the home circle.
Enfants de famille, (ang-fong-de-fa-me-yâ) [F.] Children of the family.
Enfants perdus, (ang-fong-per-du) [F.] Lost children; the forlorn hope.
En fin, (ang-fang) [F.] At last; in the end.
En foule, (ang-fool) [F.] In a crowd.
En grande tenue, (ang-grong-ten-u) [F.] In full dress.
En masse, (ang-mas) [F.] In a body.
En passant, (ang-pas-ang) [F.] In passing; by the way.
En règle, (ang-râ-gl) [F.] In order; according to rule.
En route, (ang-rôot) [F.] On the
Entente cordiale, (ang-tangt-kor-de-ai) [F.] Evidence of good will and justice toward each other, exchanged by the chief persons of two states.
Entêtement, (ang-tet-mang) [F.] Ob-
En tout, (ang-tôot) [F.] In all; wholly.
Entre nous, (ang-tr-nôot) [F.] Be-
En vérité, (ang-ver-e-tâ) [F.] In truth.
Envoyé, (ang-vwa-yâ) [F.] An envoy.
En aimo, [L.] With that design.
En nomine, [L.] By that name.
E pluribus unum, [L.] One composed of many.
Epulis accumbere divum, [L.] To sit at the feast of the gods.
E re natâ, [L.] According to the exigency.
Errare est humanum, [L.] To err.
Erratum, pl. errata, [L.] An error.
Esprit de corps, (es-prê-de-kor) [F.] The animating spirit of a collective body, as of the army, the bar, &c.
Esprit des lois, (es-prê-dâ-lwa) [F.] The spirit of the laws.
Est modus in rebus, [L.] There is a medium in all things.
Etats Généraux, (â-ta-zhen-gr-ô) [F.] The States General.
Et cætera, [L.] And the rest; &c.
Et cum spiritu tuo, [L.] And with thy spirit.
Et hoc genus omne, [L.] And every thing of the sort.
Eureka, [G.] I have found it.
Ex abundantia, [L.] Out of the abundance.
Ex adverso, [L.] From the opposite side.
Ex æquo et bono, [L.] Agreeably to what is good and right.
Ex animo, [L.] Heartily.
Ex auctoritate mihi commissâ, [L.] By the authority entrusted to me.
Ex capite, [L.] From the head; from memory.
Ex cathedra, [L.] From the chair; with authority.
Exclaior, [L.] Higher; more elevated.
Exceptio probat regulam, [L.] The exception proves the rule.
Excerpta, [L.] Extracts.
Ex concessu, [L.] From what has been conceded.

Ex curiâ, [L.] Out of court.
Exempli gratiâ, [L.] By way of example.
Exeunt, [L.] They go out.
Exeat omnes, [L.] All go out or retire.
Exit, [L.] He goes out; death.
Ex officio, [L.] By virtue of his office.
Ex parte, [L.] On one side only.
Ex pede Herculeum, [L.] We recognize a Hercules from the size of the foot, that is, we judge of the whole from the specimen.
Experimentum crucis, [L.] The experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment; a test of the most searching nature.
Experte crede, [L.] Trust one who has tried or had experience.
Explicit, [L.] Explicitly.
Exposé, (eks-pô-zâ) [F.] An exposition.
Ex post facto, [L.] After the deed is done.
Expressis verbis, [L.] In express terms.
Extrema, [L.] Without premeditation.
Extra muros, [L.] Beyond the walls.
Ex uno disce omnes, [L.] From one learn all; from one judge the whole.
Ex usu, [L.] From or by use.
Ex voto, [L.] According to vow.

F.

Facetie, [L.] Humorous writings or sayings; jokes.
Facile princeps, [L.] Evidently preeminent; the admitted chief.
Facilis est descensus Averni, [L.] Decent to Avernus is easy; the road to evil is easy.
Fagon, (fa-song) [F.] Manner; style.
Fae simile, [L.] Make it like; a close imitation.
Fae totum, [L.] Do all; hence, a man of all work.
Fait accompli, (fâ-ta-kong-plê) [F.] A thing already done.
Falsi crimina, [L.] The crime of forgery.
Fama clamorosa, [L.] A prevailing report; a current scandal.
Fas est ab hoste doceri, [L.] It is right to be taught by an enemy.
Fata Morgana, [It.] Atmospheric phenomena along the coast of Sicily; mirage.
Faux pas, (fô-pa) [F.] A mistake; a false step.
Feelit, [L.] He made or executed it—put after an artist's name.
Felo de se, [L.] A suicide.
Femme de chambre, (fem-de-ahong-br) [F.] A chambermaid.
Femme de charge, (fem-de-ahang) [F.] A housekeeper.
Fête champêtre, (fât-ahang-pi-tr) [F.] A rural festival.

Feu de joie, (fu-de-zhwa) [F.] A firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
Fiat justitia, ruat cælum, [L.] Let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
Fiat lux, [L.] Let there be light.
Fidei defensor, [L.] Defender of the faith.
Filius terræ, [L.] One of low birth.
Finem respice, [L.] Look at the end.
Finis, [L.] The end.
Finis coronat opus, [L.] The end crowns the work.
Flagrante bello, [L.] During hostilities. [not to be broken.]
Flecti, non frangi, [L.] To be bent, not broken.
Fonctionnaire, (fong-se-on-är) [F.] A public officer.
Fons et origo, [L.] The source and origin.
Formaliter, [L.] In form.
Foras et hæc olim meminisse juvabit, [L.] Perhaps it will be pleasant hereafter to remember these things. [in acting.]
Fortiter in re, [L.] With firmness.
Frangas, non flectes, [L.] You may break, you shall not bend me.
Front à front, (frong-a-frong) [F.] Face to face.
Fronti nulla ædes, [L.] There is no trusting to appearances.
Functus officio, [L.] Having performed his office or duty;—hence, out of office.
Furor loquendi, [L.] A rage for speaking.
Furor poeticus, [L.] Poetic fire.
Furor scribendi, [L.] A rage for writing.

G.

Gallicé, [L.] In French.
Gargon, (gar-song) [F.] A boy or a waiter.
Garde à cheval, (gård-a-shä-val) [F.] A mounted guard.
Garde du corps, (gård-du-kör) [F.] A body-guard.
Garde mobile, (gård-mö-bäl) [F.] A guard liable to general service.
Gardez, (gård-ä) [F.] Take care; be on your guard.
Genius loci, [L.] The genius of the place. [Armed police.]
Gens d'armes, (zhong-därm) [F.] Gens de condition, (zhong-de-kong-dis-e-ong) [F.] People of rank.
Gens d'église, (zhong-dä-glêz) [F.] Churchmen.
Gens de guerre, (zhong-de-gär) [F.] Military men.
Gens de lettres, (zhong-de-let-tr) [F.] Literary people.
Gens togata, [L.] Civilians.
Germanisé, [L.] In German.
Giovine santo, diavolo vecchio, [It.] A young saint, an old devil.
Gitano, (Sp.) A gipsy.
Gli assenti hanno torto, [It.] The absent are in the wrong.

Gloria in excelsis, [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
Glória patri, [L.] Glory to the Father.
Goutte à goutte, (goot-a-goot) [F.] Drop by drop.
Gouvernante, (gou-ver-nongt) [F.] A governess. [Thanks to God.]
Grâce à Dieu, (gras-a-de-öö) [F.] Gradatim, [L.] Gradually; step by step.
Gradus ad Parnassum, [L.] Aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
Grand merci, (grong-mer-sé) [F.] Many thanks. [knife.]
Guerra al cuchillo, [It.] War to the Guerre à l'entrance, (gå-r-a-löo-trongs) [F.] War to the uttermost.
Guerra à mort, (gå-r-a-mör) [F.] War to the death.

H.

Habile, [L.] Skillful; able.
Hæc lege, [L.] With this law or condition.
Hardiesse, (här-de-es) [F.] Boldness. [brief intervals.]
Haud longis intervallis, [L.] At
Haud passibus æquis, [L.] Not with equal steps.
Haut goût, (hö-göö) [F.] High flavour; fine or elegant taste.
Hiatus valde defendendus, [L.] A deficiency much to be regretted.
Hic et ubique, [L.] Here and everywhere. [in epitaphs.]
Hic jacet, [L.] Here he lies—used
Hic labor, hoc opus est, [L.] This is labour, this is work.
Hic sepulchra, [L.] Here buried.
Hinc illic lacrimæ, [L.] Hence proceed these tears.
Hoc age, [L.] Do this; attend to what you are doing.
Hoc anno, [L.] In this year.
Hoc loco, [L.] In this place.
Hoc tempore, [L.] At this time.
Hodie mihi, cras tibi, [L.] Today to me, to-morrow to thee.
Hominis est errare, [L.] It is common for man to err.
Homme de bien, (om-de-be-ang) [F.] A good; an upright man.
Homme des affaires, (om-däz-af-fär) [F.] A business agent; a financier.
Homme des lettres, (oin-dä-let-tr) [F.] A man of letters; a literary man.
Homme d'esprit, (om-de-pré) [F.] A man of talent or of wit.
Homme d'état, (om-dä-ta) [F.] A statesman.
Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto, [L.] I am a man, and deem nothing that relates to man foreign to my feelings.
Honi soit qui mal y pense, (hö-ne-swaik-mal-e-pangz) [F.] Evil to him who evil thinks.
Hore canonicæ, [L.] Canonical hours; prescribed hours for prayer.
Horresco referens, [L.] I shudder to relate.

Hors de combat, (hör-de-kong-la) [F.] Out of condition to fight.
Hors de la loi, (hör-de-la-lwa) [F.] In the condition of an outlaw.
Hors de saison, (hör-de-sä-zong) [F.] Out of season. [dried plants.]
Hortus siccus, [L.] A collection of
Hôtel de ville, (ô-tel-de-vil) [F.] A town hall.
Hurtar para dar por Dios, (Sp.) To steal in order to give to God.

I.

Iah dian, (Ger.) I serve.
Idem sonans, [L.] Meaning the same. [to i.e.]
Id est, [L.] That is—abbreviated
Il faut de l'argent, (ël-fô-de-lär-zhong) [F.] Money is wanting.
Il n'est saucé que d'appétit, (ël-nä-soc-ke-dap-pê-té) [F.] Hunger is the best sauce.
Imo pectore, [L.] From the bottom of the heart.
Imperium in imperio, [L.] A government within a government.
Impolitesse, (ang-pö-le-tos) [F.] Rudeness; coarseness.
Impos animi, [L.] Of weak mind; imbecile.
In ambiguo, [L.] In doubt.
In armis, [L.] Under arms.
In articulo mortis, [L.] At the point of death; in the last struggle. [chief.]
In capite, [L.] In the head; in
In commendam, [L.] In trust or recommendation.
In curia, [L.] In court.
Index expurgatorius, [L.] A list of prohibited books.
In dubiis, [L.] In matters of doubt. [anced.]
In equilibrio, [L.] Properly balanced.
In ease, [L.] In being.
In extenso, [L.] At full length.
In extremis, [L.] At the point of death. [the fact.]
In flagrante delicto, [L.] Taken in
In forma pauperis, [L.] As a poor man.
In foro conscientie, [L.] Before the tribunal of conscience.
Infra dignitatem, [L.] Below one's dignity.
In futuro, [L.] In future; henceforth.
In limine, [L.] On the threshold.
In loco parentis, [L.] In the place of a parent.
In medias res, [L.] Into the midst of things or affairs.
In medio tutissimam ibis, [L.] You will go most safely in the middle; safety lies in a middle course.
In memoriam, [L.] To the memory of; in memory.
In nomine, [L.] In the name of.
In nubibus, [L.] In the clouds.
In nucis, [L.] In a nut shell.
In omnia paratus, [L.] Ready for all things.

In perpetuum, [L.] For ever.
 In petto, [It.] Within the breast; in reserve.
 In pleno, [L.] In full.
 In posse, [L.] In possible existence; in possibility. [time].
 In presenti, [L.] At the present.
 In propria persona, [L.] In person.
 In puris naturalibus, [L.] Quite naked.
 In re, [L.] In the matter of.
 In rerum naturâ, [L.] In the nature of things.
 In sæculis sæculorum, [L.] For ages on ages.
 Inasculance, (in-sôo-se-ang) [F.] Indifference; carelessness.
 Instar omnium, [L.] Like all; an example to others.
 In statu quo, [L.] In the former state. [uncertainty].
 In suspense, [L.] In suspense or in te, Domine, speravi, [L.] In thee, Lord, have I put my trust.
 Inter alia, [L.] Among other things.
 Inter nos, [L.] Between ourselves.
 Inter pocula, [L.] At one's cups.
 In terrorem, [L.] As a warning.
 Inter se, [L.] Among themselves.
 In totidem verbis, [L.] In so many words.
 In transitu, [L.] On the passage.
 In un batter d'occhio, [It.] In the twinkling of an eye; instantly.
 In usu, [L.] In use.
 In usum Dauphni, [L.] For the use of the Dauphin, said of an edition of the classics.
 In utrumque paratus, [L.] Prepared for either event.
 In vacuo, [L.] In empty space, or in a vacuum.
 In vine veritas, [L.] There is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of wine.
 Ipse dixit, [L.] He himself said it; dogmatism. [words].
 Ipsissima verba, [L.] The very words.
 Ipse facto, [L.] In the fact itself.
 Ira furor brevis est, [L.] Anger is a short madness.
 Italico, [L.] In Italian.

J.

Jacta est alca, [L.] The die is cast.
 J'ai bonne cause, (zhâ-bon-kôe) [F.] I have a good cause.
 Jamais arrière, (sham-âz-ar-re-âr) [F.] Never behind.
 Je maintiendrai le droit, (zhâ-meng-te-ang-drâ-le-drwa) [F.] I will maintain the right.
 Je ne sais quel, (zhâ-ne-sâ-kwa) [F.] I know not what.
 Je n'oublierai jamais, (zhâ-nôob-ler-â-zham-â) [F.] I will never forget. [am ready].
 Je suis prêt, (zhâ-swâ-prâ) [F.] I am ready.
 Jet d'eau, (zhiet-dô) [F.] A jet of water.
 Jeu de mots, (zhu-de-mô) [F.] A play upon words; a pun.

Jeu d'esprit, (zhu-des-prê) [F.] A witicism.
 Jubilate Deo, [L.] Be joyful in the Lord; rejoice in God.
 Jure divine, [L.] By divine law.
 Jure humano, [L.] By human law.
 Jus canonicum, [L.] Canon law.
 Jus civile, [L.] Civil law.
 Jus divinum, [L.] Divine law.
 Jus gentium, [L.] The law of nations. [sword].
 Jus gladii, [L.] The right of the sword.
 Jus possessionis, [L.] The right of possession. [golden mean].
 Juste milieu, (zhust-mêl-yu) [F.] The middle.
 Juxta, [L.] Near by.

L.

L'habit à une seconde nature, [It.] Habit is a second nature.
 Labor omnia vincit, [L.] Labour conquers everything.
 La gente pone, y Dios dispone, [Sp.] Men propose, but God doth dispose.
 Laissez faire, (lâs-â-fâr) [F.] Let alone; suffer to have its own way.
 Laissez nous faire, (lâs-â-nôô-fâr) [F.] Let us act for ourselves.
 Langage des halles, (lang-gazh-dî-âl) [F.] Talk of the market place; Billingsgate.
 Lapis philosophorum, [L.] The philosopher's stone.
 Lapsus calami, [L.] A slip of the pen. [tongue].
 Lapsus linguae, [L.] A slip of the tongue.
 Lapsus memoris, [L.] A slip of the memory. [gods].
 Lares et penates, [L.] Household gods.
 Latet anguis in herbâ, [L.] A snake lies hid in the grass.
 Latine dictum, [L.] Spoken in Latin.
 Laudum immensa cupido, [L.] Insatiable desire for praise.
 Laus Deo, [L.] Praise to God.
 L'avenir, (lav-nêr) [F.] The future.
 Le beau monde, (le-bô-môngd) [F.] The fashionable world.
 Le bon temps viendra, (le-bong-tong-ve-ong-dra) [F.] The good time will come.
 Legatus a latere, [L.] A papal ambassador.
 Legere, (le-zhâr-tâ) [F.] Lightness; activity; levity.
 L'empire des lettres, (lang-pêr-dî-let-tr) [F.] The republic of letters.
 Le pas, (le-pâ) [F.] Proceeding in place or rank.
 Le roi le veut, (le-rwa-le-vu) [F.] The king wills it.
 Les affaires font les hommes, (lâz-af-fâr-fong-lâz-om) [F.] Business makes men.
 Les extrêmes se touchent, (lâz-eks-trâm-â-tôoh) [F.] Extremes meet.
 Le tout ensemble, (le-tôô-tang-sang-bl) [F.] All together.
 Lettre de cachet, (let-tr-kaash-â) [F.] A sealed letter; a royal warrant

for secret arrest and imprisonment.
 Lex loci, [L.] The law or custom of the place.
 Lex non scripta, [L.] The common law.
 Lex scripta, [L.] Statute law.
 Lex talionis, [L.] The law of retaliation.
 Lex terra, [L.] The law of the land.
 L'homme propose et Dieu dispose, (l'om-pôz-â-de-gô-dîs-pôz) [F.] Man proposes and God disposes.
 Liberum arbitrium, [L.] Free will.
 Licentia vatum, [L.] The license of the poets; poetical license.
 Lingua Franca, [It.] The mixed language spoken by Europeans in the East.
 Lis sub judice, [L.] A case not yet decided. [trial].
 Lite pendente, [L.] During the litigation.
 Littera scripta manet, [L.] The written letter remains.
 Locals, (lô-kal) [F.] A place or station.
 Locum tenens, [L.] One occupying the place; a deputy or substitute; a proxy. [the crime].
 Locus criminis, [L.] The place of crime.
 Locus in quo, [L.] The place in which. [postance].
 Locus penitentis, [L.] Place for repentance.
 Locus sigilli, [L.] The place of the seal—usually abbreviated to L.S.
 Longo intervallo, [L.] By or with long interval. [ment].
 Lucidus ordo, [L.] A clear arrangement.
 Lucri causa, [L.] For the sake of gain. [with sacred things].
 Ludere cum sacris, [L.] To trifle with sacred things.
 Lusus naturæ, [L.] A sport or freak of nature.

M.

Ma chère, (ma-âhr) [F.] My dear.
 Magna virtute, [L.] Proceed in virtue. [virtue].
 Ma foi, (ma fwa) [F.] Upon my word.
 Maggiore fretta minore età, [It.] The more haste the worse speed.
 Magister ceremoniarum, [L.] Master of the ceremonies.
 Magna est veritas et prevalebit, [L.] Truth is mighty and it will prevail.
 Magna est vis consuetudinis, [L.] Great is the force of habit.
 Magni nominis umbra, [L.] The shadow of a great name.
 Magnum bonum, [L.] A great good.
 Magnum est vestigial perennitas, [L.] Economy is itself a great income.
 Magnum opus, [L.] A great work.
 Magnus Apollo, [L.] Great Apollo; one of high authority.
 Maligne, (mâ-gr) [F.] Fasting; food other than animal flesh.
 Maison de campagne, (mâ-sông-kông-pân) [F.] A country seat.
 Maison de santé, (mâ-sông-sông-tâ) [F.] Private hospital.

Maison de ville, (mā-zōng-de-vā) [F.] The town-house.
Maitre d'hotel, (mā-tr-dō-tel) [F.] A house-steward.
Maitresse, (mā-tres) [F.] Mistress.
Maladie du pays, (mal-a-dē-du-pā) [F.] Homesickness.
Malā fide, [L.] With bad faith; treacherously.
Mal à propos, (mal-a-prō-pō) [F.] Ill-timed. [ache].
Mal de tête, (mal-de-tet) [F.] Head-ache.
Malgré nous, (mal-grā-nōō), [F.] In spite of us.
Malgré soi, (mal-grā-swa) [F.] In spite of himself.
Malheur ne vient jamais seul, (mal-ur-ne-vē-zham-a-sul) [F.] Misfortunes seldom come singly.
Malis avibus, [L.] With unpropitious birds; with bad omens.
Male mori quam fodari, [L.] I would rather die than be debased.
Manet altā mente repositum, [L.] It remains deeply fixed in the mind.
Manibus pedibusque, [L.] With hands and feet. [hand].
Manu forti, [L.] With a brave hand.
Manu propria, [L.] With one's own hand. [bay].
Mare clausum, [L.] A closed sea; a sea vale saber que habet. [Sp.] Better be wise than rich.
Mas vale tarde que nunca, [Sp.] Better late than never.
Matrēfamilias, [L.] The mother of a family.
Mauvais gout, (mō-vā-gōō) [F.] Bad taste. [False modesty].
Mauvaise honte, (mō-vās-ongt) [F.] Shame.
Mauvais sujet, (mō-vā-su-zhu) [F.] A bad subject; a worthless fellow.
Maximus in minimis, [L.] Very great in trifling things.
Mediocritas firma, [L.] The middle station is surest.
Medio tutissimus ibis, [L.] In a medium course you will go most safely.
Mega biblion, mega kakon, [G.] A great book is a great evil.
Me iudice, [L.] I being judge; in my opinion. [death].
Memento mori, [L.] Remember.
Memorabilia, [L.] Things to be remembered.
Memoria in æternū, [L.] In everlasting remembrance.
Mens agitat molem, [L.] Mind moves matter.
Mens divinator, [L.] The inspired mind of the poet.
Mens legis, [L.] The spirit of the law.
Mens sana in corpore sano, [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
Mens sibi omnia recti, [L.] A mind conscious of rectitude.
Mee periculo, [L.] At my own risk.
Mee voto, [L.] By my desire, or according to my wish.
Mesalliance, (me-zā-le-ang) [F.] Marriage with an inferior; improper association; degrading or disparaging connection. [thine].
Mine et tuum, [L.] Mine and

Mirabile dictu, [L.] Wonderful to be told. [be seen].
Mirabile visu, [L.] Wonderful to see.
Mirabilia, [L.] Wonders.
Mirum in modum, [L.] In a wonderful manner. [crew].
Miserabile vulgus, [L.] A wretched multitude.
Mittimus, [L.] We send—a writ to commit an offender to prison.
Modus operandi, [L.] Manner of operation. [friend].
Mon ami, (mōn-a-mā) [F.] My friend.
Mon cher, (mōng-shār) [F.] My dear. [Irish fashion].
Mores Hibernici, [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
Mores majorum, [L.] After the manner of our ancestors.
Mores sui, [L.] In his own way.
Mors omnibus communis, [L.] Death is common to all.
Mos pro lege, [L.] Custom for law.
Mot du guet, (mō-du-gwō) [F.] A watchword.
Motus proprio, [L.] Of his own accord.
Muet comme un poisson, (mwe-kom-ung-pwis-song) [F.] Mute as a fish. [little].
Multum in parvo, [L.] Much in little.
Mutatis mutandis, [L.] The necessary changes being made.
Mutato nomine, [L.] The name being changed. [sent].
Mutuus consensus, [L.] Mutual con-

N.

Naissance, (nā-sang) [F.] Birth.
Natal solum, [L.] Natal soil.
Natura lo fecit, e poi rappe la stampa, [It.] Nature made him, and then broke the mould.
Naturam expellas furā, tamen usque recurret, [L.] Though you drive out nature with a club, yet will she always return.
Necessitas non habet legem, [L.] Necessity has no law.
Nec mora nec requies, [L.] Neither delay nor rest.
Nec pluribus impar, [L.] Not an unequal match for numbers.
Nec proce, nec pretio, [L.] Neither by entreaty nor by bribe.
Ne exeat, [L.] Let him not depart.
Ne fronti crede, [L.] Trust not to appearances.
Négligé, (neg-le-zhā) [F.] A morning dress.
Nemine contradicente, [L.] Without opposition; no one speaking in opposition.
Nemine dissente, [L.] No one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.
Nemo me impune lacessit, [L.] No one injures me with impunity—the motto of Scotland.
Nemo repente fuit turpissimus, [L.] No man ever became a villain at once.
Ne plus ultra, [L.] Nothing further; the utmost point.

Ne sutor ultra crepidam, [L.] Let not the shoemaker go beyond his last. [point].
Nihil ad rem, [L.] Nothing to the point.
Nihil debet, [L.] He owes nothing; a plea for denying a debt.
Nihil quod tetigit non ornavit, [L.] He touched nothing without embellishing it.
Nil admirari, [L.] To wonder at nothing. [spair].
Nil desperandum, [L.] Never despair.
Nil dicat, [L.] He makes no answer.
Nil nisi cruce, [L.] Nothing but the cross; depending upon the cross alone. [out God].
Nil sine numine, [L.] Nothing without it.
Ni l'un ni l'autre, (ne-lung-ne-lō-tr) [F.] Neither the one nor the other.
N'importe, (nang-pōrt) [F.] It matters not.
Nimium ne crede colori, [L.] Trust not too much to looks.
Nisi Dominus frustra, [L.] Unless the Lord be with you all your toil is vain.
Nitor in adversum, [L.] I strive against opposition.
Non oblige, (nō-blez-ō-lēzh) [F.] Rank imposes obligation.
No es todo oro lo que reluce, [Sp.] All is not gold that glitters.
Nolens volens, [L.] Whether he will or not. [me].
Noli me tangere, [L.] Don't touch me.
Nolle prosequi, [L.] To be unwilling to proceed.
Nom de plume, (nong-de-plōm) [F.] An assumed or literary title.
Nom de guerre, (nong-de-gār) [F.] A war name; a travelling title.
Non assumptū, [L.] The plea of a defendant in an action that "he did not undertake and promise," &c.
Non compos mentis, [L.] Not in sound mind. [pear].
Non constat, [L.] It does not appear.
Non est inventus, [L.] He has not been found. [me].
Non libet, [L.] It does not please me.
Non liquet, [L.] It is not clear.
Non mi ricordo, [It.] I don't remember. [for ourselves].
Non nobis solum, [L.] Not merely for ourselves.
Non obstante, [L.] Notwithstanding.
Non omnia possumus omnes, [L.] We cannot all of us do all things.
Non omnis moriar, [L.] I shall not wholly die.
Non sequitur, [L.] It does not follow; an unwarranted conclusion.
Non sibi, sed omnibus, [L.] Not for itself, but for all.
Non sibi, sed patriæ, [L.] Not for himself, but for his country.
Non sum qualis eram, [L.] I am not what I was.
Non tali auxilio, [L.] Not with such aid, or such a helper.
Noxius sociis, [L.] He is known by his companions.
Nota bene, N.B., [L.] Mark well.
Notatus dignum, [L.] Worthy of note.

Notre Dame, (nô-tr-dâm) [F.] Our Lady; a cathedral in Paris.
Troubles pas, (nôo-bîe-â-pa) [F.] Don't forget. [We shall see.]
Nous verrons, (nôo-ver-rong) [F.] Nouvelles, (nôo-val) [F.] News.
Nouvellette, (nôo-val-let) [F.] A short tale or novel.
Novus homo, [L.] A new man or one who has raised himself from obscurity.
Nuance (nôo-ang) [F.] Shade; tint; gradation.
Nudis verbis, [L.] In plain words.
Nudum pactum, [L.] A mere agreement.
Nulli secundus, [L.] Second to none.
Nunquam non paratus, [L.] Never unprepared.
Nuptiae, [L.] Nuptials; wedding.

O.

Obiit, [L.] He or she died.
Obiter dictum, [L.] A thing said by the way or in passing.
Observanda, [L.] Things to be observed.
Obsta principia, [L.] Resist the first beginnings.
Odi profanum, [L.] I loathe the profane.
Odium theologium, [L.] The hatred of theologians.
Officina gentium, [L.] Workshop of the world.
Omne ignotum pro magnifico, [L.] Whatever is unknown is thought to be magnificent.
Omnes movere lapidem, [L.] To leave no stone unturned.
Omnia ad Dei gloriam, [L.] All things to the glory of God.
Omnia bona bona, [L.] All things are good with the good.
Omnia vincit amor, [L.] Love conquers all things.
Omnia vincit labor, [L.] Labour overcomes all things.
Omnia amens amens, [L.] Every lover is demented.
On connaît l'ami au besoin, (ong-kon-nâ-la-mê-ô-bê-swang) [F.] A friend is known in time of need.
On dit, (ong-dô) [F.] They say; report; a flying rumour.
Onus probandi, [L.] The burden of proving.
Ope et consilio, [L.] With assistance and counsel.
Operis pretium est, [L.] It is worth while.
Optimates, [L.] Of the first rank; the chief men.
Ora e semper, [It.] Now and always.
Ora et labora, [L.] Pray and work.
Ora pro nobis, [L.] Pray for us.
Orator fit, poeta nascitur, [L.] The orator is made, but the poet is born.
Ore rotunde, [L.] With round, full voice.

Origo mali, [L.] Origin of the evil.
O! si sic omnia, [L.] Oh! that he had always done or spoken thus.
Oa retundum, [L.] Eloquent delivery.
O tempora! o mores! [L.] O the times! O the manners!
Otia dant vitia, [L.] Idleness tends to vice.
Otium cum dignitate, [L.] Ease with dignity; dignified leisure.
Otium sine literis mors est, [L.] Leisure without literature is death.
Ouvrage, (ôov-rash) [F.] Work.
Ouvriers, (ôov-re-â) [F.] Operatives; workmen.

P.

Pace tua, [L.] With your consent.
Pacta conventa, [L.] The conditions agreed on.
Padrone, [It.] Master; employer; landlord.
Pallida mors, [L.] Pale death.
Palmam qui meruit ferat, [L.] Let him who has won it bear the palm.
Par accident, (pâr-ak-se-dong) [F.] By chance.
Par avance, (pâr-a-vong) [F.] In advance.
Par dépit, (pâr-dâ-pê) [F.] Out of spite.
Par exemple, (pâr-egz-ong-pl) [F.] For example.
Par excellence, (pâr-ek-sel-lang) [F.] By way of eminence.
Par faveur, (pâr-fa-vur) [F.] By favour.
Par force, (pâr-fôrs) [F.] By force.
Par pari refero, [L.] I return like for like.
Pari passu, [L.] With equal pace; together.
Paritur pax bello, [L.] Peace is produced by war.
Par nobile fratrum, [L.] A noble pair of brothers; two just alike.
Parole d'honneur, (pâr-ôl-don-nur) [F.] Word of honour.
Paras adversa, [L.] The adverse party.
Paras pro toto, [L.] Part for the whole.
Particeps criminis, [L.] An accomplice.
Partout, (pâr-tôo) [F.] Every where.
Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus, [L.] The mountains are in labour, a ridiculous mouse is brought forth.
Parva componere magnis, [L.] To compare small things with great.
Parvum parva decent, [L.] Little things become a little person.
Pas a pas on va bien loin, (paz-a-paz-ong-va-be-ang-lwang) [F.] Step by step one goes a long way.
Passé-partout, (pas-pâr-tôo) [F.] A master-key.
Paterfamilias, [L.] The father of a family.
Pater noster, [L.] Our Father; hence, the Lord's prayer.

Pater patrie, [L.] The father of his country.
Patres conscripti, [L.] Conscrip-ted fathers; the Roman senators.
Peccavi, [L.] I have sinned.
Pendente lite, [L.] Pending the suit.
Penetrabilia, [L.] Secret recesses.
Pensée, (pang-sâ) [F.] A thought.
Per annum, [L.] By the year.
Per aspera ad astra, [L.] Through trials to glory.
Per capita, [L.] By the head.
Per centum, [L.] By the hundred.
Per contra, [L.] On the contrary.
Per diem, [L.] By the day.
Per fas et nefas, [L.] Through right and wrong.
Per gradus, [L.] By steps; step by step.
Per mare per terras, [L.] By sea and land.
Per se, [L.] By itself considered.
Per troppu dibattar la verita si perde, [It.] Truth is lost by too much controversy.
Per viam, [L.] By the way of.
Petit, (pâ-tê) [F.] Small.
Petitio principii, [L.] A begging of the question.
Petit-maitre, (pâ-tê-mâ-tr) [F.] A fop.
Peu de chose, (pu-de-shôz) [F.] A trifle.
Pietra mossa non fa murechie, [It.] A rolling stone gets no moss.
Pis aller, (pêz-al-lâ) [F.] The best or worst shift.
Plebo jure, [L.] With full authority.
Poeta nascitur, non fit, [L.] The poet is born, not made.
Pondere, non numero, [L.] By weight, not by number.
Pons asinorum, [L.] Bridge of asses;—a difficult lesson to beginners: the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid.
Populus vult decipi, [L.] People like to be deceived.
Poste restante, (pôe-rea-tongt) [F.] To remain until called for—applied to letters in a post-office.
Post mortem, [L.] After death.
Post obitum, [L.] After death.
Potage au gras, (pô-tazh-ô-gra) [F.] Meat-soup.
Pour faire visite, (pôor-fâr-ve-sit) [F.] To pay a visit.
Pour passer le temps, (pôor-pas-sâ-le-tong) [F.] To pass away the time.
Pour prendre congé, (pôor-prong-dr-kong-zhâ) [F.] To take leave—usually abbreviated P.P.C.
Præmonitus, præmonitus, [L.] Forewarned, forearmed.
Prescriptum, [L.] A thing prescribed.
Prêt d'accomplir, (prê-da-kong-plêr) [F.] Ready to accomplish.
Preux chevalier, (pru-shâ-val-yâ) [F.] A brave knight.
Prima facie, [L.] On the first view.
Prime, [L.] In the first place.

Præus inter pares, [L.] Chief among equals.
Principia, non homines, [L.] Principles, not men.
Pro aris et focis, [L.] For our altars and hearths.
Probatum est, [L.] It is proved.
Pro bono publico, [L.] For the public good.
Proces verbal, (prô-sâ-vêr-bal) [F.] A written statement.
Pro confesso, [L.] As if conceded.
Pro et con, [L.] For and against.
Profanum vulgus, [L.] The profane vulgar.
Pro forma, [L.] For the sake of form.
Pro hac vice, [L.] For this turn or occasion.
Pro patriâ, [L.] For our country.
Propagandâ fide, [L.] By, in, or through extending the faith.
Propriétaire, (prô-pre-â-târ) [F.] A proprietor.
Pro rata, [L.] In proportion.
Pro re natâ, [L.] For a special emergency: according to the circumstances.
Pro tanto, [L.] For so much.
Protégé, (prô-te-zhâ) [F.] One protected or patronized by another.
Pro tempore, [L.] For the time being.
Pugnâ et calcibus, [L.] With all his might: with fists and heels.
Punctum saliens, [L.] A salient or prominent point.

Q.

Quære, [L.] Query; inquiry.
Quæritur, [L.] The question arises.
Qualis ab incepto, [L.] The same as from the beginning.
Qualis rex, talis grex, [L.] Like king, like people.
Qualis vita, finis ita, [L.] As is life, so is its end.
Quamdiu se bene gesserit, [L.] During good behaviour.
Quanti est sapere! [L.] How desirable is knowledge!
Quantum, [L.] The quantity or amount.
Quantum libet, [L.] As much as you please.
Quantum meruit, [L.] As much as he deserved.
Quantum sufficit, [L.] A sufficient quantity.
Quantum vis, [L.] As much as you will.
Quasi, [L.] As if; in a manner.
Quelques chose, (kêl-khöz) [F.] A trifle.
Quid nunc? [L.] What now?
Qui docet, discit, [L.] He who teaches, learns.
Quid pro quo, [L.] An equivalent; tit for tat.
Quid rides? [L.] Why do you laugh?
Quid times? [L.] What do you fear?

Qui m'aime aime men chien, (kê-mâm-âm-mong-she-ong) [F.] Love me, love my dog.
Qui nimium probat, nihil probat, [L.] He who proves too much, proves nothing.
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] Who shall guard the guards themselves?
Qui vive? (ke-vêv) [F.] Who goes there? hence, on the qui vive, on the alert.
Quo animo, [L.] With what mind or intention.
Quocunque modo, [L.] In whatever manner.
Quocunque nomine, [L.] Under whatever name.
Quod avertat Deus, [L.] Which may God avert.
Quod erat demonstrandum, [L.] Which was to be proved or demonstrated.
Quod erat faciendum, [L.] Which was to be done.
Quod vide, [L.] Which see.
Quo jure? [L.] By what right?
Quo modo? [L.] In what manner? how?
Quorum pars magna fui, [L.] Of which, or whom, I was a great or important part.
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat, [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

R.

Raison d'état, (râ-zong-dâ-ta) [F.] A reason of state.
Rara avis, [L.] A rare bird; a prodigy.
Rechauffé, (re-shô-fâ) [F.] Warmed again, as food;—hence, insipid; stale.
Redolet lucernâ, [L.] It smells of the lamp; it is a laboured production.
Reductio ad absurdum, [L.] A reducing a position to an absurdity.
Regium donum, [L.] A royal gift—applied to an annual grant of public money for the support of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.
Re infectâ, [L.] The business being unfinished.
Religio loci, [L.] The religious spirit of the place.
Remis velisque, [L.] With oars and sails; with all means.
Réprise, (râ-prês) [F.] Reprisal.
Resquiescat in pace, [L.] May he rest in peace.
Res angusta domi, [L.] Narrow circumstances at home; poverty.
Res gestæ, [L.] Exploits performed; also, business transacted.
Respicere finem, [L.] Look to the end.
Respublica, [L.] The commonwealth.
Resurgam, [L.] I shall rise again.

Résumé, (râ-sum-â) [F.] An abstract or summary.
Revenons a nos moutons, (rev-nông-a-nô-môo-tông) [F.] Let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject.
Re verâ, [L.] In truth.
Rien n'est beau que le vrai, (reng-nâ-bô-kê-le-vrâ) [F.] Nothing is beautiful but truth.
Renouveau, [L.] Renewal; re-establishment.
Robe de chambre, (rôb-de-shong-br) [F.] A dressing gown or morning gown.
Rudis indigestaque moles, [L.] A rude and undigested mass.
Ruit mole sua, [L.] It falls to ruin by its own weight.
Ruse de guerre, (rux-de-gâr) [F.] A stratagem of war.
Rus in urbe, [L.] The country in town.
Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis, [L.] The rustic waits till the river shall have all flowed by.

S.

Sal Atticum, [L.] Attic salt; that is, wit.
Salvo jure, [L.] The right being safe.
Salvo pudore, [L.] Without offence to modesty.
S'amuser a la moutarde, (sa-muz-â-a-la-môo-târd) [F.] To stand on trifles.
Sanctum sanctorum, [L.] Holy of holies.
Sans cérémonie, (sang-sêr-â-mô-nê) [F.] Without ceremony.
Sans doute, (sang-dôot) [F.] Without doubt.
Sans peur et sans reproche, (sang-pur-â-sang-rê-phê) [F.] Without fear and without reproach.
Sans tache, (sang-tash) [F.] Without spot; stainless.
Sartor resartus, [L.] The tailor mended.
Satis, superque, [L.] Enough, and more than enough.
Satis verbum, [L.] Enough of words.
Seuve qui peut, (sêv-kê-pu) [F.] Save himself who can.
Savoir faire, (sa-vvâr-fâr) [F.] Ability; contrivance or skill.
Savoir vivre, (sa-vvâr-vê-vr) [F.] Good-breeding; refined manners.
Scandalum magnatum, [L.] Defamatory speech or writing to the injury of persons of dignity.
Scire facias, [L.] Cause it to be known.
Secundum artem, [L.] According to rule; scientifically.
Secundum naturam, [L.] According to the course of nature.
Secundum ordinem, [L.] In order.
Se defendendo, [L.] In self defence.
Selon les règles, (sê-long-lâ-râ-gl) [F.] According to rule.

Semper avarus eget. [L.] The avaricious man is always needy.

Semper idem. [L.] Always the same.

Semper paratus. [L.] Always ready.

Senatus consultum. [L.] A decree of the Senate.

Sensu bono. [L.] In a good sense.

Sensu malo. [L.] In a bad sense.

Sero, sed serio. [L.] Late, but seriously.

Serus in oculum redeas. [L.] Late may you return to heaven; may you live long.

Servare modum. [L.] To keep within bounds.

Sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality.

Sic passim. [L.] So every where.

Sic semper tyrannia. [L.] Ever so to tyrants.

Sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] So passes the glory of the world.

Sic volo, sic jubeo. [L.] Thus I will, thus I command.

Sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you do not labour for yourselves.

Si je puis. (sê-zhâ-pwe) [F.] If I can.

Silentium altum. [L.] Deep silence.

Similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.

Similia similibus gaudet. [L.] Like is pleased with like.

Si monumentum queris, circumspice. [L.] If you seek his monument, look around.

Simplex munditiis. [L.] Of simple elegance.

Sine cura. [L.] Without care or charge.

Sine die. [L.] Without a day appointed.

Sine dubio. [L.] Without doubt.

Sine mora. [L.] Without delay.

Sine odio. [L.] Without hatred.

Sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.

Siste, viator. [L.] Stop, traveller.

Sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth lie lightly upon thee.

Soccorse non vias mai tardi. [It.] Help never comes too late.

Solvatur tabula. [L.] The bills are dismissed—used in legal language.

Soubrette. (soó-bret) [F.] An intriguing woman.

Seuffer le chaud et le froid. (soó-fia-le-shô-ê-le-frwa) [F.] To blow hot and cold.

Sous tous les rapports. (soó-tóo-lâ-râp-pô) [F.] In all respects.

Soyez ferme. (swi-â-ferm) [F.] Be firm.

Spero meliora. [L.] I hope for better things.

Spolia optima. [L.] The richest booty.

Sponte sua. [L.] Of one's own accord.

Spreta injuria formæ. [L.] The insult of despised beauty.

Stat magni nominis umbra. [L.] It stands the shadow of a mighty name.

Stat pro ratione voluntas. [L.] Will stands for reason.

Statu quo ante bellum. [L.] In the state which was before the war.

Status quo. [L.] The state in which.

Stet. [L.] Let it stand.

Stratum super stratum. [L.] Layer above layer.

Subaviter in modo, fortiter in re. [L.] Gently in manners, but resolutely in action.

Sub colore juris. [L.] Under colour of the law.

Sub conditione. [L.] Under the condition.

Sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.

Sub pena. [L.] Under a penalty.

Sub pretextu juris. [L.] Under the pretext of justice.

Sub rosa. [L.] Under the rose; privately.

Sub silentio. [L.] In silence.

Sub specie. [L.] Under the appearance of.

Sub voce. [L.] Under the voice.

Succedaneum. [L.] A substitute.

Sufre por saber, y trabaja por tener. [Sp.] Suffer in order to be wise, and labour in order to have.

Suggestio falsi. [L.] Suggestion of falsehood.

Sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind.

Sui juris. [L.] In one's own right.

Sumptibus publicis. [L.] At the public expense.

Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi. [L.] A suppression of the truth, is the suggestion of a falsehood.

Surgit amari aliquid. [L.] Something bitter rises.

Suum cuique tributo. [L.] Give every man his due.

Suus cuique mos. [L.] Every one has his particular habit.

T.

Tableau vivant. (ta-blô-ve-vông) [F.] The representation of some scene by means of persons grouped in appropriate postures, and remaining silent and motionless.

Table d'hôte. (ta-blô-dôt) [F.] A common table for guests.

Tabula rasa. [L.] A smooth or blank tablet.

Tâche sans tache. (tash-sang-tash) [F.] A work without a stain.

Tædium vite. [L.] Weariness of life.

Tant mieux. (tang-me-ôô) [F.] So much the better.

Tant pis. (tang-pê) [F.] So much the worse.

Tant soit peu. (tang-swa-pu) [F.] Never so little.

Te judice. [L.] You being the judge.

Tel est notre plaisir. (tel-â-nô-tr-pî-zê) [F.] Such is our pleasure.

Tel maître, tel valet. (tel-mâ-tr-tal-valâ) [F.] Like master, like man.

Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.

Tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time is devourer of all things.

Tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.

Tempus ludendi. [L.] The time is play.

Tempus omnia revelat. [L.] Time reveals all things.

Tenez. (tê-nê) [F.] Take it.

Tentanda via est. [L.] A way must be tried.

Terminus ad quem. [L.] The boundary-line, point, or term to which.

Terminus a quo. [L.] The point or term from which.

Terra cotta. [It.] Baked earth.

Terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; safe footing.

Terra incognita. [L.] As unknown country.

Terminus quid. [L.] A third something; a non-descript.

Toga virilis. [L.] The gown of manhood.

To kalon. [G.] The beautiful is chief good.

To prepon. [G.] The proper becoming.

Totidem verba. [L.] In as many words.

Toties quoties. [L.] As often as.

Totus viribus. [L.] With all his might.

Toto orbe. [L.] By the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.

Totum. [L.] The whole.

Totus teres atque rotundus. [L.] Completely smooth and round.

Tout à fait. (tôo-tâ-fa) [F.] Entirely; wholly.

Tout à l'heure. (tôo-tâ-lur) [F.] Instantly.

Tout à vous. (tôo-tâ-vus) [F.] Wholly yours.

Tout de même. (tôo-de-mê) [F.] Precisely the same.

Tout de suite. (tôo-de-svit) [F.] Immediately.

Tout ensemble. (tôo-tang-sân) [F.] The whole taken together.

Tout est pris. (tôo-tâ-prê) [F.] It is taken; every avenue pre-occupied.

Tranchant. (trong-ahong) [F.] Empty; sharp; tranchant.

Tris juncta in uno. [L.] Three joined in one.

Tristesse. (tris-tos) [F.] Sorrow.

Troppe disputare la verita è vano. [It.] Too much disputing truth is flight.

Traditit dies dies. [L.] One day is pressed onward by another.

Tu ne cede malis, [L.] Do not yield to evils.
Tutor et altor, [L.] Protector and avenger.
Tuum est, [L.] It is your own.

U.

Ubi supra, [L.] Where above mentioned.
Ultima ratio regum, [L.] The last argument of kings; war.
Ultima Thule, [L.] The utmost boundary or limit.
Ultimatum, [L.] The last or only condition.
Ultra litem, [L.] Beyond what is allowable.
Una scopa nuova spazza bene, [It.] A new broom sweeps clean.
Una voce, [L.] With one voice; unanimously.
Un bien fait n'est jamais perdu, (ung-be-ang-fa-nâ-zha-mâ-per-du) [F.] A kindness is never lost.
Un cabello haze sombra, [Sp.] The least hair makes a shadow.
Une fois n'est pas coutume, (un-fwa-nâ-pa-kôo-tum) [F.] One act does not make a habit.
Unguis et rostris, [L.] With claws and beak; tooth and nail.
Uno animo, [L.] With one mind; unanimously.
Usque ad nauseam, [L.] To disgust.
Usus loquendi, [L.] Usage in speaking.
Utinamque placuerit Deo, [L.] As it shall please God.
Utile dulci, [L.] The useful with the pleasant.
Utinam nosset, [L.] Would that he were ours.
Ut infra, [L.] As below.
Uti possidetis, [L.] As you possess; state of present possession.
Ut supra, [L.] As above stated.

V.

Vade in pace, [L.] Go in peace.
Vade mecum, [L.] Go with me; a constant companion.
Vae victis, [L.] Woe to the vanquished.
Vale, [L.] Farewell.
Valeat quantum valere potest, [L.] Let it pass for what it is worth.
Valet de chambre, (val-â-de-abong-br) [F.] An attendant; a footman.

Varie lectiones, [L.] Various readings.
Variorum notæ, [L.] The notes of various authors.
Varium et mutabile semper femina, [L.] An ever changeable and capricious thing is woman.
Vel prece, vel pretio, [L.] For either love or money.
Veluti in speculum, [L.] As in a mirror.
Veni, vidi, vici, [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
Ventis secundis, [L.] With propitious winds.
Vera pro gratiis, [L.] Truth before favour.
Vera prosperitas à non aver necessitas, [It.] 'Tis true prosperity to have no want.
Verbatim et literatim, [L.] Word for word and letter for letter.
Verbum sat sapienti, [L.] A word is enough for a wise man.
Veritas prevalebit, [L.] Truth will prevail.
Veritas vincit, [L.] Truth conquers.
Ver non semper viret, [L.] Spring does not always flourish.
Versus, [L.] Against; toward.
Vestigia, [L.] Tracks; vestiges.
Vexata questio, [L.] A disputed question.
Viâ, [L.] By the way of.
Via media, [L.] A middle course.
Vice, [L.] In the place of.
Vice versa, [L.] The terms being exchanged.
Videlicet, [L.] To wit; namely—usually abbreviated to viz.
Video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor, [L.] I see and approve of the better things, I follow the worse.
Videtur, [L.] It appears.
Vide ut supra, [L.] See what is stated above.
Vi et armis, [L.] By force and arms.
Vigilate et orate, [L.] Watch and pray.
Vin, (veng) [F.] Wine.
Vincit amor patriæ, [L.] Love of country prevails.
Vincit qui se vincit, [L.] He conquers who overcomes himself.
Vinculum matrimonii, [L.] The bond of marriage.
Vindex injuriæ, [L.] An avenger of injury.
Vires acquirit eundo, [L.] She acquires strength in her progress.
Vir sapit qui pauca loquitur, [L.] He is wise who talks but little.

Virtus in ardua, [L.] Courage or virtue in difficulties or trials.
Virtute et fide, [L.] By or with virtue and faith.
Virtute et labore, [L.] By virtue and labour.
Virtute officii, [L.] By virtue of his office.
Virtutis amore, [L.] From love of virtue.
Vis à targo, [L.] A propelling force from behind.
Vis à vis, (vô-za-vô) [F.] Opposite; facing.
Vis inertis, [L.] The power of inertia; resistance.
Vis medicatrix nature, [L.] The healing tendency of nature.
Vivat, (vô-va) [F.] A shout of "long live."
Vivat regina, [L.] Long live the queen.
Vivat rex, [L.] Long live the king.
Vivâ voce, [L.] By the living voice; by oral testimony.
Vivat respublica, [L.] Live the republic.
Vive la bagatelle, (vôv-la-bag-a-tel) [F.] Success to trifling.
Vive le roi, (vêv-le-rwa) [F.] Long live the king.
Vive, vale, [L.] Farewell and be happy.
Vivida vis animi, [L.] The lively vigour of genius.
Voilà, (vwal-a) [F.] Behold! there is, or there are.
Voilà tout, (vwal-a-tôo) [F.] That's all.
Votum castitatis, [L.] A vow of chastity.
Vous y perdrez vos pas, (vôz-e-per-drâ-nô-pa) [F.] You will lose your labour.
Vox, et præterea nihil, [L.] A voice and nothing more; sound without sense.
Vox faucibus hæsit, [L.] The voice (or words) stuck in the throat.
Vox populi, vox Dei, [L.] The voice of the people is the voice of God.
Vulgo, [L.] Commonly.
Vulnus immedicabile, [L.] An irreparable injury.
Vultus est index animi, [L.] The face is the index of the mind.

Z.

Zonam perdidit, [L.] He has lost his purse.
Zonam solvere, [L.] To loose the virgin girdle or band.

A GLOSSARY

OF

SCOTTISH WORDS AND PHRASES.

A', all.
Abes. *Let a be*, to let alone.
Abloose, blazing; on fire.
Aboil. *To come aboil*, to begin to boil.
Aboun, abuse, above.
Abread, in breadth.
Acre-braid, the breadth of an acre.
Action-sermon, the sermon that precedes the celebration of the Lord's Supper.
Addie, putrid water.
Adew, doing; matter; consequence.
Ae, one.
Aefauld, one fold; simple.
Aefurland, a field that, from its steepness, can only be ploughed in one direction.
Af, off.
Af-leef, off-hand; unpremeditated.
Af ane's st, weakly; declining in health.
Af-fa'ins, scraps; crumbs.
Afgate, outlet; a mode of disposing of goods.
Afgrate, wagfulness; trying to expose to ridicule.
Afore, before.
Aft, off.
Aften, often.
Afterhead or **afterhin**, afterwards.
Afterins, the last milk taken from the cow at a milking.
Agley, off the right line; wrong.
Aight, behind.
Aibins, perhaps.
Aik, oak.
Ain, own.
Ainsells, own selves.
Air, early.
Airi-penny, a penny given as an earnest or hiring money.
Airies, earnest or hiring money.
Airn, iron; a tool of that metal; a mason's chisel.
Airts, points of the compass.
Aith, an oath.
Aits, oats.
Aitmeal, oatmeal.
Aizle, a hot clunder.
Ajee, awry; on one side.
Alane, alone.
Alaneerie, solely; only.
Alow, alowre, a fire; in a flame.
Amaset, almost.
Among, among.
An', and.

Anes, anes, once.
Ane, one.
Anent, over against; opposite; concerning; about.
Anes-errand, of set purpose; sole errand.
Anenuch, enough.
Angersum, irritating; provoking.
Anither, another.
Ass, asse, ashes.
Ask, awak, an eft; a kind of lizard; a newt.
Asselzie, asselzie, acquit.
Asteer, abroad; stirring; in a ferment.
At e'en, in the evening.
Athol-brose, honey mixed with whisky.
Atweel, I wot well.
Aucht, eight.
Aucht, (the *ch* as *h* harsh and guttural) to possess or belong to.
Aucht, (*gh* as *ch*) possession; property.
Auld, old.
Auldfarrae or **auldfarrant**, sagacious; cunning; prudent.
Auld langsyne, olden time; days of other years.
Auld-warid, old-fashioned; antique.
Aumous-dish, a beggar's dish for receiving alms; a vessel for collecting money for the poor at church.
Aumrie, close cupboard for keeping victuals, dishes, &c.
Avs', at all.
Aws', away.
Aweel, well.
Awfu', awful.
Awn, owing.
Ayont, beyond.

B.

Be', ball; hand-ball; foot-ball.
Bab, bunch; tassel; nosegay.
Bachles, old shoes down in the heels.
Backlin, coming; coming back; returning.
Back-swre, some way back; behind.
Ball, blow; bang; heavy thump.
Baggie, the baily.

Bak, basket, or baskie, a wooden scuttle for coals, ashes, &c.
Backit, backed. *Muckie-backit*, broad-backed.
Baids, endured; did stay.
Baik, beck; courtesy; reverence.
Bailie, municipal magistrate.
Bainie, having large bones; stout.
Bairn, a child.
Bairnless, without issue; childless.
Baith, both.
Baittle, rich pasture.
Ballant, bailed.
Band, bond.
Bane, bone.
Bannet, bonnet.
Bannocks, a thick, flat cake, round in shape.
Baps, rolls of bread.
Barait, barfooted.
Bariken, to incrust.
Barikit, tanned.
Barley, (from *parley*) a cry among boys at their games for a truce.
Barley-bree, malt-liquor; ale or beer.
Barm, yeast.
Barmie, of or like barm.
Bash, a stroke; a blow or the mark left from a blow.
Batts, bottles; colic.
Baudras, a cat.
Bauk, a cross beam on the roof of a house.
Bauld, bald; *a'ae*, bald.
Bawbee, a half-penny.
Bawbees, money.
Bawk, bank; a strip of unploughed land.
Baws'nt or **bawson-faced**, having a white, oblong spot on the face.
Baxter, baixter, baker.
Bayonet, baigmet, bayonet.
Beal, biel, mouth; opening; *a'ae*, to suppurate.
Bean, bean, bean, well to do; comfortable and well provided.
Beastie, diminutive of *beast*.
Bebble, to tittle.
Bedral, a bawle; also, one who is bedridden.
Beek, to bask.
Begud, began.
Begrutten, having the face disfigured with weeping.
Begvak, begvaks, trick.
Beld, bield, shelter.
Beld, bald.

Belike, perhaps.
Belive, belyve, by and by; speedily.
Belly-rask, food; gormandizer.
Ben, the inner apartment.
Bent, a kind of grass; metaphorically, the hill; the moor.
Bethankit, grace after meat.
Beuk, a book.
Bieker, a kind of wooden vessel for holding liquor, brose, &c.; a short race; contention; strife.
Bide, to stay; to reside; to endure.
Big, to build.
Biggin, a building; a house.
Biggit, built.
Bika, byke, a nest of wild bees.
Bill, a bull.
Bink, bench; bank; activity; a hive.
Binn, bing, heap of unthrashed corn, potatoes, &c.
Binnas, be not.
Birk, birch.
Birken-shaw, a wood of young birch-trees.
Birkie, a child's game at cards; a lively young fellow.
Birle, to drink.
Birling, drinking; also, making a grumbling noise like a spinning-wheel or hand-mill in motion.
Birn, burden.
Birr, noise; vehemence.
Birring, the noise of partridges, &c., when they spring.
Birre, bristles. *To set up one's birre*, to rouse him to his mettle; to put him in a towering passion.
Birale, a quick teasing or scorching of a substance.
Bit, used as a diminutive, as *a bit burn*, a small rivulet; *a bit lassie*, a little girl;—a small space; a small piece.
Bittock, a little bit; a short distance.
Biss, a bustle; to buzz.
Blackavlood, dark-complexioned.
Blackit, blackened.
Blaik, modest; bashful.
Blatter, a rattling sound.
Blaud, a flat piece of any thing; to slap.
Blas, pale blue, the colour of the skin when bruised.
Blaw, to blow; to boast; to flatter; to coax.
Blaw-i'-my-lug, a flatterer; a parasite.
Blasrit, bleared; sore with rheum; bedimmed with weeping.
Blasse, a blaze; to blaze.
Blattum, idle talking fellow.
Blether, to talk idly; nonsense; a blabber.
Bletheran, babbling; foolish talk.
Blin, blind.
Blunk, a little while; a glimpse; a smiling look;—to look kindly; to shine by its.
Blunkin', smirking.
Bluid, blood.
Bluntie, snivelling.
Blype, a shred; a large piece.
Boek, to vomit; to gush intermittently.

Bodaah, (Gael.) an old man.
Bode, what is bidden; offer.
Bodle, a copper coin, value the sixth part of an English penny, equal to two dolts, or Scottish pennies.
Bogie, a small morass.
Bogles, goblins; bugbears; scare-crows.
Bols, boel, a locker in the wall of a cottage for keeping books, &c.; a crypt or small press.
Bennet-laird, a small proprietor of land.
Bennie or **beany**, handsome; beautiful; also, strong; worthy; approved.
Boord, a board.
Boost, behaved; must needs.
Boot, buit, a balance of value in barter.
Bothy, a hut; a hovel; a place where labouring servants are lodged.
Bought, bucht, a pen in the corner of a fold where ewes were placed when milked.
Bountith, the bounty given in addition to stipulated wages.
Bourceks, bourachs, confused heaps; miserable huts; also, small inclosures.
Bourtree-bush, elder-bush.
Bow, a boll; a dry measure, containing the sixteenth part of a chaldier, or four firlots.
Bowie, a cask with the head taken out; a tub.
Bowk, bulk; body.
Bowt, bended, crooked.
Bras, a declivity; a precipice; the slope of a hill; rising ground.
Braid, broad.
Braik, a kind of harrow.
Braings, to run rashly forward.
Brak, broke; made insolvent.
Brander, a gridiron.
Brandered, grilled; broiled.
Brankie, gaudy.
Branks, a kind of wooden curb for horses.
Braash, a sudden illness.
Brats, coarse clothes; rags; the term is also applied to children.
Brattle, a short race; hurry; fury.
Braw, fine; handsome; well-dressed.
Brawly, brawly, or brawlie, very well; bravely; finely; heartily.
Braxie, a morbid sheep, or the mutton of a sheep which has been smothered in snow.
Breastit, did spring up or forward.
Breckam, a work-horse's collar.
Breckan, breechen, fern.
Breeks, breeches.
Breckless, breechless.
Breering, coming through the ground, as young corn, &c.
Brent, smooth; clear.
Brie, juice; liquid.
Brig, a bridge.
Brither, a brother.
Brosch, broche, a spit.
Brochan, gruel.

Brook, a badger (from its white or spotted face).
Brookit-cow, a white-faced cow.
Brog, a pointed instrument, such as a shoemaker's awl.
Brogues, shoes; in the Lowlands, shoes of half-dressed leather.
Broo, bree, broth; juice; water; also, opinion founded on bruit or report.
Brees, a kind of pottage made by pouring boiling water or broth on meal, which is stirred while the meal is poured.
Brownie, a domestic goblin; the "Robin Goodfellow" of Scotland.
Browst, brewing; as much as is brewed at one time.
Bruekle, brittle; ticklish.
Brugh, a burgh.
Bruiak, brook, to use; to wear; to enjoy.
Brullie, broil; scuffle; disturbance.
Brunstane, brimstone.
Burnt, did burn; burnt.
Burst, to burst; burst.
Bursten, bursted.
Buckie, shell of a sea-shell, or any spiral shell of whatever size.
Bught, a pen for holding sheep.
Burdly, stout-made; strong; athletic.
Bummie, to blunder.
Bung, tipsy; fuddled.
Bunker, a bench or sort of low chest that serves for a seat; also, a seat which also serves for a chest, opening with a hinged lid; a place for holding coals.
Burdies, diminutive of *birdie*.
Bure, did bear.
Burnie, diminutive of *burn*.
Buskie, dressed.
Buss, shelter; a bush.
But, the outer apartment of a house consisting of only two apartments.
But-an'-ben, (be-out and be-in) the outer and inner side of the partition-wall in a house consisting of two apartments.
By, past; besides; over and above.
By ordinar, more than ordinary.
Byzance, what is gone by and past.
By-himself, lunatic; distracted.
Byke, a bee-hive.
Byre, a cow-house.
Bytime, odd time; interval of leisure; now and then.

C.

Ca', to call; to name; to drive.
Ca't or **ca'd**, called; driven; calved.
Cadger, a carrier; a huckster.
Cadgy, lively and frisky; wanton.
Cadie or **caddle**, a porter or messenger.
Caff, chaff.
Cackling, cackling.
Calmed, kaimed, combed.
Ca'rd, tinker.
Ca'rts, cards.

Callan, callant, young lad; a fine fellow.
 Caller, cool; fresh; refreshing.
 Cam, came.
 Camstairie, camstairie, froward; perverse; unmanageable.
 Canie, cannie, gentle; mild; good; dexterous; neat; pretty.
 Canna, cannot.
 Canaille or canailly, dexterously; gently.
 Canny, skilful; prudent; lucky; good conditioned, and safe to deal with; trustworthy.
 Cantie or canty, cheerful; merry; lively.
 Cante, the back part of the head; *also*, a fragment broken off any thing.
 Cantrip, a charm; a spell.
 Cap, wooden vessel for holding food or liquor.
 Capple, diminutive of cap.
 Capperdick, crabbed; peevish.
 Cap-stane, cope-stone; key-stone.
 Carl or carle, a churl; a gruff old man.
 Carlin, carline, the feminine of Carle.
 Carrick, carrickies, a catechism.
 Carve, low and productive land commonly near a river.
 Carry, carryway.
 Cast, got over; recovered from.
 Cast, lot; fate.
 Caste, cutes, the pith of cabbage.
 Cast out, to fall out; to quarrel.
 Cast up, to appear; *also*, to throw in one's teeth; to reproach with.
 Cat-loup, as to distance, a short space; as to time, a moment; instantaneously.
 Caudron, a caldron.
 Cauff, chaff.
 Cauld, cold.
 Cauld-kail-bet-again, broth served a second day; a sermon preached to the same audience a second time.
 Cauldrife, chilly; susceptible of cold.
 Cawp, caw, a cup; a wooden bowl; the shell of a snail.
 Cawsey, causeway, a raised and paved street.
 Cawie, savvy, a hen-coop.
 Cawf-kintie, the place where a person has been brought up.
 Chaek, a snack; a luncheon.
 Chafra, jaws.
 Chaldre, (dry measure) sixteen bolls.
 Chaney, lucky.
 Chap, a blow; a fellow.
 Chappit, struck; pounded; mashed.
 Chaw, chew.
 Chawp et', well deserving of it; deserving worse.
 Cheek of the fire, near or by the side of the fire.
 Cheep, a chirp; to chirp.
 Chieft, chieft, a young fellow.
 Chimala, chimala, a fire-grate; a fireplace.
 Chimala lag, the fire-side.
 Chimney-neak, chimney-corner.

Chirme, to be habitually repining and complaining.
 Chirt, a squeeze; pressing together from scanty room.
 Chittering, shivering; trembling.
 Chieat, a severe cough.
 Chokin', choking.
 Chop, shop.
 Chouka, the jaws.
 Chow, to chew.
 Chuekie, a barn-door fowl.
 Chuekie-stanes, pebble-stones, such as children play at chuck-farthing with.
 Chuffie, fat-faced.
 Chuehan, a small village about a church; a hamlet.
 Chuek-geese, alaik-geese, barnacle geese.
 Claggd, elaggit, clogged.
 Claie or clae, clothes.
 Clait, cloth.
 Claiting, clothing.
 Clamjamfrie, a mob; tag-rag and bobtail.
 Clarkit, wrote.
 Clarty, unclean; very dirty.
 Clash, an idle tale; tittle-tattle; scandal.
 Clat, alant, to rake together; an instrument for raking together mire, weeds, &c. *[story]*
 Clatter, to tell idle stories; an idle claught, clutched; snatched at; laid hold of.
 Claut, to clean; to scrape.
 Clavering, talking idly and foolishly.
 Clavers, idle stories.
 Claw, to scratch; to scrape.
 Cleek, to collect; to bring together; to hatch.
 Cleekin, a brood of chickens.
 Cleeking-time, hatching-time.
 Cleed, to clothe.
 Cleedin, apparel; clothing.
 Cleeda, clothes.
 Cleak, cleak, to hook; to link; to seize; to snatch up hastily; a hook.
 Cleg, the gad-fly.
 Cleugh, cliff; *also*, a ravine.
 Clink, a smart stroke; a jingling sound; money.
 Clinket, clanked; struck.
 Cliah-claah, idle talk.
 Clishma-claver, idle conversation.
 Cleek, to hatch; a beetle.
 Cloekin', clobbering, clucking; hatching.
 Clog, a short, thick piece of wood.
 Cloeh, a sheltering place; the hollow of a rock.
 Cloit, a stunning and heavy fall; a stupid inactive fellow.
 Cloet, clove, divided hoof; cloven hoof.
 Clootie, a name for the devil.
 Cleur, a bump upon the head from a blow; *also*, indentation in a brass or pewter vessel produced by a blow.
 Cluda, clouds.
 Clunk, the sound of liquor in emptying a bottle or cask.
 Coekin', wheeling.
 Coble, a small fishing boat upon a river.

Cock-a-bendy, an instrument with which ropes are twisted; a sprightly youth.
 Cockermorie, cockermorie, the gathering of a young woman's hair under the snood or fillet.
 Cock-laird, a land proprietor who cultivates his own estate.
 Cocky-leekie, cock-a-leekie, lock soup, in which a cock has been boiled.
 Cod, pillow; also, pod.
 Coft, bought.
 Cog, coggie, coggie, a round wooden vessel for holding milk, bruce, liquor, &c.
 Collie, a general, and sometimes a particular, name for a shepherd's dog.
 Collie-changie, a quarrel; a confused uproar like that produced when collies fall a-worrying one another.
 Commans, command.
 Contramaneous, stubborn.
 Cood, the cud.
 Coof, a blockhead; a ninny.
 Cockie, a kind of small sweet bread for eating at tea.
 Coost, did cost.
 Coof, the ankle or foot.
 Cootie, a wooden kitchen dish or small tub.
 Corbie, raven.
 Corn-craik, the land-rail.
 Corn't, fed with oats.
 Corrie, a hollow recess in a mountain, open only on one side.
 Coah, quiet; comfortable; cozie; snug.
 Cozy, cozie, warm and comfortable; snug; social; chatty.
 Coulna, could not.
 Coup, to turn over; to barter; to buy horses or cattle.
 Couping, buying, particularly horses; also trucking or bartering.
 Couthie, kind; loving.
 Cows, to terrify; to keep under; to lop; a fright; a branch of furze.
 Cowp, to barter; to tumble over.
 Cowpit, tumbled.
 Cowrin, cowering.
 Cow-sharn, the dung of cows.
 Cowt, cowts, a colt.
 Cozily, snugly.
 Crabbit, crabbed; fretful.
 Craak, conversation.
 Craekin, conversing.
 Craft or croft, a field near a house (in old husbandry).
 Craig, rock; neck; throat.
 Craika, cries or calls.
 Craukna, fretful; captious.
 Craurueak, the hoar-frost.
 Crap, a crop; to crop; the top of any thing; the claw of a fowl, and ludicrously for a man's stomach.
 Crawl, a cove of a cock; a rock.
 Crawl-tae, crawl-foot; figuratively, wrinkles in the skin near the eye.
 Creech, crouch, [Gael.] a highland foray; a plundering incursion.
 Creel, a basket or pannier.
 Creelie, a basketful.
 Creechie, greasy.

Cresiah, cressah, grease; tallow.
Cremble, crummy, a crooked-horned cow.
Crouchie, crook-backed.
Crowlin', crawling.
Crosse, brisk; full of heart; courageous-like.
Crouselly, cheerfully; courageously.
Crowdie, crowdy, a composition of oat meal and boiled water, sometimes from the broth of beef, mutton, &c.; *also*, meal and milk mixed in a cold state.
Cruds, curds. [horna.
Crummeek, a cow with crooked Crump, hard and brittle—spoken of bread. [jundgel.
Crunk, a blow on the head with a Cruppin, crept.
Cuddie, *see*.
Cuddie, to fondle; to caress lovingly.
Quif, a blockhead; a ninny.
Quistkins, gaiters.
Quistle, to wheedle.
Quistle, to tickle.
Quimmer, midwife; gossip.
Cummock, a short staff with a crooked head.
Cureh, [Gael. and F.] a kerchief; a woman's covering for the head.
Curehie, a courtesy.
Curlie, curled; whose hair falls naturally in ringlets.
Curney, round; granulated.
Curpin, the rump of a fowl; buttocks; crupper.
Curple, crupper.
Cushat, the dove or wood-pigeon.
Cusser, culmer, coursor, a stallion.
Cutty, a slut; a worthless girl—a spoon; tobacco-pipe out or broken short.
Cutty, short.
Cutty-spoon, a short horn spoon.
Cutty-stool, a short-legged stool; a raised seat in church where acknowledged offenders were seated, and publicly rebuked by the minister.

D.

Dabe, small bits or specks stuck upon any thing.
Daker, to search, as for stolen or smuggled goods.
Daddie, a father.
Daddie, daidie, a child's pinafore.
Daffin, merriment; foolish playful-ness.
Dart, merry; giddy; foolish; mad.
Daidlin', daidling, loitering; trifling; getting on in a lazy, careless way.
Dalke, to toil, as in job-work.
Dalt, foster-child.
Dambrod, the draught-board.
Demmer, a miner; a stun; confusion by striking on the head.
Dandering, sauntering; roaming idly from place to place.
Danders, cinders; refuse of a smith's fire.

Dang, dung, struck; subdued; knocked over.
Darkenin', gloamin; evening twilight.
Darg, dargus, a day's work.
Darklins, darkling.
Daud, to thraab; to beat; to bang;—a large piece;—the noise of one falling flat.
Dauntit, intimidated; subdued.
Daur, to dare.
Daurad, daurt, dared.
Dawner, dauner, daunder, a stroll without any particular aim; a ramble.
Dawrit or **dawtet**, fondled; caressed.
Dead men's shoes. *To wait for dead men's shoes* is to wait for the present incumbent's death before obtaining the office.
Dead—throw, the death-throes; last agonies;—lukewarm; neither hot nor cold.
Dearie, diminutive of *dear*.
Dearthfu', dear.
Deas, daie, table; great hall table; a pew in the church; a turf seat erected at the doors of cottages.
Deave, deave, to deafen; to stupefy with noise.
Decreit, decreet, the final sentence given by a judge.
Dee, to die; *also*, to do.
Deeing, dying; *also*, doing.
Deg, a stroke with a sharp pointed instrument.
Deil, devil.
Deil's darnin needle, the dragon-fly.
Deil's dozen, thirteen.
Deil's snuff-box, the common puff-ball.
Delacrit, delieret, delirious; daft.
Dementit, foolish; mad; insane.
Denner, dinner.
Denty, dainty; nice.
Derned, concealed.
Descrive, to describe.
Devall, a deviation from the perpendicular; an inclined plane.
Deval, a very hard blow.
Dibler, a large wooden plate or dish.
Dieklin, cleaning slightly.
Didda, did not.
Dight, to wipe; to clean corn from chaff;—cleaned from chaff.
Dike, dyke, stone-wall fence.
Ding, to worst; to push; to strike; to beat; to subdue.
Dink, neat; trim; tidy; *also*, contemptuous; scornful of others.
Dinna, do not.
Dinnle, a thrill; a vibration; a tremulous motion.
Dirdum, uproar; tumult; evil chance.
Dirl, a slight, tremulous stroke or pain;—to thrill; to tingle.
Diabins, a drubbing; a thrashing.
Disjaakit, jaded; decayed; worn out.
Dite, to dictate; to indite.
Div, do.
Divet, thin sod for thatching.
Disen or **dis'n**, a dozen.

Doeh-an-dorrah, [Gael.] stirrup-cup; parting-cup.
Dochter, daughter.
Doddie, cow without horns.
Dodrum, a fancy; a whim.
Doiled, dyled, dased; stupid; dotting.
Doited, turned to dotage; stupid; confused.
Donner, donnard, grossly stupid; in dotage.
Donsie, unlucky.
Doe, a dove.
Dook, dook, to duck; to immerse under water; to bathe.
Dooket, doucat, dove-cot; pigeon house.
Dool, sorrow. *To sing dool*, to lament; to mourn.
Doen, down.
Door-stane, threshold.
Dorty, saucy; nice.
Doues or **douze**, quiet; sober; sedate; wise; prudent.
Doosely, soberly; prudently.
Douffe, dull; spiritless.
Douk, plunging into the water; swimming.
Doukit, dunked.
Doup, backside; bottom; but-end.
Dour, dours, hard and impenetrable in body or mind; sullen; stubborn.
Dover, neither asleep nor awake; temporary privation of consciousness;—*do does*; to drowse.
Dovering, half asleep; dozzed.
Dow (pronounced as *ow* in *now*), am or are able; can.
Dow (pronounced as *o* in *do*), dove, a term of endearment.
Dowcoote, pigeon-house.
Dowf, dowf, pitiless; wanting force; hollow; dull.
Dowle, worn with grief, fatigue, &c.; dull; melancholy; in bad health.
Downa, dare not.
Down bye, down the way.
Doyle, stupid.
Draff-poke, a bag of grain.
Draig, draik, dreg; dregs.
Draigle, to sodd or tear by trailing, &c., in walking.
Drammeek, a thick, raw mixture of meal and water.
Drap, a drop; to drop.
Drapple, a little drop.
Drappling, dropping.
Drappit-egg, a poached egg.
Drove, drove.
Dree, to suffer; to endure;—to dread the worst that may happen.
Dreeling, drilling.
Dreep, to ooze; to drop.
Dreigh, tedious; long about it; slow.
Driff, drizzling; slaver.
Drift, a drove.
Droddum, the breech.
Droghling, wheezing and blowing.
Droich, a pigmy; a dwarf.
Drons, part of a bagpipe; a law fellow.
Droop-rumpl't, drooping at the crupper.

Droukit, wet; drenched.
Drouting, drawing.
Drouth, thirst; drought.
Drouthy, drouthy, thirsty.
Drow, drizzle; misting rain.
Druckan, drunken.
Drumly, muddy.
Drunt, pet; sour humour.
Dub, a small pond.
Duda, rage; tatters; clothes.
Duddle, duddy, ragged.
Duffie, yielding to pressure; soft; as applied to the mind, stupid.
Dule, dale, sorrow; mourning.
Dulse, dulse, sea-celery.
Dumpy, short and thick.
Dung, worsted; pushed; driven.
Dunniewassel, [Gael. from *daine*, a man, *wassel*, well-born] a Highland gentleman; the cadet of a family of rank, with a title derived from the land he occupied.
Dunahie, dunahie, jogging smartly with the elbow.
Dunt, a knock, stroke, or blow, that produces a din or sound;—a good sizable portion of any thing.
Dursie, unfeeling; hard-hearted.
Dwam, dwamm, a qualm; a swoon.
Dwining, decaying; declining in health.
Dyester, dyer.
Dyke, a stone-wall fence.
Dyvoor, a bankrupt; a debtor who cannot pay; an idle fellow.

E.

Eannarueh, [Gael.] strong soup.
Earn, an eagle.
Eastian, the eastern parts of Europe.
Eekle-feeckle, blithe; cheerful; gay.
Ee, the eye.
Ee, ee ee, a dearly beloved child; a darling.
Een, the eyes.
Eeain, evening.
Eerie, frightened; dreading spirits.
Eerisema, producing fear.
Eident, ay-doing; diligent; careful; attentive.
Eik, eke, addition.
Eild, old age.
Eilding, fuel.
Eildina, yealins, equal in age.
Eithly, eadly.
Eisel, aiale, a live piece of coal; a hot ember.
Elbuck, the elbow.
Eldritch, ghastly; frightful
Ehkin, an awl.
En', end.
Enough, enough.
Een tanga, iron tonga.
Eestreen, yestreen, yesterday—more properly, last night.
Etile, to aim; to try; to attempt; to intend.
Ewest, nearest; contiguous.
Ewin-drift, snow when it is drifted by wind.
Ewking, itching.
Exoamble, to exchange.

Extrasear, an incomer to a burgh, but not enjoying its liberties.
Eydent, diligent; *eident*.

F.

Fa', faw, fall; lot;—waterfall;—to befall; to fail.
Fa, get. *We maunna fa that*, we must not hope to get that.
Fa'ard, favoured.
Fah, a pocket.
Faddom'n, fathomed.
Fae, a foe.
Fae, frae, from.
Faem, foam.
Fa'on, fallen.
Faihet, unknown; unemployed; shated.
Fairin, a fairing; a present.
Fair-strae-death, death from natural causes.
Faither, father.
Fald, fauld, a sheepfold.
Fallow, fellow.
Falset, falsehood.
Fame, faim, froth; foam.
Fan, when, when.
Fand, did find.
Fane, fond;—as a noun, an elf; a fairy.
Far awa', at a great distance.
Farl, farle, now the fourth part of a large cake, originally used for corn or bread.
Farrant, wise; sagacious.
Fash, fasherie, trouble.
Fashing, taking or giving trouble.
Fash aie's theom, to give one's self trouble and uneasiness.
Fashous, troublesome.
Faster e'en, fastern e'en, Shrove Tuesday.
Fat, what.
Fauld, a fold; to fold.
Faulding, folding.
Faund, found.
Faur'd, favoured. *Weel-faur'd*, well-favoured; good-looking.
Fausa, false.
Fause-face, a mask.
Faut, fault; default; want.
Fawest, decent; seemly.
Feal, a field; a sod.
Feal, faithful; loyal; true.
Fear, fear, entire.
Feart, frightened.
Feat, neat; spruce.
Fecht, to fight.
Feekin, fighting.
Feek, many; plenty.
Feek, strength and substance; part of a thing. *Best feek*, better part.
Feist feek, greatest part.
Feeckless, powerless; pitiless; feeble; deficient in some quality.
Feecklessness, weakness; feebleness.
Feft, put in possession of a property in a legal manner.
Feg, a fig.
Fega, a mincing, petty oath.
Feide, feud; enmity.
Fell, the flesh immediately under the skin; a field pretty level, on

the side or top of a hill; a rocky hill.
Fell, strong and fiery; keen; biting.
Fem, mud; slith.
Fend, to live comfortably; defend; to provide against want; to make shift in general.
Fending, providing; provision.
Ferie or ferley, a wonder; a rarity—*a term of contempt*.
Fermiteekles, freckles on the face.
Fesh, to bring; to fetch.
Feteh, to pull by fits.
Fettie, to place in proper order; to tie up.
Fickle, to puzzle; to nonplus; difficult.
Fie, fey, acting unaccountably, as persons in health and soon to die are supposed to do.
Fient, fend, a petty oath.
Fient a haet, deuce a bit.
Fier, sound; healthy;—a brother; a friend.
Fike, fyke, restless and bustling; about trifling matters.
Fiking, fyking, fidgeting; fiddle-faddling.
Filles, defiles; spoils.
Finnin-haddies, Findon haddock.
Finner, a small whale.
Fire-saught, flash of lightning.
Firlot, fourth part of a boll of corn.
First-fit, the person who first enters a house on New Year's Day, supposed to bring luck or misfortune.
Fiale, fassel, to make a rustling noise; to fidget; a bustle.
Fissless, fessless, fustless, pitiless; weak.
Fit, a foot; a step.
Fittielan, the nearer horse of the hindmost pair in the plough.
Fitted, the mark left by the foot.
Flaf, to flap; to fan.
Flannen, fannel.
Flaming, basting.
Flanehtering, shining fitfully; flickering.
Flaw, a gust; a blast.
Fleech, to flatter; to wheedle; to supplicate in a flattering manner.
Fleechin', fleeching, supplicating; flatterer.
Flees, flies.
Fleesh, a fleece.
Fleg, a kick; a random blow; fright.
Flemit, frightened. [a horse].
Flet, a saucer; a floor or story of
Flether, to decoy by fair words.
Fley, to scare; to frighten.
Fliaster, to flatter.
Fliastering, a flatterer.
Flinders, shreds; broken pieces.
Flind, to fast at the yoke.
Flinking, whirling up and down.
Flit, to remove; to depart.
Flitter, to vibrate like the wings of small birds.
Flittering, fluttering; vibrating.
Flud, inundation.
Fluff, flash.
Flyte, fite, to scold.
Folk, feck, people in general; relations.

Foord, a ford.
For-as-muckle-as, for as much as.
For-a'-that, notwithstanding what has been said and done.
Forbears, forefathers; ancestors.
For-by, past; beyond; besides; over and above.
Fors. *To the fore*, still in existence; not lost, worn out, or spent, as money, &c.; *also*, in front.
Foretold, foretold.
Forfair, distressed; worn out; jaded.
Forfaulted, forfeited.
Forfoughten, exhausted with fighting; fatigued and breathless.
Forgather, to meet; to encounter with.
Forgie, to forgive.
Forjaket, jaded with fatigue.
Forment, directly opposite.
Forpet, fourth part of a peck.
Forrit, forest, forward.
Forspak, to affect with the curse of an evil tongue; to bewitch.
Fether, fodder.
Foe, few, full; drunk.
Foughten, troubled; harassed.
Foumart, polecat.
Fourhours, the time formerly of taking tea, viz., four afternoon.
Fourth, plenty; enough, or more than enough.
Frae, from.
Frample, unruly; forward.
Fraucht, to freight, as a ship.
Freath, froth.
Fraits, freats, superstitious observances.
Freittie, superstitious.
Frem, fremmit, fraim, frem'd, strange; not related; acting like a stranger; keeping at a distance.
Frien, friend.
Fristed, put off for a time.
Fruak, easily broken; brittle.
Fu, full.
Fu', full.
Fud, the scut or tail of the hare, coney, &c.
Fuff, to blow intermittently; to puff; to whiff; a puff; a whiff.
Fugle-warrant, a warrant to apprehend a debtor who purposes to escape by flight.
Fule, fool.
Funk, funking, applied to a horse kicking up the rear without dashing out the heels.
Funnie, full of merriment.
Fur, a furrow.
Fur-a-hin, the hindmost horse on the right hand when ploughing.
Furra, a form; bench.
Fyke, trifling care; to piddle; to be in a fuss about trifles.
Fyle, to soil; to dirty.
Fy't, dirtied.

G.

Gab, the mouth; to speak boldly or pertly.
Gaberlunzie, a beggar; a mendicant; one who carries a wallet.

Gabstiek, a spoon.
Gadsman, a ploughboy; the boy that guides the horses in the plough.
Gae, to go.
Gaed, went.
Gaan or **gane**, gone.
Gaet or **gate**, way; manner; road.
Gailling, a goailing.
Gait, a goat.
Gait, a path; a way.
Gaitt, get, what is begotten; a child; a brat.
Gang, to go; to walk.
Ganging, going.
Gangrel, a child beginning to walk; *also*, a vagrant.
Gar, garr, to make; to compel.
Garr'd, made; compelled; caused.
Garret, the highest room in a building.
Gar't, forced to.
Gartan, a garter.
Gash, wise; sagacious; shrewd; talkative; *also*, to converse; *also*, chatter; gossip.
Gate, way; manner.
Gathering-peat, a fiery peat sent round by the Borderers to alarm the country in time of danger.
Gauzy, jolly; large.
Gaudsman, a ploughman.
Ganger, an exciseman.
Gaunt, to yawn.
Gaun, going. [Ing.]
Gawky, half-witted; foolish; romp.
Gawwie, plump; jolly; portly.
Gay, pretty. *Gay gude*, pretty good. *Gay weel*, pretty well.
Gear, goods; dress; equipment; riches.
Geek, to toss the head in wantonness or scorn; to jeer; to mock.
Geek-neckit, having a wry neck.
Ge'd, ge'dd, the pike.
Geissend, geissend, shrunken; warped; leaky.
Gentles, gentlefolks.
Geordie, a guinea.
Gey sharp, pretty sharp. *Gey gude*, pretty good.
Ghaist, a ghost.
Gie, to give. *Gied*, gava. *Gien*, given.
Gifan, if; supposing.
Gif-gaff, tit for tat; mutual giving and taking; mutual obligation.
Gifftie, diminutive of gift.
Gillie, a man-servant in the Highlands.
Gille, gullies.
Gilpey, gilpy, a half-grown, half-informed boy or girl; a romping lad; a hoyden.
Gimmer, a ewe from one to two years old.
Gin, gifan, if; suppose.
Gingle, ginging, jingle or clink; jingling.
Girdle, an iron plate for frying cakes on.
Gira, to grin like an ill-natured dog; to twist the features in rage.
Girnal, girnal, a meal-chest.
Girning, grinning.
Girakavie, volatile; giddy.
Girth, gird, a hoop.
Glaiks, deception; delusion. *Fling*

the glaik's in folk's een, to throw dust in people's eyes.
Glaikit, glaik, light-headed; idle; inattentive; foolish.
Glaive, a sword.
Glaizie, glittering; smooth, like glass.
Glamour, magical deception of sight.
Glar, glaur, mud.
Gleek, sharp; ready.
Gled, a kite.
Gleed, flame; a burning coal; a bright and strong fire.
Gleed, gleid, gleyed, squinting; *also*, oblique; awry.
Gleeing, squinting.
Gleg, sharp; keen; on the alert.
Gleib, glebe.
Gley, a squint; to squint; on one side; squint. *Agley*, off at a side; wrong.
Glim, a glimpse; a short time; *also*, a fright.
Glimmer, a blink.
Glint, to glance; to gleam; to peep.
Glink, a glimpse.
Gloamin, gloaming, the twilight.
Gleure, gleure, to stare; to look; a stare; a look.
Glounch, to frown; to look sour.
Gomeril, a fool; a blockhead.
Goustie, gousty, waste; desolate; ghostly; dreary; preternatural.
Goutie, a drop.
Gowan, the flower of the daisy, hawk-weed, &c.
Gowany, gleas, daisied dales.
Gowd, gold.
Gowk, the game of golf; to strike as the bat does the ball at golf.
Gowk, the cuckoo; a fool.
Gowkit, foolish; stupid; giddy.
Gowpen, gowpin, as much as both hands held together, with the palms upward, and contracted in a circular form, can contain.
Gowpenfu', the fill of the gowpen.
Grail, graif, a grave.
Grain'd and **gaunted**, groaned and gaped.
Graining, graning, groaning.
Graip, a pronged instrument for cleaning stables.
Graith, accoutrements; furniture; dress; gear. [knee.]
Gramashes, gaiters reaching to the knee.
Grain, grand; fine.
Grander, a grandfather.
Grane or **grain**, a groan; to groan.
Grannie, grandmother.
Grape, to grope.
Grat, wept; shed tears; cried.
Great, intimate; familiar.
Gree, to agree; to live in amity; to reconcile parties at variance. *To bear the gree*, to be decidedly victor.
Gree, a step; a degree; superiority; fame; reputation.
Greensae, agreement.
Greesbeck, griesbeck, hot embers—properly peat; peat fire piled on the hearth.
Greet, to shed tears; to weep.
Greetin, greeting, crying; weeping.
Grew, gras, to shudder; to shiver.
Growsome, gruesome, horrible.

Grieve, an overseer.
 Grippie, grippy, avaricious.
 Grippet, grippit, catched; seized.
 Gripple, gripping; greedy; avaricious.
 Groats, corn stripped of the husks.
 Grosst, a gooseberry.
 Grus, shudder.
 Grumph, a grunt; to grunt.
 Grumphie, a sow.
 Grun', grund, ground; bottom.
 Grumstane, a grindstone.
 Gruntle, a snout; the phis; a grunting noise.
 Grushie, thick; of thriving growth.
 Gude, the Supreme being; good.
 Gude-brither, brother-in-law.
 Gude-man, husband.
 Gude-sister, sister-in-law.
 Guffaw, gaffaw, a loud burst of laughter.
 Guid, good.
 Guid-morning, good morrow.
 Guid-e'en, good evening.
 Guid-man and guid-wife, the master and mistress of the house.
 Guisards, gysarts, disguised persons; mummies who volunteered vocal music for money about the time of Christmas and New Year's day.
 Gully or gullie, a large folding knife.
 Gurl, growl.
 Guse, goose.
 Gusing-irae, a laundress's smoothing iron.
 Gustaf', agreeable to the palate.
 Gusty, tasteful.
 Gyre-carline, gyre-carling, a hag; a weird-sister; an ogress.
 Gyte, crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious.

H.

Ha', hall; manor-house.
 Habbie, difficulty; squabble.
 Ha'-Bible, the large Bible kept for family worship by the peasantry, such as Burns describes.
 Ha'd, to hold.
 Hadden, holden.
 Ha'-door, the chief door of a gentleman's house.
 Haddawa, haddies, haddock.
 Hae, possession; property.
 Hae, ha's, to have; to offer any thing.
 Ha'en, had (the participle).
 Haet, thing. *Fient haet*, a petty oath of negation.
 Haffets, haffits, half-heads; the sides of the head; the temples.
 Haffin, haffins, half; half-long; nearly half; partly; not fully grown; a half-witted person.
 Hagg, brushwood.
 Haggies, haggis, the pluck, &c., of a cow or sheep, minced with suet, onions, &c., boiled in its paunch.
 Halk, to wander about to little purpose.
 Hail, hale, whole; healthy; tight.
 Haimert, homeward. [ous.
 Hain, to spare; to save; to be penuri-

Hainch, the haunch.
 Hairst, harvest. [thought.
 Haivers, nonsense; speech without Hal' or hald, an abiding place.
 Hallan, a partition between the door of a cottage and the fire-place; also, a seat of turf at the outside of a cottage.
 Hallanahaker, a sturdy, beggarly scamp.
 Hallions, rogues; worthless fellows.
 Halloween, the evening before All-hallows.
 Halse, hause, throat; neck.
 Halse, hailsie, hail; salute; embraces.
 Haly, holy. *Haly be his cast*, happy be his fate.
 Hame home.
 Hamely, homely; affable; familiar.
 Hamahackie, to tie the head of a horse or cow to one of its fore legs.
 Han' or hanu, hand. *Ahant the han'*, behind; in debt.
 Hand-fast, to betroth by joining hands; to bind solemnly; to pledge.
 Hand-waled, chosen; picked out with the hand. [away.
 Hane, hain, to spare; not to give Han'-fur-nieve, very friendly.
 Hantle, a great many; a great deal.
 Hap, an outer garment, mantle, plaid, &c.; to wrap; to cover; to hop.
 Hapit, happed, hopped; also, covered for warmth or security.
 Hap, step, an' loup, hop, step, and leap.
 Harkit, hearkened.
 Harle, to drag; to trail along the ground.
 Harn, very coarse linen.
 Harna, brains.
 Hashrie, ruin from carelessness.
 Haak, hard and dry.
 Hamae, has not.
 Haas, the throat. *A spark in ane's Aas*, a thirst for strong drink.
 Hatted-kit or hattit-kit, a bowlful of sour cream; a mixture of milk warm from the cow and butter-milk.
 Haud, to hold.
 Hauding, support; dependence.
 Haughs, low-lying rich lands; valleys.
 Haulds, holds; habitations; places of resort.
 Hauri, to drag; to peel.
 Haver, haiver, to talk foolishly or without method.
 Havermeal, oatmeal.
 Havers, haivers, idle talk.
 Havrel, haivrel, a half-witted person. [a white face.
 Hawkie, a cow; properly, one with Hawkitt, white-faced—applied to cattle; foolish; silly.
 Headstane, a tombstone.
 Healsome, healthful; wholly.
 Heapit, heaped.
 Heart-scald, heart-scand, heart-burn; metaphorically, regret; remorse.
 Heartsome, cheerful.
 Heather, heath.

Heather-bell, the flower of the heath.
 Heeh! oh! strange.
 Hecht, promised to foretell something that is to be got or given; foretold; offered.
 Heese, to elevate; to raise; to hoist.
 Heff, a place of rest.
 Heft, to lift up; to carry aloft.
 Heft, the handle of a knife.
 Heek, a slight elevation.
 Heid-gair, dress for the head.
 Hair-skip, inheritance.
 Heilest, half-witted.
 Heilecht, rude and boisterous.
 Hempie, a rogue; one for whom hemp grows.
 Hereawa', in this quarter or district; *Hereawa's*, in that quarter.
 Here's tye, the vulgar mode of drinking one's health.
 Herwall, to learn by common report.
 Herra', herring.
 Herry, to plunder; properly to plunder birds' nests.
 Herrymant, plundering; devastation.
 Herve, hearse, hoarse.
 Heep, a hank of yarn; a hook or hasp.
 Het, hot.
 Het-skin, a thorough beating.
 Heuk, heuk, a reaping hook.
 Heugh, a precipitous activity; also, a hollow dell; a ravine; a coal-pit.
 Heugh-head, head of the cliff; also, head of the glen, between two cliffs.
 Hieght, height.
 Hiddie, secret; concealed.
 Hie, to go in haste.
 High-jinks, a game played in several different ways. Most commonly it was determined by a throw of dice who should for sometime sustain a fictitious character, or repeat a certain number of loose verses in a certain order, under the penalty of either swallowing an additional bumper, or paying a small sum toward the reckoning.
 Hiech, a hobble; to halt.
 Hiechin, halting.
 Hill-felk, Cameronians.
 Himsel, himself.
 Hinderlans, back parts.
 Hiney, hinky, honey. *My hiney*, my darling.
 King, to hang.
 Kippen, cloth for wrapping the hips of an infant.
 Kirdie-girdle, topsy-turvy; in reckless confusion.
 Kirdum-kirdum, confused, noisy mirth or revelry.
 Kirple, to walk lamely or crazily; to creep; to halt.
 Kireal, to move forward with a rustling noise along a rough surface; to move sideways in a sitting or lying posture by means of the hands.

Histie, dry; chapped; barren.
Hissy, a husy; a young girl.
Hobble-show, hobblin'-show, a hubbub; a tumult; an uproar.
Hoddin, the jolting motion of a countryman riding on a cart-horse.
Hodding-gray, coarse cloth made from wool in its natural state without being dyed.
Hoddlie, to waddle.
Hoggie, a two-year-old sheep.
Hogmanay, the last day of the year.
Hogseers, a kind of distance line in curling, drawn across the rink or course.
Hogshlin, doing a thing awkwardly.
Hoel, hull, a husk; a hull; a covering; a slough.
Hoelie, take leisure; stop.
Hoelie, hoely, slowly; leisurely.
Hoerd, a hoard; to hoard.
Hoordit, hoarded.
Hornie, the devil, so called in allusion to his horns.
Hoshens, stockings without feet.
Hest or **heast**, to cough.
Hostin, coughing.
Hotah, hitch.
Hotah'd, turned topy-turvy; blended; mixed.
Hoodie, a midwife.
Hookit, dug out.
Howlet, an owl.
Housie, diminutive of *house*.
Houta, touts, tut!
Houtie, hout awa', pahaw! nonsense!
Hove, to heave; to swell.
Howebackit, sunk in the back, as a horse, &c. [house].
Howf, a place of resort; an ale-house.
Howk, to dig.
Hoy, to urge; to incite.
Hoying, a hallooing to; setting on, as a dog.
Huddy-craw, the carrion crow.
Huff, sudden anger; disappointment.
Huggers, stockings without feet.
Hum-dudgeon, a complaint; needless noise; much ado about nothing.
Humie, humble, without horns.
Humlock-knew, hemlock knoll.
Humplook, a small knoll, as of earth or stones.
Hureason, a hedgehog.
Hurdies, the loins; the buttocks.
Hure, a whore.
Hurlbarrow, a wheelbarrow.
Hurlie-baskets, small troughs or sledges in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill.
Hurlie-house, a dilapidated, tottering house.
Hushon, cushion.
Hux, us.

I.

I, in.
Iker, an ear of corn.
Ierree, a great-grandchild.

Ik or **ilka**, each; every. *Of that ilk*, of the same, as *Knockwinnoch of that ilk*, Knockwinnoch of Knockwinnoch.
Ilka-days, every day; week-days.
Ilk-af, in poverty.
Ilk-faured, ill-far'd, ill-faured, evil-favoured; ugly; unbecoming; mean; disgraceful.
Ilk-red-dup, disorderly. [niggardly].
Ilk-willie, ill-natured; malicious.
Ingaun, entrance.
Ingaun, onions.
Ingaun, genius; ingenuity.
Ingle, fire; fire-place. *Ingle-side*, fireside. *Ingle-nook*, corner by the fire.
Inlaack, deficiency of any kind.
Inmeats, the intestines of an animal used as food.
In-put, contribution.
Intak, a swindler.
Ise, I shall or will.
Ither, other; one another.

J.

Jagg, a prick, as of a pin or thorn.
Jagger, peddler.
Jaggle, piercing; prickly.
Jaid, jadd, a jade; a mare.
Jange, peddler's wallets.
Jauk, to dally; to trifle.
Jaukin, trifling; dallying.
Jaw, a wave;—petulant loquacity; coarse raillery;—to pour out; to jerk; to dash, as water.
Jaw-hole, a sink; a place into which dirty water is thrown.
Jee, to move; to stir; to budge.
Jeast, joint of a house.
Jimp, to jump;—slender in the waist; handsome. [hardly].
Jimpy, jimp, barely; scarcely.
Jink, a quick elusory turn; a sudden turning a corner;—to elude; to cheat; to make a quick turn; to avoid.
Jirthing, pouring out; spilling any liquid by making it move from one side to the other in the vessel.
Jirg, to jar; to creak.
Jirk, a jar.
Jockaleg, a kind of clasp-knife.
Joes, sweetheart.
Jouge, an iron collar formerly used to surround the neck of a criminal, and fastened to a wall or tree by an iron chain. [head].
Jouk, **jouk**, to stoop; to bow the Jew, a verb which includes both the swinging motion and peeling sound of a large bell.
Jumale, to make dirty; to foul.
Jundie, to juggle; to jog.
Jupe, a kind of mantle for a woman; a great-coat for a man.

K.

Kae, a daw.
Kail, colewort; colewort soup. **Kail**

through the reek, a good rating; a good scolding.
Kail-brose, a kind of pottage with meal and the fat of broth.
Kail-runt, the stem of colewort.
Kail-yard, cabbage-garden.
Kaim, a fortified station; a low ridge.
Kame, a comb;—honey-comb.
Kane, kain, cane, duty paid by a tenant to his landlord in eggs, fowls, &c.
Kavel-mel, a large sized hammer for breaking stones.
Keb, to cast lamb; to lose a lamb, as a ewe.
Kebback, kebbuck, a cheese.
Keb-swe, a ewe that has lost her lamb.
Kebbie, a cudgel; a club.
Keck, a cough of a consumptive kind.
Keek, a peep; to peep.
Keeking-glass, a looking-glass.
Keel, ruddle; red chalk; soft stone for marking sheep.
Keelyvine-pen, a pencil of black or red lead.
Kelpies, mischievous spirits, said to haunt fords and ferries at night, especially in storms.
Keltie, kalty, fine of a bumper.
Kemping, striving for victory, as reapers on a harvest field, &c.
Kemple, forty wisps or bottles of straw or hay about eight pounds each.
Ken, to know. *Ken* or *ken't*, knew.
Kennin', kenning, knowing; also, a small portion; a little.
Kenspeckle, having so singular an appearance as to be easily recognized. [stick].
Kent, a cudgel; a rough walking-stick.
Ket, matted; hairy; a fleece of wool.
Kill-logie, kiln fire-place.
Kilt, the philabeg or short petticoat of a Highlander. *To kilt*, to tuck up or truss up.
Kiltie, one who is arrayed in a kilt.
Kimmer, summer, a gossip; an idle, gossiping girl.
Kimmerin, a feast at the birth of a child.
Kin, kindred.
Kin, kind.
King's-hood, a certain part of the entrails of a cow.
Kinkhoat, the hooping-cough.
Kintra, Kintray, country.
Kip-nose, a pug nose.
Kipper, salmon salted and smoke-dried; also, in the state of spawning.
Kipple, to join; to fasten.
Kirk, church. *Ye may mak a kirk as mill o't*, you may build a church or mill out of it, that is, do what you like with the property.
Kirk-ladle, an instrument carried round the pews of the church for collecting poor's money.
Kirkin, the first appearance of a newly-wedded pair at church.
Kirk-akailing, dismissal of the church.

Kirn, the harvest supper; a churn.
Kirn-milk, buttermilk.
Kirsan, **kirstan**, to christen or baptise.
Kirtle, gown, mantle, or petticoat.
Kist, a chest; a trunk; a coffin.
Kistia, putting a corpse into a coffin.
Kitchen, any thing eaten with bread, such as butter, cheese, &c., to give it a relish.
Kitchen-fee, drippings.
Kith, kindred; acquaintance.
Kittin, a young cat.
Kittle, to tickle; ticklish.
Kittled, having brought forth young—applied only to cats.
Kittle, itchy.
Kiver, to cover.
Knacks, trifles for ornament; nick-knacks. [rocks].
Knaggie, like nags or points of **Knappin**-hammer, a hammer for breaking stones.
Knavelled, navelled, beat violently with the fist. [lock].
Knawe, knoll, rising ground; hil-
Knurl, a dwarf.
Kuter, to nurse tenderly.
Kye, cows.
Kyle, a district in Ayrshire.
Kyloca, Highland cattle.
Kyte, the belly.
Kythe, to discover; to show one's self; to see; to appear.

L.

Labourin', tilling the fields.
Lad-beirn, **lad-wean**, a male child.
Laddie, diminutive of *lad*.
Laff, the gallery of a church.
Laid, load.
Lair, a lair.
Lairh, low. *Lairh crofts*, low-lying fields of inferior quality.
Lair, a grave or burying place.
Lair, leas, learning; education.
Laird, lord of a manor; squire.
Lairdie, diminutive of *laird*.
Lair-stane, a tombstone.
Laitb, loath; reluctant.
Laitbfa', bashful; sheepish.
Laive, lave, the rest; what is left.
Lambie, diminutive of *lamb*.
Lamiter, a lame person; a cripple.
Lammie-moon, the harvest moon.
Lamping, beating; also, going quickly and with long strides.
Lampit, a kind of shell-fish.
Lan', land; estate.
Land, (in towns) a building including different tenements above one another, upon the same foundation, and under the same roof. *Land o' the lair*, the place of the faithful or blessed.
Landlouper, runagate; one constantly shifting from one place to another.
Lane, lone. *My lane*, myself alone, &c. *By their lane*, themselves alone.
Laneily, lonely.
Lang, long. *To think lang*, to long; to weary.

Langsum, tedious; long in coming.
Langsyne, long since; long ago.
Lang-tangd, babbling; revealing secrets.
Lap, did leap; leaped.
Lapper, to coagulate; to curdle.
Lash, a heavy rain. *Its laskin' on*, raining heavily.
Lassie, lassock, little girl.
Lauch, law; custom; usage;—to laugh. [others].
Lave, the rest; the remainder; the **Laverock**, the lark.
Lawing, lawin, shot; reckoning; bill.
Lawian, lowland.
Le, lee, a lie; a fib.
Lee, to leave.
Liddy, a lady.
Lea-farm, a farm on which the tenant does not reside.
Leafy, very lonely.
Leelane, **leefalane**, all alone; quite solitary.
Lee-lang, live-long.
Leepit, parboiled.
Leesome, pleasant.
Leevin', leaving, living.
Leese-me, a phrase of congratulatory endearment: I am happy in thee, or proud of thee.
Leggins, milk-pails.
Leif, leave.
Leifsum, pleasant; desirable.
Leister, a three-pronged dart for striking fish.
Let-a-be, let alone.
Let on, to seem to observe or acknowledge any thing.
Let that sea stick to the wa', let that alone.
Lethering, tanning the hide; a thrashing.
Leugh, laughed.
Leuk, a look; to look.
Leven, levin, lightning; the light of the sun. [fuse].
Levins, leavins, what remains; **re-libbet**, gelded.
Lift, the sky. [help].
Lift, a heave. *To gie ane a lift*, to lifters, cattle dealers; those who forcibly stole cattle as a booty.
Lightly, sneering; to sneer at; to slight;—also *leathle*.
Lilt, a ballad; a tune; to sing.
Limmer, a kept mistress; a strumpet.
Limp't, limped; hobbled.
Lin, linn, a waterfall; a precipice.
Link, to trip along; to do any thing smartly and quickly.
Liskin, linking, tripping; walking quickly and lightly.
Links, flat, sandy ground on the sea-shore.
Listwhite, a linnet.
Lippen, to expect; to rely upon; to trust to.
Lippie, quite full.
Lippit, notched.
Lippy, the fourth part of a peck.
Lith, a joint.
Lone, a lane; an inclosed road.
Leanin, leaning, the green sward on which cows are milked.

Loch, a lake; a bay or arm of the sea.
Lochan, a small lake; a pond.
Lo's, lee, love; to love.
Loof, luif, the palm of the hand. *Outside of the loof*, back of the hand.
Loofie, a school punishment by striking the open palm with the loof.
Loop, a bend of a river.
Loopy, crafty; deceitful.
Loosome, lovely.
Loot, did let.
Loun, a fellow; a ragamuffin; a woman of easy virtue.
Loun, lound, calm; low and sheltered; still; tranquil.
Lounder, a severe, stunning blow to beat with severe strokes.
Loup, a leap; a jump;—to leap; to spring; to run or move quickly.
Louping-on-stane, a horse-block; the step-stone by which one gets to the saddle.
Loup the dyke, to leap the fence; to break out of or into the inclosure; a scamp.
Low, lowe, a flame.
Lowie, a fox.
Lowe, to loose.
Lowe'd, loosed.
Luckie, an old gamston.
Leek-penny, a small sum given back to the payer by one who receives money under a contract or bargain.
Lug, the ear; a handle.
Luggie, a small wooden dish with a handle.
Lum, the chimney.
Lum-pig, a can for a chimney-top.
Lunt, a column of smoke;—to smoke.
Lyart, of a mixed colour; gray.

M.

Ma, mee, more.
Magg, to steal.
Magg, a halfpenny.
Maggie-monnyet, a centipede.
Maichless, destitute of bodily vigour.
Maiden, an instrument for dissection similar to the *guillotine*.
Malk, equal; *He kanna his malk* is the *hair parish*.
Mail, payable rent. *Black-mail*, an impost paid by landholders to freebooters for protection of their property.
Mailie, mailing, a farm.
Mailie, a pet sheep.
Mail-payer, a rent-payer.
Maining, bemoaning.
Mair, more.
Maist, most; almost.
Maister, a master; a landlord.
Maisterfu', imperious; violent.
Maistery, power.
Maistins, for the most part.
Maistly, mostly.
Mak, to make.
Makin, making.

Mae, a moan; to moan; to be-moan.
Mang, among.
Manna, must not.
Mannie, a little man.
Mae-swear, to commit perjury.
Mae, to stutter in speech.
Manty, mantua silk; a mantle.
Mare, a mason's trough; support for a scaffold.
Marrow, to match;—a mate; one of a pair.
Mart, the fattened cow or animal slaughtered at Martinmas for winter provision.
Mashlach, mingled together.
Mashlum, mixed grain; meelin.
Maak, to mash, as malt, &c.; to infuse; to be in a state of infusion.
Makingpat, a tea-pot.
Maachy, foul; dirty.
Maakin, mawkin, a hare.
Mama, must.
Mawana, must not.
Maut, malt.
Maw, to mow.
Mawrie, strapping; sonaie.
Maybie, it may be; perhaps.
Meal-ark, a large chest for holding meal.
Meer, mear, mare.
Mekle, much; great; large.
Melt-baird, an eating table.
Meitha, meaths, eggs of the blow-fly upon meat; maggots.
Meitha, marks; landmarks.
Mell, to be intimate; to meddle;—also, a mallet for pounding.
Melt, the spleen.
Meltith, a meal.
Men, to mend.
Menda, amends; atonement; revenge.
Mense, good manners; decorum; moderation.
Mensefu, mannerly; modest.
Menseless, ill-bred; rude; impudent. [13s. 4d.]
Merk, an old Scottish coin value
Merle, the blackbird.
Merry-metanie, a girl's game.
Michtie, strong; of high rank.
Midden, a dunghill.
Mightna, might not.
Milala, a strainer.
Mim, prim; prudish; precise.
Mimness, prudishness.
Mia, mind; resemblance.
Mind't, resolved; intending.
Minnie, mother; dam.
Mint, to aim; to attempt; to endeavour.
Mirk, mirkest, dark; darkest. *Pit mirk*, dark as pitch.
Mirkness, darkness.
Miscan, to abuse; to call names.
Miscan'd, miscalled; abused.
Mishanter, misfortune; ill-luck.
Mish-mash, in a disorderly state;
Mixtie martie.
Miscan'd, ill-taught; ill-bred; unmannerly.
Mislippen, to neglect; to suspect
Mistakn, mistook.
Mistryst, to disappoint by breaking an engagement; to deceive.

Mither, mother.
Mitherless, motherless.
Mitherlie, motherly.
Mittana, worsted gloves.
Mistify, to moisten.
Momplies, the tripe of an animal which consists of many folds.
Mony or monie, many.
Moo, the mouth.
Moop, moup, to nibble, as a sheep.
Moorian, of or belonging to moors.
Mornin', morning dram or draught.
Mortal, dead drunk.
Moss-hags, pits and sloughs in a mire or bog.
Mottle, motty, full of, or consisting of, mottes.
Mou, the mouth.
Moudiwarp, moudiwart, moudiwort, mouldwarp, a mole.
Moule or meels, earth; the grave.
Mountain-dew, Highland whisky.
Mousie, diminutive of mouse.
Muck, dung.
Mufftees, a kind of mittens.
Mulls, moels, moulds; cloth or list shoes.
Muir, a moor.
Muir-pouts, young grouse.
Mualin-kail, broth composed of water, shelled barley, and greens.
Mutah, a woman's linen or mualin cap.
Mutchkin, an English pint.
Myself, ma'sell, myself.

N.

Na', no; not; nor.
Nab, a smart stroke.
Nabbit, caught suddenly and unexpectedly.
Nae, no; not any.
Naething or naithing, nothing.
Naig, a nag; a horse.
Nain, own. *Nainsell*, oneself.
Nakit, naked; unclothed.
Nane, none.
Napery, table-linen.
Nappy, ale; tipsy; elevated with drink.
Nar, near.
Nathless, nathless, nevertheless.
Near, close; narrow; niggardly.
Near-behaddin, similar to near-be-pawn, niggardly.
Near-hand, near at hand; nearly; almost.
Nebbit, having a beak or nose.
Neeber, a neighbour.
Needna, need not.
Neeps, turnips.
Ne'er-do-weels, scapegraces.
Neeve, the closed hand; the fist;—also *nieve*.
Neld-fire, a beacon.
Nelst, nearest; next.
Neltie-kail, broth made of young nettles.
Neuk, a nook; a corner.
Nevey, nephew.
New-fangled, new-fashioned; engrossed with some novelty.
Nieher (Ck representing a harsh gut-

tural sound of h), to neigh; to laugh in a loud and ridiculous manner.
Nicht-oww, a night-cap.
Nievafu, a handful.
Niffer, an exchange;—to exchange; to barter.
Nifty-naffy, fastidious; conceited and finical.
Nippit, miserly; niggardly.
Nirl, a small crumb.
Nit, a nut.
Noeth, nothing.
Noethie, puny, little, and weak.
Noggie, a small wooden dish; a *luggie*. [Cibly.]
Netted, knotted, rapped; struck for-
Noosle, to squeeze.
Norland, northland; belonging to the north country.
Northin, northerly.
Nourie, a nurse.
Noup, a round-headed eminence.
Nout, newt, newts, black cattle.

O.

O', of.
Odda an' ens, scraps; remnants.
Oe, oy, oye, grandchild.
O'erty, over; at no great distance.
O'erome, the overplus; the burden of a song.
Off-ome, an excuse; an escape in the way of subterfuge or pretext.
Onaing, Onafu, a fall of rain or snow; a falling on; an attack.
Onalaught, an inroad; a hostile incursion; an attack.
Onstead, a farm-stead; the buildings on a farm.
Ony, onie, any.
Oe, wool.
Opp, to tie with a thread; to unite.
Oorie-like, fatigued; shivering with cold.
Open steak, open stitch.
Or, ere, before.
Ordinar, ordinary; common; usual.
Orra, odd; not matched; what may be spared; unemployed; petty; paltry.
Orra-man, an extra person employed about a farm.
O't, of it.
Oughtina, in any or the least degree.
Ourgann-ropes, ropes for keeping down the thatch on stacks.
Ourie, shivering; drooping.
Oural or ourals, ourselves.
Out-by, without; a little way out; at some distance.
Outlars, cattle not housed.
Outreik, outfit for a journey.
Out the gait, out of the way.
Outwall, refuse.
Overly, superficial; not deep or thorough.
Overman, an overseer; a superintendent; an umpire.
Ower, over, above; too; too much.
Ower-by, over the way.
Ower-ome, excess.
Overlay, o'erlay, overlay, a covering.

Ower'ta'en, overtaken.
Owranes, superiority; mastery.
Owsen, oxen.

P.

Paddock-hair, the down on unfledged birds.
Paddle, pettie, a paddle; a staff; a plough-staff; a hoe.
Paddle, to tramp, as clothes in a tub; to walk with short steps; to play in the water, as children.
Paik, to beat.
Paiks, blows; a beating.
Paunch, a paunch.
Paip, the popa.
Pang, to cram.
Panged, crammed; stuffed.
Pantous, a slipper.
Pap, to move from place to place with a quick motion; to pop.
Paraffie, ostentatious display.
Parritch, parritch, porridge; oat-meal pudding.
Parritch-time, breakfast-time.
Partan, the common sea-crab.
Pat, did put; a pot. *Tak put luck*, take whatever happens to be prepared for dinner. [ridge].
Patriek, patriek, pairtrick, a part-paughty, paughty, proud; haughty.
Pauk, wife.
Pauky, pawkie, or pawky, cunning; sly; wily; artful with gentleness and good-humour; cautiously insinuating with pleasantry.
Paunie, a stroke on the hand with the ferula or tawse at school.
Paut, a stroke with the foot.
Pawkie, a woollen mitten having a thumb, but without fingers.
Pearlins, pearlins, lace made of silk or thread.
Pease-bogle, scarecrow.
Pease-sweep, peewest, the lapwing.
Peat-crowl, a basket in which peats are carried.
Peat-rock, the smoke from peats:—*Highland whisky*, from its flavour as distilled by means of peats.
Peck, pegh, to fetch the breath short, as in asthma.
Peehan, the crop; the stomach.
Peeble, a pebble.
Peel, a pool; a place of strength or fortification; in the border counties, a small square tower.
Peemge, to complain; to whin.
Peer, poor:—a pear.
Peerie, a boy's spinning top set in motion by the pull of a string:—curious; suspicious.
Peery, to look sharply into.
Pegging, peeking, puffing and panting; breathing hard. [bullet].
Pellank, pellock, a porpoise; a pellet, a sheepskin without the wool.
Pensy, pensie, proud and conceited; spruce.
Perfate, exact; perfect.
Perfiteeness, exactness.
Perk, a cord extended in a room for hanging clothes on.

Pettie, to cherish: to indulge; to treat as a pet; a plough-staff.
Philabeg, the Highland kilt.
Phraise, fair speeches; flattery:—to flatter; to cajole.
Phraisia, phrasing, palavering; making long or fine speeches; flattery.
Pibroch, peetbroch, (ch having a harsh guttural sound of A), a Highland war-song adapted to the bag-pipe.
Pick, a pick-axe; also, pitch.
Pickle, a grain of corn; a small quantity of any thing.
Pick-maw, a small sea-gull.
Pifer, peifer, to cry whiningly; to whimper.
Pig, an earthen pot, vessel, or pitcher; a can for a chimney-top.
Pigs, piggs. *Gang to pigs and whistles*, to go to wreck and ruin.
Pike, to pick; to cull; to select.
Pincerna, pincers; a tool for drawing nails.
Pinging, uttering feeble, frequent, and peevish complaints.
Pinner, a cap with lappets formerly worn by women of rank.
Pioted, pyoted, piebald.
Pipe-staple, a tobacco-stopper; also, broken tubes of clay tobacco-pipes.
Pirn, a bobbin; the bobbin of a spinning wheel; the reed in a weaver's shuttle; the wheel of a fishing-rod.
Pirnie, a woollen nightcap.
Pit, to put.
Plaek, an old copper coin, equal to the third of an English penny.
Plaekless, penniless.
Plainstanes, the pavement.
Plenishing, furniture.
Plet, plaited; folded.
Plew or plough, a plough.
Plies, folds.
Pliekie, a mischievous trick.
Plot, to scald; to make scalding hot.
Plotie, mulled wine.
Ploy, employment; a harmless frolic; a merry meeting.
Pluff, a puff; a hairdresser's powder; puff; to puff.
Pluffy, chubby; flabby.
Pock, poke, a pouch; a bag.
Poind, to distrain; to seize on cattle, or take the goods, for rent; *piind*, *piend*.
Polenie, Polonian, a great-coat; a surcoat.
Pone, a thin turf.
Poo, to pull.
Poorfu', powerful.
Poor-man-of-mutton, cold meat; cold mutton broiled.
Poortith, poverty.
Poorty, powtry, poultry. [etc].
Poots, pouts, pouls: young grouse.
Pree, a deposit; a hoard of money.
Poeie, a nosegay.
Pouk, to pluck; to pull; a slight, quick pull, or sportive snatch.
Pousie, poesie, a hare or cat.
Pout, a poult; a chick; a child; a young partridge, moor-fowl, turkey, etc.

Pou't, did pull.
Pouthered, powdered; slightly salted.
Pow, the poll; the head.
Pownie, powny, a little house.
Powt, a short convulsive motion.
Powtaring, peckaring, groping among the ashes; poking in the fire; rummaging in the dark.
Powther or pouther, powder.
Prap, to support.
Pratty, pretty.
Precessely, precisely.
Preak, to be spruce or gay.
Preen, a pin.
Preen-ood, a pin-cushion.
Prent, printing.
Prideful, proud.
Prie, to taste; to prove by tasting.
Prief, proof.
Prig, to chespen; to dispute; to haggle.
Prieged, entreated earnestly; pleaded hard for a bargain.
Propale, to publish; to disclose.
Propise, a present; a gift; drink-money.
Propose, to lay down; to propose.
Public, a public-house; an inn.
Puddings, guts; sausages.
Puddock-stool, a toad-stool; a mushroom.
Puddeek, a frog.
Pun, pund, pound, pounds.
Puir, poor.
Pupit, a pulpit.
Purple, purple.
Put, throw or cast of a stone. *Tee mak ane's put gude*, to accomplish one's object.
Put-on, clothed; dressed.
Pyat, pyet, a magpie.
Pyket, piket, picked; made bare

Q.

Quaes, quean, a young woman.
Quaich, quigh, a small shallow drinking-cup with two ears or handles.
Quaif, a head-dress; coiff.
Quak, to quake.
Quakin-ash, the aspen-tree.
Quat, to quit.
Queer, the choir.
Queerie, squeamish; disordered after being drunk.
Quema, closely; exactly.
Querna, a handmill.
Quern, ours, a grain.
Quertie, cheerful; lively.
Query, a heifer; a young cow.
Quirkie, tricky.

R.

Rabbie, raible, to talk or make nonsense.
Rachlin, hairbraided; noisy.
Rade, rode.
Rae, roe.
Raff, a person of worthless character.
Raffan, roving; joyous; happy.

Raid, a hostile or plundering incursion.
Raik, an idle or indolent person; a *raik*, an upper garment worn by females.
Raip, a rape; a rope; a rood or six ells in length.
Rair, to roar; a roar; an outcry.
Raird, to bleat or low, as sheep or cattle.
Raise, rose; arose.
Raise, to madden; to inflame.
Ramfess'd, fatigued; overspread.
Rampagious, furious.
Rampallions, rude romps.
Rampauge, to rage and storm; to prance about with fury.
Ramshashed, much distorted; in a crazy state. [rash].
Ram-stam, thoughtless; forward;
Randy, riotous; disorderly.
Ranty, merry.
Raploch, a coarse, undyed, woollen cloth, but used as an adjective for coarse.
Rath, ready; quick; early.
Ratten, ratton, a rat.
Rattle, a smart blow.
Rauale, rash; stout; fearless.
Raught, reached.
Raun, rawn, the roe of fish.
Raunle-tree, randle-tree, the beam from which the crook is suspended, where there is no grate.
Rave, tore.
Ravelled, entangled; confused.
Raw, a row.
Rax, to stretch.
Ream, cream; —to cream.
Reamin, brimful; frothing.
Reave, rove.
Reaving, reaving, rieving, open violent thieving.
Reek, to heed.
Red, to interfere and separate, as two people fighting; to disentangle; to put in order. [counb].
Redding, -kame, a large-toothed
Bedding-stralk, a stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray.
Redd up, to put in order.
Rede, counsel; to counsel; to advise; also, to separate; to put to rights.
Red-wud, stark mad.
Ree, half-drunk; fuddled.
Reek, smoke.
Reekie, smoky. *Auld Reekie*, Edinburgh.
Reekin, smoking.
Reekie, blowing briskly, as wind.
Reekie, tipsy. [shrub].
Reise, ryse, twig; brushwood;
Reist, to arrest; to stop obstinately; to stick fast in the middle; to dry by the heat of the sun or in a chimney.
Reisted, stopped; stuck fast; also, roasted; smoke-dried.
Reisting, restive; having the habit of stopping, as a horse.
Reimaid, remaid, remedy. [ered].
Restit, stood restive; stunted; with-
Restrieked, restricted.
Rew, repentance.
Right, in health; right.

Right, to correct; to mend.
Rickle, a shook of corn; a stook; a heap of stones or peats, &c.
Riding-days, days of hostile incursions on horseback.
Rief, reef, plenty; robbery.
Rief-randles, sturdy beggars.
Rievers, robbers.
Rig, a ridge of land; the back of an animal; course; path.
Rigging, back; ridge; roof.
Rigging-tree, roof-tree.
Rin, to run; to melt. *Rinnin*, running.
Rink, the course of the stones in curling on ice.
Rin-there-out, to gad about; —a vagabond; vagrant.
Rip, a handful of unthreshed corn.
Ripe, to grope; to search.
Ritt, to make an incision in the ground as a line of direction in digging; to rip; to tear; —a slight incision in the ground; a scratch made on a board, &c. [tear].
Rive, to rift; to split; to rend; to Riven, rent; torn.
Rizzer'd, half-salted and half-dried, as fish. [distaff].
Roekin, spinning on the rock or Rokelay, a short cloak.
Rone, a spout for carrying off rain-water from a house. [villain].
Roedoch, a term of contempt;
Roof-tree, a house or dwelling including the family.
Roen, a shred.
Roepit, hoarse.
Roose, ruse, to praise; to commend; to extol.
Roochoch, coarse; half insane.
Rose, erysipelas.
Rotten-faw, a rat-trap. [nera].
Rouch-spun, coarse; of rude man-
Roughies, withered boughs; a sort of rude torches; also, dried heath.
Roun', round; in the circle of neighbourhood.
Round, roun', a whisper.
Round, auction.
Roupet, hoarse, as with a cold.
Rouping, auctioning.
Roupit, roupied, sold by auction.
Rousted, roosted, rusted.
Routh, plenty.
Routhie, plentiful.
Routing, rowting, roaring; bellowing; snoring.
Row, to roll; to wrap; —a roll; a list; a roll of bread.
Rout, rowts, to low; to bellow.
Rozet, rozin.
Rozet, to prepare with rozin.
Rubbery, robbery.
Ruction, the act of belching; a quarrel; noisy or disorderly strife; insurrection.
Rue or **rew**, to repent.
Rue-bargain, money paid for with-
drawing from a bargain.
Ruffing, applauding by stamping with the feet or clapping of the hands.
Rug, to pull; a dog-cheap bargain.
Ruggin an' rivin, tearing and hauling in a quarrel.

Rumgumption, rummilmgumption, good, sound common sense.
Rumple-bane, the rump bone.
Runch, to grind, as with the teeth.
Rung, a cudgel; a rough undressed
Runkled, wrinkled. [staff].
Runt, the stem of colewort or cabbage; an old cow.
Ryke, reach.
Ruse, to commend; to extol.
Rushie, a broil; a tumult.
Ruskie, stout; strong; vigorous.

S.

Sa, see, so.
Sack and **fork**, pit and gallows; the power of drowning and hanging.
Sackless, sailless, sakeless, innocent.
Soft, wet. *A soft day*, a rainy day.
Safty, softly.
Sain, to bless against evil influence; to sign with the sign of the cross.
Sair, sore; painful; —a sore; —sorely; very much.
Sair, to serve; to give alms.
Sairly or **sairlie**, sorely.
Salie, a hired mourner at a funeral.
Sandy-lavereck, a sand-lark.
Sang, a song.
Sap, a sop; a ninny; a heavy-headed fellow; liquid.
Sappy, juicy; savoury; —plump; sonie; —also, smart; keen.
Sark, a shirt. [bing].
Sarkfu'-o'-sair-banes, a sound drub-
Sarkin, cloth for shirts; shirting.
Sarkit, provided with shirts.
Sark-tail, the bottom of a shirt.
Saugh, the sallow broad-leaved wil-
low.
Saul, soul; mettle. [stand].
Saultfat, a pickling tub; a beef-
Jaumont, a salmon.
Saunt, a saint.
Saurless, insipid; tasteless.
Saut, salt. *You'll ne'er cast saut on his tail*, you will never catch him.
Saut, to salt; to put in pickle.
Saw, to sow seed.
Sawin', sawing, sowing.
Sax, six. *Saxpence*, sixpence.
Scath, to damage; to injure; —in-
jury; harm.
Scathless, unharmed; uninjured.
Scald, scauld, skaud, to scold; to rate; to burn; —a scold; a shrew.
Scantling, a rude sketch; a scroll of a deed. *Scantlings*, rafters.
Scart, to scratch; to scrape; a scratch; a puny looking person; a niggard.
Scattergude, a reckless spendthrift.
Scauff-and-raff, rough plenty; refuse; rabble.
Scamm, a slight burn.
Scap, the scalp; the skull.
Scaur, to scare; to frighten; —a precipitous bank of earth over-
hanging a river; a cliff.
Scawry, apt to be scared; timorous.
Scaw, the itch.
Schimmer, to glisten; to glitter.

Slate, a slate; to cover with slates, as a roof.
Solater, one who covers roofs with slates.
Soomdise, to suffocate by bad air; to disgust; to nauseate: *soomdise*.
Sooms, a kind of bread; a small cake; a slap;—to beat with the open palm; to spank.
Sooth collops, scotched collops; beef-steaks broiled with onions.
Sooth-mist, small wetting rain.
Soup, skelp, to move hastily from one place to another; to scamper.
Sour, to urge forward; to whip; to beat.
South, seewth, plenty; abundance.
Soother, to scorch.
Sowry, showery; shabby in appearance:—a. a scurvy fellow.
Scraich, scraigh, to scream as a hen, partridge, &c.
Scraichle, to creep forward, as if on both hands and feet.
Scranky, thin; lean; lank.
Scraunching, scraighing, screaming hoarsely.
Scored, to tear; a rent; a long strip of cloth hastily torn off; a lengthy part of a sermon or other spoken address; a long extract or quotation; a list or catalogue.
Scrooded, torn; rent.
Scraigh e' morning, the first dawn.
Serieve, to glide swiftly along.
Serimp, to scant; scant; short; bare.
Scrimpie, niggardly; illiberal.
Scrimpit, did scant; scanty.
Scrimpsness, scantiness; small allowance.
Seroggie, covered with underwood.
Serunt, a niggardly person.
Soud, a smart blow; a smart and sudden shower of rain or hail; to beat; to *skelp*.
Souldaddy, grossness; obscenity in act or word; fornication.
Scull, a shallow basket for fish or for peat-fuel.
Sounner, disgust; to disgust.
Seannachie, a Highland bard who preserved and repeated the traditions of the clans.
Seer, sure. [sieve].
Seiled, strained through a cloth or sieved, cozed.
Sel, sell, self. *A body's sel*, one's self alone.
Sell't, did sell; sold.
Sely, wretched; miserable.
Semple, of low birth—opposed to *gentle*.
Sen, to send.
Se'ring, sairing, serving; as much as serves the turn; enough.
Set, to fit; to become; to suit.
Sets, corn in small stacks.
Settlin, settling. *To get a settlin*, to be frightened into quietness.
Settlins, the dregs of liquor.
Sey, the opening in a gown or shift through which the arm passes; a sort of woollen cloth.
Shachle, to distort from the right shape or right direction.

Shaird, a shred; a shard.
Shank aff, to set off quickly and without ceremony.
Shanks, lega. Shanks-naigie. *Riding on shanks naigie*, travelling on foot.
Sharn, thin cow-dung.
Shaughling, shaughling, shangling, shambling. *Shawchling shoon*, shoes trodden down on one side by bad walking.
Shaul, shallow.
Shaup, the husk.
Shave, a slice of bread, cheese, &c.
Shaver, a humorous wag; a barber.
Shavie, to do an ill turn;—a trick.
Shaw, to show; a small wood in a hollow place.
Shaws, stems and leaves of potatoes, turnips, &c.
Shaeling, a temporary summer house; a hut; a shelter.
Shoen, bright; shining.
Shoenest, clearest.
Shellum, skellum, a rogue; a low worthless fellow.
Sheltie, a pony.
Shough, a ditch; a trench; a sluice.
Shiel, a shed; to shell; to take out of the husk.
Shilpit, weak; washy and insipid—applied to liquors.
Shinnere, cinders.
Shinty, an inferior species of golf; also, the club or stick used in playing the game.
Shoehin, contemptible; paltry.
Shog, a shock; a push off at one side.
Shogging, shaking; jogging.
Shoopie, a shaking motion.
Shool, a shovel; to shovel.
Shoon, shoon.
Shooster, a seamster.
Shore, to offer; to threaten.
Shouldna, sudna, should not.
Shoulder, shoulder. *To show the cauld shoulder*, to appear cold and reserved.
Shreigh, shrieigh, to shriek.
Shute, to push; to shoot.
Sibb, sibb, related to by blood.
Sie, sioean, such.
Sioean, sieker, sure; steady; secure; safe; cautious.
Sicht, sight.
Siekerly, certainly; surely.
Sielike, just so. *Sie and sie-like*, a phrase commonly used to denote strict resemblance.
Side, long; hanging low—said of garments.
Sidelins, sidelong; slanting.
Siller, silver; money.
Sillieress, without money.
Sillook, a fish.
Simmer, sunnmer.
Sin, since. (tion).
Sindry, sundry; in a state of disjunction.
Sinnysne, since such a time.
Sipple, to sip.
Sith, since.
Skallin, dispersion; dismissal; as, *the skallin o' the kirk*.
Skair, a share.
Skaith, injury; harm; scath.

Skaithless, innocent; not injured.
Skart, a scratch; to scratch.
Skean, a dirk.
Skeep, to whip.
Skeely, skeelfa, skilful; cunning; intelligent.
Skeem, a knife; a dirk. *Skeindha*, a black knife, the Highlander's "dernier resort."
Skeish, liable or apt to startle, as a horse.
Skelloch, a shrill cry; a squall; wild mustard; wild radish.
Skelp, to strike; to slap; to walk with a smart tripping step; a smart stroke; a blow; a heavy fall of rain.
Skelpin', skelping, walking; moving rapidly; also, slapping with the palm of the hand.
Skep, a bee-hive.
Sketchers, skitchers, skates.
Skeigh or skeigh, proud; nice; high-mettled.
Skift, a passing shower.
Skilly, wise; intelligent.
Skink, to pour out; also, soup made of the shin or hough of beef.
Skirl, to shriek; to cry shrilly; a shrill cry.
Skitt, banter; jeer.
Skivie, out of the proper direction; deranged.
Skient, slant; to run slant; to deviate from the truth.
Skoon, soene, a thin cake made of flour.
Skoet, a syringe.
Skreigh, screech, to scream; to screech; a loud, shrill cry.
Skruaty, meagre; infirm; misery.
Skyte, to slide rapidly off; a worthless fellow.
Slaberry, noting a state of weather at once rainy and windy.
Slack, an opening between two hills; a hollow where no water runs.
Slade, did slide; slid; shipped along.
Slae, slae.
Slaistering, doing any thing in an awkward and untidy way;—especially, dabbling into any thing mean or unctuous.
Slaisters, dirty slops.
Slake, to smear; a small quantity of that with which any thing is daubed.
Slap, a breach in a fence.
Slaw, slow.
Slee, sly. *Sleeet, sleest*.
Sleekit, sleeky; sly.
Sliddery, slippery.
Slimmer, delicate; easily injured.
Slink, little worth; not to be depended upon; also, veal of a calf killed immediately after birth; a sneaking fellow; a cheat.
Sloan, a sloven.
Sloekmed, slaked; quenched.
Slogan, a war-cry or gathering word.
Slot-hounds, sleuth-hounds, blood-hounds who follow the slot or scent.
Slounger, an indolent lazy person.
Slue, to slip softly and quietly.
Slype, to fall over, as a wet furred from the plough.

- Sma'**, small.
Smaik, a silly fellow; a paltry rogue.
Sneddum, dust; powder; mettle; scence.
Smoke, to send forth smoke; to smoke.
Smiddy, a smithy.
Smitch, a spot; a speck.
Smokee, given to pilfering.
Smoor, to smother.
Smoutie, smutty; obscene; ugly.
Snaps, gingerbread nuts.
Snash, abuse; billingsgate.
Snaw, snow; to snow.
Snack, the latch of a door. *Sneck* drawer, a latch-lifter; a sly fellow.
Snecks, secured by a latch; notched.
Sned, to lop; to cut off.
Sneeshing, snuff.
Sneeshing-mill, a snuff-box.
Snell, bitter; biting; sharp; severe.
Snifter, to draw the breath (in a manner to be heard) through the nostrils.
Snigging, titling; sneeringly.
Snod, neat; well-trimmed.
Snoed, a fillet for tying round the hair, worn only by maidens.
Snoel, one whose spirit is broken with oppressive slavery; to submit tamely.
Snoove, to go smoothly and constantly; to sneak.
Snotter, the proboscis of a turkey-cock. *To motter and snivel*, to blubber and snuffle.
Snewk, to scent or snuff, as a dog, horse, &c.
Snuffy, sulky; angry; vexed.
Snurl, to ruffle.
Somagate, somehow; somewhere.
Sonsie, having sweet, engaging looks; plump; jolly; fat.
Sookin-turky, a ninny; a fool.
Soom, to swim.
Soor-dook, butter-milk.
Sootie, black with soot.
Sorner, sojourners; sturdy beggars; vagrants claiming the privilege of bed and board.
Sorning, claiming, as a beggar, the privilege of bed and board for a night; hence, obtruding on the hospitality of another; spunging.
Sough, the noise of wind; a sigh; a sound dying on the ear: a rumour.
Souk, sook, to suck.
Souple, the striking part of a snail; the swile; a cudgel. [swift].
Souple, supple; flexible; active.
Souter, souter, a shoemaker.
Southron, a south-countryman; an Englishman.
Sowk, to drench, as with rain.
Sowp, a spoonful; a small quantity of any thing liquid.
Sowther, solder; to solder; to cement.
Spae, to prophecy; to foretell.
Spae-wife, a female fortune-teller.
Spalk, the spoke of a wheel.
Spalrge, to dash; to soil, as with mire. [with elastic force].
Spang, a bound or spring; to spring.
Spat, spot; place.
Spate, a swell in a river; a sweeping torrent after rain or thaw.
Spanl, a limb.
Spauld, spawld, the shoulder.
Spaviet, having the spavin.
Speel, to climb.
Speering, askings; answers to questions asked; information.
Spence, interior apartment of a country house.
Spier, to ask; to inquire; also, *speer*.
Spindle-shanks, small thin limbs.
Spit, to rain slightly. [mud].
Splash, to bespatter; — a clot of spleuchan, spleughan, a tobacco-pouch.
Splore, a frolic; noise; riot.
Sporran, [Gael.] a purse.
Sprack, spruce, sprightly.
Spraleh, a shrill cry. [cattle].
Spreagh, prey; booty; *literally*, *Spreckled*, spotted; speckled.
Sprittie, full of sprits.
Sprug, a sparrow.
Spuisie, spoil.
Spuze, a spoon.
Spunk, a match; a taper; a spark of fire; a small fire; mettle; wit.
Spunkie, mettlesome; fiery; a will-o'-wisp or ignis fatuus.
Sputrie, a stick used in making oatmeal pudding or porridge.
Squaich, a cry; a scream.
Staeher, to stagger.
Stalg, a young horse not yet broken in for work or riding; a stallion.
Stalk, steak.
Stamach, stomach.
Stance, standing-place; station; position; site.
Stane, staine, stone.
Stang, a sting; to sting; *also*, a long pole; a branch of a tree.
Stank, pool of standing water.
Stap, stop; to stop; a step.
Staumrel, a blockhead; half-witted.
Stauin, to stand.
Staup, to take long strides.
Staw, did steal; to surfeit; to put to a stand.
Steek, to shut; a stitch.
Steer, to molest; to stir.
Steery, bustle; stir; disturbance; tumult; quandary.
Steeve, stiff; strong; durable; firm.
Stell, a covert; a shelter; an inclosure for cattle; a still.
Stenners, the pebbles and gravel in the dry part of the bed of a river.
Stents, tribute; dues of any kind.
Sterns, starns, stars.
Stey, steep.
Stibble, stubble.
Stiekit, stuck; stabbed; bungled and spoiled in the making.
Stimpart, the eighth part of a Winchester bushel; the fourth part of a peck.
Stirk, a young steer or heifer between one and two years old.
Stock, a plant or root of colewort, cabbage, &c.
Stoeckin, stocking.
Stoecked, made up in shocks, as corn.
Stoop and **reep**, **stoup** and **reup**, stump and rump; altogether.
Stoor, to rise in foam or spray, or in clouds, as dust or smoke.
Storm-sted, stopped on a journey on account of a storm.
Stot, a bullock between two and three years old.
Stoup or **storp**, a kind of jug or dish with a handle.
Stour, steer, stern; gruff; large and strong; tall.
Stour, stoure, dust; more particularly, dust in motion; skirmish; battle.
Stouth and **routh**, plenty.
Stouthrief, robbery.
Stow, stoo, to cut off; to lop; to crop.
Stowlian, by stealth.
Stown, stolen.
Stoyte, stumble; stoit.
Strack, did strike; struck.
Strae, straw.
Strack, did strike; struck; a stroke.
Strake, a bushel.
Stramaah, a crash; a tumult.
Strappan, tall and handsome.
Stracht, straight, straight; to make straight; to stretch.
Stravagin, wandering without an aim.
Streak, streak, to stretch; to lay out a corpse.
Striddle, to straddle.
String, to hang by the neck.
Stroen, stroue, to spout; to send forth, as a water-pipe; to stale.
Strunt, spirituous liquor of any kind; to walk sturdily. *To tak' the strunt*, to take the pot.
Stuffle, stout and strong.
Stumple, diminutive of *stump*.
Sturt, to trouble; to molest.
Sud, suld, should.
Sugh, the continued rushing noise of wind.
Sune, soon.
Sunkie, a low stool.
Sute, soot.
Swack, to drink deeply and greedily.
Swaird, sword.
Swank, stately; jolly.
Swanking, supple; active.
Swarf, swoon.
Swat, did sweat.
Swatch, a sample.
Swats, drink; good ale; wort.
Swaul, to increase in size.
Swee, to move a body backwards and forwards.
Sweer, laxy; averse; also, *sweat*, *sweir*.
Sweeties, sugar-plums; sweetmeats.
Swire, the neck; the declination of a mountain or hill near the summit.
Swirl, a curve; an eddying blast or pool; a knot in wood; a whirl.
Swirlie, knaggy; full of knots.
Swither, to hesitate in choice; an irresolute wavering in choice; doubt; hesitation.
Swoor, swear, swore.
Syke, sike, a small rill, commonly running out of a quagmire.
Syn, syne, since; then; afterward; in that case.
Synd, to rinse.
Syndings, rinsings; slops.

T.

Tack, a lease, as of a farm; — an addition; a slight hold or fastening.
Tackets, a kind of nails for driving into the heels and soles of shoes.
Tae, to. (three prongs.)
Tae, a toe. *Thre tae'd*, having.
Tae, *The tae*, the one. *Tae half*, the one half.
Taed, *taid*, a toad.
Taillie, a deed of entail.
Tairge, a target; — to rate severely.
Tak, to take; *takin'*, taking.
Tak the gate, to commence a journey.
Tale-piet, a tale-teller or tale-bearer.
Tanga, tongue.
Tap, the top.
Tap, to make a little go a great way; to use sparingly.
Target, a tatter; a tassel.
Tarr'd, marked with tar, as sheep. *A' tarr'd wi' as stick*, one as bad as the other. [work].
Taaker, a labourer who does task.
Tatter - wallops, flapping with or fluttering in rage.
Tauid or *taid*, told.
Tauple, a foolah, thoughtless young woman; a slut.
Tauted or *tautle*, matted together; — said of hair or wool.
Tawa, a fit of sullenness and ill temper.
Tawse, a leather strap cut at the end into thongs, used for chastisement.
Tent, a field palpit; attention; heed; caution; to take heed.
Tentle, heedful; cautious.
Tough, tough, tough.
Thack, thatch. *Under thack and rap*, under thatch and rope; snug and comfortable.
Thae, these. (string).
Thaim, small gut; catgut; a fiddle.
Thankit, thanked.
Thack, thack, thack; to thatch.
Thegither, together.
Themsel, themselves.
Therout, out of doors.
Thiek, intimate; familiar.
Thiewless, indifferent; forbidding — said of a person's demeanour.
Thir, these.
Thirled, thrilled; vibrated.
Thale, to suffer; to endure.
Thoom, thumb.
Thowe, a thaw; to thaw.
Thowless, thowless, slack; lary; sluggish.
Thrang, a throng; a crowd; busy.
Thrapple, the throat; the windpipe.
Thraak, a rush.
Thraw, to sprain; to twist; to writhe; to contradict. *Heads and thrave*, lying side by side, but the feet of the one beside the head of the other; irregularly. [perd].
Thrawart, cross-grained; ill-tempered.
Thrawin, throwing, twisting; thwarting. [verse] crabbed.
Thrawa, sprained; twisted; per-
Thrawe, 24 sheaves, or two stooks of grain.

Threep, threep, accusation; portentious affirmation; threep.
Threepit, persisted in averring.
Threashin, thrashing.
Thrieistie, a thistle.
Threety, thirty.
Throughgann, clever; active.
Through ithar, pell-mell; confusedly.
Thumpit, thumped.
Thunner, thunder.
Ticht, girl firmly.
Tig, a twitch; a tap; a pet; a fit of sullen humour; to twitch; to give a slight stroke to.
Till, to.
Timmer, timber.
Timmer-tuned, having a rough, inharmonious voice; not musical.
Tine, to lose.
Tinkler, a tinker. [way].
Tint, lost. *Tint the gate*, lost the tip, troop, a ram; tap.
Tippence, twopence.
Tither, the other.
Tittle, to whisper.
Toeher, a marriage portion.
Toeherless, portionless.
Tod, a fox.
Toddlin, toddling, tottering; waddling, as children do.
Toom, empty.
Tookly, cleanly; neatly.
Toshie, ready to take offence.
Toun, a hamlet; a farm-house.
Tousle, to treat roughly; to dishevel.
Tout, a pet; a huff; a fit of ill-humour; a copious draught; also, the blast of a horn or trumpet; to blow a horn, &c.; to pout; to sulk.
Tousled, in disorder; rumpled.
Tow, substance of which ropes are made; also, a rope; prepared flax.
Towmond, a twelvemonth.
Towzie, tousie, rough; shaggy.
Toy or toy-mutch, a head-dress of linen or woollen, without lace, frill, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn by old women of the lower classes.
Toyte, to totter like old age.
Traahle, to throw up dirt with the feet; to draggle.
Trailing, lounging; dangling.
Transe, a passage.
Transe-door, the kitchen door.
Transmogrified, transmigrated; metamorphosed.
Traashed, jaded; deteriorated through bad usage.
Trewa, trowers.
Trickie, full of tricks.
Tricker, a mean and low trader.
Troeking, troggin, trucking; bartering.
Trogs, troggs, troth—a vulgar oath.
Trone, tron, a weighing machine used for heavy wares. *Trone-stone*, a weight equivalent to nineteen and a half pounds.
Trowan, a trowel.
Tryste, tryst, appointment; rendezvous; to make an appointment.
Trysted, appointed; met.

Tug, raw hide, of which in old times plough-traces were made.
Tuggle, to handle in a rough manner.
Tulzie, a quarrel; to quarrel; to fight.
Tumbler, a kind of cart; a tum-tum-tail, a runaway.
Twa, twas, two.
Twad, it would.
Twa-faced, false; deceitful.
Twal, twall, twelve. *Twalpennie*, one penny sterling, which is equivalent to twelve pence, ancient Scottish currency. *Twalpennie worth*, a small quantity; a penny-worth.
Twa-three, a few.
Tweel, verily; truly.
Tyke, a dog of the larger kind.
Tyne, to lose; to forsake; to be lost; to perish. *Tint, lost*.

U.

Ug, to feel disgust at.
Ugome, disgusting.
Ukie, oil.
Umquahle, whilom; sometime; lately; at times; former; late; deceased.
Usanny, dangerous; imprudent; supernatural; severe (applied to a blow or fall).
Usee, an ounce. [fatal].
Usahaney, unlucky; dangerous; ill-
Usee, uncouth; strange; unknown. It is also used intensively, as *uncle little*, very little.
Uncees, news.
Unkenn'd, unknown.
Unsieker, unsure; unsafe; unstable.
Unakaith'd, undamaged; unharmed.
Unstany, incautions; careless.
Unweel, unwell; a state of ill health.
Unweting, unwetting; unknown-ly. [the way].
Up-by, a little way farther on; up.
Upcast, a reproach.
Uppang, a steep ascent.
Uphand, to uphold; to maintain.
Uphanden, supported; laid under obligation.
Up's, upon.
Upsetting, assuming; conceited.
Upstides with, even with; quit with.
Up-tak, apprehension; conception or notion; — power of the understanding in acquiring or learning.

V.

Vaes or *voes*, (in Orkney and Shetland) inlets of the sea.
Vaik, to be or become vacant.
Vane, a vein.
Vap'rin, vapouring.
Vasitie, haughty; boastful.
Vera, very.
Vir, a ring round a column, &c.
Vision, emaciated bodily form; skeletal appearance.
Vismomy, viango.
Viverra, food; catables.
Vogie, joyous; merry.

W.

Wa', wall. *Wa's*, walls.
 Waal, well. [tain.
 Waal-head, well-head; spring; foun-
 Wab, a web. *Wabster*, a weaver.
 Wad, would; to bet; a bet; a
 wager; a pledge; a hostage.
 Wadna, would not.
 Wae, wee; sorrowful.
 Waesome, woful; melancholy.
 Waf, shabby; a blast; a hasty mo-
 tion; act of waving.
 Waive, waive, to lead; to direct.
 Wakrife, waukrife, vigilant.
 Wale, choice; to choose.
 Walle, ample; large; jolly; also, an
 interjection of distress.
 Wallie, 'saddle-bags; a portman-
 teau; a valise.
 Walth, plenty; wealth. [ward.
 Wamble, to move backward and for-
 Wame, womb; belly.
 Wample, wriggle.
 Wan, got; won. *Wan'er*, got over.
 Wan-thriven, stunted; decayed; in
 a state of decline.
 Wanworth, undeserving; unworthy;
 of little value.
 Wap, a throw; a quick, smart
 stroke; to throw quickly; to flap.
 Ware, wair, to expend; to lay out.
 Warl' or warld, world.
 Warlock, a wizard. [ever kind.
 Warl's-gear, money; wealth of what-
 Wariy, worldly; eager to amass
 wealth.
 Warran, a warrant; to warrant.
 Warse, worse.
 Warsh, weash, not salted; taste-
 less; insipid.
 Waraler, a wrestler.
 Warstle, wrastle, a wrestle; a
 struggle; to wrestle; to strive.
 Wasma, was not. [expense.
 Wastrie, wastry, waste; imprudent.
 Wastrie, prodigal; wasteful.
 Wat, weat, to know.
 Water-broo, water-broes, brose made
 of meal and water without milk,
 butter, &c.
 Wather, weather.
 Wattle, a twig; a wand.
 Wauble, to swing; to reel.
 Wauach, waugh, waf; nauseous;
 bad; shabby.
 Wauaf, to wave; to flap.
 Wauight, a hearty draught of liquor.
 Wauken, to rouse from sleep.
 Waur, worse; also, to put to the
 worse; to get the better of.
 Waws, wells, and swelchies, waves,
 whirlpools, and gulfs.
 Wean, wee ane, weanie, little one;
 child.
 Wearifu', painful; distressing.
 Weasand, weason, the wind-pipe.
 Weather-gaw, signs of an approach-
 ing storm.
 Wee, little. *Wee things*, little ones.
Wee bit, a small matter.
 Weel, well. *Weel'sare*, welfare.
 Weal, well, weal; prosperity; ad-
 vantage.
 Weel a weel, well, well!

Weet, rain; wetness.
 Weety, rainy. [for weighing.
 Weigh-bauks, the beam of a balance
 Weight, weacht, a sieve without holes
 for winnowing corn.
 Weird, fate; destiny. *The weird is*
dree'd, the ill-fortune is suffered;
 the destiny is fulfilled.
 Walked, waukit, lulled, as cloth.
 Wern, a scar.
 Werena, were not.
 We'sae, we shall.
 Westland, westlin, western.
 Westlina, westward.
 Wha, who.
 Whaap, whap, the curlew.
 Whalpit, whelped.
 Whamie, the state of being over-
 turned, or turned upside down.
 Whamplie, a stroke; a blow; a slash;
 to stroke; to slash.
 Whang, leather; a leathern string;
 a piece of cheese, bread, &c.
 Whar, whaur, where. *Whar'er*,
 wherever.
 Whase, whose.
 Whesae, a parcel; a number of per-
 sons or things.
 Wheep, to fly nimbly; to jerk.
 Wheesht, be silent. [noise.
 Wheesie, a blaze with a whizzing.
 Whid, the motion of a hare run-
 ning, but not frightened; a lie.
 Whiddling, scudding; moving nim-
 Whiles, whyles, sometimes. [bly.
 Whilly, to wheedle; to gull; to
 cheat with specious pretences.
 Whilk, which.
 Whinge, to whine; to fawn like a
 dog; complain; fret.
 Whinger, a sort of hanger used as a
 knife at meals, and as a sword in
 broils.
 Whina, furze; gorse.
 Whisale, a whistle; to whistle.
 Whisht, silence. *To hold one's*
whisht, to be silent.
 Whittar, a hearty draught of liquor.
 Whittle, a knife.
 Whittret, a weasel—so called from
 its white throat.
 Whomling, whelming; overturning.
 Whummie, whummel, to whelm; to
 turn over or upside down.
 Whun-stane, whin-stone.
 Whurr, to make a whirling sound.
 Whirk, to strike, as a stone, in an ob-
 lique direction—a term in curling.
 Wickier, willow (the smaller sort).
 Wial, a small whirlpool.
 Wifie, a diminutive or endearing
 term for wife.
 Willyard, wild; strange; shy.
 Wimple, a winding turn; to meander.
 Wimplin, waving; meandering.
 Win, to winnow; to get; to arrive
 at. *To win by*, to get past. *To win*
at, to get away; to escape; to be
 acquitted.
 Windlestrae, crested dog's-tail grass.
 Windles, a turning frame upon which
 yarn is put to be wound off.
 Winna, wunna, will not.
 Winnoak, a window.
 Winsome, gainly; lovely; pretty;
 of engaging appearance.

Wintle, a staggering motion; to
 stagger; to reel; to roll.
 Winse, an oath.
 Wias, to wish.
 Withouttan, without.
 Witters, barbs of a fishing-spear, or
 of a fish-hook, &c.
 Wisen'd, hide-bound; dried; shrunk.
 Wonne, a wonder—a contemptuous
 appellation.
 Wons, dwells.
 Woo', wool.
 Woodie, a gallows; also, a withie or
 rope of twisted wands.
 Wordy, worthy.
 Worreting, contention; wrangling.
 Worriseow, wirriseow, a hobgoblin;
 a bugbear; a scarecrow; the devil.
 Wew, an exclamation of pleasure or
 wonder.
 Wowf, wayward; wild; unreclaimed;
 disordered in intellect.
 Wraack, to tease; to vex.
 Wrang, wrong; to wrong.
 Wricht, a joiner.
 Wud, mad; furious.
 Wull, will. *What's yer wull?* what
 is your pleasure?
 Wull-a-wins, woe is me!
 Wun, to win; to get, in all its senses.
 Wunna, winna, will not.
 Wurr, to snarl like a dog.
 Wusae, to wish.
 Wyle, to beguile; to select; to cull.
 Wyte, blame; to blame.

Y.

Yabble, to gabble; to speak ill-
 naturedly.
 Yaff, to bark like a dog; to yelp; to
 prate; to talk pertly.
 Yagger, a hunter; a ranger about
 the country; a peddler.
 Yald, yauld, supple; active; athletic.
 Yammer, to complain peevishly.
 Yarp, to carp; to find fault; to
 whine.
 Yaud, a jade; a mare.
 Yauld, alert; athletic.
 Yaup, hungry.
 Yamp, the cry of a bird or of a child.
 Yearn, to coagulate, as milk.
 Yearning, runnet.
 Yelloch, a shrill cry; a yell; to
 scream; to shriek. [mer.
 Yellow - yelding, the yellow-han-
 Yence, at this moment.
 Yer, your.
 Yerd, yird, earth.
 Yerk, to lash; to jerk.
 Yert, an earl.
 Yestreen, yester even; last night.
 Yett, a gate at the entrance into a
 farm-yard or field.
 Yill, ale.
 Yin, one. Yinoe, once.
 Yokin, yoking, the ploughing that is
 done at one putting-to of the horses.
 Yont, beyond.
 Yeok, yeak, itoh.
 Yeuf, to bark.
 Yowe, a ewe.
 Yule, Christmas.

A CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

CHIEF DEITIES, HEROES, ETC., IN THE GREEK AND ROMAN MYTHOLOGY.

Abaris. A Scythian priest of Apollo, said to have ridden through the air on an arrow.

Æetes. A king of Sicily who entertained Æneas and Anchises.

Achæus. Son of Xuthus, from whom the Achæans were descended.

Achates. A trusty friend and companion of Æneas.

Acheron. Son of Sol and Terra, transformed into a river in the infernal regions.

Achilles. A Grecian hero distinguished for his warlike prowess, and invulnerable, except in his right heel; but at length slain by Paris in the Trojan war. He was the son of Peleus and Thetis.

Aias. The son of Faunus, a Sicilian shepherd, who was killed by Polyphemus, because he had obtained the affections of Galatea.

Actæon. A celebrated hunter who, having seen Diana bathing, was changed into a stag, and hunted down by his own dogs.

Admetus. A king of Phœre, in Thessaly, and husband of Alceis.

Adonis. A Cyprian youth famed for his beauty and beloved by Venus; he was gored to death by a wild boar. Venus bewailed his death, and changed the blood which flowed from the wound into the flower *anemone*.

Æneas. Son of Jupiter and Ægina, famed for his justice and piety. After his death he was made one of the judges in the infernal regions.

Ægeus. A king of Athens, who gave the name to the Ægean sea, from his having been drowned in it.

Æneas. A Trojan warrior, son of Venus and Anchises. He is distinguished for his pious care of his father at the capture of Troy; his adventures form the subject of Virgil's *Æneid*.

Æolus. The god or ruler of the winds, who resided in the islands between Italy and Sicily.

Æsculapius. Son of Apollo, and god of the healing art.

Agamemnon. Brother of Menelaus, and commander of the Grecian forces against Troy. He was murdered by his wife Clytemnestra, with the aid of Ægisthus, her paramour.

Aganippe. A fountain at the foot of Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses;—hence, they were called Aganippides.

Ajax. A son of Telamon, and one of the bravest of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Alceste. Wife of Admetus, to preserve whose life she resigned her own. She was afterward, however, brought back from the lower world by Hercules.

Alcides. A name of Hercules.

Alcemæna. Wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter.

Aleyone. A daughter of Æolus, who drowned herself in grief for the loss of her husband, and was turned into a king-fisher.

Allecto. One of the Furies.

Ammon. A title of Jupiter.

Amphion. A Theban prince who cultivated the art of music with such success that, at the sound of his lyre, stones came together, and formed the walls of Thebes.

Amphitrite. Daughter of Nereus and Doris, and wife of Neptune.

Anæmus. A king of the Samians, who, leaving a cup of wine untasted to pursue a boar by which he was killed, gave rise to the proverb, "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip."

Anchises. The father of Æneas by Venus.

Andromache. The wife of Hector the Trojan warrior, distinguished for her domestic virtues.

Andromeda. Daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus. Her mother, Cassiope, having boasted herself fairer than Juno, Andromeda was exposed to a sea-monster, but was rescued by Perseus, who married her.

Antæus. A monarch of Libya, of gigantic size and strength, being sixty-four cubits in height: he was slain by Hercules.

Anteros. The god who avenges slighted love.

Antigone. A daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, famous for her filial piety.

Aphrodite. The Greek name of Venus.

Apollo. A deity of the Greeks and Romans, worshipped as the sun-

god. He was also god of medicine, divination, archery, and poetry, and presided over the Muses.

Arachne. A Lydian maiden who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in embroidery, and was changed into a spider as a punishment for her presumption.

Arethusa. Daughter of Nereus, a nymph of great beauty, in the train of Diana, in Elis—changed into a fountain when pursued by the river-god Alpheus. It was believed that this fountain flowed under the sea with the Alpheus, and appeared again in Sicily.

Argonauts. Companions of Jason, who went to Colchis, in the ship Argo, in search of the golden fleece.

Argus. The son of Arcton; said to have had a hundred eyes, two of which in their turns slept. Being sent by Juno to watch Io, he was slain by Mercury, whereupon Juno, to make amends for his death, turned him into a peacock, and scattered the eyes on the tail of the bird.

Ariadne. Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who, for the love she bore to Theseus, gave him a clew of thread, which guided him safely out of the labyrinth of Crete.

Arim. A famous musician and lyric poet of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin, who was charmed with the sweetness of his music.

Aristæus. A rural god, son of Apollo and Cyrene, who discovered the use of honey, oil, &c., and who first taught men the management of bees.

Artemis. The Greek name of Diana.

Ascalaphus. A son of Acheron, who, having asserted that Proserpine had eaten a pomegranate-seed in the kingdom of Pluto, was turned into an owl for mischief-making.

Astræa. The goddess of justice. During the Golden Age she lived on earth, but when that passed away she abandoned it and returned to heaven.

Astyanax. Son of Hector and Andromache, killed by Ulysses at the destruction of Troy.

Atalanta. A princess of Scyria, who consented to marry any one of her

suitors who should outrun her. Hippomenes by casting three golden apples at different distances on the course, which Atalanta stopped to lift, was the successful competitor.

Ata. The goddess of revenge.

Atlas. A Titan, and king of Mauritania, who is said to have supported the world on his shoulders.

Atropos. One of the three Fates or Moors. Her duty is to cut the thread of life.

Argos. One of the Argonauts, and afterward king of Elis. His stables were the scene of the fifth labour of Hercules, who cleansed them from the accumulated filth of thirty years by turning a river through them.

Aurora. The goddess of morning.

B.

Bacchanalia. Feasts in honour of Bacchus.

Bacchantes. Priestesses of Bacchus.

Bacchus. Son of Jupiter and Semele, and the god of wine.

Bellerophon. Son of Glaucus, and grandson of Sisyphus, distinguished for his chastity. Having caught Pegasus by the help of Neptune, he attacked the Chimæra, and slew him, for which Jobates gave him his daughter in marriage. This success so transported Bellerophon that he endeavoured to fly upon Pegasus to heaven, for which Jupiter struck him with madness.

Bellona. The goddess of war and sister of Mars.

Belus. A king of Assyria, the first to whom an idol was set up and worshipped; also, a name of Jupiter.

Berenice. Sister and wife of Ptolemy Euergetes. Her beautiful hair was placed in the heavens as a constellation.

Bona Dea. Among the Romans, the goddess of chastity. It was unlawful for any man to enter her temple.

Briareus. A famous giant, feigned to have a hundred hands and fifty heads. He made war against the gods, but Jupiter dashed him down, bound him with chains, and thrust him under Mount Ætna; where, as often as he moves, the mountain sends forth great flames of fire.

Briasia. A beautiful slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon.

Brontes. One of the Cyclops who forged Jupiter's thunderbolts.

Bustris. A king of Egypt, who, in consequence of an oracle, sacrificed strangers on the altar of Jupiter. Hercules sacrificed both him and his son on the same altar.

Byblis. The daughter of Miletus, who loved her brother, and being

avoided by him, wept herself into a fountain.

C.

Cæus. A noted giant and robber, fabled to have had three heads. He stole the oxen of Geryon from Hercules, who on that account slew him.

Cadmus. Son of the Phœnician king Agenor, and the inventor of alphabetic writing.

Caduceus. Mercury's winged rod, which had two serpents twined round it.

Calebas. A famous soothsayer of the Greeks in the Trojan war.

Calliope. Mother of Orpheus, and chief of the nine Muses. She presided over epic poetry.

Callisto. Daughter of Lycaon, an Arcadian king. She was changed by Juno, on account of jealousy, into a bear, and was placed by Jupiter among the stars.

Calypso. A nymph who reigned in the island of Ogygia, where she entertained Ulysses for eight years.

Camilla. A warlike queen of the Volscians, slain in the war with Æneas.

Capaneus. One of the seven heroes who led an expedition from Argos against Thebes. He was struck with lightning by Jupiter.

Cassandra. A daughter of Priam and Hecuba, whose prophecies of evil and woe the Trojans refused to believe.

Castalia. A celebrated fountain on Mount Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Cecrops. The founder and first king of Athens, who instituted marriage and the interment of the dead.

Centauri. A Thessalian race, fabled to have been half men and half horses. They were the first who tamed horses and used them in war.

Cepheus. A king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, and father of Andromeda.

Cerberus. The three-headed dog of Pluto, which guarded the gate of Hades. It was subdued by Hercules, and brought up to the earth.

Ceres. The goddess of grain, fruits, and agriculture. She was the daughter of Saturn and Ops, sister of Jupiter, Pluto, and Neptune, and mother of Proserpine.

Charon. The son of Erebus and Nox, who ferried the souls of the dead over the rivers Acheron and Styx to Hades.

Charybdis. A ravenous woman, turned by Jupiter into a whirlpool on the coast of Sicily, opposite to the rocks called Scylla.

Chimæra. A fabulous monster in Lycia which vomited fire, and was slain by Bellerophon.

Chryseis. A daughter of Chryses, a priest of Apollo. Having been captured by the Greeks, and given to Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Grecian hosts, whereupon she was restored to her father.

Circæ. A sea-nymph and sorceress, who, by means of an enchanted cup, turned men into beasts; she entertained Ulysses, but he was proof against all her assaults.

Clio. The Muse who presided over history; represented with a half-opened roll.

Cloacina. A Roman goddess who presided over the sewers.

Clotho. The youngest of the three Fates; her office was to spin the thread of life.

Clytemnestra. The faithless wife of Agamemnon, whom she, with her paramour, Ægisthus, murdered on his return from Troy, for which crime she was killed by her son Orestes.

Cocytus. A river in the lower world.

Cœlus. One of the earlier deities, the spouse of Terra, and father of Saturn. [marriage.]

Cornus. The god of festivals and Corymbæ. Priests of Cybele.

Creon. A king of Thebes who promised his sister Jocasta in marriage to any one who would expound the riddle of the Sphinx.

Croesus. A king of Lydia celebrated for his great riches.

Cupid. The god of love, son of Mars and Venus; he is represented naked, with wings, and bearing a bow and quiver.

Cybele. The wife of Saturn, called the mother of the gods.

Cyclops. A class of savage giants of enormous strength who worked for Vulcan; they had but one eye in the middle of the forehead.

Cynthia. Diana, so called from Mount Cynthus, in Delos, where she was born.

Cynthia. Apollo.

Cyparissus. A youth beloved by Apollo. Having by accident slain a favourite stag belonging to the god, he besought that he might be changed into a cypress.

D.

Dædalus. A famous Athenian artificer, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth; he is said to have constructed wings with which he fled across the Ægean sea to avoid the resentment of Minos.

Dæmon. A Pythagorean of Syracuse, celebrated for his friendship for Pythias.

Danaë. Daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a shower

of gold, her father having shut her up in a tower.

Danaides. The fifty daughters of Danaus, all of whom, with the exception of Hypermnestra, slew their husbands on their wedding night; for which crime they were doomed eternally to fill with water a tub pierced with holes.

Daphne. A nymph beloved by Apollo, who chose rather to be changed into a laurel than yield to his wishes.

Dardanus. Son of Jupiter and Electra, the Pleiad. Having slain his brother Ixion he fled into Asia, where he founded the city of Troy.

Deidamia. Daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

Dejanira. The wife of Hercules, who killed herself because she had sent to her husband a shirt dipped in the blood of the centaur Nessus, to escape the agony occasioned by which, he burned himself on Mount Ceta.

Delia and Delius. Diana and Apollo, so called from Delos where they were born.

Delphi. A city of Phocia, on the hill of Parnassus, where was a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

Deucalion. Son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, who, with his wife Pyrrha, was preserved in a small boat from a flood which drowned the rest of Greece, and, landing on Mount Parnassus, repopulated the country.

Diana. The daughter of Jupiter and Leto, and the twin sister of Apollo. She was regarded as the virgin moon goddess, the protector of virginity, of women in labour, and the patroness of the chase.

Dido. The foundress and queen of Carthage, the site of which she obtained by purchasing as much land as could be encompassed with a bullock's hide, which she cut into small shreds. She fell in love with Æneas, and killed herself because he alighted her.

Diomed. A king of Thrace who fed his horses on human flesh; he was overcome by Hercules, and thrown to be eaten by his own horses;—also, a famous Grecian hero who assisted Ulysses to carry off the Palladium from Troy. [Venus.]

Dione. A sea-nymph and mother of Dis. Pluto.

Discordia. The goddess of discord, banished from heaven for exciting divisions among the gods.

Doris. A nymph of the sea.

Dryades, Dryades. Nymphs who presided over the woods.

E.

Echo. A nymph who fell in love

with Narcissus, but being alighted by him, pined away, until nothing was left but her voice.

Egeria. A nymph of Aricia, in Italy, the spouse and instructress of Numa.

Electra. One of the seven Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter;—a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes.

Elysium. The place assigned for the residence of good men after death.

Encheladus. The strongest of the giants who conspired against Jupiter, and attempted to scale heaven. Jupiter hurled Mount Ætna upon him.

Endymion. A beautiful young shepherd of Mount Latmos, condemned by Jupiter to eternal sleep. Diana, or the moon, from time to time, came down from heaven to awake him.

Epeus. Son of Panopeus, and fabricator of the wooden horse, by means of which Troy was taken.

Ephialtes. A giant who, with his brother Otus, waged war with heaven, and was killed by Apollo.

Erato. The Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

Erebus. An infernal deity, son of Chaos, and brother of Nox; also, a dark and gloomy cavern through which the shades pass on their way from earth to Hades.

Eriethonius. A son of Vulcan, and the inventor of chariots.

Erinyas. A Fury.

Eumenides. The benevolent or gracious ones, euphemistically applied to the Furies.

Euphorbus. A brave Trojan, son of Panthous or Panthus. [Græce.]

Euphrosyne. One of the three Europa. Daughter of the Phœnician king Agenor, and mother of Minos and Sarpedon by Jupiter, who, under the form of a white bull, carried her off into Crete.

Euryale. Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, and mother of Orion;—also, one of the three Gorgons.

Eurydice. Wife of Orpheus, to regain whom he descended into the lower world. Pluto yielded to his prayer on condition that he should not look back at her until they reached the light, which condition he failed to fulfil, and was obliged to return without her.

Euryome. Daughter of Oceanus, and mother of the Græce.

Eurythens. A king of Mycenæ, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules, his cousin and junior, twelve difficult labours.

Euterpe. The Muse who presided over music.

F.

Fates. Goddesses who presided

over human life:—they were called by Greeks, *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, and *Atropos*; the first spun the thread; the second held or extended it; the third cut it off.

Fauna. A prophetic goddess of the Latins, called also *Bona Dea*.

Fauna. Sylvan deities with horns and goats' feet; the offspring of Faunus.

Faunus. A mythical king of Latium, worshipped after death as the god of agriculture and shepherds.

Feronia. An Italian deity, the goddess of plants, and the patroness of freedmen.

Flora. The goddess of flowers and gardens.

Fortuna. The goddess of fortune, from whose hand were derived riches and poverty, happiness and misery—represented as blind.

Fulminator. The thunderer: Jupiter.

Furies. The goddesses who avenge in the next world the sins committed in this; they are represented armed with snakes and lighted torches.

G.

Galatea. A sea-nymph passionately loved by Polyphemus.

Gallus. A youth beloved by Mars, and by him changed into a cock.

Ganymede. The son of Trœa, a youth of surpassing beauty, carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, where he became cupbearer to the gods in place of Hebe.

Genii. Tutelar deities or guardian spirits of persons or places.

Geryon. A king of Spain whose oxen Hercules carried off into Greece after he had killed their master.

Gordius. A Phrygian king who tied in the harness of his chariot an inextricable knot, of which it was foretold that whoever untied it should become king of all Asia. Alexander the Great, being unable to disentangle it, cut the rope with his sword.

Gorgons. Three daughters of Phœcyx and Ceto, of hideous appearance, who had power to change men into stone by simply looking at them. Their names were Euryale, Sthenio, and Medusa.

Græce. Three beautiful virgin goddesses, daughters of Jupiter and Euryome, constantly in attendance on Venus.

Gygis. A king of Lydia, famous for having a ring, by means of which he could make himself invisible;—also, a giant with a hundred arms.

H.

Hades. The place of departed spirits, comprehending both Elysium and Tartarus.

Hamadryads. Nymphs who lived in the woods, and presided over trees.

Harpies. Rapacious monsters, having the faces of women, and the bodies, wings, and claws of birds of prey.

Harpocrates. The Egyptian god of silence, represented with his finger on his mouth.

Hebe. The goddess of youth and cupbearer to the gods, until superseded by Ganymede.

Hecate. A goddess who presided over enchantments, conjurations, &c.

Hector. Son of Priam and Hecuba, and the bravest of the Trojans, but slain at last by Achilles, who dragged his body three times round the walls of Troy.

Hecuba. The wife of Priam. She tore out her eyes for the loss of her children.

Helena. Daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and wife of Menelaus, the most beautiful woman of her age. By eloping with Paris she occasioned the Trojan war.

Heleneus. The son of Priam and Hecuba, spared by the Greeks on account of his skill in divination.

Helicon. A mountain of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Helle. Daughter of Athamus and Nephele. She fled from her step-mother Ino, and was drowned in the Pontic Sea, thence called the Hellespont.

Heracleides. The descendants of Hercules.

Hercules. The son of Jupiter and Alomene, celebrated for great strength, and his twelve labours.

Hermes. Mercury.

Hermione. Daughter of Mars and Venus, and wife of Cadmus, changed into a serpent;—also, a daughter of Menelaus and Helena, and wife of Orestes.

Hero. A beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestos, in Thrace, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who used to swim over the Hellespont every night to see her. Leander being at length unfortunately drowned, she threw herself in despair into the sea.

Hesione. Daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, rescued from a sea-monster by Hercules, who gave her in marriage to Telamon.

Hesperides. The daughters of Hesperus, who had orchards on an island beyond Mount Atlas producing golden apples, which were carried away by Hercules.

Hesperus or Vesper. Son of Jupiter and Asia, and brother to

Atlas, changed into the evening star.

Hippolyte. Queen of the Amazons, married to Theseus.

Hippolytus. Son of Theseus and Hippolyte, who was torn to pieces by his own horses, but was restored to life by Æsculapius at the request of Diana.

Hippomedon. Son of Nestorachus, and one of the seven Grecian chiefs in the war against Thebes.

Hippomenes. A Grecian prince who beat Atalanta in a race by throwing golden apples before her, and thus obtained her as his wife. They were both changed by Cybele into lions.

Hyacinthus. A beautiful Spartan youth, beloved by Apollo. Having accidentally killed him while playing with the discus or quoit, Apollo changed the blood that was spilt into a flower called the hyacinth.

Hyades. Nymphs whose names, parentage, and number are differently stated; but the number commonly given is seven. They were placed among the stars, and were thought to threaten rain when they rose with the sun.

Hydra. A celebrated water-serpent with seven heads, which infested lake Lerna. As fast as one head was cut off, two sprang up in its stead. Hercules however succeeded in killing it.

Hygieia. Daughter of Æsculapius, and the goddess of health.

Hylas. A beautiful son of Theodamus, passionately loved by Hercules—he was lost on the coast of Mysia, and was long sought for by Hercules, but in vain.

Hymenæus and Hymen. Son of Bacchus and Venus, or, as some say, of Apollo and one of the Muses. He was the god of marriage.

I.

Icarus. A son of Dædalus, who, flying with his father out of Crete into Sicily, fell into the sea, since called the Icarian Sea.

Iadomenus. A king of Crete, and leader of the Cretans against Troy.

Ias. A son of Tros and Callirrhoe, and the founder of Troy, which was called after him *Ilium*.

Ie. Daughter of Inachus and Iamene, beloved by Jupiter, who, through fear of Juno, turned her into a cow. She wandered into Egypt, was restored to her former shape, married King Oisiris, and after her death was worshipped by the Egyptians under the name of Isis.

Iphigenia. Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. Her father sought to offer her as a sacrifice

to Diana, whose resentment he had incurred; but the goddess put a hart in her place, and she became a priestess in the temple of her preserver.

Iris. Daughter of Thaumas and Electra, and messenger of Juno, who changed her into a rainbow.

Ixion. A king of the Lapithæ, in Thessaly, and the father of the Centaurs, by an image of cloud which he supposed to be Juno. Having boasted of his intimacy with the goddess, he was punished by being fastened in hell to a fiery wheel perpetually turning round.

J.

Janus. An ancient Italian deity. He entertained Saturn on his arrival in Italy, and introduced the use of wines, altars, and temples. He is represented with two faces, looking backward and forward, to denote the past and the future. His temple at Rome was always open in time of war, and closed in time of peace.

Jason. A prince of Thessaly, who, with the aid of Medea, brought away from Colchis the golden fleece which was guarded by a sleepless dragon.

Juno. Daughter of Saturn and Ops, and sister and wife of Jupiter. She was the queen of heaven, the guardian deity of women and of marriage.

Jupiter. The supreme god of the Romans, identical with the Grecian Zeus. He was the son of Saturn, brother of Neptune and Pluto, and brother and husband of Juno.

L.

Laebesis. One of the three Fates. Her office was to hold or extend the thread of human life.

Laius. King of Thebes, and father of Œdipus, who unwittingly killed him.

Lamie. Female spectres who assumed the most seductive forms to insnare young persons, whom they devoured.

Laocoon. Son of Priam and Hecuba, a Trojan priest, who, having offended Pallas, was destroyed by serpents, together with his two sons.

Laomedon. A king of Troy, and father of Priam and Ganymede; killed by Hercules for refusing to give him Hesione in marriage, after he had delivered her from a sea-monster.

Lares. Tutelar deities who presided over houses and families.

Latinus. A king of the Laurentians,

in Italy, who gave *Æneas* his daughter *Lavinia* in marriage.

Latona. The mother of *Apollo* and *Diana*, whom she brought forth on the floating island of *Delos*.

Laverna. The goddess of thieves. Her image was a head without a body.

Leda. Daughter of *Thestius* and wife of *Tyndarus*, beloved by *Jupiter*—said to have laid two eggs, from one of which came *Pollux* and *Helen*, and from the other, *Castor* and *Clytemnestra*.

Lerna. A famous marsh near *Argos*, where *Hercules* slew the *Hydra*.

Lethæ. A river of the lower world, whose waters caused a total forgetfulness of the past.

Ligala. One of the three *Sirens*.

Limnides. Nymphs of the lakes and ponds.

Lucina. The goddess of childbirth.

Lucifer. The planet *Venus* when seen in the morning; called *Vesper*, *Vesperugo*, *Hesperus*, when seen after sunset.

Luna. The moon, daughter of *Hypærión* and *Terra*.

Lupercalia. Festivals in honour of *Pan*.

Luperci. The priests of *Pan*.

Lyones. A king of *Arcadia*, who, having offended *Jupiter* by his monstrous impiety, was struck by lightning, and turned into a wolf.

Lycomedes. A king of the island of *Scyros*, among whose daughters *Achilles* for a time concealed himself, disguised in female attire, to avoid going to the Trojan war.

M.

Machaon. Son of *Æsculapius*, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before *Troy*.

Mæades. Female companions of *Bacchus*.

Maia. Daughter of *Atlas* and *Pleione*, and mother of *Mercury* by *Jupiter*.

Mars. The son of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, the god of war; in Greek, *Ares*.

Marsyas. A satyr who, having challenged *Apollo* to a trial of skill in music, was defeated and flayed alive by him.

Mausolus. A king of *Caria*, and husband of *Artemisia*, who erected to his memory a magnificent monument, the *Mausoleum*, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

Medea. A celebrated sorceress, daughter of *Æetes*, king of *Colchis*. Through her assistance *Jason* secured the golden *fleece*.

Medusa. One of the *Gorgons*, slain by *Pegasus*.

Megara. One of the *Furies*.

Melampus. Son of *Oeneus*, king of *Calidon*, and *Althæa*. His life de-

pended on the preservation of an extinguished brand, and this his mother burned out of revenge for the death of her brothers whom he had slain.

Melpomene. The Muse who presided over tragic and lyric poetry.

Memnon. A king of *Ethiopia*, son of *Tithonus* and *Anchore*. He went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by *Achilles*. His statue near *Thebes* gave forth a sound like that of a harp-string whenever the first beams of the rising sun fell on it.

Menelaus. King of *Sparta*, and husband of *Helen*, whose elopement from him with *Paris* caused the Trojan war.

Mentor. A faithful friend of *Ulysses*, and left in charge by him of his domestic affairs, and particularly of his son *Telemachus*. He was regarded as the wisest man of his time.

Mercury. Son of *Jupiter* and *Maia*, messenger of the gods, the inventor of letters, and the god of eloquence, merchants, and thieves.

Metope. A daughter of *Atlas*, one of the *Pleiades*, and married to *Sisyphus*.

Midas. A foolish king of *Phrygia* who entreated *Bacchus* that every thing he touched might be turned into gold. *Apollo* changed his ears into those of an ass, because he decided a musical contest in favour of *Pan*.

Milo. A celebrated athlete of *Crotona*.

Minerva. The goddess of wisdom, of the liberal arts, and of spinning and weaving. She was not born like others, but sprang full armed from the head of *Jupiter*.

Minos. A king and lawgiver of *Crete*, son of *Jupiter* and *Europe*, and brother of *Rhadamanthus*. After death he was made a judge in the lower regions on account of the prudence and wisdom he had manifested on earth.

Minotaur. A famous monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man; he was kept in the *Cretan labyrinth*, and fed on human flesh. He was slain by *Theseus*.

Mnemosyne. The mother of the Muses, and the goddess of memory.

Momus. The god of ridicule and satire, a son of *Nox*.

Morpheus. The son of *Somnus*, and god of dreams.

Mora. A deified personification of death.

Muses. Nine goddesses who presided over poetry, music, and the liberal arts and sciences; they were daughters of *Jupiter* and *Mnemosyne*. Their names were *Calliope*, *Clio*, *Erato*, *Euterpe*, *Melpomene*, *Polyhymnia*, *Terpsichore*, *Thalia*, and *Urania*.

Myrmidons. Troops who accom-

panied *Achilles* to the war against *Troy*.

N.

Naiads. Nymphs of fountains and streams.

Napeæ. Nymphs of the groves and valleys.

Narcissus. A beautiful youth, son of *Cepheus* and the nymph *Liriope*. Beholding his own image in a fountain, he fell so violently in love with it, that he wasted away with desire, and was changed into the flower of the same name.

Nemesis. The goddess of retributive justice.

Neptunus. The god of the sea and of other waters; son of *Saturn* and *Ops*, brother to *Jupiter*, and husband of *Amphitrite*; he is represented as bearing a trident for a sceptre.

Nereids. Nymphs of the sea, daughters of *Nereus*.

Nereus. A sea-god, son of *Oceanus* and *Tethys*, husband of *Doris*, and father of the *Nereids*.

Nessus. A centaur slain with a poisoned arrow by *Hercules*, for offering violence to *Dejanira*.

Nestor. Son of *Nelus* and *Chloris*, eminent among the Grecian heroes before *Troy* for his eloquence and wisdom. He is said to have outlived three generations of men.

Nimrod. The first king of *Assyria*, husband of *Semiramis*, and founder of *Nineveh*.

Niobe. The daughter of *Tantalus*, and wife of *Amphion*, king of *Thebes*. Her pride in her children provoked *Apollo* and *Diana*, who slew them all; on which *Niobe* was struck dumb with grief, or was turned into stone.

Nox. One of the most ancient deities, and goddess of night.

O.

Oceanides. Sea-nymphs, three hundred in number, daughters of *Oceanus*.

Oceanus. Son of *Cœlus* and *Terra*, the most ancient god of the sea, and father of the nymphs presiding over springs and rivers.

Oedipus. A king of *Thebes* who solved the riddle of the *Sphinx*, unwittingly killed his father *Laius*, and married his mother *Joceste*, on discovering which he went mad, and tore out his own eyes.

Olympius. *Jupiter*; so called from Mount *Olympus* the seat of his throne.

Omphale. A queen of *Lydia*, for love of whom *Hercules* became a slave, exchanged his club for a spindle and distaff, and suffered

himself to be beaten with her alipper.

Ope. Cybele.

Oreads. Nymphs of the mountains, who accompanied Diana in hunting.

Orestes. Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and the firm friend of Pylades. He avenged the death of his father by slaying his mother and her paramour Ægisthus, and was in consequence pursued and tormented by the Furies.

Orien. A mighty giant who was made a constellation.

Orpheus. A poet and musician, whose skill in music was such, that the very rocks and trees followed him.

Ossa. A lofty mountain of Thessaly, which the giants in their war against the gods, piled upon Mount Pelion, in their attempt to scale heaven.

Otus. One of the giants who warred against heaven.

P.

Pactolus. A celebrated river in Lydia in which Midas washed himself, when his touch turned every thing to gold, from which cause it ever after rolled golden sands.

Palamedes. A king of Euboea, and one of the Greeks before Troy, where he lost his life through the machinations of Ulysses, whose feigned madness (feigned that he might avoid going to the war) he had discovered.

Pales. The goddess of husbandry and cattle.

Palisurus. The pilot of Æneas, who fell asleep at the helm, and tumbled into the sea.

Palladium. A wooden image of Pallas, on the possession of which the security of Troy was supposed to depend. It was stolen from Troy by Ulysses and Diomedes.

Pallas. Minerva.

Pax. The god of shepherds, guardian of bees, and patron of fishing and fowling; he is represented as combining the form of a man with horns upon his head, and the legs, tail, and feet of a goat.

Pandora. The first woman, made by Vulcan at the command of Jupiter, and endowed by Venus with great beauty. Jupiter gave her a box containing all kinds of misfortunes; curiosity tempted her to open it, and they all flew out; but *Hope* remained at the bottom.

Paros. The goddesses of fate; the *Fates*.

Paris. Son of Priam, king of Troy, and of Hecuba. He decided a contest of beauty between Juno, Pallas, and Venus, in favour of the last, who in return promised him Helen, the wife of Menelaus, and the most beautiful of women.

By carrying her off to Troy, he brought on the Trojan war.

Parthenope. One of the three Sirens. She fell in love with Ulysses, and not winning him, cast herself into the sea, and was thrown by the waves on the shore where Naples afterwards stood.

Patroclus. One of the Greeks before Troy, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector.

Pax. The goddess of peace, represented in the form of a matron, holding forth ears of corn, and crowned with olives or laurel.

Pegasus. A winged steed belonging to Apollo and the Muses. He sprang from the blood of Medusa, one of the Gorgons, when she was slain by Perseus.

Pelops. A king of Phrygia and son of Tantalus. When a child he was carried up to the gods by his father, but was restored to life by Jupiter, who gave him a shoulder of ivory in place of the one eaten by Ceres.

Penates. Old Latin guardian gods of the household and of the state, as being formed of a union of households.

Penelope. The wife of Ulysses, who, being pressed by suitors during his absence, made them promise to delay until she had finished a web which she was then weaving, and of which she unravelled at night what she wove by day.

Perdix. The nephew of Dædalus, thrown from a tower by his uncle, and changed by Minerva into a partridge.

Perseus. Son of Jupiter and Danaë, who was made a constellation. He vanquished the Gorgons, and performed many wonderful deeds by means of Medusa's head.

Phaeton. The son of Phoebus and Clymene, who obtained permission from his father to drive his chariot for a single day; but being unable to manage the fiery steeds, he was hurled by Jupiter into the river Eridanus to prevent a general conflagration.

Philoctetes. Son of Peon, of Thessaly, and a celebrated archer. Hercules, at his death, gave him some poisoned arrows, without which Troy could not be taken.

Philomela. Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. She was changed into a nightingale.

Phineus. A soothsaying king of Thrace, who, having blinded and imprisoned his children on a false accusation, was himself struck blind and tormented by the Harpies.

Phlegæthon. A river in Hades which ran with fire instead of water.

Phlegyas. A king of the Lapithæ, who, having burned the temple of Apollo, was placed in hell under

a great stone, apparently about to fall at every moment.

Phoebe. Diana, as goddess of the moon.

Phoebus. Apollo, as god of the sun.

Phœnix. A fabulous bird, which, according to Herodotus, visited Heliopolis, in Egypt, once in every five hundred years. It had no mate, but when about to die, made a nest and burned itself to ashes, from which a young phœnix arose.

Pierides. The Muses; so called from Mount Pierus;—also, the daughters of Pierius, whom the Muses changed into magpies for challenging them to sing.

Pirithous. Son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, husband of Hippodamia, and intimate friend of Theseus.

Pleiades. The seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, transformed into the constellation of the same name.

Pluto. The god of Hades, or the lower world, son of Saturn and Ops, brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and husband of Proserpine.

Plutus. The god of wealth, represented as lame in his approach, but winged in his departure.

Pollux. Castor and Pollux, twin sons of Leda. Jupiter was the father of Pollux, and Tyndarus, her husband, father of Castor. They were transformed into the constellation Gemini or the Twins.

Polydamas. A famous athlete.

Polydorus. A son of Priam and Hecuba, killed for his riches by the Thracian king Polymnestor.

Polyhymnia. The Muse who presided over singing and rhetoric.

Polyphemus. A cruel giant who had but one eye in the middle of his forehead, which Ulysses burned out with a firebrand, having first made him drunk. He was one of the Cyclops, and a son of Neptune.

Pomona. The goddess of orchards and fruits.

Priam. Son of Laomedon, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Paris, &c. He was the last king of Troy, the city being taken during his reign.

Priapus. The god of gardens and vineyards, and of procreation.

Procrustes. A savage highwayman of Attica, who placed his captives on a couch, and, if too short, stretched them out to fit it, but if they were too long he cut off their legs—whence the metaphorical phrase, *the bed of Procrustes*.

Progne. Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, wife of Tereus, and sister of Philomela. Endeavouring to escape from her cruel husband, she was changed into a swallow.

Prometheus. The son of Japetus; one of the Titans, and Clymene; fabled by the poets to have sur-

passed all mankind in knowledge, and to have formed men of clay, to whom he gave life by means of fire stolen from heaven; at which Jupiter being offended, sent Mercury to bind him on Mount Caucasus, and placed a vulture to torment him by continually preying on his liver.

Proserpine. Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, wife of Pluto, and queen of the lower regions.

Proteus. A sea-god who foretold future events, and possessed the power of transforming himself into any shape he pleased.

Psyche. A nymph beloved by Cupid, and made immortal by Jupiter.

Pygmies. A nation of dwarfs in Africa, only a span high. Every spring they were attacked by the cranes and defeated; others say they inhabited Thracia, and were destroyed by the cranes.

Pygmalion. Son of Belus, king of Tyre, and brother of Dido, whose husband, Sicheus, he slew for his money:—a great-grandson of Belus, who made a statue of which he became so enamoured that Venus at his entreaty gave it life, and which he afterwards married.

Pyliades. A true and faithful friend of Orestes.

Pyramus. A Babylonian, the lover of Thisbe. On account of her supposed death, he stabbed himself under a mulberry tree, and she, finding his corpse, put an end to her life on the same spot and with the same weapon.

Pyrrhus. Son of Achilles and Deidamia. He distinguished himself at the siege of Troy by his cruelty and vindictiveness as well as bravery. At the request of his wife he was slain by Orestes.

Python. A huge serpent killed near Delphi by Apollo, who instituted the Pythian games in commemoration of the event.

Q.

Quirinus. A name given to Romulus after his death and deification;—also, a title of Jupiter and Mars.

Quirites. A name given to the ancient Roman people.

R.

Ramus. The twin brother of Romulus, slain by him for leaping in scorn over the walls of Rome when they were being built.

Rhadamanthus. A lawgiver of Crete, son of Jupiter, and brother of Minos. He was famous for

his justice and equity, and was on that account, after death, made one of the judges in the lower world.

Rhea. A name of Cybele.

Romulus. A son of Mars and Rhea Silvia. His uncle threw him as soon as he was born into the river Tiber, but he was saved and brought up by a shepherd, and finally became the founder and first king of Rome.

S.

Salti. Priests of Mars.

Salmoneus. A king of Elis, struck by lightning for imitating the thunderbolts of Jove.

Sarpedon. A son of Jupiter and Europa, and king of Lycia, who distinguished himself at the siege of Troy, and was killed by Patroclus.

Satura. Son of Caelus and Terra, and father of Jupiter. Having been banished from the throne of heaven by his son, he fled for safety into Italy, and taught the people agriculture and the useful arts. The time in which he did this is called *The Golden Age*.

Satyrs. Lascivious sylvan deities with horns and goats' feet.

Saturnalia. Festivals in honour of Saturn.

Scylla. A daughter of Phorcys, changed by Circe, out of jealousy, into a sea monster, and placed on a rock on the Italian coast, opposite Charybdis on the coast of Sicily;—also, a daughter of Nisus of Megara, beloved by Minos, for whom she cut off from her father's head a purple lock on which his life depended; for which crime she was changed into a lark.

Semela. Daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter.

Silenus. The foster-father of Bacchus; lascivious and addicted to drunkenness, but regarded as the god of abstruse mysteries and knowledge. He is represented as bald-headed, with short horns and a flat nose, and as riding on an ass.

Sirens. Three birds, with the faces of virgins, on the southern coast of Italy, where with their sweet voices they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them. Their names were *Leucadia*, *Ligeia*, and *Parthenope*.

Sisyphus. Son of Æolus, king of Corinth, and a noted robber, killed by Theseus. For his crimes he was condemned in hell to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly fell back again to the bottom.

Sol. Apollo.

Sonnus. A son of Erebus and Nox, and the god of sleep.

Sphinx. A fabulous monster near

Thebes, with the head of a woman, the body of a lion, and the wings of a bird, which put forth riddles to passers by, and devoured all who were unable to solve them. Oedipus solved one proposed to him, whereupon she destroyed herself.

Stenter. A herald mentioned by Homer; his voice is said to have been as loud as the voices of fifty men together.

Styx. A river in the infernal regions by which the gods swore their most solemn oaths.

Sylvanus. A Roman deity who presided over woods and all places planted with trees. He was king of Salamis, and first scaled the walls when Hercules took the city of Troy in the reign of Laomedon.

T.

Tacita. The goddess of silence.

Tantalus. A king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Niobe and Pelops. For his misdeeds he was placed in a lake of water which receded whenever he attempted to drink, and under a tree laden with all manner of delicious fruits, which always eluded his grasp.

Tartarus. The place of punishment in Hades, or the lower world.

Telamon. One of the Argonauts, son of Æacus brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer.

Telemachus. The only son of Ulysses and Penelope. He went in search of his father after the siege of Troy.

Tellus. The earth personified, the most ancient of all the deities after Chæos. She is represented as a woman with many breasts distended with milk.

Tenpe. A vale of Thessaly through which ran the river Peneus, between Ossa and Pelion—described by the poets as the most delightful spot on earth.

Terminus. A divinity at Rome who was supposed to preside over bounds and limits, and to punish usurpations of land.

Terpsichore. The Muse who presided over dancing.

Tethys. Wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods.

Thalia. One of the Muses; the Muse of comedy. One of the three Graces.

Themis. Daughter of Cœlus and Terra, and goddess of justice, who rewarded virtue and punished vice.

Theæus. King of Athens, and one of the most famous heroes of antiquity. He was the son of Ægeus and Æthra, husband of Ariadne and afterward of Phædra, and father of Hippolytus by the Amazonian Hippolyte. He was especially noted for playing the Miso-

taur and conquering the Centaurs, and for his friendship for Pirithous.

Tisiphone. One of the three Furies.

Titan. Son of Coelus and Terra, elder brother of Saturn, and father of a race of giants, called Titans, who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, until Jupiter cast them by his thunderbolts into Tartarus. A grandson of the above, and son of Hyperion; the sun-god. A name given to Prometheus, as grandson of Titan.

Tithonus. Son of Laomedon, and father of Memnon by Aurora, who endowed him with immortality, and when he had become very old and decrepit turned him into a grasshopper.

Tityus. A son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo for an attempt on the chastity of Leto, and condemned in the infernal regions to have a vulture for ever feeding on his liver, which was perpetually renewed. He was a giant of size so huge, that his body, when stretched out, covered nine acres of land.

Triptolemus. A king of Eleusis, who was the inventor of agriculture, and became a judge in the lower world.

Triton. Son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia; a sea-god and Neptune's trumpeter.

Troilus. Son of Priam and Hecuba, slain by Achilles.

Trophonius. A deity who imparted

oracles in a cave near Lebadea, in Boeotia. He was the builder of Apollo's temple at Delphi.

Turanus. A king of the Rutuli, in Italy killed by Æneas.

Tydeus. A king of Calydon, son of Æneus, and father of Diomedes; celebrated for his victory over Eteocles, king of Thebes.

Typhon. A famous giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter, and buried under Mount Ætna.

U.

Ulysses. Son of Laertes, husband of Penelope, father of Telemachus, and king of Ithaca; the most eloquent, wise, and politic of the Grecian heroes in the Trojan war.

Urania. The Muse who presided over astronomy.

Uranus. The most ancient of the gods, husband of Tellus or Terra, and father of Saturn. He was called Coelus by the Romans.

V.

Venus. The goddess of love, gracefulness, beauty, and pleasure, wife of Vulcan, mother of Cupid, Æneas, &c.

Vertumnus. A Roman deity who presided over the seasons (particularly spring), and their productions. He was the lover of Pomona.

Vesta. The goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general; daughter of Saturn and sister of Jupiter, Neptune, Pluto, Juno, and Ceres. Her temple contained a sacred fire, tended by virgins, and never permitted to go out.

Vulcan. Son of Jupiter and Juno, and husband of Venus. He was the god of fire, and presided over workers in metal. His workshop was supposed to be under Mount Ætna, where, assisted by the Cyclops, he forged thunderbolts for Jove.

Z.

Zephyrus. The west wind, son of Æolus and Aurora, and the passionate lover of the goddess Flora.

Zetes. One of the Argonauts, son of Boreas and Orithia, and brother to Calais, together with whom he pursued the Harpies, and drove them from Thrace; he is generally described as a winged being.

Zethus. Son of Jupiter and Antiope, and twin brother of Amphion; very expert in music.

Zeus. The Greek name of Jupiter.

ETYMOLOGICAL VOCABULARY

OF

MODERN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

I. EXPLANATORY INDEX OF PREFIXES, TERMINATIONS, AND FORMATIVE SYLLABLES.

Aar, ar, (Ar) [Celt.] A watercourse: as, Aar, Arve, Arvena.
Ab, anb, (awb) [Per.] Water: a river: as, Doab, two rivers, viz., the country between the Ganges and the Jumna; Punjab, five rivers, i. e., the country watered by five great rivers; Abikuren, river of Kur or Cyrus.

Ab, abing, abbot, [A.-S.] An abbot: as, Abbot, abbot's town; Abington, abbot's hill; Abbotsbury, abbot's town.

Abad, (ab-bad) [Per.] A city, abode, or residence: as, Akbarabad, city of Akbar; Aurungabad, city of Aurungzebe; Fyabad, beautiful city.

Abbas, (ab'bas) [Per.] Father: as, Abbasabad, paternal abode, or abode of Abbas.

Abbe, (ab'ba) [F.] Abbot: as, Abbeville, abbot's town.

Aber, (ab'er) [Celt.] An estuary or mouth of a river: as, Aberdeen, a town at the mouth of the Dee; Abergavenny, a town at the junction of the Gavenny with the Usk.

Ac, ak, aug, oek, eke, [Skr.] Earth; land; place.

As, ack, or oak, [A.-S.] An oak: as, Ackton, oak-town; Ackworth, oak farm; Ockley, oak-meadow.

Aqua, (ak-kwa) [It.] aix, (k) eaux, (ô) [F.] [From L. *aqua*.] Water: as, Aix-la-Chapelle, waters of the chapel; Bordeaux, border of the waters.

Adel, (a-del) [Ger.] Noble: as, Adelsberg, noble's hill; Adelsdorf, village of the noble.

Adler, arl, [Ger.] Eagle: as, Adlersberg, Arlsberg, eagle mountain.

Al, al, [A. and Sp.] The article the—a prefix to many names: as, Alcantara, the bridge; Alcazar, the palace; El-Araish, the garden of pleasure.

Alb, alp, [Celt., related to L. *albus*.] A hill or mountain white with snow: as, Alps.

Albo, alba, [Sp. and It., from L. *albus*.] White: as, Albanello, Albano; the Latin form also appears in the French names Aubin, Aubertre, white land.

Aldes, (al-dé'a) [Sp. and Pg.] aldée, (al'dá) [F.] Village: as, Aldes del Cano, village of the dog; Aldes Velha, old village.

Allah, (al'láh) [A.] God: as, Allahabad, city of Allah.

Alta, Altan, [Mong.] Gold: as, Altai, properly Alta yeen Oola, the golden mountain; Altannor, the golden lake.

Alto, alta, [It. & Sp., from L. *altus*.] High: Altamura, high wall; Alta California, Upper California.

Anti, [G.] Opposite: as, Antiparos, opposite Paros; Antitaurus, opposite Taurus; Antilibanus, opposite Lebanon.

Ard, [Celt.] A height: promontory: as, Ardferit, the hill of the grave; Ardglas, green height or hill.

Arde, (ar'dá) [D.] Earth; land: as, Oudenarde, old land or district.

Ash, [A.-S.] Ash; Ashfield, Ashland, Ashton.

Ath, [Ir.] A ford: as, Athboy, yellow ford; Athleague, ford of the stones; Athlone, ford of St. Luanus.

Aue, (ow'a) [Ger.] Field; meadow: as, Auerbach, brook of the meadow.

Augusta, [L. feminine of *Augustus*.] Noble, august: joined to some Celtic and Germanic names: as, Augsburg, castle or city of Augustus; Autun, [L. *Augustodunum*.] town of Augustus.

Avon, aven, [Celt. *q/oa*.] Water; a river: as, Avenburg, town on a stream; Avondale, Strathaven, valley of the Avon.

B.

Bab, [A. & Chald.] A gate; court: as, Babylon, court of Belus; Babel-mandeb, gate of tears, from the many shipwrecks that occur in this strait.

Bach, (bák) or pach, (pák) [Ger.] beck, [Eng.] bee, [F.] Brook; rivulet: as, Auerbach, brook of the meadow; Anspach, situated at

the stream; Holbeck, brook in the hollow; Woodbatch, wood-brook; Candebec, cold brook.

Bad, (bat) badem, (bá-den) pl. [Ger.] bagna, (bán) bain, baina, (báng) [F.] bagno, (bán-yé) bagno, (bán-yé) pl. [It. from L. *badere*.]

Bath, baths: as, Carlisbad, Charles's bath; Badenhausen, bathhouses; Bagnoles; Bains-du-mont-d'or, baths of the golden mountain; Bagni di Lucca, baths of Lucca.

Bal, ball, bally, [Celt.] An abode: a township: a village: as, Balbriggan, Brocan's or Breacan's town; Ballinderry, town of the oakwood; Ballyclare, town of the plain.

Bar, [Skr.] Land; country; region: as, Malabar, country of mountains.

Bas, (bá) bases, (bás) [F., from G. *basiaus*] basse, [It.] bat, [Ger.] Low: as, Bas Rhin, lower Rhine; Bases Alps, lower Alps; Pays Bas, low country, i. e., Netherlands; Campobase, low plain.

Bay, [Eng.] bahia, (bá-ya) [Sp. and Pg.] As, Botany Bay; Torbay, headland bay; Bahia Honda, deep bay; Boa Bahia; Bombay, good harbour.

Bayou, (bá-bó) [F.] Stream; creek: as, Bayou Pierre, Peter's creek.

Beau, (bó) bel, bella, [F.] bella, bella, [It. Sp. and Pg.] [From L. *bellus, bella*.] Beautiful; fine: as, Beaulieu, beautiful place; Belmont, beautiful mountain; Belleisle, beautiful island; Puerto Bello, fine harbour; Isola Bella, beautiful island.

Bel, [Ir.] The mouth of a ford or entrance to a river: as, Belfast, town by the mudbank in the river.

Bela, (bá-lá) biela, (bá-ló) biela, bialy, (bá-ló) [Slav.] White: as, Belgrade, white town or city; Biela, Bielopol, white city; Bielystock, white outlet or opening.

Beled, (bá-led) [A.] Country: as, Beled-el-Jered, country of the date.

Ben, pen, ven, [Celt.] A head; a hill; a mountain; a promontory: as, Benlomond, beacon mountain; Bennevis, cloud-capped mountain;

Apennines, Pennine Alps; Penrith, head of the ford; Morven, great mountain.

Berg, [Ger.] A hill; mountain; a hill fortress; as, Adelsberg, noble's hill; Schwarzenberg, black mountain.

Beth, [H.] House; as, Bethany, house of dates; Bethel, house of God; Bethlehem, house of bread.

Bianco, (be-án'tó) bianca, [It.] blane, (blong) bianche, (blongah) [F.] blanc, (blán'tó) [Sp.] White; as, Bianca Villa, white town; Mont Blanc, white mountain; Mer Blanche, white sea; Cabo Blanco, white cape.

Bischof, (bish'of) [Ger.] Bishop; as, Bischofheim, residence of the bishop.

Blair, [Celt.] A plain clear of woods; as, Blairathol, Ardlair, the height in the plain.

Boden, [Ger.] Bottom; deep; as, Bodensee, Lake of Constance, deep sea; Bodensadt, deep town.

Bœuf, (bôf) [Norm. F., from Icel, býr, abode.] Village; as, Daubeuf, dale village; Elbeuf, high village.

Bon, (bong) benne, (bon) [F.] bueno, (bwá'nó) buena, [Sp., from L. bonus, bona.] Good; fine; as, Bon Secours, good succour bay; Terrebonne, good land; Cap Bonhomme, Cape Goodman; Buena Vista, fine view; Buenos Ayres, good air.

Borough, (bur'ó) [A.-S. *buruh*, burg.] A hill; mountain; also, a fortified town, as, Marlborough; St. Maidulf's town.

Bridge, (brij) [Eng.] brück, (bruk) brücke, (bruká) [Ger.] brügge, (brug'ge) [D.] Bridge; as, Cambridge, the bridge over the Cam; Tunbridge, town bridge; Innsbruck, or Innspruck, bridge over the Inn; Brugge, Bruges, the bridge.

Brook, [Eng.] Brook; stream; as, Westbrook; Brookfield.

Bryn, [Celt.] A brow; hence, a ridge; as, Brandon; Brantree.

Bud, (bóód) [Ger.] Hut; building; dwelling; as, Buda, Budweis, white dwelling.

Burg, [A.-S. and Ger.] borg, [Dan. and Sw.] borg, [It.] bourgo, [F.] burgh, [Scot.] the distinctive name of Scotch corporate towns.

borough, [Eng.] a distinctive name of English corporate towns, and the termination of old English towns, particularly north of the Humber, Borrow, Berry, Bury, Burrow.] A castle or fortified town; as, Wurzburg, herb-town; Straßbourg, street-town; Borgo-forte, strong castle; Cherbourg, Caesar's town; Edinburgh, city of Edwin; Portberry, harbour town; Canterbury, city of Kent.

Burn, burn, burna, bone, [A.-S., *burna*, Ger. *brunn*, *brunn*.] A brook, well, fountain; as, Bannockburn, the Bannock stream; Burnham, brook-dwelling; Tyburn, the

Ty brook; Sherborn, clear brook; Willybourne, brook of the willows; Mary-le-bone, St. Mary's at the brook; Heilbronn, fountain of health; Schönbrunn, beautiful fountain.

By, [A.-S., from Dan.] A dwelling, village, town; as, Aahby, sahtown; Rugby, red-town; Fenby, fentown; Derby, village of deer or of wild beasts; Kirkby, church-town.

C.

Cabo, [Sp. & Pg.] cap, [F.] capo, [It.] A cape; headland; as, Cabo Frio, Cold Cape; Capo d'Istria, Cape of Istria.

Caer, ear, [Celt.] A camp; a fort, fortress, or fortified town; as, Caer-marthen, Merlin's fort.

Cafr, kafr, cafre, [A.] Infidel; as, Kafiristan, land of the infidels, i. e., the inhabitants of South Africa.

Caster, ceater, chester, [A.-S. from L. *castrum*, *castra*.] A camp, fortress; as, Lancaster, fortress on the Lan or Lune; Colchester, fortress on the river Colne; Dorchester, city of the Durotriges, or dwellers by the water.

Castle, [Eng.] château, (shá-tó) chatal, (shá-tel) [F.] casuel, castel, [Ger.] [From L. *castellum*.] A castle; as, Newcastle; Neufchâtel, new castle; Castellamare, castle on the sea.

Casp, [A.-S. from *caespian*, to buy, traffic.] Cattle; saleable commodities; market-place; as, Cheapside; Chesetow, market town; Chippenharn, market town.

Cefn, (kef'n) [W.] A back; a ridge; as, Cefn Bryn; Chevy Chase; Cheviot hills; Les Covenues.

Cenn, [Gael.] A head; as, Kenmore, great summit; Kent, Kinross.

Cerro, [Sp.] Mountain, peak; as, Cerro Gordo, a mountain guard or pass.

Cheher or **Shehr**, (sher or sha'her) [Turk. & Per.] House; town; Pondicherry, new town; Alashehr, exalted town.

Chow, tahow, [Chin.] A town of the second class; as, Hang-chow-foo.

Civita, (ch'v'e-ta) città, (chit'ta) [It.] cidade, (se-dá'da) [Pg.] ciudad, (se-dó-dad') [Sp.] [From L. *civitas*.] A city; as, Civita Vecchia, old town; Città Nuova, new town; Cidade do Recife, city of the reef; Ciudad real, royal city.

Clar, [Ir.] Board; table; level; as, Clare; Ballyclare, town of the plain.

Comb, cwm, (kóóm) [W.] A bowl-shaped valley; as, Wycombe, valley of the Wy; Compton; Cwmdee, black valley.

Costa, [Sp. & Pg.] cote, [F.] Coast; region; as, Costa Rica, rich coast; Cote d'or, gold coast.

Cot, cote, coates, [A.-S.] A mud-house; cot; cottage; as, Cotamore, Southcote.

Craig, carriak, [Celt.] Rock; crag; rocky plain; as, Ballycraig, town on a rock; Carriackfergus, the rock of Fergus.

Cruz, (króós) [Sp. & Pg.] croce, (kró'cha) [It.] croix, (krwá) [F.] Croce; as, Vera Cruz, true cross; Santa Croce, and Sainte Croix, holy cross.

Cron, kron, krome, (kró'ne) [Ger.] Crown; Cronstadt or Kronstadt, crown city.

Cul, col, cole, [Celt.] Back; hinder part; corner; as, Culross, of Ross, the peninsula of Fife; Coleraine, corner or angle of the ferns.

D.

Dagh, tagh, [Turk.] A mountain; as, Daghestan, country of mountains; Belurtagh, cloud mountains; Mustagh, ice mountains.

Dale, dall, [Eng.] thal, (tál) [Ger.] dail, (dál) [D.] Vale; valley; as, Annandale; Dovedale; Arundel, dell of the Arun; Frankenthal, valley of the Franks; Bloemendaal, vale of flowers; Dalecarlia, land of valleys.

Dam, [D.] Dam; dike; as, Amsterdam, i. e., a town situated at the dam of the Amstel; Rotterdam, dam of the Rotte; Schiedam, dam of the Schie.

Dan, dane, den, [A.-S.] The Danes; as, Danbury, town of the Danes; Danesfield; Denham, Dane's home.

De, du, des, (dä) [F.] del, della, [Sp. & It.] The; of the; as, Des Moines, of the mounds; Prairie du Chien, dog prairie; Tierra del Fuego, land of fire; Rio del Norte, river of the north.

Den, [A.-S.] A valley or ravine; as, Camden, crooked valley; Denbigh, dwelling in the vale.

Der, [A.-S.] Wild deer, or wild beasts in general; as, Derham, deer's home; Derby, deer's dwelling; Deerhurst, deer's wood.

Derry, [Ir. G. *druid*, *druid*.] An oak; as, Derry; Kildare, oak forest. **Dive**, (dév) [Malay.] Island; as, Maldives, the thousand islands; Laccadives, the ten thousand islands.

Dol, [Celt.] A plain; field; as, Dolber, town on the plain; Dalry, king's field; Dalkeith.

Don, [Celt.] Deep; low; as, Don, Donau; Danube, low plain or meadow.

Dorf, [Ger.] Village, town; as, Altdorf, old town; Düsseldorf, village on the Düsseldorf.

Drum, [Erse *drum*.] Back, ridge; as, Dromore, great ridge.

Dub, dubh, dhu, [Celt.] Black; as, Dublin, black pool; Dhuiak, black water; Douglas, black water.

Dulce, (dool'sa) [Sp.] *doce*, (dô-sa) [Pg., from *L. dulcis*.] Sweet; as *Agua Dulce*, sweet water; *Rio Doce*, sweet river; i. e., river of fresh water.

Dun or don, [Celt.] A hill or fort on a hill; castle; as, *Dundee*, hill-fort on the Tay; *Dunkeld*, fort of the Celts; *Snowdon*, snow hill; *Abingdon*, abbey hill; *Clarendon*, hill clear of trees; *Yverdon*, in Switzerland.

E.

East, *est*, *ea*, [A.-S.] *east*, [Ger.] *oost*, [D.] East; as, *Eastham*, east home; *Easton*, east town; *Essex*, East Saxons, *Österreich*, (Austria) the east kingdom; *Oostburg*, the east castle.

Eich, (ik) [Ger.] Oak; as, *Eichstadt*, oaktown.

Eisen, (fäsn) [Ger.] Iron; as, *Eisenstadt*, iron town; *Eisenberg*, iron mountain.

Entre, (ong'tr) [F.] *entre*, (en'trä) [Sp. and Pg., from *L. inter*.] Between; as, *Entre-deux-mers*, between the two seas; *Entre rios*, between the rivers; *Entre Douro e Minho*, between the Douro and the Minho; *Interlachen*, between the lakes.

Erz, (erts) [Ger.] Ore; as, *Erzgebirge*, ore mountains.

Ey, *ea*, *ay*, *a*, [A.-S.] *ig*, *ea*, [Norw. *ö*.] An island; as, *Anglesey*, *isle of the Angles* or *Engliash*; *Chelsea*, shingle *isle*; *Jersey*, *César's Island*; *Colonay*, *St. Columba's Isle*; *Staffa*, *isle of steps*.

F.

Fels, [Ger.] Rock; as, *Drachenfels*, dragon's rocks; *Weissenfels*, white rocks.

Field, [Eng.] a forest clearing, or place where the trees have been felled; *field*, [A.-S. and Ger.] *feld*, [D.] A field; plain; open country; as, *Marshall's*; *Lichfield*, field of corpses; *Lilienfeld*, field of lilies; *Winfield*, field of victory.

Field, *Feld*, (fyeld) [Dan. and Norw.] Mountain range; as, *Dovre-feld*, mountain range of Dovre or *Daavre*, a village on the side of a mountain.

Fleet, [A.-S.] An arm of the sea; a channel; as, *Beamfleet*, *Northfleet*, *Southfleet*.

Folk, [A.-S.] People; as, *Norfolk*, north people; *Suffolk*, south people.

Font, (fong) *fontaine*, (fong'tän) [F.] *fontana*, (fon-tä-nä) [It.] *fuentes*, (fwen-tä) [Sp.] [From *L. fons*.] Fountain; as, *Fontcouverte*, covered fountain; *Fontainebleau* (*Fontaine Belle Eau*), fountain of

beautiful water; *Fontana Fredda*, cold spring; *Fuente del Maestre*, the master's fountain; *Fuenterabia* or *Fontarabia*, rapid stream.

Foo, *foa*, [Chin.] A large or important city; as *Chang-choo-foo*, the great city of *Chang Choo*.

Ford, [A.-S.] *furt* or *furth*, (foört) [Ger.] A ford; as, *Bradford*, broad ford; *Deptford*, deep ford; *Hartford*, hart ford; *Hereford*, army ford; *Milford*, Oxford, *Waterford*; *Frankfurt*, ford of the Franks.

Formosa, *formosa*, [Pg., *L. formosa*.] Beautiful; as, *Rio Formosa*, beautiful river, island of *Formosa*.

Fort, (for) *forte*, (fort) [F.] *forte*, (fortä) [It.] *fuerte*, (fwer-tä) [Sp., *L. fortis*.] Strong; strong place; stronghold; fort; as, *Rochefort*, strong rock; *Borgo Forte*, strong town; *Villa del Fuerte*, town of the fort.

Frank, [Ger.] The Franks (a small German tribe); as, *Frankenthal*, valley of the Franks; *Francia*, France.

Free, [Eng.] *frei*, *frey*, (fri) [Ger.] Free; as, *Freeport*, *Free-town*, *Freyburg*.

Fried, (frét) *friede*, (fréde) [Ger.] Peace; as, *Friedland*, land of rest; *Friedeburg*, town or city of peace. **Firth** or **Firth**, [Scot., from *L. fretum*, a strait.] *fjord* or *fjord*, [Dan. and Norw.] A strait or estuary, an arm of the sea; as, *Firth of Forth*; *Lymfjord*, muddy inlet; *Hvalfjord*, whale strait.

G.

Gall, [Celt.] West, western; as, *Gaul*, *Cornwall*; *Galway*, western way or direction.

Gate, [Eng.] A road or street; a passage among the hills; as, *Harrogate*; *Reigate*, ridgegate, i. e., passage through the ridge.

Gatt, [D.] Hole, passage, strait; as, *Cattogatt*, strait of the *Catti*; *Hortigatt*, whirlpool strait.

Garth, A small inclosure; as, *Applegarth*, *Haygarth*, *Wingarth*.

Gau, (gow) [Ger.] District, country; as, *Rheingau*, country of the Rhine; *Aargau*, country of the *Aar*; *Thurgau*, district or canton of the *Thur*. **Gebirge**, (ge-berge) [Ger.] Mountains, mountain range; as, *Riesengebirge*, giant mountains.

Ghaut, *Ghaata*, [Hind.] A flight of steps; mountain pass; as, *Ghaata*; *Balaghata*, beyond or above the *Ghaata*.

Glas, *glass*, [Celt.] Green; as, *Aarglass*, green height; *Glasgow*, green wood.

Grad, *grad*, [Slav. allied to Eng. *park* and *garden*.] Town or city; as, *Novograd* or *Novigrad*, new town; *Belgrade* or *Belgrad*, white city.

Gräf, [Ger.] f. Count; as, *Gräfen-*

berg, count's mountain; *Gräfenhausen*, count's houses or town.

Graf, *grave*, [A.-S.] Intrenchment, small inclosure, grove; as, *Gräfen*, *Gravesend*.

Great, [Eng.] *grand*, (gromg) *grande*, (grongd) [F.] Great; as, *Great Falls*, Great Slave Lake, *Grand Bourg*, great town; *Rio Grande*, great river.

Green, [Eng.] *grün*, [Ger., Dan., Norw.] Green; as, *Greenfield*, *Grönland*, *Greenland*.

Gros, (grö) *grosse*, (gros) [F.] *great*, [Ger.] *große*, (gröte) [D.] *gros*, [It. & Pg.] Large, great, thick; as, *Gros Bliderstoft*, Great *Bliderstoft*; *Gros Glogau*, great *Glogau*; *Groote Eylandt*, great island; *Monte Grosso*, great hill.

Grub, (gröop) *grube*, (grö'be) [Ger.] Mine; as, *Salzgrub*, salt mine.

Guad, (gwad or wad) *guadi*, (gwäde or wäde) [Sp., from *A. wād*, wady.] River; as, *Guadaluquivir*; *Wadalkebor*, the great river; *Guadalupe*, river of the bay.

H.

Hai or **Hay**, (hi) [Chin.] Sea; as, *Whanghai*, yellow sea; *Shanghai*, supreme port.

Ham, [A.-S.] *heim*, (him) [Ger.] Hamlet; town; home; as, *Hampden*, home town; *Oakham*, oak home; *Waltham*, home in the wood; *Bischofsheim*, bishop's home; *Dreuthheim*, home of the throne or court.

Haven, [Eng.] *haven*, [Ger.] *havan*, [Sw.] *hava*, [Dan.] *Haven*; harbour; as, *Fairhaven*; *New-haven*; *Friedrichshafen*, *Frederick's haven*; *Christinahavn*, *Christine's port*; *Kjöbenhavn*, *Copenhagen*, open port.

Hellig, (hflig) *heilig*, (hflig-ge) [Ger.] Holy; as, *Helligestadt*, holy town.

High, [Eng.] *hoch*, *heha*, *haben*, [Ger.] *hoog*, [D.] High; as, *Highgate*; *Highbridge*; *Hochberg*, high mountain; *Hohenlinden*, high *linden*; *Hoogeveen*, high turf.

Hithe, [A.-S.] Landing place, port or haven; as, *Rotherhithe*, haven of the red height; *Lambeth* (the *Loamhithe*), loamy or clayey part; *Greenhithe*, haven by the green meadow.

Ho, [Chin.] River; canal; as, *Hoangho*, yellow river; *Y-tu*, royal canal.

Hof, [Ger.] Court; as, *Hofheim*, residence of the court.

Holm, [A.-S. and Norw.] Island; as, *Bornholm*, island *foam-tin*; *Flatholm*, flat island; *Steckholm*, island formed by stocks or piles; *Holmstrand*, island coast.

Holt, [A.-S.] A wood; a copse; as, *Aldersholt* or *Aldershot*; *Appleholt*, *Cherryholt*, *Treeholt*, dry wood.

Honda, (on'dô) honda, (on'da) [Sp.] Deep; as, Rio Honda, deep river; Bahia Honda, deep bay.
Hurst, [A.-S.] Thick wood or forest; as, Lyndhurst, lime forest; Bradhurst, broad forest; Brookhurst, forest on the brook; Penahurst, forest on a high hill.

I.

Ile, iale, (el) [F.] île, (il'ya) [Pg.] iale, (el'la) [Sp.] isola, (ô-ô-ia) [It.] ensia, incl, innia, [Celt.] [From *L. insula*.] Island; as, Ile de France, Isle of France; Belleisle, beautiful island; Lisle, the island; Ila Grande, large island; Isla de Leon, island of Leon; Isola Madre, mother island; Enniakillen, the kirktown on the island; Inchcolm, island of St. Colm or Columba; Innistroy, high island.

Il, (il) [Turk.] Country; as, Ramili or Roumelia, country of the Romans.

Ing, inge, [A.-S.] Meadow; as, Deeping; also, a family settlement; as, Dorking, Hastings; Ardington, town of the Ardings; also, in Germany, Tübingen, Göttingen.
Inver, [Ir.] Mouth of a river; as, Inverary, mouth of the Airy; Inverness, mouth of the Ness.

J.

Jebel, [A.] Mountain; as, Jebel Zelout, mountain of Apes; Jebel al Tarik, Gibraltar, or mountain of Tarik.

Jeni, yeni, [Turk.] New; as, Jeniken, new market; Yenisehr, new city.
Jung, (yóong) [Ger.] Young; as, Jungfrau, young woman or maiden.

K.

Kaiser, (kí'sgr) [Ger., from *L. Cæsar*.] Cæsar; emperor; as, Kaiserstuhl, Cæsar's throne or seat; Kaiserstadt, imperial town.
Kara, [Turk. and Tartar.] Black; as, Karamania, country of black men.

Ken, kin, [Celt.] Cape, headland; as, Kenmore, the great head; Kin-naird, the head of the heights.

Kiang, [Chin.] River; as, Yang-tse-Kiang, son of the sea-river; Ta-Kiang, great river.

Kil, kill, [D.] Channel; creek; as, Schuykill, hidden creek.

Kil, kill, [Celt., *L. cella*.] Cell, church, cloister; as, Kilkenny, church of Kenny; Kilpatrick, Patrick's church; Kilmore, the great church; Icolmkill, cloister or cell of St. Columba.

King or **kia**, [Chin.] Capital; court;

as, Nankin, southern capital; Peking or Pekin, northern capital.

King, [Eng.] cuning, coning, conis, cunning, [A.-S.] konig, [Ger.] King; as, Kingston, king's town; Kingsbury, Coningsby, Conisborough, Cunningham, Königsberg, king's mountain; Königsgratz, king's town.

Kirche, [Ger.] kerke, kerk, [D.] kerk, [F.] kirk, [Scot.] Church; as, Funtkirchen, five churches; Dunkerque, church on the hill; Kirkby, church town; Kirkcudbright, St. Cuthbert's church.

Kleines, (kil'nien) [Ger.] Little; as, Kleinsenberg, little mountain.

Koord, kourd, kurd, [Per.] Strong; fierce; as, Koordistan, land of the strong or fierce.

Kopf, [Ger.] Head; as, Schneekopf, snow head or summit.

Köping, kjepping, (oh'ping) [Sw.] Mart; place of trade; town; as, Nyköping, new town.

L.

Lac, [F. from *L. lacus*.] lago, [It. & Sp.] loch, [Scot.] lough, [Ir.] Lake; as, Lac des Bois, lake of the woods; Lago Maggiore, larger lake, with reference to that of Lagano, with which it is connected; Loch Doine, deep lake; Lough Bawn, white lake.

Land, [Eng.] Land; country; as, England, land of the Angles; Iceland; Netherlands.

Lauter, (low'ter) [Ger.] Clear; pure; as, Lauterbrunn, clear fountain.

Law or **low**, [A.-S. *lawa*.] Mound, conical hill, rising ground; as, Wardlaw, guard hill; Hounslow, hound's hill.

Ley or **ly**, [A.-S. *leah*.] An open place in a wood, a glade, pasture, lea; as, Alderley, amid alders; Ockley, amid oaks; Paialey, amid pasture grounds.

Lichten, (lik'ten) [Ger.] Light; clear; as, Lichtenstein, clear stone; Lichtenwald, open, clear forest.

Lieu, (le-uh') [F. from *L. locus*.] Place; as, Beaulieu, fine place.

Lin, lyn, [Celt.] Deep pool; as, Dublin, black pool; Linsithgow, lake of the grayhound; Lynn Regis, king's pool.

Lis, [Celt.] An earthen fort; as, Lismore, great fort.

Llan, (thlan) [W.] An inclosure; a church; as, Llandaff, church on the Taff.

Long, [Eng.] longus, (long) [F.] langen, (lang'en) [Ger.] lunga, (loón'ga) [It.] Long; as, Longford, Long Island, Longueil, long eye; Longueville, long town; Langendord, long village; Vallengunga, long valley.

Land, (lônd) [Dan. & Sw.] Grove or wood; as, Plumbelund; Fredericksland.

M.

Magh, (máh) [Ir.] mass, (má'se) [Celt.] A plain or field; as, Armagh, on the plain; Maesbury, town on the plain.

Mark, [Eng. & Ger.] Limit; boundary; as, Markdorf, frontier village; Markenstein, boundary stone; Markbrook, boundary brook; Marston, boundary stone.

Mark, [Scand.] Field; territory; as, Finmark, territory of the Finns; Denmark, territory of the Danes.

Markt, [Ger.] Market; as, Neumarkt, Newmarket; Marktbach, market brook.

Meer, [A.-S.] meer, (mēr) [Ger. & D.] [From *L. mare*.] Sea, lake, pool; as, Windermere, Merton, sea town; Harlemer Meer, sea of Harlem.

Müll, [Eng.] mühl, [Ger.] Mill; as, Millbury, Millbrook, Muhlhausen, mill village.

Minster, [A.-S. from *L. monasterium*.] munster, [Ger.] A monastery; as, Arminster, on the Aze; Westminster, west from St. Paul's, London; Munster, Munsterberg, munster mountain.

Mor, mere, [Celt.] Great; as, Glenmore, big glen; Morven, great mountain.

Mount, [Eng.] mont, (mong) [F.] monte, (mon'ta) [It.] monte, (mon'ta) [Sp.] [From *L. mons*.] Hill, mount; as, Fairmount; Mont Blanc, white mountain; Montenegro, black mountain; Montserrat, jagged mountain.

Mouth, [Eng.] mund, (mónt) [Ger.] mond, (mónt) [D.] Mouth; as, Exmouth, town at the mouth of the Exe; Plymouth, town at the mouth of the Plym; Travemünde, mouth of the Trave; Roermond, mouth of the Roer.

Mull, [Celt.] A bare headland; as, the Mull of Cantyre, Mull of Galloway.

N.

Nant, [Celt.] Valley; as, Nantwich, valley dwelling; Pennant, head of the valley; Nantea.

Nase or **naze**, [Eng.—a corruption of *Næs*.] nase or nâs, [Norw. & Sw.] nase, [Scot.] nose, [Russ. from *L. nasus*.] Nose, cape, promontory; as, the Naze, Naseby, Dungeness, headland of danger; Lindesnae, lime cape; Fifeness, promontory of Fife; Sheerness, Whiteness, Vostochnii Nos, east cape.

Negro, [Sp. & Pg.] nero, [It.] noir, (nwar) [F. from *L. niger*.] Black; as, Montenegro, black mountain; Rio Negro, black river;

Negropont, black bridge: Acqua Negra, black water; Mar Notre, Black Sea.

Nether, [A.-S.] *nieder*, (nēder) [Ger.] *neder*, [D.] Lower; as, Netherby, lower dwelling or village; Niederhessen, Lower Hesse; Niederlande, Netherlands or low countries.

Nevada, (ne-vá'dó) *nevada*, [Sp.] White with snow; as, Sierra Nevada, snow-clad mountain chain.

New, [Eng.] *neu*, (noi) [Ger.] *neuf*, (nūf) *neuve*, (nūv) [F.] *neuve*, (nōō-ō-vá) [It.] *nuova*, (nūá-vá) [Sp.] [From L. *novus*.] New; as, New England, Neubrunn, new fountain; Nieupoort, Newport; Villeneuve, new town; Castel Nuovo, Newcastle; Nouveau Mexique, New Mexico; Nuova Segovia. North, [Eng.] *nord*, (nor) [F.] *nord*, (nort) [Ger.] *norte*, (Sp. and Pg.) North; as, Norwich, north town; Nordheim, north home; Rio del Norte, river of the north.

O.

O or öe (ö'e) [Dan. and Norw.] Island; as, Færöe, sheep islands; Sandöe, sand islands.

Ober, [Ger.] Upper; as, Oberhofen, upper palace or court.

Old, [Eng.] *al*, *ald*, *a*, *au*, *al*, [A.-S.] *alt*, [Ger.] *alte*, (ow'de) [D.] Old; as, Oldham, old home; Alby, old dwelling; Auburn, old brook; Elton, old town; Altdorf, old village; Oudenard, old earth or land.

Ore, [Hind.] Town; village; as, Vellore, Nellore, Tanjore.

Ort, [Ger.] Place; hamlet; village; as, Tiefenort, deep place.

P.

Para, [Bras.] A river; as, Parahiba, Paraguay, Parana.

Pas, (pá) [F.] Strait; outlet; as, Pas de l'Ourte, outer pass; Pas de Calais, straits of Calais.

Patam or Patnam, [Hind.] Port or town; as, Seringapatam or Seringapatnam, town of Seringa, that is, Vishnu.

Pei, (pé) [Chin.] White; as, Peiho, white river.

Pena, (pen'yá) [Sp.] A rock; as, Cabo de Penas, cape of rocks.

Penj, panj, punj, [Per.] Five; as, Panjab or Punjab, five rivers, i. e., the country watered by them; Panjabgar, five castles or towns.

Point, [Eng. and F.] *punta*, (pōn'tá) [It. and Sp.] *punta*, [Pg.] [From L. *punctum*.] Point; cape; headland; as, Point Judith, Point aux Trembles, trembling point; Punta di Piedra, stony point; Ponta Delgada, fine point.

Folia, pol, poli, beli, ple or ble, [G.

polis.] City; as, Nicopolis, city of victory; Sevastopol, city of Augustus; Tripoli, three cities; Grenoble or Gratianopolis, city of Gratian.

Pont, (pong) [F.] *ponte*, (pon'tá) [It.] *punte*, (pwen'tá) [Sp.] [From L. *pons*.] Bridge; as, Negropont, black bridge; Pontefract or Pomfret, broken bridge; Ponte di Legno, bridge of wood; Fuente de Genil, bridge on the Genil.

Poor, *poora*, *poor*, [Skr.] *pura*. Town; city; as, Cawnpore, city of a Khan; Serampore, city of prosperity.

Pootra, *poetra*, [Skr.] Son; as, Brahmapootra, son of Brahma.

Port, [Eng.] *porte*, [It.] *puerto*, (pwertó) [Sp.] [From L. *portus*.] Haven or port; as, Bridgeport, Portland, Porto Ercole, port of Hercules; Puerto Rico, rich port.

Pres, *prest*, [A.-S.] A priest; as, Preston and Presburg, town of a priest; Prestwich, priest's dwelling.

Puebla, (pweb-lá) [Sp.] Town or city; as, Puebla Nueva, new town.

Q.

Quatre, (kát-r) [F.] Four; as, Quatre Bras, four arms.

Quente, (ken-tá) [Pg.] Hot; as, Agua Quente, hot spring.

R.

Rajah or raja, [Skr.] King; royal; as, Rajahgar, royal fortress; Rajah-poor, royal city.

Ras, [A.] Head; headland; cape; as, Ras-el-Abiad, white cape; Ras-el-Tafal, chalk cape.

Reich, (rik) or *reichen*, (ríken) [Ger.] *rico*, (rē'kō) [Sp.] Rich; as, Reichstadt, rich town; Costa Rica, rich coast; Porto Rico, rich port.

Ridge, *rig*, [A.-S.] *hrycg*. Ridge; back; as, Rigby, ridge village; Righton, ridge town; Hawkeridge.

Riese, (rē'zā) *riesen*, (rē'zen) [Ger.] Giant; giants; as, Riesengebirge, giant mountains.

Rio, (rē'ō) [Sp. & Pg.] River; as, Rio Colorado, coloured river, from the deep, red tinge of its waters; Rio Grande, great river.

Roche, (roah) [F.] Rock; fortress; as, Rochefort, strong fortress.

Ross, [Celt.] A promontory, headland, or bluff; a height or summit; as, Kinross, head of the promontory; Melrose, naked promontory; Roxburgh, the castle on the promontory.

Rosso, [It.] *rothan*, (rō'ten) [Ger.] *rouge*, (rōsh) [F.] Red; as, Castel Rosso; Rothenthurm, red tower; Mer Rouge, Red Sea.

Royal, [Eng.] *real*, [Sp.] *real*, (rá

á'lá) [It.] [From L. *regalia*.] Royal; as, Fort Royal; Villa Real, royal town; Montreal, Mount Royal. Ruh, (róō) *ruha*, (rōw'e) [Ger.] Rest; as, Carlsruhe, Charles's rest or resting-place.

S.

Sable, [F.] Sand; as, Rivière au Sable, sandy river; Cape Sable, sandy cape.

Saint, [Eng.] *sainte*, (sáint) [F.] *san*, [It. and Sp.] *sanct*, (sáinkt) [Ger.] [From L. *sanctus*.] Saint; as, Saint or St John's; St Helena; San Juan, St John; Santa Cruz, holy cross; Sanct Hubert, St. Hubert.

Salt, [Eng.] *salado*, [Sp.] *salé* [F.] *salz*, [Ger.] [From L. *sals*.] Salt; as, Salt River; Salt Lake; Rio Salado, salt river; Rivière Salée, salt river; Salzberg, salt castle; Salzgrab, salt mine.

Saut, *sault*, (so) [F.] Waterfall; as, Sault St. Marie, falls of St. Mary.

Scar, [Norw.] A precipitous bank of earth; a cliff; as, Scarborough, the Skarries.

Schloss, (shlon) [Ger.] Castle; as, Schlossberg, castle hill.

Schnee, (shné) [Ger.] Snow; as, Schneeberg, snow mountain.

Schon, (shon) [Ger.] Beautiful; as, Schonbrunn, beautiful spring or fountain; Schöenberg, beautiful mountain or hill.

Schuylen, (shoi-len) [D.] To hide; as, Schuylkill, hidden creek.

Schwaz or Schwartz, (shwartz) [Ger.] Black; as, Schwarzwald, black forest; Schwarzenberg, black mountain.

Scrob, [A.-S.] A shrub or bush; as, Shropshire, Shrewsbury.

See, (zā) [Ger.] *see*, [D.] Sea or lake; as, Thunsee, lake of Thun; Zealand, sea land, i. e., land nearly or quite surrounded by the sea.

Semlia, [Slav.] Land; as, Novia Semlia, new land.

Set, [A.-S.] A settlement; as, Dorset, Somerset.

Sax, [Eng.] *sachs*, (sáks) [Ger.] Saxon; as, Susex, kingdom of the south Saxons; Essex, kingdom of east Saxons; Sachsen, Saxony. Shaw, [A.-S.] *sceaga*. A shady place; a wood; as, Bradshaw, broadwood.

Shire, [A.-S., from *scira*, to share, divide.] A county; as, Cheshire, Lancashire.

Siag, (sāg) [Ger.] Victory; as, Siagberg, mountain of victory.

Sierra, (se-er-rá) [Sp.] *from L. *serre*, a saw, on account of the resemblance of a chain of mountains to the teeth of a saw.* Mountain ridge or range; as, Sierra Elmore, white mountain ridge; Sierra

Leone, the Lion's range; Sierra Nevada, snowy mountain ridge.

Sk, skoe, [Rus.] An adjective suffix denoting a town or village; as, Tobolsk, town on the Tobol; Loganskoe, town on the Logaan.

Slav, [Rus.] A prefix or suffix denoting the habitation of Slaves or Slavonians; as, Slavoota, Yaroslav.

South, [Eng. from A.-S. *suth*, *sut-*, *Ac.*] *súd*, (*sut*) [Ger.] *sayder*, (*seif-*) [D.] *sud*, (*sódd*) [Sp.] *South*; as, Southampton; Southwark; Zuyder Zee, South Sea; San Juan del Sud, San Juan of the South.

Stadt, (stát) [Ger.] *stad*, [Dan.] *Town*; as, Carlsstad, Charlottown; Christian stad, Christian's town; Frederikstad, Frederick's town.

Staa, [Per.] *Country*; as, Hindostan, country of the Hindoos; Koordistan, country of the Khoords; Turkistan, country of the Turks.

Sted, sted, stede, [A.-S.] *A stead*; home; town; as, Hampstead; homestead; Horstead, Horra's town.

Steth, [A.-S.] *Bank of a river*; as, Bickersteth; Toxteth.

Stock, staks, stal, stow, [A.-S. *stoc*.] *A stockaded place*; seat; place; dwelling; as, Woodstock, wood place; Tavistock, place on the Tavy; Stockbridge, dwelling by the bridge; Bishopstoke; Bradstow, the broad place; Chepstow market place.

Stone, [Eng.] *stan*, [A.-S.] *stein*, (*stin*) [Ger.] *steen*, (*stán*) [D.] *Stone*; as, Stoneham, Staunton, stony town; Steinbach, stony brook; Ehrenbreitstein, honour's broad stone; Steenkerke, stone church.

Strat, [A.-S.] *strasse*, (*strásse*) [Ger. from L. *strata*.] *Street*; way; road; as, Stratford, ford by the street; Stratton, town on the public road; Stramboourg, town or castle on the highway.

Strath, [Gael.] *Long and broad valley*; as, Strathmore, great valley; Strathearn, valley of the Earn; Strathspry, valley of the Spey.

Strum, [Ger.] *Stream*; current; as, Maestrom, mill stream—so called from its whirling or eddying motion.

Sund, (sóont or sóónd) [Ger. & Dan.] *Sound or strait*; as, Stralsund, the Sound of Strale.

T.

Ta, [Chin.] *Great*; as, Ta-Kiang, great river; Ta-shan, great mountain. Tehang, [Chin.] *Middle*; as, Tohang-kooe, middle kingdom, the native name of China.

Therpe, throp, trop, [A.-S.] *A village*; as, Althorpe, old village. Thwaite, [A.-S.] *A forest clearing*; a pasture; as, Burnthwaite.

Tierra, (te-er-rá) [Sp., L. *terra*.] *Earth or land*; as, Tierra or Terra del Fuego, land of fire.

Tod, [A.-S.] *Fox*; as, Todburn, fox brook; Todfield, field of the fox.

Toft, [Dan.] *tot*, (*tó*) [Norm. F.] *A homestead*; inclosure; as, Lowestoft, Yvetot.

Torre, (tor-rá) [It. from L. *turris*.] *thurm*, (*tóorm*) [Ger.] *A tower*; as, Torres Vedras, old towers; Torres Novas, new towers; Rothenthurm, red tower.

Town, [Eng.] *ton*, [A.-S.] *A town*; village; as, Watertown, Norton, north town; Brighton; Sutton, south town; Langton, long town.

Tre, [Celt.] *A place*; dwelling; as, Treborough; Treton; Tredegar; Treacastle.

Triekt, (trikt) or trecht, (trekt) [D.] *A passage*; as, Maestricht, the passage of the Meuse; Utrecht, beyond the passage of the Rhine.

Trois, (trwá) [F.] *Three*; as, Trois Rivières, three rivers.

U.

Unter, (óont'er) [Ger.] *Under*; lower; also, among; as, Unterwalden, among the woods.

V.

Val, valle, (val'la) [Sp. & It.] *van*, (*vó*) [F., from L. *vallis*.] *A valley*; as, Val d'Arno, valley of the Arno; Valle Hermoso, beautiful valley; Vanoluse, closed valley.

Var, [Hung.] *Fortified place*; as, Temesvar, fortification of the Tamas; Új Var, new fort.

Vecchio, (vek'ke-ó) *vecchia*, (vek'-ke-ó) [It.] *velho*, (vel'yo) [Pg.] *viejo*, (ve-khó) [Sp.] *vieux* (ve-uh) [F.]

Old; as, Porto Vecchio, old port; Civita Vecchia, old city; Villa Velha, old town; Puerto Viejo, old port; Vieux Condé, old Condé.

Vero, vera, [Sp., from L. *verus*.] *True*; as, Vera Cruz, true cross.

Villa, [It.] *villa*, (vél) [F.] [From L. *villa*.] *A town*; as, Villa Nuova; Villeneuve, new town.

W.

Wad or Wady, (wá'de) [A.] *A valley, ravine, or river*; as, Wady Moosa, valley of Moosa; Wad-el-keebur, Guadalquivir.

Wald, walt, weald, wold, would, [A.-S.] *wald*, (*wáld*) or *walde* (wá'de) [Ger.] *Woodland*; a wild uncultivated land; as, Waltham, woodland home; Walden; Corwold; Kingswoude; Schwarzwald, black forest.

Weiler, (wí'ler) [Ger.] *An abode*; as, Badenweiler, village of baths.

Weis, (wíe) or weissen, (wí'sen) [Ger.] *White*; as, Weiskirch, white church; Weissenburg, white fort or town; Weissenfels, white rock.

West, [Eng. and Ger.] *West*; as, Westford; Westfield, Westhofen, western court.

Wich, wick, [A.-S.] *A town*; also, a creek or harbour; a reach or straight portion of a river between bends; as, Greenwich, green reach; Norwich, north village; Sandwich, town on the sand; Warwick, garrison town; Sleswic (Schleswig) village on the Schley.

Wood, [A.-S.] *Wood*; as, Norwood, north wood; Westwood.

Worth, [A.-S. and Ger.] *A mansion*; manor; town; as, Aldworth, old mansion; Tamworth, town on the Tame; Bosworth, St. Botolph's town; Königsworth, king's mansion or town.

Y.

Yang, [Chin.] *Strong*; as, Yang-tse-kiang, strong one or thing of the sea; great river.

Yar, [Celt. *garra*, *garra*.] *Rapid*; rough; turbid; as, Yare; Yarmouth; Yarrow; also, Garry; Garonne.

II. A BRIEF ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES WITH THEIR DERIVATION AND SIGNIFICATION.

Aberdeen. Mouth of the Dee.
Abyssinia. From the Hawaah, one of its chief rivers.

Acoomac, [Ind.] *Land on the other side or beyond the water*.

Adrianople. Named after the Emperor Hadrian, its founder.

Adriatic. Sea of Adrian or Hadrian.

Afghanistan. The country of the Afghans.

Agawam. [Ind.] Low land; marsh or meadow; also, a place below or down stream, with reference to some place above or up stream.

Agiochoek. [Ind.] Place of the spirit of the pines.

Albania. From its snowy ranges.

Albany. Probably the same as, Albyn, the Celtic name of Scotland, meaning, country of heights.

Albuquerque. Sp. from *L. alba*, white, *quercus*, oak.

Alcala. [A. al-tal-ah.] The castle.

Alcañon Islands. From Russ. *aleut*, a bald rock.

Alexandria. Named after Pope Alexander.

Alexandria. Named after Alexander the Great.

Algave. The west.

Algerias, Algiers. [A. *Al Jecair*.] The island; the peninsula.

Alhambra. [A. *al-a-al-hamra*.] The red castle.

Alleghany. [Ind.] River of the Alligewi.

Almaden. The mines.

Alasee or Alsatia. The "other seat," or the abode of the German settlers west of the Rhine.

Altamaha. [Ind.] The place of the village; where the village is.

Amazon. From Amassona, the Indian name, signifying "boat destroyer," in allusion to the great height and violence of the tide.

America. Named after Amerigo Vesputi, who, in 1499, landed upon the continent south of the equator, which Columbus had discovered in the preceding year. The name first occurs in a narrative published at St. Die, in Lorraine, in 1507, and attributed to Vesputi, though it was issued without his consent.

Amiens. [L. *ambiens*.] Because surrounded by water.

Ammonococcus. [Ind.] Fish-story river.

Anatolia. From *G. anatole*, the rising; the east—applied usually to Asia Minor or the Levant.

Ancona. From *G. agkon*, elbow, angle—named from its position in an angle of the coast.

Andalusia. Probably a corruption of Vandalusia, i. e., country of the Vandals—some scholars are of opinion that it is from an Arabic source, and means "region of the evening."

Andes. From Peruvian *anta*, signifying copper or metal in general.

Androscoggin. From Ind. *amascokogan*, fish-spearing.

Annan. Peace of the south.

Annapolis. Anne's city—named in honour of Queen Anne, who bestowed several valuable presents on the town.

Antigua. [Sp.] Old; ancient.

Antwerp. The town which sprang up "at the wharf."

Appalachicola. [Ind.] Town of the Appalachites.

Appledore. [Apple, and Celt. *riod*, water.] Apple-water—Appledore was once a maritime town.

Ardennes. The great forest—on the frontiers of Belgium and France.

Argyll. [Gael.] Country of the Gael.

Arizona. Sand-hills.

Arkansas. From Kansas, with the French prefix of *arc*, a bow.

Aries. [Celt. *ar-lacta*.] The town upon the marsh.

Armagh. [Celt.] The town "on the plain."

Armorica. [Celt.] The land "upon the sea."

Arctostock. [Ind.] Good-giver.

Ascension. Named by Albuquerque, on his voyage to India, in 1503, probably from having been seen on Ascension day.

Ascutney. [Ind.] Fire-mountain, from having been burned over.

Asia. According to Pott, from the Sanskrit *asaka*, land of the dawn.

Assiniboin. [Ind.] Stone Sioux—a wandering band of the Sioux.

Astrakhan. The dominion or district of a Khan.

Asturia. [Basque *asta*, a rock, and *ur*, water.] From its mountains and estuaries.

Atochafaya. [Ind.] Long river.

Athabasca. [Ind.] Swampy.

Athens. City of Minerva, from *G. Athene*, Minerva or Pallas, goddess of wisdom, the tutelary goddess of the city.

Atlantic. From *G. Atlantikos pelagos*, i. e., the sea beyond Mount Atlas.

Atlas. Said to have been derived from Atlas, king of Mauritania, who, according to ancient fable, supported the heavens upon his shoulders.

Attica. The promontory.

Oakland.

Australia. From *L. australis*, southern.

Austria. L. from the Ger. *Oesterreich*, Eastern Empire, so called in contradistinction from the western dominions of Charlemagne.

Autun. A corruption of its Latin name *Augustodunum*, town of Augustus.

Auvergne. Probably from Celt. *ar-fer* *au*, the high country.

Acres. From Pg. *acores*, pl. of *acor*, a hawk, so called from the great number of hawks found there.

B.

Bactria. [Per. *bakhtar*.] The east.

Balaklava. Corruption of *It bella chiave*, beautiful quay—the town was founded by the Genoese.

Balearis. From *G. baliein*, to throw, because the inhabitants were noted slingers.

Bahama. A corruption of *Wah*, a name given by the Spaniards to the place, from its having been discovered and resorted to by an English pirate named Wallen.

Baltic. Sea of belts or straits, from Celtic and Norse *belt* or *belt*.

Baltimore. Named after Lord Baltimore, who settled the province of Maryland in 1636.

Banquet. [A.-S. or Gael.] "High choir." Malgo Conna, not long since A.D. 516, built a city which, in the beauty of its situation, he called Ban-chor, i. e., the high or conspicuous choir.

Barbadees. Said to have derived its name from the long hard-leaved streamers (*L. barba*, beard) of moss hanging from the branches of the trees.

Barbery. [A.] From the Barban, an appellation by which the Arab designated the people of this race before the Saracen conquest.

Barroloana. A corruption of its Latin name *Barcino*, from *Hannibal Barca*, the father of Hannibal, by whom it is said to have been refounded.

Basil or bala. The queenly city, from *G. basilica*.

Baton Rouge. "Red staff"—it is said that when the place was first settled, there was growing on the spot a cypress (the bark of which tree is of a reddish colour) of immense size and prodigious height, entirely free from branches, except at its very top—one of the stories playfully remarked that this tree would make a handsome cane, whence the place has since been called Baton Rouge.

Bavaria. [L.] Anciently *Beavia*, i. e., the country of the Boii.

Behring's Strait. Named by Captain Cook after Vitus Behring, by whom it was discovered in 1778.

Bergen. Probably from Dem. Ger. *berg*, a mountain, it being surrounded on the land side by high mountains.

Bermuda. Named after Juan de Bermudez, who discovered them in 1577.

Berne. From Ger. *berne*, pl. of *ber*, a bear, which animal figures on the armorial bearings of the town, as on its fountains, public buildings, &c.

Berwick. Estuary town.

Birmingham. [A.-S.] Brown-plat town.

Bohemia. [L.] Anciently *Bohemum*, the house of the Boii.

Bokhara. Treasury of sciences.

Bolivia. Named after General Simon Bolivar.

Boothia Felix. Named in honor of Sir Felix Booth.

Borneo. From the Sanskrit *dwara* or *dworara*, land, the name of its principal city, applied by Europeans to the whole island.

Bosphorus. From *G. bos* and

poros, ox-ford or cow-ford, or from *boys* and *pherein*, to bear, because, according to the legend, Io, being changed into a cow, was borne over this strait. [town.]

Baton. Originally, St. Botolph's Botany Bay. So named from the great variety of new plants found there by Captain Cook in 1770.

Brabant. [Anciently *Brach-bant*.] Ploughed land, from Ger. *pracha*, ploughing, and *bant*, a district.

Brazil. From the Portuguese name of the red dye-wood exported from the country.

Bridgewater. A corruption of Burgh Water, the castle of Walter of Douay, one of the companions of William the Conqueror.

Brunn. Derived from its native name, Bron, i. e., ford.

Bucharest. City of enjoyment.

Buckingham. Home of the Bucings, or descendants of Buc.

Bulgaria. [L.] Country of the Volgarians or Huns.

Burgos. Probably from the same root as Ger. *burg*, a tower or castle.

C.

Cadix. From L. *Gades*, a corruption of [Phen.] *Gadir*, signifying shut in; enclosed.

Cairo. [A. *El-kahireh*.] The victorious.

Calcutta. The ghaut or landing place of Kali, the goddess of time.

California. A name given by Cortes, in the year 1535, to the peninsula now called Lower or Old California, of which he was the discoverer.

Cambray or Cambria. [F. *cambres*, caves.] Derived by some from the number of caverns where the inhabitants were wont to put their goods for safety.

Canada. [Ind.] A collection of huts; a village; a town.

Canandaigua. [Ind.] A town set off or separated from the rest of the tribe.

Canterbury. [A.-S.] The burgh of the men of the headland.

Canton. [Chin.] Kwang-tung, "large east" city, properly, the name of the province of Canton, but applied by Europeans to the town itself.

Cape Breton. Discovered by mariners from Brittany or Bretagne.

Cape Colonna. From the white columns of a ruined temple which served as a landmark to the Genoese and Venetian sailors.

Cape Horn. So called by Schouten its discoverer, in 1616, in honour of his birthplace, Hoorn, in the Netherlands.

Cape of Good Hope. [Pg. *Cabo de Bon Esperance*.] Named by John II., king of Portugal, who regarded it as the goal of the circumnavigation of the African continent.

Cape Verde. The green cape.

Capri. [L. *capra*, a goat.] From having been famous for its wild goats.

Carrisbrooke. [Anciently *Wihl-garabyrig*.] The burg of the men of Wight.

Carmel. [H.] Vine of God, otherwise a garden or orchard.

Carnarvon. [Gael. *Cer-yn-ar-Fon*.] The stronghold opposite to Mona or Anglesea.

Carpathians. From the Slavonic *gora*, a mountain; a mountain range.

Carpentaria. From Carpenter, a Dutch captain, who discovered it in 1606.

Carthage. [Phen.] The new town.

Carthage. A corruption of *Carthago Nova*, or New Carthage.

Casco. [Ind.] Crane.

Cassel. A corruption of its Latin name, *Castellum*, a castle.

Castile. From L. *Castellum*, a fort or castle, named from the numerous forts erected for its defence against the Moors.

Catakill Mountains. [D. *Katzkill*.] So called from the panthers or lynxes that formerly infested them.

Cattaraugus. [Ind.] Bad-smelling shore.

Cayuga. [Ind.] Long lake.

Carolina. Originally named after Charles IX. of France—the name fell into disuse, and was afterward revived in the time of Charles II. of England.

Caroline Islands. Named by Lopez de Villalobos, in 1543, after Charles V.

Caucasus. Said to be a corruption of a Scythian word, meaning white mountain.

Ceylon. From Pg. *selen*, *Ceilao*, a corruption of *Sinhala*, the island of lions.

Chaleurs. [F.] Bay of heats—so called on account of the extreme heat at the time of its discovery.

Champlain. Named from a French naval officer, Samuel Champlain, who discovered it in 1609.

Charleston. Named after Charles I. of England.

Chataqua. [Ind.] Corruption of an Indian phrase, signifying foggy place.

Chattahoochee. [Ind.] Figured or painted stone.

Chemung. [Ind.] Big horn—from a fossil tusk found in the river.

Cheesapeake. [Ind.] Great waters.

Cheesnook. [Ind.] Great goose lake.

Chicago. French form of an Indian word signifying a skunk; also, a wild onion, from its strong and disagreeable odour.

Chichester. [Anciently *Cisnoecaster*.] The fortress of Cissa, who, according to the old chronicle, succeeded in taking the old Roman city, and made it the capital of his kingdom of the South Saxons.

Chicopee. [Ind.] Cedar tree; otherwise, birch bark place.

Chilli. [Peruv.] Land of snow.

Chimborazo. [Sp.] A chimney.

China. Probably from the dynasty of Thain, in the third century before Christ, when the first knowledge of the country was conveyed to the west.

Christiana. Named after Christian IV. of Denmark, by whom it was rebuilt.

Chuquisaca. [Ind.] From Choquesaca, i. e., bridge of gold, from the treasures formerly carried across the river at this point to Cuzco, the town of the Incas. [river.]

Clyde. [Gael. *clith*.] The strong.

Coblentz. From L. *confluentes*, so called from its situation at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle.

Cocheco. [Ind.] Very rapid or violent—applied to falls or rapids on various streams.

Cochituate. [Ind.] Land on or near falls or rapid streams.

Cohasset. [Ind.] Place of pines.

Cologne. From L. *colonia*, a colony, its original name being *Colonia Agrippina*, given it by Agrippina, mother of Nero, who was born there.

Colorado. [Sp.] Red or coloured.

Columbia. Named after Christopher Columbus.

Connecticut. [Ind. *Quinnikutut*.] The country upon the long river.

Constantine. Named after its founder, Constantius, father of Constantine the Great.

Constantinople. City of Constantine.

Contoconook. [Ind.] Crow river.

Coco. [Ind.] A place of pines.

Cordillera. [Sp. *cordillera*.] A chain or ridge of mountains.

Cork. [Ir.] A moor; a marsh.

Cornwall. Kingdom of the Welsh of the horn.

Coromandel. Country of the Chola, an ancient dynasty of India. The Hind. *mandal*, *mandul*, signifies a circle; district; country.

Corpus Christi. [L.] Body of Christ.

Cortientes. [Sp.] A current—there is a strong current off the capes of this name.

Corsica. [Phen.] The wooded island.

Cracow. Named after Krak, Prince of Poland, by whom it was founded about the year 700.

Crimes. From G. *Kimmerikon*, the ancient name of a small town on the peninsula.

Croatia. Country of the Croats, anciently called Chrobates, a tribe from Bohemia, who settled here in the year 640.

Cumberland. Land of the Cymry.

Cyclades. From G. *kyklos*, a circle, so called from the position in which they lie.

D.

Dacotah. [Ind.] Leagued; allied—

the common name of the confederate Sioux tribes.

Dahlenaga, [Ind.] Place of gold.

Damarasetta, [Ind.] Alewife place.

Danzik. Danish town, settled by the Danes.

Dardanellas. From the castles called Dardanellas, on its banks, at the south-west entrance, that on the Asiatic side being near the site of Dardanus, an ancient town built by Dardanus, the ancestor of Priam.

Deccan, [Skr.] The south—it forms the southern part of the peninsula of Hindostan.

Delaware. Named in honour of Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, who visited the bay in 1610, and died on his vessel at its mouth.

Delft. A canal—it is situated on the canal between Rotterdam and the Hague.

Deptford. The deep ford or reach.

Detroit, [F.] Named from the river or strait on which it is built.

Devizes, [L. *divis*.] The point where the road from London to Bath passed into the Celtic district.

Devon. The land of the Damnonii, a Celtic tribe.

Dhawalagiri, [Skr.] The white mountain.

Dijon. A corruption of its L. name *Divio* or *Divio*.

Dominiac, [Sp. *Dominiac*, Sunday.] Named from the day of its discovery by Columbus, in 1498.

Dovre, [Celt.] Water.

Dover, [Celt.] Water.

Dumbarton, [Celt.] Fort of the Britons.

Dumfries. From Gael. *dun*, a fortified hill, and *fries*, shrubs or brushwood.

Dungeness, [Norw.] Danger point.

Durham. A corruption of Dunholm, town on an island in a river.

E.

Equador, [Sp.] Equator, so named from its position under the line.

Ekaterinburg. Town founded by the Empress Catherine.

El Paso del Norte, [Sp.] The North Pass.

England, [A.-S. *Englaland*.] Land of the English or Angles.

Erie, [Ind.] Wild cat—the name of a fierce tribe exterminated by the Iroquois.

Espritu Santo, [Sp.] Holy Spirit.

Esquimaux, [Ind.] Eaters of raw flesh.

Ethiopia. L. *Ethiopia*, G. *Aithiopia*, from *aithen*, to burn, *ops*, the face, in allusion to the colour of its inhabitants.

Etna. A corruption of the Phenician *attana*, a furnace.

Etos, [A.-S.] Island town.

Europa. G. *Eurōpē*, from *eurus*, broad, and the root *ep*, to see, in allusion to the broad face of the

earth. Some, however, refer it to a Semitic root, and think that it means the "land of the setting sun."

Exeter, [Formerly *Excester*.] Camp on the Exe.

F.

Falaise, [F.] Named from the *falaises*, or rocks, upon which it is built.

Fayal. From Port Faya (L. *fagus*). A beech tree.

Fichtelgebirge, [Ger.] Pine mountains.

Fife. The forest.

Finisterra. French, from L. *finis terre*, land's end.

Firenze, [It. *Firenze*, *Fiorenza*, L. *Florantia*.] The flower city.

Florida. Named by Ponce de Leon from the day on which he discovered it, Easter Sunday, called in Spanish *Pascua Florida*.

Fond-du-lac, [F.] Foot or end of the lake.

France. Called after the Franks, a small German tribe who colonised, in an imperfect manner, a portion of Central France.

Frederick city, (Maryland). **Fredericksburg**, (Virginia). Named in honour of Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II.

Fréjus. A corruption of Forum Julii.

Friesland. Land of the Frisii.

Problehar Strait. Named after its discoverer, Sir Martin Problehar, 1576.

G.

Galapagos, [Sp.] Islands of land turtles.

Gallipoli. Anciently Callipoli, from G. *kalos*, beautiful, and *polis*, city.

Ganges, [Hind. *Ganga* or *Ganga*.] So called as flowing through Gang, the earth, to heaven.

Geneva. Probably from the Celt. *gen* *afon*, the head of the river.

Georgia. Named in honour of George II. of England, who granted a charter, establishing the colony, June 9, 1732.

Geyssers, [Isol.] The boilers.

Gibraltar, [A. *Jebel al tarik*.] Mountain of Tarik, a Moorish general, who in A.D. 712, conquered this place.

Gothland. Goodland or perhaps land of the Goths.

Gottenburgh. Named by Charles IX., duke of Gothland, in honour of the Duchy.

Graciosa or **Dios**, [Sp.] Thanks to God.

Gratz, [Slav. *gradac*.] A fortress.

Gracco. L. *Gracia*, from G. *Grathai*,

one of the names applied to the people of Hellas.

Guizema. A corruption of L. *Aquitania*, F. *Aquitaine*, the ancient name of the province.

H.

Hague. From Dutch *Gravenhage*, count's hedge. The Hague owes its origin to a country seat built there by the counts of Holland in 1250.

Halifax (Nova Scotia). Named in honour of Lord Halifax.

Halle. From the Celtic *hal*, salt—it stands on the river Saale, salt river.

Hampshire, (From *Hantusa*, *Hantons*, now Southampton.) Named from its situation on the river Ant or Anton, the Southampton water.

Harz. From O. S. *Aarz*, a forest; wood.

Havre, Le, [F.] Harbour; port; from Ger. *hafen*, haven, or from Celt. *aber*.

Havre de Grace, [F.] Harbour of grace or safety.

Hayti, [Ind.] High land; mountainous country.

Heligoland. Holy island land.

Hemlopes. From a Dutch expression, meaning to run in.

Himalaya, [Skr.] Abode of snow. **Holland**, [D. *ollant*.] Marshy ground; a fen.

Hoboken, [Ind.] The "smoke pipe," name of a place where the settlers met the Indian chiefs in council, and smoked the pipe of peace which they formed a league of amity.

Hong Kong, [Chin.] Red harbour.

Hudson River, **Hudson's Bay**. Named after Henry Hudson, who ascended the river in 1607, and discovered the bay in 1610.

Hungary. The land peopled by the Huns.

Huron, (From F. *hur*, a head of hair.) A name applied by the French to the Wyandots.

I.

Illinois. From Ind. *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, tribe of men.

India. The land of the river.

Indiana. From the word *India*.

Indus. Probably a corruption of *Sindus* or *Sinde*—its native name, derived, perhaps, from *Sindhia*, the sea, the river being one of the largest in India.

Iowa. The French form of an Indian word signifying drowsy, of the sleepy ones, a Sioux name of the *Pahoja* or Gray-snow tribe.

Irawaddy, (Originally *Erivati*.) The great river.

Ireland, [Gael.] The western isla.
Isla, [Celt.] Water.
Isle of Man, [L. *Mon*, *Monapia*. In Tacitus, *Monia* is Anglesey.] A rocky island, from Brit. *mon* or *W. man*, a stone.
Islington, [A.-S.] Town of the salings.
Ispahan, [Per. *sipah*.] A soldier.
Itasca. A name formed by Schoolcraft for a lake at the supposed source of the Mississippi, from *ia*, to be, and *totea*, the female breast, with a locative inflection.
Ivica. From L. *Styrus*, its ancient name, meaning pine island.

J.

Jamaica, [Ind. *Caymaca*.] Said to mean a country abounding in springs.
Java. The island of nutmegs.
Jerusalem, [H.] House or habitation of peace.
Joliba. River of the Joli or red men.
Joppa, [H.] Fine or beautiful.
Jordan, [H.] The flowing.
Juan Fernandez. Named after its discoverer.
Jutland, [Dan.] Land of the Jutes.

K.

Kalamazoo, [Ind.] A term derived from stones seen through the water, which by refraction look like oysters.
Kansas, [Ind.] Smoky water; also said to signify good potato.
Katahdin, [Ind.] The highest place.
Kearsarge, [Ind.] The high place.
Kennebec, [Ind.] Long Lake—a name of Moosehead Lake transferred to the river.
Kennebunk, [Ind.] Long water place.
Kenesha, [Ind.] Pike river.
Kensington, [A.-S.] Home of the Kensing.
Kentsaga, [Ind.] At the head of a river.
Khelat. A hill-castle; a fortress.
Kiel, [Dan. *keel*.] A ship.
Kurile Islands. Supposed to be derived from the Japanese *Kooroo Mitei*, i. e., the road of seaweeds.

L.

Labrador, [Sp.] Named by the Spaniards *Tierra Labrador*, cultivable land, to distinguish it from Greenland.
Ladrones, [Sp.] Islands of the robbers, so named at the time of their

discovery by Magellan from the thievish propensity of the people.
Lebanon, [H. *laban*, white.] The white mountain.
Leghena. A corruption of It. *Livorno*, from L. *Liburni* (*Portus*).
Leicester, [L. *legionis castra*.] Camp of the legion.
Leipais. Linden town, from the lime trees (Slav. *lipa*.) growing about it.
Lena. A sluggish; slow, sluggish stream.
Levant. Land of the sunrise—a name given by the Genoese and Venetians to the Eastern shores of the Mediterranean.
Lewes, [Norw.] Wharf; landing-place; fort.
Leyden. A corruption of *Lugdunum*, its Latin name, which comes from the Celtic roots *luwch*, a lake, morass, or hollow, and *dun*, a fortress.
Liberia, [L.] A free state.
Lima. A corruption by the Indians or Spaniards of the ancient native name *Rimac*.
Lincoln, [Celt. *linn*, and L. *colonia*.] Colony by the deep pool.
Lisbon. A corruption of *Oliisipo*, which contains the Phenician word *hippo*, the walled town. It was also called *Ulyisipo* from a tradition that Ulysses laid the foundation of the city.
Little Rock. Named from an igneous slate rock in the river, which at low water is about 25 feet above the surface, and at high water is almost hidden from view.
Livonia. From its inhabitants, the Liven, a Finnish tribe.
Llangollen, [W.] St. Collen's church.
Loch Leven. Smooth lake.
Loire. From its Latin name *Liger*.
Lombardy. Country of the Longobardi, commonly translated long beards, but derived by Vossius from *longis bardis*, i. e., long battle axes.
London, [Celt.] City of ships.
Londonderry. Originally, Derry; recast by the London guilds.
Lorraine. From *Lotharingia*, i. e., *Lotharii regnum*, the kingdom of Lotharius.
Los Angeles, [Sp.] The angels: (originally Pueblo de los Angeles) city of the angels—so named from its beautiful environs and its delightful climate.
Louisiana. Named after Louis XIV. of France.
Luxemburg. From the old chateau of Lucilin burgum, which, in 963, was acquired by Siegfried, count of Ardennes, whose descendants took the title of Counts of Luxembourg.
Luxor, [Egypt.] The palaces (*ak-kur*)—so called from its magnificent temple now in ruins.

M.

Macao. A seaport.
Madeira. From Pg. *madeira*, L. *materia*. Timber; wood— from having been originally covered with forests.
Madras. Formerly Madras Pattan, from A. *madrasa*, a university, and Skr. *pattana*, a town; university town.
Maelstrom. So called from its whirling or eddying motion.
Magdeburg. Town on the plain Magellan (straits of). Named after their Portuguese discoverer, Magalhaens or Magellan.
Mahratta, [Hind.] Outcasts.
Maine. An ancient province of France, probably from the Celtic *man*, a district;—also, one of the United States.
Majorca. From L. *major*, greater (*Balearia Major*).
Malaga, [Phen. *malaca*.] Salt.
Malta. A contraction of its ancient name *Melita*, which means a place of refuge.
Manhattan, [Ind. *munneh-atan*.] A town on the island.
Manitoulia, [Ind.] Spirit islands.
Margarita. From the pearls (L. *margarita*, a pearl) which Columbus obtained from the inhabitants.
Marmora. From L. *marmor*, marble, the name of a small island famous for its marble quarries, toward the western extremity of the sea.
Marquesas. Named in honour of the Marquis Mendoza de Canet, who equipped the expedition which led to the discovery.
Maryland. Named after Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I.
Massachusetts, [Ind.] About the great hills, i. e., The Blue Hills of Milton.
Mauritius. Named by the Dutch after Maurice, Prince of Orange.
Medina, [A.] The city.
Mediterranean. From L. *medius* and *terra*, from being, as it were, in the middle of the land, or the midland sea.
Medway, [A.-S. *Medweape*.] Middle water, the river which runs through the middle of the kingdom of Kent.
Megremmagog, [Ind.] Lake of abundance.
Menan, [Ind.] Island.
Merida. From its Latin name, *Augusta Emerita*.
Merrimac, [Ind.] Swift water.
Mexico, [Aztec.] Place of Mexitli, the Aztec god of war.
Michigan, [Ind.] A weir for fish.
Michilimackinac, [Ind.] Great turtle place.
Milwaukee, [Ind.] Rich land.
Minnehaha, [Ind.] Laughing water; curling water; a waterfall.

Minnesota, [Ind.] Cloudy water; whitish water.
Mississippi, [Ind.] Great and long river.
Missouri, [Ind.] Muddy.
Minors, From Latin *minor*, less (Balearic Minor).
Mohawk, Men-eaters—literally, it signifies eaters of live food—a name given by the New England or Eastern Indians to the Iroquois.
Monadnock, [Ind.] Their spirit's place.
Monongahela, [Ind.] Falling-in bank river.
Montauk, [Ind.] A manito tree.
Mont Blanc, White mountain.
Montreal, [F.] Royal mountain—so named by the French explorer, Jacques Cartier, in 1534.
Moravia, From the March or Morava, [ava is the Ger. *aha*, a river] a bordering river.
Munich, [From Ger. *monchen*, monks, L. *monachus*.] The city takes its name from some monks who erected warehouses for salt upon the spot where it now stands.
Murela, District of the march or boundary—this province was for many years the debatable ground between the Moors and Christians.
Muskego, [Ind.] Place of cranberries.
Muskingum, [Ind.] Moose-eye river.

N.

Nahant, [Ind.] At the point.
Nantes, [Celt.] A valley.
Naples, [It. *Napoli*.] From its ancient Greek name *Neapolis*, new city.
Naahua, [Ind.] Between the rivers.
Natal, Named by Vasco da Gama, because he discovered it on Christmas day (day of the Nativity).
Naugatuck, [Ind.] Fork of the river: point between two rivers.
Nebraska, [Ind.] Water valley; shallow river.
Nepissing, [Ind.] At the small lake.
Neahotah, [Ind.] Twins (the two rivers Wisconsin).
Never sink, [Ind.] High land between waters.
Newfoundland, Named by its discoverer, John Cabot, in 1497—first applied by him to all the territory he discovered, but afterward restricted to the island to which it is now applied.
New Hampshire, Named by Captain John Mason (who obtained a grant of this region) after his native county in England.
New Jersey, Named in honour of Sir George Carteret, an inhabitant of the Isle of Jersey.
New York, Named after the Duke of York, afterward James II.
Niagara, [Ind.] Neck of water connecting Lake Erie with Lake Ontario.

Niger, From L. *niger*, black.
Nimes or Nismes, From the Celtic *nemet*, a sacred grove.
Nippon, [Japan.] Fountain or source of light.
Normandy, The part of France occupied by the Normans or Northmen.
Norridgewock, [Ind.] Place of deer.
North River, The Hudson at New York—so called in distinction from the Delaware, which was styled the South River.
Northwalk, [Ind.] The middle land (a tract between two rivers).
Nova Scotia, [L.] New Scotland. In 1621, Sir William Alexander, a Scotchman, obtained from James I. a grant of the country.

O.

Ocmulgee, [Ind.] The rivers; the watercourses.
Oconee, [Ind.] Water-course; small river.
Ohio, [Ind.] Beautiful.
Oneida, [Ind.] People of the beaconstone.
Onondaga, [Ind.] Place of the hills.
Ontario, [Ind.] From *Ontarié*, a village on a mountain, the chief seat of the Onondagas.
Oporto, [Pg. *o porto*.] The harbour.
Oregon, Named by Carver, Oregon or Oregan, i. e., River of the West; according to others, derived from Sp. *oregano*, wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast.
Orinoco, [Ind.] Coiling snake.
Orkneys, [Gael.] The isles of whales.
Orleans, Named after the Emperor Aurelian, by whom it was embellished.
Osage, [Ind.] The strong.
Osahee, [Ind.] Strong river.
Ostend, [D. *oost*, east, *einde*, end.] The east end of the kingdom.
Ottawa, [Ind.] Traders.
Ouse, [Celt.] Water.
Owasco, [Ind.] A bridge.

P.

Pacific Ocean, So called by Fernando de Magellan, who sailed across it in 1521, enjoying continuous fair weather and favourable winds for three months and twenty days.
Palestine, [H.] The land of strangers; the ancient Philistia or Palestina, named from the Palestinians or Philistines.
Pampeluna, Corruption of *Pompeopolis*, the city of Pompey, its reputed founder.
Panama, [Ind.] From the nud-fish in which the bay abounds.
Pappus, Frizzled, from the enormous frizzled heads of hair of the natives.

Parana, [Braz.] The river.
Pascagoula, Nation of bread.
Passaic, [Ind.] Valley.
Passamaquoddy, [Ind.] Great place for pollock.
Pasunasic, [Ind.] Clear river.
Patagonia, So called by Magellan, from Sp. *patagon*, a large, clumsy foot, a name given by him to the inhabitants on account of the supposed magnitude of their feet.
Pawcatuck, [Ind.] Clear river.
Pawtucket, [Ind.] At the falls.
Pawtuxet, [Ind.] At the little falls.
Pembroke, [Celt. *Pen-bro*.] The head of the land.
Pemigewasset, [Ind.] Crooked place of pines.
Pennsylvania, Penn's wood, [L. *sylva*, a wood] named after William Penn, who settled the country in 1681.
Peneboscot, At the rock; rock land—applied originally to a place near Castine, near to the river.
Pennance, [Celt.] Saint's headland.
Perakop, [Slav.] A cut; the ditch dug across the neck of land at the entrance of the Crimea for the security of the place.
Perigord, A corruption of its Latin name *Petricordium*.
Pernambuco, The mouth of hell.
Philadelphia, [G.] City of brotherly love.
Philippine Islands, Named after Philip II. of Spain.
Piacensa, [L. *Placentia*.] Named from its delightful situation.
Piedmont, From It. *Pie di monte*, foot of the mountain—so called from its situation.
Piscataqua, [Ind.] Great deer river.
Pittsburgh, Named after William Pitt, Lord Chatham.
Poitiers, City of the Pictones or Pictavi.
Poland, From the Ger. *Polen* or *Polen*, the men of the plains.
Polynesia, [G.] Many islands.
Pomerania, [Slav.] Upon or by the sea.
Potomac, [Ind.] Place of the burning pine, resembling a council fire.
Poughkeepsie, [Ind.] Shallow inlet, safe harbour for small boats.
Presque Isle, [F.] Peninsula.
Prussia, Formerly *Borussia*, i. e., country of the Borussii. According to others, the country of the *Prusii*, i. e., the men near the Ruse or Russians, or perhaps near the Ruse, a branch of the Niemen.
Pruthi, From Slavonic *prud*, river.

Q.

Quebec, An Algonquin term meaning "take care of the rock."
Quinnebaug, [Ind.] Long pond.
Quinnepiac, [Ind.] The surrounding country.

Quinsigamond, [Ind.] Fishing place for pickerel.

R

Raleigh. Named in honour of Sir Walter Raleigh, who planted a colony on the Roanoke about 1585.

Rapidan or **Rapid Ann**. Said to have been named in honour of Queen Anne.

Rappahannock, [Ind.] A river of quick rising waters.

Raggie. From *L. rhagium*, said to be from *G. ragnumi*, to break, because Sicily was here severed from the mainland by the force of the sea.

Railjvirk, [Icel.] Steam town, named from the hot springs near it.

Rhama. Capital of the *Remi*, a people of Gaul mentioned by Caesar.

Rhine. From the Celtic root *rhe* or *rhia*, meaning rapid.

Rhode Island. Red Island [D. *rood*, red] from its reddish appearance.

Rhodes. Commonly derived from *G. rodon*, a rose.

Rhone, [Celtic *rhe* and *don*.] Rapid river or water.

Rio de la Plata, [Sp.] River of silver—so named by Diego Garcia in 1537 from the silver brought him by the natives.

Rio de Janeiro, [Sp.] Situated on an arm of the sea named Janeiro, probably from its discovery by Alfonso de Sousa on the feast day of St. Januarius.

Roanoke, [Ind.] Equivalent to *peag*, sea shell or wampum.

Ronnay, [Gael. *ruinne*.] A marsh.

Rouen. A corruption of its ancient name *Rothomum*.

Roumelia. A Turkish corruption of *Romania*, i. e., the country of the Romans.

Runnameda, [A.-S.] Meadow of the Runes, it being the ancient Anglo-Saxon field of council.

Rutland. Red land, from the colour of its soil.

S

Sagadahoc, [Ind.] Ending place, i. e., mouth of the Kennebec.

Sahara, [A.] A desert.

Samarand. A corruption of *Alexandria*.

Samos, [A. *sama*, to be high.] Lofty.

Sandusky, [Ind.] Cold spring.

Sandwich Islands. Named by Captain Cook in honour of Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty.

San Domingo, [Sp.] Holy Sabbath.

San Francisco, [Sp.] St. Francis.

San Jose, [Sp.] St. Joseph.

San Paulo, [Sp.] St. Paul.

San Salvador, [Sp.] Holy Saviour.

Santa Barbara, [Sp.] St. Barbara.

Santa Cruz, [Sp.] Holy Cross.

Santa Fe, [Sp.] Holy Faith.

Santarem. Named from St. Irene, a holy virgin.

Santiago, [Sp.] For Sant Iago, or St. James.

Saragossa. Corruption of its Latin name, *Cæsarea Augusta*.

Saracae, [Ind.] River that flows under rock.

Saratoga, [Ind.] Place of the miraculous waters in a rock.

Sankatschewan, [Ind.] Swift current.

Saxony. Country of the Saxons [*Sakaisuma*, sons of the Sakai.]

Schenectady, [Ind.] River valley beyond or through the pine trees.

Schleswig. From its situation on the little river *Schley*, and *wig*, a bay.

Schoharie, [Ind.] So named from a tributary which throws out its waters so forcibly as to cross the main stream.

Schoedie, [Ind.] Burnt lands.

Scio. From *scino*, mastic, one of its principal products.

Scotland. Land of the Sooti or Scots.

Scutari. From Per. *ukudar*, envoy, messenger, courier—Scutari was formerly, as now, a post station for Asiatic couriers.

Sebag, [Ind.] Place or region of river-lake.

Seneca. A corrupt Indian pronunciation of the Dutch *sinnar*, vermillion.

Senegambia. Named from its situation between the rivers Senegal and Gambia.

Seville. A corruption of its Latin name, *Hispalis*.

Schetsuket, [Ind.] The land between the rivers.

Siberia. Supposed to be derived from the ancient town Sibir (the residence of the Tartar prince Kutshen Khan), the remains of which are still standing.

Singapore. City of the lion.

Sinde, *sainde*, [From Hind. *Scindhu*, *Sindhu*.] A collection of waters.

Skagerrack. The crooked strait of Skagen (from *Go. skaga*, an isthmus, promontory), a cape that forms the northern extremity of Jutland and Denmark.

Skowhegan, [Ind.] Spearing.

Society Islands. Islands in the North Pacific named by Captain Cook in honour of the Royal Society.

Spa. Flem. *spa*, a fountain.

Spire. Named by Bishop Roger, in the 11th century, from the rivulet Speier-bach, by which it is watered.

Spitzbergen. From Ger. *spitze*, a point or peak, and *beygen*, mountains—on the coasts of this group of islands are mountain-chains bristling with granite peaks, many of which exceed 4000 feet in height.

Sporades. From *G. sporades*, scattered, from their position.

St. Etienne, [F.] St. Stephen.

St. Kitts. Properly St. Christopher's,

from its discoverer, Christopher Columbus.

St. Petersburg, [i. e., Peter's town or castle.] Named after its founder, Peter the Great.

Stutgard, [Ger.] The stallion inclosure, from the stallions formerly kept there for purposes of war.

Styria, [Ger. *Steyermart*.] From Steyer, its chief town and river.

Suabia. From the name of its ancient inhabitants, the Suevi.

Sunderland, [A.-S. *sundrian*, to separate.] Land separated from other land.

Superior (Lake). [L.] The upper lake.

Sweden, [L. *Suedia*.] Country of Suevi or Suiones.

Switzerland. From Schwyz, one of the three forest cantons which asserted their independence of Austria—since applied to the whole country.

Syria. Probably from *Tsur* or Tyre (a rock), its chief city.

T

Tagus, [Phan.] River of fish.

Tallahasee, [Ind.] Old town.

Tallahatchee, [Ind.] River of the rock.

Tallapoosa, [Ind.] Swift water.

Tappan (Sea), [Ind.] Cold stream.

Tasmania. Named from its discoverer Abel Janssen Tasman, a Dutch navigator of the 17th century.

Tanatos, [Anciently Thonodunum.] Town on the Tona.

Tennessee, [Ind.] River of the Big Bend.

Tercera, [Pg.] "Third," it being the third in length of the Azores Islands.

Terre Haute, [F.] High land.

Thames, [L. *Tamisia*.] The broad Isis.

Thraoe, [G. *trachus*.] The rugged country.

Tiega, [Ind.] Swift current.

Tippesnoe, [Ind.] A kind of fish living in this branch of the Wabash River.

Titicut, [Ind.] A contraction of an Indian word, meaning on the great river.

Toledo, [L. *Toledum*.] Named by its Jewish founders from *H'toledoth*, generations, families, races.

Toplitz. From Slavonic *topol*, the poplar.

Toronto, [Ind.] An Iroquois term denoting oak-trees rising from the lake.

Tortugas, [Sp.] The "tortoises" either from their shape or from the tortoises found on the coast.

Toulon. Corrupted from *Telonium* or named after *Telo Martius*, a tribune who colonized it.

Transylvania, [From L. *trans*, across, beyond, and *sylvania*, a wood.]

So called by the Hungarians as being beyond their woody frontier.
Trebisond, A corruption of *G. trapezous*, *trapezus*, from *trapezion*. Said to have been so named because built in the shape of a trapezium.

Trent, [Brit.] Winding river.

Trent, [Tyrol.] Contraction of *Tridentum*, its former name, derived by some from three streams that fall into the Adige.

Trieste. Corrupted from its Latin name *Tergeste*.

Trinidad, [Sp.] Trinity—so called by Columbus, because having discerned three mountain peaks rising from the waters, and appearing to be three separate islands—he discovered on nearer approach that they formed one united land, a fact which he recognized as a mysterious emblem of the Trinity.

Trujillo or **Truxillo**. A corruption of its ancient name *Turris Julia*.

Troyes. The chief town of the *Trocmæes*, a Celtic nation, from whom it took the name of *Tricassæ*, afterward *Treca*.

Tunis. From its ancient name *Tunetum* or *Tunes*.

Turin, [L. *Taurinum*, *Augusta Taurinorum*.] Named from its inhabitants, the *Taurini*.

Tuscaloosa, [Ind.] Black; black-warrior.

Tuscany, [L. *Tuscia*.] Country of the Etrusci or Etruscans.

U.

Ukraine, [Slav.] A frontier.

Umbagog, [Ind.] Clear lake; shallow.

Ural, [Tartarian.] A belt or girdle.

Uak, [Celt.] Water; a current.

Utica. The ancient.

V.

Valencia, [From L. *Valentia*.] Strong; powerful.

Valparaiso, [Sp.] Paradise valley. Vancouver's island. Named after Vancouver, who visited the island in 1792.

Van Diemen's Land. Named by its discoverer Tasman, after the daughter of the then Dutch governor of Batavia.

Vaud, [L. *vallis*, a valley.] Named from the Waldenses or Valdenses, the inhabitants of the valleys.

Venezuela, [Sp.] Little Venice—so named on account of some Indian villages which the first conquerors found built on piles in lake Maracaybo.

Venice, [L. *Venetia*.] The territory of the ancient Veneti, of which it formed a dependency.

Vermont, [From F. *vert*, green, *mont*, mountain.] Green mountains.

Vesuvius, [Ocean.] Emitter of smoke and sparks.

Virginia. Named in honour of Queen Elizabeth, the virgin queen, in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize this region.

W.

Wabash, [Ind.] A cloud blown forward by an equinoctial wind.

Wachusett, [Ind.] The mountain.

Wallachia. Country of the Wallachs or Romani.

Washington. Named after George Washington, first president of the United States.

Washita, [Ind.] Male deer.

Waterford, [Norse.] Frith of rams or wethers.

Weaser, [Anciently *Wissaraka*.] Western river. [land.]

Westmoreland, [A.-S.] West-moor.

Westphalia. The western field or plain.

Wetumpka, [Ind.] Waterfall; tumbling water.

Wheeling, [Ind. *weel-ink*.] Place of a head.

Wight, [L. *vectis*, A.-S. *wiht*-land.] The land or island of the Wyte or Jutes.

Windermere, [A.-S.] Clear-water lake.

Windsor, [Anciently *Windlesor*.] The winding shore.

Winema, [Ind.] First-born daughter

Winnepeg, [Ind.] Turbid water.

Winnipegosis, [Ind.] Land of the beautiful lake.

Winnoski, [Ind.] Beautiful stone river.

Wiscasset, [Ind.] Place of yellow pine.

Wisconsin, [Ind.] Wild running channel.

Wolga, [Sar.] The great river.

Worcester, [A corruption of A.-S. *Wicwercs-ceaster*.] The castle of the inhabitants of the country of the Hwicci.

Wye, [W. *gy* or *wy*.] Water.

Y.

Yellow Sea. From the muddy, lemon, yellow colour of its water near the land, arising from the nature of the bottom, which is often touched by vessels navigating the sea.

Yucatan, [From the Ind. *Yucatan*: What do you say?] A name given by the Spaniards from the answer returned by the natives to inquiries concerning the name of the country.

Yverdun. A corruption of its Latin name *Ebrodunum*.

Z.

Zanguebar, [A. *Bor-co-Zing*, land of the Zing.] Land or coast of the Zangis or negroes.

Zante. A corruption of its ancient name *Zacynthus*.

Zanzibar. A corruption or modification of Zanguebar.

Zurich. A corruption of the Latin *Turicum* or *Tauricum*, from *Thuricus* (son of Theodoric), who rebuilt the city after its destruction by Attila.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

OF

GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

y/a-lus	A-ce'si-a	A-di-e'nus	E-gob'o-lus	Ag'a-mus
ban'tes	A-ce-a'nos	Ad-i-man'tus	E'gon	Ag-a-nip'pe
ban'ti-as	A-ce'a'ta	Ad-me'te	E'gos Pot'a-mos	Ag-a-pe'nor
>ar-be're-a	A-ce'ta	Ad-me'tus	E'gus	Ag-a-re'ni
y'a-ria	A-chae'a	A-do'ni-a	E'gu'a	Ag-a-ria'ta
bas	A-chae'i	A-do'nis	E'gypt'i-i	A-gae'i-cles
y'a-ae	Ach-il-le'a	Ad-ra-my'ti-um	E'gypt'us	Ag-a-sus
>a-al'tis	A-chil'lee	Ad-ra'na	E'il-a	Ag-a-tha
bas'sus	Ach-il-le'um	Ad-ras'ti-a	E'li-a'nus	Ag-a-thar'chi-des
y'a-toe	A-chi'vi	Ad-ras'ti Cam'pi	E'li-us	Ag-a-thi'as
>da-lon'y-mus	Ach-la-de'us	A-dras'tus	A-el'lo	Ag-a-tho
>de'ra	A-ci-cho'ri-us	Ad-ri-a-nop'o-lis	E-lu'rus	Ag-a-tho-cle'a
>der-i'tes	A-ci-da'li-a	A-dri-a'nus	E-mil-i-a'nus	A-gath'o-cles
>de'rus	A-ci'li-a	A-dri-at'i-cum	E'mil'i-us	Ag-a-thon
>do-lon'y-mus	A-ci'li-us	Ad-ri-me'tum	E'mon	Ag-a-thyr'si
be-a'toe	A'cis	Ad-u-at'u-ci	E-mo'ni-a	A-ga'vo
bell'a	Ac-mon'i-des	A-du'la	E-mon'i-des	Ag-des'tis
bi-a	A-coe'tes	A-du'lis	E-na'ria	Ag-e-las'tus
bi-i	A-con'ti-us	Ad-yr-mach'i-dae	E-ne'a	Ag-e-la'tus
y'i-la	Ac'o-ria	E'a	E-ne'a-lae	A-gen'di-cum
bis'a-res	Ac'o-rus	E-a-ce'a	E-ne'as	A-ge'nor
y'no-be	A'cra	E-ae'i-des	E-ne'is	A-ge-san'der
>o-bris	Ac'ra-gas	E-a-cus	E-nee-i-de'mus	A-ge'si-as
boe'cri-tus	A-cra'tus	E-ae'ta	E-ne'tus	A-gee-i-la'tus
bo-la'ni	A'cri-es	E-an-te'um	E-ni'a	Ag-e-sip'o-lis
bon-i-tei'chos	A-cri-a'tes	E-an-ti'des	E-no-barbus	Ag-e-sis'tra-ta
bor'ras	Ac-ri-doph'a-gi	E'as	E-o'li-a	Ag'i-dae
>ra-da'tes	A-cris-i-o-ne-us	E-de'ni-a	E-o'li-re	A'gis
broc'o-mas	A-cris-i-o-ni'a-des	E-di'les	E-o'li-des	Ag-lai'a
>ro-di-ae'tus	A-cris'i-us	A-e'don	E'o-lis	Ag-la-o-ni'oe
bron	A-cri'tas	A-e-do'nis	E'o-lus	Ag-lau'ros
bron'y-chus	Ac-ro-a'thon	E'du-i	E-o'ra	Ag-la'us
bro'ta	Ac-ro-ce-ran'ni-um	E-e'ta	E'py-tus	Ag-no-di'oe
bro'to-num	Ac-ro-co-rin'thus	E-e'ti-as	E'qui	Ag-no'ni-a
bru'po-lis	A'cron	E-gae'on	E-qui-me-li-um	Ag-non'i-des
b-ey'ti-des	A-crop'o-lis	E-gae'um	A-er-o-pe	A-ge'ni-us
b-ey'tus	A-crot'a-tus	E-ga-le-os	E-ro-pe	Ag'o-ra
bu-il'tes	Ac-ro-tho'on	E-ga-le-um	E-ro-pus	Ag-o-rae'ri-tus
b'y'dus	Ac-tae'on	E-ga'tes	E-a-cus	Ag-o-ra'nis
b'y-la	Ac-tae'us	E-ge'le-on	E-e-ge-a	Ag-o-ran'o-mi
>ye-si'ni	Ac'ti-a	E-ge'ri-a	E-chi-nes	A'gra
>a-cal'tis	Ac-ti-ae'nes	E-ge'us	E-chri-on	Ag-ra-gas
>a-ce-si-us	Ac'ti-um	E-gia'le	E-chy-lus	Ag-gran'ti-a
ca'ci-us	Ac'ti-us	E-gi-a-le'us	E-cu-la'pi-us	Ag-gran'tos
>a-de-mi-a	Ac-to'ri-des	E-gi-a-lus	E-eo'pus	Ag-gri-a'nos
>a-de'mus	Ac'to-ria	E-gil'i-a	E-tha'ti-a	Ag-gric'o-la
>a-lan'drus	A-cu-le-o	E-gim'u-rus	E-thra	Ag-gri-o'ni-a
y'a-mas	A-cu'phis	E-gi'na	E-thu'ea	A-grip'pa
>camp'is	A-cu-si-la'us	E-gi-ne'ta	E-to'li-a	A-grip-pi'na
>can'tus	Ad'a-da	E-gi-ne'tes	E-to'lus	A'gri-us
>car-na'ni-a	A-de'us	E-gi'o-chus	A-fra'ni-us	Ag'to-las
>cas'tus	Ad-a-man'te'a	E-gi'pan	A'gion	Ag'to-las
c'ci-a	Ad'a-mas	E-gi'ra	Afri-ca'nus	Ag'to-las
c'ci-us	Ad-a-mar'tus	E-gis'thus	Afri-cum	Ag'to-las
'oe	Ad-du'a	E-gi-um	Ag-a-me'des	Ag'to-las
>cer-a'tus	Ad-her'bal	E-gles	Ag-a-mem'non	Ag'to-las
>cer'ro	Ad-di-ae'o-rix	E-gle'tes	Ag-a-mem-non'i-des	A-ha'la

A-hen-o-barbus	Al'i-gum	Am-bro'si-a	An-a-phly'stus	An-grit'i-a
Al-do-ne-us	A-li-ae'mon	Am-bro'si-us	A-na'pis	An-i-ce'tus
Al'us Lo-cu'ti-u	A-li-ae'tus	Am-brys'sus	A-na'pi-us	A-nic'i-a
A-lae'a	A-li-e'nus	Am-bu-ba'jes	A-na'pus	A-nic'i-us
A-lae'i	Al'i-fae	Am'e-les	A-nas	A-ni'gros
Al'a-la	Al'i-fae	Am-e-na'nus	A-nau'rus	An-i-to'rgis
Al-al-oom'e-neo	Al'i-lae'i	A-me'ri-a	A-nau'sis	An'i-us
Al-a-man'ni	Al-i-men'tus	A-mes'tra-tus	A-nax	An-na'lis
A-la'ni	Al'i-phas	A-mes'tris	An-ex-ag'o-ras	An-ni'a'nus
Al-a-ri'cus	Al-i-ph'e'ra	A-mi'da	An-ex-an'der	An-ni-bal
A-las'tor	Al-i-ro'thi-us	A-mil'oar	An-ex-an'dri-des	An-ni'e-ris
A-las'to-res	Al'i-a	Am'il'oar	An-ex-ae'te	An'te'us
A-la'son	Al-lob'ro-ges	Am'i'i-us	An-ex-e'nor	An-tag'o-ras
Al-be'ni	Al-lot'ri-ges	A-mi'sus	A-nax'i-as	An-tal-ci-das
Al-be'ni-a	Al-lu'ci-us	A-mi'sus	An-ex-ib'i-a	An-tan'dros
Al-be'nus	A-lo'a	Am-i-ter'num	An-ex-ic'ra-tes	An-tan'tus
Al'bi-a	A-lo'e-us	Am-mi-a'nus	A-nax-i-da'mus	An-tem'nes
Al-bi'ci	Al-o-i'dae	Am-mo'ni-us	A-nax-i-la'us	An-te'nor
Al-bi-gau'num	Al-o-i'des	Am-nae-us	An-ex-il'i-des	An-te'rus
Al-bi'ni	Al'o-pe	Am'ni-as	An-ex-im'e-neo	An-te'rus
Al-bi-on	A-lope'ce	Am-ni'sus	An-ex-ip'o-lis	An-the'a
Al'bi-us	A'los	Am-o-me'tus	An-ex-ip'pus	An-the'as
Al-bu-la	Al-pe'nus	A'mor	A-nax'i	An-the'don
Al-bu'ne-a	Al-ph'e'nor	A-mo'gos	A-nax'is	An-the'la
Al-ca'us	Al-ph'e'nus	Am-pe'lo	An-cal'i-tes	An-the'li-a
Al-can'der	Al-ph'e-si-bos'a	Am-pe-lu'ni-a	An-chem'o-lus	An-the'mis
Al-cath'o-e	Al-ph'e-us	Am-phi-a-ra'us	An-ches'mus	An-the'mus
Al-cath'o-us	Al-pi'nus	Am-phi-cle'a	An-chi'a-lus	An-the'ne
Al'ce	Al-si-um	Am-phi-cra-tes	An-chim'o-lus	An-the'mus
Al-ce'nor	Al-the'a	Am-phi-cy-on	An-chim'o-lus	An-the's-pori-a
Al-ces'tes	Al-the'me'nes	Am-phi-cy'o-neo	An-chim'o-lus	An-the's-ri-a
Al-ci-bi'a-des	Al-ti'num	Am-phi-dro'mi-a	An-chi'ses	An-the's
Al-cid'a-nus	A-lun'ti-um	Am-phi-ge'ni-a	An-chi'si-a	An-thi'a
Al-ci-da-me'a	A-ly-at'as	Am-phil'o-chus	An'cho-se	An-thi-nae
Al-cid'a-nus	A-ly-be	Am-phil'y-tus	An-chu'rus	An-thi-um
Al-ci'des	Al-y-ae'a	Am-phim'e-don	An-ci'te	An-thro-poph'a-gi
Al-cid'i-ce	A-lyn'o-nus	Am-phin'o-mus	An-co'na	An-thy'l'a
Al-cim'a-chus	Al-y-pe'tus	Am-phion	An-cy're	An-ti-a
Al-cim'e-de	A-ly-pus	Am-phil'o-les	An-dab'a-tes	An-ti-ci-no'lis
Al-cim'e-don	A-ly'e-us	Am-phil'o-lis	An-de'ni-a	An-ti-cle'a
Al-cim'e-neo	Al-yx-oth'o-e	Am-phil'y-ros	An-de-ga'ri	An-ti-clides
Al-ci-mus	Al-y-me	Am-phi'ro	An-dro'i-des	An-tic'ra-gus
Al-cin'o-us	A-mad'o-cus	Am-phis-be's-na	An-dro'as	An-tic'ra-tes
Al-ci-phrou	A-mal-the'a	Am-phis'a	An'dri-a	An-tic'y-ra
Al-clip-pe	A-mal-the'um	Am-phis-tides	An-dri-ca	An-ti-do-ros
Al-cith'o-e	A-man'ti-a	Am-phi-the'a-trum	An-dri'cus	An-tig'e-neo
Alc-mae'on	A-man-ti'ni	Am-phi-trite	An-dro'bi-us	An-ti-gan'i-des
Alc-me'na	A-ma'nus	Am-phi'try-on	An-dro'cle'a	An-tig'o-ne
Al-cy'o-ne	A-mar'a-cus	Am-phit-ry-o-ni'a	An-dro'cles	An-ti-go'ni-a
Al-cy'o-ne-us	A-mar'di	des	An-dro'clides	An-tig'o-nus
A'le-a	Am-a-ryl'is	Am-phot'e'rus	An-dro'clis	An-ti-lib'a-nus
A-lec'to	Am-a-ryn'o-e-us	Am-phrys'sus	An-dro'clis	An-ti'l'o-chus
A-lec'tor	Am-a-ryn'ci-des	A-mu'li-us	An-dro'das	An-tim'e-chus
A-lec'try-on	Am-a-ryn'thus	A-my'cle	An-dro'dus	An-tin'o-e
A-lei-us Cam'pus	A'mas	A-my'cle	An-dro'ge-us	An-tin'o-e's
Al-e-man'ni	Am-a-ae'a	Am'y-cus	An-dro'ge-us	An-ti-nop'o-lis
A-le'as	A-ma'sis	Am'y-don	An-drom'a-che	An-tin'o-us
A-le'si-a	A-mas'tris	Am-y-mo'ne	An-drom'a-chus	An-ti-o-chi'a
A-le'thes	A-mas'trus	A-myn'tas	An-drom'e-da	An-ti'o-chus
Al-eu-a'dae	A-ma'ta	A-myn'ti-a'nus	An-dro-ni'cus	An-ti'o-pe
A'lex	A-ma'thus	A-myn'tor	An-droph'a-gi	An-ti'pa-ros
A-lex-a-me'nus	A-ma'x'i'tis	Am-y-ri'cus Cam'pus	An-dro-pom'pus	An-ti'pa-ter
Al-ex-an'der	Am-a-ze'nos	A-mys'tis	An-dro's-the'nes	An-ti-pa'tri-a
Al-ex-an'dra	Am'a-zon	Am-y-tha'on	An-dro'ti-on	An-ti'pa'tris
Al-ex-an'dri-a	Am-a-so'nes	Am'y-tis	An-e-lon'tis	An-tiph'a-nes
Al-ex-an'dri-na	Am-a-so'ni-us	An-a-b'a-sis	An'e-mo	An-tiph'a-tes
Al-ex-an-drop'o-lis	Am-bar'ri	An-a-bar'i	An-e-mo'li-a	An-tiph'i-lus
Al-ex-a'nor	Am-bar-va'los	An-a-ces	An-e-mo'ma	An'ti-phon
A-lex'as	ti-se	An-a-char'is	An-e-mo'tis	An'ti-phus
Al-ex-ic'a-cus	Am-bar-va'li-a	An-a-ci-um	An-e-re's'tes	An-ti'phus
A-lex'i-nus	Am-bi-a'ti-nus	An-a-cro-on	A-ne'tor	An-ti'phus
A-lex'on	Am-bi-ga'tus	An-a-cro'tum	An-ge'll-on	An-ti'phus
Al-ex-ip'pus	Am-bi-o-ris	An-a-dy-om'e-ne	An-gi'tes	An-ti'phus
A-lex'is	Am'bia-da	A-nag'ni-a	An-gi'ti-a	An-ti'phus
A-lex'o	Am-bras'ci-a	An-a'i'tis	An-gi'ti-a	An-ti'phus
Al-fe'nus	Am-bro'nes	An'a-phe	Angli-a	An-to'ni-a

n-to-ni'vus	A-ra'bi-a	Ar-gu'ra	Ar'ta-bri	As'tu-ra
n-to-ni-op'o-lis	A-rab'i-cus	Ar-gyn'vus	Ar'ta-ce	As'tu-res
n-to-ni-o-poli'tas	A-rach'ne	Ar-gy'ra	Ar'ta-ce'ne	As'ty-a-ge
n-to-ni-us	Ar-a-cho'si-a	Ar-gy'r'i-pa	Ar'ta-co-s'na	As'ty-a-gee
n-tor'i-des	Ar-a-cho'tas	A'r'i-a	Ar'ta-g'e'ras	As'ty-a-lus
-nu'bis	Ar-a-cyn'thus	A-ri-ad'ne	Ar'ta-ge'r'es	As'ty-a-nax
ux-a'num	Ar-a-dus	A-ri-a'e'us	Ar'ta-l'us	As'ty-cra'te'a
nx'ur	A'ræ	A-ri-am'nes	Ar'ta-pher'nes	As'ty'd'a-mas
ny'tus	A-ra'tus	A-ri-an'tas	Ar'ta-vas'des	As'ty-lus
-ob'ri-ca	Ar'ba-ces	A-ri-a-ra'thes	Ar'tax'a	As'ty-me-du'sa
-o'de	Ar'be'la	A-ri-ci'a	Ar'tax'a-ta	As'tyn'o-me
-on	Ar-ca'di-a	A-ri-das'us	Ar'tax-er'xes	As'tyn'o-us
-o-nes	Ar-ca'di-us	A-ri-gas'um	Ar'ta-y'e'tes	As'ty'o-che
-o'ni-a	Ar-ca'num	A-rig-no'te	Ar'te-mas	As'ty-pa-læ'a
-o'ris	Ar-ce'o-phon	A-ri-mas'pi	Ar'te-mi-do'rus	As'typh'i-lus
-or'vus	Ar-ces-i-la'us	A-ri-ma'zes	Ar'te-mis	As'ty-run
-or'si	Ar-chag'a-thus	A-rim'ni-um	Ar'te-mis'i-a	As'y-chis
-or'us	Ar-che-la'us	A-rim-phæ'i	Ar'te-mis'i-um	A-tab'u-lus
-os'pho-rus	Ar-chem'a-chus	A-ri-o-bar-sa'nos	Ar'te-mi'ta	A-tab'y-ris
-o'us	Ar-chem'o-rus	A-ri-o-mar'dus	Ar'te-mon	At-a-lan'ta
-pæ'sus	Ar-chem'p'o-li-mus	A-ri'on	Ar'te-ri-us	At-a-ran'tes
-pa'ma	Ar-ches'tra-tus	A-ri-o-vis'tus	A'rums	A-tar'be-chis
p-a-me'a	Ar'chi-as	A'ris	A'r-un'ti-us	A-tar'ga-tia
p-a-tu'ri-a	Ar'chi-da'mi-a	A-ri's'ba	Ar-va'les	A-tar'ne-a
-pel'la	Ar'chi-da'mus	Ar-is-ten'e'tus	Ar've'ni	A'tax
-pel'les	Ar'chi-de'mus	A-ri-sas'um	A-ry-an'des	A'te
-pel'li-con	Ar'chi-gal'us	A-ri-sas'us	A-ryp'tas'us	A-tel'la
p-en-ni'vus	Ar-chig'e-nes	A-ri-sag'o-ras	A-san'der	Ath-a-ma'nes
-per	Ar-chi'o-chus	A-ri-san'der	As-by'tas	Ath'a-mas
-pe-as	Ar-chi-me'des	A-ri-sar'cho	As-cal'a-phus	Ath-a-na'i-us
ph'a-co	Ar-chi-pel'a-gus	A-ri-sar'chus	As-cal-ion	A-th'e-na
ph-a-ro-us	Ar-chip'pe	A-ri-sar'e-as	As-ca'ni-a	A-th'e-nus
-phas	Ar-chip'pus	A-ri-sar'e	As-ca'ni-us	Ath-e-nas'um
ph'e-tas	Ar-chi'tas	A-ri-sar'i-des	As-cle-pi'e'a	Ath-e-nas'us
-phri'ces	Ar-chon'tes	A-ri-sar'i-lus	As-cle-pi'a-des	Ath-en-ag'o-ras
ph-ro-di'si-a	Ar-chy'tas	A-ri-sar'i'pus	As-cle-pi-o-do'rus	A-th'e-ne
ph-ro-di'si-as	Ar-ci'te-nena	A-ri-sar'i-us	As-cle-pi-us	A-the'ni-o
ph-ro-di'si-um	A-ri'ti'us	A-ri'sto	As-cle-ta'ri-a	A-then-o-do'rus
ph-ro-di'te	A-ri-top'h'y-lax	A-ri-s-to-bu'lus	As-co'ni-us	Ath'e-sis
ph-ro-di-tup'o-lis	A-ro'tas	A-ri-s-to-cles	As-co'ni-lum	A'thous
-phy'tis	A-ro'tu'rus	A-ri-s-to-cl'i-des	As'dru-bal	A-thous
-pi-a	Ar'da-lus	A-ri-s-to-cra'tes	A-sell'i-o	A-thym'bra
p-i-ca'ta	Ar'de-a	A-ri-s-to-de'mus	A'si-a	A'ti-a
-pic'i-us	Ar'di-mo	A-ri-s-to-g'e-nes	A-si-at'i-cus	A'til'i-a
-pid'a-nus	Ar'do-ne	A-ri-s-to-g'i'ton	A-si-na'ri-a	A'til'i-us
p'i-na	Ar-du-er'ma	A-ri-s-to-m'a-che	A-si-na'ri-us	A'til'la
-pi'o-las	Ar-e-la'tum	A-ri-s-to-m'a-chus	As'i-ne	A-tin'i-a
-pi-on	Ar-e-mor'i-ca	A-ri-s-to-m'e-nes	As'i-nus	At-lan'tes
-pis	A-re'ne	A-ri's-ton	A'si-us	At-lan'ti-des
-pol-li-na'nes	A-re-o-pa-gi'tas	A-ri-s-to-nau'tas	A-so'pi-a	A-to'ras
-pol'io	A-re-op'a-gus	A-ri-s-to-ni'cus	A-so'pi'a-des	A'tra-ces
p-o-l'loc're'tes	A-re-op'o-lis	A-ri-s-to-nus	A-so'pis	A'trax
p-o-l'lo-d'ides	Ar-ee-tha'nas	A-ri-s-top'h-a-nes	A-so'pus	At-re-ba'tes
p-o-l'lo'ni-a	Ar-est'or	A-ri-s-top'h-on	As-pam'i-thres	A'tre-us
p-o-l'lon'i-des	Ar-ee-tor'i-des	A-ri-s-tof'e-les	As-par-agi-um	A'tri'das
p-o-l'lo'ni-us	Ar'e-ta	A-ri-s-tox'e-nus	As-pa'ti-a	A'tro-pos
-po-ni-a'na	A-re'tas'us	A-ri's-tus	As-pa'ti-us	A'ta-li'a
-poth-e-o'sis	Ar-e-taph'i-la	A'ri-us	As-pas'tes	A'ta-lus
p-pi'a-des	A-re'tas	Ar-me'ni-a	As-pa-thi'nes	A'tel'us
p-pi-a'nus	A-re'to	Ar-mi-lus'tri-um	As-pen'dne	A'ti-cus
p-pi-a Vi'a	A-re'tes	Ar-min'i-us	As-phal-ti'tes	A'ti-cus
p-pi-i Fo'rum	Ar-e-thu'sa	Ar-mor'i-cus	As-po-re'nus	A'ti-l'i-us
p-pi-us	A-re'us	Ar-no'bi-us	As-ey'ri-a	A'tu-rus
-pri-ces	Ar-gæ'us	A-ro'ma-ta	As-ta-cus	Au-fe'i-a
-pri'llis	Ar-gan-tho'ni-us	Ar-pi'num	As-ta-ge'ni	Au-fi-de'na
p-te-ra	Ar-gen'um	Ar-rha-be'us	As-ta-pa	Au-fi'd'i-us
p-u-le'i-a	Ar-gi'a	Ar-ri-a'nus	As-ta-pus	Au-fi-dus
p-u-lei'us	Ar-gi'lus	Ar-sa'ces	As-ta'te	Au'ga
-pu'li-a	Ar-gi-nusæ	Ar-sa'ci-das	As-te'ri-a	Au'ge'se
-qui-le'i-a	Ar-gi-phon'tes	Ar-sa-mo'e'ta	As-te'ri-on	Au'ge-as
-quill'i-us	Ar-gip-pæ'i	Ar-sa'ni-as	As-te'ris	Au'ge'an
q'ui-lo	Ar-gi'va	A'r'i-a	As-te'ri-us	Au'gi-las
q-ui-lo'ni-a	Ar-gi'vi	Ar-sin'o-e	As-te-ro'di-a	Au'gu-res
-qui'nas	Ar-gol'i-cus	Ar-ta-ba'nus	As-ter'o-pe	Au-gus'ta
-qui'num	Ar-go-lis	Ar-ta-ba-sa'nes	As-tre'a	Au-gus-ta'les
q-ui-ta'ni-a	Ar-go-nau'tes	Ar-ta-ba'rus	As-træ'us	Au-gus-ti-nus

An-gus-to-du-num
An-gus-tu-lus
An-gus-tus
An-le-tus
An'tis
An'ton
An'tus
An-re'ti-a
An-re-li-an
An-re-li-us
An-ro'ta
An-run'ci
An'sci
An'ser
An'son
An-so'ni-a
An-so'ni-us
An-spi-ces
An-toch'tho-nos
An-to'lo-les
An-to'ly-cus
An-tom'e-don
An-tom'e-du'a
An-tom'e-neu
An-tom'o-li
An-ton'o
An-ton'o-ma
An-tu'ra
Aux-e'i-a
Av-ar'i-cum
Av-en-ti-nus
A-ver'nus
A-vi-e'nus
A-vit-us
Ax'e-nus
Ax'o-chus
Ax'i-on
Ax-i-o'the-a
Ax'i-us
Ax'o-na
A'zan
A-xi'ris
A-xo'tus

B.

Bab'i-lus
Bab'y-lon
Bab'y-lo'ni-a
Bab'y-lo'ni-i
Ba-by'ra
Bac'cha-nal
Bac'cha-na'l-i-a
Bac'chan'tes
Bac'chi'a-dos
Bac'chi-um
Bac'chi-us
Bac'chus
Bac'chy'l'i-dos
Ba-ce'nis
Ba'cis
Bac-tri-a'na
Ba-cun'ti-us
Ba-cu'ri
Bad-u-ban'nus
Ba'ti-ca
Ba-go'as
Ba-gra-da
Ba'ne
Ba'la
Bal-a-ne'sa
Bal-bi'tus
Bal-bi'nus

Ba-le-a'rus
Ba-le'tus
Ban'ti-a
Bar'a-thrum
Bar'ba-ri
Bar'ba-ri-a
Bar'bor'the-nos
Bar-ces'i
Bar'ces
Bar-dyl'i'a
Bar-gu'ni
Ba-ris-tes
Ba'ri-um
Ba-si-le'a
Ba-sil'i-a
Ba-sil'i-dos
Ba-sil'i-des
Ba-sil-i-o-pot'a-mos
Bas-i-lis
Ba-sil'i-us
Bas'i-lus
Bac-sar'i-dos
Bac-sar'i-des
Ba-ta'vi
Ba-ta'vi-a
Ba'thos
Ba-thyl'lus
Ba'ton
Bat-ra-cho-my-o-ma'-
chi-a
Bat-ti-a-des
Bau'bo
Bau'cis
Beb'ry-ces
Beb-ry'e'i-a
Bel-e-phan'tes
Bel-e-ysa
Bel'gi-ca
Bel'gi-um
Bel'li-us
Be'lis
Bel-i-se'na
Bel-i-se'ri-us
Bel-ler'o-phou
Bel-le-rus
Bel-lo'na
Bel-lo-na'ri-i
Bel-lova-ci
Be'lon
Be'lus
Be-na'vus
Ben-e-ven'tum
Ber-e-cyn'ti-a
Ber-e-nice
Ber-o-e
Be-ro'sa
Be-ro'sus
Ber-rho'sa
Ber'y-tus
Be-sip'po
Bi-a'nor
Bi-bac'u-lus
Bi'b'lis
Bi-brac'te
Bi'b'u-lus
Bi-cor'ni-ger
Bi-cor'nis
Bi-for'mis
Bi'frons
Bi'l'i-b'lis
Bi-ma'ter
Bin'gi-um
Bi'on
Bi-mal'tes
Bi-mal'tis
Bi-man'the

Bi-to-nis
Bi'thus
Bi-thyn'i-a
Bi'ton
Bi-tu'ri-ges
Bir'y-a
Blan-du'ti-a
Blen'my-es
Bli'ci-um
Bo-ed-i-ces
Bo-gri-us
Boc'cho-ris
Bo-di-on'ti-ci
Bo-du'ni
Bo-e-dro'mi-a
Bo-o'ti-a
Bo-o'thi-us
Bo'i-i
Bo'la
Bol-bi'ti-num
Bo-li'sus
Bo-mi-en'es
Bo-mil'car
Bo-mo-ni'ces
Bo-no'ni-a
Bo-o-en'ra
Bo-o'tes
Bo-re-as
Bo-re-as-mus
Bo-rye'the-nos
Bot-ti-es'is
Bo-vi-a-num
Bo-vil'a
Brach-ma'nes
Brach-ma'nos
Bran'chi-dos
Bran-no-du'num
Bras'i-das
Bras-i-de'a
Brau'ro
Brau'ton
Breu'ni
Bri-e-re-us
Bri-gan'tes
Bri-gan'ti-nus
Bri-se-is
Bri-tan'ni
Bri-tan'ni-a
Bri-tan'ni-ces
Bri-to-mar'tis
Bri-to'nes
Brix-cl'um
Brix'i-a
Bri'xi-us
Bri'xi-us
Bruc'te-ri
Brun-du'ti-um
Bru'ti-l
Bru'tus
Bry'ges
Bu-bas'us
Bu-bas'tis
Bu-cep'h-a-la
Bu-cep'h-a-lus
Bu-col'i-ca
Bu'lis
Bu'nus
Bu'pha-gus
Bu-pras'i-um
Bu'ra
Bu'rai-ous
Bu-si'ris
Bu'tes
Bu-thro'tum
Bu-thro'tus
Bu'to-a
Bu-tor'i-des

Bu'tos
Bu-xy'ges
By'blis
By-sa'ci-um
By-san'ti-um
Byzas

C.

Ca-an'thus
Ca-ba'l-a-ces
Cab-al-li'nus
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ra
Ca-bi'ri-a
Ca'ca
Ca'cus
Cad-me'a
Cad-me'is
Ca-du'ce-us
Ca-dur'ci
Ca'ci-as
Ca-cil'i-a
Ca-cil-i-a'nus
Ca-cil'i-i
Ca-cil'i-us
Ca-cil'ius
Ca-cil'ius
Ca-cu-bum
Ca'cu-bus
Ca'cu-lus
Ca'li-a
Ca'li-us
Ca'ne
Ca'ni-dos
Ca'ni'na
Ca'nis
Ca-nop'o-lis
Ca're
Ca'sar
Ces-a-re'a
Ces-a-ri-o
Ces-a-ro-du'num
Ces'i-us
Cai'cus
Cai'e'ta
Cai'us
Ca-la-ber
Ca-la-bri-a
Ca-la-is
Ca-la-mos
Ca-la'nus
Ca-la'tes
Cal-au-re'a
Ca'le
Cal-e-do'ni-a
Ca-len'tum
Ca-le'nus
Ca'les
Cal'e-ti
Ca-lid'i-us
Ca-lig'u-la
Cal-lai'ci
Cal'li-as
Cal-li-ce'rus
Cal-lich'o-rum
Cal'li-cies
Cal-li-co-lo'na
Cal-li-cra'te's
Cal-li-cra'ti-das
Cal-lim'a-chus
Cal-li'nus
Cal-li'o-pe
Cal-li-o-pe'a
Cal-li-pe'ti'ra
Cal'li-phon
Cal-lip'o-lis
Cal-hi'ho-e
Cal-hi'te
Cal-hi'te
Cal-hi'ti-a
Cal-hi'the-nos
Cal-hi'to
Cal-hi'to-ni'ces
Cal-hi'tra-tus
Cal-hix'e-na
Ca'lor
Cal-pur'ni-us
Cal-u-idd'i-us
Cal-y-cad'i-nus
Cal'y-ces
Ca-ly'dna
Cal'y-don
Ca-lym'ne
Ca-lynda
Ca-lyp'so
Cam-e-lo-du'num
Cam-e-ri'na
Cam-bu'ni-i
Cam-by'ses
Cam-e-ri'nus
Cam-e-ri'nus
Ca-mil'la
Ca-mil'las
Ca-mil'lus
Ca-mi'ro
Ca-mi'rus
Ca-mo'nes
Cam-pa'ni-a
Cam-pa'ni-pe
Ca'na
Ca-na'ri-i
Can'da-ces
Can-da'vi-a
Can-dan'tes
Ca'neus
Ca-neph'o-ri
Ca-nio-u-la'res
Ca-nid'i-a
Ca-nid'i-us
Ca-nin'e-fates
Ca-nin'i-us
Ca'ni-us
Ca-nop'i-cum
Ca-no'pus
Can'ta-bri
Can'ta-bri-a
Can'ta-tes
Can'ti-um
Can-u-le'a
Can-u-le'us
Ca-nu'si-um
Cap'a-ne-us
Ca-pa'la
Ca-pe'na
Ca-pe'ni
Ca-pe'tas
Ca-phe're-us
Cap'i-to
Cap-i-to-li'nus
Cap-i-to-li-us
Cap-pe-doci-a
Cap-ra'ti-a
Ca-pre-e
Cap-ri-cor'nus
Cap-ro'ti'na
Cap'u-a
Ca'pye
Car-a-cal'la
Car-a-cas'tes
Car-a-cus
Car-a-cus

Car'a-lis	Ce-ci'na	Chae-re'mon	Cib'a-lae	Clit'us
Ca-ran-bis	Ce-crop'i-a	Chae-re'phon	Cib'y-ra	Clio-a-ci'na
Ca'ra-nus	Ce-crop'i-dae	Chae-ro-ne'a	Cic'e-ro	Clio'di-a
Ca-ran'at-us	Ce-cro-pis	Cha-le'mum	Cic'o-ne	Clio'di-us
Car-che'don	Ce-cropa	Chal-cys'a	Ci-li'o'i-a	Clio'll-a
Car-ci-nus	Ce-dre-a'tis	Chal-ced'on	Ci'lix	Clio-a-ci'na
Car-di-a	Ce'i	Chal-ce-do'ni-a	Cim'bri-cus	Clio-en'ti-us
Car-du'chi	Ce'i-a-dus	Chal-ci-den'tes	Cim'i-nus	Clio'pe-a
Ca'res	Ce-le'ne	Chal-cid'i-ee	Cim-me'ri-i	Clio'eni
Ca'ria	Ce-le'no	Chal-ci-c'cus	Cim-me'ri-um	Clio'et-um
Ca-ri'la	Ce-le'i-a	Chal-dae'a	Ci-mo'lus	Clio'et-us
Ca-ri'nae	Ce-len'na	Chal-dae'i	Ci'mon	Clym'e-ne
Ca-ri'nus	Ce'ler	Chal'y-bea	Cin-ci-a	Clym'e-nei'des
Car-me'tus	Ce'i-res	Chal'y-bon	Cin-cin-na'tus	Clym'e-nus
Car-men'ta	Ce'i-e-trum	Chal'y-bo-ni'tis	Cin-ci-us	Cly-tem-nee'stra
Car-men-tales	Ce'i-e-us	Cha'lybe	Cin-e-as	Cly'ti-e
Car-ne-a	Ce-li-ti-be'ri	Cha-ma'vi	Ci-ne'i-as	Cni'dus
Car-ne'a-dae	Ce-li-ti-ci	Cha'o-nes	Cin-get'o-rix	Cno'sus
Car-ne'i-a	Ce-li-to-scy'thes	Cha-o'ni-a	Cin-gu-lum	Co-as'tre
Car-nu'tes	Ce'ma	Chae'os	Cinx'i-a	Coc'a-lus
Car-o-lus	Ce-ne'sum	Cha-ra'dra	Ci'nype	Coc-cel'us
Car-pa'thus	Cen'ohre-a	Cha'rax	Cin'y-phus	Co'cles
Car-poph'o-ra	Cen'ohre-is	Cha-rax'us	Cin'y-ras	Co-cy'tus
Car-se'o-ll	Cen'ohre-us	Cha'res	Cir-can'ces Lu'di	Co-da'ni
Car-te'a	Cen-i-mag'ni	Cha'ri-cles	Cir-co'i-i	Co-da'nus
Car-thu'a	Ce-ni'na	Cha-ri-la'us	Cir-ci-us	Co-do-ma'nus
Car-tha-gi-ni-en'ses	Cen-so'rus	Cha-ri-si'a	Ci'ris	Co-drop'o-lis
Car-tha-go	Cen-so-ri'nus	Cha-ri-si-us	Cis-al-pi'na	Co'drus
Ca'rus	Cen-tau'ri	Cha'ri-ton	Cis-se-is	Co'le
Car-vil'i-us	Cen-tro'nes	Cha'ri-ton	Cis-se-us	Co'lo-Syr'i-a
Ca-ry-at'i-des	Cen-tum'vi-ri	Cha'ri-mi-des	Ci-the'ron	Co'li-us
Ca-rye'tus	Cen-tu'ri-a	Cha-ri-mi'ne	Ci-tha-ris'ta	Co'lus
Cas-col'i-us	Cen-tu'ri-on	Cha'ron	Citi-um	Co'hors
Cas-i-li'um	Cen-tu'ri-pes	Cha-ron'das	Ci-vi'lis	Co-len'da
Cas-si-us	Ce'os	Cha-ro'ne-um	Cia-de'us	Col-la'ti-a
Cas-pi-i	Ceph'a-lae	Cha'rops	Cia'nus	Col-la-tin'us
Cas-pi-um	Ceph'a-las	Cha-ryb'dis	Cia'ni-us	Col-li'na
Cas-san'der	Ceph'a-le	Chau'bi	Cia'ros	Co-lo'nos
Cas-san'dra	Ceph-a-len'i-a	Chel-li-do'ni-ae	Ciae-tid'i-um	Co-lo'ni-a
Cas-san'dri-a	Ceph'a-lon	Chel-lo'ne	Cian'di-a	Co-lo'nos
Cas-si-a	Ceph-a-le'dis	Chel-o-ni'tis	Cian'di-ae A'quae	Col'o-phon
Cas-si-o-do'rus	Ceph'a-lus	Chel-o-noph'a-gi	Cian-di-a'nus	Co-lo'sus
Cas-si'o-pe	Ce'phas	Ch'e'ops	Cian-di-op'o-lis	Col-u-bra'ri-a
Cas-si-ter'i-des	Ce'phe'nes	Cher'ae-as	Cian'di-us	Col-u-mel'la
Cas-si-us	Ce'phe-na	Cher-sid'a-mas	Cia'vi-ger	Col-um'nos Her'cu-les
Cas-si-ye-lau'nus	Ce-phi'a'i-a	Cher-so-ne'sus	Cia-so'me-nae	Co-lu'thus
Cas-tab'a-la	Ce-phio-o'd'rus	Cher-us'oi	Cie-an'thes	Co-ma-g'e'ne
Cas-ta-li-a	Ce-phio-od'o-tus	Chi'lo	Cie'mens	Co-ma'na
Cas-tu-lo	Ce-phus	Chi-me'ra	Cie'o-bis	Co-mit'i-a
Cat-a-be'ni	Ce-ra-mi'cus	Chim'a-rus	Cie-ob-u-li'na	Com'mo-dus
Cat-a-ee-can'me-ne	Ce'r-a-mus	Chi-me'ri-um	Cie-o-bu'lus	Com-pi-ta'li-a
Cat-a-du'pa	Ce-ra'nus	Chi'os	Cie-o'tas	Co'mum
Cat-a-na	Ce-ra-tus	Chi'ron	Cie-om'brot-us	Co'mus
Cat-ar-rhae'tes	Ce-rau'ni-a	Chlo'e	Cie-o-me'des	Con'ca-ni
Ca-thu'a	Ce-rau'ni-i	Chlo'ris	Cie-o-me'lus	Con-cor'di-a
Cat-i-li'na	Ce-rau'na	Chlo'rus	Cie-o-me-nos	Con-da-te
Ca-ti'l'us	Cer-ba-lus	Cho-as'pes	Cie'on	Con-do-cha'tes
Ca'ti-us	Cer-be-rus	Choc'a-des	Cie-o'nae	Con-dru'i
Ca'to	Cer-ca-so'rum	Choc'i-lus	Cie-o-ni'ca	Co-ni'a-ci
Ca-tul'us	Cer-ci'na	Cho-ras'mi-i	Cie-on'y-mus	Co-nim'bra-on
Cat'u-lus	Cer-co'pes	Cho-ro'bus	Cie-o-pa'tra	Con'ni-das
Ca-tu-ri'ges	Cer'cy-on	Chris-toph'o-rous	Cie-o-pa'tris	Co'non
Cauc'ca-us	Cer'cy-ra	Chro'nos	Cie-o-phan'tus	Con-sen'tes
Cauc'co-nos	Ce-re-a'li-a	Chry'sa	Cie'o-phas	Con-sen'ti-a
Cauc'di-um	Ce'res	Chry'sa-or	Cie-o-tra-tus	Con-stan'ti-a
Cauc-lo'ni-a	Ce-ri'lli	Chry'sa-o're	Cie'p'sy-dra	Con-stan-ti'na
Cauc'nus	Ce-rin'thus	Chry'tas	Cli'max	Con-stan-ti-nop'o-lis
Cau'ros	Ce-re'ta'ni	Chry'ses	Clin'i-as	Con-stan-ti'nus
Cau'rus	Ce-tri'nus	Chry'ses	Cli'nus	Co'pes
Cav'a-res	Ce-the'gus	Chry-sip'pus	Cli'o	Co-pe'is
Ca-yu'ter	Ce'ti-us	Chry-so'e-ras	Cli's-the-nos	Co'pi-a
Ca'a	Ce'to	Chry-sog'o-nus	Cli'tae	Co'ra
Ca'ba	Ce'us	Chry-sop'o-lis	Cli-tar'chus	Co-ra-ce'ni-um
Ca'bes	Ce'yx	Chry-sor'ho-as	Cli-tom'a-chus	Co-ral'i
Ca-bre'ni-a	Cha'bri-as	Chry-so'to-mus	Cli'tor	Co'rax
Ca-brus	Cha're-as	Chry-so'the-mis	Cli-tum'nus	Cor'ba-lo

Cor-cy'ra
Cor-du-ba
Cor-dy'la
Co're
Cor-fan'i-um
Co-rin'na
Co-rin'nus
Co-rin'thus
Co-ri-o-la'nus
Co-ri'o-li
Co-ri-o'li
Cor-ne'li-a
Cor-ne'li-i
Cor-ne'li-us
Cor-nic'u-lum
Cor-ni-fl'o'i-us
Cor-ni-ger
Co-rus'bus
Co-ro-ne'a
Co-ro'nis
Cor-si-ca
Cor-to'na
Cor-vi'nus
Co-ry-ban'tes
Co-ry-bas
Co-ry'cus
Co-ry-don
Co-rym'bi-fer
Co-ry-ne'tes
Co-ry-pha'si-um
Co-ry'thus
Co'sa
Co'se
Co-sa-num
Co-su'ti-l
Co'tes
Co'thon
Co'ti-so
Co'tti-so
Co'tti-so
Co-ty-e-um
Co-ty-al'on
Co-ty'i-i-us
Co'tys
Co-ty'to
Cra'gus
Cra'n'a-us
Cra'non
Cra'ter
Cra'ter-us
Cra'tes
Cra'this
Cra-ti'nus
Cra'ty-lus
Crem'e-ra
Crem-my'on
Cre-mo'na
Cre-mu'ti-us
Cre'on
Cre-op'hil-us
Cre-phon'tes
Cre'ta
Cre'the-is
Cre'u'sa
Cre-u'sis
Cri-mi'nus
Cris-pi'nus
Cri'the-is
Cri'to
Cri-tob'u-lus
Cris-o-la'us
Cris-u-me-to'pon
Cris'us
Cro-by'xi
Cro-o-di-lop'o-lis
Cro'cus
Cro'cus

Crom'my-on
Cro'ni-a
Cro'phi
Cro-to'na
Cro-to-ni'a-tæ
Cru-su-me-ri-um
Cru-su-mi'ni
Cte'si-as
Ctes-ib'i-us
Ctes'i-phon
Cu'la-ro
Cu'me
Cu'pi'do
Cu'res
Cu-re'tes
Cu-re'tis
Cu'ri-a
Cu-ri-a'ti-i
Cu'ri-o
Cu-ri-o-sol'i-tæ
Cu'ri-um
Cu'ri-us
Cur'ti-us
Cu-ru'lis
Cus-ae'i
Cu'sus
Cu-ti'l'i-a
Cy'a-ne
Cy'a-nus
Cy-a'ne-us
Cy-ax'e-res
Cy-be'be
Cy-be-la
Cy-be-le
Cy-bi-ra
Cy-cia-des
Cy-clo'pes
Cy-di-as
Cy-dip'pe
Cy-do'ni-a
Cy'dra-ra
Cyl-le'ne
Cyl-le-ne'us
Cymæ
Cyn-a-gi'rus
Cyn'a-us
Cy-ne'tes
Cyn'ti-ci
Cy-nis'ca
Cy'no
Cy-no-ceph'a-li
Cy-no-pho'n'tia
Cy-no-sar'ges
Cy-no-se'ma
Cy-no-su'ra
Cyn'thi-a
Cyn'thi-us
Cy-pa-ris'as
Cy-pa-ris'us
Cyp-ri-a'nus
Cyprus
Cyp-sol'i-des
Cyp'se-us
Cy-re-na'i-ci
Cy-re-na'i-ci
Cy-re'ne
Cy-res'cha-ta
Cy-ri'a-des
Cy-ril'us
Cyr-rhe's-ti-ca
Cyr-al'us
Cy'rus
Cy'ta
Cy-tæ'is
Cy-the'ra
Cyth-e-re'a

Cy-ti'ni-um
Cy-to'rus
Cy'xi-cum
Cy'xi-cus

Da'se
Da'ci-a
Dac'ty-li
Dæ-da-la
Dæ-da-lus
Dæ-mon
Dal-ma'ti-a
Dal-mat'i-cus
Dam-a-ge'tus
Dam-as-ce'ne
Da-mar'ci-us
Da-mar'cus
Dam-a-sip'pus
Dam'ni-l
Da'mo-cles
Da'mon
Da'na
Dan'a-e
Dan'a-i
Da-na'i-des
Dan'a-us
Da-nu'bi-us
Daph'ne
Daph-ne-pho'ri-a
Da'ra-ba
Dar-an'ta'si-a
Dar-dan'i-dea
Dar-da-nis
Dar-da-nus
Da-res
Da-ris
Da-ri'cus
Da'ta-mes
Da-ta-pher'nes
Da'tis
Da'tes
Da'tis
Dau'ni-a
Dau'nus
De-cap'o-lis
De-cep'a-lus
De-ce'le-a
De-ce'ti-a
De-ci-us
De-cu'ri-o
De-di-a-ni'a
De-di-a-mi'a
De-i'o-ces
De-i-o'ta-rus
De-do'ne
De-iph'o-bus
De-li-a
De-li-um
De-li-us
Del-min'i-um
De'los
Del-phio'o-la
Del-phio-us
Del-phin'i-um
Dem'a-des
Dem-a-ra'tus
De-me'tri-as
De-me'tri-us
De-mo-ce'des
De-mooc'hæ-res
De-mooc'ri-tus
De-mod'i-ces

D.

De-moph'o-on
De-mor'the-nes
De-o'is
Der-ce-to
Der-cl'i-des
Der-to'na
Deu-ca'li-on
Dex-am'e-ne
Di'a
Di-ag'o-ras
Di-a-lis
Di-a-mas-ti-go'sis
Di-a'na
Di-a'ni-um
Di-a'si-a
Di-ce'a
Dio-tam'nus
Dio-ta'tor
Dio-ty'n'a
Did'i-us
Di'do
Di-æ-pi-ter
Di-gen'ti-a
Di'i
Di-nar'chus
Din'dy-mus
Di-noc'ra-tes
Din-cl'o-chus
Di-no'mi-che
Di-nom'a-chus
Di-nom'e-nes
Din'on
Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus
Di-o-dor'us
Di-og'e-nes
Di'o-med-e
Di-o-me'des
Di'on
Di-o-næ'a
Di-o'ne
Di-o-ny'si-a
Di-o-ny'si-a-des
Di-o-ny'si-as
Di-o-ny-sip'o-lis
Di-o-ny'si-us
Di-o-phan'tus
Di-o-scor'i-des
Di-o-cu'ri
Di-o-po-lis
Dip'o-lis
Dir'ra
Dir'ce
Dis-cord'i-a
Dith-y-ram'bus
Di-vi'ti-a-cus
Di-vo-du-rum
Do-do'na
Do-do-mæ'us
Do-do'ne
Do-don'i-des
Dol-a-bel'a
Dol'i-che
Dolon
Dol'o-pes
Do-mi-da'cus
Do-mit'i-a
Do-mit'i-a'nus
Do-na'tus
Do-nu'sa
Do'rus
Do'tri-on
Do'ris
Do-ris'cus
Do'rus
Dor-y-læ'um
Do'son

Dra'co
Drep'a-na
Dru-en'ti-a
Dru'i-dæ
Dru-sil'a
Dru'sus
Dry'a-des
Dry-mæ'sa
Dry'o-pes
Du'bis
Du'bris
Du-il'i-a
Du-il'i-i-us
Du-lich'i-um
Dum'nor-ix
Du'ri-us
Du-ro-cor-to-rum
Du-um'vi-ri
Dy'ras

E.

E-a'nus
Ebo-ra
Ebo-ra'cum
E-bu'dæ
E-bu-ro'nes
E-bu'sna
Eo-bat'a-na
E-chid'na
E-chin'a-des
E-chi-nus'as
E-chi'on
E-chi-on'i-des
E'cho
E-de'ssa
Ed-e-ta'ni
Edon
E-do'nes
E-do'ni
E-g'e'ri-a
E-ion
E-læ'a
E-læ-gab'u-lus
E-læ-phe-bo'li-a
E-læ-te'a
E-læ-ver
E-læ'a
E-lec'tra
E-lec'tri-des
E-lec'try-on
E-le'i
E-le'le-us
E-le-phan'ti-ne
E-le-phan'tis
E-le-phan-top'hæ-gi
E-leu-si'nus
E-leu'sis
E-leu'ther-sa
E-leu'the'ri-a
E-leu'tho
E-le'i'us
E'tia
E-lla'na
E-lo'pi-a
E-lpi-ni'ce
E-ly-mæ'sa
E-lysi'um
E-mer'i-ta
Em'e-sa
E-mo'di
Em-ped'o-cles
Em-cel-a-des

En-dym-i-on	Eu-dox'us	Fa-vo-ri'nus	Gau-ga-me'la	Ha'lys
En'e-ti	Eu-er'ge-tos	Fe-ci-a'les	Gau'lus	Ham-a-dry'a-des
E-ni'pe-us	Eu-ga-ne'i	Fe-li'ci-tas	Gau'rus	Ha-mil'car
En'ni-us	Eu-ge'ni-us	Fe-ra'li-a	Ge-dro'si-a	Han'ni-bal
En-te'la	Eu-ma'us	Fer-en-ti'num	Ge'la	Har-mo'di-us
En-te'l'us	Eu-me'lus	Fer-en'tum	Ge'li-a	Har-mo'ni-a
E-ny'o	Eu-me'nes	Fe-re'tri-us	Ge'li-us	Har'pa-gus
E-os	Eu-me'ni-a	Fe-ro'ni-a	Ge'lon	Har-pa'y'-ce
E-pam-i-non'das	Eu-men'i-des	Fes-oen'ni-a	Ge-lo'ni	Har-poc'ra-tes
E-pe'us	Eu-mol'pi-dos	Fi-bre'nus	Gem't-ni	Har-py'i-os
Eph'e-us	Eu-mol'pus	Fi-cul'ne-a	Ge-nan'ni	Ha-ra'des
Eph'o-tos	Eu-na'pi-us	Fi-de'nos	Ge-ne'va	Ha-rus'pex
Eph-i-al'tes	Eu-on'y-mos	Fi'des	Ge'ni-us	Has-dru-bal
Eph'o-ri	Eu-pa'tor	Fi'rmi-us	Gen'ti-us	He'be
Eph'o-rus	Eu-pa-to'ri-a	Fi-scel'us	Gen'u-a	He'brus
Eph'y-ra	Eu-phe-as	Fi-min'i-a	Ge-nu'sus	Hec-a-tes'us
Ep-i-char'mus	Eu-phor'bus	Fi-min'i-us	Ge-or'gi-ca	Hec-a-te
Ep-i-cle'tus	Eu-pho'ti-on	Fla'vi-a	Ger-go'vi-a	Hec-a-tom'po-lis
Ep-i-cu'ri	Eu-phra'nor	Fla-vo'na	Ger-man'i-a	Hec-a-tom'py-lus
Ep-i-cu'rus	Eu-phra'tes	Fla'ra	Ger-man'i-cus	Hec'u-ba
Ep-i-dan'ri-a	Eu-phro'gy-ne	Fla-ra'li-a	Ger-man'i-i	He-ge'mon
Ep-i-dau'rus	Eu-po'lis	Fla-ren'ti-a	Ge-ron'th'us	He-ge'si-as
Ep-i-do'tos	Eu-rip'i-des	Fla-ri-a'nus	Ge'ry-on	He-ge-sip'pus
E-pig'o-ni	Eu-ri'pus	Fla'rus	Ge-sa-ro'i-a-cum	He-ge-sis'tra-tus
Ep-i-men'i-des	Eu-ro'po	Fon-te'i-us	Ge'ta	Hel'e-na
Ep-i-me'the-us	Eu-ro-pe'us	For-mi-as	Ge'tes	Hel'e-nus
Ep-i-phe-ne'a	Eu-ro'tas	For-mi-a'nus	Gi-gan'tes	Hel'i-a-des
E-piph'a-ne's	Eu'rus	For-tu'na	Gla-di-a-to'ri-i Lu'di	Hel'i-ce
E-pip'o-las	Eu-ry'a-lus	For'um	Glaph'y-ra	Hel'i-con
E-pi'rus	Eu-ry-bi'a-des	Fro-gel'la	Glauc'op'is	Hel'i-co'ni-a-des
Ep-o-red'o-rix	Eu-ry-cle'a	Fren-te'ni	Glauc'us	Hel'i-o-do'rus
E-quir'i-a	Eu-ry-cla-mas	Fris'i-i	Gni'dus	Hel'i-o-gab'al-us
Eq'ui-tas	Eu-ry'di-ce	Fron-ti'nus	Gno'si-a	Hel'i-o-po-lis
Er-a-sis'tra-tus	Eu-rym'e-don	Fu'ci-nus	Go-na'tes	Hel'i-os
Er'a-to	Eu-rym'o-nus	Fu-ga'li-a	Gor-di-a'nus	Hel'i-nes
Er-a-tor'the-nes	Eu-rys'the-nes	Ful'vi-a	Gor'di-us	Hel-les-pon'tus
Er'e-bus	Eu-rys'the-us	Ful'vi-us	Gor'gi-as	Hel-lo-pus
E-rech'the-us	Eu-ryt'i-on	Fun-da'nus	Gor-go'nes	Hel-lo'tis
Er-ech-thi'des	Eu-ry'tus	Fu'ri-as	Gor-gon'i-fer	He-lo'rus
Er'es-us	Eu-se'bi-a	Fu'ri-i	Gor-go'ni-us	He'los
E-re'tri-a	Eu-se'bi-us	Fu'ri'na	Gor-go'pas	He-lo'tes
Er-ich-tho'ni-us	Eu-eta'thi-us	Fu'ri-us	Gor-goph'o-ne	Hel-ve'ti-i
Er-i-cu's	Eu-ter'pe	Fu'ri-us	Gor-goph'o-nus	Hel'vi-i
E-rid'a-nus	Eu-thy'ra-tos	Fu'ri-us	Gor-go'pis	Hen'e-ti
E-rig'o-ne	Eu-tro'pi-us	Fu'ri-us	Gor'ty'na	He-ni'o-chi
E-rig-o-ne'us	Eux'i-nus Pon'tus		Go'thi	He-phas'ti-a
E-rig'o-nus	E-vad'ne		Gra-di'vus	He-phas'ti-a-des
Er-i-me'de	E-vag'o-ras		Gra'ci-a	He-phas'ti-on
E-rin'e-os	E-van'der		Gra'ni-cus	Hep-ta'y'-los
E-rin'na	E-ven'e-rus		Gra'ti-e	He'ta
E-rin'ys	E-ve'nus		Gra'ti-a'nus	Her-a-cle'a
Er-i-phy'le	E-ve'nus		Gra'ti-us	Her-a-cle'o'tes
Eris	Ev-o-pho'nus		Gre-go'ri-us	He-rac'le-um
Er-i-sich'thon			Gu-al-te'ri-us	He-ra-cl'i'des
E'ros			Gul-i-el'mus	He-ra-cl'i'des
E-ros'tra-tus			Gy'a-rus	He-ra-cl'i'tus
Er-y-ci'na			Gy-lip'pus	He-rm'a
Er-y-man'thus			Gym-na'si-um	He-rm'e
Er-y-the'a			Gym-ne'si-as	He-rm'e-um
Er-y-thro			Gym-no-so-phis'tes	Her-cu-la'ne-un
E'ryx			Gy-neco-o-tho's'nas	Her-cu-les
Es-qui'l'i-as				Her-cu-le-um
Es-qui-l'i'nus				Her-cyn'i-a
Es-ti-es-o'tis				Her-do'ni-us
Es'u-la				He-ren'ti-us
E-te'o-cles				Her-me's
E-te'o-clus				Her-me's-um
E-te'si-as				Her-maph-ro-di'tus
E-tru'ri-a				Her-ma-the'na
E-trus'ci				Her-me-si'an-ax
Eu-bo'a				Her-mi-as
Eu-bo'i-cus				Her-mi'o-ne
Eu-bu'li-des				Her-mi-on'i-i - us
Eu-bu-lus				Si'nus
Eu-cl'i-des				Her-mip'pus
Eu-do-ci-a				Her-mo'ra-tes
				Her-mo-do'rus

G.

F.

H.

Her-mog'e-nos
Her-mo-la-us
Her-mo-p'o-lis
Her-mo-ti-mus
Her-mun'du-ri
He-ro
He-ro'des
He-ro-di-a-nus
He-ro'do-tus
He-ro's
He-ro'n
Her-o-op'o-lis
He-ro-ph'i-la
He-ro-ph'i-lus
Her-ul'i-a
Her'u-li
He-s'i-o-dus
He-s'i-o-ne
Hes-per'i-a
Hes-per'i-des
Hes-per-is
Hes-per-us
He-sych'i-us
He-tru'ri-a
Hi-ber'ni-a
Hi-e'ra
Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Hi-er'i-chus
Hi-er'o
Hi-er'o-cles
Hi-e-ron'i-ca Lex
Hi-e-ron'y-mus
Hi-e-ro-soly-ma
Hi-e-ro-soly-mus
Hi-la'ri-us
Him'e-ra
Hi-mil'eo
Hip-par'chus
Hip-pa-eus
Hip-pi-as
Hip-pi-us
Hip-po-oen-tan'ri
Hip-pod-ra-tes
Hip-po-cra'te
Hip-pod'a-me
Hip-po-da-mi'a
Hip-pod-ro-mus
Hip-poly-te
Hip-poly-tus
Hip-pom'e-don
Hip-pom'e-ne
Hip-po-mol'gi
Hip-po-na
Hip-po-nax
Hip-pop'o-dea
Hip-po-tas
Hip-poth'o-on
Hip-pu'ris
Hir-pi'ni
His-pa'lis
His-pa'ni-a
His-pa-nus
His-ti-s-o'tis
His-ti-sus
Ho-me'rus
Ho-nor
Ho-no-r'i-nus
Hor-a-po'lo
Ho-ra'ti-a
Ho-ra'ti-us
Hor-ten'i-a
Hor-ten'ci-us
Ho-rus
Hoe-ti'li-a
Hy-a-cin'thi-a
Hy-a-cin'thus

Hy-a-des
Hy-am'po-lis
Hy-an'tis
Hy-as
Hy-bla
Hy-dar'nes
Hy-das'pes
Hy-dra
Hy-dras'tes
Hy-drus
Hy-emp'al
Hy-er'a
Hy-g'i-us
Hy-lac'tor
Hy-las
Hy-me-na'e-us
Hy-met'tus
Hy-pa'pis
Hyp'a-nis
Hyp'a-ta
Hy-per-bo're-i
Hy-per'i-des
Hy-per'i-on
Hy-perm-ne'stra
Hyp-si-ra-tes
Hyp-si'p'le
Hyr-on'i-a
Hyr-on'num Ma'te
Hy-ri'e-us
Hyr-ta-cus
Hys-tas'pes

I.

I-ac'chus
I-al'y-eus
I-am'bo
I-am'bl'chus
I-am'l-dae
I-a-py'g'i-a
I-a'pyx
I-ar'bas
I-ar'chas
I-as'i-des
I-a-sis
I-a'i-us
I'e-eus
I-ax-ar'tes
I-be'ri
I-be'ri-a
I-be'rus
I'bis
Ib'y-cus
I-ca'ri-a
I-ca'ri-us
I'e-a-rus
I'e-o-los
I-eo'ni
Ich-no'tes
Ich-thy-oph'a-gi
I-clit'us
I-coo'ni-um
I-o-u-lis'ma
I'da
I-de'a
I-da'lis
I'das
I'dex
I-dis-ta-vi'sus
I-dom'e-neus
I-do'the-a
I-dub'e-da
I-du-me'a
I-gu'ri-um

I-lar'da
I-lar-ge'tes
Il'i-a
Il'i-a-cus
Il'i-a-des
Il'i-as
Il'i-on
Il'i'o-ne
Il-lis'eus
Il-lith-y'i-a
Il'i-um
Il-li-tur'gis
Il-ly'ri-a
Il-ly'ri-oum
Il'ly-ri-s
I'lus
I-ly'gis
Im-a'us
Im'ba-rus
Im-bras'i-des
Im'bra-eus
Im'bros
Im'chi
I-na'chi-a
I-nach'i-dae
In'a-chus
In-cl-ta'tas
In'di-a
In-dig'e-tes
I'no
I-no'a
I-no'pus
In-su-bres
In-ta-pher'nes
In-te-ram'na
In'u-us
I'o
I-o-lai'a
I-o-las
I-ol'chos
I-o-le
I'on
I-o'nes
I-o'ni-a
I-o-pe
I'os
Iph'i-cles
Iph-i'o-ra-tes
I-phi-ge'ni-a
I-phin'o-e
I'phis
Iph'i-tus
I'ra
I-re-nas'us
I-re'ne
I'ris
I'rus
I-sae'us
I'sa-ra
I-san'ri-a
I-san'ri-cus
Ie-chom'e-chus
Ie-i-do'rus
I'els
I'e-ma-rus
Ie-me'ne
Ie-me'ni-as
Ie-men'i-des
Ie-me'nus
I-eo'ra-tes
Ie-see'o-ne
Ieth'mi-a
Ie-ti-s-o'tis
I'e'tri-a
Ie-trop'o-lis
I-te'li-a

I-ta'i-on
I-ta'i-ous
It'a-lus
It'h'a-on
Ith-a-o'ci-ae
Ith-o-mas'a
I-tho'me
I-to'ne
I-to'nos
It'o-ram
I-tu-ras'a
I'tys
I-t'us
Ix-ion
Ix-ion'i-des

J.

Ja-co'bus
Ja'nus
Ja-petus
Ja'son
Jo-cas'ta
Jor-da-nes
Jor-nan'des
Jo-s'e-phus
Jo-vi-a'nus
Ju'ba
Ju-da's
Ju-gur'tha
Ju'ti-a
Ju-li-a'nus
Ju-li-i
Ju-li-om'a-gus
Ju-li-op'o-lis
Ju'ti-us
Ju'ni-a
Ju'no
Ju-no-na'ti-a
Ju-no'nes
Ju-no'ni-a
Ju-no-nig'e-na
Ju'pi-ter
Ju'ra
Jus-ti-ni-a'nus
Jus-ti'nus
Ju-tar'na
Ju-ve-na'tis
Ju-ven'tas
Ju-ven'na

L.

Lab-dac'i-des
Lab-da-cus
La-be-o
La-be'ri-us
La-bi'cum
La-bi'e-us
Lab-y-rin'thus
La-c'o'na
La-co-dae'mon
La-co-dae'mo-ne
Lach'e-sis
La-cin'i-um
La-co'bri-ga
La-co'ni-a
Lac-tan'ti-us
La-cy'des
La'de
La'don
La'lape

Lae-li-a'nus
Lae'li-us
La-e'tes
Lae-try-g'o-ne
Lae-to'ri-a
Lae-vi'na
La'gus
La'fa-des
La'la
La'i-as
Lam'a-chus
Lam-bri'ni
La'mi-a
La'mi-e
Lam-pe'do
Lam-pe'ti'a
Lam-pe'to
Lam-pic'i-ae A'ti-us
Lam'pro-cles
Lamp'as-chus
Lam'us
Lam'y-rus
Lan'ci-a
Lan-go-bar'di
La-nu'vi-um
La-o'o-on
La-od-a-m'a
La-od'i-c
La-od-i-c'e-a
La-od-i-c'e-ne
La-od'o-cus
La-om'e-don
La-om-e-don-ti'a-de
La-phry'a
La-phys'ti-um
Lapi'thes
La'ra
La-ran'da
La-ren'ti-a
La'ros
La-r'inas
La-ris'm
La-ris'mus
La-r'i-as
Lar'ti-as
La'tus
Lat-e-ra'nus
La-te'ri-um
La-ti-a'lis
La-t'i'ni
La-t'i'nes
La-ti'um
La-tob'ri-gi
La-to'mi-s
La-to'na
La-top'o-lis
La-to'us
Lan-re'e-cum
Lan-rem'ar'ti-a
Lan-rem'tas
Lan-rem'ti'ni
Lan-rem'ti-um
Lan'ron
La'tus
Lan'sus
La-ver'na
La-ver'ni-um
La-vin'i-a
La-vin'i-um
La-xar'd
Lab-e-das
Lab'e-das
La'cha'um
La'da

Le-da'a
Le-dus
Le'e-ges
Le'lar
Le-ma'nus
Le-m-o-vi'ces
Le-m'u-res
Le-mu'ri-a
Le-nus-us
Len-tu-lus
Le'o
Le-o-co'ri-on
Le-on'i-das
Le-on-ti'ni
Le-on'ti-um
Le-o-the-nes
Le-o-tych'i-des
Le-pi-da
Le-pi-dus
Le-pon-ti'i
Lepti-nes
Le-r'i-na
Le-ro
Le-ro's
Le-su-ra
Le-the
Len'ca
Leu'cas
Leu'cas
Leu'ci
Leu-cip'pus
Leu-con
Leu-co-p'e-tra
Leu-co-phrys
Leu'cos
Leu-co-si-a
Leu-co-syr'i-i
Leu-co-the-a
Leu-coth'o'e
Leu-cy-a'ni-as
Lex-o-vi-i
Li-ba'ni-us
Li-ba-nus
Li-b-en-ti'na
Li'ber
Li-b'e-ra
Li-be'r-tas
Li-be'thra
Li-beth'ri-des
Li-bi-ti'na
Li'bon
Li-bo-pho-s-ni'ces
Li-bur'na
Li-b'y-a
Li-b'y-um Ma'ro
Li-by'e'a
Li-ch'a-des
Li-chas
Li-cin'i-a
Li-cin'i-us
Li-ci'nus
Li-ga'ri-us
Li'ger
Li-gu'rus
Li-gu'ri-a
Li-gus'ti-cum Ma'ro
Li-l'y-ba'tum
Li'n-go-nes
Li-p'a-ra
Li-p'a-ris
Li-quen-ti-a
Li'ris
Li-ter'bun
Li-ty-e'ras
Li-vi-a
Li-vi-us

Li'rus
Lo'cri
Lo-on'sta
Lo-on'ti-us
Lo'ti-a
Lo-li-i'a-nus
Lo-li'i-us
Lon-din'i-um
Lon-gim'a-nus
Lon-gi'nus
Lon-go-bar'di
Lon'gu-la
Lo'tos
Lo-top'h-a-gi
Lu'ca
Lu-ca'ni
Lu-ca'ni-a
Lu-ca'nus
Lu-ca'ri-a
Lu-ci'us
Lu-co-re's
Lu-co-ri-a
Lu-ci-a'nus
Lu-ci'fer
Lu-ci'li-us
Lu-ci'li-a
Lu-ci'na
Lu-cro'ti-a
Lu-cro'ti-lis
Lu-cro'ti-us
Lu-o-ta'ti-us
Lu-cull'i Hor'ti
Lu-cull-us
Lu-ca-mo
Lug-du'num
Lu'pa
Lu-per'cal
Lu-per-ca'lli-a
Lu-per'ci
Lu-per'cus
Lu'pi-as
Lu'pus
Lu-si-ta'ni-a
Lu-so'nos
Lu-ta'ti-us
Lu-te'ti-a
Ly-a'rus
Ly-a-bas
Ly-o-a-be'tus
Ly-ca'e
Ly-ca'us
Ly-cam'bes
Ly-ca'on
Ly-ca-o'ni-a
Ly-ca'stus
Lyoh'ni-dus
Ly'ci-a
Ly'ci-das
Ly-ci'cus
Ly'ci-us
Ly-o-me'des
Ly'con
Ly-co-phron
Ly-co-p'o-lis
Ly-co-re'a
Ly-co-re'us
Ly-co'ris
Ly-co'r-mas
Ly-co'r-tas
Ly-co-su'ra
Ly-co'r-gi-des
Ly-cur'gus
Ly'cus
Ly'd'i-a
Ly'di-us
Ly'dus

Lyg'da-mis
Lyg'da-mus
Lyg-o-de'ma
Lyn'ce-us
Lyn-nee'sus
Ly-san'der
Ly-san'dra
Lys'i-as
Ly-sim-a'chi-a
Ly-sim'a-chus
Ly-sip'pus
Lysis

M.

Ma'coe
Ma-ca're-us
Ma-co'ri-a
Ma-co-do
Ma-co'd'o-nes
Ma-co'do'ni-a
Ma-co-don'i-cus
Ma'cer
Ma-chan'i-das
Ma-cha'on
Ma'era
Ma-cri-a'nus
Ma-cri'nus
Ma-cro'bi-i
Ma-cro'bi-us
Ma-cro-cheir
Ma-cro'nos
Ma-dau'ra
Ma-de'tas
Ma-an'der
Ma-co'e-nas
Ma'di
Ma'li-us
Ma'na-des
Ma'na-lus
Ma-o'ni-a
Ma-on'i-das
Ma-on'i-das
Ma'o-nis
Ma-o'tas
Ma-o'tis Pa'lus
Ma'vi-us
Mag-nen'ti-us
Mag-ne'si-a
Ma'gon
Ma-har'bal
Ma'i-a
Ma-jer'tas
Ma-jor'ca
Ma-l-e-ven'tum
Ma-mer'cus
Ma-mer-ti'na
Ma-mer-ti'ni
Ma-mil'i-a Lex
Ma-mil'i-i
Ma-mil'i-us
Ma-mas'a
Ma-mu'ri-us
Ma-mur'ra
Man-ci'nus
Man-de'la
Ma'ne'e
Ma-ne'tho
Ma'ni-a
Ma-nill'i-a
Ma-nill'i-us
Man'li-a Lex
Man'li-us

Man-sue'tus
Man-ti-ne'a
Man'tu-a
Mar'a-thon
Mar-cel'la
Mar-cel'i'nus
Mar-cel'us
Mar-ci-a
Mar-ci-a'na
Mar-ci-an-o-p'o-lis
Mar-ci-a'nus
Mar-ci-us
Mar-co-man'ni
Mar-do'ni-us
Mar-gi-a'na
Mar-gi'tes
Ma'ri-a
Ma'ri-a Lex
Ma-ri-am'ne
Ma-ri-an-dy'ni
Ma-ri-a'nus
Ma-ri'ca
Ma'ri-us
Mar-mar'i-ca
Mar-mar'i-das
Mar-ma'ri-on
Ma'ro
Ma'ron
Ma-ro-ne'a
Mar-pe'si-a
Mar-pe'sa
Mar-pe'sus
Mar-ra-ci'ni
Mar-ru'bi-um
Mar-ru'vi-um
Mar'ta-ci
Mar-ti'a'lis
Ma-rullus
Mas-in'ia
Mas-a-g'e'tas
Mas'i-cus
Mas-sil'i-a
Mas-syl'i
Mas-tram'e-la
Ma-tis'co
Ma-tra'li-a
Ma-to'ri'na
Mat-ro-na'l-i-a
Mat-ti-a-ci
Ma-tu'ta
Mau'ri
Mau-ri-ta'ni-a
Mau'ros
Mau-ru'ti-i
Mau-so'lus
Ma'vora
Ma-vor'ti-us
Max-en'ti-us
Max-im'i-a'nus
Max-i'mi'na
Max'i-mus
Ma-xa-ca
Me-de'a
Me'di-a
Me-di-o-la'num
Me-di-o-ma'tri-ci
Me-di-tri'na
Me-di-a-cus
Me'don
Med-u-s'a'na
Me'dus
Me-du'sa
Me-ga-by'rus
Meg-a-cles
Me-ga'tra

Meg-a-le
Me-ga-le'ti-a
Me-ga'li-a
Meg-a-lo-p'o-lis
Meg-a-ra
Meg-a-ris
Me-gas'the-nes
Me-gis'ta
Me-gis'ti-as
Me'la
Me-lam'pus
Mel-an-che'tes
Mel-an-che'ni
Mel-a-nip'pe
Mel-a-nip'pi-das
Mel-a-nip'pus
Me-lan'thi-us
Me-lan'thus
Me'las
Me-le-a-ger
Me-le-ag'ri-des
Me'les
Me-le-sig'e-nes
Me-li-be'a
Me-li-bon'us
Me-li-cer'ta
Me-li-gu'nis
Me-lis'sa
Me-lis'sus
Me-li'ta
Me-li'te'ne
Me-li-us
Me'los
Mel-pom'e-ne
Men'i-mi-a
Mem'ni-us
Mem-ph'i'tis
Me'na
Me-na'cas
Me-na-lip'pe
Me-nan'der
Me-na'pi-i
Me'nas
Me-nec'tra'tes
Men-e-de'mus
Me-ne-lai'a
Men-e-la'us
Me-ne'ni-us
Me'nes
Me-ne'stheus
Me-nip'pus
Me-noc'ce-us
Me-noc'tes
Me'non
Me-noph'i-lus
Me-ru'ri-us
Me-r'i'o-nes
Morm'na-das
Mer'o-e
Mer'o-pe
Me'rops
Me'rus
Me-sa'pi-a
Me-sem'bri-a
Me-se'ne
Me-s-o-me'des
Me-s-o-po-ta'mi-a
Mes-sa'la
Mes-sa-li'na
Mes-sa-li'nus
Mes-sa'pi-a
Mes-se'na
Mes-se'ni-a
Mes-sa-bus
Me-te-pon'tum
Me-taur'us

-lym'pus	O-vid'i-us	Pan-no'ni-a	Pe-li-as	Phæ-nar'e-te
-lyn'thus	Ox'us	Pan-om-phæ-us	Pe-li'des	Phæ-ne-as
ni'o-le	Ox-y-ryn'chus	Pan'o-pe	Pe-lig'ni	Phæ-thon
ni-o-pha'gi-a	Oz'o-a	Pan-o-pe-us	Pe-li-on	Phæ-ton-ti-a-des
ni'pha-le	Oz'o-la	Pan-op'o-lis	Pe-lo-ne	Phæ-a-cri'na
m'pha-lus	Oz'o-li	Pa-nop'tes	Pe-lo-pe'a	Pha-lan'thus
n-ches-mi'tes		Pa-nor'mus	Pe-lo'p'i-das	Phal'a-ris
n-ches'tus		Pan-ta'le-on	Pe-lo-pou-ne'sus	Pha-le'ron
n-e-sic'ri-tus		Pan-the'a	Pe'lops	Pha-le'rus
n-es'i-mus		Pan-the'on	Pe-lo'ri-a	Phal'li-ca
ni-um		Pan-tho'i-des	Pe-lo'rus	Pha-lo're
n-a-mac'ri-tus	Pa-ca-ti-a'nus	Pan-ti-ca-pa'mum	Pe-lu'si-um	Pha-næ'us
n-o-mar'chus	Pa-chy'nus	Pan-tic'a-pes	Pe-na'tes	Phan-ta'si-a
n-o-san'der	Pac'o-rus	Pa'phi-a	Pe-nel'o-po	Pha'on
-pa'lli-a	Pac-to'lus	Paph-la-go'ni-a	Pe-ne'us	Pha'ræ
-phi'as	Pac'ty-a	Pa'phos	Pe-ni'nus	Pha'ris
-phi'o-neus	Pa-cu-vi-us	Pa'phus	Pen-tap'o-lis	Phar-ma-cu'sa
'phis	Pa'dus	Pa'pi-as	Pen-tel'i-cus	Phar-na-bæ-zus
-phi-u'a	Pa-du'sa	Pa-pin-i-a'nus	Pen-the-si-le'a	Phar-na-cæ'n
'pi-cl	Pæ'au	Pa-piri'us	Pen'the-us	Phar-na-cæ's
'pili-us	Pæ'on	Par-a-bys'ton	Pen'thy-lus	Pha'ros
-pi'ma Spo'lla	Pæ'o-næ's	Par-a-di'sus	Pe-p'a-r'thos	Phar-sa'li-a
-pim'i-us	Pæ'o-ni-a	Pa-ræ'ta-cæ	Pe-ræ'a	Phar-sa'lus
'pis	Pæ-on'i-des	Pa-ra-to'ni-um	Per-co'pe	Phar-u'si-i
-pi-ter'gi-ni	Pæ'sos	Pa-ren-ta'li-a	Per-co'te	Pha-sæ'lis
'pi-a	Pæ'tus Cæ-cin'na	Pa'ris	Per-dic'cas	Pha-si-a'na
-pp-li-a'nus	Pæ'g-a-sæ	Pa-ris'i-i	Pe-ren'na	Pha'si-as
'ppi-us	Pa-las-ap'o-lis	Pa'ri-um	Pe-ren'nis	Pha'sis
-p-ta'tus	Pa-læ'mon	Par-men'i-des	Per-ga-mus	Phæ'geus
'p-ti-mus	Pa-læp'a-phos	Par-me'ni-o	Pe-ri-an'der	Phæ'mi-us
-pr-bil'i-us	Pa-læ-phar-sa'lus	Par-nas'sus	Per-i-bæ'a	Phæ'ne-us
-pr-bo'na	Pa-læ-pha-tus	Pa-ro-pam'i-us	Per'i-dæ's	Phæ-ne-um
'pr-ca-dæ's	Pa-læ-po-lis	Pa-ro'pus	Per-i-clym'e-nus	Phæ'ras
'pr-chi-us	Pa-læ'ste	Par-rha'si-a	Pe-ri-e-ge'tes	Phæ-ræ'us
-pr-chom'e-num	Pa-læ's-ti'na	Par-rha'si-us	Pe-ri'lla	Phæ-rec'ra-tes
-pr-chom'e-nus	Pa-læ's-ti'ni	Par-the'ni-zæ	Pe-ri'llus	Phæ-rec'ti'ma
-pr-do-vi'cæ's	Pa-læ'tyr-us	Par-the'ni-us	Pe-rin'me'la	Phæ'ron
-re-a-dæ's	Pa-læ-me'dæ's	Par'the-non	Pe-rin'thus	Phid'i-as
-re-s'tes	Pal-a-ti'nus	Par'then-o-pæ'us	Per-i-pa-tet'i-ci	Phi-di'p'li-dæ's
-re-s'te-um	Pa-la'ti-um	Par'then'o-pe	Per-me'sæ's	Phi-di'ti'a
-re-s'ti-dæ's	Pal'es	Par'thi-a	Pe'ro	Phi'don
-re-ta'ni	Pa-li-bo'thra	Pa-rys'a-tis	Pe'ro-e	Phi'la
're-um	Pa-li'ci	Pa-særga-dæ's	Per-pen'na	Phi-la-del'phi-a
'r-ga	Pa-lili'a	Pa-si-phæ	Per-pe-re'na	Phi-la-del'phus
-r-get'o-rix	Pa-li-nu'rus	Pa-sit'i-gris	Per-rhæ'bi-a	Phi'læ
'r-gi-a	Pal-i'u'rus	Pa-sæ-ron	Per-sæ'us	Phi-læ'ni
-ri-bæ'sus	Pal-la-dæ's	Pa-si-e'nus	Per-seph'o-ne	Phi-lam'mon
'ri-cus	Pal-la'di-um	Pa'ta-le	Per-sep'o-lis	Phi-le-tæ'rus
'ri-ens	Pal-la'di-us	Pa'ta-ra	Per'seus	Phi-le'tas
-ri-g'e-næ's	Pal-lan-tæ'um	Pa-ta'vi-um	Per'si-a	Phi-li'nus
'ri-on	Pal-lan'ti-as	Pa-ter'cu-lus	Per'si-us	Phi-lip'pe-i
-r-me'nus	Pal-lat'i-des	Pa-ti-xi'thes	Per'ti-nax	Phi-lip'pi
'r-ne-a	Pal-le'ne	Pa'træ	Pe-ru'si-a	Phi-lip'pi-dæ's
-r-ni'thon	Pal-ma'tri-a	Pa-tri'ci-us	Pe-sen'ni-us	Phi-lip-pop'o-lis
-r-ro'des	Pal-my'ra	Pa-tro'cles	Pe-si'nus	Phi-lip'pus
-r-ræ'tes	Pa-mi'sus	Pa-tro'clus	Pet-e-li'ni	Phi-li'scus
-rom'o-don	Pam'me-næ's	Pa-tro'us	Pet-e-os	Phi-li'sti-on
-ron'tes	Pam'phi-lus	Pa-tul'ci-us	Pe-ti'i'a	Phi-li'stus
-ro'pus	Pam'phy'le	Pa'u-li'nus	Pe-ti'i'us	Phi'lo
-ro'si-us	Pam'phy'li-	Pau'lus	Pet-o-si'ris	Phi-lo-cho'rus
-ros'pe'da	Pan-a-cæ'a	Pan-sa'ni-as	Pe'tra	Phi'lo-cles
'rphæ-us	Pa-næ'ti-us	Pa-ven'ti-a	Pe-træ'a	Phi-loc'ra-tes
-r-sip'pus	Pan-ath-e-næ'a	Pa'vor	Pe-tri'us	Phi-lo-cæ'tes
'r-thi-a	Pan-chæ'a	Pa'xos	Pe-tri'um	Phi-lo-cy'prus
'r-thrus	Pan-chæ'a	Pe-da'sus	Pet-ro-co'ri-i	Phi-lo-dæ'mus
-r-ty'gi-a	Pan-da-rus	Pe'do	Pe-tro'ni-a	Phi-lo-la'us
'rus	Pan-da-ta'ri-a	Pe'dum	Pe-tro'ni-us	Phi-lo'lo-gos
-cho-pho'ri-a	Pan-dæ'mus	Pe-ga'i-dæ's	Peu-cæ'tes	Phi-lom'bro-tus
'-si'ris	Pan-di'us	Pe-ga-sis	Peu-cæ'ti-a	Phi-lo-me'la
-sis'mi-i	Pan'di-on	Pe-gæ-sus	Peu-ci'ni	Phi-lon'i-des
'-ti-a	Pan-do'ra	Pe-las'gi	Phæ'a	Phi-lon'o-e
-to'ri-us	Pan-do'si-a	Pe-las'gi-a	Phæ-a'ci-a	Phi-lon'o-me
'tho	Pan-dro'sos	Pe-las'gi-o'tis	Phæ'ax	Phi-lop'a-tor
-thry'a-dæ's	Pan-gæ'us	Pe-læ'gus	Phæ'don	Phi-lo-pæ'men
'thrys	Pan-hel'les	Pe'le-us	Phæ'dra	Phi-lop'a-tus
'ytus	Pa-ni-o'ni-um	Pe-li'a-dæ's	Phæ'drus	Phi-lo'tas

Ru'bi-con	Sal-vid-i'us	Scho'r'neus	Se-no'nes	Sim'i-lis
Ru-bi-go	Sal'vi-us	Scho'r'nus	Sen-ti'num	Sim'mi-as
Ru'br-i-us	Sal'y-ae	Sci'dros	Sep-tem'vi-ri	Si'mo
Ru'di-as	Se-ma'ri-a	Sci'a-thos	Sep-tim'i-us	Sim'o-is
Ru'di-us	Se'me	Sci-lu'rus	Seq'ua-na	Si'mon
Ru'fus	Se'mi-a	Sci'nias	Seq'ua-ni	Si-mon'i-des
Ru'gi-i	Sam-ni'tes	Sci'o-ne	Se-ra'pi-o	Sim-pli'ci-us
Ru-pil'i-us	Sam-ni'tes	Sci-pi'a-dae	Se-ra'pis	Sim'u-lus
Rus'ti-cus	Sam-ni'tum	Scip'i-o	Ser-bo'nis	Si'mus
Ru-te'ni	Se-mo'ni-tum	Sci'ra	Se-re'na	Sim'y-ra
Ru-till'i-us	Se'mos	Sci'ras	Se-re-ni-a'nus	Sin'ga-ra
Ru'tu-li	Se-moe'a-ta	Sci'ron	Se-re'nus	Si'nis
Ru'tu-pae	Sam-o-thra'ci-a	Sci'rus	Se'res	Si'n'o-e
	Se'mus	Seo'lus	Ser-ges'tus	Si'non
	San-cho-ni'a-thon	Seo'pas	Ser-gi-a	Si-no'pe
	San-da-le'on	Seor-dis'ci	Ser-gi-us	Si-no-ris
	San-da-le-o'tis	Seo-ti'nus	Se-ri'phus	Si-n'ti'oe
	San-dro-oot'us	Seo-tus'as	Se-ra'nus	Si-n'ti-i
	San-ga'ri-us	Seri-bo'ni-a	Ser-to'ri-us	Si-n-u-ae'sa
	San-to-nes	Seri-bo'ni-a'nus	Ser-v'e'us	Si-pon'tum
	Se'on	Seri-bo'ni-us	Ser-vi-a'nus	Si'py-lus
	Se-pe'i	Styl-a-ce'um	Ser-vil'i-a	Si-re'nos
	Se-pi-re'ne	Scylax	Ser-vil-i-a'nus	Si'ris
	Se'por	Scyl-le'um	Ser-vil'i-us	Si'rmi-o
	Se-ra-ce'ne	Scyl'li-us	Ser'vi-us	Si'rmi-um
	Se-rau'ges	Scyl'ras	Se-soe'tris	Si-sam'nes
	Se-ra'vus	Scyl'ras	Se-sti-as	Si-sa-po
	Se-ra-da-na-pe'lus	Scyl'ras	Se-su'vi-i	Si-si'a
	Se-rde-on	Scyl'tas	Se-ta-bis	Si-sen'na
	Se-rdin'i-a	Scyl'tas	Se-thou	Si-sy-gam'bis
	Se-rma'tes	Scyl'tas	Se'ti-a	Si-sy-phus
	Se-rma'ti-a	Scyl'ti'us	Se-ve'ra	Si-tal'oes
	Se-men'tus	Scyl'thon	Se-ve-ri-a'nus	Si'thon
	Se-ne'us	Scyl'thop'o-lis	Se-ve'rus	Si'ti-us
	Se'ron	Se-bae'te	Se'vo	Si'to-nes
	Se-ron'i-cus	Se-bae'te'a	Se-x'ti-a	Sma-rag'dus
	Se-rpe'don	Se-be-da	Se-x-ti'i-a	Sme'nus
	Se-ra'ra'tes	Se-ben-y'tus	Se-x-ti'i-us	Smi'lax
	Se-rsi-na	Se-be'tes	Se-x'ti-us	Smi'lis
	Se-ser'ra	Se-de-e'ta'ni	Si-by'l'a	Smin'theus
	Se'son	Se-du'ni	Si-cam'br'i	Soe-ra'tes
	Se-tas'pes	Se-du'si-l	Si-cam'br-i-a	Soe'mi-as
	Se-ti-bar-na'nes	Se-ges'ta	Si-ca'ni	Soe-di-a'na
	Se-tic'u-l'a	Se-ges'tas	Si-ca'ni-a	Soe-di-a'nus
	Se-tre-pe'ni	Se-ges'ti-a	Si-cel'i-des	Soe-li'nus
	Se-tri-cum	Se-g-o-bri'ga	Si-chae'us	So'lon
	Se'tu-ra	Se-gon'ti-a	Si-cil'i-us	So-lo'ni-um
	Se-tu-re'us	Se-gon'ti-a-ci	Si-cin'i-us	So'l'y-ma
	Se-tu-r-na'li-a	Se-go'vi-a	Si-ci'nus	Sope'ter
	Se-tur'ni-a	Se-gu-si-a'ni	Si-co'rus	So-phax
	Se-tur-ni'nus	Se-gu'si-o	Si-co'li	So-ph'e-ne
	Se-tur-ni-us	Se-ja'nus	Si-cy-on	So-ph'o-cles
	Se-tur'nus	Se-lem'nus	Si-cy-o'ni-a	So-ph'o-ni'ba
	Se'ty-ri	Se-le'ne	Si-de	So-phron
	Se'ty-rus	Se-leu-ci'a	Si-de-ro	So-ph-ro-ni'e'sus
	Se've-ra	Se-leu'cis	Si-di-ci'nus	So-phro'ni-us
	Se'vo	Se-leu'cus	Si'don	So-phro'sy-ne
	Se'trus	Se-lim'nus	Si-do'ni-i	So-po-lis
	Se-zo-nes	Se-li'nus	Si-do'nis	So'ra
	Se'o'a	Se-li-k'ai-a	Si'ga	So-racte
	Se'e'va	Se-li'e'is	Si-ge'um	So-ra'nus
	Se'e'vo-la	Se-li'e'to	Si-gni-a	So-rex
	See-man'der	Se-lym'br-i-a	Si-gy'ne	So-ris'ti-a
	See-man'dri-a	Se'm'e-le	Si'ta	So'si-a
	See-di-na'vi-a	Se-m-i-ger-ma'ni	Si'ta'na	So-sib'i-us
	Seep-to'u-la	Se-m-i-gan'tus	Si'ta'nus	So-si'o-ra'tes
	Seap'ti-a	Se-mi'a-mis	Si'ta-rus	So-si'o'nes
	Seap'to-la	Se'mo'nes	Si'te'ni	So'si-i
	Sear-ph'i'a	Se'mo'nes	Si'te'nus	So'si-lus
	Seau'rus	Se-mo'nes	Si'ti-oen'ae	So-si'p'a-ter
	Seed'a-sus	Se-m-pro'ni-a	Si'ti-us	So-si'tra-tus
	Seel-e-ra'tus	Se-m-pro'ni-us	Si'ti'p'a	So-si'ta
	See-ni'tes	Se-mu'ri-um	Si'tu'ros	So-si'ta
	Sche'di-a	Se'na	Si'tu'rus	So-si'ta
	Nhe'di-us	Se-na'tus	Si'tu'rus	So-si'ta
	Sche'ri-a	Se-ne'ca	Si'tu'rus	So-si'ta
		Se'ni-a	Si'tu'rus	So-si'ta

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So'ter	Su-ar-do'nes	Ta'chos	Te-le-sin'i-cus	Tha'sus
So-te'ri-a	Su-blic'i-us	Tac'i-ta	Te-le-si'nus	Thau'ma-ci
So-ti-a'tes	Sub-mon-to'ri-um	Tac'i-tus	Te-le-sip'pus	Thau'ma'ti-as
So'ti-on	Su-bu'ra	Taen'a-rus	Te-le-thu'sa	Thau'man'tis
So'us	Su-bur'a	Ta'ges	Te-leu'ti-as	Thau'man'tis
So-zom'e-nus	Su'cro	Ta-go'ni-us	Tel-le'nos	Th'e'a
Spa'co	Su-es'sa	Ta'gus	Telli-as	Th'e-ag'e-nos
Spar'ta-cus	Suce-so'nes	Ta'l-a-us	Tel-me'sus	Th'e-a'no
Spar-ta'ni	Sue-to'ni-us	Tal'e-tum	Tel'os	Th'e-ari-das
Spar-ti-a'nus	Sue'vi	Tal-thyb'i-us	Tel-phu'aa	Th'e-be
Sper-chi-us	Sue'vi-us	Tam'e-sis	Te-ma'thi-a	Th'e-be'is
Sper-ma-top'h'a-gi	Suf-fe'nus	Ta'mos	Te-me'ni'tes	Th'e-be
Speu-sip'pus	Su'i-das	Tan'a-gra	Te-me-nos	Th'e-mis
Sphao-te'ri-a	Su-ill'i-us	Tan'a-is	Te-me-nus	Th'e-mis'cy-ra
Sphe'dri-as	Sui'o-nes	Tan'a-quil	Te-me-rin'da	Th'e-me'si-on
Spi-tam'e-nes	Sul-pit'i-a	Ta-ne'tum	Tem'e-sa	Th'e-mis'ta
Spith-ri-da'tex	Sul-pit'i-us	Ta'nis	Tench'te-ri	Th'e-mis'to-cles
Spo-le'tum	Sul-pic'i-us	Tan'ta-lus	Te'ne-a	Th'e-mis'to-g'e-nas
Spora-des	Su'ni-um	Ta-nu'si-us	Ten'e-dos	Th'e'o-cles
Spu-rin'na	Su-o-ve-tau-ri'l'a	Ta'phi-se	Te'me-nus	Th'e'o-cles
Spu'ri-us	Su'per-um Ma're	Te-prob'a-ne	Te'ne-s	Th'e-o-clym'e-nas
Sta-be'ri-us	Su'ra	Tar-ax-ip'pus	Ten'e-sis	Th'e-oc'ri-tus
Sta'bi-se	Su-re'na	Tar-bel'li	Te-ne'um	Th'e-o-dec'tes
Stab'u-luni	Su'ri-um	Tar-che'ti-us	Te'nos	Th'e-o-do'ra
Sta-gi'ra	Sur-ren'tum	Tar-chon-dim'o'tus	Ten'ty'ra	Th'e-o-do-re'tus
Stai'us	Su'rus	Ta-ren'tum	Te'os	Th'e-o-do-ri'ous
Staph'y-lus	Su'sa	Ta-ren'tus	Te're'don	Th'e-o-do'rus
Sta-san'der	Su'sa-na	Tar-pe'i-a	Te-ren'ti-a	Th'e-o-do-si'op'e-l'i
Sta-sa'nor	Su-sa'ri-on	Tar-quin'i-a	Te-ren'ti-a-nus	Th'e-o-do'si-us
Sta'se-as	Su-si-a'na	Tar-quit'i-us	Te-ren'ti-us	Th'e-od'a-ta
Sta-sic'ra-tos	Su'sis	Tar-ra-ci-na	Tb-ren'tus	Th'e-od'o-te
Sta-sil'e-os	Su'tri-um	Tar'ra-co	Te'reus	Th'e-o-do'ti-on
Sta-till'i-a	Sy-a'grus	Tar-te'sus	Ter-ges'te	Th'e-od'o'tus
Stat'i-na	Syba'ris	Tas-ge'ti-us	Ter-ges'tum	Th'e-og'nis
Sta-ti'ra	Syba-ri'ta	Tas-ti-a'nus	Te'ri-as	Th'e-om-nes-tus
Sta-ti-us	Syb'o-ta	Ta-ti-en'ces	Ter-i-da'tes	Th'e-on
Sta'tor	Syb'o-tas	Ta'ti-us	Te-ri'na	Th'e-on'o'e
Stel-la'tes	Sy'e-dra	Tau'ri	Te-ri'o-li	Th'e-o-pe
Stel'li-o	Sy'e-ne	Tau'ri-ca Cher-so-	Ter-me-ra	Th'e-oph'a-ne
Ste-noc'ra-tas	Sy-en-ne-sis	ne'sus	Ter-me-rus	Th'e-oph'a-nas
Sten-to'ris	Sy-le'a	Tau-ri'ni	Ter-me'sus	Th'e-o-ph'a'n'a
Steph'a-nus	Sy-le'um	Tau-ris'ci	Ter-mi-na'lia	Th'e-oph'i-lus
Ster-o-pe	Sy-leus	Tau-ro-min'i-um	Ter-mi-na'lia	Th'e-o-phra'stus
Ster-o-pes	Syl'o-eon	Tau'rus	Ter-mi-nus	Th'e-o-phy-lact'us
Ster-tin'i-us	Syl-va'nus	Tax'i-la	Ter-pan'der	Th'e-o-phi-lis
Ste-sag'o-rus	Syl'vi-us	Tax-i-mag'u-lus	Terp-sich'o-re	Th'e-o-pom'pus
Ste-sich'o-rus	Sy'ma	Ta-yg'e-te	Ter-ra-ci'na	Th'e-o'tim'us
Ste-si-la'us	Sym'bo-lum	Ta-yg'e-tus	Ter-ra-sid'i-us	Th'e-ox'e-na
Ste-sim'bro-tus	Sym'ma-chus	Te-a-num	Ter-ti-a	Th'e-ox'e'ni-a
Sthen'e-lo	Sym-pleg'a-dos	Te-a-rus	Ter-ti-us	Th'e-ox'e'mi-us
Sthen'e-lus	Syn-ael'lus	Te-a'te-a	Ter-tul-li-a'nus	Th'e-ran'e-nes
Sthe'nis	Sy-ne'si-us	Teo-mes'sa	Te'thys	Th'er-mo'don
Sthe'no	Sy-no'pe	Teo-toe'a-ges	Te-trap'o-lis	Th'er-mop'y-las
Stili-cho	Sy-phae'um	Te-ge'a	Te'tri-cus	Th'e-rod'a-mas
Stim'i-cho	Sy-phax	Teg'u-la	Te'ter	Th'e-ron
Stiph'e-lus	Syr-a-co'si-a	Te-gy'ra	Teu'cri	Th'er-san'der
Sto-bae'us	Syr-a-cu'sas	Te'i-us	Teu'cri-a	Th'er-sil'o-chus
Sto-ch'a-des	Sy'ri-a	Te'la	Teu-me'sus	Th'er-si'tes
Sto'i-ci	Sy'rinx	Te'l'a-mon	Teu'ta	Th'e-se'us
Stra-bo	Syr-o-phae'nix	Te'l-a-mo-ni'a-des	Teu-to-bur'gi-um	Th'e-seus
Stra-tar'chus	Sy'ros	Te'l-chin'i-us	Teu'to-ni	Th'e-si'de
Stra'to	Sy'rus	Te'l-e-a	Teu'to-ree	Th'e-si'des
Stra'to-cles	Sy'thas	Te-leb'o-es	Tha-be'na	Th'es-mop'h'e-ra
Stra'to-las		Te-leb'o-es	Tha'is	Th'es-moth'e-us
Stra'to-ni'oe		Te-leb'o-as	Tha'la	Th'es-pi-a
Stra'to-ni'cus		Te-le-bo'i-des	Thal'a-mo	Th'es-pi-a-de
Stra'to-nis Tur'ris		Te'l'e-cles	Tha-las'i-us	Th'es-pi-a-des
Stroph'a-des		Te'l-e-cl'i-des	Tha'ter	Th'es-pi-us
Stroph'i-us		Te-leg'o-nus	Tha-les'tris	Th'es-pro'ti-a
Strym-o-do'rus	Ta-an'tes	Te-lem'a-chus	Tha-li'a	Th'es-pro'ti-a
Stry-mon	Ta-bu'da	Te'l'e-mus	Thal'pi-us	Th'es-sa'ti-a
Stu-be'ra	Ta-bur'nus	Te'l-e-phas'aa	Tham'y-ras	Th'es-sa'ti-o'tis
Stym-pha'lis	Tac'a-po	Te'l'e-phus	Tham'y-ria	Th'es-sa'to-ni'a
Stym-pha'tus	Tac-a-tu'a	Te'l'e-si-a	Thap'aa-cus	Th'es-sa'tus
Sty'ra	Tac-fa-ri'nas	Te-l'e-si-cles	Thar-geti-a	Th'es-tis
Su-a'da	Ta-chomp'eo	Te-l'e-si-la	Tha'ti-us	Thi'a

T.

Thi'as	Ti-mo'le-on	Tri-den'tum	Ty-pho'eus	Ve-i-en'tes
Thi-od'a-mas	Ti-mo'le-mus	Tri-e-ter'i-ca	Ty-phon	Ve-i-en'to
Thir'mi-da	Ti-mom'a-chus	Trif-o-li'nus	Ty-ran'ni-on	Vei'i
Thi's-o-a	Ti'mon	Tri-gem'i-na	Ty-ran'nus	Vaj'o-vis
Tho'as	Ti-mo'the-us	Tri-na'cri-a	Ty'ras	Ve-la'trum
Tho'on	Ti'phis	Trin-o-ban'tes	Ty'ros	Ve-la'ni-us
Tho'rax	Ti-re-si-as	Tri-oc'a-la	Tyro	Ve'll-a
Tho'ri-a Lex	Tir-a-da'tes	Tri-o-pas	Ty'ros	Ve'll'na
Tho'us	Tiro	Tri'ops	Tyr-rhe'ni	Ve'll'nus
Thra'oe	Ti-ryn'thus	Tri-phyli'a	Tyr-rhe'nium	Vel-i-ter'na
Thra'oes	Ti-sam'e-nus	Tri-p'o-lis	Tyr-rhe'nus	Ve'll'tree
Thra'ci-a	Ti-san'drus	Trip-to'l'e-mus	Tyr-tet'us	Vel-le-i-us Pa-ter'cu-lus
Thra'cis	Tis'i-as	Tri-qu'e'tra	Ty'rus	Ve-na'frum
Thra-c'da	Ti-siph'o-ne	Tris-me-gis'tus	Ty'si-as	Ven'e-di
Thra'ci-us	Ti-siph'o-nus	Triti'a		Ven'e-ti
Thra'eo	Ti-se-pher'nes	Tri'ton		Ven'e'ti-a
Thrae-y-bu'lus	Ti-tas	Tri-to'nis		Ve-ni'l'i-a
Thrae-y-de'us	Ti-ta'nes	Tri-ven'tum		Ven-no'nes
Thra-syl'us	Ti-ta'ni-a	Triv'i-se An'trum		Ven-tid'i-us
Thra-sym'a-chus	Ti-tan'i-des	Triv'i-se La'cus		Ven-u-le'tus
Thrae-y-me'des	Ti-ta'nus	Tri-vicum		Ve'nus
Thrae-y-me'nus	Ti-ta-re'nus	Tro'a-des		Ve-nu'si-a
Thu-cyd'i-des	Tith-e-nid'i-a	Tro'as		Ve-ra'gri
Thu-is'to	Ti-tho'nus	Troch-o-is		Ve-ra'ni-a
Thu'le	Ti-thraus'tes	Troce-ss'ne		Ve-ra'ni-us
Thu'ri-i	Ti-ti-a'nus	Trog'i-lus		Ve-ra'ni-us
Thu-ri'ni	Ti-ti-a'nus	Trog-lod'y-tes		Ver-cal'ae
Thus'ci-a	Ti-tin'i-us	Trog-lod'y-tes		Ver-din-get'o-rix
Thy'a	Titi'us	Trogus Pom-pe'i-us		Ver-gas-i-lau'nus
Thy'a-des	Ti-tor'mus	Troi-lus		Ver-gel'us
Thy'a-mis	Ti-tu'ri-us	Tro'ja		Ver-gil'i-a
Thy-a-ti-ra	Ti'tus	Tro-ja'ni		Ver-gin'i-us
Thy-est'a	Ti'ty-rus	Tro-pho'ni-us		Ver-gob're-tus
Thy-est'es	Ti'ty-us	Tro-su-lum		Ver'i-tas
Thym'bri-a	Tie-pol'e-mus	Tru-en-ti'ni		Ver-o-man'du-i
Thyme'le	Tmo'lus	Tru-en'tum		Ve-ro'na
Thy-moch'a-res	To-ga'ta	Tryph'e-rus		Ve-ro'ni-ca
Thy-moc'tes	To-le'tum	Tryph-i-o-do'rus		Ver'ri-us
Thyr'i-des	To-lo'sa	Tryphon		Ver-ti-coordi-a
Thyr-sag'e'tes	To-lum'ni-us	Try-pho'sa		Ver-tum-na'li-a
Thy'us	To'lus	Tu-be-ro		Ver-tum'nus
Tib-a-re'ni	To'ne-a	Tu-is'to		Ver-u-la'nus
Ti-be'ri-as	To-pe'rus	Tu-lin'gi		Ve'rus
Ti-be'ri-nus	Tor-quat'us	Tul'i-a		Ve'o-ris
Ti-be'ris	To'rus	Tul-li-a'nium		Ve-o'vus
Ti-be'ri-us	To-ry'ne	Tul-li'o-la		Ve-e-pa-si-a'nus
Ti-be'sis	Tox-e-us	Tulli'us		Ve-e'tas
Ti-bull'us	Tox-ic'a-te	Tu'nis		Ve-e'ta'li-a
Ti'bur	Tracha-lus	Tur-de-ta'ni		Ve-e'til'i-us
Ti-ci'nus	Trachas	Tu'ri-us		Ve-e'ti'ni
Ti-fa'ta	Trachin'i-se	Tu'ro-nes		Ve-e'ti'nus
Ti-fer'nus	Trach-o-ni'tes	Tur'pi-o		Ve-e'vi-us
Tig-el-If'nus	Tragus	Tu-ril'i-us		Ve'e-ra
Ti-gel'i-us	Tra-ja-nop'o-lis	Tus-ca'ni-a		Ve't'i-us
Ti-gra'nes	Tra-ja'nus	Tus-cu-la-num		Ve'to'nes
Ti-gran-o-oor'ta	Trae-i-me'nus	Tus-cu-lum		Ve-tu-lo'ni-a
Ti-gres	Tre-be'ti-us	Tu'ti-a		Ve-tu'ri-a
Tig-u-ri'ni	Tre-bel-li-a'nus	Tu'ti-cum		Ve-tu'ri-us
Til-a-tet'i	Tre-bel-li'e'nus	Ty'a-na		Ve'tus
Til-a-vemp'us	Tre-bel'ti-us	Ty-a-nus'us		Via'drus
Ti-m'e'a	Tre'bi-a	Ty-a-ni'tis		Vi-bid'i-a
Ti-m'e'us	Tre'bi-us	Ty'bris		Vi-bid'i-us
Ti-mag'e-nes	Tre-bo'ni-us	Ty'bur		Vi'bi-us
Ti-mag'o-ras	Treb'u-la	Ty'che		Vi'bo
Ti-man'dra	Tre'rus	Tych'i-us		Vi-bul'ti-us
Ti-man'thes	Trev'e-ri	Ty'de		Vi'oe Po'ta
Ti-mar'chus	Tri-a'ri-a	Ty'deus		Vi-oen'ti-a
Ti-ma'si-on	Tri-a'ri-us	Ty'des		Vio-to'ri-a
Ti-ma-sith'e-us	Tri-bal'i	Ty'los		Vio-to'ri-us
Ti-ma'vus	Tri-b'o-ci	Ty-mo'lus		Vi-on'na
Ti-me'ei-us	Tri-bu'ni	Tym-pa'ni-a		Vill'i-a Lex
Ti-moch'a-ris	Tri-cas'es	Tym-phes'i		Vill'i-us
Ti-mo-cle'a	Tri-cas'ti'ni	Tyn-der'i-des		Vim-i-na'lis
Ti-mo-cles	Tri-clip-i'ti'us	Tyn-da'ria		Vim-oen'ti-us
Ti-moc'ra'tes	Tri-co'ry-thus	Tyn-da-rus		Vin'ci-us
Ti-mo'cre-on	Tri-co're'na	Tyn'ni-cus		Vin-del'i-ci

U.

U'bi-i
U-cal'e-gon
U'fens
U-fen-ti'na
Ul-pi-a'nus
Ulu-bras
Uly'ses
Um'br'i-a
Um-br'i-cus
Un-de-oen'vi-ri
Un-na'li
Unx'i-a
U'pis
U-ra'ni-a
U-ra-nop'o-lis
Urr-nus
Ur-blo'u-a
Urbi-cus
Ur-bi'nium
U'ti-ca
Ux-el-lo-du'nium
Ux'i-i

V.

Vae-cs'i
Va-cu'na
Vad-i-mo'nis La'cus
Va'ga
Vag-e-dru'sa
Va-ge'ni
Va-ha-lis
Va'lens
Va-len'ti-a
Va-len'ti'ni
Val-en-tin-i-a'nus
Va-le'ri-a
Va-le-ri-a'nus
Val'e-rus
Val'gi-us
Van-da'li-i
Van-gi'o-nes
Van'ni-us
Va-ra'nes
Var-ds'i
Va'ri-us
Va'rus
Va-sa'tes
Vas-co'nes
Vat-i-ca'nus
Vat-i'e'nus
Ved'ti-us
Veo-to'nes
Ve-ge'ti-us
Ve'i-a

Vin-de-mi-a'tor
 Vin-dio'i-us
 Vin-do-ni'a'a
 Vi-nio'i-us
 Vin'i-us
 Vip-ea'ni-a
 Vir-bi-us
 Vir-gil'i-us
 Vir-gin'i-a
 Vir-gin'i-us
 Vir-i-a'thus
 Vir-i-pla'ca
 Vi-sel'li-a
 Vi-sel'lus
 Vi-sig'o-thus
 Vis'tu-la
 Vi-tel'li-a
 Vi-tel'li-us
 Vit'i-a
 Vi-tra'vi-us
 Vit'u-la
 Vo-co'ni-a
 Vo-go'sus

Vol-a-ter'ra
 Vo-log'e-sis
 Vol-tin'i-a
 Vo-lu'bil-is
 Vo-lum'na
 Vo-lum'ni-a
 Vo-lum'ni-us
 Vo-lum'nus
 Vo-lu'pi-a
 Vo-lup'tas
 Vol-u-ee'nus
 Vol-u-ei-a'nus
 Vo-lu'ai-us
 Vol'u-eus
 Vo'lux
 Vo-ma'nus
 Vo-no'nus
 Vo-pis'eus
 Vo-ra'nus
 Vo-ti'e'nus
 Vul-ca'nus
 Vul-ca'ti-us
 Vul-tur'num

Vul-tur'nus

X.

Xan'this
 Xan'thi-as
 Xan-thip'pe
 Xan-thip'pus
 Xe-nag'o-ras
 Xe-nar'chus
 Xen'a-res
 Xen'e-tus
 Xe-ni'a-des
 Xe'ni-us
 Xen'o-cle'a
 Xen'o-cles
 Xe-noc'ra-tos
 Xe-nod'a-mus
 Xe-nod'i-os
 Xe-nod'o-chus
 Xe-noph'e-nos

Xe-noph'i-lus
 Xen'o-phon
 Xer-o-lib'y-a
 Xy'chus
 Xyl-e-nop'o-lis

Z.

Zab'a-tus
 Zab'o-lus
 Za-cyn'thus
 Za'g'reus
 Za'grus
 Za-la'tes
 Za-leu'eus
 Za'ma
 Za-moix'is
 Zar-bi'e'nus
 Ze'la
 Ze'no
 Ze-no'bi-a

Zen-o-do'tus
 Ze-nod'o-tus
 Ze-noth'e-mis
 Ze-phyr'i-an
 Zephy'rus
 Ze-rin'thus
 Zeux-i-da'mus
 Zeux-ty'pe
 Zeux'is
 Zill'a
 Zi-po'tes
 Zo'i-lus
 Zo-ip'pas
 Zo'na
 Zo'na-ras
 Zo-pyr'i-on
 Zopy'rus
 Zor-o-as'trus
 Zor'i-mus
 Zos-te'ri-a
 Zyg'e-a
 Zyg'i-i
 Zy-gop'e-lis

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

PROPER NAMES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

WITH THE

MEANING OF THE WORDS IN THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGES.

'ron, a teacher, or lofty.
 bed'don, the destroyer.
 bag'tha, father of the wine-press.
 ba'ma, made of stone, a building.
 'a-ri-m, passages, or passengers.
 'da, a servant, or servitude.
 'di, my servant.
 'di'el, the servant of God.
 'don, a servant, or cloud of judgment.
 bed-ne-go, servant of light.
 bel, vanity, breath, vapour.
 bel, (a city) mourning.
 bel-beth-ma'a-ehah, mourning to be house of Maachah.
 bel-ma'im, mourning of waters.
 bel-me-ho'lah, sorrow or mourning of weakness or sickness.
 bel-mis-ra'im, the mourning of the Egyptians.
 bel-shittim, mourning of thorns.
 bes, an egg, or muddy.
 si, my father.
 bi'ah, A-bi'jah, the Lord my father.
 bi-al'bon, most intelligent father.
 bi'a-thar, excellent father.
 xib, green fruits, or ears of corn.
 bi'dah, the father of knowledge.
 bi'dan, father of judgment.
 bi'el, God my father.
 bi-e'ser, father of help.
 'i-gail, the father's joy.
 'i-hail, the father of strength.
 bi'm, he is my father.
 bi'jam, father of the sea.
 i-le'ne, the father of mourning.
 bi-ma'el, a father sent from God.
 bim'e-leah, father of the king.
 bim'a-dab, father of willingness.
 bi-na'am, father of beauty.
 bi'ram, a high father.
 'i-shah, ignorance of the father.
 bi-sha'l, the present of my father.
 bi-shal-om, Ab'sa-lem, the father of peace.
 bi-shu'a, father of salvation.
 bi'shur, the father of the wall, or father of uprightness.
 bi'tal, the father of the dew.
 bi'tub, father of goodness.
 bi'ud, father of praise.
 'ner, father of light.
 bram, high father.

A'bra-ham, the father of a multitude.
 Ac'oed, a vessel, pitcher, or sparkle.
 Ac'cho, close, pressed together.
 A-cal'da-ma, the field of blood.
 A-chai'a, grief, or trouble.
 A-cha'i-ous, a native of Achaia.
 A'chan, or A'char, he that troubleth.
 Aah'ber, a rat, or inclosing the well.
 A'chiam, preparing, or revenging.
 A'chiah, thus it is, or how is this?
 A'cher, trouble.
 Ach'sah, adorned; bursting the veil.
 Ach'shaph, poison, tricks.
 Ach'zib, liar, lying, or that runs.
 A'da-dah, the witness of the assembly.
 A'dah, an assembly.
 Ad-a-fah, the witness of the Lord.
 Ad-a-li'ah, one that draws water.
 Ad'am, earthy man, red.
 Ad'a-mah, red earth, or of blood.
 Ad'a-mi, my man, red, earthy, human.
 A'dar, high, or eminent.
 Ad-be'el, a vapour, a cloud of God.
 Ad'di, my witness, adorned, prey.
 Ad'don, basis, foundation, the Lord.
 A'di-el, the witness of the Lord.
 A'din, adorned, voluptuous, dainty.
 Ad-i-tha'im, assemblies, testimonies.
 Ad'lai, my witness, my ornament.
 Ad'mah, earthy, red, or bloody.
 Ad-ma'tha, a cloud of death, a mortal vapour.
 Ad'nah, rest, or testimony eternal.
 A-don-i-be'sak, the lightning of the Lord, or the Lord of lightning.
 A-do-ni'ah, the Lord my master.
 A-do-ni'kam, the Lord raised.
 A-do-ni'ram, my Lord most high, or Lord of might and elevation.
 A-don-i-zs'dek, justice of the Lord.
 A-do'ram, their beauty, their power.
 A-do-ra'im, strength of the sea.
 A-dram-me-leah, the cloak, glory, grandeur, or power of a king.
 Ad-ra-my'ti-um, the court of death.
 A-dul'am, their testimony, their prey, or their ornament.
 Ag'e-bus, a locust, feast of the father.
 A'gag, roof, floor.
 A'gur, stranger, gathered together.

A'hab, uncle, or father's brother.
 A-has-u-e'rus, prince, head, or chief.
 A-ha'va, essence, or generation.
 A'has, one that takes and possesses.
 A-ha-z'ah, seizure; vision of the Lord.
 A-hi'ah, A-hi'jah, brother of the Lord.
 A-hi-e'ser, brother of assistance.
 A-hi'kam, a brother who raises up.
 A-hi'ud, a brother born.
 A-him'a-as, brother of the council.
 A-hi'man, brother of the right hand.
 A-him'e-leah, brother a king.
 A-him'oth, brother of death.
 A-hi-ne'am, the beauty of the brother, or brother of motion.
 A-hi'o, his brother, his brethren.
 A-hi'ra, brother of iniquity, or brother of the shepherd.
 A-his'a-mach, brother of strength.
 A-hi'ahar, brother of a prince, or brother of a song.
 A-hith'e-phal, brother of ruin or folly.
 A-hi'tub, brother of goodness.
 A-hi'ud, brother of praise.
 Ah'lab, which is of milk, or of fat.
 A-ho'lah, his tabernacle, his tent.
 A-ho-li'ah, the tent or tabernacle of the father.
 A-ho-li'bah, tent or tabernacle in her.
 A-ho-li-ba'mah, tabernacle is exalted.
 A'i, or Hai, A-fath, mass, or heap.
 A-i'alon, a chain, strength, a stag.
 A-lam-me-leah, God is king.
 Al-ex-an'dar, one who assists men.
 Al-le-hu'a, praise the Lord.
 Al'len, an oak, or strong.
 Al'len-bach'uth, oak of weeping.
 Al-mo'dad, measure of God.
 Al'pheus, a thousand, learned, chief.
 Am'a-lak, a people that licks up.
 A-ma'na, integrity and truth.
 Am-a-r'ah, the Lord says, or the excellency of the Lord.
 A-ma'sa, sparing the people.
 Am-a-si'ah, strength of the Lord.
 Am'mah, my people.
 Am'mi, the same with Ammah.
 Am-mi'a-dib, my people is liberal.
 Am-mi'ud, people of praise.
 Am-mi-ahad-da-i, the people of the

Almighty, the Almighty is with me.
 Am'mon, a people, son of my people.
 Am'noun, faithful and true, or tutor.
 A'mon, faithful, true.
 Am-o-rite, bitter, a rebel, a babbler.
 A'mos, loading, weighty.
 A'moz, strong, robust.
 Am'pl'-as, large, extensive.
 Am'ram, an exalted people; their sheaves, or handfuls of corn.
 Am-ra-phel, speaker of secrets.
 A'nab, answerer, or afflicted.
 A'nak, a collar, or ornament.
 A-nam'me-lech, answer, song of the king.
 An-a-ni-as, the cloud of the Lord.
 An-a-thoth, answer, song, poverty.
 An'drow, a stout and strong man.
 An-dron'i-ous, one who exalts.
 A'ner, answer, song, affliction.
 An'na, gracious, or one who gives.
 An'nae, one who answers.
 An'ti-christ, adversary to Christ.
 An'ti-och, speedily as a chariot.
 An'ti-pas, for or against all.
 An-ti-pa'tris, for or against the father.
 A-pel'les, exclusion, separation.
 A'phek, a stream, a rapid torrent.
 A-pol-lo'n-i-a, perdition, destruction.
 A-pol'les, who destroys or wastes.
 A-pol'y-on, one who exterminates.
 Ap-phi'a, productive, fruitful.
 A-quil'a, an eagle.
 A-ra-bi'a, evening; wild, desert.
 A'ram, highness, magnificence, one that deceives, or their curse.
 A-ra-rat, the curse of troubling.
 A-rau'nah, ark, song, joyful cry.
 Ar'ba, city of the four.
 Ar-che-la-us, prince of the people.
 Ar-chip'pus, chief of the horses.
 Are-turus, a gathering together.
 A-re'li, the light or vision of God.
 A-re-o-pa-gus, the hill of Mars.
 A-re'tus, agreeable or virtuous.
 Ar'gob, a turf, or fat land.
 A'ri-el, altar, light, or lion of God.
 A-ri-ma-the'a, lion dead to the Lord.
 A'ri-och, long, great, tall.
 Ar-is-tar'chus, a good prince, or the best prince.
 Ar-is-to-b'a-lus, a good counsellor.
 Ar-ma-ged'don, mountain of the Gospel, or of Megiddo.
 Arnon, rejoicing, leaping for joy.
 Ar-er, heath, tamarisk.
 Ar'pad, the light of redemption.
 Ar-phar'ad, one that heals.
 Ar-tax-er-x'es, the silence of light.
 Ar'te-mas, whole, sound.
 A'sa, physician, or cure.
 As'a-hel, work or creature of God.
 As-a-fah, the Lord hath wrought.
 A'saph, one who assembles.
 As'e-nath, peril, or misfortune.
 Ash'dod, effusion, inclination, theft.
 Ash'er, happiness.
 A-shi'ma, crime, position.
 Ash'ke-naz, a fire that spreads.
 Ash'ta-roth, flocks, sheep, or riches.
 As'hur, who is happy, walks, looks.
 A'si-a, muddy, boggy.
 As'ke-lon, weight, balance, or fire of infamy.

As-nap'per, unhappiness, increase of danger.
 As'sir, prisoner, fettered.
 As'sos, approaching, coming near.
 A-syn'cri-tus, incomparable.
 A'tad, a thorn.
 Ath-a-li'ah, the time of the Lord.
 At-ta-li'a, that increases or sends.
 A'ven, iniquity, force, riches.
 Au-gustus, increased, exalted.
 As-a-ri'ah, he that hears the Lord.
 A-z'e-kah, strength of walls.
 As'gad, a strong army, strength of fortune, or a gang of robbers.
 As'noth-ta'bor, ears of Tabor, or ears of purity, or contrition.
 A-so'tus, the same as Ashdod.
 A'sor, he that assists or is assisted.

B.

Ba'al, who rules and subdues.
 Ba'al-ah, her idol, or she that is governed or subdued, a spouse.
 Ba'al-be'rith, idol of the covenant.
 Ba'al-gad, idol of fortune or felicity.
 Ba'al-ha'mon, who rules a crowd.
 Ba'al-her'mon, possessor of destruction or of a thing cursed.
 Ba'a-li, my idol, or lord over me.
 Ba'a-lim, idols, masters, false gods.
 Ba'al-is, a rejoicing, or proud lord.
 Ba'al-me'on, idol, or master of the house.
 Ba'al-pe'or, master of the opening of the north; hidden, secret.
 Ba'al-per'a-xim, god of divisions.
 Ba'al-sha-li-ah, the god that presides over three, the third idol.
 Ba'al-ta'mar, master of the palm-tree.
 Ba'al-se'phon, the idol or possession of the north; hidden, secret.
 Ba'a-nah, in the answer, in affliction.
 Ba'a-shah, he that seeks, or lays waste.
 Ba'bel, confusion, or mixture.
 Baby-lon, see Babel.
 Ba'ca, a mulberry-tree.
 Ba-hu'rim, choice, warlike, valiant.
 Ba'jith, a house.
 Ba'laam, the ancient of the people.
 Ba'lak, who lays waste, or destroys.
 Ba'mah, an eminence, or high place.
 Ba-rab'bas, son of shame, confusion.
 Ba'r-a'chal, Ba'r-a'ch'as, who bows before God.
 Ba'rak, thunder, or in vain.
 Bar-je'sus, son of Jesus or Joshua.
 Bar-jo'na, son of Jona, or of a dove.
 Bar-na-bas, son of the prophet, or of consolation.
 Bar'sa-bas, son of return, son of rest.
 Bar-thol'o-mew, a son that suspends the waters.
 Bar-ti-me'us, son of the honourable.
 Ba'ruch, who is blessed.
 Bar-sil'a-i, son of contempt.
 Ba'shan, in the tooth or in ivory.
 Baah'e-math, perfumed; confusion of death, or in desolation.
 Bath-she-be, the seventh daughter, or the daughter of satiety.
 Be'dad, alone, solitary.
 Be'dan, according to judgment.

Be-el'se-bub, god of the fly.
 Be'er, a well.
 Be-er-la-hai'rai, the well of him that liveth and seeth me.
 Be'er-she-be, the well of an oath.
 Be'kah, half ajahkel.
 Bel, ancient or nothing.
 Be'li-al, wicked, of no account.
 Bel-sha'zar, master of the treasure.
 Be-l'o-sha'zar, who lays up treasures in secret.
 Be-na'iah, son of the Lord.
 Ben-am'mi, son of my people.
 Ben-ha'dad, son of Hadad, or Haddad.
 Ben'a-min, son of the right hand.
 Ben-o'ni, son of my sorrow, or pain.
 Be'or, burning, foolish, mad.
 Be'r-a-shah, blessing, bending the knee.
 Be-re'sa, heavy, weighty.
 Be'rith, covenant.
 Ber-nice, one that brings victory.
 Be'sor, glad news or incarnation.
 Be'tah, confidence.
 Beth-ab'a-ra, the house of passage.
 Beth-a'ni, the house of song or of affliction.
 Beth-a'ven, the house of vanity, of iniquity, of trouble.
 Beth-be'rai, the house of my Creator, the house of my health.
 Beth'car, the house of the lamb.
 Beth-da'gon, the house of corn.
 Beth-dib-la-tha'im, house of dry figs.
 Beth'el, the house of God.
 Beth'er, division, or in the trial.
 Be-the'da, house of pity or mercy.
 Beth-e'zel, a neighbour's house.
 Beth-ga'mul, the house of recompense.
 Beth-ha'ce-rem, the house of the vineyard.
 Beth-ho'ron, the house of wrath.
 Beth'le-hem, the house of bread.
 Beth-pe'or, house of gaping or opening.
 Beth-ph'a-ga, the house of the mouth.
 Beth-ra'da, house of fruits, or of food, or of anares.
 Beth'shan, house of the tooth.
 Beth-shemesh, house of the sun.
 Be-thu'el, filiation of God.
 Be-u'lah, married.
 Bez-a'le-el, in the shadow of God.
 Be'zak, lightning, or in the chain.
 Biah'ri, first-born, first-fruits.
 Bid'kar, in compunction, or sharp pain.
 Big'than, in the press.
 Bil'dad, old friendship, old motion.
 Bil'hah, who is old or confessed.
 Bi'r'ah, in evil.
 Bi-thi'ah, daughter of the Lord.
 Bith'ron, division, or of anger.
 Bi-thyn'i-a, violent precipitation.
 Blas'tus, that binds and brings forth.
 Bo-a-ner-ges, sons of thunder.
 Bo-as or Boaz, in strength.
 Bo'him, the place of weeping.
 Bo'ses, mud, bog.
 Boz'rah, in tribulation or distress.
 Bul, old age, perishing.
 Bus, despised or plundered.
 Bu'zi, my contempt.

C.

Ca'bul, displeasing or dirty.
Cain, possession, or possessed.
Ca'leb, a dog, a crow, a basket.
Cal'va-ry, the place of a skull.
Ca'na, zeal, jealousy, or possession.
Ca'naan, trader; that humbles.
Can'da-oe, who possesses contrition.
Ca-per-na-um, the field of repentance, or city of comfort.
Caph'tor, a sphere; buckle; a hand.
Car'mel, circumcised lamb; harvest; full of ears of corn.
Car'mi, my vineyard.
Car'pus, fruit or fruitful.
Oen chre-a, millet; small pulse.
Ca'phas, a rock or stone.
Ca'sar, cut out of the womb.
Chal'col, who nourishes, or consumes the whole.
Chal'de-a, as demons; or as robbers.
Char'ran, a singing or calling out.
Che'bar, force; strength.
Che-dro-la'o-mer, roundness of a sheaf.
Che'mosh, handling; taking away.
Che'rith, cutting; piercing; slaying.
Chil'i-on, finished; complete.
Ch'i'os, open or opening.
Chit'tim, those that bruise.
Chlo'e, green herb. [mystery].
Cho-ra'zin, the secret; or here is a Chu'za, the seer or prophet.
Ch'i'o'i-a, which rolls or overturns.
Ch'e'ment, mild; good; merciful.
Ch'e'o-phas, the whole glory.
Ch'o-lo'se, punishment; correction.
Co-n'iah, the strength of the Lord.
Cor'inth, which is satisfied, or ornament, or beauty.
Cor-ne-li-us, of an horn.
Crete, carnal; fleshly.
Cu'ahan, Cu'ahi, blackness; heat.
Cy'prus, fair or fairness.

D.

Dab'be-sheth, flowing with honey.
Da'gon, corn; or a fish.
Da-mas'cus, a sack full of blood.
Dan, judgment; or he that judges.
Dan'i-el, judgment of God.
Da'ra, generation.
Da'than, laws or rites.
Da'vid, well-beloved; dear.
Deb'o-rah, word; thing; or a bee.
De'dan, their breasts; or friendship.
De-li'ah, poor; small.
Di-a'na, luminous or perfect.
Did'y-mus, a twin or double.
Di'nah, judgment; or who judges.
Dor, Du'ra, generation or habitation.
Do'than, the law or custom.
Du'mah, silence or resemblance.

E.

E'bal, heap; a mass that disperses.
E'bed, a servant or labourer.

Ek-en-e'zer, the stone of help.
E'ber, one that passes; or anger.
Ed, witness.
E'den, pleasure or delights.
E'dom, red; earthy; or of blood.
Eg'lah, Eg'lon, heifer; chariot; round.
E'gypt, that troubles or oppresses.
E'kron, barrenness; tore away.
E'lah, an oak; a curse; perjury.
E'lam, a young man; a virgin.
E'lah, a hind; strength; an oak.
El-e'a-leh, burnt offering of God.
E-le-a'zar, help of God.
El-ha'nan, gift; mercy of God.
E'li, the offering or lifting up.
E'li, my God.
E-li'ah, God my father.
E-li'a-kim, resurrection of God.
E-li'a-shib, the God of conversion.
E-li-e'zer, help, or court of my God.
E-li'hu, my God himself.
E-li'jah, God the strong Lord.
E'tim, the rams; the strong.
El-iph'a-let, the God of deliverance.
El-i'phar, the endeavour of God.
E-li'a-beth, the oath of God.
E-li'ah'ah, it is God; God gives help.
E-li'ah-u-a, God my salvation.
E-li'hud, God my praise.
E-li'zur, God my rock; rock of God.
El-ha'nan, God the zealous; or the reed of God.
El-na'than, the gift of God.
E'lon, oak; grove; or strong.
E'ul, cry or outcry. [secure].
Em'ma-us, people despised or ob-
Em'mor, an ass.
En'dor, fountain; or habitation.
E-ne'as, laudable. [happiness].
En-ge'di, eye of the goat; or of Enoch, dedicated or disciplined.
Enon, cloud or mass of darkness.
E'nos, mortal; sick; forgetful.
E-paph-ro-di'tus, agreeable; handsome.
E-pe-ne'tus, laudable; of praise.
E'phah, weary; tired.
E'ph'e-sus, desire.
Eph'pha-tha, be opened.
Eph'ra-tah, Eph'rath, abundance; or bearing fruit.
Ep-i-ou-re'ana, who gives assistance.
Er, watch; or enemy.
E'rech, length; health; or physic.
E'sau, he that acts or finishes.
E'sek, contention.
Esh'col, bunch of grapes.
E'sther, secret, hidden.
E'tham, their strength, their sign.
Eu-bu'tus, prudent, good counsellor.
Eve, living, enlivening.
Eu'ni-oe, good victory.
Eu-phra'tes, that makes fruitful.
Euty-chus, happy, fortunate.
E-z'e-ki-el, the strength of God.
E'zel, going abroad, or walk.
Ez'ra, help, or court.

F.

Fe'lix, happy or prosperous.
Fes'tus, festival, or joyful.
For-tu-na'tus, lucky, or fortunate.

G.

Ga'al, contempt or abomination.
Ga'ash, tempest, commotion.
Ga'briel, God my strength.
Gad, a band, happy.
Gai'us, lord, an earthy man.
Ga-le'ti-a, white, the colour of milk.
Ga'l-ile, wheel, revolution, heap.
Ga-ma-li-el, recompense of God.
Gath-rim'mon, the exalted press.
Ga'za, strong, or a goat.
Ge'bal, bound, or limit.
Ge-da-li'ah, God my greatness.
Ge-ha'zi, valley of sight.
Gen-ne'sa-ret, garden of the prince.
Ge'rah, Ge'er, pilgrimage, dispute.
Ge'rah, twentieth part of a shekel.
Ger'i-zim, cutters.
Ger'ahon, his banishment.
Geth-sem'a-ne, a very fat vale.
Gib'e-ah, a hill.
Gid-e-on, he that bruises and breaks.
Gile-ad, heap or mass of testimony.
Gil'gal, wheel, revolution, heap.
G'ileh, that rejoices, overturns.
Gob, cistern or grasshopper.
Gog, roof, or covering.
Golan, passage, or revolution.
Golg'otha, heap of skulls.
Go-li'ath, passage, revolution, heap.
Go'mer, to finish, complete.
Go-mor'rah, rebellious people.
Go'ahen, approaching, drawing near.
Gur, the young of a beast.

H.

Ha-bak'kuk, he that embraces.
Ha'dad, joy, noise, clamour.
Ha'drach, point, joy of tenderness.
Ha'gar, a stranger, or that fears.
Ha'ga'i-i, our feast, solemnity.
Hal-le-lu'jah, praise the Lord.
Ham, hot, heat, brown.
Ha'man, noise, tumult.
Han-a-ni'ah, grace, gift of the Lord.
Han'nah, gracious; he that gives.
Ha'ran, mountainous country.
Har-bo'nah, his destruction.
Ha'rod, astonishment, fear.
Ha'tach, he that strikes.
Ha-vi'lah, that suffers pain, that brings forth.
Ha-z'e-el, that sees God.
Ha'zar, court, or hay.
He'ber, one that passes, or anger.
He'bron, society, friendship.
Heg'a-i or **Heg'e**, meditation, word, separation, or groaning.
He'lam, their army, their trouble.
Hel'bon, milk, or fatness.
He'li, ascending, or climbing up.
He'man, their trouble or tumult.
Hen, grace, quiet, or rest.
Heph'zi-bah, my delight in her.
Her'mes, Mercury, gain, or refuge.
Her'od, the glory of the skin.
Hesh'bon, invention, industry.
Heth, trembling or fear.
Hez-e-ki'ah, strength of the Lord.
Hid'de-kel, sharp voice or sound.

El'al, God lives, the life of God.
 Elig-ga'im, meditation.
 Elil-ai'ah, God my portion.
 Elil'al, he that praises.
 El'bah, love, friendship, or secrecy.
 El'phal, he that covers, or my fist.
 El'or, who conceives or shows.
 El'reb, desert, solitude, destruction.
 El-se-a and El'shea, saviour or safety.
 El'p, pain, infirmity.
 Hul'dah, the world.
 Hur, liberty, whiteness.
 Hu'shai, their haste, their silence.

I.

Il'har, election, or he that is chosen.
 I'ha-bed, where is the glory?
 Il'da, his hand, power, or praise.
 I-du-me-a, red, earthy, bloody.
 I'yon, look, eye, fountain.
 Im'lah, plentitude, or circumcision.
 Im-man-u-el, God with us.
 In'dia, praise, law.
 Ira, city, watch, or spoil.
 I'mee, laughter.
 I-sal'ah, the salvation of the Lord.
 Is'eah, he that anoints.
 Ish-beeh'eth, a man of shame.
 Ish'ma-el, God that hears.
 Is'ra-el, who prevails with God.
 Is'm-ahar, reward or recompense.
 Ith'a-mar, island of the palm-tree.
 Ith'e-il, sign, or coming of God.
 Ith're-am, excellence of the people.
 Ivah, iniquity.

J.

Ja'e-lam, who is hidden.
 Ja'bal, which glides away.
 Jab'bek, evocation or dissipation.
 Ja'beah, dryness, confusion, shame.
 Ja'bea, sorrow, or trouble.
 Ja'cob, that supplants.
 Ja'el, he that ascends, or a kid.
 Jah, living, everlasting.
 Ja'has, quarrel, dispute.
 Ja'ir, Ja'ir'as, light, who diffuses light.
 Jan'na, Jan'ne's, who speaks or answers.
 Japh'eth, he that persuades.
 Ja'rad, he that descends or rules.
 Ja'her, righteous.
 Ja'van, he that deceives, or makes sorrowful.
 Ja'zar, assistance, or he that helps.
 Ja'bus, which trends under foot.
 Je-se-ah'ah, preparation of the Lord.
 Je-di-d'ah, beloved of the Lord.
 Je-ho'sah, the fire of the Lord.
 Je-ho'a-shim, strength of the Lord.
 Je-ho'i-a-da, knowledge of the Lord.
 Je-ho'i-kin, resurrection, or confirmation of the Lord.
 Je-ho-ram, exaltation of the Lord.
 Je-ho'h'a-pha, God judging.
 Je-ho'vah, living, everlasting.
 Je-ho'vah-jirah, the Lord will see, or provide.
 Je-ho'vah-nis'al, the Lord my banner.

Je-ho'vah-ah'a'lam, the Lord send peace.
 Je-ho'vah-sham'mah, the Lord is Je-ho'vah-aid'ke-nu, the Lord our righteousness.
 Je'hu, himself, or who exists.
 Je-mi'ma, handsome as the day.
 Jeph'tah, he that opens.
 Je-phun'nah, he that beholds.
 Jerah, the moon or month.
 Je-re-m'ah, exaltation of the Lord.
 Jer'i-cho, his moon or month.
 Je-re-beam, he that opposes the people.
 Je-rub-be'al, he that defends Baal.
 Je-ru-sa-lam, vision of peace.
 Je-ru'sha, exiled or banished.
 Je-shu'rah, upright or righteous.
 Je'se, to be, or who is.
 Je'sus, Saviour.
 Jeth'ro, his excellence or posterity.
 Je's-bel, island of the habitation.
 Je'se-el, seed of God, the brightness of the Lord.
 Je'ah, fraternity, brother of the Lord.
 Je-a'ra, grace or gift of the Lord.
 Je'ah, who despairs or burns.
 Job, he that weeps or cries.
 Jo'e-bed, glorious, honourable.
 Je'al, he that wills or commands.
 Jehu, the grace or mercy of the Lord.
 Jok'tan, small, dispute, contention.
 Je'nah, or Jemas, a dove, or he that oppresses.
 Jon'a-than, given of God.
 Jo'p'a, beauty, or comeliness.
 Je'ram, to cast, elevated.
 Je'dan, the river of judgment.
 Jo'se, Jo'ses, raised, or who pardons.
 Je'seph, increase, or addition.
 Jo'h'u-a, the Lord, the Saviour.
 Jo-siah, the Lord burns, the fire of the Lord.
 Jo'tham, the perfection of the Lord.
 Ju'bal, he that runs.
 Ju'dah, Ju'das, the praise of the

K.

Ke'deah, holy, or holiness.
 Ke'dar, blackness, sorrow.
 Ke'de-moth, antiquity, old age.
 Ke'nas, this nest, this limitation.
 Ke'ri-oth, the cities, the callings.
 Ke'sa'rah, incense.
 Ke-si'a, oasis.
 Ke'is, and, extremity.
 Kir, a city, wall, or meeting.
 Kir'yah, city, vocation, lesson.
 Kiah, hard, difficult, straw.
 Kit'mi, they that bruise: or gold.
 Ke'hath, congregation, wrinkle.
 Ke'rah, bald, frozen, icy.

L.

La'ban, white, or a brick.
 La'chiah, she walks, she goes.
 Lah'mi, my bread, or my war.
 La'meeh, poor, made low.
 La'ah, weary, or tired.
 Leb'a-non, white, or incense.
 Lem-u-el, God with them or him.

Le'vi, who is tied and associated.
 Lib'nah, Lib'ni, white, whiteness.
 Le-am'ai, not my people.
 Le-ru-ha'mah, not having obtained mercy, not pitied.
 Lot, wrapped up, hidden, covered.
 Lus, separation, departure.

M.

Ma'a-shah, to squeeze.
 Ma-se-de-mi-a, adoration, prostration.
 Mach-pe'lah, double.
 Mag'da-la, tower, or greatness.
 Mag'da-lon, elevated, magnificent.
 Ma'gog, roof, or that covers.
 Ma-ha-lath, melodious song.
 Ma-ha-na'im, two fields or armies.
 Mah'tah, Mah'len, song or infirmity.
 Mal'chus, king or kingdom.
 Mam'man, riches.
 Mam're, rebellious, or bitter.
 Ma-na'an, a comforter.
 Ma-na'sah, forgetfulness, forgotten.
 Ma-no'ah, rest: or a present.
 Ma'on, house, habitation.
 Ma'ra, Ma'rah, bitter, bitterness.
 Ma'rus, Mark, polite, shining.
 Ma'ri, rain or prison.
 Ma'ttan, Mat'that, Matthew, gift.
 Ma'dan, judgment, process.
 Me'di-a, measure, habit, covering.
 Me-gid'da, his precious fruit.
 Mel-chir'e-dek, king of justice.
 Mel'it'a, affording honey.
 Me'ne, who reckons or is counted.
 Me'ph-ih'e-sheth, out of my mouth proceeds reproach.
 Mer-en'ri-u, an orator, an interpreter.
 Mer'i-bah, dispute, quarrel.
 Me'ron, eminences, elevations.
 Me'ron, secret, or leanness.
 Me'shach, that draws with force.
 Me'shech, who is drawn by force.
 Mea-si'ah, anointed.
 Me-thu'sal-ah, he has sent death.
 Mi'ah, poor, humble.
 Mi-sal'ah, Mi-shaf'ah, Michael, who is like to God?
 Mid'i-an, judgment, habit, covering.
 Mid'ram, fear, farm, throat.
 Mi'le, fulness, repletion.
 Mi'ri-am, exalted.
 Miah'a-el, who is asked for, or lent.
 Mit-y-le'na, purity, cleansing, or press.
 Mi'rar, little.
 Mi'rip'ah, Mi'rip'ah, a sentinel, looking.
 Mi-ra'im, tribulations.
 Mo'na'son, a diligent seeker, an exhorter.
 Mo'ab, of his father.
 Mo'leah or Mo'leah, king.
 Mor'de-ai, contrition, bitter brass.
 Mo'ri'ah, bitterness of the Lord.
 Mo'ses, taken out of the water.
 Mu'shi, he that touches or that takes away.

N.

Na'a-man, beautiful, agreeable.
 Na'bal, fool, or senseless.

Na'both, words, prophecies.
Na'hor, hoarse, dry, hot.
Na'hum, comforter, penitent.
Na'joth, beauties, or habitations.
Na'omi, beautiful, agreeable.
Naph'iah, the soul, he that rests.
Naph'tali, that struggles or fights.
Na-ris'sua, astonishment, stupidity.
Na'shan, who gives, or is given.
Na-thaa-a'el, the gift of God.
Na-sar-eth, guarded, flourishing.
Na-ay-o-lis, the new city.
Ne'bo, that speaks or prophesies.
Ne'cho, lame, beaten.
Ne-he-mi'ah, consolation, repentance of the Lord.
Ne-huah'ta, snake, soothsayer.
Ner, lamp or new tilled land.
Ne-ri'ah, light; land of the Lord.
Mi-es'nan, a conqueror, victorious.
Nis-e'e-mus, conqueror of the people.
Ni-og'e-lis, the city of victory.
Nim'rim, leopard, bitterness.
Nim'rod, rebellion, him that rules.
Ni'ah, rescue from danger.
Nin'e-veh, handsome, agreeable.
Ni'san, fight or standard; proof.
No'ah, repose, rest, consolation.
Nob, discourse, prophecy.
Nod, wandering. [drops].
Noph, honeycomb or sieve, or that
Nun, son, durable and eternal.

O.

O-be-di'ah, servant of the Lord.
O'bed, a servant.
O'hil, that weeps.
O'ded, to sustain, hold, or lift up.
Og, a cake, bread baked in ashes.
O'hel, tent, tabernacle, brightness.
O'mar, he that speaks, or bitter.
Om'ri, sheaf or bundle of corn.
On, O'nan, pain, power.
O-nesi-mus, profitable, useful.
O'phal, a tower or elevated place.
O'phir, Oph'rah, ashes, dust.
O'reb, a raven, sweet, or evening.
Orpah, the neck or skull.
Oth'ni, my time, my hour.
Oth'ni-el, the hour of God.
O'sem, that fasts, their eagerness.
O-si'as, strength from the Lord.

P.

Pa'a-rai, opening.
Pa'dan-a'ram, land of two, because between two rivers.
Pa'gi-el, prevention, prayer of God.
Pa-le-se-tina, which is covered, watered, or brings and causes ruin.
Pa'ti, deliverance, flight.
Pam-phy-li-a, made up of every tribe.
Pa'phos, which boils, or which is hot.
Pa'ran, beauty, glory, ornament.
Par-me-na, that abides or is permanent.
Pa'roah, a flea, the fruit of a moth.
Par-u-ah, flourishing or that flies away.

Pa'ta-ra, which is trod under foot.
Pa'thros, mouthful of dew, persuasion.
Pa'tmos, mortal.
Pau, that cries aloud, that appears.
Paul, Paul'us, small, little.
Pe-dai'ah, redemption of the Lord.
Pe'kah, he that opens, or liberty.
Pe-la-ti'ah, deliverance of the Lord.
Pe'leg, division.
Pe-niel, face of God, that sees God.
Pe-ni'ah, pearl, precious stone.
Pe'or, hole, or opening.
Per'ga, very earthy.
Per'ga-mes, height, elevation.
Per-si-a, Per'sia, that cuts, or divides, or nail, or horseman.
Pe'tar, a rock or stone.
Pe-thu'al, mouth of God, persuasion.
Pha'ti, deliverance, flight.
Pha'raoh, that disperses, that spoils.
Pha'ras, division, rupture.
Phar'par, that produces fruit.
Ph'e-be, shining, pure.
Ph'e-nice, red, purple.
Phi-a-del'phi-a, love of a brother.
Phi-le'tus, amiable, who is beloved.
Phi'lip, warlike, a lover of horses.
Phi-listines, those that dwell in villages.
Phin'e-has, aspect, face of trust.
Phle'gon, zealous, burning.
Phry'gi-a, dry, barren.
Phu'rah, that bears fruit, or grows.
Phy-gel'us, fugitive.
Pilate, who is armed with a dart.
Pi'nom, pearl, gem; that beholds.
Pi-ra'thon, his deprivation, rupture.
Pi's'rah, hill, eminence, fortress.
Pi-adi'a, pitch, pitchy.
Pi'thon, his mouth, his persuasion.
Pon'ti-us, marine, belonging to the sea.
Pont'us, the sea.
Pot'i-phar, bull of Africa, a fat bull.
Pri'sco, Pri-si-la, ancient.
Pul, bean, or destruction. [holds].
Pu'non, precious stone, or that be-
Pur, lot.

R.

Ra'a-mah, greatness, thunder, evil.
Rab'bah, great, powerful, contentious.
Rab'mag, who destroys a multitude.
Rab-sha'keh, cup-bearer of the prince.
Ra'chal, injurious; or perfumer.
Ra'chel, ewe.
Ra'gau, a friend, a neighbour.
Ra'hah, proud, quarrelsome.
Rak'kath, empty, temple of the head. [tears].
Rak'kon, vain, void, mountain of Ram, Ra'mah, Ra'math, raised, lofty.
Ra-me-ses, thunder.
Ra'moth, eminences, high places.
Raph'a, relaxation, or physic.
Raph'u, cured, comforted.
Re-be, the fourth, a square.
Re-bek'ah, fat, a quarrel appeased.
Re'chab, square, chariot; a team.

Re'hob, breadth, space, extent.
Re-he-be'am, who sets the people at liberty.
Re'hum, merciful, compassionate.
Re-ma-li'ah, the exaltation of the Lord. [pomegranate tree].
Rem'mon, greatness, elevation or a Re-pha'im, giant, physician, relaxed.
Re-ph'i-dim, beds, or places of rest.
Re'sen, a bride or bit.
Reu, his friend, his shepherd.
Reu'ben, who sees the sun.
Reu'el, the shepherd or friend of God.
Re'zin, voluntary, good-will.
Re'zon, lean, small, secret, prince.
Rhe'gi-um, rupture, fracture.
Rhe'da, Rhoda, a rose.
Rib'l'ah, quarrel; greatness to him.
Rim'mon, exalted, pomegranate.
Ri'phath, remedy, release, pardon.
Ri'sah, watering, distillation.
Ris'pah, bed, extension, coal, fire-stone.
Rome, strength, power.
Roah, the head, top or beginning.
Ru'fus, red.
Ru-ha'mah, having obtained mercy.
Ru'mah, exalted, sublime, rejected.
Ruth, drunk, satisfied, fulness, beauty.

S.

Sa-be'ans, captivity, conversion, old age.
Sa'dec, just, justified.
Sa'lah, mission, sending.
Sa'a-mis, shaken, tossed, beaten.
Sa'lem, complete, perfect, peace.
Sa'lmon, peaceable, perfect.
Sa-ma'ri-a, his less, his prison, his throne, his diamond.
Sam'l'ah, raiment; his left hand.
Sa'mos, full of gravel.
Sam'son, his sun; his service.
Sam'u-el, heard of God, asked of God.
San-bal'lat, bush, enemy in secret.
Saph, rushes, sea-moss.
Sa'rah, lady, princess.
Sar'dis, prince of joy.
Sar'gon, who takes away protection.
Sa'rueh, branch, layer, twining.
Sa'tan, adversary, enemy, accuser.
Saul, demanded, lent, ditch, hell.
Sce'va, disposed, prepared.
Se'bat, twig, sceptre, tribe.
Se'gub, fortified, raised.
Se'ir, hairy, goat, demon, tempest.
Se-leu-ci-a, shaken or beaten by the waves.
Sem'e-l, hearing, obeying.
Sen'ah, bush.
Seph-ar-va'im, the two books, the two tribes.
Se'rah, lady of ascent; the song, the morning, the morning-star.
Se'rug, branch, layer, twining.
Seth, put, or who puts.
Sha-ar'a'im, gates, valuations, hairs.
Sha-a'h-gaz, he that shears the sheep.
Sha'l'im, fox, fat, path. [fect].
Shal'tum, Sha'l'man, peaceable, per-Sham'gar, here a stranger.
Sham'huth, desolation, destruction.

Sham'ir, prison, bush, leas, thorn.
 Sham'mah, desolation, astonishment.
 Sha'phan, rabbit, wild rat; their lip, their brink.
 Sha'phat, that judges.
 Sha'ron, his plain; his song.
 Sha'shak, a bag of linen, or the sixth bag.
 Sha'veh, the plain; that makes equal.
 She-al'ti-el, I have asked of God.
 She-ar-jashub, the remnant shall return.
 She-be, captivity; conversion; old age.
 Sheb'na, who rests himself; captive.
 She'chem, part; portion; back.
 She'de-ur, field; pap.
 She'l'ah, that breaks; that unties.
 Shem, name; renown.
 She-ma-i'ah, that hears the Lord.
 She'mar, guardian; thorn.
 Shem'i-nith, the eighth.
 Shen, tooth; ivory; change.
 She'nir, lantern; light that sleeps.
 She'shaah, bag of flax or linen.
 She'va, vanity; fame; tumult.
 Shib'bo-leth, burden; ear of corn.
 Shig-gai'on, a song of trouble or comfort.
 Shi'loh, sent; peace, abundance.
 Shim'e-ah, that hears; that obeys.
 Shiph'rah, handsome; trumpet.
 Shit'tim, that turn away or divert.
 Shu'ah, pit; that swims; humiliation.
 Shu'al, fox; hand; fist.
 Shu'la-mita, peaceable; perfect.
 Shur, wall; ox; or that beholds.
 Shu'shan, lily; rose; joy.
 Sib'mah, conversion; captivity.
 Si'don, hunting; fishing; venison.
 Si-g'e-noth, variable songs or tunes.
 Si'her, black; trouble.
 Si'las, three, or the third.
 Si-lo'ah or Si-le'am, sent; a dart or branch; whatever is sent.
 Sim'e-on, that hears; that is heard.
 Si'nai, a bush; enmity.
 Si'en, noise; tumult.
 Siri-on, a breastplate; or deliverance.
 Si'van, a bush or thorn.
 Smyrna, myrrh.
 So'oth, tents; tabernacles.
 Sod'om, their secret; their cement.
 Sol'e-mon, peaceable; perfect.
 So-sip-a-ter, who defends the father.
 So'rah, vine; hissing. [ful.
 Soe'the-nea, saviour; strong; power.
 Steph'a-nas, crown; crowned.
 Soe'oth, tents; tabernacles.

Su-sa'na, lily; rose; joy.
 Su'ai, horse; swallow; moth.

T.

Ta'be-rah, burning.
 Tab'i-tha, clear-sighted.
 Ta'bor, choice; purity.
 Tad'mor, the palm-tree; bitterness.
 Te-ha-pa'nes, Tah-pe'nes, stand-ard; flight; temptation.
 Tal'ith-a-cu'mi, young woman, arise!
 Tal'mai, my furrow; heaps of waters.
 Ta'mar, palm; palm-tree.
 Tam'mus, abstruse; concealed.
 Tar'ahish, contemplation.
 Tar'sus, winged; feathered.
 Tar'tar, chained; bound; shut up.
 Te'beth, the tenth month.
 Te'kel, weight.
 Te-ko's, trumpet; that is confirmed.
 Te'ma, admiration; perfection.
 Te'rah, to breathe, scent, or blow.
 Tera-phim, an image; an idol.
 Thad'deus, that praises and confesses.
 Tha'shaah, that makes haste.
 Tha'mah, that blots out.
 The'bes, muddy; eggs; fine linen.
 The-oph'i-lus, friend of God.
 Thy-s-tyra, perfume; sacrifice.
 Ti-be'ri-as, good vision; the navel.
 Tib'ni, straw; hay.
 Tig'lath-pi-le'ser, that binds or takes away captivity.
 Tim'nath, image; figure.
 Tiph'sah, passage; leap; step.
 Tir'zah, benevolent; well-pleasing.
 Tish'bite, that makes captives.
 Tob, good; goodness.
 To'hu, that lives; that declares.
 To'i, who wanders.
 To'la, worm; grub; or scarlet.
 To'phal, ruin; folly; foolish.
 To'phet, a drum; betraying.
 Tro'as, penetrated.
 Troph'i-mus, well brought up.
 Tu'bal, the earth; the world.
 Tyre, Ty'rus, strength, rock, sharp.

U.

U'cal, power, prevalency.
 U'lai, strength, fool, senseless.
 U'rah, poor, afflicted, that answers.
 Ur, fire, light; a valley. [or fire.
 U-ri'ah, Urijah, U-ri'el, God my light

U'rim and Thummim, light and perfection.
 Uz, counsel, wood.
 Uz'rah, strength, goat.
 Uz-z'ah, Uz-z'el, strength of God.

V.

Vaah'ni, the second.
 Vaah'ti, that drinks; or thread.
 Voph'ai, fragment, diminution.

Z.

Zab'di, portion, dowry.
 Zae-cheus, pure, clean, just.
 Zae-ha-ri'ah, memory of the Lord.
 Za'dok, just, justified.
 Za'ham, crime, impurity.
 Zal-mo'nah, Zal-mun'na, shadow, image.
 Za-no'ah, forgetfulness, desertion.
 Ze'rah, Ze'rah, east, brightness.
 Zeb-a-di'ah, portion of the Lord.
 Ze'bah, victim, sacrifice.
 Zeb'e-dee, abundant portion.
 Ze-bo'im, deer, goats.
 Ze'bul, Zeb-u-lun, habitation.
 Zed-e-ki'ah, the Lord my justice.
 Ze'eb, wolf.
 Ze-lo'tas, jealous, full of zeal.
 Zeph-a-niah, the Lord is my secret.
 Zephath, which beholds, or covers.
 Ze'ror, root, that straitens or binds.
 Ze-ru'ah, leprous, wasp, hornet.
 Ze-rub'ba-bel, a stranger at Baby-lon, dispersion or confusion.
 Zer-u-i'ah, pain, tribulation.
 Ze'thar, he that examines or beholds.
 Zi'ba, army, fight, strength.
 Zich'ri, that remembers, a male.
 Zi'don, hunting, fishing, venison.
 Zik'lag, measure pressed down.
 Zil'pah, distillation.
 Zim'ran, song, singer, or vine.
 Zin, buckler, coldness.
 Zi'on, monument raised up, dryness.
 Ziph, mouth, or mouthful.
 Ziph-po'rah, beauty, trumpet.
 Zith'ri, hidden, demolished.
 Ziz, flower, branch, or a lock of hair.
 Zo'ar, Zo'ar, little, small.
 Zo'bah, an army, or warring.
 Zo'phar, white, shining, dryness.
 Zo'rah, leprosy, scab.
 Zuph, that beholds, roof, covering.
 Zur, stone, rock, or that besieges.

PREFIXES AND AFFIXES.

PREFIXES.

A. [A.-S.] on or in; as *abed*, *ashore*, *afield*.

A. *an*, [G.] without, denoting privation; as *apathy*, without feeling; *anarchy*, without government.

A. *ab*, *aba*, [L.] from or away; as *avert*, *abhor*, *abstain*, *abstract*.

Ad, [L.] with its different forms *a*, *ac*, *af*, *ag*, *al*, *an*, *ap*, *ar*, *as*, *at*; as *adhere*, *ascend*, *accept*, *affect*, *aggravate*, *allot*, *announce*, *appear*, *arrest*, *assent*, *attend*.

Am, [L.] round, about; as *ambient*, *ambition*, *amputate*.

Ambi, [L.] both; as *ambidexter*.

Amphi, [G.] both, round, about; as *amphibious*, *amphitheatre*.

Ana, [G.] through or up; as *anatomy*.

Ante, [L.] before; as *antecedent*.

Anti, [G.] opposite to, against; as *antipathy*, *antipodes*, *antagonist*.

Apo, [G.] from; as *apostasy*, *apostate*.

B.

Be, [A.-S.] by, before, beside; as *bystander*, *bespatter*, *bespeak*, *bespinkle*.

C.

Cata, [G.] down, downwards, according to; as *cataract*, *catechism*.
Circum, [L.] round about; as *circumscribe*, *circuit*, *circumfluent*, *circumspect*.

Cis, [L.] on this side; as *cisalpine*.

Con, [L.] with its forms *co*, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*, together, with; as *cohere*, *collect*, *correct*, *convene*, *compose*.

Contra, [L.] against; as *contradict*, *contravert*.

Counter, [F. *contre*] against; as *counteract*.

D.

De, [L.] down, from, or off; as *deject*, *deter*, *defend*.

Dia, [G.] through; as *diameter*, *diaphonous*.

Dia, [L.] with its forms *dif* and *di*, off, asunder, away, out; as *dispel*, *disarm*, *dishonest*, *diffuse*, *divert*.

Dys, [G.] ill, difficult; as *dysentery*.

E.

En, *em*, or *im*, [F. and G.] in or on, also to make; as *encircle*, *embark*, *encaustic*, *enfeeble*.

Epi, [G.] upon; as *epitaph*, *ephemeral*.

Ex, [L.] with its forms *e*, *eo*, *ef*, out from; as *exclaim*, *evade*, *effuse*, *effulgence*.

Ex, [G.] from, out of; as *exodus*, *extasy*, *eccentric*.

Exo, [G.] without; as *exotic*.

Extra, [L.] on the outside, beyond; as *extramural*, *extraordinary*, *extradition*.

F.

For, [A.-S.] from, away, against; as *forwear*, *forbid*.

Fore, [A.-S.] before; as *forerun*, *foretell*.

G.

Gain, [A.-S.] against; as *gainsay*.

H.

Hyper, [G.] over, above; as *hypercritical*, *hyperborean*.

Hypo, [G.] under; as *hypothesis*, *hypocrite*.

I.

In, [L.] with its forms *ig*, *il*, *im*, *ir*, in, into, upon; as *inter*, *illumine*, *impend*, *irrigate*; before an adjective it means *not*, as *inactive*, *ignorant*.

In, [A.-S.] in, on; as *inward*, *inward*; to make, as *imbitter*.

Inter, [L.] between; as *intercept*, *interpose*, *interval*.

Intro, [L.] into, within; as *introduce*.

Intra, [L.] in the inside of, within; as *intramural*.

J.

Juxta, [L.] close to, near; as *juxtaposition*.

M.

Meta, [G.] change; as *metamorphose*; *method*.

Mis, [A.-S.] error; *misdeed*, *misconduct*; *not*, *mistrust*, *misbelieve*; *ill*, *mischance*, *misshap*, *misfortune*.

N.

Ne, [L.] not; as *nefarious*, *neuter*.

Ne, [G.] not; as *nepentha*.

Neg, [L.] not; as *neglect*, *negative*.

Non, [L.] not; as *nonsense*, *nonage*; a doubling of *ne*, or from *ne unum*, *not one*.

O.

Ob, [L.] with its forms *oo*, *of*, *op*, against, in front; in or on; as *obloquy*, *occur*, *oppose*, *offer*.

Out, [A.-S.] beyond; as *outdo*, *outrun*.

Over, [A.-S.] eminence or excess; as *overtop*, *overthrow*.

P.

Para, [G.] alongside, beyond, against; as *parallel*, *parody*.

Pene, [L.] almost; as *peninsula*.

Per, [L.] through, thoroughly; as *perfect*, *perambulate*, *permit*, *pellucid*.

Peri, [G.] round; as *perimeter*, *periphrasis*, *period*.

Pol, *por*, *pour*, *pur*, [F.] other forms of *L. pro*; as *pollute*, *portend*, *pourtray*, *purvey*.

Post, [L.] after, behind; as *postpone*.

Pre, [L.] before; as *predict*, *precede*, *prevail*.

Preter, [L.] beyond; as *preter-natural*.

Pro, [L.] forth, forward, for; as *proceed*, *proconsul*, *provoke*, *pronoun*.

R.

Re, [L.] back; as *retract*, *resound*, *redeem*, *reflux*, *revive*, *repeat*, *reanimation*.

Retro, [L.] going backwards; as *retrograde*, *retrospect*.

S.

Se, [L.] literally by itself, without, aside; as *separate*, *secure*, *seducer*, *seclude*.

Sine, [L.] without; as *sinecure*, *simple*, *sincere*; from *se* and *ne*, *not*.

Sub, [L.] with its forms *su*, *suo*, *suf*, *sug*, *sup*, *sus*, under or after; as *subject*, *succeed*, *suffuse*, *suggest*, *suppose*, *sustain*.

Subter, [L.] under; as *subterfuge*, *subterraneous*.

Super, [L.] over, above, beyond; as *superstructure*, *superfine*, *super-add*.

Supra, [L.] over, above; as *superabundance*, *supernumerary*, *supramundane*.

Sur. [F., L. *super.*] as surmount, surprise.
Syn. [G.] with its forms *sy*, *syl*, *sym*, together, with; as syntax, system, syllogism, sympathy, synonym.

T.

Trans. [L.] beyond, over, through; as transit, translucent, transport.

U.

Ultra. [L.] beyond; as ultramarine.

Un. [A.-S., L. *in.*] not; as unable, unseen; before a verb, to do the opposite; as unloose, untie, unfetter.

Under. [A.-S.] under, below; as underprop, undersell.

V.

Ve. [L.] no, not; as vehement.

W.

With. [A.-S.] against, back; as withstand, withdraw.

AFFIXES.

E.

Ed. [Eng.] having, action done; as landed, finished.

Es. [F.] one who; as, lesee, trustee, referee, refugee.

Er. [F.] one who, agent or doer; as muleteer, charioteer, mutineer, engineer.

Et. [A.-S.] instrument; as shovel.

En. [A.-S.] made of or belonging to; as wooden, golden; to make, as lengthen, strengthen.

Enee, eney. [L. *entia.*] action, state or being; as leniency, constance, tendency, indolence, complacency.

Ent. [L. *ens.*] being; as president, opponent, different.

Eous. [F. *eux.*] as righteous, courteous.

Er. [A.-S. *wer*, L. *vir.*] one who; as maker, robber, gambler, ruler.

Erel. [A.-S.] little; as mackerel, from *er* and *el* diminutives.

Era. [A.-S.] direction to or from; as eastern, western; or belonging to; as modern.

Ery. [F. *erie.*] place, act, state; as brewery, bribery, wagery.

Eryl. [A.-S.] direction to or from; as southerly, easterly.

Escent. [L. *escens.*] growing, becoming; as convalescent.

Eas. [F.] as tigress, lioness.

Et. [G. *etla.*] one who; as poet, prophet;—[A.-S.] little; as casket, tablet, floweret, rivulet.

Etie. [G. *etice.*] relating to; as pathetic.

Ette. [F.] little; as coquette.

Ety. [F. *ete.*] state of; as sobriety, anxiety.

Ever. [A.-S.] every, any; as whosoever, whoever.

Ey. [Eng.] consisting of; as clayey.

F.

Ful. [A.-S.] full of; as joyful, useful, painful, delightful.

Fy. [F. *fer*, L. *facere.*] to make; as, purify, fortify, diversify.

H.

Hood. [A.-S.] state or being; as manhood, priesthood, neighbourhood.

I.

Ible. [F., L. *ibilis.*] able to be; as flexible, accessible, possible.

Ie. [L. and G.] belong to; as gigantic, angelic, cubic.

Ioe. [L. *itium.*] thing done; as service, notice.

Ieity. [L. *icitas.*] state; as rusticity, elasticity.

Iole. [L. *iculus.*] diminutive; as particle, icicle.

Ios. [G.] what belongs to a science; as pneumatics, mathematics.

Id. [L.] belonging to; as rabid, ferrid.

Ile. [L.] belonging to; as juvenile, mercantile, gentile.

Iae. [L. *iaua.*] belonging to; as divine, genuine, feline, heroic.

Ian. [L. *ia.*] being or state of being; as creation.

Ier. [L.] more; as superior, inferior.

Iah. [A.-S.] like; as childish, girlish, foolish; little, as brownish;—[F. *ir*, L. *ire.*] to make; as establish, finish.

Iam. [G. *irame.*] act, being or state of being; as patriotism, baptism, heroism, paganism.

Ist. [G. *istes.*] one who; as druggist, duellist, Calvinist, chemist, animalist, cabalist.

Ito. [L. *itus, ita.*] belonging to, one who; as satellite, parasite, hypocrite, favourite.

Ition. [L. *itio.*] act of, state of; as opposition, condition.

Itive. [L. *itivus.*] having power; as nutritive, sensitive.

Itory. [F. *itoire.*] state; as dormitory.

Ity. [L.] being or state; as ability, capability, inability.

Ive. [L.] belonging to, having the power to; as native, active, expansive, persuasive.

Ix. [L.] as executrix, testatrix.

Ize. [G. *izo.*] to make; as fertilize, realize, equalize, canonize, epitomize.

K.

Kin. [A.-S.] little; as lambkin, manikin.

Kind. [A.-S.] race, sort; as woman-kind, humankind, mankind.

C.

Oy. [L. *tia.*] being or state of being; as clemency, delicacy, intimacy, infancy.

D.

Dom. [A.-S.] state, power; as kingdom, earldom, dukedom, popedom, freedom.

L.

Le, [A.-S.] little; as needle, settle; often, as sparkle.
Lent, [L. *lentus*.] full of; as benevolent, redolent, violent, virulent, corpulent.
Less, [A.-S.] without; as useless, worthless, valueless, tenantless.
Let, [A.-S.] diminution, little; as eagle, streamlet.
Like, [A.-S. *lic*.] like; as warlike, saintlike, godlike.
Ling, [A.-S.] little, young; as duckling, codling, darling.
Ly, [A.-S. *lic*.] like; as lordly, friendly, kingly, manly.

M.

Ment, [F., L. *mentum*.] act or state of; as treatment, excitement, advancement, nourishment.
Mony, [F. *monie*, L. *monia*.] act or state of; as parsimony, testimony, matrimony.
Most, [A.-S.] greatest; as uppermost, endmost, topmost.

N.

Ness, [A.-S.] being or state of being; as madness, blindness, kindness, tenderness.

O.

Oak, [A.-S.] little; as hillock.
Om, [A.-S.] that which; as bottom.
On, [It.] large; as million, billion.
Or, [L.] one who; as imitator, persecutor, author, factor.

Ory, [L. *orius*.] belonging to or place where; as olfactory, purgatory, prefatory, piscatory.
Ose, [L. *osus*.] full of; as verbose, jocose.
Ost, [L. *ostia*.] abundance, state; as verbosity, curiosity.
Ot, [A.-S.] little; as ballot;—[G. *otes*.] one who; as patriot, zealot.
Our, [A.-S.] state of being; as honour, dishonour, favour.
Ous, [L. *us*.] full of; as prosperous, lustrous, nervous, dubious, fibrous, igneous.

R.

Re, [A.-S.] place; as here, there.
Red, [A.-S.] state, those who; as kindred. [bishopric.
Rie, [A.-S.] dominion, region; as
Ry, [F. *rie*.] art, place; as masonry, foundry.

S.

Se, [A.-S.] to make; as cleanse.
Ship, [A.-S.] state or quality; as hardship, friendship, stewardship, penmanship.
Some, [A.-S.] full of; as tiresome, quarrelsome, gladness.
Ster, [A.-S.] agent or doer, one who; as maltster, spinster, punster, gamester.
Stress, [A.-S.] as songstress.
Sy, [F. *sie*, G. *sus*.] state; as ecstasy, courtesy, pleurisy.

T.

Teen, [A.-S.] ten to be added; as fifteen, sixteen.

Ter, [G.] that which; as character.
Th or **T**, [A.-S.] state or thing; as birth, mirth, gift, loft.
Ther, [A.-S.] towards; as whither, thither, hither.
Tude, [L. *tudo*.] being or state of being; as solitude, altitude, gratitude.
Ty, [F. *te*, L. *tas*.] being or state of being; as captivity, poverty, rapidity, dignity, honesty.

U.

Ult, [L. *ultima*.] state of act; as tumult, insult, difficult, occult.
Ulet, [L. *olentus*.] full, containing; as corpulent, virulent.
Ume, [L. *umen*.] act or state of; as volume.
Ure, [L.] act or state; as verdure, mixture, capture, exposure.
Ute, [L.] belonging to; as prosecute, persecute, acute, dispute.

W.

Ward, [A.-S.] in the direction of; as hitherward, homeward, eastward.
Ways, [A.-S.] way, manner; as side-ways, bye-ways, wrong-ways.
Wis, [A.-S.] way, manner; as likewise.

Y.

Y, [A.-S.] full of, having; as windy, clayey; [L. *ia*.] state, act, or place; as rectory, victory, archery.
Yer, [A.-S.] one who, as lawyer.
Yte, [G. *utes*.] one who; as neophyte, troglodyte.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

A. Adjective; in commerce, accepted; in music, alto; afternoon.
A. or A. [Ana, G. 'and.] In medicine, of each the same quantity.
A.A.G. Assistant Adjutant-General.
A.A.S. [Academia Americana Socius.] Fellow of the American Academy.
A.B. [Artium Baccalaureus.] Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr. Abbreviated.
Abl. Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abt. Abridged.
Acc. or Acct. Account.
Acc. Accusative.
A.D. [Anno Domini.] In the year of our Lord.
Ad. or adv. Adverb.
Ad lib. [Ad libitum.] At pleasure.
Adm. Admiralty; Admiral.
Admr. Administrator.
Admx. Administratrix.
Adv. Advent; Advocate.
Æt. [Ætatis.] Of age; aged.
Agr. or Agric. Agriculture.
Agt. Agent.
Alg. Algebra.
Alt. Altitude.
A.M. [Artium Magister] Master of Arts; [Ante Meridiem] before noon; [Anno Mundi] in the year of the world.
Amer. American.
Am't. Amount.
An. [Anno.] In the year.
Anal. Analysis.
Anat. Anatomy.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
Ant. or Antiq. Antiquities.
Ap. Apostle.
Apo. Apogee.
Apo. Apocalypse.
Aq. [Aqua.] Water.
A.R. [Anno Regni.] Year of the reign; Arabia.
Arch. Architect.
Arith. Arithmetic.
Art. Article.
Asst. Assistant.
Att. Attorney.

Att.-Gen. Attorney-General.
A.U.C. [Ab Urbe Condita.] In the year from the building of Rome.
Avoir. Avoirdupois.

B.

b. born.
B.A. British America; Bachelor of Arts.
Bal. Balance.
Bar. or Bt. Baronet.
Bar. Barrel.
B.O. Before Christ.
B.O.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bond; bound.
Bda. Bound in boards.
Bib. Bible; biblical.
Biog. Biography; biographical.
Bk. Bank; book.
B.L. Bachelor of Laws.
Bot. Botany; botanical.
Bp. Bishop.
Brig. Brigade; Brigadier.
Bro. Brother.
B.V. [Beata Virgo.] Blessed Virgin;—[Bene Vale.] Farewell.

C.

C. Carbon; Consul; Caesar;—[Centum.] A hundred; cent; centime.
C. or Cap. [Caput.] Chapter.
C.A. Chartered Accountant; controller of accounts.
Cal. Calendar; [Calendar.] Calendar.
Cam. Cambridge.
Can. Canticles.
Cap. Capital.
Capa. Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
Cat. Catalogue.
Cath. Catholic.
C.B. Companion of the Bath.
C.O. County Commissioners; County Court.
C.O.P. Court of Common Pleas.

C.E. Canada East;—Civil Engineer.
Cent. [Centum.] A hundred.
C.H. Court House; Custom House.
Ch. Church; chapter.
Chal. Chaldron.
Chap. Chapter.
Chem. Chemistry.
Chr. Christian.
Chron. Chronicles; Chronology.
Cit. Citation; citizen.
Civ. Civil.
C.J. Chief Justice.
Cl. Clergyman; clerk.
C.M. Common Metre.
Co. Company; county.
C.O.D. Cash or collect on delivery.
Col. Colonel; Colombian.
Coll. College; collector; colleague.
Com. Commissioner; Commodore; committee; commentary; commerce.
Comp. Compare; compound.
Conch. Conchology.
Con. or Or. Contra; against in opposition; credit.
Cong. Congress.
Conj. Conjunction.
Const. Constable; Constitution.
Cor. Corinthians.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding Secretary.
Cos. Cosine.
C. P. Court of Probate; Common Pleas.
C.P.S. [Custos Privati Signilli.] Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit; Creditor.
Crim. Con. Criminal conversation or adultery.
C.S. Court of Session; Clerk to the Signet; [Custos Signilli] Keeper of the Seal.
Cur. Current; this month.
C.W. Canada West.
Cwt. [L. centum, a hundred, and English weight.] A hundredweight.
Cyc. Cyclopaedia.

D.

D. Deputy; Degree; [Denarius or Denarii] penny or pence; Duke; Downs; Dutch.
d. died; daughter.
Dan. Danish; Daniel.
Dat. Dative.
D.C. [De Cape.] Again; or from the beginning.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.
D.D. [Discretus Doctor.] Doctor of Divinity.
Dec. December; declension; declination.
Def. Definition.
Deg. Degree.
Del. Delegate.
Del. [Delineavit.] He or she drew it; prefixed to the draughtsman's name.
Dem. Democrat.
Dep. Deputy. Department.
Dept. Deponent.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D.F. [Fidei defensor.] Defender of the faith.
Dft. Defendant.
D.G. [Dei Gratia.] By the grace of God.
Diam. Diameter.
Diet. Dictionary.
Disct. Discount.
Diss. Dissertation.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
Div. Division; Dividend.
D.M. Doctor of Music.
Do. [Ditto.] The same.
Dola. Dollars.
Doz. Dozen.
Dr. Debtor; doctor; dram.
D.S. [Dol. Signo.] From the sign.
D.T. [Doctor Theologiae.] Doctor of Divinity.
D.V. [Deo volente.] God willing.
Dwt. [L. Denarius, and Eng. weight.] Penny-weight.
E.

E.

ea. each.
Eber. York.

E.O. Eastern Central (Postal District, London).
Ecol. or Eccles. Ecclesiastes; ecclesiastical.
Ed. Editor; edition.
E.E. Errors excepted.
eg. [exempli gratia.] For example.

E.I. East Indies or East India.

E.Len. East Longitude.

Ency. Encyclopedia.

E.N.E. East-North-East.

Eng. England; English.

Engin. Engineering.

Ent. Entomology.

Eph. Ephesians.

Eq. Equal or equivalent.

E.S.E. East-South-East.

Eq. or Esqr. Esquire.

E.T. English translation.

et al. [et alibi.] And elsewhere;—[et alii or alia.] And others.

Etc. or &c. [et ceteri, cetera, or cetera.] And others; and so forth.

et seq. [et sequentes or et sequentia.] And the following.

Ex. Example.

Exo. Excellency.

Exch. Exchequer; Exchange.

Exec. Executor.

Execx. Executrix.

Exod. Exodus.

Ezek. Ezekiel.

F.

F. Fallow; franc; florin; French.

Fahr. Fahrenheit.

Far. Farriery; farthing.

F.A.S. Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.

Fop. Foolscape.

Feb. February.

Fem. Feminine.

Fig. Figure; figuratively.

Fir. Firkin.

F.M. Field Marshal.

Fo. or Fol. Folio.

Fr. France; French.

F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Fri. Friday.

Fris. Frisian.

F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.

F.R.S.E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.

F.R.S.L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.

F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Arts.

Ft. Foot; feet; fort.

Fth. Fathom.

Fur. Furlong.

Fut. Future.

G.

G. Genitive.

G. Guinea; Gulf.

Gael. Gaelic.

Gal. Galatians.

Gal. Gallon or gallons.

G.B. Great Britain.

G.C. Grand Chapter.

G.C.B. Grand Cross of the Bath.

Gen. Genesis; General.

Gen. Gentleman.

Geog. Geography.

Geol. Geology.

Geom. Geometry.

Ger. German.

Go. Gothic.

Gov. Governor.

G.M. Grand Master.

G.P.O. General Post Office.

Gr. Greek; Gross.

Gram. Grammar.

H.

h. hours.

H. Hydrogen; High.

Hab. Habakkuk.

Hag. Hagai.

H.B.C. Hudson's Bay Company.

H.B.M. His (or Her) Britannic Majesty.

H.O.M. His (or Her) Catholic Majesty.

Heb. Hebrew.

H.G. Horse Guards.

Hhd. Hoghead.

H.I.H. His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

Hist. History.

H.M. His (or Her) Majesty.

H.M.S. His (or Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service.

Hon. Honourable.

H.R. House of Representatives.

H.R.E. Holy Roman Emperor or Empress.

H.R.H. His (or Her) Royal Highness.

Hund. Hundred.

Hyd. Hydrostatics.

Hydraul. Hydraulics.

Hypoth. Hypothesis.

I.

I. Island; Iodine.

Id. Ibid. [Ibidem.] In the same place.

Ice. Icelandic.

Id. [Idem.] The same.

I.e. or i.e. [Idest.] That is.

I.H.S. [Jesus or Jesus Hominum Salvator.] Jesus the Saviour of men.

Imp. Imperial; Imperative.

[known.]

Inocg. [Incognito.] Unknown.

Ind. India; Indian.

Inf. Infinitive.

In lim. [In limine.] At the outset.

I.N.R. [Jesus or Jesus Nazarens, Rex Judæorum.] Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.

Ins. Inspector.

Inst. Instant.

In trans. [In transitu.] On the passage.

Int. Interest.

Interj. Interjection.

I.O.O.F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

I.O.U. I owe you—an acknowledgment for money.

i. q. [idem quod.] The same as.

Isa. Isaiah.

It. Ital. Italian; Italio.

J.

J.A. Judge Advocate.

Jan. January.

Jas. James.

J.C. Justice Clerk.

J.C.D. [Juris Civilis Doctor.] Doctor of Civil Law.

J.D. [Jurum Doctor.] Doctor of Laws.

Jer. Jeremiah.

J.G.W. Junior Grand Warden.

Jno. John.

Josh. Joshua.

J.P. Justice of the Peace.

J.Prob. Judge of the Probate.

Jr. or Jar. Junior.

J.U.D. [Juris Utriusque Doctor.] Doctor of Both Laws; that is, the Canon and Civil Law.

Judg. Judges.

Jul. July; julep.

Jus. Justice.

J.W. Junior Warden.

K.

K. King.

K.B. Knight of the Bath; King's Bench.

K.O.B. Knight Commander of the Bath.

K.G. Knight of the Garter.

K.G.O. Knight of the Grand Cross; Knight of the Golden Circle.

Kl. Kings.

Kil. Kilderkin.

K.M. Knight of Malta.

Knt. or Kt. Knight.

K.T. Knight of the Thistle.

L.

L. or £. A pound sterling; Lord; Lady; Lake.

Lam. Lamentations.

L.lb. [Libra.] A pound in weight.

Lat. Latin; Latitude.

L.C. Lower Canada.

l.e. Lower case; [loco citato.] In the place before cited.

Ld. Lord.

Ldp. Lordship.

Leg. League.

Legis. Legislature.

Lev. Levites; Leviticus.

L.I. Light Infantry.

Lib. [Libri.] Book.

Lieut. or Lt. Lieutenant.

Lit. Literature; Literary.

Lith. Lithuanian.

LL.B. [Legum Baccalaureus.] Bachelor of Laws.

Long. Longitude.

L.P. Large paper.

L.S. Left side;—[Locus Signifi.] Place of the Seal.

L.S.D. [Libra, Solidi, Denarii.] Pounds, Shillings, Pence.

M.

M. [Mille.] Thousand;—[Meridies.] Meridian or noon.

M. or m. Masculine; month; mile; morning;

Monday; Marquis; minute.

M.A. Master of Arts; Military Academy.

Mac. Maccabees.

Madm. Madam.

Mag. Magazine.

Maj. Major.

Mal. Malachi.

Man. Manual.

Mas. Masculine.

Math. Mathematics.

M.B. [Medicine Baccalaureus.] Bachelor of Medicine.

M.C. Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies;

Master Commandant.

M.D. [*Medicine Doctor.*] Doctor of Medicine.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
M.E. Methodist Episcopal.
Military or Mechanical Engineer. Most Excellent.
Mech. Mechanic.
Mem. Memorandum.
Messrs. [*Messieurs.*] Gentlemen; Sirs.
Meth. Methodist.
M.G. Major General.
M.H.S. Member of the Historical Society.
Mic. Micah.
Mid. Midshipman.
Mil. Military.
Min. Minute.
Miss. Mississippi.
M.M. Their Majesties.
Mme. Madame.
Mod. Modern.
Mons. Monsieur or Sir.
Mos. Months.
M.P. Member of Parliament; Member of Police.
M.P.P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
Mr. Master or Mister.
Mrs. Mistress—pronounced Missis.
MS. Manuscript.
MS. Manuscript.
Mt. Mount; Mountain.
Mus. D., Mus. Doc. Doctor of Music.
M.W. Most Worthy.
M.W.G.M. Most Worshipful Grand Master.
Myth. Mythology.

N.

N. or n. Noun; Neuter; North; Note; New; Nitrogen.
N.A. North America.
Nah. Nahum.
Nat. Natural; National.
Naut. Nautical.
N.B. New Brunswick;—[*Nota Bene*] Note well, or take notice.
N.C. North Carolina.
N.E. North East; North Eastern (Postal District, London).
Neh. Nehemiah.
Nem. Con. [*Nemine Contra dicente.*] No one contradicting; unanimously.
Nem. Diss. [*Nemine Dissentiente.*] No one dissenting.
Neth. Netherlands.
Neut. Neuter.
N.F. Newfoundland.
N.L. [*Non liquet.*] It appears not; the case is not clear.
N. Lat. North Latitude.
N.N.E. North - North - East.

N.N.W. North - North - West.
No. [*Numero.*] Number.
Non obst. [*Non obstante.*] Notwithstanding.
Non. pros. [*Non prosecutur.*] He does not prosecute — a judgment entered against the plaintiff when he does not appear to prosecute.
Non. seq. [*Non sequitur.*] It does not follow.
Nom. Nominative.
Nor. Norman.
Norm. F. Norman French.
Norw. Norway.
Nos. Numbers.
N.P. Notary Public.
N.S. Nova Scotia; New Style (since 1752).
N.T. New Testament.
Num. Numbers.
N.W. North West; North Western (Postal District, London).
N.Y. New York.
N.Z. New Zealand.

O.

O. Old; Oxygen.
Ob. [*Obit.*] Died.
Obj. Objective; Objection.
O. Observatory; Also let.
Obt. Obedient.
Oct. October.
O.F. Old Fellows.
Olym. Olympiad.
Ord. Ordinance; Ordinary; Ordinance.
Orig. Original.
Ornith. Ornithology.
O.S. Old Style.
O.T. Old Testament.
Oxon. [*Oxonia.*] Oxford.
Oz. Ounce or ounces.

P.

P. or p. Page; part.
p.a. Participial adjective.
Parl. Parliament.
Part or part. Participle.
Pass. Passive.
P.B. [*Philosophia Baccalaureus.*] Bachelor of Philosophy.
P.C. Privy Councillor.
Pd. Paid.
Pent. Pentecost.
Per an. [*Per annum.*] By the year.
Per cent. [*Per centum.*] By the hundred.
Perf. Perfect.
Perp. Person; persona.
Persp. Perspective.
P.G. Past Grand.
Pg. Portuguese.
Ph.D. [*Philosophia Doc-*

tor.] Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philippians; Philomon; Philosophy.
Philom. [*Philomatheia.*] Lover of learning.
Phot. Photography.
Phren. Phrenology.
Phya. Physics; Physical.
Physiol. Physiology.
Pinx., Pnt. [*Pinxit.*] He or she painted it.
Pk. Peck.
Pl. Plural.
Plf. Plaintiff.
Plup. Pluperfect.
P. M. Post Master;—[*Post Meridien.*] Afternoon.
P.M.G. Post Master General.
P.O. Post Office.
Poet. Poetry; Poetical.
P.O.O. Post Office Order.
Port. Portuguese.
Posm. Poesie.
pp. Pages.
P.P. Parish Priest.
p.p. Past participle.
P. F. C. [*Pour Prendre Congé.*] To take leave.
Pph. Pamphlet.
P.pr. Present participle.
Pr. or Per. By the.
P.R. Prize Ring.
Prep. Preposition.
Pres. President.
Pret. Preterit.
Priv. Privative.
Prof. Professor.
Prom. Pronoun.
Prop. Proposition.
Pro tem. [*Pro tempore.*] For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs; Provoct; Provinoe.
Prox. [*Proximo.*] Next.
P. R. S. President of the Royal Society.
Prus. Prussian.
P.S. [*Post scriptum.*] Postscript; a paragraph added to a letter.
Ps. Psalm or Psalms.
Pt. Pint; Part; Payment.
Pub. Public; Publisher.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.

Q.

Q. or Qu. Query; Question.
Q.B. Queen's Bench.
Q.C. Queen's Counsel.
Q.d. [*Quasi dicat.*] As if he should say.
Q.E.D. [*Quod erat demonstrandum.*] Which was to be demonstrated.
Q.l. [*Quantum libet.*] As much as you please.
Q.M. Quartermaster.

Q. M. G. Quartermaster General.
Qr. or qr. Quarter (25 pounds); Farthing; Quire.
Quant. Suf. or Q.S. [*Quantum sufficit.*] A sufficient quantity.
Qt. Quart; Quantity.
Ques. Question.
Q.v. or q.v. [*Quod videt.*] Which see.

R.

R. Railway;—[*Rex.*] King; [*Regina.*] Queen; road, roads, river.
R.A. Royal Academy or Academician; Rear Admiral; Right Ascension; Royal Artillery.
Rec. or R. Recipe.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Ref. Reformer; reformation; referee; reference.
Reg. Register.
Rep. Representative; republic; reporter.
Rev. Reverend; revelation; revolution; review; revenue; revise.
R.M. Royal Mail; Royal Marines.
R.N. Royal Navy.
Rom. Roman; Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R.R. Railroad.
Rt. Hon. Right Honourable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Russ. Russian.
R.W. Right Worshipful.

S.

S. Sign; South; Saint; Sunday; Saturday; Second; Shilling.
S. A. South America.
Sam. Samuel.
Sans. Sanscrit.
Sax. Saxon.
Sc. [*Sculpit.*] He or she engraved it.
Sc. [*Seluct.*] To wit; namely.
Sch. [*Scholium.*] A note or comment.
Script. Scripture.
S.E. South East; South Eastern (Postal District, London).
Sec. Secretary; section.
Serg. or Serj. Sergeant or Sergeant.
Sep. September.
Sept. Septuagint.
Ser. Series.
Serv. Servant.
S. H. S. [*Societatis Histo-*

ria Socius.] Fellow of the Historical Society.
Sing. Singular.
S.J. Society of Jesus.
S.J.O. Supreme Judicial Court.
S. Lat. South latitude.
S. M. Short Metre; Sergeant Major.
S. M. I. (*Sa Majesté Impériale.*) His or Her Imperial Majesty.
S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romani.*) Senate and People of Rome.
S. S. Sunday School; Saint Simplicius (the mark on the collar of the Chief Justice of England).
S. S. O. Solicitor before the Supreme Courts.
S. S. E. South-South-East.
S. S. W. South-South-West.
St. Saint; street.
Stat. Statute; statuary.
S. T. D. [*Sacrae Theologiae Doctor.*] Doctor of Divinity.
Str. or **Stg.** Sterling.
Stet. Let it stand.
S. T. P. [*Sacrae Theologiae Professor.*] Professor of Theology.
Subj. Subjunctive.
Subst. Substantive.
Suff. Suffix.
Sun. or **Sund.** Sunday.
Sup. Superintendent;

supplement; superfine; superior.
Surg. Surgeon; surgery.
Surv. Surveyor.
S. V. [*Sub Verbo.*] Under the word or heading.
Sw. Swedish.
S. W. South West; South Western (Postal District, London); Senior Warden.
Syn. Synonym.
Syr. Syriac.

T.

T. Township; Ton; Tenor; Tuesday;—[*tutti.*] All.
Teut. Teutonic.
Theol. Theology.
Theor. Theorem; Theoretical.
Thess. Thessaloniana.
Tim. Timothy.
T. O. Turn over.
Top. Topography.
Tr. Translation; Transpose; Trustee; Treasurer.
Typ. Typography.

U.

U. C. Upper Canada.
Ult. [*Ultimo.*] Last, or of the last month.

Univ. University.
U. P. United Presbyterian.
U. S. United States; [*Uti supra.*] As above.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. T. Utah Territory.

V.

V. Victoria; Verb.
V. a. Verb active.
V. C. Vice Chancellor.
V. G. Vice General; Vice Grand.
V. I. Verb intransitive.
Vid. [*Vide.*] See.
Viz. [*Videlicet.*] Namely; to wit.
V. n. Verb neuter.
Vol. Volume.
V. P. Vice President.
V. R. [*Victoria Regina.*] Queen Victoria.
Va. [*Versus.*] Against or in opposition.
V. t. Verb transitive.

W.

W. West; Welsh; Warden.
W. O. Western Central (Postal District, London).
W. I. West Indies; West India.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
W. N. W. West-North-West.
Wp. Worship.
W. S. Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-South-West.

X.

Xm. or **Xmas.** Christmas.
Xt. Christ.

Y.

Yr. Year.
Yd. Yard.

Zeph. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zool. Zoology.

ARBITRARY SIGNS

USED IN

WRITING AND PRINTING.

I. ASTRONOMICAL

1. SUN GREATER PLANETS, Etc.

☉, or ☼	The Sun.
☾, or ☾	The Moon.
☾, or ☾	New Moon.
☾, or ☾	First Quarter.
☾, or ☾	Full Moon.
☾, or ☾	Last Quarter.
☿	Mercury.
♀	Venus.
♁, or ♂	The Earth.
♂	Mars.
♃	Jupiter.
♄	Saturn.
♅	Uranus.
♆	Neptune.
♇	Comet.
★, or ☆	Fixed Star.

☿ The asteroids are now designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like.

2. SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring	1. ♈ Aries, the Ram.
Sign.	2. ♉ Taurus, the Bull.
	3. ♊ Gemini, the Twins.
Summer	4. ♋ Cancer, the Crab.
Sign.	5. ♌ Leo, the Lion.
	6. ♍ Virgo, the Virgin.
	7. ♎ Libra, the Balance.
Autumn	8. ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion.
Sign.	9. ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer.
	10. ♑ Capricornus, the Goat.
Winter	11. ♒ Aquarius, the Waterman.
Sign.	12. ♓ Pisces, the Fishes.

3. ASPECTS AND NODES.

☿ Conjunction;—indicating that the bodies have the same longitude, or right ascension.

* Sextile;—indicating a difference of 60° in longitude, or right ascension.

☐ Quadrature;—indicating a difference of 90° in longitude, or right ascension.

△ Trine;—indicating a difference of 120° in longitude, or right ascension.

♌ Opposition;—indicating a difference of 180° in longitude, or right ascension.

♌ Ascending Node;—called also *Dragon's Head*.

♌ Descending Node;—called also *Dragon's Tail*.

II. CHEMICAL

• One equivalent of oxygen;—written above a symbol representing an element, and repeated to indicate two, three, or more equivalents; thus, Fe denotes a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of iron; S a compound of three equivalents of oxygen with one of sulphur.

• One equivalent of sulphur;—used in the same manner as the preceding; thus, Fe denotes a compound of two equivalents of sulphur and one of iron.

☐ A dash drawn across a symbol having either of the foregoing signs above it, denotes that two equivalents of the substance represented by the symbol are joined with the number of equivalents of oxygen or sulphur indicated by the dots or commas; thus, Fe represents a compound of two equivalents of iron and three of oxygen, forming sesqui-oxide of iron.

+ Indicates, in organic chemistry, a base or alkalioid, when placed above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as, M, morphine; Q, quinine.

— Indicates, in organic chemistry, an acid, when placed above the

initial letter of the name of the acid; as, C, citric acid; T, tartaric acid.

☐ Every elementary substance is represented in chemical notation, by a symbol consisting of the initial or abbreviation of its Latin name; as, H for hydrogen, O for oxygen, Ag (from *Argentum*) for silver, and the like, each symbol, when used singly, always indicating a single atom or equivalent of the substance represented by it; thus, O stands for one atom or equivalent of oxygen, C for a single equivalent of carbon, and the others in like manner. A compound body made up of single equivalents of its constituents is represented by the two symbols of the respective constituents written side by side; as, H₂O, a compound of one equivalent of hydrogen with one of oxygen, forming water. To express more than one atom or equivalent of a substance, a number is used, either prefixed to the symbol, or, more commonly, written after it, below the line; as, 2O, or O₂, two equivalents of oxygen.

A secondary compound, as a salt, is indicated by writing the symbols of the constituent compounds one after another, with the sign + between them, the symbol of the base being always placed first; thus, CaO + O₂ represents carbonate of lime. A comma is frequently used instead of the sign +, commonly to express a more intimate union than would be expressed by that sign. The period is also sometimes used to indicate a union more intimate than that denoted by the sign +, but less than that so implied by a comma. A number written before the symbol of a compound designates a corresponding number of equivalents of that compound; as, 3H₂O, three equivalents of sulphuric acid. When the formula of the quantity contains several terms, those to which the figure applies are included in parentheses or brackets, to which the figure is prefixed; as, 3(CaO + SO₃), three equivalents of sulphate of lime.

III. MATHEMATICAL.

THE RELATIONS OF QUANTITIES.

+ Plus; and; more;—indicating addition; as $a+b=c$;—used also to indicate that figures have been omitted from the end of a number, or that the latter is approximately exact; as, the square root of 2 is 1.4142136+.

- Minus; less;—indicating subtraction; as, $a-b=c$.

±, or **∓** Plus or minus; ambiguous;—indicating that the number or quantity to which it is prefixed may have either of the signs + or -; as, $a \pm b$.

× Multiplied by; times; into; as, $a \times b = ab$; $6 \times 4 = 24$.

· Multiplication is also often indicated by placing a dot between the factors, or by writing the latter, when not numerals, one after another without any sign.

÷, or **:** Divided by; as, $a \div b$; that is, a divided by b ; $6 \div 3 = 2$.

÷ Division is also very often indicated by writing the divisor under the dividend, with a line between them; as, $\frac{a}{b}$; that is, a divided by b ; $\frac{6}{3} = 2$.

= Is equal to; equals; as, $(a+b) \times c = ac + bc$; $6 + 2 = 8$.

> Is greater than; as, $a > b$; that is, a is greater than b ; $6 > 5$.

< Is less than; as, $a < b$; that is, a is less than b ; $3 < 4$.

≅ Is equivalent to;—applied to magnitudes or quantities which are equal in area or volume, but are not of the same form, or capable of superposition.

~ The difference between;—used to indicate the difference between two quantities without designating which is the greater; as, $a \sim b$.

∝ Varies as; is proportional to; as, $a \propto b$.

: Is to; the ratio of;—used to indicate proportion; as, $a : b$.

:: As; equals; $a : b :: c : d$; that is, a is to b as c is to d .

∴ Hence; therefore; on this account.

∞ Indefinitely great; infinite; infinity.

0 Indefinitely small; infinitesimal;—used to denote a quantity less than any assignable quantity; also, as a numeral, naught; nothing; zero.

∠ Angle; the angle; as, $\angle A B C$.
∟ Right angle; the right angle; as, $\angle A B C$; that is, the right angle $A B C$.

⊥ The perpendicular; perpendicular to; as, draw $A B \perp C D$.

∥ Parallel; parallel to; is parallel to; as, $A B \parallel C D$.

○ Circle; circumference; 360° .
△ Triangle; the triangle; as $\triangle A B C$; that is, the triangle $A B C$.
□ Square; the square; as, $\square A B C D$; that is, the square $A B C D$.
▭ Rectangle; the rectangle; as, $\square A B C D$; that is, the rectangle $A B C D$.

√, or **√** Root;—indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root; as, $\sqrt{4} = 2$; $\sqrt{4a^2} = 2a$. This symbol is called the radical sign. To denote any other than the square root, a figure (called the index) expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign; as $\sqrt[2]{a}$, $\sqrt[4]{a}$, $\sqrt[5]{a}$, &c.

√ The root of a quantity is also denoted by a fractional index at the right hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$, &c.; that is, the square, cube, and fifth roots of a , respectively.

— Vinculum, indicate that the quantities to which they are applied, or which are enclosed by them, are to be taken together; as, $\frac{a+b}{c}$, $\frac{a+b}{c+d}$, $\frac{a+b}{c+d}$, &c.

f, or **F** Function; function of; as $y = f(x)$; that is, y is, or equals, a function of x .

Various other letters or signs are frequently used by mathematicians to indicate functions; as f , ϕ , ψ , π , and the like.

d Differential; as, dx ; that is, the differential of x .

δ Variation; as δx ; that is, the variation of x .

Δ Finite difference.

D Differential co-efficient; derivative.

The letters d , δ , Δ , D , and sometimes others, are variously employed by different mathematicians, prefixed to quantities to denote that the differentials, variations, finite differences, or differential co-efficients of these quantities are to be taken; but the ordinary significations are those given above.

∫ Integral; integral of;—indicating that the expression before which it is placed is to be integrated; as, $\int 2x dx = x^2$; that is, the integral of $2x$ is x^2 .

It is repeated to indicate that the operation of integration is to be performed twice, or three or more times, as \iint , \iiint , &c. For a number of times greater than three, an index

is commonly written at the right hand above; as, $\int^m x dx$; that is, the m th integral, or the result of m integrations of $x dx$.

∫ denotes that the integral is to be taken between the value b of the variable and its value a . \int^a denotes that the integral ends at the value a of the variable, and \int_b that it begins at the value b . These forms must not be confounded with the similar one indicating repeated integration, or with that indicating the integral with respect to a particular variable.

Σ Sum; algebraic sum;—commonly used to indicate the sum or summation of finite differences, and in nearly the same manner as the symbol \sum .

ε Residual.

π The number 3.14159265+; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius. In a circle whose radius is unity, it is equal to the semi-circumference, and hence is used to designate an arc of 180° .

° Degrees; as, 60° ; that is, sixty degrees.

' Minutes of arc; as, $30'$; that is, thirty minutes.

" Seconds of arc; as, $20''$; that is, twenty seconds.

', **"**, **"**, &c. Accents used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished; as, a' , a'' , a''' , &c., which are usually read a prime, a second, a third, &c.; as $a' b' c' + a'' b'' c''$.

1, **2**, **3**, &c. Indices placed above and at the right hand of quantities to denote that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure; as, a^2 ; that is, the first power of a ; a^2 , the square or second power of a ; a^3 , the cube or third power of a ; and the like.

IV. MEDICAL.

℞ (G. and.) of each.

R (L. Recipe.) Take.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS.

℔ Pound.

℥ Ounce; as, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce; $\frac{1}{16}$ ounce; &c.

℥ Drachm; as, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm; $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm; $\frac{1}{8}$ drachm; &c.

℥ Scruple; as, $\frac{1}{2}$ scruple; $\frac{1}{4}$ scruple; $\frac{1}{8}$ scruple; &c.

℥ Minim, or drop.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

℔ or **℔** (L. Ociarius.) Pint.

℥ Ounce, or $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.

℥ Drachm, or $\frac{1}{4}$ fluid drachm.

℥ Minim, or drop.

V. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &, &c. And.—&c. (*Et cetera.*)
And the rest; and so forth; and so on; and the like.

✠ Response;—used in Roman Catholic service books.

✠ Versicle;—used in service-books in the Roman Catholic church to denote the part recited or sung by the priest.

✠ A character used in Roman Catholic service-books to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, and show where the response begins.

✠ or + A sign of the cross used by the pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In Roman Catholic service-books it is used in those places of the prayers and benediction where the priest is to make the sign of the cross.

➔ Broad Arrow; a British government mark, stamped, cut, or otherwise fixed on all government property used in the royal ships or dockyards, in order to prevent embezzlement of naval stores.

X, or + A character customarily made by persons unable to write, when they are required to execute instruments of any kind, as deeds, affidavits, &c.

The name of the ^{bis} party is added by John X Smith some one who can mark.

4to, or 4^o. Quarto; four leaves, or eight pages, to a sheet.

8vo, or 8^o. Octavo; eight leaves, or sixteen pages, to a sheet.

12mo, or 12^o. Duodecimo; twelve leaves, or twenty-four pages, to a sheet.

16mo, or 16^o. Sexto-decimo; sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages, to a sheet.

18mo, or 18^o. Octo-decimo; eighteen leaves, or thirty-six pages, to a sheet.

✠ Other sizes are 24mo, or 24^o (Vigesimo-quarto), 32mo, or 32^o (Trigesimo secundo), 36mo, or 36^o (Trigesimo-sexto), 48mo, or 48^o (Quadragesimo-octavo), 64mo, or 64^o (Sexagesimo-quarto), 72mo, or 72^o (Septuagesimo-secundo), 96mo, or 96^o (Nonagradesimo-sexto), 128mo, or 128^o (Centesimo et vigesimo-octavo). These sizes are of rare occurrence, and are not commonly known by their Latin names, but are colloquially called twenty-four-mo, thirty-two-mo, &c., or twenty-fours, thirty-twos, &c.

7ber, September; 8ber, October; 9ber, November; 10ber, December.

VI. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

£ Pound, or Pounds (sterling); as, £1; £45.

\$ Dollar, or Dollars; as, \$1; \$200.

¢ Cent, or cents; as, 12¢; 33¢.

lb Pound, or Pounds (in weight); as 1lb; 21lb.

@ At, or to; as, silk @ \$2 per yd.

per; as, sheep \$4 per head.

% Per cent; as, discount 6 % = \$10.21.

% Account; as, J. Smith in % with J. Jones.

/ Shilling, or Shillings; as, 1/6 = 1s. 6d.; 2/3 = 2s. 3d.

A 1 The designation of a first-class vessel, in Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping; the letter denoting that the hull is well built and seaworthy, and the figure the efficient state of her rigging, anchors, cables, &c.

XX Ale of double strength.

XXX Ale of triple strength.

VII. TYPOGRAPHICAL.

1. MARKS OF PUNCTUATION.

- Comma.
- ; Semicolon.
- : Colon.
- Period.
- Dash.
- ⸮ Interrogation.
- ! Exclamation.
- () Parenthesis.
- [] Brackets, or Crotchets.
- ' Apostrophe.
- Hyphen.
- ˆ Acute Accent.
- ˘ Grave Accent.
- ˆ Circumflex Accent.
- ˘ Circumflex, or Tilde.
- The Long, or Macron.
- The Short, or Breve.
- .. Diacresia.
- ˙ Cedilla.
- ˆ Caret.
- “ ” Quotation Marks.
- } Brace.
- ... Ellipsis.

... Ellipsis; also, Leaders.

— Ellipsis.

• Asterisk.

† Dagger, or Obelisk.

‡ Double Dagger.

§ Section.

|| Parallels.

¶ Paragraph.

☞ Index.

*, or **, Asterism.

2. CORRECTION OF THE PRESS

Δ, or ⸮ (dele) Delete, take out, or expunge.

⌒ Turn a reversed letter.

A space, or more space between words, letters, or lines.

— Less space, or no space, between words or letters.

⌒, or ⌒ Carry a word further to the left or to the right.

□ Indent.

⌒ Elevate a letter, word, or character that is sunk below the proper level.

⌒ Sink or depress a letter, word, or character raised above the proper level.

| shows that a portion of a paragraph projects laterally beyond the rest.

↓ directs attention to a quadragram space which improperly appears.

X, or + directs attention to a broken or imperfect type.

[Bring a word or words to the beginning of a line; also, make a new paragraph.

¶ Make a new paragraph.

— Change from Italic to Roman, or from Roman to Italic, as the case may be.

= Put in small capitals.

≡ Put in capitals.

✠ The other marks are self-explanatory; but the following abbreviations, used in correcting proofsheets, require explanation.

wf. Wrong font;—used when a character is of a wrong size or style.

tr. Transpose.

l. c. Lower-case; i. e., put in small or common letters a word or a letter that has been printed in capitals or small capitals.

s. caps., or sm. c. Put in small capitals.

Qu., Qy., or ? Query.

out, &c. Words are wanting, see copy.



